

MINUTES OF THE
MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON FINANCE

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE
January 20, 1981

The Senate Committee on Finance was called to order by Chairman Floyd R. Lamb, at 9:15 a.m., Tuesday, January 20, 1981, in Room 231 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman
Senator James I. Gibson, Vice Chairman
Senator Eugene V. Echols
Senator Norman D. Glaser
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson
Senator Clifford E. McCorkle

COMMITTEE MEMBER EXCUSED:

Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen

COMMITTEE MEMBER ABSENT:

(None)

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst
Dan Miles, Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Candace Chaney, Secretary
Tracy L. Dukic, Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Martin Griffith, Nevada State Journal
Gary Thompson, Las Vegas Review-Journal
Mary Hausch, Las Vegas Review-Journal
A. Kingham, Clark County
Patrick J. Pine, Clark County
Bob Felten, State of Nevada Employees Association
Nancy Jennings, State of Nevada Employees Association
John Hawkins, Nevada School Board Association
Larry Ryckman, Nevada Appeal
John Hayes,
Bill Peccole

Senator Lamb called the meeting to order and asked Mr. Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst, to explain the projected General Fund Balance Sheet.

Mr. Sparks proceeded to review the 1980 national economy and explain the projections made for Fiscal 1981. He stated that there had been a general drop in housing, domestic auto sales, the unemployment rate was on the increase and there had been a general decline in corporate taxes coupled with a steep rate of inflation. He added, though, that because of the strength of the economy in the second half of the year, these declines had been minimized.

Mr. Sparks also indicated that the Federal Tax cut and the expected employment gains for Fiscal 1981 should help generate consumer spending. He also stated that defense spending should increase nationwide, and if the MX Missile becomes a reality, Nevada will especially benefit from this. He also felt that the incentives for energy development will have a beneficial effect upon Nevada by helping to generate new technologies.

Mr. Sparks felt some of the more unfavorable economic forces at work for 1981 would be a higher rate of inflation (possibly 10 to 11%), and as a result, tighter money due to higher interest rates, possible risks of labor strikes and the likelihood of an energy shortage. These, he felt, would all inhibit the growth of Nevada's economy in 1981.

Mr. Sparks added, though, that the optimistic indicators for 1981 would be the national economy and its hopeful recovery, particularly for the eleven Western States.

Mr. Sparks then spoke about the projected assumptions for Nevada's economy for the next two and a half years. He stated he felt there would be an increase in population, a rise in nonagricultural employment, and he projected an increase in housing permits. He emphasized, though, that the areas of concern in making these projections were energy and transportation costs.

At this time Mr. Sparks began explaining the methodology utilized in making the proposed projections contained in Schedule A, (See Exhibit C), and listed the source material he utilized for these projections.

Mr. Sparks then proceeded to give the Committee an update of the present budget as opposed to the proposed budget that was recommended at the adjournment of the 1979 Legislative Session. He stated that the Unappropriated Balance as of July 1, 1980 was roughly \$66.1 million dollars. The projection for the beginning of the Fiscal Year was \$32.1 million dollars; therefore, the Unappropriated Balance for this fiscal year was \$34 million dollars greater than the projected balance due to significantly higher reversions and higher interest income than projected. He stated that this was partially because of the reversion created by the increased mineral land resources money.

Mr. Sparks then addressed the issue of the projected Unappropriated Balance for the end of Fiscal 1981. He projected that it would be \$67,186,408, excluding costs incurred by the operation of the legislative session and assuming that no appropriations are made by the legislature.

Mr. Sparks stated that the projected income for the 1980-81 Fiscal Year would be \$336,222,681, with possible reversions up to \$14.5 million dollars.

Senator Wilson inquired of Mr. Sparks about the reversions and their point of origination.

Mr. Sparks stated that they primarily originated from the School Fund.

Senator Wilson inquired as to the reasons for such reversions.

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Mr. Sparks stated that it was due to higher interest rates and an increase in mineral land resources income, an increase in Federal Slot Taxes beyond the projected figures and all other sources of income. He stressed that these increases were not due to lower enrollments in the schools.

Senator McCorkle then inquired about the \$10 million dollars for Capital Improvements and how these monies would be affected by higher interest rates and the possible ramifications of the effect of inflation on construction costs if any of the proposed projects were delayed and if these delays would offset any gains made.

Mr. Sparks felt that there would be no effect unless additional monies were appropriated for these proposed projects.

Senator McCorkle then asked if these proposed Capital Improvements would be adjusted to accomodate these higher prices.

Mr. Sparks replied that this was possible, but that he was not aware of any such adjustments presently.

Senator McCorkle noted that construction costs are increasing at a rate of 1½% per month, and that if a project were to be delayed an appreciable amount of time, interest rates could affect the costs of the project.

Mr. Sparks clarified the question by stating that he was merely referring to the slowdown in the outflow of money from the State Treasury and that projects are still being bid.

Senator Gibson interjected a comment about the slowdown in the construction industry and that contractors are bidding jobs at lower prices, thus achieving a balance between interest rates and construction costs.

Mr. Sparks resumed his presentation by referring to the Projected Income for 1981 as being \$336,222,681 and noted that the State will earn \$12 to \$15 million dollars less in 1981 than it will be spending on operating costs with regular reversions. He also stated that the State's Projected Income for 1981 will be less than the appropriations made by the Legislature last session to operate for Fiscal 1981. He indicated that the fact that expenditures are higher than the current revenue being received has created a problem for the Governor in building the new budget. He stressed that this problem must be taken into account when constructing the budget for the next biennium.

Mr. Sparks then referenced the Committee and the audience to Schedule D, (See Exhibit D), and the projections for Fiscal 1979 and 1980, and, specifically, to the actual collections that were received. For Fiscal 1979, the Actual Tax Projected was roughly \$280.5 million dollars with the Actual Tax collected being \$280.9 million dollars. The Projected Total Revenues were \$299 million dollars with the actual collections being \$300.9 million dollars. For Fiscal 1980, the total taxes projected were roughly \$289 million dollars with the Actual Tax collected being \$290.8 million dollars.

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The Total General Fund projections were \$305.5 million dollars with the actual collections totalling \$322.4 million dollars. He stated that the discrepancy between the projected figures for the 1980 Fiscal Year and the actual collections was due to the interest income level on the State's investments.

Senator Lamb inquired as to how much reliance Mr. Sparks was placing upon Use of Money in his projections for the 1981 Fiscal Year.

Mr. Sparks replied by stating that there would be much less reliance upon the interest from Use of Money in these projections due to an outflow of Capital Improvement Funds from the State Treasury which reduces the daily investable income.

Senator Lamb observed that because of the fluctuation of this fund, it would be too difficult to pinpoint a stable figure.

Mr. Sparks added that the average daily investable income has been declining over the last three years; therefore, the State is working with ~~reduced~~ average daily investable income because of the withdrawing of appropriations money from the State Treasury.

Mr. Sparks, ~~then,~~ went on to explain that the interest rate being utilized for the current fiscal year was 11½%, which is a conservative figure, but he emphasized that there were long-term investments which would draw the interest rate down. He further stated that the interest to be utilized for the 1982 Fiscal Year would be 10%, and, for 1983, 9½%.

Senator McCorkle asked if there were any ongoing operating losses.

Mr. Sparks replied no.

Mr. Sparks continued by asking the Committee Members and the audience to reference Schedule C, the General Fund Revenue Estimates for 1981, (See Exhibit E), and explained that this schedule shows, in summary form, the projections for Fiscal 1980-1981, 1981-1982 and 1982-1983. He stated that the Sales and Use Tax is projected to increase 6½% this fiscal year. Mr. Sparks further explained that a detailed analysis of the Sales and Use Tax is contained in Schedule E, the 2% Combined Sales Tax Receipts, and asked the Committee to keep in mind that this 2% Sales and Use Tax did not include the administrative fee the State receives for the Local School Support Tax and the City and County Relief Tax. He further augmented his explanation by saying that the reason for the decreased revenues in the Sales and Use Tax was partially due to the unfavorable business climate during June and to the removal of the tax on food.

Senator Lamb inquired of Mr. Sparks what percentage of the tax on food would have contributed to the Sales and Use Tax.

Mr. Sparks replied that, based upon two different studies prepared by the Department of Taxation, roughly 10 to 12 percent. He added, though, that the Fiscal Analysis Department had arrived at a figure of 11%, and later, the Department of Taxation had revised their study and arrived at a figure of 8%.

Mr. Sparks went on to summarize the figures for the Cumulative Tax for the rest of the year by giving the Quarterly figures. He stated that for the period of July-September, there had been a 7.6% increase, and for two months of the October-December quarter, there had also been a 7.6% increase. He felt it appropriate to note that the Sales and Use Tax is not keeping pace with the current rate of inflation, which is presently fluctuating between 10 and 18 percent, but that within the next six months, the Sales and Use Tax is projected to generate an 8% increase over the last year which would give an end-of-year-growth total of 6.5%.

Mr. Sparks asked the Committee Members and the audience to reference Schedule C, (See Exhibit E), stating that the Estimated State Gaming Revenue for the period of 1980-1981 was \$135.5 million dollars or a 7.9% increase over the last year's increase of 14%.

Senator Gibson inquired of Mr. Sparks whether or not adjustments had been made for the loss of the revenues generated from the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas.

Mr. Sparks indicated that they had, and included in these projections had been projected losses for the next two quarters and for the first quarter of 1981.

Senator Lamb asked when Mr. Sparks had projected the MGM Grand Hotel being back in operation and at what point had Mr. Sparks entered that projection into his figures on State Gaming Revenues.

Mr. Sparks replied he had been informed that it would be July 1981, and he stated that this would result in a loss for the next two quarters of this year and continuing into the first quarter of next year.

Senator Lamb inquired of the Committee if they were aware of the magnitude of loss being incurred due to the loss of revenue from the MGM Grand Hotel.

Mr. Sparks interjected that it would be roughly in the neighborhood of a \$10 million dollar contribution, or 7% of the total collections of State Gaming Revenues for the year, with the Entertainment Tax accounting for 14% of the total figure.

Mr. Sparks then asked the Committee Members to reference Schedule F, the Quarterly State License Fees (% Fees), (See Exhibit G), and he proceeded to explain the quarterly collection of State License Fees. He stated that in the first quarter of the year, the collection amounted to almost 12%, and in the second quarter of the year, the collection amounted to almost 7½%. He noted that this had been one of the lowest quarterly collections since the Las Vegas strike, and that these figures had been compiled prior to the MGM Fire but did include part of the loss of revenues from Harvey's Casino. He said that the MGM shutdown would bring the total revenues from the State Gaming Tax down for the year.

Senator Wilson asked if the loss of revenue from Harvey's Casino would account for the 4% difference in total collected revenues.

Mr. Sparks commented that it is a combination of the recession and Harvey's Casino. He further explained about the projected increase in the Gaming and Licensing

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fees and the variables that would affect any changes in these figures, specifically citing the effects of the MGM and Harvey's Casino disasters.

Senator Lamb inquired of Mr. Sparks whether these projections would reflect the increasing size of the MGM Hotel complexes both in Las Vegas and Reno.

Mr. Sparks then indicated that he has allowed for these factors.

Mr. Sparks then explained the Casino Entertainment Tax projections for the last year and this year and how the MGM Hotel shutdown and the recession has affected the collections. He emphasized that his figures may be too optimistic.

Mr. Sparks then asked the Committee Members and the audience to reference Schedule C, (See Exhibit E), and proceeded to explain the Projected Insurance Premium Tax increase, the State Liquor Tax increase, which he felt would account for a 5.8% increase, (although, he did express the opinion that this was a conservative estimate), and the Racing Pari-Mutuel Tax, which shows a projected revenue of \$225,000 dollars. He stated that he believed this, also, to be a conservative figure based upon the fact that this is an untried source of revenue. He indicated that the projected figures he had received from Henderson Dog Track showed figures of the projected revenues up to \$800,000 dollars next year and, possibly, \$1 million dollars the following year.

Mr. Sparks concluded his presentation of this portion of the Fiscal Projections by requesting the right to revise these after additional collections are made in February.

Mr. Sparks then requested the Committee Members and the audience to reference Schedule D, (See Exhibit D), and proceeded to explain the sources of revenue which comprise this category, stating that the primary source of revenue in this category is interest income. He further stated that he believes that interest income will go down because of the decline in interest rates and a reduction in investable income. Mr. Sparks did indicate, however, that the projections would be greatly enhanced by the recovery of the MGM Grand Hotel and Harvey's and a general national economic recovery. But Mr. Sparks did make a point of indicating that the Casino Entertainment Tax would not be as great this year or in the following two years due to the aforementioned losses and problems.

Mr. Sparks then directed the Committee's attention to Schedule C, (See Exhibit E), and indicated that the total increase in General Fund Revenue Estimates for the 1980-1981 period is 4.3% as compared with the General Fund increase of last year which was 7.1%.

As this point Senator McCorkle expressed the concern that due to the volume of decision-making required of the Committee this year and the present unreliability of the projected figures, would it be possible to recapitulate these projections by a "triggering" or "detriggering" mechanism to circumvent any large-dollar surplus.

Senator Lamb stated that this has been the practice all along.

Senator Wilson asked whether or not the Committee is presently in receipt of the Budget Division's Estimates.

Mr. Sparks replied that they have not been received.

Senator Wilson suggested that, upon receipt of those figures, another meeting should be held such as the present one.

Senator Lamb suggested that a compromise might be effected by possibly allowing both the Budget Division and the Fiscal Division to meet head-on and then choose which set of proposals to adopt for the budget and said that Friday, January 23, Howard Barrett, Director of the Budget Division, would be present for the Revenue Projections, and he could be asked then. Senator Lamb observed that historically the projections have differed to quite a degree.

Mr. Sparks noted that when these original 1981 revenue projections were made, the MGM Grand Hotel fire had not occurred nor the Harvey's Casino disaster and that he felt the actual revenue collections for this year would be significantly reduced because of these factors. He also commented that this would be evidenced in both the Fiscal Division's projections and the Budget Division's projections.

Senator Gibson interjected a comment regarding the fact that he was given notice that the welfare supplemental, the One-Shot Appropriations and the Capital Improvement Fund would be higher.

Mr. Sparks said that when the \$67 million dollar bottom-line projection for the end of this year is reduced by the Governor's One-Shot, Supplementals and Capital Improvements, the ending balance will be in the neighborhood of \$23 to \$25 million dollars, and that figure should be reflected in the projections made by the Governor for this fiscal year.

Senator Lamb inquired of Mr. Sparks about the remaining balance and the fact that it seemed to span quite a broad range.

Mr. Sparks recommended revenue projections that at least 10% of the projected annual General Fund be kept aside, based on the projection of \$405 million dollars projected for the General Fund in 1983. He recommended that figure would be \$40 million dollars.

Senator Echols asked Mr. Sparks what basis he had for the turn in the increase of housing permits.

Mr. Sparks replied that these projections were obtained mainly from a regional projection prepared by Wells Fargo Bank and United California Bank for the eleven Western States. He also indicated that United California Bank took into account the present mortgage rates when their study was prepared.

Senator Lamb then asked a member of the audience, Bill Peccole, to give a qualified opinion on the validity of these projections.

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MR. PECCOLE:

"As long as interest rates are as high as they are now, there will not be as many housing starts because people cannot afford to pay the rate of interest that they must pay today to buy a home. That means that in the future you will have smaller lots; you will have more duplexes, more condominiums, more multiple units, less lots, less maintenance, less cost.

I think our country is in real bad shape financially, internationally and militarily and so on. And some of these things are going to be priority items, and we are going to have to give in other places in order to meet our immediate needs.

As far as housing is concerned, I think you are probably going to see more mobile homes than we have had in the past because the young people need to start someplace, and it is less expensive to start with mobile homes that are not costly. But, still, the interest rates are going to be a big factor as to what we can do in building more homes in the future."

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:15 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by:


Tracy L. Jukic, Secretary

APPROVED BY:


Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman

DATE: Jan 26, 1981

SENATE AGENDA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee on Finance _____, Room 231 _____.

Day (See Below) _____, Date (See Below) _____, Time (See Below)

Monday, January 19, 1981, (Upon-Senate Recess)

Committee Rules.

Tuesday, January 20, 1981, 9:00 a.m.

Revenue Projections (Fiscal Division).

Wednesday, January 21, 1981, 8:00 a.m.

**One Shot, Supplemental, and Capital Improvement Appropriations;
Howard Barrett, William Hancock.**

Thursday, January 22, 1981

No Meeting.

Friday, January 23, 1981, 8:00 a.m.

Revenue Projections, Budget Overview; Howard Barrett, Ron Sparks.

Exhibit A

ATTENDANCE ROSTER FORM

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, ROOM 231

DATE: January 20, 1981

PLEASE PRINT	PLEASE PRINT	PLEASE PRINT	PLEASE PRINT
*NAME	*ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS	*TELEPHONE*	
Martin Griffith	Nev State Journal		
GARY THOMPSON	LV REVIEW - JOURNAL		
MARY HAUSCH	" " "		
A. KINGHAM	CLARK Co.		
PATRICK J. FINE	CLARK COUNTY		
Bob Felten	State of Nev. Employees Assn.		
Nancy JENNINGS	State of Nev. Employees Assn.		
John HAWKINS	NEV. SCHOOL BOARD ASSOCIATION		
Larry Ryckman	AP		
John Hayes	Nevada Appeal		

STATEMENT OF PROJECTED UNAPPROPRIATED GENERAL FUND BALANCES

General Fund Unappropriated Balance 7/1/78		\$74,805,265
Income 1978-79	\$300,941,797	
Reversions 1978-79	15,388,212	
Distributive School Fund Reversions 1977-79	29,646,318	
Controller's Adjustment to Fund Balance	<u>(743,920)</u>	
Total Income & Reversions 1978-79		\$345,232,407
Less: 1977 Legislative Appropriations for 1978-79		(241,376,950)
1979 Legislative Appropriations for 1978-79		<u>(90,664,108)</u>
Unappropriated Balance 7/1/79		87,996,614
Income 1979-80	322,356,013	
Reversions 1979-80	10,602,316	
Controller's Adjustment to Fund Balance	<u>942,922</u>	
Total Income & Reversions 1979-80		333,901,251
Less: 1979 Legislative Appropriations for 1979-80		(354,871,663)
1981 Legislative Appropriations Moved to 1979-80		<u>(882,500)</u>
Unappropriated Balance 7/1/80		66,143,702
Projected Income 1980-81	336,222,681	
Projected 1980-81 Reversions	<u>14,500,000</u>	
Total Projected Income & Reversions 1980-81		350,722,681
Less: 1979 Legislative Appropriations for 1980-81		(347,505,475)
1980 Appropriations for Special Session		(57,000)
Appropriations Moved from 1981 to 1980		882,500
Estimated 1981 Legislature Costs		<u>(3,000,000)</u>
Projected Unappropriated Balance 7/1/81		<u>\$67,186,408</u>

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL GENERAL FUND COLLECTIONS WITH PROJECTIONS
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION
(in thousands of dollars)

	1978-79 Revenues		1979-80 Revenues	
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
Taxes				
Property	\$ 12,197	\$ 10,955	\$ -0-	\$ 191
% Change	18.8%	6.7%		
Sales and Use	116,141	116,459	121,902	122,009
% Change	22.0%	22.3%	5.0%	4.8%
Gaming - State	110,907	111,902	126,743	127,537
% Change	22.0%	23.1%	14.3%	14.0%
Gaming - County	2,500	2,645	-0-	720
% Change	10.1%	16.5%		
Liquor	9,306	8,883	9,771	8,787
% Change	5.0%	.2%	5.0%	(1.1%)
Insurance	10,832	10,791	12,782	11,924
% Change	18.0%	17.5%	18.0%	10.5%
Casino Entertainment	16,330	16,865	17,800	19,656
% Change	15.0%	18.8%	9.0%	16.6%
Real Estate	2,250	2,390	-0-	37
% Change	13.4%	20.4%		
Taxes	\$280,463	\$280,889	\$288,998	\$290,860
% Change	20.5%	20.6%	3.0%	3.5%
Licenses	\$ 3,533	\$ 4,051	\$ 5,303	\$ 5,601
Fees and Fines	\$ 545	\$ 648	\$ 548	\$ 717
Charges for Services	\$ 688	\$ 645	\$ 222	\$ 142
Use of Money	\$ 13,205	\$ 13,767	\$ 9,705	\$ 24,194
Other	\$ 744	\$ 941	\$ 757	\$ 843
Total	\$299,178	\$300,942	\$305,533	\$322,356
% Change	21.5%	22.5%	2.1%	7.1%

Note: Columns may not add due to rounding.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE ESTIMATES FOR 1981 - 1983 (in thousands of dollars)
BUDGET DIVISION AND LEGISLATIVE FISCAL DIVISION

	1980-81 Estimated		1981-82 Estimated		1982-83 Estimated	
	Budget Division	Fiscal Division	Budget Division	Fiscal Division	Budget Division	Fiscal Division
<u>Taxes</u>						
Property	\$	\$ 10	\$	\$	\$	\$
% Change						
Sales and Use		130,000		145,600		166,700
% Change		6.5%		12.0%		14.5%
Gaming - State		135,487		151,191		170,248
% Change		7.9%		11.6%		12.6%
Gaming - County		10				
% Change						
Liquor		9,300		9,800		10,400
% Change		5.8%		5.4%		6.1%
Insurance		13,250		14,675		16,275
% Change		11.1%		10.8%		10.9%
Casino Entertainment		19,000		20,000		21,500
% Change		(3.3%)		5.3%		7.5%
Racing Pari-Mutuel		225		600		750
Taxes	\$	\$307,282	\$	\$341,866	\$	\$385,873
% Change		5.6%		11.3%		12.9%
Licenses	\$	\$ 5,848	\$	\$ 6,630	\$	\$ 6,404
Fees and Fines	\$	\$ 816	\$	\$ 826	\$	\$ 837
Charges for Services	\$	\$ 289	\$	\$ 241	\$	\$ 220
Use of Money	\$	\$ 20,636	\$	\$ 12,651	\$	\$ 10,651
Other	\$	\$ 1,351	\$	\$ 1,173	\$	\$ 1,180
Total	\$	\$336,222	\$	\$363,387	\$	\$405,165
% Change		4.3%		8.1%		11.5%

**A DETAILED COMPARISON OF ACTUAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES
WITH PROJECTED REVENUES FOR
1980-81, 1981-82 AND 1982-83**

Schedule D

TAXES	Actual 1977-78	Actual 1978-79	Actual 1979-80	Estimated 1980-81	Estimated 1981-82	Estimated 1982-83
Property	\$ 10,270,046	\$ 10,954,616	\$ 191,309	\$ 10,000	\$ --	\$ --
Sales & Use	95,197,898	116,459,249	122,008,661	130,000,000	145,600,000	166,700,000
Gaming - State	90,873,175	111,902,920	127,537,023	135,487,000	151,191,000	170,248,000
Gaming - County	2,269,739	2,644,831	719,677	10,000	--	--
Liquor	8,862,912	8,882,576	8,787,213	9,300,000	9,800,000	10,400,000
Insurance	9,179,872	10,790,557	11,923,750	13,250,000	14,675,000	16,275,000
Casino Entertainment	14,199,758	16,864,727	19,655,857	19,000,000	20,000,000	21,500,000
Real Estate Transfer	1,984,849	2,389,569	36,518	--	--	--
Racing Pari-mutuel	--	--	--	225,000	600,000	750,000
Subtotal Taxes	\$232,838,249	\$280,889,045	\$290,860,008	\$307,282,000	\$341,866,000	\$385,873,000
LICENSES						
Banking	\$ 89,301	\$ 106,967	\$ 158,384	\$ 175,000	\$ 192,000	\$ 211,000
Insurance	380,296	404,678	442,390	475,000	510,000	550,000
Marriage	415,002	452,213	424,297	425,000	425,000	425,000
Small Loans	20,565	34,310	33,240	35,000	37,000	39,000
Corporations	1,761,116	2,088,257	2,222,527	2,225,000	2,325,000	2,425,000
Secretary of State	108,080	202,854	226,795	230,000	237,000	245,000
Milk Testers	30	120	110	100	100	100
Private Schools	4,385	7,451	6,610	7,000	7,000	7,000
Savings & Loans	362,693	468,667	535,391	600,000	650,000	700,000
Real Estate	793,000	277,184	301,304	275,000	370,000	300,000
Employment Agencies	6,500	7,350	7,250	7,500	7,500	7,500
Credit Union/Thrift Co.	68,688	--	--	--	--	--
Hospitals & Ambulances	--	--	19,617	17,500	18,000	18,500
Money Orders	1,805	1,305	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200
Athletic Commission	--	--	333,530	475,000	350,000	350,000
Drivers	--	--	888,250	900,000	1,500,000	1,125,000
Subtotal Licenses	\$ 4,011,461	\$ 4,051,356	\$ 5,600,795	\$ 5,848,300	\$ 6,629,800	\$ 6,404,300
FEES AND FINES						
Teacher Certification	\$ 9,986	\$ 9,230	\$ 23,435	\$ 25,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 31,000
Vital Statistics	34,534	36,244	46,375	51,000	56,000	60,000
Divorce	52,215	27,677	60,113	60,000	60,000	60,000
Civil Action	308,881	355,822	345,326	350,000	350,000	350,000
Insurance Exams & Fines	32,398	29,179	40,205	60,000	60,000	60,000
Financial Agents	9,285	27,303	19,285	26,400	28,400	31,400
Land Co. Filings	28,190	16,271	33,321	28,500	28,500	28,500
Real Estate	13,838	14,641	7,276	6,500	6,500	6,500
State Engineer	63,175	62,171	67,913	65,000	65,000	65,000

**A DETAILED COMPARISON OF ACTUAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES
WITH PROJECTED REVENUES FOR
1980-81, 1981-82 AND 1982-1983
(Continued)**

	Actual 1977-78	Actual 1978-79	Actual 1979-80	Estimated 1980-81	Estimated 1981-82	Estimated 1982-83
FEEES AND FINES						
Attorney General	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 17,369	\$ 25,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 27,000
Supreme Court	14,937	17,787	17,948	18,000	18,000	18,000
Dairy Comm/Mobile Homes & Lobbists	14,475	2,200	200	500	500	500
Laetrile/Gerovital Mfg.	--	18,315	38,240	100,000	100,000	100,000
Drug Licensing	--	30,438	--	--	--	--
Pier Permits	--	301	--	--	--	--
Subtotal Fees and Fines	\$ 581,914	\$ 647,579	\$ 717,006	\$ 815,900	\$ 826,900	\$ 837,900
CHARGES FOR SERVICES						
No.Nv. Children's Home	\$ 39,301	\$ 37,438	\$ 39,870	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
So.Nv. Children's Home	40,245	40,489	39,041	40,000	40,000	40,000
Youth Training Center	14,085	14,712	19,932	20,000	20,000	20,000
Girls Training Center	6,776	6,075	7,941	9,000	9,000	9,000
Institute - Medicare	118,782	226,807	--	44,000	--	--
Institute - SAMI	--	148,818	--	--	--	--
Dental Hlth - Title 19	820	1,320	1,379	--	--	--
Child Support	56,347	67,415	31,023	130,000	126,000	105,000
State Parks' Fees	165,608	100,008	--	--	--	--
Reimburse Lab. Svcs.	--	--	1,942	5,000	5,000	5,000
Reimburse Comm. Hlth.	--	1,993	627	1,000	1,000	1,000
Subtotal Services	\$ 441,964	\$ 645,075	\$ 141,755	\$ 289,000	\$ 241,000	\$ 220,000
USE OF MONEY & PROPERTY						
Printing, Purchasing, Computer, Facility Repayment	\$ 204,973	\$ 431,264	\$ 442,089	\$ 436,450	\$ 451,130	\$ 451,130
Interest Income	7,300,532	13,335,910	23,751,484	20,200,000	12,200,000	10,200,000
Subtotal Use of Money & Property	\$ 7,505,505	\$ 13,767,174	\$ 24,193,573	\$ 20,636,450	\$ 12,651,130	\$ 10,651,130
ALL OTHER RECEIPTS						
Federal Power	\$ 636	\$ 2,393	\$ 3,396	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Hoover Dam	300,000	300,000	--	145,531	150,000	150,000
Misc. Sales & Refunds	184,667	344,710	541,701	403,000	315,000	317,000
Petroleum Products	259,959	294,465	297,756	300,000	305,000	310,000
Unclaimed Property	--	--	--	500,000	400,000	400,000
Subtotal Other Receipts	\$ 745,272	\$ 941,568	\$ 842,853	\$ 1,351,031	\$ 1,172,500	\$ 1,179,500
TOTAL REVENUES						
	<u>\$246,124,365</u>	<u>\$300,941,797</u>	<u>\$322,355,990</u>	<u>\$336,222,681</u>	<u>\$363,387,330</u>	<u>\$405,165,830</u>
% Inc. Over Prior FY	21.4%	22.3%	7.1%	4.3%	8.1%	11.5%

Schedule E

2% COMBINED SALES TAX RECEIPTS

<u>Business For Month of</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>Monthly %</u>	<u>Cumulative %</u>
June	\$ 18,656,451	\$ 18,367,594	(1.5)	(1.5)
July	6,070,798	6,486,500	6.8	.5
August	6,487,718	6,693,356	3.1	1.1
September	17,336,366	18,995,924	9.6	4.1
October	6,306,356	6,955,269	10.3	4.8
November	6,100,314	6,389,819	4.7	4.8
December	19,052,363			
January	5,766,522			
February	5,862,622			
March	17,070,604			
April	6,179,001			
May	6,268,564			
Total	<u>\$121,157,679</u>	<u>\$129,085,000</u>		<u>6.5%</u>
<u>Quarter</u>				<u>% Change</u>
April-June	\$ 31,909,304	\$ 30,815,159		(3.4%)
July-September	29,894,882	32,175,780		7.62%

QUARTERLY STATE LICENSE FEES (% FEES)

<u>Business Done During Period of:</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>% Change Over Prior Year</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>% Change</u>
April - June	\$ 23,849,359	+22.67	\$ 26,523,494	+11.21	\$ 29,691,831	+11.95
July - September	27,198,139	+23.82	31,656,081	+16.39	33,918,656	+7.14
October - December	23,916,082	+21.15	27,128,195	+13.43		
January - March	<u>26,229,831</u>	<u>+21.42</u>	<u>30,706,240</u>	<u>+17.06</u>		
	\$101,193,411	+22.26	\$116,014,010	+14.65	\$125,200,000*	+7.9

CASINO ENTERTAINMENT TAX

April - June	\$ 3,921,872	+13.69	\$ 4,530,937	+15.53	\$ 5,008,018	+10.53
July - September	4,774,745	+21.79	5,723,604	+19.87	5,202,397	(9.11)
October - December	3,965,049	+20.65	4,504,463	+13.60		
January - March	<u>4,203,061</u>	<u>+18.62</u>	<u>4,896,853</u>	<u>+16.51</u>		
	\$16,864,727	+18.77	\$19,655,857	+16.55	\$19,000,000*	(3.33)

* Estimate

COMPARISON DATA: SALES AND % FEE COLLECTIONS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>	
	<u>% Sales</u>	<u>% Fees</u>
1973-74	16.0	17.1
1974-75	7.4	17.8
1975 76	12.7	13.3
1976-77	17.0	12.4
1977-78	23.6	21.4
1978-79	22.3	22.2
1979-80	4.8	14.6
	<u>Projection</u>	
1980-81	6.5	7.9
1981-82	12.0	12.0
1982-83	14.5	13.0