

Nebraska Tax due on Corporate Income from C Corps						
Net Taxable Income Classification	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Average
Less than zero	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$0 - \$5,000	\$196,424	\$210,643	\$209,704	\$197,935	\$195,132	\$201,968
\$5,001 - \$10,000	\$319,060	\$313,100	\$346,369	\$314,357	\$310,422	\$320,662
\$10,001 - \$15,000	\$369,164	\$367,185	\$403,606	\$410,653	\$353,618	\$380,845
\$15,001 - \$20,000	\$391,001	\$421,795	\$424,482	\$382,368	\$426,090	\$409,147
\$20,001 - \$25,000	\$413,031	\$455,816	\$416,194	\$377,209	\$419,662	\$416,382
\$25,001 - \$30,000	\$498,446	\$471,823	\$411,509	\$516,872	\$466,453	\$473,021
\$30,001 - \$35,000	\$468,349	\$447,808	\$508,512	\$461,384	\$503,720	\$477,955
\$35,001 - \$40,000	\$522,694	\$533,404	\$554,840	\$483,080	\$528,156	\$524,435
\$40,001 - \$45,000	\$631,868	\$576,823	\$636,260	\$623,472	\$627,586	\$619,202
\$45,001 - \$50,000	\$982,745	\$1,138,395	\$1,244,772	\$1,208,399	\$1,180,969	\$1,151,056
\$50,001 - \$60,000	\$1,154,801	\$1,181,683	\$1,275,720	\$1,361,601	\$1,226,048	\$1,239,971
\$60,001 - \$70,000	\$860,400	\$952,929	\$1,030,833	\$1,069,146	\$1,075,597	\$997,781
\$70,001 - \$80,000	\$1,168,169	\$1,271,500	\$1,271,488	\$1,429,558	\$1,416,090	\$1,311,361
\$80,001 - \$90,000	\$810,022	\$811,157	\$840,485	\$930,938	\$998,985	\$878,317
\$90,001 - \$100,000	\$807,354	\$782,019	\$1,038,423	\$951,129	\$1,112,228	\$938,231
\$100,001 - \$150,000	\$2,874,781	\$3,104,353	\$3,383,424	\$3,209,865	\$3,472,693	\$3,209,023
\$150,001 - \$200,000	\$2,292,866	\$2,610,100	\$2,874,864	\$2,519,316	\$2,407,074	\$2,540,844
\$200,001 - \$250,000	\$2,478,372	\$2,550,365	\$2,508,967	\$2,586,342	\$2,513,522	\$2,527,514
\$250,001 - \$300,000	\$1,784,106	\$2,378,445	\$2,549,107	\$2,285,945	\$2,556,080	\$2,310,737
\$300,001 - \$350,000	\$1,814,318	\$2,041,419	\$2,552,351	\$2,080,834	\$1,858,075	\$2,069,399
\$350,001 - \$400,000	\$1,718,501	\$2,198,938	\$1,822,805	\$2,479,282	\$1,689,566	\$1,981,818
\$400,001 - \$450,000	\$1,558,470	\$2,084,225	\$2,128,436	\$1,899,731	\$1,474,514	\$1,829,075
\$450,001 - \$500,000	\$1,930,269	\$1,851,503	\$2,335,306	\$1,998,693	\$1,863,102	\$1,995,775
\$500,001 - \$750,000	\$7,512,642	\$8,251,200	\$8,416,388	\$6,937,772	\$8,659,600	\$7,955,520
\$750,001 - \$1,000,000	\$6,340,875	\$7,486,332	\$6,551,923	\$6,984,952	\$5,323,199	\$6,537,456
\$1,000,001 - \$2,000,000	\$18,866,299	\$21,939,976	\$20,395,298	\$19,706,022	\$18,065,573	\$19,794,634
\$2,000,001 - \$3,000,000	\$16,028,086	\$13,365,051	\$14,904,068	\$14,636,360	\$15,330,427	\$14,852,798
\$3,000,001 - \$5,000,000	\$17,678,502	\$22,188,310	\$20,600,129	\$19,936,423	\$14,483,388	\$18,977,350
Greater than \$5,000,000	\$127,888,653	\$156,755,475	\$155,407,462	\$153,210,897	\$127,802,867	\$144,213,071
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$220,362,284</b>	<b>\$258,743,787</b>	<b>\$257,045,739</b>	<b>\$251,192,548</b>	<b>\$218,342,448</b>	<b>\$241,137,361</b>

Assumed tax from taxpayers with over 100 shareholders at 7.81%	\$197,837,853
Adjust to 7% Wyoming rate	\$177,319,459

GDP	
Nebraska	\$122,966,200,000
Wyoming less mining	\$31,455,000,000
Relative GDP Wyoming	25.58%
Estimated Wyoming Corp Tax	\$45,358,672
Less:	
Use taxes	\$5,671,358
Property taxes	\$16,569,262
Estimated tax revenue at 7% after credits	\$23,118,053
Tax generated assuming an income tax rate of 10%	\$42,557,484
Breakeven rate	\$0 3.4%

1. Assumed that most filers with 100 shareholders or more would constitute Nebraska filers in excess of \$1,000,000 in taxable income. Represents 82.04% of the Nebraska income taxes paid. Adjusted Nebraska tax rate on the filers to the 7% Wyoming rate.
2. Used the relative GDP for Nebraska and Wyoming - less mining to estimate what Wyoming might expect to receive from this tax. The tax estimate is then reduced by the constitutional credits.
3. Assume that all publicly traded C corps reporting would represent 5% of the total property taxes reported in 2018 (\$331,385,243) for commercial and industrial properties. This assumption is provided to represent what a credit could look like and is for illustration purposes only.
4. Assumed that use tax would capture purchases made by these corporations that would apply to the credits allowed. We captured the use tax paid for fiscal year 2018 by all taxpayers (\$113,427,151) and assumed that 5% of that tax would apply to the affected corporations. This assumption is provided to represent what a credit could look like and is for illustration purposes only.
5. Presented 2 additional scenarios. Projected the tax revenue generated by a 10 % tax rate and projected the breakeven rate where no tax revenue would be generated.