STATE OF NEVADA

ECONOMIC FORUM

FORECAST OF FUTURE

STATE REVENUES

December 6, 2016

THE STATE OF NEVADA ECONOMIC FORUM

December 6, 2016

The Honorable Brian Sandoval
Governor of Nevada
Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747

Dear Governor Sandoval:

Enclosed is the Economic Forum's report on future state revenues prepared pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes 353.228. This report 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, 2017, to determine if any adjustment is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Wiles, Chairman
State of Nevada Economic Forum

Matt Maddox, Vice Chairman

Marvin Leavitt

Jennifer Lewis

Linda Rosenthal

Enclosure

THE STATE OF NEVADA ECONOMIC FORUM

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December 6, 2016

Members of the 79th Legislature
Legislative Building
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747

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REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
AND THE LEGISLATURE ON
FUTURE STATE REVENUES

December 6, 2016

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 representatives from the private sector with backgrounds in economics, business, and taxation, 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 S.B. 23 to provide assistance and resources to the Forum.

The Forum must submit its forecast to the Governor and the Legislature by December 3 of each even-numbered year, and any required revisions by May 1 of each odd-numbered year; however, if either of these dates falls on a weekend or a holiday, the Forum must submit its forecast to the Governor and the Legislature no later than the second business day following these dates. Since December 3, 2016, falls on a Saturday, the Forum must submit its forecast to the Governor and the Legislature by December 6, 2016.

This report includes the December 6, 2016, forecast of unrestricted General Fund revenues for Fiscal Years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Methodology and Procedures

Based on the provisions of Assembly Bill 332 (2011), the Forum is required to hold two additional informational meetings during each biennium to consider current economic indicators and update the status of actual General Fund revenues compared to the most recent revenue estimates made by the Forum. These two informational meetings of the Forum were held on December 10, 2015, and June 9, 2016. These interim meetings allowed the Forum to receive regular updates on current economic conditions and the outlook for the state’s economy while also tracking the actual FY 2015 and FY 2016 revenues against the Forum’s May 2015 forecast. During these meetings, the Forum reviewed various economic indicators and received a series of presentations from Legislative Counsel Bureau staff and several Executive Branch agencies, including the Department of Taxation; the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation; the Department of Business and Industry; and the Governor’s Office of Economic Development.

Governor Sandoval appointed the five members of the Economic Forum in 2016 for a two-year term. These appointments include two members nominated by the leadership of the Senate and Assembly. The Forum has since held public meetings three times on October 7, 2016, November 10, 2016, and December 6, 2016, to complete its assigned responsibilities and duties regarding the approval of forecasts of unrestricted General Fund revenues for Fiscal Years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

The first meeting of the Forum on October 7, 2016, was devoted to organizing and reviewing the assigned tasks; reviewing the accuracy of forecasts prepared in December 2014 and May 2015; and determining a course of action for future meetings. The Forum also reviewed historical taxable sales and gaming market statistics and received presentations on a variety of subjects related to the Nevada economy, such as residential real estate trends; economic development programs available through the Governor’s Office of Economic Development; state Medicaid enrollment and health insurance trends related to the Affordable Care Act; and the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act.

During the November 10, 2016, meeting, the Forum received presentations on the outlook for the national, state, and local economies. Daniel White, Economist, Moody's Analytics (an economic consulting firm under contract with the state), provided a national, regional and Nevada economic outlook; Bill Anderson, Chief Economist, Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, provided an update to Nevada's employment and unemployment outlook; and Jeff Hardcastle, State Demographer, provided an outlook for Nevada's population.

At the meeting of the Forum on November 10, 2016, the Budget Division of the Governor's Office of Finance (Budget Division) and the Fiscal Analysis Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau (Fiscal Analysis Division) provided preliminary projections and economic analysis for eight major General Fund revenues. The Department of Taxation and the Gaming Control Board also provided projections and analysis concerning the major revenues for which they are responsible to collect. In addition to the state agency information, the Forum received forecasts of gaming percentage fees and sales taxes from Moody's Analytics (Moody's). The Forum also received forecasts of all non-major General Fund revenues developed by the Technical Advisory Committee for the Forum's review and consideration.

The Economic Forum reviewed the forecast information and requested that any updated forecasts and information be provided at the meeting on December 6, 2016. At that time, the Forum directed the Technical Advisory Committee to prepare forecasts for non-major revenues based on projections by individual state agencies, the Budget Division, and the Fiscal Analysis Division.

At the December 6, 2016, meeting, the Forum received revised forecasts and economic analysis from the Budget Division, Fiscal Analysis Division, Department of Taxation, Gaming Control Board and the Technical Advisory Committee, which were used to produce the binding forecast of all unrestricted General Fund revenue. A copy of the Economic Forum's official December 6, 2016, forecast is provided in the attached table. A final meeting of the Forum will be scheduled during the 79th Legislative Session, on or before May 1, 2017, to make any necessary revisions to the December 6, 2016, forecast.

Economic Review

The U.S. economy is now in its eighth year of expansion following the end of the Great Recession in June 2009, currently reflecting the fourth longest expansion since WW II. Although this recovery has been characterized as being one of the weakest in terms of growth in gross domestic product, the resiliency of the recovery is characterized by the fact that the U.S. has experienced job growth on a year-over-year basis during each month since September 2010. As of May 2014, the U.S. economy had recovered all of the 8.7 million jobs that were lost during the recession and over 15 million jobs have now been added since the previous low in February of 2010. According to Moody's Analytics, there are five states currently in recession, all of which are energy producers (Alaska, Louisiana, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming). However, only 25 metro areas nationwide are currently in recession. These metro areas account for just less than 9% of all metro areas but represent only 2.5% of total metro area gross product.

TABLE 1. ANNUAL GROWTH IN ECONOMIC INDICATORS
CALENDAR YEARS 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
U.S.						
Real GDP	2.5%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%
Employment (Total Nonfarm)	-0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%
Wage Growth	2.0%	4.0%	4.5%	2.7%	5.1%	5.1%
Personal Income	3.2%	6.2%	5.0%	1.1%	5.2%	4.4%
Consumer Price Inflation	1.6%	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%
Fuels & Utilities	1.7%	2.9%	-0.6%	2.8%	4.2%	-1.9%
Housing Starts	5.7%	4.5%	28.1%	18.4%	7.8%	10.7%
Oil ($ per barrel)	$80	$95	$94	$98	$93	$49
Nevada						
Gross State Product	0.2%	2.5%	2.0%	1.4%	5.6%	5.4%
Employment (Total Nonfarm)	-2.7%	0.7%	1.7%	2.6%	3.6%	3.3%
Personal Income	2.2%	3.7%	4.5%	0.5%	5.9%	5.4%
Wage Growth	-3.0%	2.3%	2.9%	3.5%	5.0%	5.5%
Housing Starts	-6.4%	-1.2%	43.8%	19.6%	18.8%	7.8%
Las Vegas Visitors	2.7%	4.3%	2.1%	-0.2%	3.7%	2.9%

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census Bureau, Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority

During 2012 and 2013, economic growth was at times sluggish and uncertainty lingered regarding the speed at which the economy would recover from the recession as real GDP growth slowed from to 2.2% in 2012 to 1.7% in 2013. The slower pace of growth nationally in 2013 was also evident in other economic indicators including employment, wages, and personal income. The slower growth in both wages and personal income was due in part to several policy changes, such as a 2.0 percent increase in the federal payroll tax, mandatory federal spending cuts, and the expiration of federal unemployment benefits, all of which took effect in January 2013. The impacts of the federal government shutdown at the end of 2013 also contributed to the slower overall growth in 2013 compared to 2012.

Although unemployment continued to decline, concerns regarding the labor force participation rate impacted the outlook regarding long-term job growth. Concerns were also raised about the risks of higher inflation after several rounds of quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve which caused significant increases in the money supply between late 2008 and 2012. However, through 2014 those concerns were not actualized as job growth accelerated to 1.9 percent and price increases remained relatively low. In fact, by 2015 a considerable drop in oil prices from over $90 per barrel to just $49 per barrel contributed to lower prices for goods and services throughout the rest of the economy and helped to push the Consumer Price Index (CPI) down to just 0.1 percent.

Job growth nationwide started to occur in the fourth quarter of 2011 and has been gaining momentum throughout the recovery. In 2012 and 2013, job growth averaged 186,000 and 194,000 jobs per month, respectively. Annual job growth increased from 1.6 percent in 2013 to 1.9 percent in 2014 with an average of 213,000 jobs created per month in 2014. The rate of job growth increased to 2.1 percent in 2015 with an average of 241,000 jobs created per month in 2015.

Commensurate with the increases in employment, wage growth nationally exceeded 5.0 percent in both 2014 and 2015, and growth in personal income has been above 4.0 percent in three out of the previous 4 years, in spite of a relatively low inflation rate during the last several years. (The Consumer Price Index, or CPI, grew by only

0.1 percent in 2015, after growing by 2.1 percent in 2012, 1.5 percent in 2013, and 1.6 percent in 2014.) With inflation expected to increase by rates in excess of 2.0 percent in 2017, 2018, and 2019, wages and personal income are expected to see continued increases as well.

Growth Moderates in 2016

After several years of moderate gains, a slowing pace of job growth in the U.S. has been occurring for nearly the past two years as the monthly average job growth nationwide slowed from 251,000 per month in 2014 to 229,000 in 2015 and 181,000 so far in 2016. Although the economy continues to create jobs at a relatively solid pace, some industries are beginning to face challenges combined with the diminishing availability of qualified workers as the economy continues to edge toward full employment.

In Nevada, where economic recovery started later than the other 49 states and was initially considerably slower than what was seen elsewhere in the nation, signs of recovery have become more evident in 2016. Though it took more than two years longer than the nation as a whole to do so, Nevada's job market finally recovered the 186,400 jobs lost during the Great Recession by September 2016. These job gains, coupled with increases in wages and visitor growth, have led to continued moderate growth in Nevada's economy during the current year.

When the Economic Forum last produced a report in December 2014, the state of Nevada had added nearly 90,000 jobs since the end of the recession, but was still more than 8.0 percent, or close to 100,000 jobs, below the pre-recession peak of 1.3 million jobs during the second quarter of 2007. The job growth that had started at the beginning of 2011, and which continued through 2012 and 2013, continued through 2014 and beyond, with total employment increasing by 3.6 percent in 2014 and 3.3 percent in 2015. Average statewide employment increased by approximately 42,500 jobs in 2014 and 40,600 jobs in 2015, driven by increases in several sectors, including professional services; trade, transportation, and utilities; leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and construction.

The job growth seen in Nevada since 2011, and particularly during 2014 and 2015, has also translated to increases in wages for Nevada employees. Total Nevada wages, after having increased by 2.9 percent in 2012 and 3.5 percent in 2013, increased by 5.0 percent in 2014 and 5.5 percent in 2015. As observed at the federal level, with the low rates of increase in the CPI (1.6 percent in 2014 and 0.1 percent in 2015), these increases in total Nevada wages indicate that the wages are also increasing in inflation-adjusted terms.

Further contributing to the economic recovery in Nevada is the growth in visitors since the end of the Great Recession. After hitting a pre-recession peak of 39.2 million visitors to Las Vegas in 2007, annual visitation fell to a low of 36.4 million in 2009 before climbing steadily upward. By 2012, annual visitation had surpassed the pre-recession peak, and in 2015, more than 42 million visitors to Las Vegas were reported by the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority. Visitation for the first nine months of 2016 are also continuing this upward trend, with 1.8 percent more visitors reported compared to the same period in 2015.

Though present economic conditions, as well as the prospects of future growth resulting from economic development projects in both Northern and Southern Nevada, are encouraging signs for the near future in Nevada, housing affordability and supply remain concerns for residents of the state, particularly in the urban areas around Las Vegas and Reno. Additionally, current uncertainty in the national and global economy resulting from the Brexit vote and the U.S. federal elections in 2016 may affect growth in the national economy as well as at the regional and state level. Changes in U.S. monetary policy may impact inflation and interest rates which can affect the economic growth in both the consumer and business sectors.

Housing

Nationwide, single-family home sales were one of the largest casualties of the Great Recession, falling from a high of 6 million units in 2006 to a low of 3.7 million in 2008. The federal income tax credits for first-time homebuyers approved under the Bush and Obama administrations in 2008 and 2009 resulted in a temporary bump in sales in 2009 to slightly less than 3.9 million, before falling back to the 3.7 million level in 2010. Since 2010, single-family sales nationwide have steadily increased, from 3.8 million in 2011 to 4.6 million in 2015 – similar to levels seen during the late 1990s. With the exception of 2014, where sales decreased by 3.1 percent, the last six years have been marked by home sales increases. Calendar year 2016 has been no exception, as sales for the first three quarters have been 3.1 percent higher than the first three quarters of 2015.

Home prices were slower to recover following the Great Recession, as prices continued to fall until 2012 due in part to the glut of foreclosures that were reaching the market at discounted prices during this period. Since 2012, though, prices have increased steadily, with increases of 9.6 percent in 2013, 6.6 percent in 2014, and 4.6 percent in 2015. For the first six months of 2016, prices nationwide have increased by 5.1 percent compared to the first six months of 2015, with prices approaching the peak levels seen in late 2005 and early 2006.

TABLE 2: SELECTED U.S. HOUSING MARKET STATISTICS
CALENDAR YEARS 2010 - 2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New Housing Completions (% change)	-5.0%	-9.9%	7.2%	19.1%	8.6%	4.5%
Sales of New Single-Family Homes (% change)	-13.9%	-5.3%	21.0%	16.3%	2.3%	14.1%
Case-Shiller Home Price Index (% change)	-2.6%	-3.7%	1.3%	9.6%	6.6%	4.6%
Sales of Existing Single-Family Homes (% change)	-4.2%	2.4%	8.8%	8.5%	-3.1%	6.6%
Total Mortgage Originations (% change)	-14.4%	-16.5%	44.3%	-8.9%	-32.2%	28.7%
Total Mortgage Loans Delinquent (% change)	-5.2%	-2.6%	-4.6%	-4.1%	-12.3%	-6.9%
Total Foreclosures Started (% change)	-7.8%	-16.8%	-14.6%	-29.3%	-30.1%	-8.0%

Sources: National Association of Realtors, Standard and Poor's, U.S. Census Bureau, Federal Reserve Board, Mortgage Bankers' Association

As a result of the Great Recession, new single-family home completions in 2011 were at their lowest level in nearly fifty years with a total of only 443,000 units completed. This total has steadily increased since that year – to 478,000 in 2012; 569,000 in 2013; 619,000 in 2014; and nearly 647,000 in 2015. For calendar year 2016, Moody's forecasts continued growth in single-family home completions nationwide – growth of 14.9 percent for 2016 corresponds to approximately 743,000 units completed; however, this total is still lower than any year since 1982, when single-family home completions were slightly more than 630,000.

In contrast to the national housing market, where single-family home sales have trended upwards, Nevada existing single-family home sales have steadily decreased. Due to a high level of foreclosures hitting the market during the early part of this decade, sales in Nevada reached an all-time high of 91,000 in 2011. As these foreclosed homes have cleared the market, though, the number of sales has steadily decreased, reaching a level of slightly less than 68,000 sales in 2015. For 2016, Moody's forecasts that sales in Nevada will be 61,000 units, a 10.7 percent decrease compared to 2015, further continuing the downward trend.

During 2011 and 2012, single-family home prices were at mid-1990s levels in Nevada, due in part to the effect of foreclosures on the market. As these homes have cleared the market, prices have predictably increased – the Case-Shiller index has increased for three consecutive years (2013, 2014, and 2015), reaching an average price level equivalent to home prices in late 2003 and early 2004. Thus far in 2016, the index is continuing to increase, which has led to renewed concerns relating to affordability of single-family homes in the state; however, the data from the second quarter of 2016 suggests that home prices are still closer to the prices seen in 2004 than to the peak levels seen in mid-2006.

Single-family home completions, which had decreased from a high of 38,000 units in 2004 to a low of 5,100 units in 2011, have steadily increased since reaching bottom, with increases of 12.7 percent in 2012, 40.9 percent in 2013, 6.4 percent in 2014, and 14.9 percent in 2015. Despite four straight years of increases, however, statewide completions barely reached 10,000 units by the end of 2015, which is still one quarter of the 2006 peak and less than half of the completion levels seen during the mid-1990s.

Inflation

Shortly before the December 2014 meeting of the Economic Forum, the Federal Reserve ended its third round of “quantitative easing” – the creation of additional U.S. currency for the purposes of repurchasing debt held by the U.S. The repurchase of trillions of dollars of federal debt and securities over the three rounds of quantitative easing led to concerns of inflation increases; however, those concerns ended up being unfounded, as inflation has grown only modestly since 2010. Following a decrease of 0.3 percent in 2009, inflation grew by only 1.6 percent in 2010, 3.1 percent in 2011, 2.1 percent in 2012, 1.3 percent in 2013, and 1.6 percent in 2014.

In December of 2015, the Federal Reserve’s Open Markets Committee increased the federal funds rate – the rate at which banks may borrow money from the Federal Reserve Bank – by 0.25 percent, which was the first increase in the rate since 2006, and the first actions taken by the Fed to tighten monetary policy since before the first round of quantitative easing began in 2008. This action came at the end of a year in which inflation increased by only 0.1 percent compared to 2014.

The low rate of inflation in 2015 also was greatly affected by the price of oil. Average crude oil prices, as measured by the West Texas Intermediate Spot rate, decreased from a high of $106 per barrel in the third quarter of 2013 to an average of $42 per barrel by the fourth quarter of 2015, with the average price decreasing from $98 in 2013 to $48 in 2015. The average price continued to fall in 2016 to an average of less than $34 in the first quarter, but increased into the mid-$40 range through the second and third quarters and reached above $50 per barrel by October of this year. Moody’s has forecasted oil to continue increasing in 2017 and 2018 to prices in excess of $60 per barrel; however, short-term price fluctuations after the November elections in the U.S. have resulted in price decreases that may affect subsequent forecasts.

Through the first three quarters of 2016, the CPI has increased by 1.1 percent. With a projected increase of 1.4 percent in the fourth quarter, Moody's forecasts that the CPI will increase by 1.2 percent for calendar year 2016. Moody's is forecasting the CPI to increase by 2.5 percent in 2017, 2.7 percent in 2018, and 2.8 percent in 2019.

Employment

After six years of steady declines, the U.S. unemployment rate, which hit a high of 10.0 percent in October 2009, fell below 5.0 percent in January 2016, falling to a rate of 4.9 percent in January. The rate has slightly fluctuated since then, increasing again to 5.0 percent in February and March, decreasing to 4.7 percent in April, before increasing again in the third quarter of 2016 to its current rate of 4.9 percent in October.

Despite the fluctuations in the unemployment rate, the number of persons employed nationwide has increased during 2016. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximately 2.5 million more people nationwide were employed at the end of the third quarter of 2016 than were employed during the third quarter of 2015. The gains during that period were primarily in the education and health services sector, which added nearly 630,000 jobs; the professional and business services sector, which added nearly 610,000 jobs; the trade, transportation, and utilities sector, which added 400,000 jobs; the leisure and hospitality sector, which added 380,000 jobs; the construction sector, which added 210,000 jobs; and the financial sector, which added nearly 170,000 jobs. A smaller increase has been seen in the information sector, which added 18,000 jobs. Sectors experiencing negative job growth during those four quarters include the natural resources and mining sector, which lost 120,000 jobs, and the manufacturing sector, which lost 43,000 jobs.

Between the third quarter of 2015 and the third quarter of 2016, the government sector has added a total of 167,000 jobs. The bulk of the increase in public sector jobs during this time period is attributable to local governments, which gained about 110,000 jobs during this period; however, federal employment increased by approximately 37,000 and state employment increased by approximately 20,000 during the same time period.

In October 2014, Nevada's unemployment rate, at 7.1 percent, was higher than all but five other states, and 1.3 percent higher than the national rate at the time. Two years later, Nevada's unemployment rate is at 5.5 percent, only 0.6 percent above the national rate. Though Nevada's rate is still above the national rate, it fares more comparably against other states – currently, eight states and the District of Columbia have a higher unemployment rate, and the current rate of 5.5 percent is equivalent to the most recent rates observed in two other states (California and Rhode Island).

For comparison to the U.S., from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016, Nevada's total nonfarm employment has gained 36,500 jobs, with the most significant gains in trade, transportation, and utilities (10,500 jobs gained); leisure and hospitality services (8,100 jobs gained); construction (4,900 jobs gained); professional services (3,600 jobs gained); government (3,600 jobs gained); and education and health services (3,300 jobs gained). For the government sector, local governments had a net gain of 2,600 jobs, with the state and federal governments also gaining over that period, by 600 and 400 jobs, respectively.

Among the major sectors that lost jobs during this period were information services (1,400 jobs lost) and natural resources and mining (770 jobs lost).

One industry that has seen minimal growth in the last four quarters has been the manufacturing industry, which added only 130 jobs between the third quarter of 2015 and the third quarter of 2016. Looking forward, though, the continued expansion of the Tesla gigafactory in Storey County, as well as the potential Faraday Future project in Clark County, should bring the net increase in manufacturing jobs higher in 2017 and future years. Additionally, other sectors – particularly the construction and leisure and hospitality industries – should see benefit from the Las Vegas Convention Center expansion project that will occur as a result of legislative action during the 30th Special Session in October 2016, as well as other projects that are scheduled to open in the next several years.

Consumer Spending

As already noted, the relative weakness of the current recovery, in terms of growth in the U.S. gross domestic product, has been mitigated by monthly job growth in each month since September 2010. This job growth, along with increases in wages and personal income, has translated into growth in consumer spending for most of the same period.

Consumer spending, which fell by nearly $170 billion between 2008 and 2009 as a result of the Great Recession, has increased every year since 2010 and continues to increase into 2016. In the first three quarters of 2016, total consumer expenditures have increased on average by 3.5 percent compared to the first three quarters in 2015. This increase is primarily driven by expenditures on services, which increased by 4.5 percent during this period, but was offset by expenditures on nondurable goods, which only increased by 0.8 percent during this period. An increase in expenditures on durable goods of 2.8 percent also contributed to these gains.

In addition, in 2014 and 2015, the amount of personal income that is being saved by Americans increased. This trend has continued into 2016, with an increase in the total personal saving of 5.7 percent in the first three quarters of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

Going forward into 2017, Moody’s Analytics is forecasting continued recovery and expansion of the U.S. economy, with modest increases in the GDP, consumer spending, employment, wages, and personal income. Uncertainty following the 2016 election, however, may pose risks to the economy, particularly depending on the actions that the Trump administration may take with respect to existing trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement, or other laws passed during previous administrations, such as the Affordable Care Act.

Additional uncertainty in foreign financial markets, such as those in Europe related to the referendum approved in the U.K. to leave the European Union, may also lead to an increased risk of instability in the U.S. economy.

General Fund Revenue Forecast – Fiscal Years 2017, 2018, and 2019

At the December 6, 2016, meeting, the Economic Forum took into consideration presentations made at the meeting on November 10, 2016. These presentations included the Nevada employment outlook made by Bill Anderson from the Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation; the Nevada population outlook by Jeff Hardcastle, State Demographer; and the U.S. and Nevada general economic outlook by Daniel White from Moody's Analytics. The Forum also took into consideration the economic outlooks used to derive the General Fund revenue forecasts made by the Budget Division, the Department of Taxation, the Gaming Control Board, Moody's Analytics, and the Fiscal Analysis Division.

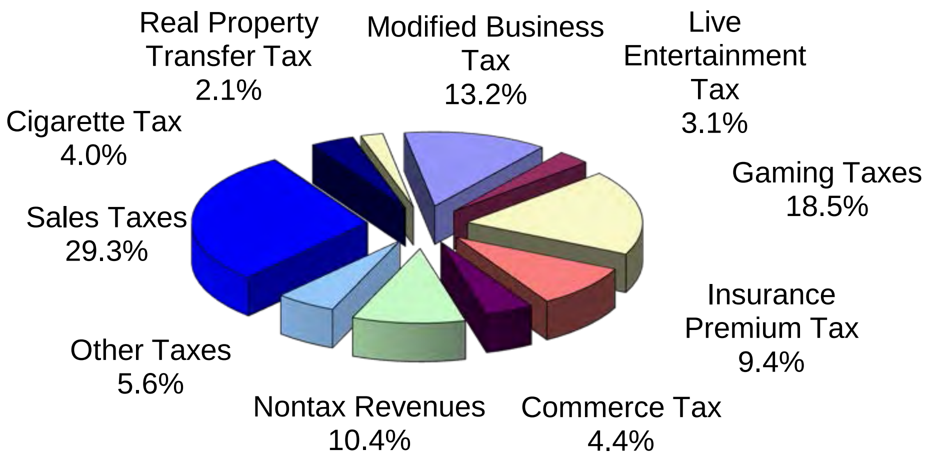
(Exhibits presented to the Economic Forum at its meetings are available from the Fiscal Analysis Division upon request, or on the Legislative Counsel Bureau's website: https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/InterimCommittee/REL/Interim2015/Committee/284.)

Based on consideration of the information that was provided to the Forum at these meetings, the following forecast was approved at the December 6, 2016, meeting.

Total Nevada General Fund revenues, before the application of any tax credits approved by the Legislature, are forecast at $3.939 billion for FY 2018 and $4.091 billion for FY 2019. The 2017-2019 biennial total of $8.030 billion is 5.7 percent higher than the current revised estimate for FY 2017 and the actual collections for FY 2016 of $7.594 billion for the 2015-2017 biennium.

As you will note in the chart below, gaming taxes are forecast to provide 18.5 percent of all General Fund revenues during the 2017-19 biennium, a decrease from the 18.8 percent now estimated for the current biennium. Sales tax collections are forecast to provide 29.3 percent of all General Fund revenues during the 2017-19 biennium, an increase from the 28.0 percent currently estimated for the 2015-17 biennium. Modified business tax collections are forecast to provide 13.2 percent of all General Fund revenues during the 2017-19 biennium, a decrease from the 13.5 percent currently estimated for the 2015-17 biennium.

NEVADA GENERAL FUND REVENUES
ECONOMIC FORUM FORECASTS, 2017-19 BIENNIUM



More detailed information on specific revenues in addition to gaming, sales, and modified business taxes is available in the accompanying table.

Sales Tax

Sales tax collections are forecast to reach $1.097 billion in FY 2017, a 5.8 percent increase from FY 2016 levels. Sales taxes are expected to increase by 5.4 percent in FY 2018 and increase by 5.1 percent in FY 2017. These forecasts result in projected total sales tax receipts of $2.371 billion during the 2017-19 biennium.

Gaming Percentage Fee Tax

Total gaming percentage fee tax revenues are forecast to reach $725.0 million in FY 2017, an increase of 3.5 percent from actual FY 2016 collections. From this base, the tax is estimated to increase by 1.4 percent in FY 2018 and increase by 3.7 percent in FY 2019 to yield revenues of $1.498 billion for the General Fund during the 2017-19 biennium.

Modified Business Tax

Total modified business tax revenues, before the effect of the credit that may be taken against this tax by persons who pay the commerce tax, are forecast to reach $597.4 million in FY 2017, an increase of 5.5 percent from actual FY 2016 collections. Modified business taxes are estimated to increase by 5.3 percent in FY 2018 and increase by 5.1 percent in FY 2019 to yield revenues of $1.290 billion for the General Fund during the 2017-19 biennium.

Collections for the modified business tax are additionally estimated to be reduced by $82.5 million in FY 2017, $86.5 million in FY 2018, and $90.6 million in FY 2019, as a result of the commerce tax credit allowed against the modified business tax. The commerce tax credit is discussed in greater detail on the next page.

Insurance Premium Tax

Total insurance premium tax revenues are forecast to reach $373.8 million in FY 2017, an increase of 11.6 percent from actual FY 2016 collections. From this base, the tax is estimated to increase by 3.7 percent in FY 2018 and increase by 3.4 percent in FY 2019 to yield revenues of $788.1 million for the General Fund during the 2017-19 biennium.

Live Entertainment Tax - Gaming

Total live entertainment tax revenues from gaming establishments are forecast to reach $106.4 million in FY 2017, a decrease of 5.0 percent from actual FY 2016 collections. From this base, the tax is estimated to increase by 3.0 percent in FY 2018 and increase by 3.1 percent in FY 2019 to yield revenues of $222.5 million for the General Fund during the 2017-19 biennium.

Real Property Transfer Tax

Total real property transfer tax revenues are forecast to reach $81.0 million in FY 2017, an increase of 6.8 percent from actual FY 2016 collections. From this base, the tax is estimated to increase by 4.8 percent in FY 2018 and increase by 3.2 percent in FY 2019 to yield revenues of $172.4 million for the General Fund during the 2017-19 biennium.

Cigarette Tax

Total cigarette tax revenues are forecast to reach $173.3 million in FY 2017, an increase of 13.2 percent from actual FY 2016 collections. From this base, the tax is estimated to decrease by 1.7 percent in FY 2018 and decrease by 1.7 percent in FY 2019 to yield revenues of $337.9 million for the General Fund during the 2017-19 biennium.

Commerce Tax

Total commerce tax revenues are forecast to reach $194.4 million in FY 2017, an increase of 35.5 percent from actual FY 2016 collections. From this base, the tax is estimated to decrease by 6.8 percent in FY 2018 and increase by 4.8 percent in FY 2019 to yield revenues of $371.1 million for the General Fund during the 2017-19 biennium.

As approved by the Legislature during the 2015 Session, taxpayers who have a commerce tax liability in a preceding fiscal year are entitled to take a credit of up to 50 percent of that liability against the modified business tax in the current fiscal year. Based on the actual FY 2016 collections of $143.5 million, as well as actual and projected revenue based on FY 2016 taxable activity but not collected until FY 2017, the commerce tax credit is estimated to reduce modified business tax revenues by $82.5 million in FY 2017.

The commerce tax credit is estimated to reduce modified business tax revenues by $86.5 million in FY 2018 and by $90.6 million in FY 2019.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016 AND FORECAST: FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2019
ECONOMIC FORUM'S FORECAST FOR FY 2017, FY 2018, AND FY 2019 APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER 6, 2016, MEETING

								ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST					
	DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change
	TAXES												
	MINING TAX												
3064	Net Proceeds of Minerals [1-12][2-12][1-14][2-14][2-16][3-16]	$26,221,970	-76.4%	$51,733,594	97.3%	$34,674,918	-33.0%	$13,604,000	-60.8%	$45,022,000	230.9%	$43,953,000	-2.4%
3241	Net Proceeds Penalty			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
3245	Centrally Assessed Penalties		-100.0%	$21		$68,648		$13,800	-79.9%	$13,800	0.0%	$13,800	0.0%
	TOTAL MINING TAXES AND FEES	$26,221,970	-76.4%	$51,733,615	97.3%	$34,743,566	-32.8%	$13,617,800		$45,035,800		$43,966,800	
	SALES AND USE												
3001	Sales & Use Tax	$931,319,687	4.8%	$994,764,970	6.8%	$1,036,549,227	4.2%	$1,097,045,000	5.8%	$1,156,198,000	5.4%	$1,214,657,000	5.1%
3002	State Share - LSST [4-12][3-14][4-16]	$9,194,669	4.6%	$9,726,146	5.8%	$10,155,240	4.4%	$10,696,000	5.3%	$11,273,000	5.4%	$11,843,000	5.1%
3003	State Share - BCCRT	$4,088,755	5.0%	$4,334,753	6.0%	$4,506,053	4.0%	$4,800,000	6.5%	$5,058,000	5.4%	$5,314,000	5.1%
3004	State Share - SCCRT	$14,305,300	5.0%	$15,166,566	6.0%	$15,764,607	3.9%	$16,799,000	6.6%	$17,704,000	5.4%	$18,599,000	5.1%
3005	State Share - PTT	$8,797,760	6.9%	$9,461,562	7.5%	$10,028,644	6.0%	$10,687,000	6.6%	$11,263,000	5.4%	$11,832,000	5.1%
	TOTAL SALES AND USE	$967,706,171	4.8%	$1,033,453,997	6.8%	$1,077,003,772	4.2%	$1,140,027,000	5.9%	$1,201,496,000	5.4%	$1,262,245,000	5.1%
	GAMING - STATE												
3041	Percent Fees - Gross Revenue: Before Tax Credits	$682,311,672	0.5%	$693,232,048	1.6%	$700,773,974	1.1%	$725,000,000	3.5%	$735,000,000	1.4%	$762,535,000	3.7%
	Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]			$0		-$4,288,194		$0		$0		$0	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]			$0		-$20,461,554		$0		$0		$0	
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Total - Tax Credit Programs			$0		-$24,749,748		$0		$0		$0	
	Percent Fees - Gross Revenue: After Tax Credits	$682,311,672		$693,232,048		$676,024,226		$725,000,000	7.2%	$735,000,000	1.4%	$762,535,000	3.7%
3032	Pari-mutuel Tax	$2,758	-10.1%	$2,964	7.5%	$3,261	10.0%	$3,400	4.3%	$3,600	5.9%	$3,700	2.8%
3181	Racing Fees	$9,258	6.4%	$7,456	-19.5%	$9,293	24.6%	$10,000	7.6%	$9,900	-1.0%	$10,000	1.0%
3247	Racing Fines/Forfeitures	$0		$500		$700		$0	-100.0%	$0		$0	
3042	Gaming Penalties	$7,862,472	439.7%	$337,544	-95.7%	$4,069,112	1105.5%	$2,800,000	-31.2%	$775,000	-72.3%	$775,000	0.0%
3043	Flat Fees-Restricted Slots [5-12]	$8,305,289	-1.2%	$8,291,051	-0.2%	$8,225,963	-0.8%	$8,185,000	-0.5%	$8,170,400	-0.2%	$8,236,700	0.8%
3044	Non-Restricted Slots [5-12]	$11,383,000	-7.4%	$11,164,523	-1.9%	$10,861,213	-2.7%	$10,682,000	-1.7%	$10,586,300	-0.9%	$10,528,400	-0.5%
3045	Quarterly Fees-Games	$6,410,111	-0.6%	$6,522,917	1.8%	$6,450,491	-1.1%	$6,431,000	-0.3%	$6,423,300	-0.1%	$6,444,000	0.3%
3046	Advance License Fees	$672,263	-49.9%	$1,733,482	157.9%	$1,780,785	2.7%	$1,974,000	10.8%	$750,000	-62.0%	$800,000	6.7%
3048	Slot Machine Route Operator	$37,000	-8.6%	$35,000	-5.4%	$34,000	-2.9%	$33,500	-1.5%	$34,000	1.5%	$34,500	1.5%
3049	Gaming Info Systems Annual	$18,000	0.0%	$42,000	133.3%	$42,000	0.0%	$36,000	-14.3%	$36,000	0.0%	$36,000	0.0%
3028	Interactive Gaming Fee - Operator	$604,167	38.1%	$500,000	-17.2%	$500,000	0.0%	$500,000	0.0%	$500,000	0.0%	$500,000	0.0%
3029	Interactive Gaming Fee - Service Provider	$75,000	177.8%	$61,000	-18.7%	$63,000	3.3%	$64,000	1.6%	$65,000	1.6%	$66,000	1.5%
3030	Interactive Gaming Fee - Manufacturer	$700,000	-9.7%	$200,000	-71.4%	$175,000	-12.5%	$150,000	-14.3%	$150,000	0.0%	$150,000	0.0%
3033	Equip Mfg. License	$290,000	6.0%	$281,000	-3.1%	$279,500	-0.5%	$279,000	-0.2%	$281,000	0.7%	$284,000	1.1%
3034	Race Wire License	$29,736	-14.8%	$28,406	-4.5%	$36,391	28.1%	$29,000	-20.3%	$28,000	-3.4%	$27,000	-3.6%
3035	Annual Fees on Games	$105,341	-0.7%	$107,822	2.4%	$115,214	6.9%	$124,700	8.2%	$115,200	-7.6%	$112,400	-2.4%
	TOTAL GAMING - STATE: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	$718,816,067	1.2%	$722,547,713	0.5%	$733,419,897	1.5%	$756,301,600	3.1%	$762,927,700	0.9%	$790,542,700	3.6%
	Tax Credit Programs					-$24,749,748		$0		$0		$0	
	TOTAL GAMING - STATE: AFTER TAX CREDITS	$718,816,067	1.2%	$722,547,713	0.5%	$708,670,149	-1.9%	$756,301,600	6.7%	$762,927,700	0.9%	$790,542,700	3.6%
	LIVE ENTERTAINMENT TAX (LET)												
3031G	Live Entertainment Tax-Gaming [5-16]	$139,156,240	10.7%	$130,861,416	-6.0%	$111,994,620	-14.4%	$106,449,000	-5.0%	$109,598,000	3.0%	$112,946,000	3.1%
3031NG	Live Entertainment Tax-Nongaming [5-16]	$14,979,978	28.0%	$14,965,649	-0.1%	$16,536,346	10.5%	$17,389,000	5.2%	$17,915,000	3.0%	$18,475,000	3.1%
	TOTAL LET	$154,136,218	12.2%	$145,827,065	-5.4%	$128,530,966	-11.9%	$123,838,000	-3.7%	$127,513,000	3.0%	$131,421,000	3.1%
	COMMERCE TAX												
	Commerce Tax [6-16]					$143,507,593		$194,412,000	35.5%	$181,220,000	-6.8%	$189,919,000	4.8%
	TRANSPORTATION CONNECTION EXCISE TAX												
	Transportation Connection Excise Tax [7-16]					$11,898,532		$21,032,000	76.8%	$16,769,000	-20.3%	$22,232,000	32.6%
	CIGARETTE TAX												
3052	Cigarette Tax [8-16]	$79,628,983	-4.1%	$92,774,433	16.5%	$153,033,176	65.0%	$173,301,000	13.2%	$170,402,000	-1.7%	$167,534,000	-1.7%

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016 AND FORECAST: FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2019
ECONOMIC FORUM'S FORECAST FOR FY 2017, FY 2018, AND FY 2019 APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER 6, 2016, MEETING

								ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST					
	DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change
	TAXES - CONTINUED												
	MODIFIED BUSINESS TAX (MBT)												
	MBT - NONFINANCIAL BUSINESSES (MBT-NFI) [6-12][4-14][9-16][10-16][11-16][12-16]												
3069	MBT - Nonfinancial: Before Tax Credits	$361,095,880	-0.6%	$387,769,692	7.4%	$517,135,234	33.4%	$547,083,000	5.8%	$577,066,000	5.5%	$607,468,000	5.3%
	Commerce Tax Credits [13-16]					$0							
	MBT - Nonfinancial: After Commerce Tax Credits			$387,769,692		$517,135,234		$547,083,000	5.8%	$577,066,000	5.5%	$607,468,000	5.3%
	Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]			$0		-$82,621		$0		$0		$0	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Education Choice Scholarship Tax Credits [TC-5]			$0		-$4,401,540		$0		$0		$0	
	College Savings Plan Tax Credits [TC-6]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Total - Tax Credit Programs			$0		-$4,484,161		$0		$0		$0	
	MBT - Nonfinancial: After Tax Credit Programs	$361,095,880		$387,769,692		$512,651,073		$547,083,000	6.7%	$577,066,000	5.5%	$607,468,000	5.3%
	MBT - FINANCIAL BUSINESSES (MBT-FI) [12-16]												
3069	MBT - Financial: Before Tax Credits	$23,789,898	1.8%	$24,144,270	1.5%	$27,188,910	12.6%	$28,224,000	3.8%	$29,819,000	5.7%	$31,372,000	5.2%
	Commerce Tax Credits [13-16]					$0							
	MBT - Financial: After Commerce Tax Credits			$24,144,270		$27,188,910		$28,224,000	3.8%	$29,819,000	5.7%	$31,372,000	5.2%
	Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Education Choice Scholarship Tax Credits [TC-5]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	College Savings Plan Tax Credits [TC-6]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Total - Tax Credit Programs			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	MBT - Financial: After Tax Credit Programs	$23,789,898		$24,144,270		$27,188,910		$28,224,000	3.8%	$29,819,000	5.7%	$31,372,000	5.2%
	MBT - MINING BUSINESSES (MBT-MINING) [11-16]												
3069	MBT - Mining: Before Tax Credits					$21,938,368		$22,099,000	0.7%	$22,055,000	-0.2%	$21,988,000	-0.3%
	Commerce Tax Credits [13-16]					$0		$0		$0		$0	
	MBT - Mining: After Commerce Tax Credits					$21,938,368		$22,099,000	0.7%	$22,055,000	-0.2%	$21,988,000	-0.3%
	Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]					$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]					$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]					$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Education Choice Scholarship Tax Credits [TC-5]					$0		$0		$0		$0	
	College Savings Plan Tax Credits [TC-6]					$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Total - Tax Credit Programs					$0		$0		$0		$0	
	MBT - Mining - After Tax Credit Programs					$21,938,368		$22,099,000	0.7%	$22,055,000	-0.2%	$21,988,000	-0.3%
	TOTAL MBT - NFI, FI, & MINING												
	TOTAL MBT: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	$384,885,778	-0.4%	$411,913,962	7.0%	$566,262,513	37.5%	$597,406,000	5.5%	$628,940,000	5.3%	$660,828,000	5.1%
	TOTAL COMMERCE TAX CREDITS [13-16]					$0		-$82,500,000		-$86,460,000		-$90,610,000	
	TOTAL MBT: AFTER COMMERCE TAX CREDITS			$411,913,962		$566,262,513		$514,906,000	-9.1%	$542,480,000	5.4%	$570,218,000	5.1%
	Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]			$0		-$82,621		$0		$0		$0	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Education Choice Scholarship Tax Credits [TC-5]			$0		-$4,401,540		-$6,098,460		-$6,050,000		-$6,655,000	
	College Savings Plan Tax Credits [TC-6]			$0		$0		-$69,000		-$138,000		-$207,000	
	Total - Tax Credit Programs			$0		-$4,484,161		-$6,167,460		-$6,188,000		-$6,862,000	
	TOTAL MBT: AFTER TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS	$384,885,778		$411,913,962		$561,778,352		$508,738,540	-9.4%	$536,292,000	5.4%	$563,356,000	5.0%

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016 AND FORECAST: FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2019
ECONOMIC FORUM'S FORECAST FOR FY 2017, FY 2018, AND FY 2019 APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER 6, 2016, MEETING

								ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST					
	DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change
	TAXES - CONTINUED												
	INSURANCE TAXES												
3061	Insurance Premium Tax: Before Tax Credits [1-16]	$263,531,578	6.0%	$305,075,537	15.8%	$335,118,754	9.8%	$373,840,000	11.6%	$387,533,000	3.7%	$400,520,000	3.4%
	Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]			$0		$0		$0		$0		$0	
	Nevada New Markets Job Act Tax Credits [TC-3]			-$12,410,882		-$26,005,450		-$26,000,000		-$24,000,000		-$22,000,000	
	Total - Tax Credit Programs			-$12,410,882		-$26,005,450		-$26,000,000		-$24,000,000		-$22,000,000	
	Insurance Premium Tax: After Tax Credit Programs	$263,531,578		$292,664,655		$309,113,304		$347,840,000	12.5%	$363,533,000	4.5%	$378,520,000	4.1%
3062	Insurance Retaliatory Tax	$234,807	-3.1%	$355,819	51.5%	$185,855	-47.8%	$215,000	15.7%	$215,000	0.0%	$215,000	0.0%
3067	Captive Insurer Premium Tax	$755,517	19.0%	$901,712	19.4%	$923,869	2.5%	$946,600	2.5%	$969,800	2.5%	$993,700	2.5%
	TOTAL INSURANCE TAXES: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	$264,521,903	6.1%	$306,333,069	15.8%	$336,228,478	9.8%	$375,001,600	11.5%	$388,717,800	3.7%	$401,728,700	3.3%
	TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS			-$12,410,882		-$26,005,450		-$26,000,000		-$24,000,000		-$22,000,000	
	TOTAL INSURANCE TAXES: AFTER TAX CREDITS	$264,521,903	6.1%	$293,922,187	11.1%	$310,223,028	5.5%	$349,001,600	12.5%	$364,717,800	4.5%	$379,728,700	4.1%
	REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX (RPTT)												
3055	Real Property Transfer Tax	$60,047,457	9.2%	$64,214,342	6.9%	$75,794,844	18.0%	$80,964,000	6.8%	$84,856,000	4.8%	$87,559,000	3.2%
	GOVERMENTAL SERVICES TAX (GST)												
3051	Governmental Services Tax [5-14][14-16]	$62,267,322	-1.9%	$62,865,504	1.0%	$66,731,895	6.2%	$37,915,000	-43.2%				
	OTHER TAXES												
3113	Business License Fee [7-12][6-14][15-16]	$72,166,482	4.6%	$75,359,976	4.4%	$103,045,619	36.7%	$101,469,000	-1.5%	$101,877,000	0.4%	$102,468,000	0.6%
3050	Liquor Tax	$41,838,536	4.9%	$42,707,046	2.1%	$43,944,413	2.9%	$43,877,000	-0.2%	$44,448,000	1.3%	$45,043,000	1.3%
3053	Other Tobacco Tax	$11,620,286	12.3%	$11,458,040	-1.4%	$13,131,919	14.6%	$13,479,000	2.6%	$13,863,000	2.8%	$14,296,000	3.1%
4862	HECC Transfer	$5,000,000	0.0%	$5,000,000	0.0%	$5,000,000	0.0%	$5,000,000	0.0%	$5,000,000	0.0%	$5,000,000	0.0%
3065	Business License Tax	$2,814	-4.3%	$1,850	-34.3%	$243	-86.9%	$0		$0		$0	
3068	Branch Bank Excise Tax	$2,788,166	-7.0%	$3,129,940	12.3%	$2,786,429	-11.0%	$2,772,000	-0.5%	$2,788,000	0.6%	$2,802,000	0.5%
	TOTAL TAXES: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	$2,851,648,150	0.2%	$3,029,320,553	6.2%	$3,495,063,854	15.4%	$3,680,413,000	5.3%	$3,775,853,300	2.6%	$3,927,585,200	4.0%
	TOTAL COMMERCE TAX CREDITS [13-16]					$0		-$82,500,000		-$86,460,000		-$90,610,000	
	TOTAL TAXES: AFTER COMMERCE TAX CREDITS			$3,029,320,553		$3,495,063,854		$3,597,913,000	2.9%	$3,689,393,300	2.5%	$3,836,975,200	4.0%
	Tax Credit Programs:												
	Film Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-1]			$0		-$4,370,815		-$5,629,185		$0		$0	
	Economic Development Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-2]			$0		-$20,461,554		-$36,475,946		-$31,562,500		-$47,925,000	
	Catalyst Account Transferrable Tax Credits [TC-4]			$0		$0		-$1,000,000		-$2,000,000		-$2,000,000	
	Nevada New Markets Job Act Tax Credits [TC-3]			-$12,410,882		-$26,005,450		-$26,000,000		-$24,000,000		-$22,000,000	
	Education Choice Scholarship Tax Credits [TC-5]			$0		-$4,401,540		-$6,098,460		-$6,050,000		-$6,655,000	
	College Savings Plan Tax Credits [TC-6]			$0		$0		-$69,000		-$138,000		-$207,000	
	Total - Tax Credit Programs			-$12,410,882		-$55,239,359		-$75,272,591		-$63,750,500		-$78,787,000	
	TOTAL TAXES: AFTER TAX CREDITS	$2,851,648,150	0.2%	$3,016,909,671	5.8%	$3,439,824,495	14.0%	$3,522,640,409	2.4%	$3,625,642,800	2.9%	$3,758,188,200	3.7%

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ACTUAL: FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016 AND FORECAST: FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2019
ECONOMIC FORUM'S FORECAST FOR FY 2017, FY 2018, AND FY 2019 APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER 6, 2016, MEETING

							ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST					
DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change
LICENSES												
3101 Insurance Licenses	$17,925,429	7.8%	$18,347,454	2.4%	$19,913,616	8.5%	$20,113,000	1.0%	$20,716,000	3.0%	$21,234,000	2.5%
3120 Marriage License	$371,684	-1.8%	$371,099	-0.2%	$367,116	-1.1%	$363,000	-1.1%	$360,600	-0.7%	$359,300	-0.4%
SECRETARY OF STATE												
3105 UCC	$1,714,724	1.7%	$1,740,910	1.5%	$1,915,810	10.0%	$1,751,000	-8.6%	$1,761,400	0.6%	$1,773,800	0.7%
3129 Notary Fees	$544,060	-4.8%	$516,832	-5.0%	$514,489	-0.5%	$508,100	-1.2%	$503,100	-1.0%	$499,900	-0.6%
3130 Commercial Recordings [16-16]	$66,661,943	2.5%	$68,833,079	3.3%	$73,701,665	7.1%	$73,789,000	0.1%	$74,167,000	0.5%	$74,576,000	0.6%
3131 Video Service Franchise	$3,525	-50.2%	$1,550	-56.0%	$525	-66.1%	$500		$500		$500	
3121 Domestic Partnership Registry Fee	$51,621	17.4%	$36,437	-29.4%	$28,790	-21.0%	$24,500	-14.9%	$20,800	-15.1%	$17,700	-14.9%
3152 Securities	$25,947,110	5.5%	$27,029,365	4.2%	$27,978,707	3.5%	$28,891,000	3.3%	$29,470,000	2.0%	$29,889,000	1.4%
TOTAL SECRETARY OF STATE	$94,922,982	3.2%	$98,158,173	3.4%	$104,139,985	6.1%	$104,964,100	0.8%	$105,922,800	0.9%	$106,756,900	0.8%
3172 Private School Licenses [7-14]	$284,569	15.0%	$255,613	-10.2%	$236,690	-7.4%	$236,500	-0.1%	$236,400	0.0%	$236,700	0.1%
3173 Private Employment Agency	$11,400	-2.6%	$11,000	-3.5%	$14,800	34.5%	$11,400	-23.0%	$11,400	0.0%	$11,400	0.0%
REAL ESTATE												
3161 Real Estate License [17-16]	$1,372,080	-59.7%	$1,383,840	0.9%	$2,137,010	54.4%	$2,256,000	5.6%	$2,159,000	-4.3%	$2,199,000	1.9%
3162 Real Estate Fees	$4,820	66.8%	$3,643	-24.4%	$4,710	29.3%	$4,800	1.9%	$4,700	-2.1%	$4,800	2.1%
TOTAL REAL ESTATE	$1,376,900	-59.6%	$1,387,483	0.8%	$2,141,720	54.4%	$2,260,800	5.6%	$2,163,700	-4.3%	$2,203,800	1.9%
3102 Athletic Commission Fees [18-16]	$5,334,498	37.9%	$8,922,606	67.3%	$5,041,720	-43.5%	$4,500,000	-10.7%	$4,500,000	0.0%	$4,500,000	0.0%
TOTAL LICENSES	$120,227,462	3.2%	$127,453,427	6.0%	$131,855,647	3.5%	$132,448,800	0.4%	$133,910,900	1.1%	$135,302,100	1.0%
FEES AND FINES												
3200 Vital Statistics Fees [8-14]												
3203 Divorce Fees	$174,376	1.8%	$175,202	0.5%	$170,348	-2.8%	$167,100	-1.9%	$165,900	-0.7%	$165,300	-0.4%
3204 Civil Action Fees	$1,325,805	0.1%	$1,291,308	-2.6%	$1,316,607	2.0%	$1,286,800	-2.3%	$1,273,700	-1.0%	$1,276,700	0.2%
3242 Insurance Fines	$723,272	-40.2%	$505,360	-30.1%	$349,206	-30.9%	$300,000	-14.1%	$300,000	0.0%	$300,000	0.0%
3103MD Medical Plan Discount Reg. Fees					$1,500		$1,500		$1,500		$1,500	
REAL ESTATE FEES												
3107IOS IOS Application Fees	$7,840	-10.8%	$6,030	-23.1%	$5,700	-5.5%	$5,900	3.5%	$6,200	5.1%	$6,000	-3.2%
3165 Land Co Filing Fees [19-16]	$167,495	27.5%	$157,592	-5.9%	$28,530	-81.9%	$27,600	-3.3%	$28,600	3.6%	$28,500	-0.3%
3167 Real Estate Adver Fees	$590	-78.5%	$210	-64.4%	$2,010	857.1%	$6,700		$0		$0	
3169 Real Estate Reg Fees	$15,700	-12.8%	$15,700	0.0%	$8,550	-45.5%	$8,700	1.8%	$8,700	0.0%	$9,000	3.4%
4741 Real Estate Exam Fees	$174,117	1.7%	$174,117	0.0%	$387,294	122.4%	$378,400	-2.3%	$347,200	-8.2%	$329,500	-5.1%
3171 CAM Certification Fee												
3178 Real Estate Accred Fees	$86,475	7.9%	$95,675	10.6%	$93,450	-2.3%	$94,000	0.6%	$96,700	2.9%	$98,500	1.9%
3254 Real Estate Penalties	$36,835	-64.6%	$25,455	-30.9%	$65,595	157.7%	$68,000	3.7%	$68,500	0.7%	$69,600	1.6%
3190 A.B. 165, Real Estate Inspectors	$60,150	18.8%	$46,960	-21.9%	$53,860	14.7%	$52,900	-1.8%	$51,300	-3.0%	$52,300	1.9%
TOTAL REAL ESTATE FEES	$549,202	-3.1%	$521,739	-5.0%	$644,989	23.6%	$642,200	-0.4%	$607,200	-5.5%	$593,400	-2.3%
3066 Short Term Car Lease [8-12]	$46,151,238	0.9%	$48,754,438	5.6%	$51,914,285	6.5%	$54,416,000	4.8%	$56,055,000	3.0%	$57,438,000	2.5%
3103AC Athletic Commission Licenses/Fines	$234,245	8.5%	$213,145	-9.0%	$468,376	119.7%	$196,200	-58.1%	$215,800	10.0%	$215,800	0.0%
3205 State Engineer Sales [9-14]												
3206 Supreme Court Fees	$216,785	12.2%	$186,560	-13.9%	$201,305	7.9%	$201,300	0.0%	$201,300	0.0%	$201,300	0.0%
3115 Notice of Default Fee	$1,706,387	-38.3%	$1,755,460	2.9%	$1,400,099	-20.2%	$1,134,100	-19.0%	$918,600	-19.0%	$744,100	-19.0%
3271 Misc Fines/Forfeitures	$3,125,839	-72.0%	$9,564,851	206.0%	$2,735,813	-71.4%	$2,500,000	-8.6%	$2,500,000	0.0%	$2,500,000	0.0%
TOTAL FEES AND FINES	$54,207,150	-19.1%	$62,968,063	16.2%	$59,202,527	-6.0%	$60,845,200	2.8%	$62,239,000	2.3%	$63,436,100	1.9%

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016 AND FORECAST: FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2019
ECONOMIC FORUM'S FORECAST FOR FY 2017, FY 2018, AND FY 2019 APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER 6, 2016, MEETING

DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change
USE OF MONEY AND PROP												
OTHER REPAYMENTS												
4403 Forestry Nurseries Fund Repayment (05-M27)	$20,670		$20,670		$20,670		$20,670		$20,670		$20,670	
4408 Comp/Fac Repayment	$23,744		$23,744		$23,744		$23,744		$23,744		$13,032	
4408 CIP 95-M1, Security Alarm	$2,998		$2,998		$2,998		$2,998		$0		$0	
4408 CIP 95-M5, Facility Generator	$6,874		$6,874		$6,874		$6,874		$0		$0	
4408 CIP 95-S4F, Advance Planning	$1,000		$1,000		$1,000		$1,000		$0		$0	
4408 CIP 97-C26, Capitol Complex Conduit System, Phase I	$62,542		$62,542		$62,542		$62,542		$62,542		$62,542	
4408 CIP 97-S4H, Advance Planning Addition to Computer Facility	$9,107		$9,107		$9,107		$9,107		$9,107		$9,107	
4408 EITS Repayment - State Microwave Communications System [1-18]							$0		$57,900		$57,900	
4409 Motor Pool Repay - LV [10-14]	$62,500		$125,000		$125,000		$125,000		$125,000		$125,000	
4402 State Personnel IFS Repayment; S.B. 201, 1997 Legislature	$202,987		$202,988		$0		$0		$0		$0	
TOTAL OTHER REPAYMENTS	$392,422	-13.5%	$454,923	15.9%	$251,935	-44.6%	$251,935	0.0%	$298,963	18.7%	$288,251	-3.6%
INTEREST INCOME												
3290 Treasurer [9-12]	$589,930	-5.7%	$916,780	55.4%	$1,247,554	36.1%	$2,188,000	75.4%	$3,162,000	44.5%	$3,937,000	24.5%
3291 Other	$4,156	-46.2%	$5,363	29.0%	$18,411	243.3%	$20,000	8.6%	$21,000	5.0%	$22,000	4.8%
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	$594,086	-6.2%	$922,143	55.2%	$1,265,964	37.3%	$2,208,000	74.4%	$3,183,000	44.2%	$3,959,000	24.4%
TOTAL USE OF MONEY & PROP	$986,508	-9.2%	$1,377,066	39.6%	$1,517,900	10.2%	$2,459,935	62.1%	$3,481,963	41.5%	$4,247,251	22.0%
OTHER REVENUE												
3059 Hoover Dam Revenue	$300,000	0.0%	$300,000	0.0%	$300,000	0.0%	$300,000	0.0%	$300,000	0.0%	$300,000	0.0%
MISC SALES AND REFUNDS												
4794 GST Commissions and Penalties / DMV [10-12][11-14][20-16]			$28,761,000									
3047 Expired Slot Machine Wagering Vouchers [11-12]	$7,486,068	4.1%	$8,383,408	12.0%	$8,778,021	4.7%	$9,117,000	3.9%	$9,505,800	4.3%	$9,923,800	4.4%
3107 Misc Fees	$298,822	-2.1%	$318,681	6.6%	$347,803	9.1%	$320,700	-7.8%	$312,800	-2.5%	$314,300	0.5%
3109 Court Admin Assessments [13-12][12-14][21-16]	$2,511,100	-39.0%	$2,428,655	-3.3%	$0	-100.0%	$0		$0		$0	
3114 Court Administrative Assessment Fee	$2,335,123	-7.0%	$2,135,726	-8.5%	$2,012,172	-5.8%	$1,978,000	-1.7%	$1,957,000	-1.1%	$1,944,000	-0.7%
3168 Declare of Candidacy Filing Fee	$92,200	143.0%	$12,384	-86.6%	$35,975	190.5%	$12,500	-65.3%	$40,000	220.0%	$12,500	-68.8%
3202 Fees & Writs of Garnishments	$2,535	-2.7%	$2,140	-15.6%	$2,190	2.3%	$2,200	0.5%	$2,200	0.0%	$2,200	0.0%
3220 Nevada Report Sales	$3,480	-59.6%	$6,120	75.9%	$11,495	87.8%	$17,200	49.6%	$23,000	33.7%	$17,200	-25.2%
3222 Excess Property Sales	$46,603	74.0%	$97,446	109.1%	$17,668	-81.9%	$27,600	56.2%	$27,600	0.0%	$27,600	0.0%
3240 Sale of Trust Property	$3,447	-26.9%	$3,990	15.8%	$850	-78.7%	$5,900	593.8%	$2,000	-66.1%	$2,000	0.0%
3243 Insurance - Misc	$416,576	6.6%	$423,928	1.8%	$371,455	-12.4%	$400,000	7.7%	$400,000	0.0%	$400,000	0.0%
3274 Misc Refunds	$30,729	-66.1%	$113,081	268.0%	$31,709	-72.0%	$50,000	57.7%	$50,000	0.0%	$50,000	0.0%
3276 Cost Recovery Plan [13-14]	$8,883,972	4.9%	$8,486,081	-4.5%	$10,572,088	24.6%	$10,121,000	-4.3%	$9,666,100	-4.5%	$10,278,200	6.3%
TOTAL MISC SALES & REF	$22,110,653	-67.2%	$51,172,638	131.4%	$22,181,427	-56.7%	$22,052,100	-0.6%	$21,986,500	-0.3%	$22,971,800	4.5%
3255 Unclaimed Property [14-12]	$17,466,436	-46.9%	$24,301,834	39.1%	$38,960,791	60.3%	$28,454,000	-27.0%	$27,506,000	-3.3%	$27,766,000	0.9%
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	$39,877,089	-60.4%	$75,774,472	90.0%	$61,442,218	-18.9%	$50,806,100	-17.3%	$49,792,500	-2.0%	$51,037,800	2.5%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: BEFORE TAX CREDITS	$3,066,946,360	-2.1%	$3,296,893,581	7.5%	$3,749,082,146	13.7%	$3,926,973,035	4.7%	$4,025,277,663	2.5%	$4,181,608,451	3.9%
TOTAL COMMERCE TAX CREDITS [13-16]					$0		-$82,500,000		-$86,460,000		-$90,610,000	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: AFTER COMMERCE TAX CREDITS			$3,296,893,581		$3,749,082,146		$3,844,473,035	2.5%	$3,938,817,663	2.5%	$4,090,998,451	3.9%
TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS:												
FILM TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-1]			$0.00		-$4,370,815		-$5,629,185		$0		$0	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-2]			$0		-$20,461,554		-$36,475,946		-$31,562,500		-$47,925,000	
CATALYST ACCOUNT TRANSFERRABLE TAX CREDITS [TC-4]			$0		$0		-$1,000,000		-$2,000,000		-$2,000,000	
NEVADA NEW MARKET JOBS ACT TAX CREDITS [TC-3]			-$12,410,882		-$26,005,450		-$26,000,000		-$24,000,000		-$22,000,000	
EDUCATION CHOICE SCHOLARSHIP TAX CREDITS [TC-5]			$0		-$4,401,540		-$6,098,460		-$6,050,000		-$6,655,000	
COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN TAX CREDITS [TC-6]			$0		$0		-$69,000		-$138,000		-$207,000	
TOTAL- TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS			-$12,410,882		-$55,239,359		-$75,272,591		-$63,750,500		-$78,787,000	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE: AFTER TAX CREDITS	$3,066,946,360	-2.1%	$3,284,482,699	7.1%	$3,693,842,787	12.5%	$3,769,200,444	2.0%	$3,875,067,163	2.8%	$4,012,211,451	3.5%

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST
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DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST					
							FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change

NOTES:

FY 2012

[1-12] S.B. 493 clarifies and eliminates certain deductions allowed against gross proceeds to determine net proceeds for the purpose of calculating the Net Proceeds of Minerals (NPM) tax liability. All of the deduction changes are effective beginning with the NPM tax payments due in FY 2012 based on calendar year 2012 mining activity and are permanent, except for the elimination of the deduction for health and industrial insurance expenses, which are effective for FY 2012 and FY 2013 only. Deduction changes are estimated to generate $11,919,643 in addtional revenue in both FY 2012 and FY 2013.

[2-12] A.B. 561 extends the June 30, 2011, sunset (approved in S.B. 429 (2009)) to June 30, 2013, 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 two-year extension of the sunset is estimated to yield $69,000,000 in FY 2012 only as tax payments are required in FY 2013 with or without the extension of the sunset.

[3-12] S.B 493 repeals the Mining Claims Fee, approved in A.B. 6 (26th Special Session), requiring payment of the fee in FY 2011 only with the June 30, 2011, sunset. S.B. 493 establishes provisions for entities that paid the Mining Claims Fee to apply to the Department of Taxation for a credit against their Modified Business Tax (MBT) liability or for a refund. No estimate of the impact in FY 2012 and FY 2013 from Mining Claims Fee credits was prepared so no adjustment was made to the Economic Forum May 2, 2011, forecast for MBT - Nonfinancial tax collections.

[4-12] Extension of the sunset on the 0.35% increase in the Local School Support Tax (LSST) in A.B. 561 from June 30, 2011, to June 30, 2013, generates additional revenue from the 0.75% General Fund Commission assessed against LSST proceeds before distribution to school districts in each county. Estimated to generate $1,052,720 in FY 2012 and $1,084,301 in FY 2013.

[5-12] A.B. 500 reduces the portion of the quarterly licensing fees imposed on restricted and non-restricted slot machines from $2 to $1 per slot machine that is dedicated to the Account to Support Programs for the Prevention and Treatment of Problem Gambling. The other $1 is deposited in the State General Fund in FY 2012 and FY 2013, due to the June 30, 2013, sunset in A.B. 500. Estimated to generate $682,982 in FY 2012 and $692,929 in FY 2013 from non-restricted slot machines and $75,970 in FY 2012 and $77,175 in FY 2013 from restricted slot machines.

[6-12] A.B. 561 changes the structure and tax rate for the Modified Business Tax on General Business (nonfinancial institutions) for FY 2012 and FY 2013 by exempting taxable wages (gross wages less allowable health care expenses) paid by an employer to employees up to and including $62,500 per quarter and taxable wages exceeding $62,500 per quarter are taxed at 1.17%, effective July 1, 2011. These provisions for the MBT-General Business sunset effective June 30, 2013, at which time the tax rate will be 0.63% on all taxable wages per quarter. Estimated to generate an additional $117,981,497 in FY 2012 and $119,161,117 in FY 2013.

[7-12] A.B. 561 extends the sunset from June 30, 2011, (approved in S.B. 429 (2009 Session)) to June 30, 2013, on the $100 increase in the Business License Fee (BLF) from $100 to $200 for the initial and annual renewal. Estimated to generate an additional $29,949,000 in FY 2012 and $30,100,000 in FY 2013.

[8-12] A.B. 561 requires the 1% portion of the 10% Short-term Car Rental Tax, currently dedicated to the State Highway Fund based on A.B. 595 (2007 Session), to be deposited in the State General Fund along with the other 9%. This change is effective July 1, 2011, and is permanent. Estimated to generate $4,402,222 in FY 2012 and $4,457,778 in FY 2013.

[9-12] The Legislature approved funding for the State Treasurer's Office to use a subscription rating service to allow for more effective investment in corporate securities, which is anticipated to generate additional interest income from the Treasurer's Office investment of the State General Fund. Estimated to generate $105,313 in FY 2012 and $244,750 in FY 2013.

[10-12] S.B. 503 requires 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 2012 and FY 2013. S.B. 503 specifies that the amount transferred shall not exceed $20,894,228 from commissions and $4,672,213 from penalties in both FY 2012 and FY 2013.

[11-12] A.B. 219 requires 75 percent of the value of expired slot machine wagering vouchers retained by nonrestricted gaming licensees to be remitted to the Gaming Commission for deposit in the State General Fund on a quarterly basis. Based on the expiration period of 180 days for slot machine wagering vouchers and the effective date of July 1, 2011, only one quarterly payment will be made in FY 2012 with four quarterly payments made in FY 2013 and going forward. Estimated to generate $3,332,750 in FY 2012 and $13,331,000 in FY 2013.

[12-12] A.B. 529 requires transfer of $19,112,621 in FY 2012 and $19,218,718 in FY 2013 from the Supplemental Account for Medical Assistance to Indigent Persons in the Fund for Hospital Care to Indigent Persons to the State General Fund.

[13-12] A.B. 531 (2009 Session) requires the deposit of the portion of the revenue generated from Court Administrative Assessment Fees to be deposited in the State General Fund.

[14-12] S.B. 136 reduces the period from 3 to 2 years after which certain types of unclaimed property is presumed to be abandoned if the holder of the property reported holding more than $10 million in property presumed to be abandoned for the most recent report filed with the Treasurer's Office. Based on the Treasurer's Office analysis of the entities subject to this change, it was estimated that there would be net gain in unclaimed property receipts in FY 2012 of $30,594,750, but a net loss in FY 2013 of $33,669,923.

FY 2014: Represents legislative actions approved during the 2013 Legislative Session.

[1-14] S.B. 475 extends the June 30, 2013, sunset (approved in A.B. 561 (2011)) to June 30, 2015, 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 two-year extension of the sunset is estimated to yield $88,295,000 in FY 2014 as tax payments are required in FY 2015 with or without the extension of the sunset. The extension of the sunset is also estimated to generate an additional $2,936,000 in FY 2015 as the difference between Economic Forum forecast for FY 2015, based on elimination of the sunset, and the estimate based on the extension of the sunset approved in S.B. 475.

[2-14] S.B. 475 extends the June 30, 2013, sunset (approved in S.B. 493 (2011)) to June 30, 2015, 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 2014 and FY 2015. The health and industrial insurance deduction changes are estimated to generate $7,393,000 in addtional revenue in FY 2014 and $9,741,000 in FY 2015.

[3-14] Extension of the sunset on the 0.35% increase in the Local School Support Tax (LSST) in S.B. 475 from June 30, 2013, to June 30, 2015, generates additional revenue from the 0.75% General Fund Commission assessed against LSST proceeds before distribution to school districts in each county. Estimated to generate $1,226,600 in FY 2014 and $1,294,100 in FY 2015.

[4-14] S.B. 475 changes the structure and tax rate for the Modified Business Tax on General Business (nonfinancial institutions) for FY 2014 and FY 2015 by exempting taxable wages (gross wages less allowable health care expenses) paid by an employer to employees up to and including $85,000 per quarter and taxable wages exceeding $85,000 per quarter are taxed at 1.17%, effective July 1, 2013. The taxable wages exemption threshold was $62,500 per quarter for FY 2012 and FY 2013, based on A.B. 561 (2011). These provisions in S.B. 475 for the MBT-General Business sunset effective June 30, 2015, at which time the tax rate will be 0.63% on all taxable wages per quarter. Estimated to generate an additional $113,501,000 in FY 2014 and $120,572,000 in FY 2015.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016 AND FORECAST: FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2019
ECONOMIC FORUM'S FORECAST FOR FY 2017, FY 2018, AND FY 2019 APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER 6, 2016, MEETING

DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST: FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change

[5-14] A.B. 491 requires the portion of the Governmental Services Tax (GST) generated from the 10% depreciation schedule change, approved in S.B. 429 (2009), to continue to be allocated to the State General Fund for FY 2014 and FY 2015, instead of the State Highway Fund as approved in S.B. 429 (2009). Under A.B. 491, the additional revenue generated from the GST depreciation schedule change is required to be deposited in the State Highway Fund beginning in FY 2016. The GST depreciation schedule change is estimated to generate $64,224,000 in FY 2014 and $65,134,000 in FY 2015.

[6-14] S.B. 475 extends the sunset from June 30, 2013, (approved in A.B. 561 (2011)) to June 30, 2015, on the $100 increase in the Business License Fee (BLF) from $100 to $200 for the initial and annual renewal. Estimated to generate an additional $31,273,000 in FY 2014 and $31,587,000 in FY 2015.

[7-14] S.B. 470 increases certain existing fees and imposes a new fee collected by the Commission on Postsecondary Education from certain private postsecondary educational institutions. The fee changes are estimated to generate an additional $86,675 in FY 2014 and $80,700 in FY 2015.

[8-14] A.B. 449 requires revenue from fees for vital statistics collected by the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services to be retained by the division and not deposited in the State General Fund, beginning in FY 2014. Estimated to result in a reduction of General Fund revenue of $1,027,500 in FY 2014 and $1,007,300 in FY 2015.

[9-14] S.B. 468 increases various fees and requires the revenue from the fees collected by the State Water Engineer of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) to be deposited in the Water Distribution Revolving Account for use by the Division of Water Resources of DCNR and not deposited in the State General Fund, beginning in FY 2014. Estimated to result in a reduction of General Fund revenue of $2,600,000 in FY 2014 and FY 2015.

[10-14] Section 23 of S.B. 521 allows the Fleet Services Division of the Department of Administration to use revenues from intergovernmental transfers to the State General Fund for the repayment of $2.5 million that was appropriated to the Division for the purchase of a building in Las Vegas. The legislatively approved repayment from the Division to the State General Fund is $83,332 in FY 2014 and $125,000 in FY 2015, with an annual repayment of $125,000 each year through FY 2035.

[11-14] A.B. 491 requires 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 specifies that the amount transferred shall not exceed $20,813,716 from commissions and $4,097,964 from penalties in FY 2015.

[12-14] 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 budget for the Court Administrative Assessment Fee revenues (pursuant to subsection 8 of NRS 176.059).

[13-14] Adjustment to the Statewide Cost Allocation amount included in the Legislature Approves budget after the May 1, 2013, approval of the General Fund revenue forecast by the Economic Forum.

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 addtional 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.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016 AND FORECAST: FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2019
ECONOMIC FORUM'S FORECAST FOR FY 2017, FY 2018, AND FY 2019 APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER 6, 2016, MEETING

							ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST					
DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change

[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 ot 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.

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.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES - ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST
ACTUAL: FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2016 AND FORECAST: FY 2017 THROUGH FY 2019
ECONOMIC FORUM'S FORECAST FOR FY 2017, FY 2018, AND FY 2019 APPROVED AT THE DECEMBER 6, 2016, MEETING

DESCRIPTION	FY 2014 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2015 ACTUAL	% Change	FY 2016 ACTUAL	% Change	ECONOMIC FORUM DECEMBER 6, 2016, FORECAST					
							FY 2017 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2018 FORECAST	% Change	FY 2019 FORECAST	% Change

TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN THE 2013 AND 2015 REGULAR SESSIONS AND THE 24TH SPECIAL SESSION IN SEPTEMBER 2014

[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. The amounts shown reflect estimates based on information provided by GOED during the 2015 Session on the amount of tax credits that have been or will be approved for use in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

[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 for FY 2017, 2018, and 2019 if $45 million per year, which reflects the maximum amount of credits that may be approved in each fiscal year for the Tesla project.

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. The forecast for FY 2018 and FY 2019 is $7.6 million per year, which reflects the maximum amount of credits that may be approved in each fiscal year for the Faraday project.

[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, as follows:
2 years after the investment is made: 12 percent of the qualified investment
3 years after the investment is made: 12 percent of the qualified investment
4 years after the investment is made: 12 percent of the qualified investment
5 years after the investment is made: 11 percent of the qualified investment
6 years after the investment is made: 11 percent of the qualified investment

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 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 2015 Session.

[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. 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 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.

[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 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.

[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.