



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Revenue Estimating Conference

One Capitol Hill, 4th Floor, PROVIDENCE, RI 02903

THOMAS A. MULLANEY
State Budget Officer
November 2012 Conference Chair

STEPHEN H. WHITNEY
Acting Senate Fiscal Advisor

SHARON REYNOLDS FERLAND
House Fiscal Advisor

MEMORANDUM

To: The Honorable Lincoln D. Chafee, Governor
The Honorable Gordon D. Fox, Speaker of the House
The Honorable M. Teresa Paiva Weed, President of the Senate

From: Thomas A. Mullaney, State Budget Officer
Stephen H. Whitney, Acting Senate Fiscal Advisor
Sharon Reynolds Ferland, House Fiscal Advisor

Date: November 21, 2012

Subject: **November 2012 Revenue Estimating Conference**

SUMMARY

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) met on November 1st, 5th, and 9th, 2012, in open public meetings. The Conference adopted the economic forecast for both calendar and fiscal years 2013 to 2018, and issued a revised estimate for FY 2013 and a first estimate of FY 2014 revenues. Based on collection trends, preliminary closing results, and the revised economic forecast, the Conference revised the FY 2013 revenue estimates upward by \$7.5 million from the FY 2013 Budget as Enacted amount, to a total of \$3.328 billion.

The Conference estimated FY 2014 revenues at \$3.288 billion, which is \$40.3 million less than the November 2012 REC estimates for FY 2013. The FY 2014 estimates are based on current law and exclude the hospital licensing fee from the estimate. This fee is renewed on a year-to-year basis and has been extended each year since its inception. In FY 2013, the hospital licensing fee is estimated at \$141.3 million.

The estimated FY 2014 revenues include additional revenues from the operation of table games at Twin River. During the November 2012 general election, the voters of Rhode Island and the Town of Lincoln approved the operation of table games at Twin River. The estimates adopted at the November 2012 REC incorporate this change within the components of lottery revenue. As a result of the operation of table games at Twin River, the Town of Lincoln's share of the net terminal income derived from the operation

of video lottery terminals at Twin River will permanently increase from 1.26 percent to 1.45 percent. Additionally, the State's share of gross table game revenue at Twin River will be 18.0 percent for FY 2014. Finally, it should be noted that the estimated FY 2014 table games revenues transfer to the State is gross revenues, and under current law, the transfer to the State occurs after the expense to implement, regulate, and monitor table games by the Division of Lottery is deducted from the State's share of gross table game revenues. These expenses will be specified in the Governor's FY 2014 budget submission and will reduce the State's share of gross table game revenues estimated at the November 2012 REC. Tables showing the estimates and the changes by revenue component are included at the end of this report.

ECONOMIC FORECAST

The Consensus Economic Forecast was adopted at the November 5th meeting. The principals heard testimony from their economic consultant Chris Lafakis of Moody's Economy.com. The consultant presented Conferees with updated economic forecasts for the United States and Rhode Island. Mr. Lafakis' testimony covered current economic performance and the outlook for the next several years and how the outlook has changed since the May 2012 Revenue Estimating Conference. Robert J. Langlais, Assistant Director, Labor Market Information Unit, Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training presented the latest labor market data for Rhode Island.

After questioning the presenters, the Conferees adopted an updated consensus economic forecast for Rhode Island. The updated forecast made significant a number of to the consensus outlook adopted at the May 2012 Conference.

The U. S. Economy

Mr. Lafakis testified that the U.S. economy will remain on the current path of slow growth until Congress and the President can negotiate around the "fiscal cliff" and increase the Treasury's debt ceiling. These negotiations, however, will need to result in a credible path to fiscal sustainability. Mr. Lafakis also testified that the U.S. job market has produced a steady 150,000 jobs per month since early 2010, just enough to gradually reduce unemployment. The key factor preventing faster job growth has not been the pace of layoffs but rather slower hiring by firms. Hiring is slow among both large and small firms with the largest employers, those with more than 1,000 employees, hiring at a normal pace. The slow recovery of the real estate market is also a drag to economic recovery. Traditionally, the housing and commercial building sectors have pushed recoveries forward but with the real estate bubble of the mid-to-late 2000s being the primary factor for the financial crisis, recovery and, as a result, employment in these industries is still lagging. Moody's indicated that nationally both commercial and residential real estate prices are beginning to increase.

Policy uncertainty has not helped the economic recovery and until businesses see a clear picture of what the future holds with respect to expiring tax cuts, healthcare policy, and the debt ceiling, hiring should remain at the current pace. If compromise between Congress and the President over the impending "fiscal cliff" is not achieved, then Moody's forecast would have to be revised. Currently Moody's is expecting that the Bush tax cuts will expire only for individuals making \$250,000 or more, only half of sequestration will take place, bonus depreciation will be eliminated, and the Social Security payroll tax will revert back to 6.2 percent with complete elimination of the current tax reduction in January of 2013. If these baseline forecast assumptions are not met, the forecast presented below would likely change for the worse.

The Rhode Island Economy

With respect to the Rhode Island economy, Mr. Lafakis noted that the state's current economy "lacks spark but is not in recession". The State's economic recovery is being slowed by significant

macroeconomic headwinds and uncertainty. In particular, goods-producing industries are essentially seeing no growth, while service-based industries are experiencing enough modest gains to offset the contraction of public sector employment. According to written testimony the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank’s coincident index, a measurement of economic activity, Rhode Island’s economy bottomed out in 2009 at a level of 143.5. In June of 2012 the index was 148.1, a gain of only 3.2 percent, providing further evidence that Rhode Island’s economy, although far from “healthy”, is not contracting. These findings mirror three other major indices: the Moody’s Analytics Adversity Index, the Rhode Island Current Conditions Index and the Bryant University Current Economic Indicator.

Of particular concern for Rhode Island’s economy is the competition from neighboring states. As Rhode Island tries to attract new and develop existing industries, in particular biotechnology and information services, other states are doing the same. These companies may look to Connecticut or Massachusetts for more favorable investment opportunities. Because of these factors and the beginning of Rhode Island’s slow economic recovery, Rhode Island’s unemployment rate is expected to remain above 10.0 percent until CY 2014 and won’t fall below 6.0 percent until CY 2017. Housing prices in the State are projected to bottom out at the end of CY 2012 and show modest increases over the CY 2013 and CY 2014 periods. Personal income growth is anticipated to trail that of the U.S. as a whole, but be positive for the CY 2013 to CY 2015 forecast period. This trend is reversed in CY 2016 through CY 2018 when Rhode Island personal income growth is projected to exceed that of the United States as a whole.

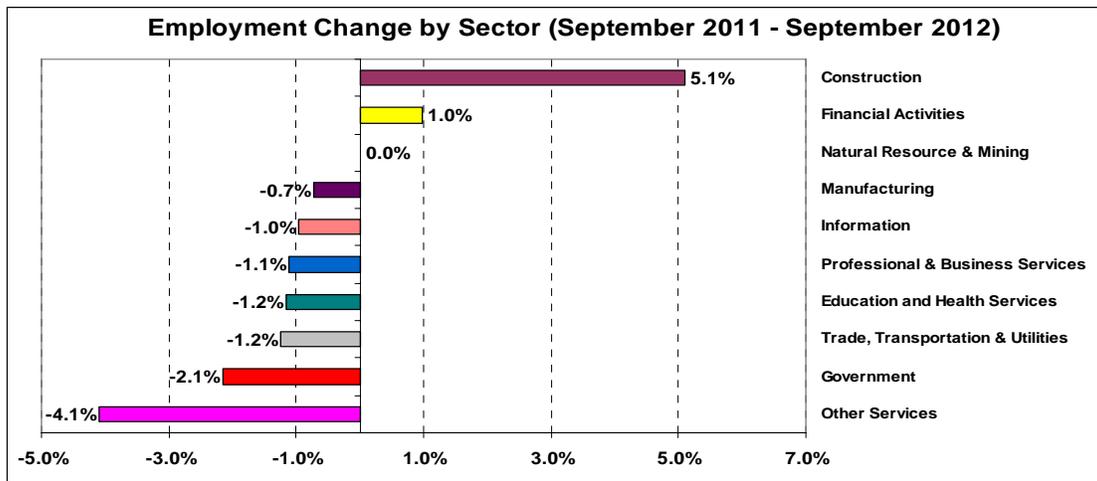
Department of Labor and Training

The Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training reported that the Rhode Island unemployment rate declined to 10.5 percent in September 2012 but remains the second highest in the nation behind Nevada. The September 2012 unemployment rate of 10.5 percent is markedly higher than the U.S. rate of 7.8 percent, and the Massachusetts and Connecticut unemployment rates of 6.5 and 8.9 percent, respectively. While Rhode Island’s unemployment rate decreased in September 2012, it was largely a reflection of a contraction in the labor force, a year-over-year decrease of 4,800. Rhode Island employed residents increased by 400 over the same time frame. The labor force contraction and the increase in residents employed resulted in a decrease of 5,200 in the number of unemployed Rhode Islanders. Rhode Island’s resident employment figure peaked at 548,900 in December 2006. Rhode Island resident employment in September 2012 totaled 499,400, or 49,500 off the peak.

Utilization of Rhode Island’s WorkShare program has dropped dramatically since 2009. The WorkShare program allows employers to reduce the hours of a larger number of workers in lieu of a layoff of a smaller group of employees. The workers recapture the lost earnings due to the reduction in hours through regular unemployment benefits. Initial claims dropped 50.0 percent between September 2011 and September 2012, and payments decreased 40.7 percent for the same period.

Between September 2011 and September 2012, Rhode Island establishment employment declined overall by 1,700 jobs. The change breaks down as follows (all employment data is seasonally adjusted):

Sector	Jobs Change	Sector	Jobs Change
Government	(1,300)	Information	(100)
Education and Health Services	(1,200)	Natural Resource & Mining	-
Other Services	(900)	Financial Activities	300
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	(900)	Construction	800
Professional & Business Services	(600)	Leisure & Hospitality	2,500
Manufacturing	(300)	Total Non-Farm	(1,700)



Department of Labor and Training Expect Revisions to June 2012 BLS estimate:

The Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training (DLT) reported that it expects to see significant revisions to the June 2012 job numbers reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Using a methodology developed by the University of Massachusetts, DLT expects total non-farm employment for June 2012 to be revised upward by 5,700 jobs. It should be noted that Moody’s economic forecast incorporates upward revisions to BLS data for forecast numbers, but uses current BLS total employment numbers for historical figures. As a result, it is expected that the May 2013 Revenue Estimating Conference will see significant changes to the forecast presented in the next section. The changes by sector as calculated by DLT are shown in the table below.

Sector	Jobs Change	Sector	Jobs Change
Professional & Business Services	3,000	Other Services	100
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,800	Natural Resource & Mining	-
Leisure & Hospitality	2,700	Information	(700)
Education and Health Services	400	Manufacturing	(1,300)
Financial Activities	200	Government	(1,500)
Construction	100	Total Non-Farm	5,700

Source: RI Department of Labor and Training, Labor Market Information Unit, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) and Current Employment Statistics (CES) data, Using methodology developed by the University of Massachusetts.

* Difference is a result of rounding

Consensus Forecast

The principals of the Revenue Estimating Conference adopted a consensus economic forecast based on the testimony of Moody’s Economy.com senior economist Chris Lafakis. The forecast projects additional declines in employment of 1,700 jobs in FY 2013 before employment growth turns positive in FY 2014 with job gains of 5,700. Employment growth is expected to average 2.2 percent in the FY 2015 – FY 2018 forecast period. Personal income growth is anticipated to be positive in FY 2013 and FY 2014, at 2.6 percent and 5.1 percent respectively, before reaching peak personal income growth in FY 2015 of 7.0 percent for the forecast horizon. Personal income growth is forecasted to average 5.5 percent in the FY 2016 – FY 2018 period. Wage and salary growth is expected to follow a similar pattern to personal income growth, with growth of 2.6 percent in FY 2013 and 5.7 percent in FY 2014. Peak wage and salary growth is projected to be 7.0 percent for both FY 2015 and FY 2016. Wage and salary growth is forecasted to average 5.8 percent in the FY 2017 – FY 2018 forecast period. The State’s unemployment rate is projected to be 10.4 percent in FY 2013 before falling to 9.7 percent in FY 2014. Rhode Island’s unemployment rate is not expected to fall below 7.0 percent until FY 2016.

The consensus economic forecast through 2018 on both a calendar and fiscal year basis is shown in the following tables.

Forecast Metric	November 2012 Consensus Economic Forecast						
	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018
Non-Farm Employment (Thousands)	457.4	458.9	469.0	484.6	497.4	503.2	504.5
Growth Rates (%)							
Non-Farm Employment	-0.6	0.3	2.2	3.3	2.6	1.2	0.3
Personal Income	2.9	3.1	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.0	4.1
Wages and Salaries	2.4	4.1	6.4	7.2	6.7	5.7	4.3
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	4.1	4.3	10.2	11.2	8.8	5.1	4.0
Percentage Rates (%)							
Unemployment	10.8	10.1	8.8	7.2	6.0	5.3	5.3
Consumer Price Index (U.S.)	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Ten Year U.S. Treasury Notes	1.8	2.3	3.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7
Three Month U.S. Treasury Bills	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	3.3	3.6	3.5

Forecast Metric	November 2012 Consensus Economic Forecast						
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Non-Farm Employment (Thousands)	458.9	457.2	462.8	476.7	491.8	501.1	504.0
Growth Rates (%)							
Non-Farm Employment	-0.3	-0.4	1.2	3.0	3.2	1.9	0.6
Personal Income	3.2	2.6	5.1	7.0	6.5	5.7	4.4
Wages and Salaries	2.2	2.6	5.7	7.0	7.0	6.4	4.8
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	6.5	3.2	7.4	11.4	10.3	6.9	4.2
Percentage Rates (%)							
Unemployment	11.1	10.4	9.7	7.9	6.6	5.5	5.3
Consumer Price Index (U.S.)	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
Ten Year U.S. Treasury Notes	2.1	1.9	3.0	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.7
Three Month U.S. Treasury Bills	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.6	3.7	3.5

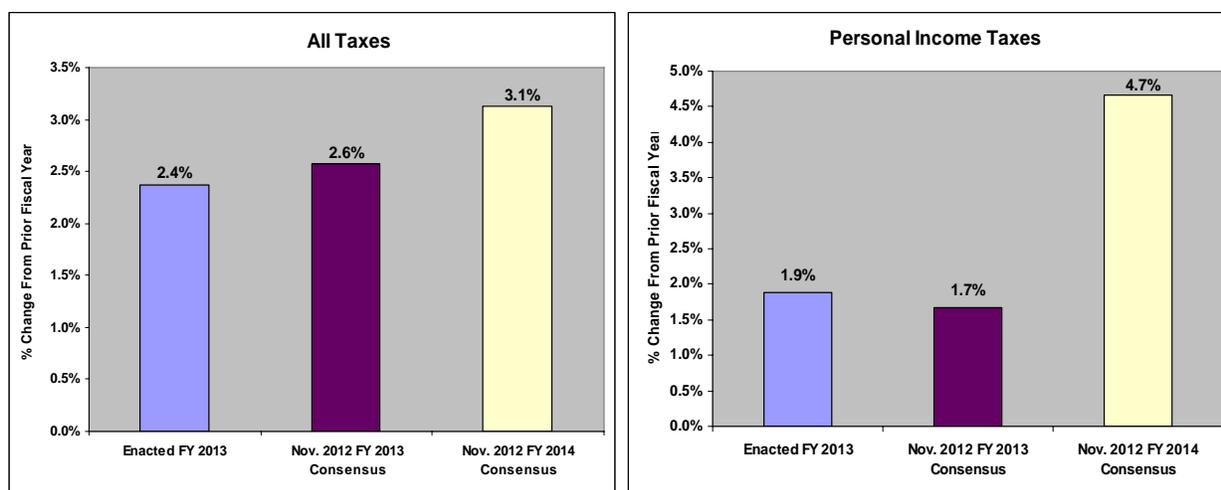
The changes from the May 2012 consensus economic forecast and the November 2012 consensus economic forecast through 2017 on both a calendar and fiscal year basis is shown in the following tables. It should be noted that 2018 was omitted as a result it was not adopted in the May 2012 consensus economic forecast.

Forecast Metric	November 2012 Consensus Economic Forecast					
	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017
Non-Farm Employment (Thousands)	-3.4	-8.1	-9.4	-8.7	-7.3	-5.3
Growth Rates (%)						
Non-Farm Employment	-0.7	-1.1	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Personal Income	-0.9	-0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0
Wages and Salaries	-2.5	-1.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.7
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	1.5	-1.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	0.8
Percentage Rates (%)						
Unemployment	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Consumer Price Index (U.S.)	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0
Ten Year U.S. Treasury Notes	-0.6	-1.4	-1.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Three Month U.S. Treasury Bills	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.1	0.2

Forecast Metric	November 2012 Consensus Economic Forecast					
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Non-Farm Employment (Thousands)	-0.7	-6.6	-9.1	-9.1	-8.2	-6.3
Growth Rates (%)						
Non-Farm Employment	-0.1	-1.3	-0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Personal Income	-0.8	-1.3	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Wages and Salaries	-2.4	-2.1	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.4
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	2.7	-1.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	1.8
Percentage Rates (%)						
Unemployment	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Consumer Price Index (U.S.)	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
Ten Year U.S. Treasury Notes	-0.1	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	0.1	-0.1
Three Month U.S. Treasury Bills	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5	0.2

REVENUES

Taxes. Revenues from taxes are estimated to increase 2.6 percent in FY 2013 from preliminary FY 2012 collections and increase by 3.1 percent in FY 2014 over the revised FY 2013 estimate. Total estimated taxes for FY 2013 of \$2.583 billion are \$5.2 million above the enacted estimate for total taxes. FY 2014 total estimated taxes are \$2.664 billion, \$80.9 million above the revised FY 2013 estimate.

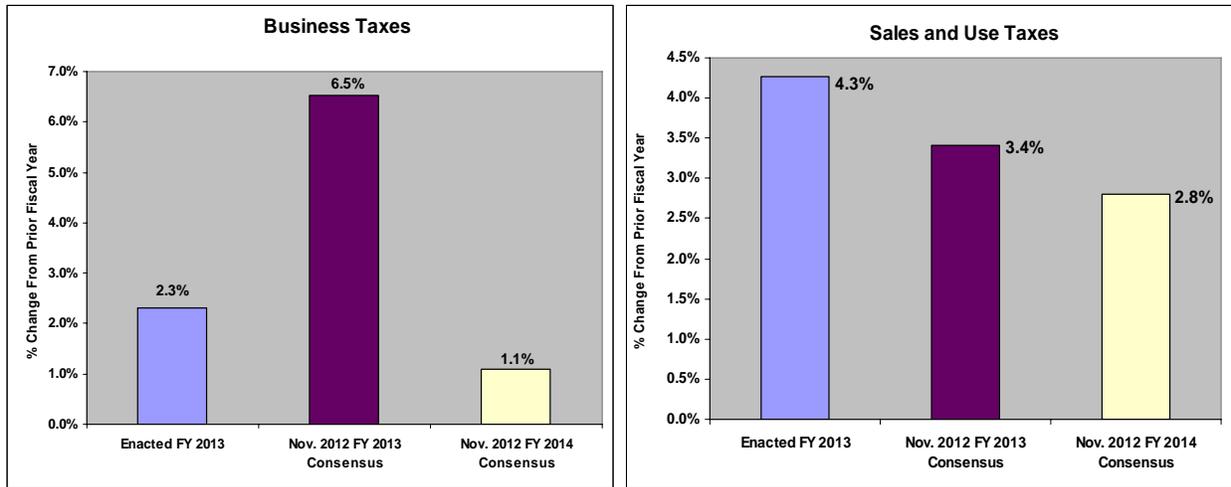


Personal Income Tax. The estimates of \$1.079 billion for FY 2013 and \$1.129 billion for FY 2014 represent unadjusted year-over-year growth rates of 1.7 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively. The FY 2013 estimate is \$2.3 million less than enacted, reflecting downward revisions to employment and personal income growth estimates. The FY 2014 estimate is \$50.4 million more than the FY 2013 revised estimate.

Business Taxes. The Conference estimates total business taxes of \$384.4 million in FY 2013 and \$388.6 million in FY 2014 for all business taxes. Year over year growth rates are 6.5 percent and 1.1 percent respectively. The FY 2013 revised estimate is \$15.2 million more than enacted while the FY 2014 estimate is \$4.2 million more than the revised estimate. The business corporations tax and financial institutions tax were the largest drivers of positive growth in FY 2013, realizing a \$9.1 million increase, or 6.8 percent, from the FY 2013 Budget as Enacted estimate. For FY 2014, the business corporations tax is projected to increase by \$4.5 million from revised FY 2013, reflecting a 3.3 percent growth rate.

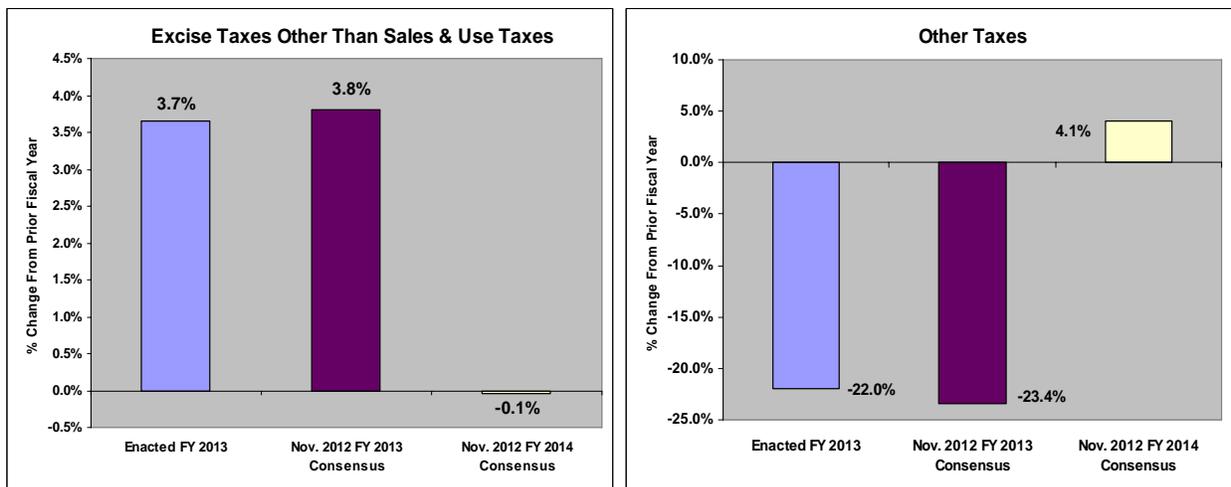
Sales and Use Taxes. The Conferees estimate sales and use tax revenues of \$879.4 million in FY 2013 and \$904.1 million in FY 2014. The FY 2013 revised revenues are \$7.3 million below the enacted estimate and represent growth of 3.4 percent from preliminary actual FY 2012 receipts. Slower than

expected year-to-date collections and declining consumer confidence were the contributing factors to the downward revision by the estimators. The FY 2014 estimate is \$24.7 million more, or 2.8 percent higher, than the revised FY 2013 estimate.



Excise Taxes Other Than Sales and Use Taxes. The Conferees estimated \$199.4 million for FY 2013 and \$199.3 million for FY 2014 from excise taxes other than sales and use taxes. These taxes include motor vehicle license and registration fees, cigarettes taxes, and alcohol taxes. The FY 2013 revised estimate is \$287,454 more than enacted. The slight increase reflects the projection \$941,350 more in motor vehicle license and registration fees. The FY 2014 estimate is \$100,000 less than the revised estimate for FY 2013, reflecting further declines in cigarette tax receipts.

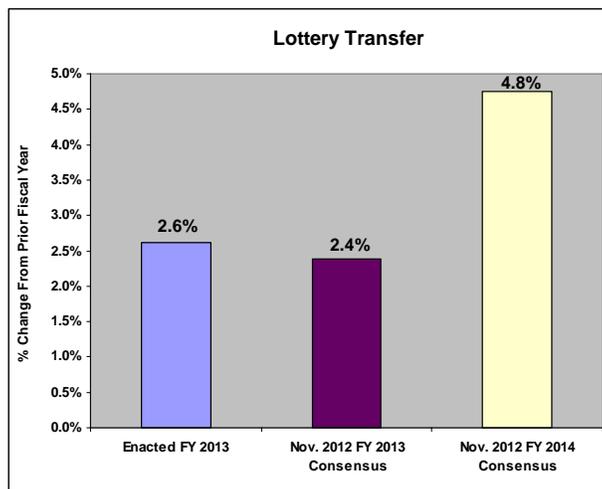
Other Taxes. The inheritance, racing and athletics, and realty transfer taxes are estimated to produce \$41.5 million in revised FY 2013 and \$43.2 million in FY 2014. The revised FY 2013 estimate is \$748,959 less than enacted, resulting from slower than expected year-to-date collections within inheritance taxes. The original decrease in the FY 2013 enacted estimate from FY 2012 incorporated the change in the accrual calculation methodology and a decrease in expected revenues which resulted from infrequently reoccurring large payments in FY 2012. The FY 2014 total other taxes estimate is \$1.7 million more than the revised FY 2013 estimate. This increase is due primarily to an increase in anticipated inheritance tax collections.



Lottery Transfer. The lottery transfer is estimated to produce \$386.7 million in FY 2013 with \$328.3 million from the video lottery terminals installed at Twin River and Newport Grand and \$58.4 million

from combined games, which includes PowerBall, Mega Millions, scratch tickets, and Keno. The FY 2013 estimate is \$853,420 less than enacted. The estimated transfer is \$405.1 million in FY 2014, with \$336.3 million from video lottery terminals, \$58.0 million from traditional games, and \$10.8 million in gross revenues from table games at Twin River. The FY 2014 estimate grows by 4.8 percent from revised FY 2013 resulting in an additional \$18.4 million transfer to the State.

The estimators are required to determine the State share of video lottery net terminal income (NTI) at both Twin River and Newport Grand. For FY 2013, the conferees project a State share of \$297.5 million based on total NTI of \$489.7 million at Twin River. At Newport Grand, the State expects to receive \$30.8 million from the generation of \$50.0 million in NTI. For FY 2014, Twin River is projected to provide the State with \$306.4 million from the \$503.9 million of NTI generated while Newport Grand is expected to transfer \$29.9 million from the \$48.5 million of NTI it generates. Year over year transfers are projected at plus \$8.9 million at Twin River and -\$900,000 at Newport Grand.



Departmental Receipts. The Conferees adopted estimates of \$347.5 million for FY 2013 and \$206.8 million for FY 2014 for these sources that include licenses and fees, fines and penalties, sales and services, and miscellaneous departmental receipts that are deposited as general revenues. The revised FY 2013 estimate is \$4.6 million more than enacted, or 1.3 percent greater.

The FY 2014 estimate is \$140.7 million less than the revised FY 2013 estimate. FY 2014 drops off mainly due to the end of the hospital licensing fee, which produces \$141.3 million in FY 2013. This fee is renewed on a year-to-year basis and has been extended each year since its inception. The estimators, however, must estimate revenues consistent with current law under which no fee is yet authorized for FY 2014. Non-hospital license fee departmental receipts increase by \$556,638, or 0.2 percent, from the adopted FY 2013 estimate.

Other Sources. Other source revenue consists of transfers to the general fund from unclaimed property and other miscellaneous sources. These are estimated to produce \$10.9 million in FY 2013 and \$12.0 million in FY 2014, or \$1.1 million above the revised estimate. The FY 2014 increase is primarily attributable to an increase in the unclaimed property revenue of \$3.3 million.

NEXT MEETING

The next required meeting of the conference is scheduled for May 2013.

Revenue Comparisons- FY2013

FY 2013	FY 2012 Preliminary	FY 2013 Enacted	Growth From FY 2012	FY 2013 Novmeber 2012 Consensus	Growth From FY 2012	FY 2013 Consensus vs. FY 2013 Enacted	Growth From FY 2013 Consensus vs. FY 2013 Enacted
Personal Income Tax	\$ 1,060,854,533	\$ 1,080,856,603	1.9%	\$ 1,078,600,000	1.7%	\$ (2,256,603)	-0.2%
General Business Taxes							
Business Corporations	123,225,702	133,251,413	8.1%	135,900,000	10.3%	2,648,587	2.0%
Public Utilities Gross	100,631,477	100,100,000	-0.5%	104,000,000	3.3%	3,900,000	3.9%
Financial Institutions	3,557,938	1,700,000	-52.2%	8,200,000	130.5%	6,500,000	382.4%
Insurance Companies	89,509,870	89,825,327	0.4%	91,900,000	2.7%	2,074,673	2.3%
Bank Deposits	2,000,645	2,100,000	5.0%	2,100,000	5.0%	-	0.0%
Health Care Provider	41,922,464	42,206,533	0.7%	42,300,000	0.9%	93,467	0.2%
Sales and Use Taxes							
Sales and Use	850,443,875	886,720,059	4.3%	879,400,000	3.4%	(7,320,059)	-0.8%
Motor Vehicle	48,391,564	47,758,650	-1.3%	48,700,000	0.6%	941,350	2.0%
Motor Fuel	732,672	1,100,000	50.1%	1,000,000	36.5%	(100,000)	-9.1%
Cigarettes	131,085,912	138,053,896	5.3%	137,700,000	5.0%	(353,896)	-0.3%
Alcohol	11,873,646	12,200,000	2.7%	12,000,000	1.1%	(200,000)	-1.6%
Other Taxes							
Inheritance and Gift	46,411,738	35,148,959	-24.3%	33,800,000	-27.2%	(1,348,959)	-3.8%
Racing and Athletics	1,327,003	1,200,000	-9.6%	1,200,000	-9.6%	-	0.0%
Realty Transfer	6,434,665	5,900,000	-8.3%	6,500,000	1.0%	600,000	10.2%
Total Taxes	2,518,403,704	2,578,121,440	2.4%	2,583,300,000	2.6%	5,178,560	0.2%
Departmental Receipts	339,488,666	342,873,883	1.0%	347,500,000	2.4%	4,626,117	1.3%
Gas Tax Transfer	-	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a
Other Miscellaneous	20,110,214	4,440,000	-77.9%	4,615,000	-77.1%	175,000	3.9%
Lottery	377,706,394	387,553,420	2.6%	386,700,000	2.4%	(853,420)	-0.2%
Unclaimed Property	14,555,573	7,900,000	-45.7%	6,300,000	-56.7%	(1,600,000)	-20.3%
Total General Revenues	3,270,264,551	3,320,888,743	1.5%	3,328,415,000	1.8%	7,526,258	0.2%
Personal Income Tax							
Estimated	192,037,542	200,000,000	4.1%	195,800,000	2.0%	(4,200,000)	-2.1%
Finals	174,673,953	182,356,603	4.4%	184,000,000	5.3%	1,643,397	0.9%
Refunds	(269,077,978)	(291,500,000)	8.3%	(275,900,000)	2.5%	15,600,000	-5.4%
Withholding	970,832,743	996,000,000	2.6%	981,700,000	1.1%	(14,300,000)	-1.4%
Net Accrual	(7,611,728)	(6,000,000)	-21.2%	(7,000,000)	-8.0%	(1,000,000)	16.7%
Total	1,060,854,533	1,080,856,603	1.9%	1,078,600,000	1.7%	(2,256,603)	-0.2%
Lottery							
All Games	57,018,159	53,000,000	-7.0%	58,400,000	2.4%	5,400,000	10.2%
VLT	320,688,235	334,553,420	4.3%	328,300,000	2.4%	(6,253,420)	-1.9%
Total	377,706,394	387,553,420	2.6%	386,700,000	2.4%	(853,420)	-0.2%
Lincoln NTI	475,950,951	498,200,000	4.7%	489,700,000	2.9%	(8,500,000)	-1.7%
Newport NTI	51,372,171	51,000,000	-0.7%	50,000,000	-2.7%	(1,000,000)	-2.0%
Total NTI	527,323,123	549,200,000	4.1%	539,700,000	2.3%	(9,500,000)	-1.7%

Revenue Comparisons- FY2014

FY 2014	FY 2013 November 2012 Consensus	Growth From FY 2012	FY 2014 November 2012 Consensus	Growth From FY 2013	FY 2014 November Consensus vs. FY 2013 November Consensus
Personal Income Tax	\$ 1,078,600,000	1.7%	\$ 1,129,000,000	4.7%	\$ 50,400,000
General Business Taxes					
Business Corporations	135,900,000	10.3%	140,400,000	3.3%	4,500,000
Public Utilities Gross	104,000,000	3.3%	102,400,000	-1.5%	(1,600,000)
Financial Institutions	8,200,000	130.5%	3,100,000	-62.2%	(5,100,000)
Insurance Companies	91,900,000	2.7%	97,000,000	5.5%	5,100,000
Bank Deposits	2,100,000	5.0%	2,200,000	4.8%	100,000
Health Care Provider	42,300,000	0.9%	43,500,000	2.8%	1,200,000
Sales and Use Taxes					
Sales and Use	879,400,000	3.4%	904,100,000	2.8%	24,700,000
Motor Vehicle	48,700,000	0.6%	48,700,000	0.0%	-
Motor Fuel	1,000,000	36.5%	1,000,000	0.0%	-
Cigarettes	137,700,000	5.0%	137,400,000	-0.2%	(300,000)
Alcohol	12,000,000	1.1%	12,200,000	1.7%	200,000
Other Taxes					
Inheritance and Gift	33,800,000	-27.2%	35,400,000	4.7%	1,600,000
Racing and Athletics	1,200,000	-9.6%	1,100,000	-8.3%	(100,000)
Realty Transfer	6,500,000	1.0%	6,700,000	3.1%	200,000
Total Taxes	2,583,300,000	2.6%	2,664,200,000	3.1%	80,900,000
Departmental Receipts	347,500,000	2.4%	206,800,000	-40.5%	(140,700,000)
Gas Tax Transfer	-	n/a	-	n/a	-
Other Miscellaneous	4,615,000	-77.1%	2,430,000	-47.3%	(2,185,000)
Lottery	386,700,000	2.4%	405,100,000	4.8%	18,400,000
Unclaimed Property	6,300,000	-56.7%	9,600,000	52.4%	3,300,000
Total General Revenues	3,328,415,000	1.8%	3,288,130,000	-1.2%	(40,285,000)
Personal Income Tax					
Estimated	195,800,000	2.0%	207,500,000	6.0%	11,700,000
Finals	184,000,000	5.3%	195,100,000	6.0%	11,100,000
Refunds	(275,900,000)	2.5%	(285,300,000)	3.4%	(9,400,000)
Withholding	981,700,000	1.1%	1,019,000,000	3.8%	37,300,000
Net Accrual	(7,000,000)	-8.0%	(7,300,000)	4.3%	(300,000)
Total	1,078,600,000	1.7%	1,129,000,000	4.7%	50,400,000
Lottery					
All Games	58,400,000	2.4%	58,000,000	-0.7%	(400,000)
VLT	328,300,000	2.4%	336,300,000	2.4%	8,000,000
Table Games	-	n/a	10,800,000	n/a	10,800,000
Total	386,700,000	2.4%	405,100,000	4.8%	18,400,000
Lincoln NTI	489,700,000	n/a	503,900,000.0	2.9%	14,200,000
Newport NTI	50,000,000	n/a	48,500,000.0	-3.0%	(1,500,000)
Total NTI	539,700,000	n/a	552,400,000	2.4%	12,700,000
Lincoln NTGR	-		60,000,000.0	n/a	60,000,000