



MEMORANDUM

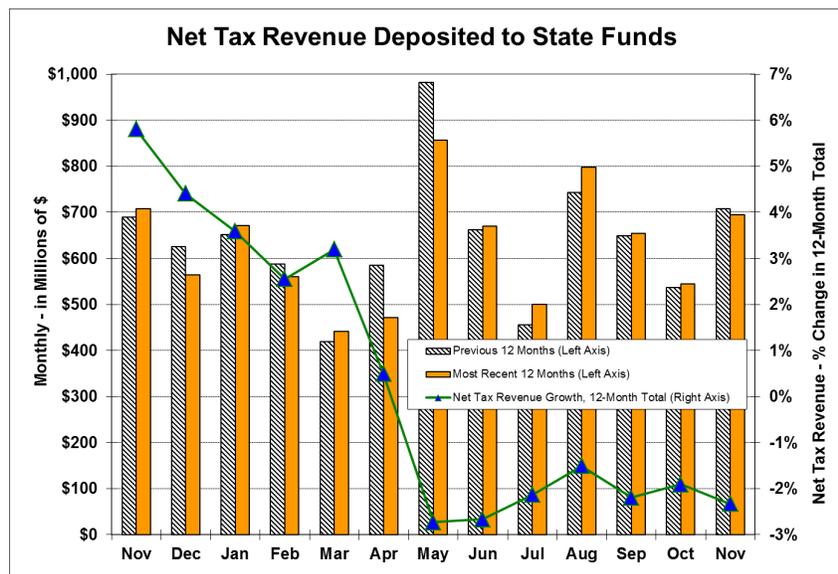
TO: Members of the Iowa Senate and
 Members of the Iowa House of Representatives

FROM: Jeff Robinson

DATE: December 24, 2014

Twelve-month Total Net Tax Receipts Through November 30, 2014

The attached spreadsheet presents net tax revenue deposited to State funds for the 12-month period ending November 2014 with comparisons to the previous 12 months. November 2013 to November 2014 one-month comparisons are also presented. The source of the information is the State accounting system, including non-General Fund accounts. All accounting transactions related to taxes remitted to the State were reviewed, along with the refunds issued against those taxes.



Overview of Current Situation

Annual State tax receipts, net of tax refunds, turned negative in May 2014 and year-over-year annual growth is now negative 2.3%. Although much of the reversal can be traced to individual income tax changes at the State and federal level, banking, corporate, gambling, cigarette/tobacco, and real estate transfer taxes are also negative over the most recent 12 months. Iowa's nonfarm employment growth stands at 1.4% (12-month average) and income tax withholding as well as sales/use tax deposits are showing good growth, indicating that the Iowa economy continues to expand.

Month of November 2014

November net tax receipts totaled \$694.6 million, a decrease of \$13.4 million (- 1.9%) compared to November 2013. The timing of the 2014 Thanksgiving holiday resulted in a delay in the deposit of sales/use, fuel, and individual income tax withholding payments. As a result, \$50.0 million of gross deposits that normally would be credited to November will instead appear in December's results.

Year-over-Year Comparison – Net Tax Revenue

During the 12-month period ending November 2014, net revenue from all taxes deposited to State funds totaled \$7.423 billion, a decrease of \$176.9 million (- 2.3%) compared to the prior 12 months. Major contributors to the year-over-year dollar and percentage changes include:

- Individual Income Tax (negative \$236.0 million, - 6.8%) – Due to an increase in the Iowa Earned Income Tax Credit, the new Iowa Taxpayer Trust Fund Tax Credit, and the FY 2013 one-time boost to revenue that was the result of federal tax changes enacted January 1, 2013, the annual rate of income tax revenue growth declined significantly during the first half of calendar year 2014. Annual growth for individual income tax will likely remain negative until tax returns are processed in the Spring of 2015.
- Sales/Use Tax (positive \$71.2 million, 2.9%)
- Corporate Income Tax (negative \$5.9 million, - 1.4%) – While still negative year-over-year, corporate income tax revenue growth has been improving in recent months.
- Bank Tax (negative \$2.2 million, - 6.9%) – The use of income tax credits may explain the recent weakness in bank (franchise) tax receipts. Banks utilize income tax credits and often those credits are purchased from other taxpayers with insufficient tax liability to use the credits themselves.
- Fuel Tax (positive \$7.9 million, 1.8%) – According to Department of Revenue monthly fuel sales reports, over the most recent 12-month period, Iowa taxable gasoline/ethanol gallons sold increased 2.7% and taxable diesel sales increased 4.5%. The annual total for all taxable gasoline/ethanol/diesel fuel gallons sold in Iowa is currently 0.2% below the last peak (12 months ending July 2011).
- Gambling Tax (negative \$3.6 million, - 1.2%) – According to Racing and Gaming Commission statistics, 12 of Iowa's 18 casino/track locations recorded negative annual adjusted gross revenue (AGR) growth for the 12 months ending November 2014. The combined AGR change for the 18 facilities was negative 2.8% over the previous 12 months. Across all facilities, the AGR for the most recent 12 months totaled \$1.387 billion. The annual AGR total has declined over the past two years and is 5.6% below the November 2012 peak.
- Real Estate Transfer Tax (negative \$2.6 million, - 13.0%) – Real Estate Transfer Tax deposits have decreased year-over-year in six of the past 12 months.
- Cigarette and Tobacco Tax (negative \$4.2 million, - 1.9%)

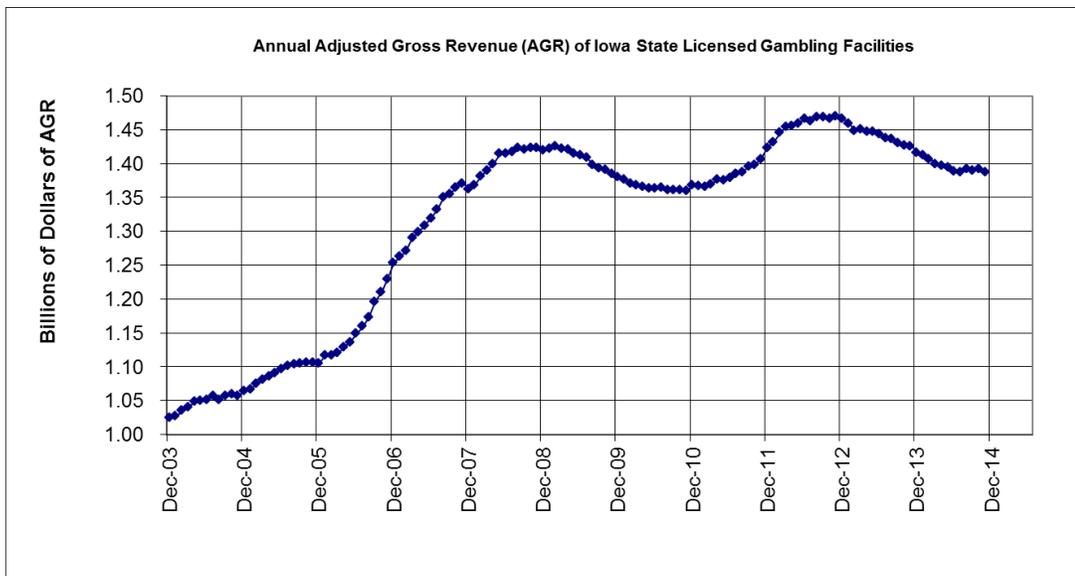
Tax Spotlight – Gambling Tax

Pari-mutuel wagering and gambling (excursion boats, gambling structures, and racetracks) are taxed under the authority of Iowa Code Chapters 99D and 99F. Taxes applied to pari-mutuel wagering and gambling are as follows:

- The pari-mutuel tax on horse racing is 6.0% of the gross sum wagered. However, if the gross sum wagered is less than \$90.0 million then the net tax is 0.0%. If the gross sum

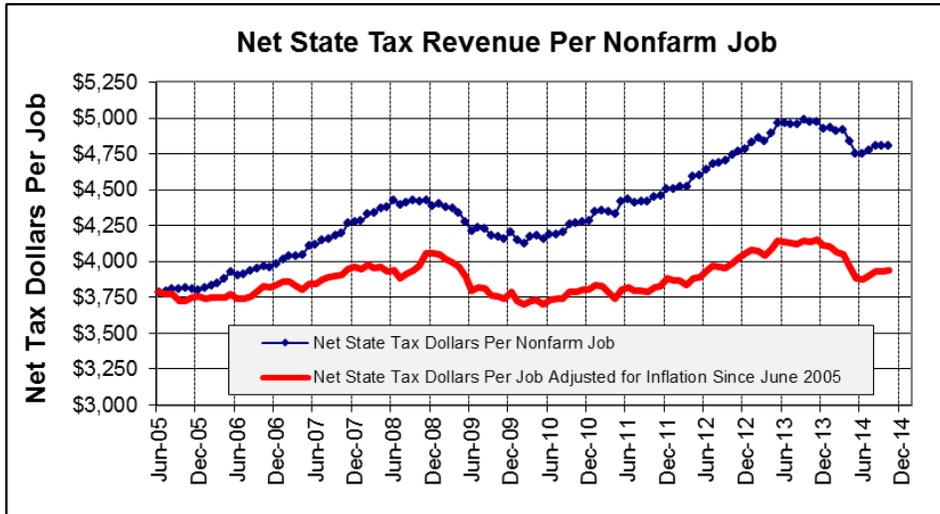
wagered is \$90.0 million or above, the net tax is 1.0% due to a tax credit based on the gross sum wagered. There is currently one establishment in Iowa that has horse racing.

- The pari-mutuel tax on dog racing is 4.0% of the gross sum wagered of \$30.0 million or less, 5.0% between \$30.0 million and \$55.0 million, and 6.0% on \$55.0 million or more. There are currently two establishments in Iowa that offer dog racing.
- The pari-mutuel tax on simulcast races is 2.0% of the gross sum wagered. There are currently three establishments in Iowa that offer wagering on simulcast races.
- On casino games, the State wagering tax is 5.0% of the first \$1.0 million of adjusted gross gambling receipts, 10.0% of the next \$2.0 million, and 22.0% of adjusted gross receipts over \$3.0 million. If the entity offering gambling is a racetrack, then the maximum rate can increase to 24.0% if the amount of adjusted gambling receipts is \$100.0 million or more. In addition to the three racetracks that offer gambling, there are 15 other casinos in Iowa with gaming subject to the State wagering tax in Iowa.



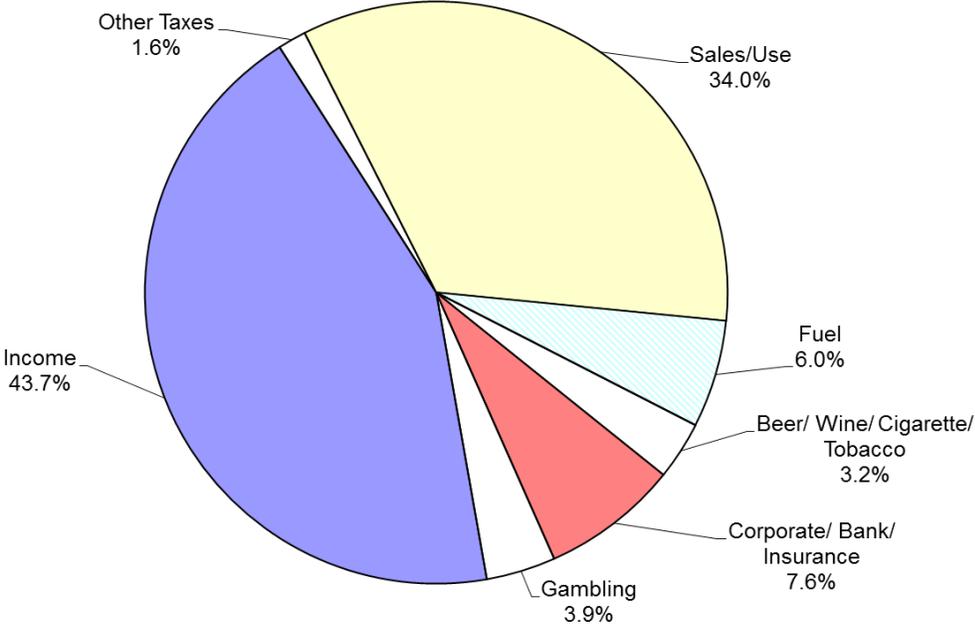
Tax Revenue and Employment

The average reading for Iowa nonfarm employment over the 12 months ending October 2014 is 1,546,900 and net State tax receipts over the same 12 months totaled \$7.437 billion, or \$4,807 per nonfarm job. This is \$1,022 higher than the per-job average for the 12 months ending June 2005. The blue line on the following chart depicts the annual tax revenue collected by the State per job, calculated monthly. The red line subtracts the impact of inflation since June 2005 from the blue line. The red line indicates that inflation adjusted tax revenue per job has increased \$153 since June 2005 and the remainder of the \$1,022 increase (\$869) represents the impact of inflation.



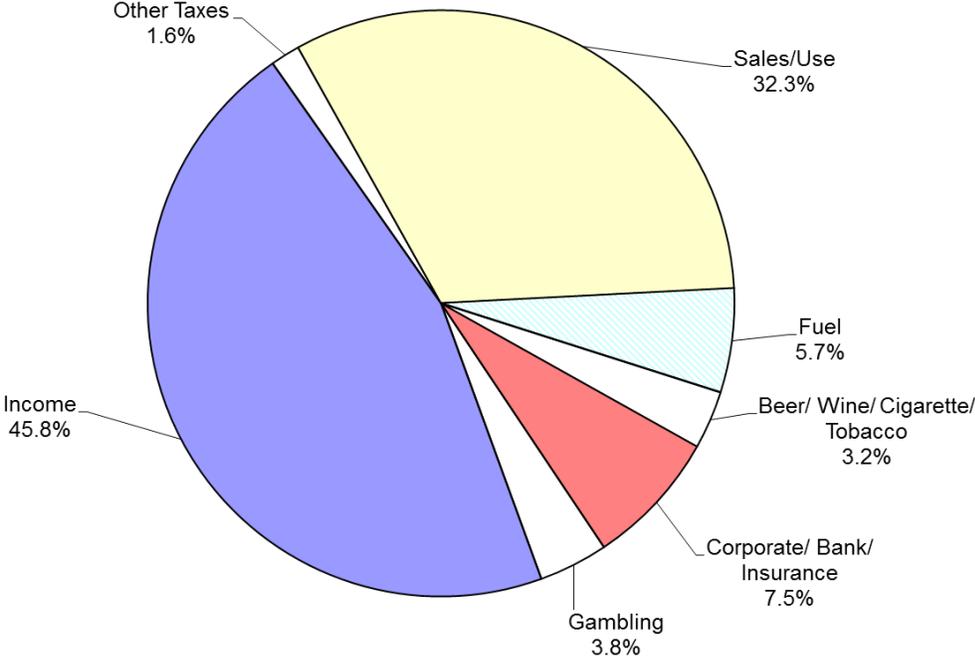
Net State Tax Revenue - Twelve Months Ending November 2014
Net Revenue = \$7.423 Billion

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding



Net State Tax Revenue - Twelve Months Ending November 2013
Net Revenue = \$7.600 Billion

Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding



Net Tax Revenue Deposited to State Funds - Cash Basis

Dollars in millions - Columns and Rows may not add due to rounding

Net Tax by Tax Type	Previous 12-Month Period Total	Most Recent 12-Month Period Total	12-Month \$ Change	12-Month % Change	Month of November 2013	Month of November 2014	November \$ Change	November % Change
Banking	\$ 31.7	\$ 29.5	\$ - 2.2	-6.9%	\$ - 10.2	\$ - 9.1	\$ 1.1	--
Beer & Wine	21.7	21.9	0.2	0.9%	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%
Cigarette & Tobacco	222.1	217.9	- 4.2	-1.9%	19.8	15.1	- 4.7	-23.7%
Corporate Income	432.2	426.3	- 5.9	-1.4%	5.9	14.4	8.5	144.1%
Fuel	436.0	443.9	7.9	1.8%	39.7	31.4	- 8.3	-20.9%
Gambling	289.9	286.3	- 3.6	-1.2%	19.0	19.5	0.5	2.6%
Individual Income	3,482.6	3,246.6	- 236.0	-6.8%	307.3	324.5	17.2	5.6%
Inheritance	90.7	88.6	- 2.1	-2.3%	7.9	7.2	- 0.7	-8.9%
Insurance	106.3	108.4	2.1	2.0%	0.0	0.4	0.4	--
Other Taxes	13.2	11.5	- 1.7	-12.9%	2.2	2.1	- 0.1	-4.5%
Real Estate Transfer	20.0	17.4	- 2.6	-13.0%	1.7	0.3	- 1.4	-82.4%
Sales/Use	2,453.8	2,525.0	71.2	2.9%	312.7	286.8	- 25.9	-8.3%
Total Net Taxes	\$ 7,600.2	\$ 7,423.3	\$ - 176.9	-2.3%	\$ 708.0	\$ 694.6	\$ - 13.4	-1.9%
Gross Tax & Refunds								
Gross Tax	\$ 8,928.4	\$ 8,872.0	\$ - 56.4	-0.6%	\$ 784.1	\$ 762.5	\$ - 21.6	-2.8%
Tax Refunds	\$ - 1,328.2	\$ - 1,448.7	\$ - 120.5	9.1%	\$ - 76.1	\$ - 67.8	\$ 8.3	-10.9%
Net Tax Receipts by Fund								
State General Fund (GF)	\$ 6,429.7	\$ 6,095.0	\$ - 334.7	-5.2%	\$ 596.5	\$ 588.8	\$ - 7.7	-1.3%
Road Use Tax Fund	\$ 773.0	\$ 790.5	\$ 17.5	2.3%	\$ 69.2	\$ 62.3	\$ - 6.9	-10.0%
Non-GF Gambling	\$ 272.8	\$ 284.6	\$ 11.8	4.3%	\$ 19.0	\$ 19.4	\$ 0.4	2.1%
Other State Funds	\$ 124.7	\$ 253.0	\$ 128.3	102.9%	\$ 23.4	\$ 24.1	\$ 0.7	3.0%
Local Option Taxes *	\$ 896.9	\$ 915.4	\$ 18.5	2.1%	\$ 75.5	\$ 88.7	\$ 13.2	17.5%

* Sales, income, and hotel/motel. Distributed to local governments - not included in numbers above.

Numbers are rounded to the nearest \$0.1 million. Percentages are calculated after rounding.

A percentage change displayed as "--" represents instances where the base year net revenue amount was zero or negative so no meaningful percentage change can be calculated.

Tax Categories Used in Table

Franchise (Bank) Tax: The franchise tax paid by banks is deposited in the State General Fund. Credit unions are taxed under a different system than banks, but the credit union tax is included in this line also. Of the total deposited, the bank tax provides approximately 98.0% of the revenue and the credit union tax 2.0%.

Beer & Liquor Tax: Taxes on beer, liquor, and wine are deposited in the State General Fund, the Liquor Control Fund, and a small amount is deposited in an Iowa Economic Development Authority fund for wine promotion.

Cigarette & Tobacco Tax: Prior to July 1, 2011, all cigarette and tobacco products tax revenue was deposited to the State General Fund. Beginning FY 2012, the first \$106.0 million of revenue from cigarette and tobacco taxes is deposited to the Health Care Trust Fund and the remainder is deposited to the State General Fund. Beginning FY 2014, all cigarette and tobacco tax revenue is deposited to the Health Care Trust Fund.

Corporate Income Tax: All corporate income tax is deposited in the State General Fund.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax: All motor vehicle fuel tax is deposited in one of two road use funds, with the exception of tax revenue from the sale of aviation and marine fuels.

Gambling Tax: Gambling tax is deposited in several State funds. For FY 2013, \$40.0 million was deposited to the General Fund and the remainder to other State funds. Other funds receiving deposits of gambling tax revenue over the last 24 months include the School Infrastructure Fund, the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund, the County Endowment Fund, the Vision Iowa Fund, the Revenue Bond Debt and Subsidy Holdback Funds, the Technology Reinvestment Fund, and the Iowa Skilled Worker and Job Creation Fund.

Individual Income Tax: Most individual income tax revenue is deposited in the State General Fund. A total of \$6.0 million per year (\$5.75 million in FY 2015) is deposited in the Workforce Development Fund. An annual \$2.6 million diversion to the Child Daycare Fund ended in FY 2009. In addition, several economic development programs are financed by individual income tax withholding. In those instances, the employer does not remit the tax withheld from employees and it is never deposited in a State fund. That revenue is not included here.

Inheritance Tax: All inheritance tax is deposited in the State General Fund.

Insurance Premium Tax: All insurance premium tax is deposited in the State General Fund.

Other Taxes: Other taxes include brucellosis eradication property tax (deposited in a Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship fund), drug stamp tax (State General Fund), utility replacement property tax (State General Fund), and car rental tax (Road Use Tax Fund). Other taxes also include a suspense account used to hold tax deposits prior to determining the correct tax type for the money and tax revenue transferred by the Department of Revenue to separate accounts to fund tax collection activities (tax gap and Department operations).

Real Estate Transfer Tax: Real estate transfer tax is collected by counties. Counties retain 17.25% and remit the remainder to the State. The distribution of State portion of real estate transfer tax revenue is currently changing each fiscal year, with the State General Fund portion reduced to 65.0% by FY 2015. The portion not deposited to the State General Fund is deposited to the Housing Trust Fund and the Shelter Assistance Fund.

Sales/Use Tax: General sales/use tax is deposited in the State General Fund, while most vehicle use tax is deposited in the Road Use Tax Fund. Beginning FY 2009, the vehicle use tax is referred to as a fee in the Iowa Code. To allow continuity of data, the revenue from the fee is reflected in this document as tax revenue. Also beginning FY 2009, the School Infrastructure Local Option (SILO) sales tax was converted to a statewide 1.0% sales/use tax and the revenue from that statewide tax is transferred out of the State General Fund monthly through a refund appropriation. To allow for continuity of data, the refund transfers are subtracted from State revenue as part of the net sales/use tax calculation. Beginning FY 2014, a portion of State sales/use tax revenue is deposited to a new Sales Tax Increment Fund and used for local flood mitigation projects.

Local Option Taxes: Local option taxes are presented at the bottom of the table and are not included in the numbers above. Prior to FY 2009, local option taxes included the SILO tax, Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) for local government finance, Local Option Income Surcharge for schools, and hotel/motel tax. Beginning FY 2009, the SILO tax was converted to a 1.0% statewide tax and the SILO was eliminated. To allow for continuity of data, the transfers from the State General Fund as a result of the 1.0% statewide tax are included in the local option tax amount.

Report Database: The database for this report is the State accounting system. If transactions are incorrectly coded in the system as tax revenue or tax refunds, the numbers presented here will be impacted.