



REVENUE **F**ORECASTS

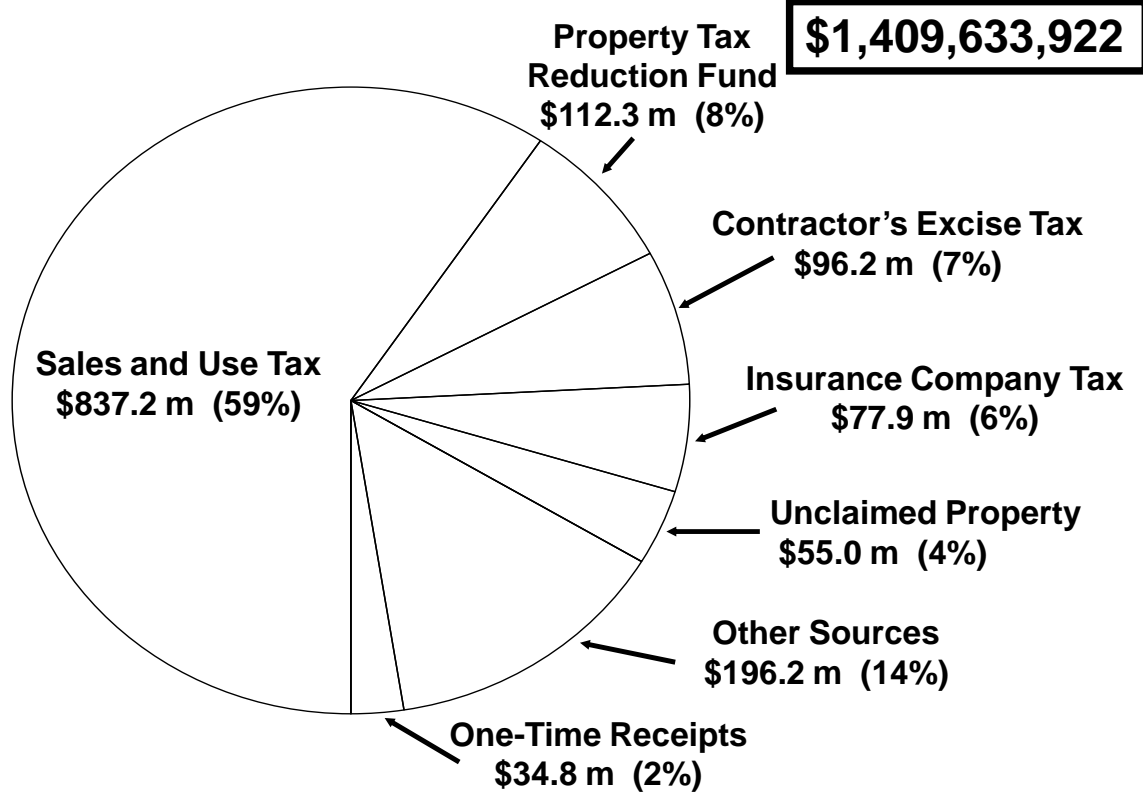
**PRESENTED TO
JOINT APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
MARCH 2015**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

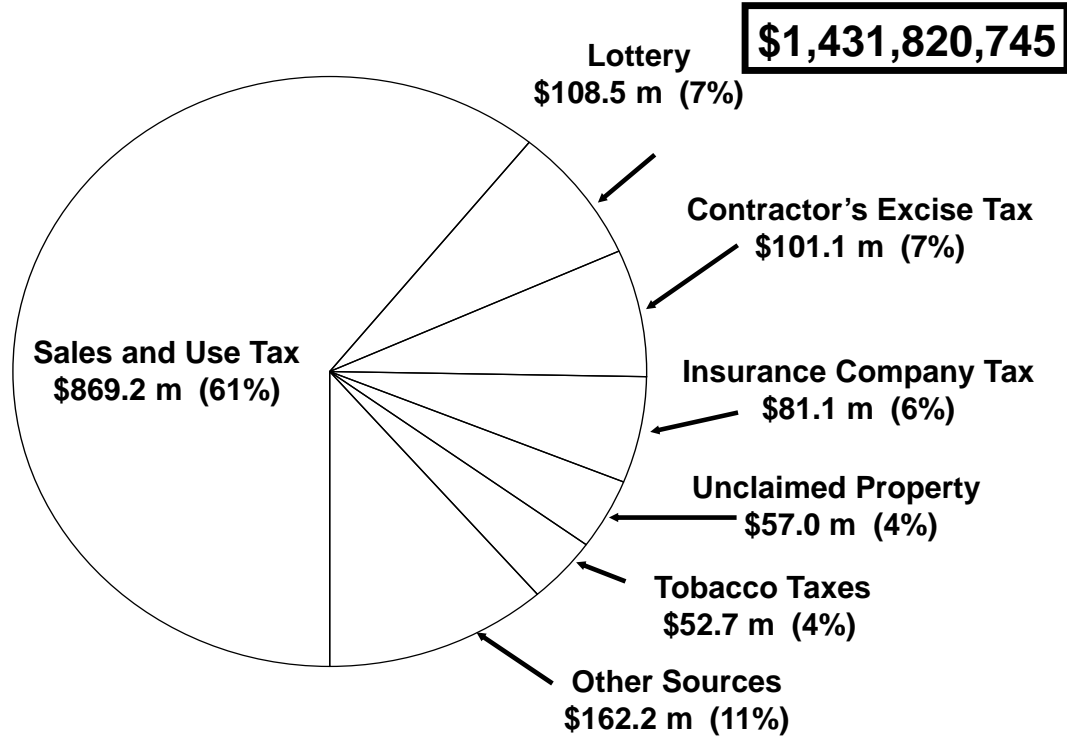
FY2015 AND FY2016 GENERAL FUND REVENUES.....	1
SALES AND USE TAX.....	2
LOTTERY.....	5
CONTRACTOR'S EXCISE TAX.....	6
INSURANCE COMPANY TAX.....	8
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY RECEIPTS.....	9
LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES.....	10
TOBACCO TAXES.....	11
TRUST FUNDS.....	12
NET TRANSFERS IN.....	13
ALCOHOL BEVERAGE TAX.....	14
BANK FRANCHISE TAX.....	15
CHARGES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES.....	16
TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX.....	17
SEVERANCE TAXES.....	18
SALE-LEASEBACK.....	19
INVESTMENT INCOME AND INTEREST.....	20
ALCOHOL BEVERAGE 2% WHOLESALE TAX.....	21
PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION FUND.....	22
GOV. REVISED FY2015 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2015.....	23
GOV. RECOMMENDED FY2016 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2016.....	24
ADOPTED FY2015 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2015.....	25
ACTUAL FY2014 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2015.....	26
MARCH REVISED FY2015 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2016.....	27

FY2015 AND FY2016 GENERAL FUND REVENUES

FY2015 General Fund Revenues



FY2016 General Fund Revenues



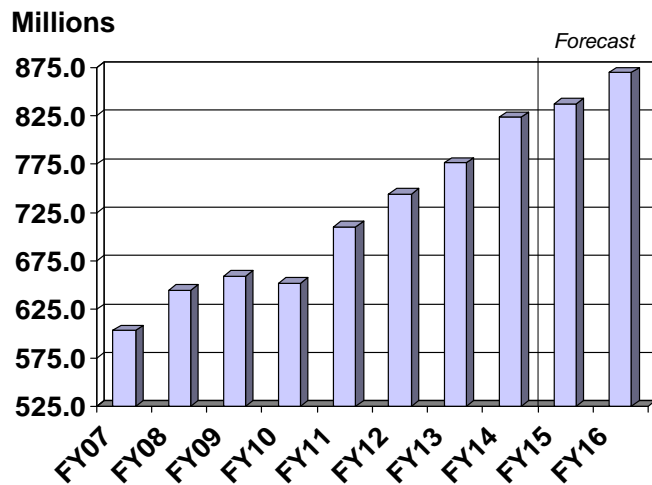
SALES AND USE TAX

Background: The sales tax is applied to the gross receipts of businesses, organizations, or persons engaged in retail sales, including the selling, leasing, and renting of tangible personal property, the sale of services, and the sale of products transferred electronically, as long as the products or services are not specifically exempt, intended for resale, or sold to a governmental or sales tax exempt agency. The rate of the state's sales tax is 4% (SDCL 10-45). A use tax of the same rate as the sales tax applies to all goods and services that are used, stored, or consumed in South Dakota on which South Dakota sales tax is not paid. The purchaser or consumer of the goods or services is responsible for reporting and remitting the use tax in the filing period in which they receive the goods or services (SDCL 10-46).

- In addition to the state sales and use tax, municipalities may impose a general sales and use tax of up to 2%. The municipal sales and use tax applies to items or services that are subject to the state sales and use tax. The Department of Revenue is the administrative and enforcement agency for the municipal sales and use tax and collects a fee for this service. The municipal sales and use tax is reported on the same tax return as the state sales and use tax.
- The date the tax return and payment is due depends on the frequency at which the taxpayer must file and the method of tax remittance. Returns can be filed electronically via EPATH or mailed to the Remittance Center in Sioux Falls. The most common filing period is once a month. The deadline for filing by mail is the 20th of the following month. Taxpayers who file and pay with EPATH must file returns no later than the 23rd day of the month, and payments must be electronically remitted on the second to last working day of the month. If gross receipts are small or if there is a unique situation to the business, taxpayers may file at a different frequency than monthly. These returns are due the last day of the month following the reporting period.

NOTE: Because of when sales and use tax payments are due, sales and use tax collections are lagged one month (ex: collections recorded in January are from sales that occurred in December).

- The Streamline Sales and Use Tax Agreement project (SSUTA) is a multi-state effort to design, test and implement a system to radically simplify sales and use tax collection and administration by retailers and states. The ultimate goal is for the US Congress to require the collection of sales tax from remote sellers. South Dakota has been involved in the project since its inception, and is one of its full member states. The SSUTA was officially implemented on October 1, 2005, and effective on that date, retailers can register to collect or pay sales taxes in the Agreement's member states through a Web-based centralized registration system.
- Any person who files a return to remit taxes imposed by chapter 10-45 is allowed, as compensation for the expense of collecting and paying the tax, a credit equal to 1 ½ % of the gross amount of the tax due. The credit may not be greater than \$70.00 per month. The credit is granted to those persons who timely file and pay their sales tax due and who file and pay by electronic means. No credit is granted to any person who has outstanding tax returns due to the department or who has outstanding tax remittances due to the department.
- The average annual increase in net collections between FY2006 and FY2014 was 4.55%.
- Net collections from the sales and use tax account for approximately 61% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: In the first eight months of FY2015, sales and use tax collections, excluding audits, were \$568.1 million. This is an increase of 2.39% from the first eight months of last year. Year-to-date collections are 68.44% of the estimate. Historically, 68.63% of the total revenue collected from this tax is received in the first eight months.

Estimate: Due to the broad nature of the sales and use tax, many different variables influence collections. These influential variables include employment, income, the unemployment rate, inflation, etc. To quantify these theories, regression equations are used to determine if historically a statistically significant relationship exists between these and other variables and sales and use tax collections. The sales and use tax data is divided into five different categories (taxable sales from consumer spending on durables and services, consumer spending on nondurables and business related purchases, construction related purchases, recreation related purchases, and utilities) to account for the broad base of the sales and use tax. Different variables are used in the equations to determine if historically a statistically significant relationship between them and taxable sales has existed. After finding the best fitting regression equation for each of the five categories, sales and use tax collections are forecasted. The regression equations used in the forecast, the coefficient of determination (R^2) associated with the equations, and a brief explanation of how to read regression equations are below.

Equation 1: Consumer Spending on Durables and Services (STCDS)

STCDS = $-297.09 + 0.07 \cdot \text{SD Nonfarm Income} + 205.32 \cdot \text{Seasonal Dummy} + 9.76 \cdot \text{SD Manufacturing Employment} + 14.64 \cdot \text{SD Housing Starts}$.

$R^2 = .9937$

Equation 2: Business Related Purchases/Consumer Spending on Nondurables (STBUSCND)

STBUSCND = $-1,685.96 + 3.34 \cdot \text{SD Nonfarm Employment} + 244.03 \cdot \text{Seasonal Dummy} + 0.57 \cdot \text{Exports} + 12.52 \cdot \text{CPIF} - 28.50 \cdot \text{unemployment rate}$.

$R^2 = .9929$

Equation 3: Construction Related Purchases (STCON)

STCON = $-1,058.32 + 19.33 \cdot \text{SD Construction employment} + 0.01 \cdot (\text{SD Nonfarm Income} \cdot \text{Seasonal dummy}) + 136.40 \cdot \text{Price Index for Wood and Metal Materials} + 21.10 \cdot \text{SD Housing Starts} + 395.56 \cdot \text{Consumer price index}$.

$R^2 = .9875$

Equation 4: Recreation Related Purchases (STREC)

STREC = 66.05 + 0.02*SD Nonfarm Income + 1.90*SD Leisure and Hospitality Employment + 0.01*(SD Disposable Income*Seasonal Dummy) – 11.87*unemployment rate.

R² = .9963

Equation 5: Utilities (STUTI)

STUTI = -273.00 + 0.02*SD Nonfarm Income + 0.02*SD Farm Proprietors Income + 3.99*Consumer Spending on Electricity and Natural Gas.

R² = .9645

Collection Equation:

Sales Tax Collections = -0.4 + 0.04*Total Taxable Sales.

R² = .9993

Basic steps to follow when reading a regression equation are:

- 1.) Identify the dependent variable (the variable on the left side of the equation) and the independent variables (the variables on the right side of the equation).
- 2.) Look at the signs of the independent variables. The signs indicate whether a positive or a negative relationship between the dependent and the independent variable exists.
- 3.) Look at the numbers in front of the independent variables. They quantify the change in the dependent variable if a one unit change in the independent variable occurs, holding the other independent variables constant.
- 4.) Look at the R². This is a measure to identify how good an equation fits the data. An R² value close to one indicates the equation has an excellent overall fit.

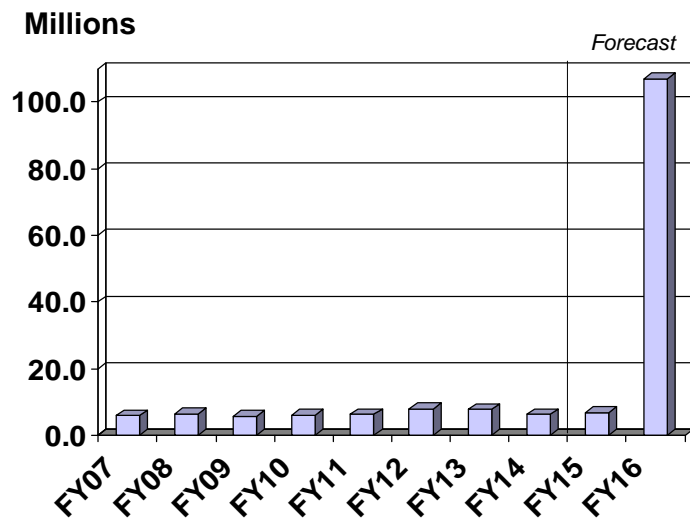
	Estimate for FY2015	Estimate for FY2016
Sales and Use Tax Collections	840,506,653	867,616,890
+ Audit Collections	<u>12,364,372</u>	<u>13,648,555</u>
= Base Estimate	852,871,025	881,265,445
- DOR Indirect Funding	(7,251,302)	(7,468,841)
- Collection Allowance	(4,433,604)	(4,500,000)
- Reinvestment Payments	(3,944,606)	(113,348)
= Net Sales Tax Estimate	837,241,513	869,183,256

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	776,095,539	823,401,593	837,241,513	869,183,256
Dollar Change	31,681,901	47,306,054	13,839,920	31,941,743
Percent Change	4.26	6.10	1.68	3.82

LOTTERY

Background: Receipts included in this category are the general fund’s share of revenues from the sale of instant and on-line lottery tickets. Beginning in FY2016, this category also includes the state’s share of video lottery receipts (SDCL 42-7A).

- All of the net proceeds from the sale of instant lottery tickets are deposited in the general fund.
- The first \$1.4 million of the net proceeds from the sale of on-line lottery tickets are deposited in the general fund. The remaining net proceeds from the sale of on-line lottery tickets are deposited in the Capital Construction Fund.
- **Due to the repeal of the Property Tax Reduction Fund taking effect July 1, 2015, forty-nine and one half percent of video lottery net machine income will flow to the general fund in this category beginning in FY2016. Previously, the video lottery receipts flowed through the Property Tax Reduction Fund.**
- Instant tickets are the scratch tickets sold by retailers. On-line games include Powerball, Mega Millions, Hot Lotto, Dakota Cash, and Wild Card 2.
- Receipts included in this category account for approximately 7.6% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, the state’s share of video lottery receipts are up 7.0% compared to the same time period a year ago. Through February 28th, 2015, instant ticket sales were up 1.3% compared to the same time period last year.

Estimate: The estimates are based on historical collections, current conditions and continued replacement of legacy video lottery machines with new line-game video lottery machines.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Instant Lottery	6,335,976	4,896,600	5,437,306	5,525,000
Online Lottery	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Video Lottery	N/A	N/A	N/A	101,567,515
Total Receipts	7,735,976	6,296,600	6,837,306	108,492,515
Dollar Change	(98,356)	(1,439,376)	540,706	101,655,209
Percent Change	(1.26)	(18.61)	8.59	1,486.77

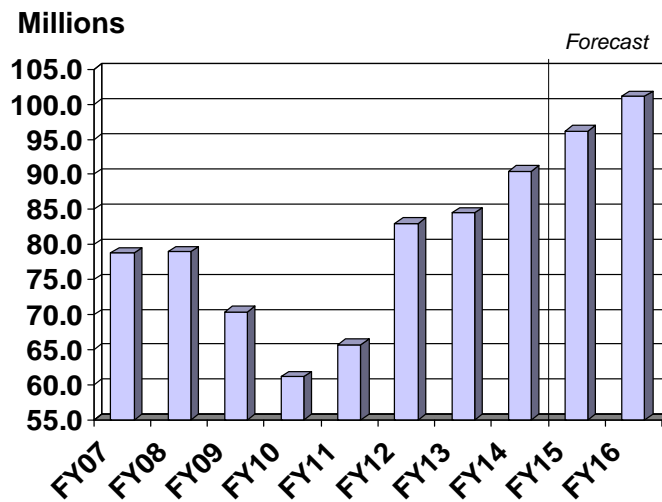
CONTRACTOR'S EXCISE TAX

Background: An excise tax of 2% is imposed on the gross receipts of all prime contractors on construction projects. Subcontractor's gross receipts are not subject to the 2% tax if they are furnished a valid prime contractor's exemption certificate by the prime contractor for each specific job performed. The gross receipts of both prime contractors and subcontractors providing construction services or realty improvement projects for qualifying utilities are subject to a 2% excise tax. Gross receipts resulting from construction services or realty improvements for public and private entities are subject to the excise tax. Therefore, projects for the U.S. Government, State of South Dakota, counties, cities, schools, hospitals, churches, and private individuals are taxable (SDCL 10-46A and 10-46B).

- The date the tax return and payment is due depends on the frequency at which the taxpayer must file and the method of tax remittance. Contractor's excise tax returns can be filed electronically via EPATH or mailed to the Remittance Center in Sioux Falls. The most common filing period is once a month. The deadline for filing by mail is the 20th of the following month. Taxpayers who file and pay with EPATH must file returns no later than the 23rd day of the month, and payments must be electronically remitted on the second to last working day of the month. If gross receipts are small or if there is a unique situation to the business, taxpayers may file at a different frequency than monthly. These returns are due the last day of the month following the reporting period.

NOTE: Because of when contractor's excise tax payments are due, collections are lagged one month (ex: collections recorded in July are payments made to contractors in June).

- If the Board of Economic Development approves a reinvestment payment for projects that exceed twenty million dollars, the contractor's excise tax imposed on that particular project is dedicated to the Building South Dakota Fund.
- The average annual increase in net contractor's excise tax collections between FY2006 and FY2014 was 2.35%.
- Net collections from the contractor's excise tax account for approximately 7% of ongoing general fund receipts in FY2016.



Currently: In the first eight months of FY2015, net contractor's excise tax collections were \$73.4 million. This is an increase of 7.04% from the first eight months of last year. Year-to-date collections are 75.94% of the estimate. Historically, 75.96% of the total revenue collected from this tax is received in the first eight months.

Estimate: Contractor's excise tax collections are estimated using a single regression equation. The equation and its coefficient of determination are on the following page. (An explanation of how to read a regression equation can be found on page 4.)

Contractor's Excise Tax Collections = $-42.79 + 1.75 \cdot \text{SD Construction, Natural Resources, and Mining Employment} + 0.01 \cdot (\text{Seasonal Dummy} \cdot \text{SD nonfarm income}) - 1.42 \cdot \text{SD Unemployment Rate} + 5.41 \cdot \text{Price Index for Metal Materials and Wood Products} + 9.17 \cdot \text{Consumer Price Index} + 0.40 \cdot \text{SD Housing Starts}$.

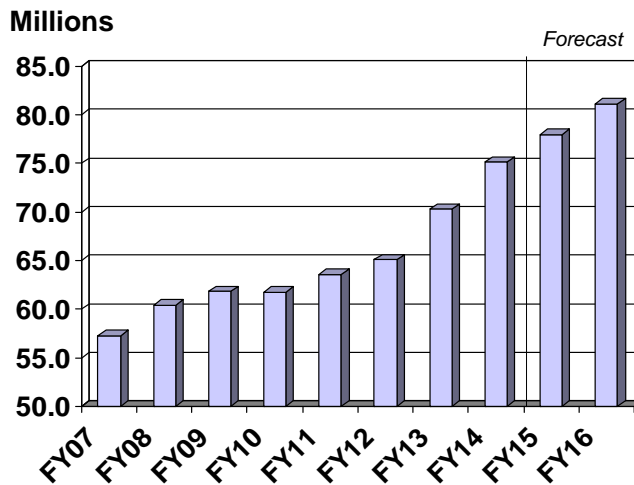
$R^2 = .9915$

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	84,466,868	90,730,907	97,087,205	101,146,819
Dedicated to BSD		(321,412)	(917,567)	(45,916)
Net Receipts	84,466,868	90,409,495	96,169,638	101,100,903
Dollar Change	1,475,513	5,942,627	5,760,143	4,931,265
<i>Percent Change</i>	1.78	7.04	6.37	5.13

INSURANCE COMPANY TAX

Background: A tax of 2.5% of premiums on policies insuring risks located in South Dakota is imposed on insurance companies. In addition, the insurer must also pay a tax of 0.5% of the gross premium receipts on all fire insurance business done in the state. The tax imposed on insurance companies for life insurance policies is 2.5% of premiums on the first \$100,000 of annual life premiums per policy and eight one-hundredths of a percent for that portion of the annual life premiums per policy exceeding \$100,000. A life insurance policy (other than credit life as defined in SDCL 58-19) of a face amount of \$7,000 or less is taxed at the rate of 1.25% of premiums. The tax imposed on insurance companies for annuities is 1.25% of the consideration for annuity contracts on the first \$500,000 of annual consideration per annuity contract and eight one-hundredths of a percent for that portion of the annual consideration per annuity contract exceeding \$500,000. Farm mutual insurers and fraternal benefit societies are exempt from insurance company taxes (SDCL 10-44).

- The average annual increase between FY2006 and FY2014 was 3.81%.
- Collections from this tax account for approximately 5.7% of ongoing general fund revenues.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$55.9 million has been collected from this tax. This is an increase of 2.88% from the first eight months of last year. Year-to-date collections are 71.73% of the estimate. Historically, 72.61% of the total revenue collected from this tax is received in the first eight months.

Estimate: A regression equation is used to project collections from the insurance company tax. The equation and its coefficient of determination are below. (An explanation of how to read a regression equation can be found on page 4.)

Insurance Company Tax Collections = 5.19 + 0.50*SD Nonfarm Income - 3.65*Seasonal Dummy + 0.04*Consumer Spending on Insurance - 0.26*Yield on 2 year Treasury Note.

$R^2 = .9705$

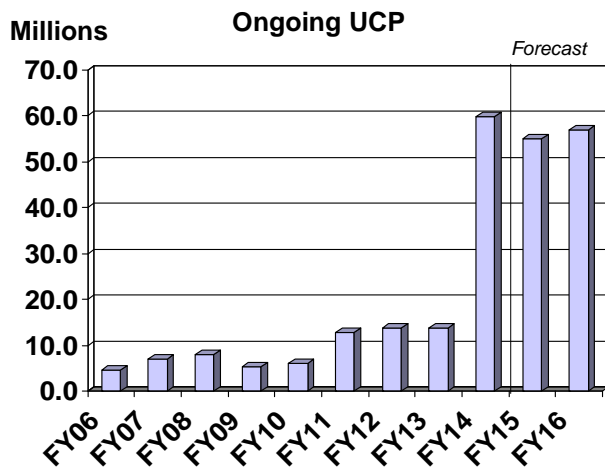
	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	70,291,028	75,110,734	77,942,511	81,117,840
Dollar Change	5,214,895	4,819,706	2,831,777	3,175,329
Percent Change	8.01	6.86	3.77	4.07

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY RECEIPTS

Background: Receipts to the general fund from unclaimed property are the result of all funds in excess of \$50,000 receipted into the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund. Property is considered abandoned after it has been unclaimed by the rightful owner for three years in South Dakota and must be submitted to the State Treasurer's office per state law. These unclaimed funds are a perpetual liability of the state of South Dakota and if the owner of such funds is identified, the funds must be paid to the rightful owner. The estimate for FY2015 and FY2016 in the graph below represents the ongoing portion of unclaimed property receipts.

- Collections from unclaimed property receipts account for approximately 4.0% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Ongoing UCP	13,912,329	59,761,191	55,015,011	56,967,832
One-time UCP	17,397,006	54,013,610	0	0
Total UCP	31,309,335	113,774,801	55,013,610	56,967,832



Currently: Through February of FY2015, net unclaimed property receipts to the general fund were \$57.2 million. The revised FY2015 estimate assumes \$3.7 million of additional claims/expenses and \$1.5 million of receipts prior to June 30th, which will net \$55.0 million to the state general fund.

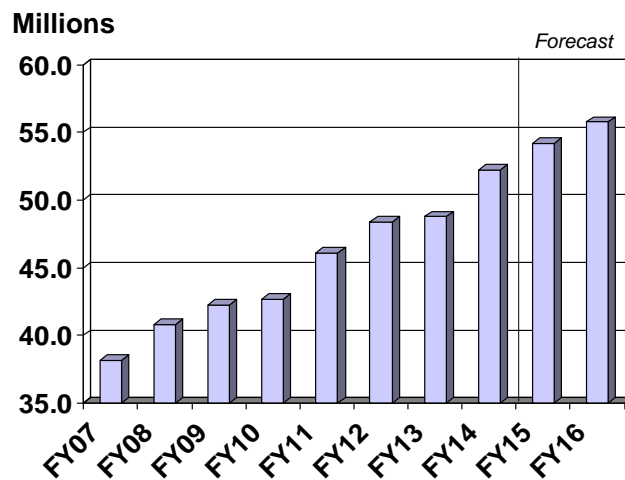
Estimate: The projections for unclaimed property receipts are based on historical collections and current conditions.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Ongoing UCP	13,912,329	59,761,191	55,015,011	56,967,832
Dollar Change	46,423	45,848,862	(4,746,180)	1,952,821
Percent Change	0.33	329.56	(7.94)	3.55

LICENSES, PERMITS, AND FEES

Background: Revenues included in this category are receipts received from the sales of a broad variety of licenses, permits, and filing fees which are assessed to defray administrative costs. State agencies collecting these revenues are the Departments of Agriculture; Health; Labor and Regulation; Public Safety; Social Services; Revenue; the Unified Judicial System; and the Secretary of State.

- About 70% of the revenue collected in this category comes from securities fees. Collections from securities fees are affected by conditions in the stock market. During the boom years of the late nineties and early part of this century, collections from securities fees were strong. After the stock market bubble burst in 2001, collections from securities fees decreased. In the past several years, collections have increased due to an improving economy and stock market.
- Collections in this category account for approximately 3.9% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$32.0 million has been collected in this category. This is an increase of 4.28% from the first eight months of last year. Year-to-date collections are 59.11% of the estimate. Historically, 50.80% of the total revenue is collected in the first eight months.

Estimate: The different sources of receipts included in this category are estimated individually based on historical collections and current conditions.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Receipts	48,775,456	52,203,471	54,167,264	55,778,286
Dollar Change	373,094	3,428,015	1,963,792	1,611,022
Percent Change	0.77	7.03	3.76	2.97

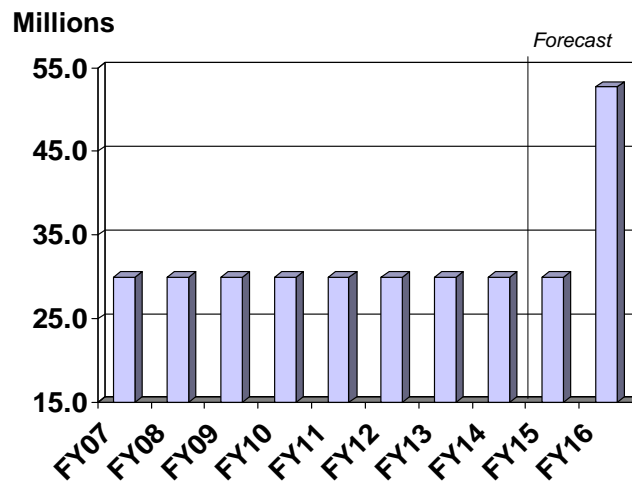
TOBACCO TAXES

Background: The cigarette tax is imposed at the rate of seventy-six and one-half mills on each cigarette (\$1.53 per pack of 20 cigarettes) and the tax on all other tobacco products is 35% of the wholesale purchase price. The first \$30 million generated by this tax increase is allocated to the general fund. The next \$5 million is deposited into the Tobacco Prevention and Reduction Trust Fund. Any revenue in excess of \$35 million is divided among the Property Tax Reduction Fund, the Education Enhancement Tobacco Tax Fund, and the Health Care Tobacco Tax Fund (SDCL 10-50). **In FY2016, due to the repeal of the three funds, the amount of collections in excess of \$35 million will be directly deposited into the state general fund.**

- Approximately 87% of the collections included in this category are from the tax on cigarettes, and the remaining 13% is collected based on the tax on the wholesale purchase price of other tobacco products.
- The number of packs of cigarettes sold in South Dakota has been declining. In FY2004, 49.6 million packs of cigarettes were sold in the state; in FY2014, 35.5 million packs were sold.
- Collections in this category account for approximately 3.7% of ongoing general fund revenues for FY2016.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
General Fund	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
TPRTF	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
PTRF	7,756,703	8,060,561	7,687,266	*repealed*
EETTF	7,756,703	8,060,561	7,687,266	*repealed*
HCTTF	7,991,754	8,304,820	7,920,213	*repealed*
Remainder to GF				22,724,034
Total	58,505,160	59,425,942	58,294,745	57,724,034

- The following chart includes the amount allocated directly to the general fund:



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, the total collections from the tobacco taxes totaled \$39.1 million, which was down 1.4% compared to the same time period a year ago.

Estimate: Collections from the tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products are estimated individually based on historical collections and current conditions.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	52,724,034
Dollar Change	0	0	0	22,724,034
Percent Change	0	0	0	75.75

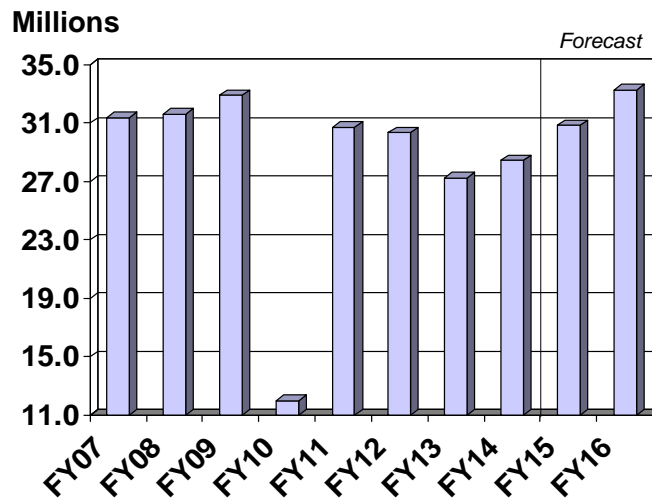
TRUST FUNDS

Background: Receipts included in this category are transfers from the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), the Education Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF), and the Dakota Cement Trust Fund (DCTF). Four percent of the market values of the HCTF and the EETF are transferred to the general fund every year as long as the principals of the trust funds are not invaded. The market values of the HCTF and the EETF are calculated using a 16-quarter average as of December 31st (SDCL 4-5-29.1 and 4-5-29.2). The earnings from the HCTF are to be used for health care related programs, and the earnings from the EETF are to be used for education enhancement programs (Article 12, Sections 5 and 6 of the State Constitution). Prior to FY2013, a transfer of \$12.0 million was made from the DCTF to the general fund each fiscal year. Constitutional Amendment O, passed by the voters in November of 2012, changed the distribution beginning in FY2013 to four percent of the market value or the most recent sixteen quarterly average, whichever is less (Article 13, Sections 20 and 21 of the State Constitution).

- The table below shows the amounts transferred from each of the trust funds to the general fund in FY2013 and FY2014, and the estimated amounts for FY2015 and FY2016.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
HCTF	3,825,385	3,959,754	4,322,835	4,674,130
EETF	14,052,700	14,413,354	15,699,869	17,036,734
DCTF	9,356,955	10,063,456	10,803,626	11,528,153
Total	27,235,040	28,436,564	30,826,330	33,239,017

- Receipts from the trust funds account for approximately 2.3% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: As of January 31st, the estimated rate of return for the fiscal year on the HCTF was 0.7%. The estimated rate of return for the fiscal year on the EETF was 0.5%. The estimated rate of return for the fiscal year on the DCTF was 0.9%.

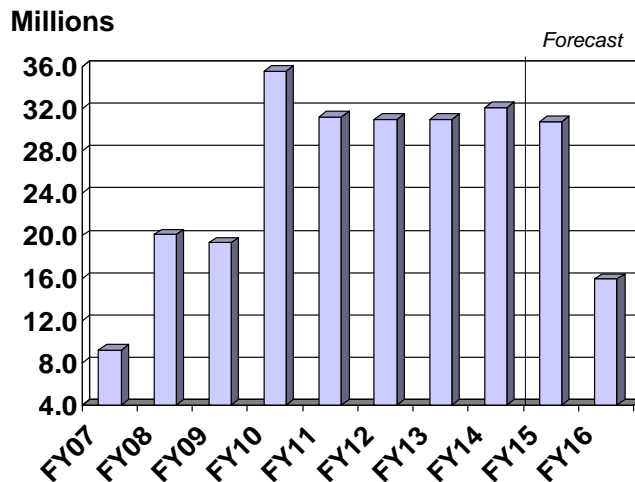
Estimate: The estimate for FY2015 and FY2016 includes the constitutionally required transfer from the Dakota Cement Trust and the amounts to be transferred from the Health Care Trust Fund and Education Enhancement Trust Fund pursuant to SDCL 4-5-29.1 and SDCL 4-5-29.2.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	27,235,040	28,436,564	30,826,330	33,239,017
Dollar Change	(3,110,646)	1,201,524	2,389,766	2,412,687
Percent Change	(10.25)	4.41	8.40	7.83

NET TRANSFERS IN

Background: Receipts included in this category are general fund reimbursements by the Highway Fund; receipts from the Department of Game, Fish, and Parks; receipts from the Motor Vehicle Fund; the state's share of the Deadwood gaming revenue (SDCL 42-7B-28.1 and SDCL 42-7B-48.1); the transfer from the Health Care Tobacco Tax Fund; the transfer from the Education Enhancement Tobacco Tax Fund; and, other miscellaneous receipts.

- **In FY2016, the Health Care Tobacco Tax Fund and the Education Enhancement Tobacco Tax Fund are to be repealed. These receipts will be included in the Tobacco Taxes revenue category in FY2016.**
- Receipts included in this category account for approximately 1.1% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$14.1 million has been collected in this category. This is a decrease of 11.0% from the first eight months of last year. Year-to-date collections are 45.72% of the estimate. Historically, 46.42% of the total revenue is collected in the first eight months.

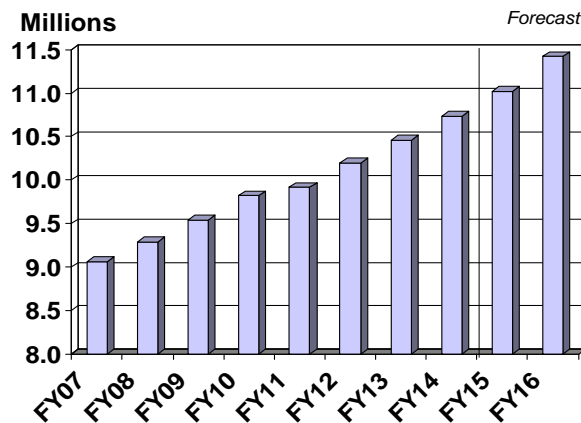
Estimate: The different sources of receipts included in this category are broken out and estimated individually based on historical collections and current conditions. The decline in FY2016 is due to the proposed repeal of the Health Care and Education Enhancement Tobacco Tax Funds.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	31,003,732	32,133,057	30,778,616	15,905,087
Dollar Change	(11,605)	1,129,325	(1,354,441)	(14,873,529)
Percent Change	(0.06)	3.64	(4.22)	(48.32)

ALCOHOL BEVERAGE TAX

Background: A tax is levied on manufacturers and wholesalers of alcoholic beverages, and is computed on all alcoholic beverages purchased, received, or imported from a distiller, manufacturer, or foreign wholesaler for sale to a retail dealer. The taxation rates are as follows: 1) \$8.50 per 31 gallon barrel (or a prorata share thereof) on malt beverages; 2) all light wines and diluted beverages (except sparkling wines and cider) having more than 3.2% and not more than 14% alcohol by weight, 93¢ per gallon; 3) all wines (except sparkling wines) having more than 14% and not more than 20% alcohol by weight, \$1.45 per gallon; 4) all wines (except sparkling wines) having more than 20% and not more than 24% alcohol by weight, and all sparkling wines containing alcohol, \$2.07 per gallon; 5) all cider having not more than 10% alcohol by weight, 28¢ per gallon; and, 6) all other alcoholic beverages, \$3.93 per gallon (SDCL 35-5).

- The state receives 75% of the tax collected, and 25% of the collections go to the municipalities.
- Collections from this tax account for approximately 0.8% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2016, \$5.8 million has been collected from this tax. This is a decrease of 3.00% from the first eight months of last year. Year-to-date collections are 52.38% of the estimate. Historically, 51.43% of the total revenue collected from this tax is received in the first eight months.

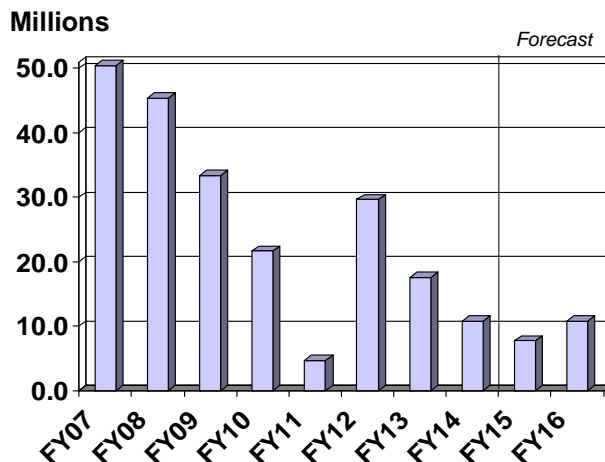
Estimate: The estimates are based on historical collections and current conditions.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	10,456,399	10,790,053	11,100,378	11,421,991
Dollar Change	269,957	333,654	310,325	321,613
Percent Change	2.65	3.19	2.88	2.90

BANK FRANCHISE TAX

Background: In lieu of sales tax on financial and banking services, an annual tax is imposed on banks, financial institutions, and savings and loan associations based upon net income assignable to South Dakota. The tax rates are as follows: 1) 6% on net income of \$400 million or less; 2) 5% on net income exceeding \$400 million but equal to or less than \$425 million; 3) 4% on net income exceeding \$425 million but equal to or less than \$450 million; 4) 3% on net income exceeding \$450 million but equal to or less than \$475 million; 5) 2% on net income exceeding \$475 million but equal to or less than \$500 million; 6) 1% on net income exceeding \$500 million but equal to or less than \$600 million; 7) 0.5% on net income exceeding \$600 million but equal to or less than \$1.2 billion; and 8) 0.25% on net income exceeding \$1.2 billion. The minimum tax payable is \$200 (SDCL 10-43).

- Ninety-five percent of the taxes paid by bank card taxpayers and 26 2/3% of all other revenues are deposited in the general fund. The remaining 5% of collections from bank card taxpayers and the 73 1/3% of revenues received from all other banks are remitted to the county where the bank or financial institution is located.
- Historically, the majority of revenue deposited in the general fund from the bank franchise tax is typically from bank card institutions (approximately 80%).
- During the 2014 legislative session, legislation was passed to revise the apportionment laws for banks that operate in multiple states from cost of performance sourcing of income to customer based sourcing of income.
- Collections from this tax account for approximately 0.8% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$4.4 million has been collected from this tax. This is a decrease of 38.78% from the first eight months of last year.

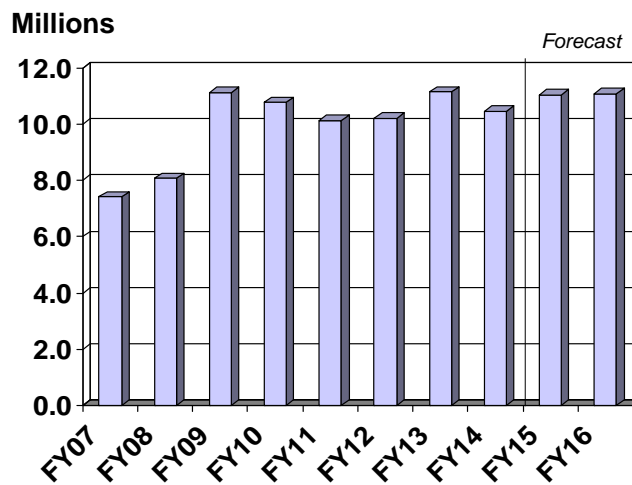
Estimate: Collections received from bank card taxpayers and other banks are estimated individually. The estimate is based on historical collections and current conditions.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	17,537,046	10,782,035	7,759,906	10,809,812
Dollar Change	(12,151,945)	(6,755,011)	(3,022,129)	3,049,906
Percent Change	(40.93)	(38.52)	(28.03)	39.30

CHARGES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES

Background: Receipts included in this category are from charges made by institutions under the Department of Human Services and the Department of Social Services; audit charges made by the Auditor General to state and local governments; child support collections paid back to the state received by the Department of Social Services; 35% of fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected by or through the use of a circuit or magistrate court, clerk, or other court officer for violations of a county, township, municipal, or chartered governmental unit's ordinance, charter, or bylaw; and other miscellaneous charges.

- Revenues to the general fund from this category are relatively constant from year to year.
- Receipts included in this category account for approximately 0.8% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$6.9 million has been collected in this category. This is an increase of 9.97% from the first eight months of last year. Year-to-date collections are 62.44% of the estimate. Historically, 61.00% of the total revenue is collected in the first eight months.

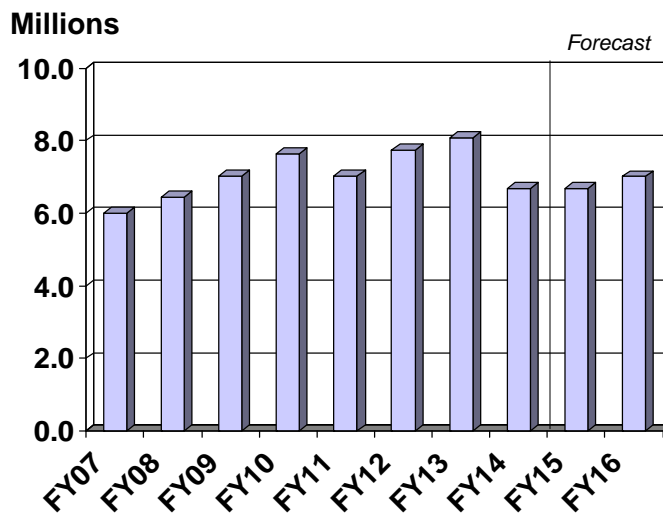
Estimate: The different sources of receipts included in this category are broken out and estimated individually based on historical collections and current conditions.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	11,144,224	10,461,221	11,051,880	11,093,431
Dollar Change	940,632	(683,002)	590,659	41,551
Percent Change	9.22	(6.13)	5.65	0.38

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX

Background: A gross receipts tax is imposed at the rate of 4% of telecommunications services within the state (SDCL 10-33A). Through FY2015, sixty percent of the revenue generated from this tax is dedicated to the Property Tax Reduction Fund (PTRF) with the remaining forty percent deposited into the County Telecommunications Gross Receipts Fund.

- **Beginning in FY2016, the receipts from this tax will be included in this separate classification due to the repeal of the PTRF.**
- The chart below shows the historical collections of this particular source of revenue that has flowed through the PTRF to the state general fund from FY2007 through FY2015 as well as the FY2016 estimate which will flow directly to the general fund under the proposed repeal of the PTRF.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$3.8 million has been collected from this source through the PTRF. This is a decrease of 2.12% from the first eight months of last year.

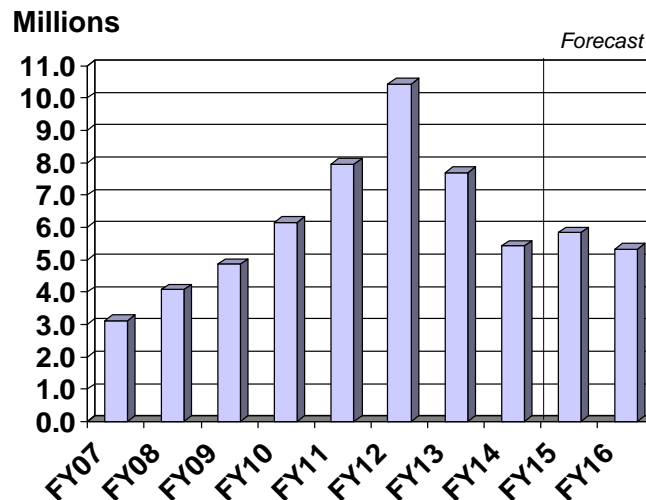
Estimate: Collections from the telecommunications tax is based on historical collections and current conditions.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	*in PTRF*	*in PTRF*	*in PTRF*	7,011,714
Dollar Change				7,011,714
Percent Change				

SEVERANCE TAXES

Background: A severance tax is imposed at the rate of \$4 per ounce of gold severed in South Dakota and an additional per ounce tax of up to \$4 which is dependent on the price of gold. In addition, there is a tax of 10% of the net profits from the sale of precious metals severed (SDCL 10-39). Owners or operators of energy minerals must pay a tax equal to 4.5% of the taxable value of any energy minerals severed (SDCL 10-39A).

- Currently all precious metal severance taxes are deposited in the general fund.
- One-half of the energy mineral severance taxes received are returned to the county where the energy minerals were severed and one-half of the taxes are deposited in the general fund.
- Gold production increased in South Dakota in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2013, 56,237 ounces of gold were produced in the state, and in 2014 60,608 ounces of gold were produced.
- Oil production in South Dakota was down slightly in 2014 compared to 2013, with 1,846,869 bbls in 2013 produced and 1,797,912 bbls in 2014.
- Collections included in this category account for approximately 0.4% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$5.0 million has been collected in this category. This is an increase of 25.15% from the first eight months of last year.

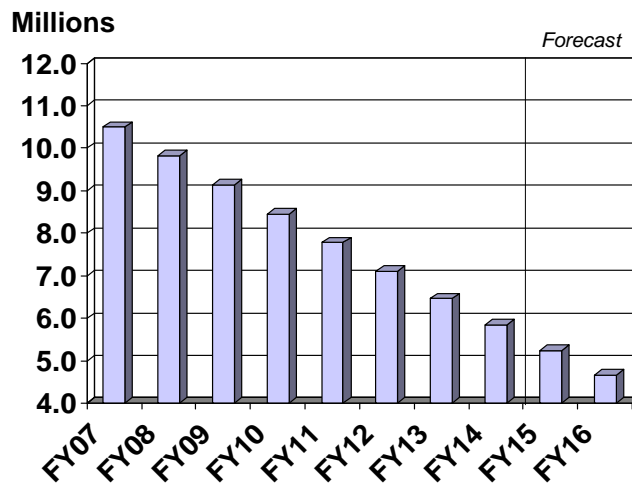
Estimate: Collections from taxes on precious metals and energy minerals are estimated separately. The estimates of collections from the severance taxes on gold and precious metals are based on history and current conditions. The estimates of collections from the tax on energy minerals are based on history and the projected price of crude oil and natural gas.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	7,690,588	5,424,019	5,843,722	5,342,306
Dollar Change	(2,751,352)	(2,266,570)	419,703	(501,416)
Percent Change	(26.35)	(29.47)	7.74	(8.58)

SALE-LEASEBACK

Background: On December 1, 1986, the state sold a number of buildings and then leased them back. The purpose of doing this was to take advantage of a tax opportunity which provided a large sum of money for capital improvements. Proceeds from the sale were also used to purchase an annuity contract. Starting December 1, 1987, annuity payments are deposited in the general fund. The annuity payments are then used to make the lease payments, which are appropriated annually by the legislature.

- This is an in-and-out revenue source.
- Receipts account for approximately 0.3% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



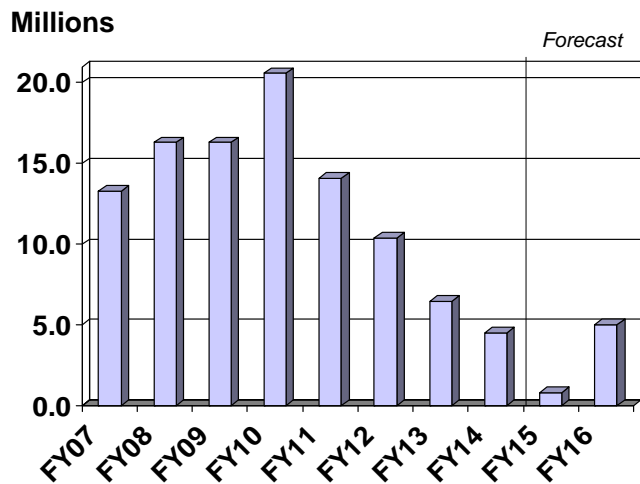
Estimate: The estimates are from the sale-leaseback schedule.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	6,465,087	5,838,681	5,236,813	4,663,938
Dollar Change	(646,132)	(626,406)	(601,868)	(572,875)
Percent Change	(9.09)	(9.69)	(10.31)	(10.94)

INVESTMENT INCOME AND INTEREST

Background: Revenues included in this category are from interest and the investment earnings of the general fund and nonparticipating funds in the cash flow fund. (Nonparticipating means the earnings attributable to the company are deposited in the general fund.) The South Dakota Investment Council is responsible for investing the money in the cash flow fund (SDCL 4-5).

- The yield of the cash flow fund has varied over the years, which has affected the interest income. Due to higher interest rates, the yield was 4.2% in FY2007, 5.1% in FY2008, 4.6% in FY2009, and 4.5% in FY2010. In FY2011, FY2012, FY2013, and FY2014, the yield decreased to 3.4%, 2.3%, 1.5%, and 1.0% respectively. Due to continued low interest rates, the yield is expected to continue be low in FY2015 and FY2016.
- **The amounts listed below in FY2015 and FY2016 are based on the Governor’s recommended proposal to discontinue the accelerated 90% interest earnings for the current year’s proration. Thus, only 10% of the previous year’s proration is reflected in FY2015 receipts and 100% of the earnings from the previous year are reflected in FY2016 receipts.**
- Receipts in this category account for approximately 0.4% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$0.8 million has been collected in this category. This is an increase of 17.60% from the first eight months of last year. The yield of the cash flow fund is estimated at 1.07% for FY2015 and 1.00% for FY2016.

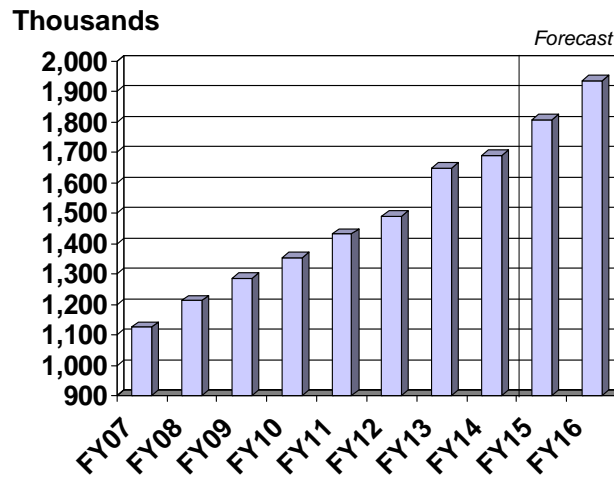
Estimate: The estimate is based on information provided by the South Dakota Investment Council and historical collections.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	6,459,192	4,528,811	810,007	5,032,912
Dollar Change	(3,935,388)	(1,930,381)	(3,718,804)	4,222,905
Percent Change	(37.86)	(29.89)	(82.11)	521.34

ALCOHOL BEVERAGE 2% WHOLESALE TAX

Background: In addition to the tax imposed by SDCL 35-5-3, a tax is levied at the rate of 2% of the purchase price upon the purchase of alcoholic beverages, except malt beverages, by a wholesaler from a distiller, manufacturer, or supplier (SDCL 35-5-6.1).

- Collections from this tax account for approximately 0.1% of ongoing general fund revenues in FY2016.



Currently: Through the first eight months of FY2015, \$1.3 million has been collected from this tax. This is an increase of 4.93% from the first eight months of last year. Year-to-date collections are 73.28% of the estimate. Historically, 65.47% of the total revenue collected from this tax is received in the first eight months.

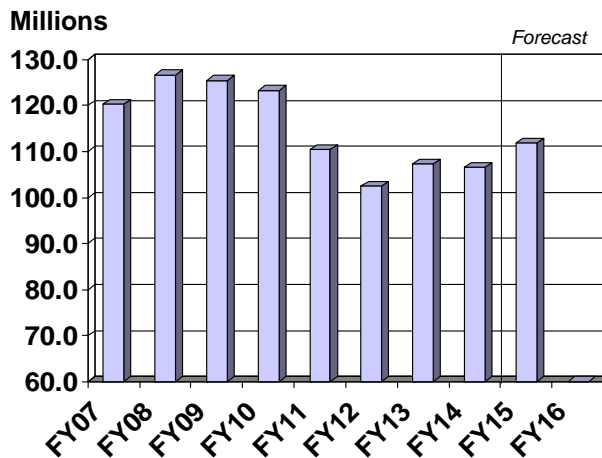
Estimate: The estimates are based on historical collections and current conditions.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Total Receipts	1,647,547	1,690,523	1,807,106	1,935,871
Dollar Change	156,907	42,976	116,583	128,765
Percent Change	10.53	2.61	6.90	7.13

PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION FUND

Background: The Property Tax Reduction Fund (PTRF) was created to fund property tax relief in South Dakota. In FY1996, \$45.9 million of the state's share of video lottery net machine income was deposited in the PTRF. Money from the PTRF was then used to fund the second half of the CY1996 Property Tax Credit Program. Starting January 1, 1997, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Finance and Management has transferred money from the PTRF to the general fund to provide property tax relief through state aid to education (SDCL 10-13-44).

- Revenues deposited in the PTRF come from four ongoing sources:
 - 1) Forty-nine and one half percent of video lottery net machine income (SDCL 42-7A-63).
 - 2) Sixty percent of the revenue collected from the 4% tax on the gross receipts of telecommunication services, which was imposed by HB 1104 passed by the 2003 Legislature (SDCL 10-33A-4).
 - 3) Thirty-three percent share of the revenues in excess of \$35 million generated by the tobacco taxes from Initiated Measure 2 (SDCL 10-50-52).
 - 4) Beginning in FY2014, a portion of the wind farm gross receipts tax is dedicated to the PTRF through the wind energy tax fund (SDCL 10-35-22).
- **In FY2016, the PTRF will be repealed and the ongoing sources will flow directly into the state general fund.**



Currently: Through February of FY2015, video lottery receipts were up 7.0% compared to the same time period last year. Through the first eight months of FY2015, the state's share of the receipts from the telecommunications tax was \$3.8 million. This is a decrease of 2.0% from the first eight months of last year.

Estimate: The projections for video lottery collections and receipts from the telecommunications tax are estimated separately based on historical collections and current conditions. The estimate for the tobacco tax revenue is based on historical collections and current conditions. The estimate for the distribution from the wind energy tax fund is provided by the Department of Revenue. For FY2015, it is anticipated that all the revenues from these sources will be transferred to the general fund.

	Actual FY2013	Actual FY2014	Estimated FY2015	Estimated FY2016
Video Lottery	91,409,517	91,612,448	97,567,256	*Lottery*
Telecom Tax	8,094,947	6,696,957	6,696,957	*Telecom. Tax*
Tobacco	7,756,702	8,060,561	7,687,266	*Tobacco Taxes*
Wind Farm Tax	0	159,230	336,681	*Net Transfers In*
Total Receipts	107,261,166	106,529,196	112,288,160	N/A
Dollar Change	4,819,424	(731,970)	5,758,964	N/A
Percent Change	4.70	(0.68)	5.41	N/A

GOVERNOR'S REVISED FY2015 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2015

	GOV'S REVISED FY2015	MARCH REVISED FY2015	DOLLAR CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
ONGOING RECEIPTS				
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 844,828,546	\$ 837,241,513	\$ (7,587,033)	(0.90)
Lottery	6,852,306	6,837,306	(15,000)	(0.22)
Contractor's Excise Tax	94,927,448	96,169,638	1,242,190	1.31
Insurance Company Tax	79,256,436	77,942,511	(1,313,925)	(1.66)
Unclaimed Property Receipts	54,230,300	55,015,011	784,711	1.45
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	53,759,733	54,167,264	407,531	0.76
Tobacco Taxes	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	0.00
Trust Funds	30,826,733	30,826,330	(403)	(0.00)
Net Transfers In	31,587,703	30,778,616	(809,087)	(2.56)
Alcohol Beverage Tax	11,100,378	11,100,378	0	0.00
Bank Franchise Tax	10,177,974	7,759,906	(2,418,068)	(23.76)
Charges for Goods and Services	10,534,785	11,051,880	517,095	4.91
Telecommunications Tax	0	0	0	
Severance Taxes	5,072,701	5,843,722	771,021	15.20
Sale-Leaseback	5,236,813	5,236,813	0	0.00
Investment Income and Interest	754,294	810,007	55,713	7.39
Alcohol Beverage 2% Wholesale Tax	1,833,747	1,807,106	(26,641)	(1.45)
Property Tax Reduction Fund	110,106,101	112,288,160	2,182,059	0.00
SUBTOTAL (ONGOING RECEIPTS)	\$ 1,381,085,998	\$ 1,374,876,161	\$ (6,209,837)	(0.45)
ONE-TIME RECEIPTS				
Refinancing Gains/Transfer from SDBA	\$ 5,406,984	\$ 5,161,984	\$ (245,000)	(4.53)
Transfer from South Dakota Risk Pool	2,420,000	2,420,000	0	0.00
Transfer from Large Project Liability Account	1,299,428	1,299,428	0	0.00
Unexpended Carryovers and Specials	16,000,000	16,000,000	0	0.00
Obligated Cash Carried Forward	9,876,349	9,876,349	0	100.00
SUBTOTAL (ONE-TIME RECEIPTS)	\$ 35,002,761	\$ 34,757,761	\$ (245,000)	100.00
 GRAND TOTAL	 \$ 1,416,088,759	 \$ 1,409,633,922	 \$ (6,454,837)	 (0.46)

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED FY2016 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2016

	<u>GOV REC FY2016</u>	<u>MARCH REVISED FY2016</u>	<u>DOLLAR CHANGE</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
ONGOING RECEIPTS				
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 879,581,671	\$ 869,183,256	\$(10,398,415)	(1.18)
Lottery	105,801,639	108,492,515	2,690,876	2.54
Contractor's Excise Tax	99,940,035	101,100,903	1,160,868	1.16
Insurance Company Tax	83,430,980	81,117,840	(2,313,140)	(2.77)
Unclaimed Property Receipts	56,730,300	56,967,832	237,532	0.42
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	55,461,356	55,778,286	316,930	0.57
Tobacco Taxes	53,526,233	52,724,034	(802,199)	(1.50)
Trust Funds	33,244,122	33,239,017	(5,105)	(0.02)
Net Transfers In	16,289,692	15,905,087	(384,605)	(2.36)
Alcohol Beverage Tax	11,421,991	11,421,991	0	0.00
Bank Franchise Tax	11,036,706	10,809,812	(226,894)	(2.06)
Charges for Goods and Services	10,544,803	11,093,431	548,628	5.20
Telecommunications Tax	7,011,714	7,011,714	0	0.00
Severance Taxes	6,361,925	5,342,306	(1,019,619)	(16.03)
Sale-Leaseback	4,663,938	4,663,938	0	0.00
Investment Income and Interest	4,233,290	5,032,912	799,622	18.89
Alcohol Beverage 2% Wholesale Tax	1,962,512	1,935,871	(26,641)	(1.36)
Property Tax Reduction Fund	0	N/A	0	0.00
SUBTOTAL (ONGOING RECEIPTS)	<u>\$ 1,441,242,907</u>	<u>\$ 1,431,820,745</u>	<u>\$ (9,422,162)</u>	<u>(0.65)</u>
ONE-TIME RECEIPTS				
SUBTOTAL (ONE-TIME RECEIPTS)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>0.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,441,242,907</u>	<u>\$ 1,431,820,745</u>	<u>\$ (9,422,162)</u>	<u>(0.65)</u>

ADOPTED FY2015 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2015

	<u>LEG. ADOPTED FY2015</u>	<u>MARCH REVISED FY2015</u>	<u>DOLLAR CHANGE</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
ONGOING RECEIPTS				
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 851,345,413	\$ 837,241,513	(\$14,103,900)	(1.66)
Lottery	7,800,696	6,837,306	(963,390)	(12.35)
Contractor's Excise Tax	95,378,299	96,169,638	791,339	0.83
Insurance Company Tax	77,967,813	77,942,511	(25,302)	(0.03)
Unclaimed Property Receipts	60,200,000	55,015,011	(5,184,989)	(8.61)
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	52,273,316	54,167,264	1,893,948	3.62
Tobacco Taxes	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	0.00
Trust Funds	30,782,266	30,826,330	44,064	0.14
Net Transfers In	31,173,505	30,778,616	(394,889)	(1.27)
Alcohol Beverage Tax	11,143,578	11,100,378	(43,200)	(0.39)
Bank Franchise Tax	8,711,612	7,759,906	(951,706)	(10.92)
Charges for Goods and Services	10,844,148	11,051,880	207,732	1.92
Telecommunications Tax	0	0	0	0.00
Severance Taxes	6,260,231	5,843,722	(416,509)	(6.65)
Sale-Leaseback	5,236,813	5,236,813	0	0.00
Investment Income and Interest	2,860,000	810,007	(2,049,993)	(71.68)
Alcohol Beverage 2% Wholesale Tax	2,037,571	1,807,106	(230,465)	(11.31)
Property Tax Reduction Fund	107,821,172	112,288,160	4,466,988	4.14
SUBTOTAL (ONGOING RECEIPTS)	<u>\$ 1,391,836,433</u>	<u>\$ 1,374,876,161</u>	<u>\$ (16,960,272)</u>	<u>(1.22)</u>
ONE-TIME RECEIPTS				
Refinancing Gains/Transfer from SDBA	\$ 0	\$ 5,161,984	\$ 5,161,984	100.00
Transfer from South Dakota Risk Pool	0	2,420,000	2,420,000	100.00
Transfer from Large Project Liability Account	0	1,299,428	1,299,428	100.00
Unexpended Carryovers and Specials	0	16,000,000	16,000,000	100.00
Obligated Cash Carried Forward	0	9,876,349	9,876,349	100.00
SUBTOTAL (ONE-TIME RECEIPTS)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 34,757,761</u>	<u>\$ 34,757,761</u>	<u>100.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 1,391,836,433</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,409,633,922</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 17,797,489</u></u>	<u><u>1.28</u></u>

ACTUAL FY2014 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2015

	<u>ACTUAL FY2014</u>	<u>MARCH REVISED FY2015</u>	<u>DOLLAR CHANGE</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
ONGOING RECEIPTS				
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 823,401,593	\$ 837,241,513	\$13,839,920	1.68
Lottery	6,296,600	6,837,306	540,706	8.59
Contractor's Excise Tax	90,409,495	96,169,638	5,760,143	6.37
Insurance Company Tax	75,110,734	77,942,511	2,831,777	3.77
Unclaimed Property Receipts	59,761,191	55,015,011	(4,746,180)	(7.94)
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	52,203,471	54,167,264	1,963,793	3.76
Tobacco Taxes	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	0.00
Trust Funds	28,436,564	30,826,330	2,389,766	8.40
Net Transfers In	32,133,057	30,778,616	(1,354,441)	(4.22)
Alcohol Beverage Tax	10,790,053	11,100,378	310,325	2.88
Bank Franchise Tax	10,782,035	7,759,906	(3,022,129)	(28.03)
Charges for Goods and Services	10,461,221	11,051,880	590,659	5.65
Telecommunications Tax	0	0	0	0.00
Severance Taxes	5,424,019	5,843,722	419,704	7.74
Sale-Leaseback	5,838,681	5,236,813	(601,868)	(10.31)
Investment Income and Interest	4,528,811	810,007	(3,718,804)	(82.11)
Alcohol Beverage 2% Wholesale Tax	1,690,523	1,807,106	116,583	6.90
Property Tax Reduction Fund	106,529,196	112,288,160	5,758,964	5.41
SUBTOTAL (ONGOING RECEIPTS)	<u>\$ 1,353,797,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,374,876,161</u>	<u>\$ 21,078,916</u>	<u>1.56</u>
ONE-TIME RECEIPTS				
Refinancing Gains/Transfer from SDBA	\$ 0	\$ 5,161,984	\$ 5,161,984	100.00
Transfer from South Dakota Risk Pool	0	2,420,000	2,420,000	100.00
One-time Unclaimed Property Receipts	54,013,610	0	(54,013,610)	(100.00)
Transfer from Large Project Liability Account	19,424,586	1,299,428	(18,125,158)	100.00
Transfer from Property Tax Reserves	19,626,221	0	(19,626,221)	(100.00)
Unexpended Carryovers and Specials	4,152,194	16,000,000	11,847,806	100.00
Obligated Cash Carried Forward	25,216,171	9,876,349	(15,339,822)	100.00
SUBTOTAL (ONE-TIME RECEIPTS)	<u>\$ 122,432,782</u>	<u>\$ 34,757,761</u>	<u>(\$87,675,021)</u>	<u>100.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 1,476,230,027</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,409,633,922</u></u>	<u><u>(\$66,596,105)</u></u>	<u><u>(4.51)</u></u>

MARCH REVISED FY2015 VS. MARCH REVISED FY2016

	<u>MARCH REVISED FY2015</u>	<u>MARCH REVISED FY2016</u>	<u>DOLLAR CHANGE</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
ONGOING RECEIPTS				
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 837,241,513	\$ 869,183,256	\$ 31,941,743	3.82
Lottery	6,837,306	108,492,515	101,655,209	1486.77
Contractor's Excise Tax	96,169,638	101,100,903	4,931,265	5.13
Insurance Company Tax	77,942,511	81,117,840	3,175,329	4.07
Unclaimed Property Receipts	55,015,011	56,967,832	1,952,821	3.55
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	54,167,264	55,778,286	1,611,022	2.97
Tobacco Taxes	30,000,000	52,724,034	22,724,034	75.75
Trust Funds	30,826,330	33,239,017	2,412,687	7.83
Net Transfers In	30,778,616	15,905,087	(14,873,529)	(48.32)
Alcohol Beverage Tax	11,100,378	11,421,991	321,613	2.90
Bank Franchise Tax	7,759,906	10,809,812	3,049,906	39.30
Charges for Goods and Services	11,051,880	11,093,431	41,551	0.38
Telecommunications Tax	0	7,011,714	7,011,714	100.00
Severance Taxes	5,843,722	5,342,306	(501,416)	(8.58)
Sale-Leaseback	5,236,813	4,663,938	(572,875)	(10.94)
Investment Income and Interest	810,007	5,032,912	4,222,905	521.34
Alcohol Beverage 2% Wholesale Tax	1,807,106	1,935,871	128,765	7.13
Property Tax Reduction Fund	112,288,160	N/A	(112,288,160)	0.00
SUBTOTAL (ONGOING RECEIPTS)	<u>\$ 1,374,876,161</u>	<u>\$ 1,431,820,745</u>	<u>\$ 56,944,584</u>	<u>4.14</u>
ONE-TIME RECEIPTS				
Refinancing Gains/Transfer from SDBA	\$ 5,161,984	\$ 0	\$ (5,161,984)	(100.00)
Transfer from South Dakota Risk Pool	2,420,000	0	\$ (2,420,000)	
Transfer from Large Project Liability Accoun	1,299,428	0	(1,299,428)	(100.00)
Unexpended Carryovers and Specials	16,000,000	0	(16,000,000)	(100.00)
Obligated Cash Carried Forward	9,876,349	0	(9,876,349)	100.00
SUBTOTAL (ONE-TIME RECEIPTS)	<u>\$ 34,757,761</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (34,757,761)</u>	<u>100.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 1,409,633,922</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,431,820,745</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 22,186,823</u></u>	<u><u>1.57</u></u>