

## MEMORANDUM

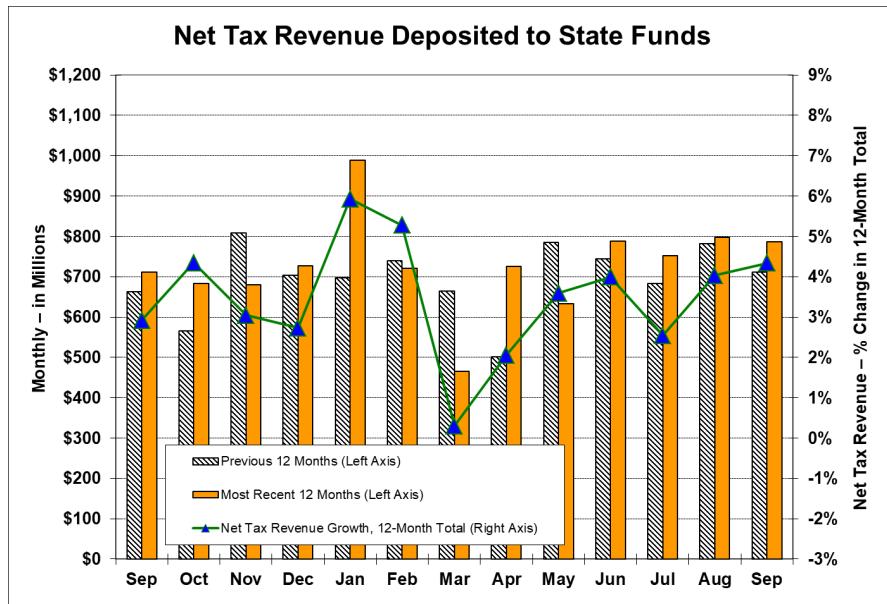
TO: Members of the Iowa Senate and  
Members of the Iowa House of Representatives

FROM: Jeff Robinson

DATE: October 29, 2018

### Twelve-Month Total Net Tax Receipts Through September 30, 2018

The attached spreadsheet presents net tax revenue deposited to State funds for the 12-month period ending September 30, 2018, with comparisons to the previous 12 months. September 2017 to September 2018 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

Net tax revenue totaled \$785.9 million for September 2018, an increase of \$75.0 million (10.6%) compared to the previous September. Over the most recent 12 months, net tax revenue increased \$363.5 million (4.3%). One year ago, the annual growth rate was 2.9%. Growth in net tax revenue collections for the most recent 12 months was concentrated in individual income tax, corporate income tax, and sales/use tax. Fuel tax, cigarette/tobacco tax, and the franchise tax paid by financial institutions each declined over the annual period.

## **Year-Over-Year Comparison — Net Tax Revenue**

During the 12-month period ending September 30, 2018, net revenue from all taxes deposited to State funds totaled \$8.748 billion, an increase of \$363.5 million (4.3%) compared to the prior 12 months. Major contributors to the year-over-year dollar and percentage changes include:

- Individual Income Tax (positive \$280.8 million, 7.7%) — The recent reduction in federal income tax rates (effective tax year 2018) has resulted in an automatic increase in Iowa withholding tax receipts. This is the result of Iowa's income tax law, which allows the deduction of federal income taxes paid from Iowa taxable income.
- Corporate Income Tax (positive \$27.9 million, 6.2%) — After being generally down year-over-year for the months of October 2015 through May 2017, annual growth in corporate income tax revenue turned positive 16 months ago.
- Sales/Use Tax (positive \$80.2 million, 2.9%) — Sales/use net tax growth breakdown for the most recent 12 months:
  - Gross tax receipts from the sale of vehicles (deposited to the Road Use Tax Fund) increased \$4.0 million (1.0%).
  - Sales/use tax deposited to other State funds, mainly the Flood Mitigation Fund, decreased \$4.2 million.
  - Sales/use tax deposited to the State General Fund increased \$128.2 million (4.5%).
  - Refunds of State General Fund sales/use tax payments increased \$25.4 million.
  - Sales tax payments to the school infrastructure account (recorded as tax refunds) increased \$22.4 million.
- Bank Franchise Tax (negative \$15.6 million, -38.3%) — Over the most recent 12 months, tax deposits decreased \$8.3 million, while franchise tax refunds increased \$7.3 million.
- Fuel Tax (negative \$15.4 million, -2.2%) — According to Department of Revenue monthly fuel sales [reports](#), the total gallons<sup>1</sup> subject to fuel tax decreased 1.9% over the most recent 12-month period. The numbers of gross taxable gallons sold over the most recent 12 months, along with the percentage change when compared to the previous 12 months, are as follows:
  - Unblended gasoline,<sup>2</sup> 607.8 million gallons, -1.1%.
  - Gasoline blended with ethanol, 1.122 billion gallons, -5.1%.
  - Diesel, including biodiesel blends, 729.6 million gallons, 2.0%.
  - Aviation, jet, and other fuels, 48.2 million gallons, 7.4%.
- Gambling Tax (positive \$3.7 million, 1.2%) — According to Racing and Gaming Commission statistics, 10 of Iowa's 19 State-regulated casino/track locations recorded negative annual adjusted gross revenue (AGR) growth for the 12 months ending September 30, 2018. The combined AGR change for the 19 facilities was positive 0.8% over the previous 12 months. Across all facilities, the AGR for the 12 months totaled \$1.467 billion, an amount that is 0.2% below the annual AGR peak (November 2012).
- Insurance Premium Tax (positive \$16.6 million, 15.4%).
- Real Estate Transfer Tax (negative \$0.2 million, -0.9%) — After showing growth in annual collections for three years, real estate transfer tax totals turned negative in July 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> Taxable gallons distributed in Iowa (all fuel types) over the latest 12 months totaled 2.508 billion gallons. Taxed fuel later used for an exempt purpose is eligible for a fuel tax refund. Gallons that are originally distributed for an exempt purpose are not taxed and are not included in the Department's monthly report.

<sup>2</sup> A portion of the gallons listed as unblended gasoline is later blended with ethanol.

- Cigarette and Tobacco Tax (negative \$10.9 million, -4.9%) — The annual total for cigarette and tobacco tax deposits has been edging lower since November 2017, breaking a long-standing trend of flat annual receipts.

### Tax Spotlight — Beer and Wine Tax

Beer and wine sales in Iowa are taxed under Iowa Code chapter [123](#). The Iowa beer tax was first imposed in 1933 by the enactment of [HF 587](#) (Beer and Malt Liquors Act) at a rate of \$0.04 per gallon. The current beer tax rate of \$0.19 per gallon went into effect July 1, 1986, with enactment of [HF 2484](#) (Government Appropriations Act of 1986). The Iowa wine tax was first imposed with the enactment of [SF 395](#) (Sales and Local Option Tax and Wine Sales Act of 1985) at a rate of \$1.50 per gallon. The rate was increased to its current level of \$1.75 per gallon in 1986 ([HF 2484](#)). The wine gallonage tax was expanded to include sales of wine shipped directly to consumers (not for resale) with enactment of [HF 2531](#) (FY 2011 Standing Appropriations Act of 2010).

Revenue generated from the tax on beer is deposited in the State General Fund. Tax revenue generated from the sale of wine produced out of state is deposited in the Liquor Control Fund administered by the Iowa Alcoholic Beverages Division of the Iowa Department of Commerce. Tax revenue generated from the sale of wine produced in Iowa is deposited in the Wine Gallonage Tax Fund under control of the Iowa Economic Development Authority to be used for the promotion of native Iowa wine and beer.

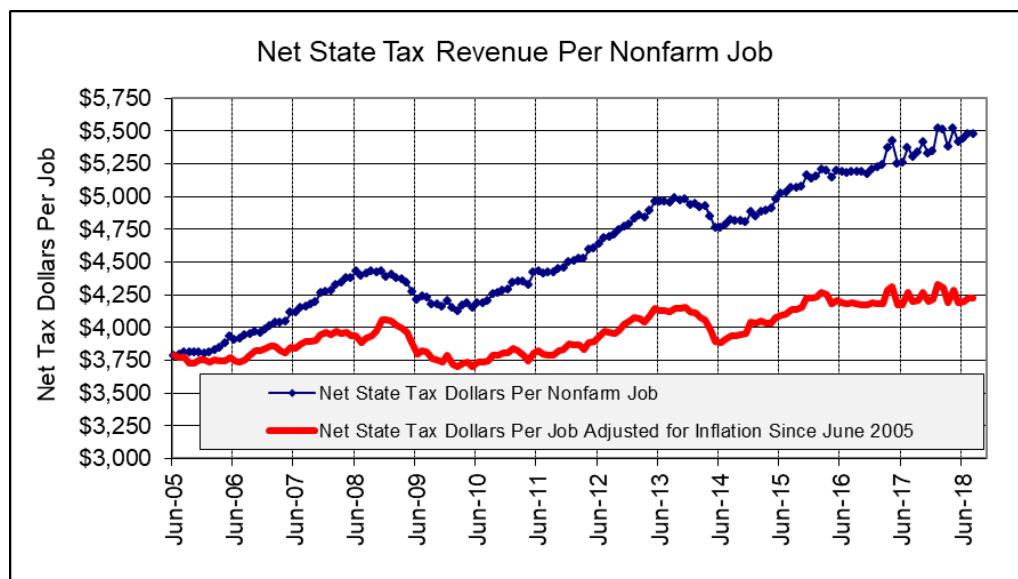
The State does not have a special tax for distilled spirits. Instead, the Alcoholic Beverages Division operates a distilled spirits wholesale distribution system, and the State generates fee revenue through a wholesale price markup system established in 1987 ([HF 2484](#)).



### Tax Revenue and Employment

The average reading for Iowa nonfarm employment over the 12 months ending August 2018 was 1,583,400, and net State tax receipts over the same 12 months totaled \$8.672 billion, or \$5,477 per nonfarm job. This is \$1,692 higher than the per-job average for the 12 months ending June 2005. The blue (upper) line on the following chart depicts the annual tax revenue collected by the State per job, calculated monthly. The red (lower) line subtracts the impact of inflation since June 2005 from the blue line. The red line indicates that inflation-adjusted tax

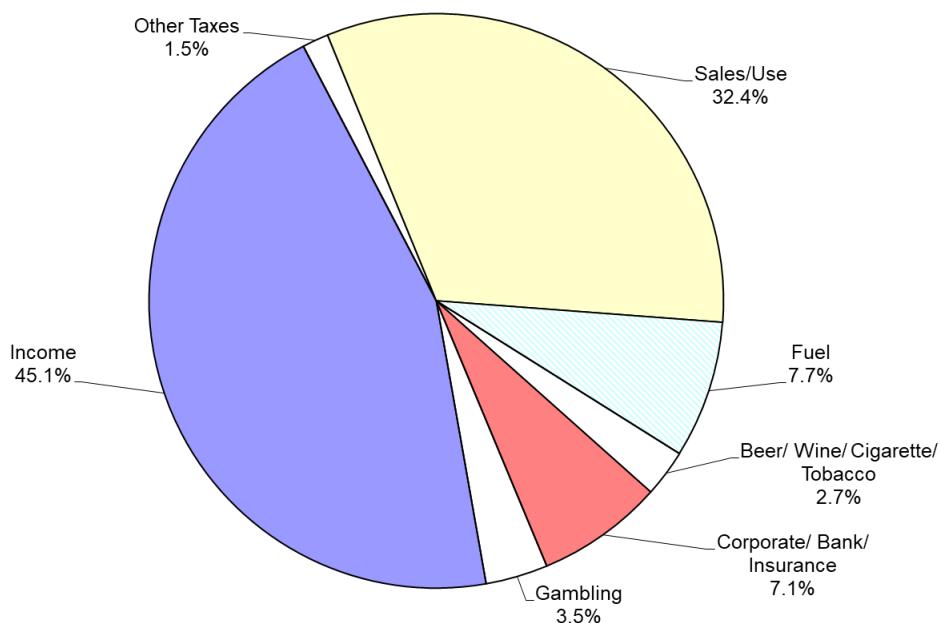
revenue per job has increased \$440 since June 2005, and the remainder of the \$1,692 increase (\$1,252) represents the impact of inflation. Note that the recent variability in both lines displayed in the following chart is due to changes in State procedures related to tax refunds and to tax deposit dates. The variability is not due to any tax changes or differences in taxpayer behavior.



### **Net State Tax Revenue – 12 Months Ending September 2018**

**Net Revenue = \$8.748 Billion**

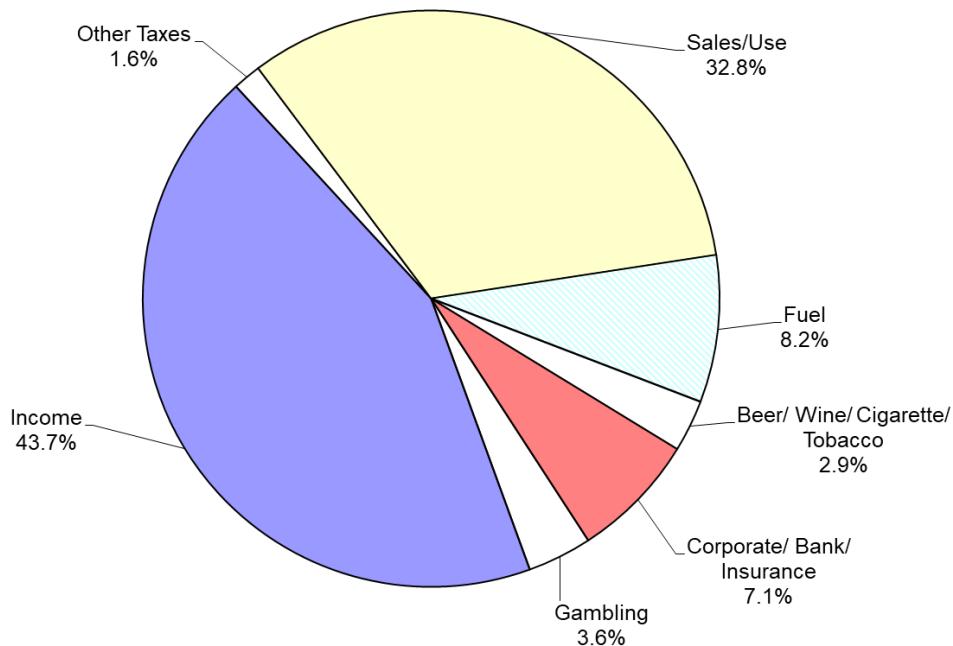
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding



### **Net State Tax Revenue – 12 Months Ending September 2017**

**Net Revenue = \$8.384 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

<u><b>Net Tax by Tax Type</b></u>	Previous 12-Month Period		Most Recent 12-Month Period Total		12-Month \$ Change	12-Month % Change	<b>Month of September 2017</b>	<b>Month of September 2018</b>	<b>September \$ Change</b>	<b>September % Change</b>
	Total									
Banking	\$ 40.7		\$ 25.1		\$ - 15.6	-38.3%	\$ 10.6	\$ 7.7	\$ - 2.9	-27.4%
Beer & Wine	22.5		22.3		- 0.2	-0.9%	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0%
Cigarette & Tobacco	221.4		210.5		- 10.9	-4.9%	16.5	16.8	0.3	1.8%
Corporate Income	446.7		474.6		27.9	6.2%	67.4	99.6	32.2	47.8%
Fuel	691.6		676.2		- 15.4	-2.2%	36.4	37.8	1.4	3.8%
Gambling	302.7		306.4		3.7	1.2%	23.9	25.3	1.4	5.9%
Individual Income	3,665.9		3,946.7		280.8	7.7%	336.3	369.6	33.3	9.9%
Inheritance	83.9		82.9		- 1.0	-1.2%	6.1	6.6	0.5	8.2%
Insurance	107.6		124.2		16.6	15.4%	- 7.4	0.1	7.5	-
Other Taxes	26.3		23.9		- 2.4	-9.1%	6.9	7.8	0.9	13.0%
Real Estate Transfer	22.7		22.5		- 0.2	-0.9%	2.0	2.1	0.1	5.0%
Sales/Use	2,752.0		2,832.2		80.2	2.9%	210.0	210.3	0.3	0.1%
<b>Total Net Taxes</b>	<b>\$ 8,384.0</b>		<b>\$ 8,747.5</b>		<b>\$ 363.5</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>\$ 710.9</b>	<b>\$ 785.9</b>	<b>\$ 75.0</b>	<b>10.6%</b>
<b>Gross Tax &amp; Refunds</b>										
Gross Tax	\$ 10,012.5		\$ 10,410.6		\$ 398.1	4.0%	\$ 813.0	\$ 866.1	\$ 53.1	6.5%
Tax Refunds	\$ - 1,628.5		\$ - 1,663.1		\$ - 34.6	2.1%	\$ - 102.3	\$ - 80.2	\$ 22.1	-21.6%
<b>Net Tax Receipts by Fund</b>										
State General Fund (GF)	\$ 6,702.6		\$ 7,089.8		\$ 387.2	5.8%	\$ 585.0	\$ 652.0	\$ 67.0	11.5%
Road Use Tax Fund	\$ 1,083.6		\$ 1,072.6		\$ - 11.0	-1.0%	\$ 72.1	\$ 75.6	\$ 3.5	4.9%
Non-GF Gambling	\$ 301.1		\$ 304.6		\$ 3.5	1.2%	\$ 23.6	\$ 25.1	\$ 1.5	6.4%
Other State Funds	\$ 296.6		\$ 280.5		\$ - 16.1	-5.4%	\$ 30.0	\$ 33.1	\$ 3.1	10.3%
<b>Local Option Taxes *</b>	<b>\$ 949.7</b>		<b>\$ 970.4</b>		<b>\$ 20.7</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>\$ 59.4</b>	<b>\$ 76.3</b>	<b>\$ 16.9</b>	<b>28.5%</b>

\* Sales, income surtax, hotel/motel, and flood mitigation. Distributed to local governments and 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 is zero or negative so no meaningful percentage change may 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 also included in this line. Of the total deposited, the bank tax provides approximately 98.5% of the revenue and the credit union tax provides 1.5%.

**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 product tax revenue was deposited in the State General Fund. Beginning with FY 2012, the first \$106.0 million of revenue from cigarette and tobacco taxes was deposited in the Health Care Trust Fund and the remainder deposited in the State General Fund. Beginning with FY 2014, all cigarette and tobacco tax revenue is deposited in 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. Beginning with FY 2014, the State no longer deposits gambling tax revenue to the State General Fund. Funds receiving deposits of gambling tax revenue over the last 24 months include the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund, the County Endowment Fund, the Vision Iowa Fund, the Revenue Bond Debt and Subsidy Holdback Funds, 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 revenue type, 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% of the tax collected and remit the remainder to the State. Of the 82.75% remitted to the State, 65.0% is deposited in the State General Fund, 30.0% in the Housing Trust Fund, and 5.0% in 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 in the Sales Tax Increment Fund and used for local flood mitigation projects. Beginning FY 2019, a portion of State sales/use tax revenue is deposited in the Reinvestment District Fund and used for local economic development 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 in FY 2009, the SILO tax was converted to a 1.0% statewide tax and 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. Flood mitigation sales tax increment transfers to local governments were added beginning July 2014.

**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.