

**JLBC**  
**MONTHLY FISCAL HIGHLIGHTS**  
**April 2007**

March General Fund revenue collections were \$622.7 million, or 4.5% above March 2006. This amount was \$38.7 million above the January JLBC Baseline FY 2007 forecast. For the fiscal year-to-date, collections are \$50.7 million above the JLBC Baseline FY 2007 forecast and 8.0% above last year. (See Table 6 on page 7).

The March “surplus” is due to the timing of individual income tax refunds, which were processed more slowly than a year ago. As a result, the March results should not be interpreted as being indicative of year-end results. For example, the month-to-date April individual income tax collections have reversed the March trend, and are running below forecast.

Individual income tax returns for tax year 2006 primarily affect General Fund revenue collections from February through May. As might be expected, refunds dominate the process through April, while the state records most of its payments from taxpayers in April and May.

While monthly data is the most convenient means of reporting revenue information, the results can be misleading during the middle of tax processing season. A shift of a few days in the processing of refunds or receipts into the next month can artificially increase or decrease the magnitude of the current month’s collections. Given these timing considerations, it will be the latter half of May before any definitive conclusions can be reached on the accuracy of this year’s individual income tax forecast.

The March results demonstrate the challenge of forecasting monthly income tax collections and refunds. With the previously enacted 5% reduction in individual income tax rates for tax year 2006, refunds were expected to rise in March. They instead fell by (4)% compared to a year ago. This decline, at least in part, is related to slower processing of tax returns compared to a year ago. Based on Department of Revenue (DOR) weekly processing reports, there were approximately twice as many returns waiting to be processed at the end of March compared to March of last year. (Lower-

than-forecasted refunds serve to increase net revenue collections).

The March refund processing also masked slower than anticipated growth in the other tax categories. After adjusting for the lower than expected level of refunds, all other revenue categories were \$(32.1) million below forecast for the month. Overall, sales tax collections grew by only 2.1%. The single largest component, retail sales, grew 2.0% in March, and is up 4.0% year-to-date.

The second largest sales tax component is contracting, which fell by (0.8)% in March compared to a year ago – the first year-over-year decline in this category in 4 years. This sales tax category is heavily influenced by activity in the construction industry. Despite the slowdown in the housing industry, contracting sales had remained strong through February (14.2% year-to-date growth).

At the March 8<sup>th</sup> Finance Advisory Committee meeting, several panel members suggested that contracting collections would begin to fall in the upcoming months as the existing supply of permitted houses was completed and fewer new permits were issued. This category will be monitored closely in the months ahead to determine if the March results signal the beginning of a trend of much slower contracting growth.

The two other main revenue categories – individual income tax withholding and corporate income tax – both grew in March, but at a slower pace than forecasted. In one positive note, month-to-date April data suggests that corporate collections will probably exceed the forecast.

In other fiscal news this month, the JCCR met on April 5<sup>th</sup> (page 4). The Committee gave a favorable review to several university projects, including a new residence hall at Northern Arizona University. The Committee also heard a presentation on plans for the Capitol Mall.

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**MARCH REVENUES**

**Sales Tax** collections were \$353.1 million in March, or 2.1% above last year. The table below displays the March and year-to-date growth rates for the major categories.

	<u>March</u>	<u>Year-to-Date</u>
Retail	2.0%	4.0%
Contracting	(0.8)%	14.2%
Utilities	30.8%	13.8%
Use	(15.0)%	0.3%
Restaurant & Bar	1.0%	8.4%

Overall, sales tax collections were weak in March. Retail collections grew only 2.0%, and contracting collections actually decreased from last year, which may be the result of the continued slowdown in the housing market. The drop in March contracting collections is the first time in four years there has been a reduction in this category. For the month, overall sales revenues were \$(22.2) million below the January JLBC Baseline forecast.

**Individual Income Tax** collections were \$106.8 million in March, or 42.0% above last year. *Table 2* displays the March and year-to-date growth rates for individual categories.

	<u>March</u>	<u>Year-to-Date</u>
Withholding	7.5%	8.8%
Estimated + Final Payments	3.3%	23.4%
Refunds	(4.1)%	22.6%

March revenues were \$65.7 million above the January JLBC Baseline forecast. Of this amount, \$70.8 million was due to a decrease in refunds, partially offset by smaller decreases in withholding tax collections and payments. The reduction in refunds appears related to slower processing of individual income tax returns in March compared to 2006. April processing, however, is back on schedule, and preliminary data indicates that the increase in April refunds may offset some of the March decrease.

**Corporate Income Tax** collections were \$78.7 million in March, or 5.1% above last year. For the month, corporate

income tax revenues were \$(7.5) million below the January JLBC Baseline forecast.

**RECENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

The “advance” estimates of **U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** reflected an annual growth rate of 1.3% for 2007’s 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, down substantially from the 2.5% growth pace set in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2006. Although personal consumption expenditures and state and local government spending continued to make positive contributions to economic growth, residential fixed investment and net exports had a negative impact on the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter’s performance.

**U.S. semiconductor billings** decreased (8.3)% in February (3-month moving average), the 4<sup>th</sup> consecutive monthly decline. February’s results were down (8.6)% on a year-over-year basis, mostly due to a competitive global market. The Semiconductor Industry Association reported that unit sales in some key product lines were growing but falling prices have led to the slump in revenue growth. Worldwide semiconductor sales dipped (6.5)% in February.

The **U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI)** (3-month moving average) jumped 0.6% in March, but much of its recent surge was attributable to volatile energy markets. Total energy costs leaped 5.9%, with petroleum-based prices increasing by more than 10%. After excluding the impact of fuel costs and food prices (which climbed 0.3%), the core CPI inched up 0.1% in March and was 2.5% above its level from a year ago.

The **U.S. Index of Leading Economic Indicators** edged 0.1% higher in March after falling (0.6)% in February and (0.3)% in January, according to revised estimates. March’s improvement was led by an expanding money supply, an increase in manufacturing hours worked, and a drop in unemployment insurance claims. Stock prices, interest rates, and consumers’ expectations were among the factors holding the leading index in check.

The **U.S. Consumer Confidence Index** retreated again in April, this time by (3.9)%. The Conference Board reported that consumers’ assessment of current conditions continues to be clouded by rising gasoline prices, which also dampened their view of the short-term outlook. Consumers continued to grow more pessimistic about labor market conditions.

	<u>FY 2007</u> <u>Collections</u>	<u>Difference From</u> <u>June 2006 Forecast</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Difference From</u> <u>Jan 2007 Forecast</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Difference</u> <u>From FY 2006</u>
March	\$ 622.7	\$ 56.5	\$ 38.7	\$ 26.7
Year-to Date	\$ 6,633.6	\$ 206.0	\$ 50.7	\$ 492.8

<sup>1/</sup> Originally enacted FY 2007 budget (June 2006)  
<sup>2/</sup> JLBC January Baseline Budget

Although Arizona’s job market added more than 15,000 jobs in March 2007, the increase was below the 10-year average increase of 17,800 jobs for the month of March. Total **non-farm employment** advanced 3.8% on a year-over-year basis. Meanwhile, the state’s **unemployment rate** was unchanged at 3.9% in March.

Slowing job growth reflected the recent weakness in the state’s homebuilding industry. **Construction employment** dipped by (700) jobs in March, a sharp contrast with the average March gain of 2,400 jobs reported in the last 10 years. The specialty trade segment, which is closely tied to homebuilding and accounts for 68% of the state’s construction jobs, lost (700) jobs in March and was down (3.3)% from its October 2006 peak. The other construction sub-sectors were essentially unchanged.

Looking ahead, it is unlikely that new home construction activity will match last year’s levels anytime soon. Although the number of **single-family residential building permits** issued (3-month moving average) increased 13.8% in March

compared to the prior month, it was lagging last year’s pace by (28.5)%. However, the 2,285 **multi-family permits** issued in February, followed by another 1,571 permits in March, pushed the 3-month moving average to 1,348, a 19.9% improvement from a year ago. February’s multi-family total was the highest recorded since December 1997. The surge in multi-family permits was due to several large projects in central Phoenix, downtown Tempe and Chandler being permitted at the same time and is unlikely to be repeated in the months ahead.

The Realty Studies group at Arizona State University reported that the Greater Phoenix **townhouse-condominium median sales price** reached a record high of \$181,000 in March, which was up 3.4% from the prior month and 4.6% from a year ago. The number of units sold rose 28.6% from February to 1,350 but remained (22.9)% below the number sold in March 2006. The **single-family median sales price** improved to \$265,470 in March, up 2.1% from February and 0.9% from March 2006. As the market emerged from the winter doldrums, the number of single-family homes sold increased

**Table 4**

**RECENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Current Value</u>	<u>Change From Prior Period</u>	<u>Change From Prior Year</u>
<b>Arizona</b>				
- Unemployment Rate	March	3.9%	0.0%	(0.2)%
- Non-Farm Employment – Total	March	2.73 million	0.6%	3.8%
Manufacturing	March	186,800	(0.2)%	(0.2)%
Construction	March	247,800	(0.3)%	3.8%
- Contracting Tax Receipts (3-month average)	Jan-Mar	\$79.8 million	(2.3)%	8.8%
- Retail Sales Tax Receipts (3-month average)	Jan-Mar	\$177.3 million	10.7%	2.7%
- Residential Building Permits (3-month moving average)				
Single-unit	Jan-Mar	3,962	13.8%	(28.5)%
Multi-unit	Jan-Mar	1,348	27.6%	19.9%
- Greater Phoenix Existing Home Sales				
Single-Family	March	5,385	25.8%	(25.9)%
Townhouse/Condominium	March	1,350	28.6%	(22.9)%
- Greater Phoenix Median Home Sales Price				
Single-Family	March	\$265,470	2.1%	0.9%
Townhouse/Condominium	March	\$181,000	3.4%	4.6%
- Phoenix Sky Harbor Air Passengers	February	3.28 million	(2.9)%	4.2%
- Arizona Average Natural Gas Price (\$ per thousand cubic feet)	January	\$8.13	(5.6)%	(1.1)%
- Leading Indicators Index	February	120.3	0.2%	0.4%
- Business Conditions Index (>50 signifies expansion)	March	56.2	(6.8)%	(11.5)%
- Consumer Confidence Index	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2007	106.3	0.9%	(3.7)%
- Business Leaders Confidence Index	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2007	53.0	2.1%	(8.6)%
- Arizona Personal Income	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2006	\$198.1 billion	1.4%	8.0%
- Arizona Population	July 1, 2006	6.17 million	3.6%	3.6%
- AHCCCS Recipients	April	1,037,655	0.9%	(0.2)%
- TANF Recipients	February	80,633	(0.9)%	(10.8)%
- DOC Inmate Growth (3-month average)	Jan-Mar	36,014	154 inmates	2,290 inmates
<b>United States</b>				
- Gross Domestic Product (seasonally adjusted annual growth rate)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2007	\$11.5 trillion	1.3%	2.1%
- Consumer Confidence Index	April	104.0	(3.9)%	(5.3)%
- Leading Indicators Index	March	137.4	0.1%	(0.8)%
- U.S. Semiconductor Billings (3-month moving average)	Dec-Feb	\$3.40 billion	(8.3)%	(8.6)%
- Consumer Price Index (3-month moving average)	Jan-Mar	203.8	0.6%	2.4%

to 5,385 but was still 25.9% below the level from a year ago. The Realty Studies group attributed the rise in home prices to the relative strength of the “move-up market,” which in combination with weakness in the starter-home market is yielding higher median sales prices on lower overall sales volume.

The **Arizona Business Conditions Index (BCI)** dipped (6.8)% in March from February, but remained above the mark of 50 associated with an expanding economy. Steep drops in production, new orders and purchases were the drivers in the decline, while the employment and delivery time components moved higher. Overall, the BCI stood (11.5)% below its level from a year ago.

The **Department of Corrections’ inmate population** increased by an average of 154 inmates per month from January through March, a sharp increase from the 3-month average increase of 40 inmates reported a month ago. The total population increased by 2,290 inmates from a year ago.

**The number of TANF recipients** decreased (0.9)% to 80,633 in February and was (10.8)% below the number reported in February 2006. The **AHCCCS caseload** climbed 0.9% in April from the prior month and was (0.2)% below the level from a year ago. The surge in enrollments reversed much of the decline in AHCCCS caseloads recorded during the previous 10 months.

#### JCCR MEETING

At its April 5, 2007 meeting, the Joint Committee on Capital Review (JCCR) considered the following issues:

**Arizona State University – Review of Polytechnic Central Plant Facility**– The Committee gave a favorable review of the proposal to inter into indirect financing agreements to construct the Polytechnic Central Plant Facility at the ASU Polytechnic Campus with the provision that this does not constitute endorsement of any future level of General Fund appropriations. Under the proposal, ASU would enter into a ground lease agreement with Polytechnic Campus Energy, LLC to construct a Central Plant Facility to provide chilled water and emergency power to the Polytechnic Academic Complex and Auditorium. The LLC would issue up to \$18.5 million in bonds to finance the project. The tax exempt bonds would not count toward the university’s debt ratio. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the Central Plant facility would revert to ASU.

**Northern Arizona University – Review of New Residence Hall Bond Project** – The Committee gave a favorable review to the proposal to finance the New Residence Hall project with a \$30 million system revenue bond issuance and \$400,000 from auxiliary funds. The project will include a new 102,000 square foot residential complex with classroom, exercise, and common spaces. The 3-story complex includes 93 residential suites with 372 beds. The project will be centrally located on the campus, near several existing residence halls.

**Northern Arizona University – Review of FY 2007 Building Renewal Allocation Plan** – The Committee gave a favorable review to the Northern Arizona University’s 2007 Building Renewal Allocation plan with the provision that NAU report on any reallocation above \$500,000 between the individual projects in the plan. The \$2.6 million building renewal plan addresses ten projects at the Flagstaff campus.

**University of Arizona – Review of FY 2007 Building Renewal Allocation Plan** – The Committee gave a favorable review to the University of Arizona’s 2007 Building Renewal Allocation plan with the provision that the university report on any reallocation above \$500,000 between the individual projects in the plan. The \$10.9 million building renewal plan addresses ten projects at the Tucson campus.

**Arizona Game and Fish Department – Review of FY 2007 Building Renewal Allocation Plan** – The Committee gave a favorable review to the FY 2007 Building Renewal Allocation Plan presented by the Arizona Game and Fish Department. The \$430,800 plan includes \$57,600 for fish hatchery projects, \$332,700 for shooting range projects and \$40,500 for office, storage, and wildlife area projects.

**Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and Blind – Review Scope, Purpose and Estimated Cost of Capital Projects** – The Committee gave a favorable review to the Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and Blind capital projects to be funded with the FY 2007 capital appropriation with the provision that ASDB report the final Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) for the projects. The ASDB plans to replace the Middle School and High School at the Phoenix campus for \$12.7 million, air condition dormitories at the Tucson campus for \$1.2 million, and replace the Vocational Building and Student Health Center at the Tucson campus for \$5.4 million.

**Capitol Mall Presentation** – The Committee heard a presentation by Kevin DeMenna on the need for renovation and replacement of buildings on the Capitol Mall, beginning with replacement of the House of Representatives and Senate buildings.

#### SUMMARY OF RECENT AGENCY REPORTS

**City of Phoenix – Report on the Phoenix Convention Center Expansion Project** – The City of Phoenix has issued its sixth progress report on the Convention Center expansion project.

The state’s obligation for the Convention Center expansion project is to pay the debt service and related costs on \$300 million in construction bonds, beginning in FY 2010.

Based on the City’s report, the following items are highlighted:

- ◆ The project is being completed in two phases. Phase 1 of the project, consisting of a new West Building, has been completed and hosted its first convention in July 2006.

- ◆ Phase 2, consisting of a new North Building and a renovated South Building, has begun and is on schedule to be completed by December 2008.

**Attorney General – Report on Incarceration Costs Offset by Monetary Judgments** – Pursuant to A.R.S. § 31-238, the Office of the Attorney General is required to report semi-annually on the use of monetary judgments awarded to inmates to offset the costs of incarceration. According to the statute, if an inmate obtains a monetary judgment against the state, and the state offsets the cost of incarceration from the total amount of the judgment, 70% of the monies set off are transferred to the General Fund and 30% are transferred to the Attorney General’s office to cover the cost of litigation. From July 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006, the state did not exercise its right to offset the costs of incarcerating inmates under this statute, since no monetary judgments were awarded during this time period. The agency does, however, indicate that it believes the existing statute results in reduced negotiated settlement amounts, which also discourages the filing of frivolous lawsuits.

**Arizona Department of Homeland Security – Quarterly Report on Homeland Security Funding** – The Arizona Department of Homeland Security (DHLS), in response to a request by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, has submitted a quarterly expenditure and allocation report for homeland security grant monies.

In FFY 2004, approximately \$55.7 million of homeland security funding was awarded to Arizona. Of this amount, \$53.8 million was reported as obligated or expended, leaving a balance of \$1.9 million which has yet to be spent. In the December report, the total amount of funds which were reported as obligated or expended was \$53.7 million, which represents an overall increase of \$100,000.

In FFY 2005, Arizona received \$41.7 million in homeland security grants, of which \$41.7 million was reported as either obligated or expended. The amount reported as obligated or expended in the December report was \$41.6 million, representing an increase of \$100,000.

In FFY 2006, Arizona received a total of \$20.2 million in homeland security funds. DHLS reports that all of these funds have been expended or obligated. The department has not previously reported any expenditures for FFY 2006 funds. In addition, the agency reported the state received a supplemental grant amount of \$6.4 million for Operation Stonegarden, a program that reimburses local law enforcement agencies for increasing border patrols, and that all of these funds have been obligated.

**Arizona Department of Public Safety – Report on Staffing** – Pursuant to Laws 2006, Chapter 344 (General Appropriation Act), the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) is required to report quarterly on staffing levels for both crime lab and sworn personnel. The department indicates they currently have 143 authorized crime lab positions. Of this

amount, 127 (or 88.8%) are currently filled, as compared to 124 filled positions at the end of the prior quarter.

DPS currently has 1,358 authorized sworn full-time positions, including 100 authorized sworn positions for the Gang and Immigration Intelligence Enforcement Mission (GIITEM). Of the 1,358 authorized sworn positions, 1,131 (or 83.3%) are currently filled, representing a net increase of 12 positions in the 3rd quarter.

**Arizona Board of Regents – Credit Hour Threshold FTE Student Counts** – Pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-1626, the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) is required to report on the number of students that met or exceeded the undergraduate credit hour threshold at universities under ABOR’s jurisdiction during FY 2007. A.R.S. § 15-1626 states that the Legislature shall not appropriate monies to support, and ABOR may differentiate tuition paid by, university students who have exceeded 155 credit hours in FY 2006, 150 credit hours in FY 2007, and 145 credit hours in FY 2008 and each year thereafter. A.R.S. § 15-1626 exempts certain types of credits from the undergraduate credit hour threshold, such as credits earned in a degree program that requires credits above the threshold.

ABOR reported 235 full-time equivalent (FTE) students over the 150 credit hour threshold systemwide as of the 21<sup>st</sup> day of the fall 2006 semester and 354 FTE students over the threshold as of the 21<sup>st</sup> day of the spring 2007 semester. According to 21<sup>st</sup> day counts in the fall 2005 semester, there were 183 FTE students over the threshold of 155 credit hours for that year. In total, the number of FTE students over the credit hour threshold increased by 52 from fall 2005 to fall 2006. This increase may be at least partially due to the lower 150 credit hour threshold in FY 2007. *Table 5* below summarizes the number of FTE students in excess of the 150 credit hour threshold by campus:

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Fall 2006</u>	<u>Spring 2007</u>
ASU–Main	141	196
ASU–East	16	0
ASU–West	11	0
NAU	14	17
UofA–Main	48	141
UofA–HSC	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>354</b>

**Arizona Board of Regents – Enrollment Counting Day Report** – Laws 2006, Chapter 352 required the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR), by April 15, 2007, to report on full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment counts as of the 21<sup>st</sup> day and the 45<sup>th</sup> day of the spring 2007 semester. Chapter 352 specified the 45<sup>th</sup> day because A.R.S. § 15-1466.01 requires community colleges to conduct their enrollment counting at

that time. Historically, the universities conduct their enrollment counting on the 21<sup>st</sup> day.

ABOR reports that, throughout the Arizona University System, enrollment dropped from 103,173 FTE students on the 21<sup>st</sup> day to 102,010 FTE students on the 45<sup>th</sup> day, a decline of (1,163) FTE students, or (1.1)%. If the part-statutory, part-conventional student enrollment funding formula used by JLBC Staff were applied to the lower, 45<sup>th</sup> day enrollment counts, annualized General Fund support for the university system as a whole would decline by \$(8.6) million, or (0.9)% of FY 2007 General Fund expenditures.

Comparing these figures to those reported by ABOR for the fall semester, enrollment dropped from 110,580 FTE students on the 21<sup>st</sup> day to 108,769 FTE students on the 45<sup>th</sup> day, a decline of (1,811) FTE students, or (1.6)%.

**Office of Tourism – Report on the Distribution of Monies to the City of Yuma to Establish an Arizona Welcome Center** – Laws 2006, Chapter 335 appropriated \$2,000,000 to the Office of Tourism for distribution to the City of Yuma for the construction of an Arizona Welcome Center. The Office of Tourism is required to inform the Joint Legislative Budget Committee 1) that all plans for the Welcome Center are delivered to the City of Yuma and 2) that the City received ownership of the property. The Welcome Center is to be built on property that was federally owned and required federal legislation to transfer ownership to the City.

The Office of Tourism reports that the City of Yuma provided the necessary plans for the Welcome Center and confirmed that the required legislation was signed into federal law (P.L. 109-454). Although there is not a specified timeline for the actual transfer of ownership, the Bureau of Reclamation and the City of Yuma are currently addressing the issue.

The City of Yuma has requested approximately \$60,000 for part of the design costs, which cannot exceed \$500,000 of the \$2,000,000. The City of Yuma estimates the total cost of the project will be \$4,000,000. The City is responsible for the ongoing operational costs of the Welcome Center.

**Arizona Department of Water Resources – Report on Fees Collections in the Assured and Adequate Water Supply Fund** – Pursuant to a FY 2007 General Appropriation Act footnote, the Arizona Department of Water Resources (DWR) is required to report quarterly on the amount of fees collected by the Assured and Adequate Water Supply (AAWS) Program.

Laws 2005, Chapter 217 established the AAWS Administration Fund to provide for the costs of the AAWS Program. New fees were approved in September 2006. Collections in the first quarter of FY 2007 amounted to \$74,500. The collections in the second and third quarters amounted to \$250,200 and \$212,200, respectively. Total collections in the first 3 quarters of FY 2007 amount to approximately \$536,900. DWR anticipates that the fees will

eventually generate approximately \$1,100,000 per year for the operations of the AAWS program.

# State of Arizona

## General Fund Revenue: Change from Previous Year and January Baseline Forecast March 2007

	Current Month					FY 2007 YTD (Nine Months)				
	Actual March 2007	Change From				Actual March 2007	Change from			
		March 2006		Revised Forecast			March 2006		Revised Forecast	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
<b><u>Taxes</u></b>										
Sales and Use	353,088,173	\$7,320,177	2.1 %	(\$22,190,827)	(5.9) %	\$3,381,044,081	\$238,352,108	7.6 %	(\$40,968,279)	(1.2) %
Income - Individual	106,837,038	31,601,874	42.0	65,856,989	160.7	2,521,715,798	211,979,184	9.2	77,655,885	3.2
- Corporate	78,660,729	3,832,354	5.1	(7,534,713)	(8.7)	627,961,885	117,950,325	23.1	5,396,010	0.9
Property	563,132	(50,212)	(8.2)	113,132	25.1	14,825,462	(538,251)	(3.5)	636,102	4.5
Luxury	4,598,417	(214,290)	(4.5)	(358,583)	(7.2)	49,647,687	1,037,629	2.1	(2,984,216)	(5.7)
Insurance Premium	99,883,905	(3,459,527)	(3.3)	1,883,905	1.9	248,135,124	6,087,819	2.5	(1,185,745)	(0.5)
Estate	52,430	(415,449)	(88.8)	52,430	--	(825,566)	(12,320,512)	--	127,107	(13.3)
Other Taxes	47,257	(5,502)	(10.4)	(29,868)	(38.7)	484,420	(9,295)	(1.9)	(61,225)	(11.2)
<b>Sub-Total Taxes</b>	<b>\$643,731,081</b>	<b>\$38,609,425</b>	<b>6.4 %</b>	<b>\$37,792,465</b>	<b>6.2 %</b>	<b>\$6,842,988,891</b>	<b>\$562,539,007</b>	<b>9.0 %</b>	<b>\$38,615,639</b>	<b>0.6 %</b>
<b><u>Other Revenue</u></b>										
Lottery	2,978,600	(6,068,600)	(67.1)	(2,921,400)	(49.5)	27,981,000	(8,975,700)	(24.3)	(3,544,300)	(11.2)
License, Fees and Permits	3,044,821	7,886	0.3	(151,979)	(4.8)	30,319,685	6,582,712	27.7	(27,821)	(0.1)
Interest	9,540,153	3,333,861	53.7	3,240,153	51.4	73,126,439	31,366,175	75.1	9,414,180	14.8
Sales and Services	4,097,726	202,856	5.2	(1,499,074)	(26.8)	36,689,584	(2,627,929)	(6.7)	(2,365,331)	(6.1)
Other Miscellaneous	1,646,108	(1,284,122)	(43.8)	(285,192)	(14.8)	24,255,344	5,459,270	29.0	3,903,905	19.2
Disproportionate Share	0	0	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	--
Transfers and Reimbursements	3,642,984	2,382,188	188.9	2,492,984	216.8	11,683,224	(7,071,237)	(37.7)	4,750,327	68.5
<b>Sub-Total Other Revenue</b>	<b>24,950,392</b>	<b>(1,425,931)</b>	<b>(5.4) %</b>	<b>875,492</b>	<b>3.6 %</b>	<b>204,055,276</b>	<b>24,733,291</b>	<b>13.8 %</b>	<b>12,130,960</b>	<b>6.3 %</b>
<b>TOTAL BASE REVENUE</b>	<b>\$668,681,473</b>	<b>\$37,183,494</b>	<b>5.9 %</b>	<b>\$38,667,957</b>	<b>6.1 %</b>	<b>\$7,047,044,167</b>	<b>\$587,272,298</b>	<b>9.1 %</b>	<b>\$50,746,599</b>	<b>0.7 %</b>
<b><u>One-Time Revenue</u></b>										
Urban Revenue Sharing	(45,935,888)	(10,500,144)	29.6	0	0.0	(413,422,992)	(94,501,297)	29.6	0	0.0
<b>Sub-Total Transfers In</b>	<b>(45,935,888)</b>	<b>(10,500,144)</b>	<b>29.6 %</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0 %</b>	<b>(413,422,992)</b>	<b>(94,501,297)</b>	<b>29.6 %</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0 %</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$622,745,585</b>	<b>\$26,683,350</b>	<b>4.5 %</b>	<b>\$38,667,957</b>	<b>6.6 %</b>	<b>\$6,633,621,175</b>	<b>\$492,771,001</b>	<b>8.0 %</b>	<b>\$50,746,599</b>	<b>0.8 %</b>