



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

December 11, 2012

summary

- **Economic impacts of Hurricane Sandy were likely reflected in weak personal consumption data but not Bureau of Labor Statistics employment numbers.**
- **November U.S. employment grew by 146,000 jobs; September and October employment data were revised down by a total of 49,000 jobs.**
- **Growth in real GDP for the third quarter was revised up to 2.7% (SAAR) due to faster inventory accumulation.**
- **Washington employment continues to grow at a moderate rate.**
- **Housing is looking increasingly positive.**
- **Regional inflation is cooling on slower rent growth.**
- **Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the November 11 – December 10, 2012 collection period were \$72.7 million (4.3%) higher than the November forecast. Revenue Act collections were \$39.4 million (4.4%) higher than forecasted and other revenue was \$33.4 million (4.1%) higher.**
- **Some of this month's positive variance was due to the timing of payments, so the variance will be at least partially reversed next month. The \$20 million positive variance in real estate excise tax collections, however, should remain.**

United States

The impact of Hurricane Sandy is likely to be responsible for at least some of the changes in economic data being reported for October and November. In many cases, breaking out storm-related impacts from changes due to other economic events is difficult if not impossible. Global Insight estimated that Hurricane Sandy caused \$30-50 billion in total costs, including insured and uninsured damages and impacts of business interruptions.

Real disposable personal income decreased by 0.1% in October after declining by less than 0.1% in September. Real personal consumption expenditures (PCE) decreased by 0.3% in October; this is the first decline in real PCE since June 2012. In both cases, the weak readings are at least in part a result of the storm's impact.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance surged to 451,000 (SA) in the week following Hurricane Sandy but dropped to 370,000 in the week ending December 1st as labor markets appeared to be returning to pre-storm conditions. Layoff announcements for November were up 19.6% from October, the third straight month layoffs have increased. However, total announced layoffs for January through November 2012 are 13.0% below job cuts recorded during the same period last year.

Light-vehicle sales surged to 15.5 million units (SAAR) in November after falling to 14.3 million units in October. It is likely that Hurricane Sandy delayed some sales in October which were then pushed into November. In addition, replacement of vehicles destroyed by the storm may have generated additional November sales.

united states

ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

The American Trucking Association's truck tonnage index decreased 3.8% (SA) in October. After revising the September index down, this marks three consecutive months that the index has declined. However, it is likely that the October figure was negatively affected by Hurricane Sandy. Rail carloads were 2.9% higher (SA) in November than in October, while intermodal units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 0.1% higher (SA) in November than in October.

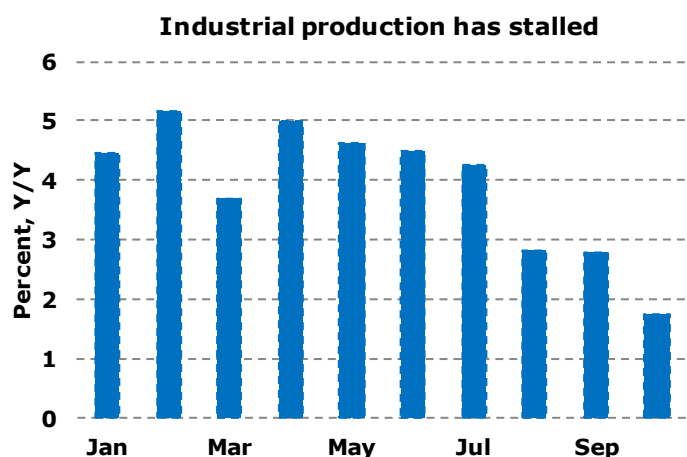
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) indicated that nonfarm payroll employment (private sector and government) in the U.S. increased by 146,000 jobs in November and the unemployment rate decreased from 7.9% to 7.7%. Based on BLS survey responses, Hurricane Sandy did not appear to have any substantial impact on this month's employment or unemployment data. Notable employment gains occurred in retail trade (53,000), business and professional services (43,000), health care (20,000), wholesale trade (13,000), and information (12,000). Employment data for September and October were revised downward by a combined 49,000 jobs. Employment growth for the year to date has averaged 153,000 jobs per month. This is the same as average monthly employment growth all of 2011.

The Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased by 0.6 points, from 73.1 in October to 73.7 in November. This makes three consecutive monthly increases in the index, which is at its highest level since February 2008. The increase was driven by a small improvement in views regarding the economic outlook over the next six months, while consumer assessment of current economic conditions remained about the same as in October. However, the preliminary University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey for December decreased by 8.2 points to 74.5 from 82.7 in November, possibly reflecting concerns about the fiscal cliff. This is the lowest level for the index since August.

The growth rate for third quarter 2012 real gross domestic product (GDP) was revised to a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of 2.7%, up from the initial estimate of 2.0%. The extra growth was largely accounted for by faster inventory accumulation, while consumer spending was revised lower and business capital equipment spending registered its first quarterly contraction since the bottom of the recession in 2009. As a result, the improvement in third quarter GDP growth is unlikely to translate into improvements in the fourth quarter.

Industrial production decreased by 0.4% (SA) in October after having increased by 0.2% in September (see figure). However, industrial production is still up 1.7% over the October 2011 level. The Institute for Supply Management's manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index for November decreased to 49.5 from the October level of 51.7 after two straight months of increases. Values of the index below 50 indicate that manufacturing activity is contracting. The November non-manufacturing index increased by 0.5 points to 54.7 and has remained above 50 for 35 straight months. Core capital goods orders (i.e. durables excluding aircraft and military) which are a proxy for business investment, increased 2.9% in October, after decreasing 0.5% in September and increasing 0.3% in August.

Gasoline prices have continued to drop, falling to \$3.35 per gallon for the week ending December 10th. The spot price for Brent pe-



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

united states

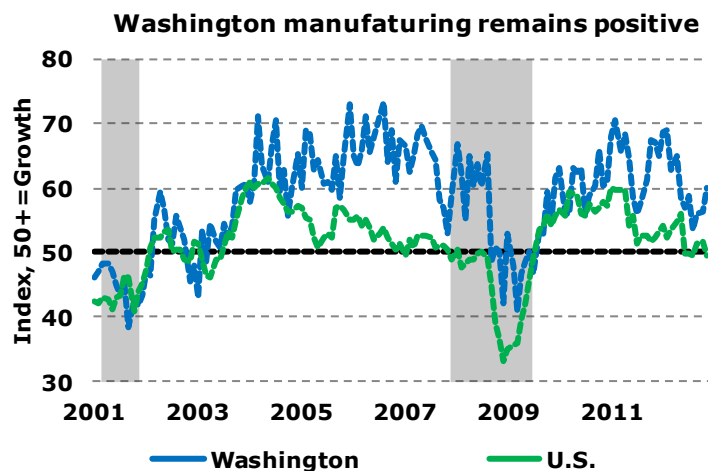
Oil prices were \$110 per barrel for the week ending November 30th, about \$1 higher than early November but down from the mid-October price of \$115. West Texas Intermediate crude followed a similar pattern, with the spot price of \$87 per barrel for the week ending November 30th about \$1 above the early November price but about \$4 below the mid-October price.

Concerns about going over the “fiscal cliff” have increased; 49% of adults surveyed between November 28th and December 2nd believed the fiscal cliff would not be avoided. There is concern among some economists that even a temporary delay in addressing the fiscal cliff could lead to declines in stock prices and consumer confidence; the Congressional Budget Office estimates that full imposition of the fiscal cliff budget cuts and tax increases would lead to a recession in 2013.

Sales of existing homes increased in October while new home sales fell slightly. Existing home sales increased 2.1% (SAAR) in October compared to September and are 10.9% above the September 2011 sales level. New home sales in October declined slightly to 368,000 units (SAAR) from their September level of 389,000 units, a decrease of 0.3% but still 17.2% above the year-ago level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller 20-city home price index increased 0.4% in September from the previous month, the eighth consecutive monthly increase. The index is now 3.0% above the year-ago level (SA). Housing starts for October increased by 3.6% (SAAR) over September and by 41.9% over the October 2011 level.

Washington

The Washington economy added 9,500 jobs in September and October which translates into a 2.0% annual rate of growth. Manufacturing employment increased 1,500 in September and October and construction employment rose 1,100. Government employment declined by 700 in the last two months but private service-providing employment rose 6,900. The state’s unemployment rate declined from 8.6% in August to 8.5% in September and 8.2% in October.



washington

Washington housing construction continues to strengthen. Total housing units authorized by building permits edged up to 28,400 units (SAAR) in the third quarter, up slightly from 28,100 in the second quarter. Single-family permits totaled 17,700 in the third quarter while multi-family permits came in at a 10,700 annual rate. Fourth quarter housing construction got off to a strong start according to the permit data. Multi-family units totaled 10,700 (SAAR) in October which is slightly weaker than the forecast of 11,100 for the fourth quarter as a whole. However, October’s 19,200 single-family permits were much stronger than 17,200 expected for the quarter and were, in fact, stronger than in any month since February 2008. Total units authorized were 30,000 (SAAR) compared to our forecast of 28,300 for the quarter. Most of the housing recovery to date has been in the multi-family segment which has largely recovered from historic lows. However, we believe the housing recovery will be increasingly led by single-family construction spurred by record affordability and improving consumer confidence.

ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

washington

Regional home prices also appear to be on the upswing. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices through September 2012, seasonally adjusted Seattle area home prices have risen in six of the last seven months and, as of September, are now 4.8% higher than in the previous September. Prior to the recent upturn, Seattle home prices had not registered a year-over-year gain since December 2007. Foreclosures continue to put downward pressure on home prices but demographics and record affordability are working in the opposite direction. Even with the recent gains, Seattle area home prices are 26.6% lower than their 2007 peak.

The recovery in Washington, as in the nation, has been driven largely by the manufacturing sector. The Institute of Supply Management - Western Washington Index (ISM-WW), which measures strength in the manufacturing sector, has now indicated growth since August 2009 (index readings above 50 indicate expansion). The regional index had averaged more than 60 in 2010, 2011, and in the first half of 2012 but declined to a low of 53.5 in August. Since August, the Western Washington index has recovered to 60, bucking the national trend (see figure).

Local area inflation is cooling off and moving more in line with the national average after exceeding national rates by a large margin earlier this year. Seattle headline inflation over the twelve months ending in October 2012 was 2.3% compared to 2.7% two months ago and core inflation was 2.4%, down from 3.0%. The corresponding U.S. city average inflation rates in October were 2.2% and 2.0%. Both headline and core inflation in Seattle exceeded the national average by more than a percentage point as recently as August. A major reason for the improvement in local inflation is a slowdown in shelter cost growth in Seattle. Two months ago Seattle shelter costs (mostly rents) were up 3.7% year over year compared to 2.1% for the nation. In October, Seattle shelter costs were up only 2.2% over the year compared to the U.S. rate of 2.3%.

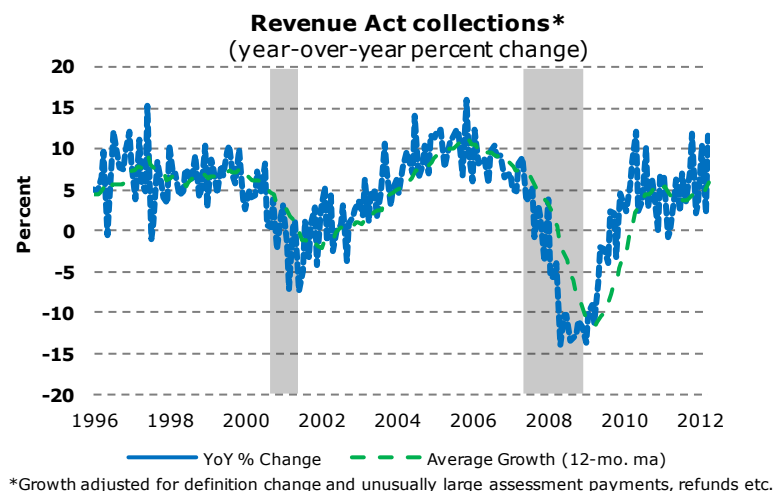
REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Overview

Major General Fund-State revenue collections for the November 11 – December 10, 2012 collection period were \$72.7 million (4.3%) higher than the November forecast. Revenue Act collections were \$39.4 million (4.4%) higher than forecasted and other revenue was \$33.4 million (4.1%) higher.

The high year-over-year growth rate of Revenue Act collections indicate that this month's positive variance was probably due to changes in tax payment patterns rather than a sudden increase in economic activity. Because of this, it is likely that next month's collections will fall short of the forecast, but the cumulative variance may still remain positive. A significant portion of the positive variance in non-Revenue Act collections was also due to the timing of payments, which will result in reduced payments in the future. The \$20 million positive variance in real estate excise tax collections, however, should remain firm in future reports.

revenue collections



ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

Revenue Act

The revenue collections reported here are for the November 11 – December 10, 2011 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the October 2012 economic activity of monthly filers.

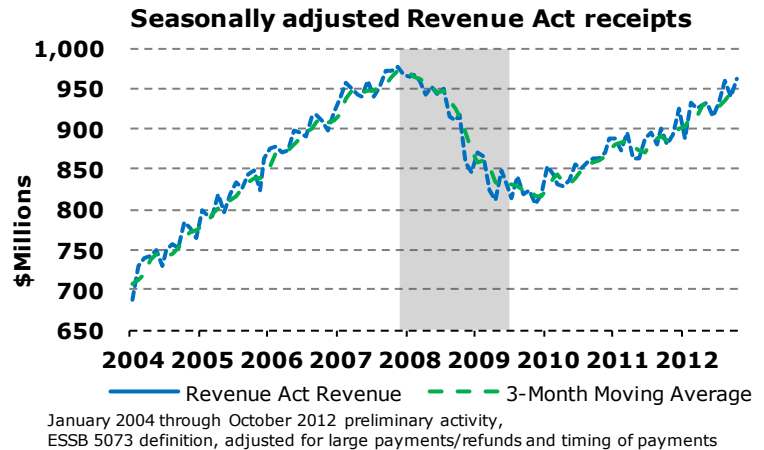
Revenue Act collections for the current period came in \$39.4 million (4.4%) above the November forecast. Adjusted for large one-time payments and refunds in the current and year-ago periods, Revenue Act collections increased

11.6% year-over-year after growing at 2.3% last month (see figure). As this growth rate is considerably higher than the average growth of recent months, it is likely that this month's positive variance was mainly due to the timing of tax payments rather than a sudden increase in economic activity. Because of this, next month's collections will likely fall short of the forecast, though not necessarily enough to outweigh this month's positive variance. The same situation occurred two months ago, when 10.3% year-over-year growth in October was followed by last month's 2.3% growth. This month's upward jump in collections and that of two months ago are noticeable in the chart of seasonally adjusted collections (see figure).

As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, unadjusted Revenue Act receipts increased by 10.4% year-over-year. Similar high growth rates can be seen in the preliminary ERFC estimates of retail sales and B&O tax collections, which increased 10.0% year-over-year and 13.0% year-over-year respectively.

Total tax payments as of November 28th from electronic filers who also paid in the November 11 – December 10 collection period of last year were up 11.1% year-over-year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well). Last month, total payments increased by 3.2%. Some details of payments from electronic filers:

- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 11.9% year-over-year, up from last month's growth rate of 9.9%. Much of the increase likely came from the newly allowed private sales of spirits, as payments from food and beverage stores increased 40.6% year-over-year. Excluding food and beverage stores, however, payments from the retail trade sector still would have grown by 9.6%.
- Payments from the motor vehicle and parts sector increased 9.9% year-over-year. In the previous period, year-over-year payments increased 16.0%.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were nonstore retailers (+14.1%), furniture and home furnishings (+13.4%), building materials and garden equipment (+11.4%) and drug and health stores (+11.0%). No retail trade sector saw a year-over-year decrease in payments this month.
- Payments in non-retail trade sectors were up 10.7% year-over-year in the current period and down 0.5% in the previous period.
- Payments from the manufacturing sector were up 5.7% year-over-year. Last month payments were flat at 0.0% growth. A moderate year-over-year decrease in payments from the petroleum refining sector was offset by increases in almost every other manufacturing sector, including transportation equipment. Without the petroleum and transportation



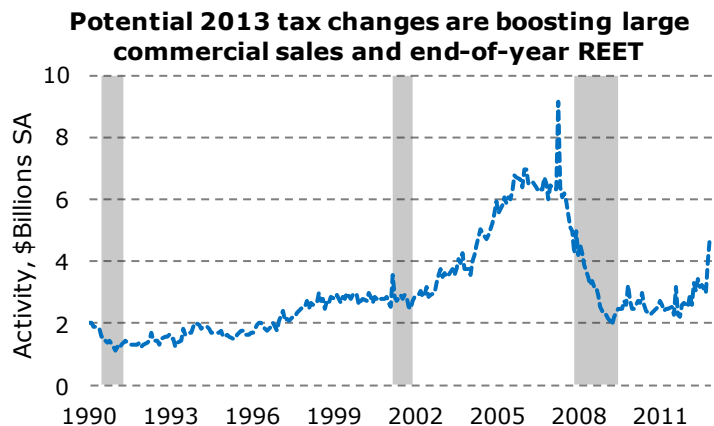
ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

- equipment sectors, payments from the manufacturing sector would have increased 11.8% year-over-year.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased 15.1% year-over-year. In the previous period, payments increased 3.1%.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

November collections came in \$33.0 million (4.1%) above the forecast. Most of this month's positive variance came from real estate excise tax (REET), which came in \$19.8 million (59.2%) higher than forecasted. As was the case last month, the variance was due to several large purchases of commercial real estate. The largest four purchases, all in King County, totaled \$1.37 billion, bringing in \$17.5 million in taxes. The purchases are visible as a spike in the chart of seasonally adjusted activity (see figure).

The upturn in commercial sales this year is at least partially due to anticipated changes in the federal tax rate on capital gains that will take effect in January 2013 as well as possible changes to the tax rates on both capital gains and dividends that could result from the resolution of January's "fiscal cliff". The number of tax-influenced sales seems to have accelerated after the November elections but should subside after the end of the year.



Source: ERFC, data through November 2012 preliminary activity

The other main contributor to this month's positive variance was property tax, which came in \$9.3 million (1.4%) above the forecast. While most of the fall property tax payments, due October 31st, are recorded in November, 15% to 20% of the payments are typically recorded in December. It is therefore likely that much of this month's positive variance is from payments that arrived earlier than forecasted, which may result in a counteracting shortfall next month.

Cigarette tax revenue came in \$6.0 million (19.3%) above the forecast, but the variance is mainly due to a greater-than-expected fraction of tax stamps that were paid for in the current month rather than deferred for later payment (payments may be deferred for up to 30 days). This positive variance is therefore also likely to be reversed somewhat in the next one or two months.

"Other" revenue came in \$1.7 million below the forecast. The shortfall came mainly from leasehold excise tax collections.

Liquor taxes came in \$262,000 (1.2%) below the forecast. Adjusted for a decrease in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts increased by 12.1% year-over-year. Unadjusted receipts increased by 26.0% as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for November came in \$24,000 (10.4%) higher than the November forecast, and revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts was \$309,000 (3.7%) higher than forecasted.

Key U.S. Economic Variables

	2012						2010	2011
	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.		
Real GDP (SAAR)	1.3	-	-	2.7	-	-	2.4	1.8
Industrial Production (SA, 2002 = 100)	97.3	97.9	96.8	97.0	96.6	-	90.1	93.7
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	4.5	4.2	2.8	2.8	1.7	-	5.4	4.1
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	49.7	49.8	49.6	51.5	51.7	49.5	57.3	55.2
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	52.1	52.6	53.7	55.1	54.2	54.7	54.1	54.5
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	754	728	750	863	894	-	586	612
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	22.6	18.6	29.1	33.4	41.9	-	5.7	4.5
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	14.4	14.1	14.5	14.9	14.3	15.5	11.6	12.8
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	24.3	13.6	16.6	13.7	7.2	14.7	11.6	10.8
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	228.6	228.7	230.1	231.4	231.8	-	32.5	33.4
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	-	3.0	2.8
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	229.9	230.1	230.2	230.6	231.0	-	33.6	34.7
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	-	2.5	3.5
IPD for Consumption (2000=100)	115.5	115.6	116.0	116.3	116.5	-	111.1	113.8
<i>Y/Y % Change</i>	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	-	1.9	2.4
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	133.1	133.2	133.4	133.6	133.7	133.9	130.3	132.2
<i>Monthly Change</i>	0.05	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.15	1.03	1.84
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.7	9.6	9.0
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	1.62	1.53	1.68	1.72	1.75	1.65	3.21	2.79
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.05
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	86.2	85.7	85.2	84.1	83.8	84.3	87.1	82.6
Federal Budget Deficit (\$ bil.)*	59.7	69.6	190.5	-75.2	120.0	-	1,294.2	1,296.8
<i>FYTD sum</i>	904.2	973.8	1,164.4	1,089.2	120.0	-		
US Trade Balance (\$ bil.)	-40.8	-41.6	-42.6	-40.3	-42.2	-	-494.7	-559.9
<i>YTD Sum</i>	-285.8	-327.4	-370.0	-410.3	-452.5	-		

*Federal Fiscal Year 2009 runs from Oct. 1, 2008 to Sept. 30, 2009.

**Weighted average of U.S. dollar foreign exchange values against currencies of major U.S. trading partners, Federal Reserve.

Key Washington Economic Variables

	2012						2010	2011	
	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.			
Employment								<i>End-of-period</i>	
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	2,876.2	2,879.5	2,885.5	2,890.3	2,894.9	-	2,801.6	2,839.6	
<i>Change from Previous Month (000)</i>	8.6	3.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	-	23.7	38.0	
Construction	140.5	140.6	141.5	141.9	142.6	-	138.1	137.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	-	-8.2	-0.5	
Manufacturing	281.1	282.5	283.0	283.0	284.5	-	261.1	274.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	2.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.5	-	3.9	13.3	
Aerospace	94.1	95.2	95.5	96.2	95.9	-	81.9	91.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.7	-0.4	-	0.8	9.1	
Software	52.3	52.8	53.1	52.9	53.0	-	51.1	51.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.8	
All Other	2,402.3	2,403.7	2,407.8	2,412.5	2,414.7	-	2,351.2	2,375.5	
<i>Change from Previous Month</i>	5.3	1.4	4.1	4.7	2.2	-	27.5	24.3	
Other Indicators								<i>Annual Average</i>	
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	239.5	-	240.2	-	241.4	-	226.7	232.8	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	2.7%	-	2.7%	-	2.3%	-	0.3%	2.7%	
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	26.8	29.8	24.7	30.8	30.0	-	19.6	21.2	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	54.1%	43.0%	17.5%	53.6%	78.8%	-	22.7%	8.3%	
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.9	116.7	-	104.8	111.1	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	2.7%	1.9%	2.4%	3.7%	4.5%	-	4.9%	6.0%	
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	27.7	28.1	27.4	29.0	32.4	-	13.2	18.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	61.1%	58.1%	33.5%	58.1%	82.8%	-	-18.3%	39.1%	
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	41.8	41.0	41.5	41.6	42.0	-	41.9	42.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-1.7%	-4.5%	-1.6%	-2.1%	-0.9%	-	-0.3%	1.2%	
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	24.1	24.0	23.6	24.0	24.1	-	23.5	24.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	-	0.4%	2.1%	
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	21.1	19.5	19.7	19.6	21.2	20.8	15.5	17.0	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	27.9%	15.9%	22.6%	19.8%	26.8%	14.3%	10.7%	9.9%	
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	46.1	45.1	42.5	43.6	40.7	44.0	56.5	49.9	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	-9.0%	-11.7%	-12.6%	-9.9%	-16.3%	-9.0%	-18.1%	-11.8%	
Personal Income (SAAR, \$bil.)	311.5	-	-	-	-	-	283.4	299.7	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	4.4%	-	-	-	-	-	2.4%	5.8%	
Median Home Price (\$000)	236.0	-	-	243.1	-	-	245.2	224.4	
<i>Change from Previous Month (%)</i>	4.0%	-	-	7.9%	-	-	-4.1%	-8.5%	

*Employment data has been Kalman filtered and does not match figures released by the BLS

*Percentage Change is Year-over-Year

Key Revenue Variables

Thousands of Dollars

	2011	2012										
	Dec 11- Jan 10	Jan 11- Feb 10	Feb 11- Mar 10	Mar 11- Apr 10	Apr 11- May 10	May 11- Jun 10	Jun 11- Jul 10	Jul 11- Aug 10	Aug 11- Sep 10	Sep 11- Oct 10	Oct 11- Nov 10	Nov 11- Dec 10*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,070,561 -3.2	1,269,913 10.1	865,345 3.7	937,324 7.7	1,137,572 -14.8	1,693,935 3.2	1,270,633 0.0	1,116,873 2.2	1,061,104 4.0	1,093,845 10.0	1,204,793 5.7	1,765,423 8.5
Revenue Act	829,991 -0.7	1,135,635 8.4	777,433 3.0	813,701 6.0	955,769 -19.0	865,462 0.5	913,691 11.9	997,454 1.5	930,247 3.4	978,985 9.2	998,628 2.3	932,829 10.4
Retail Sales Tax	546,693 3.5	698,431 5.4	466,023 2.7	496,275 8.3	573,036 -13.8	527,329 0.6	563,227 11.4	619,525 3.1	591,474 3.5	611,737 8.1	622,517 2.4	581,881 10.0
Business and Occupation Tax	211,136 -7.2	340,789 19.7	220,285 2.9	230,858 5.0	286,091 -16.6	252,983 5.4	266,304 15.5	291,723 0.8	254,860 1.2	283,106 11.1	292,223 2.5	269,764 13.0
Use Tax	31,240 -11.9	43,966 -3.9	34,971 6.3	37,187 2.8	47,458 -56.5	39,617 -4.4	43,499 11.7	44,514 -9.6	43,658 12.5	40,673 9.5	44,502 6.0	39,615 8.9
Public Utility Tax	31,015 13.2	38,561 -2.3	40,167 0.8	37,340 2.1	36,047 -9.9	32,770 -3.1	28,036 -7.1	28,612 2.9	25,413 1.3	27,691 4.3	25,746 -6.8	28,995 10.3
Tobacco Products Tax	3,593 5.3	3,554 -18.1	3,763 -5.5	3,300 -1.1	3,746 -7.6	3,700 -4.3	3,882 -8.5	3,644 -15.9	3,884 -3.0	3,873 -13.2	3,146 -25.8	3,074 -22.3
Penalties and Interest	6,315 -53.8	10,333 -5.8	12,223 24.1	8,742 -35.0	9,391 -50.5	9,063 -49.0	8,744 22.6	9,436 -17.8	10,958 24.5	11,904 47.1	10,494 13.7	9,499 -11.0
Non-Revenue Act**	240,569 -11.1	134,278 27.3	87,913 9.8	123,623 20.2	181,803 17.1	828,473 6.2	356,942 -21.3	119,419 9.1	130,858 8.9	114,860 17.9	206,164 26.4	832,594 6.5
Liquor Sales/Liter	17,828 5.8	24,559 3.9	14,892 7.0	15,940 9.7	17,799 11.1	16,306 0.9	20,002 20.5	19,416 12.6	26,234 40.9	24,032 34.3	20,300 19.4	21,303 26.0
Cigarette	35,561 -2.7	31,419 5.4	31,768 24.9	32,932 17.9	33,406 17.4	34,027 42.0	38,519 -64.3	31,927 -18.0	39,614 -3.4	34,893 -7.1	36,228 5.3	37,100 5.2
Property (State School Levy)	145,816 -16.0	9,659 -22.1	6,023 -12.2	31,469 22.4	69,804 3.6	697,392 0.4	198,703 7.5	12,949 36.4	6,545 -10.3	10,389 -1.8	36,286 -6.9	676,660 3.4
Real Estate Excise	32,631 -1.9	22,471 -1.9	22,495 14.2	31,182 12.1	39,445 37.1	35,731 31.8	54,062 38.3	36,940 18.6	48,957 7.4	36,155 16.5	49,081 108.5	53,398 79.5
Timber (state share)	0 NA	0 NA	1,019 29.2	0 NA	0 NA	620 -24.9	0 NA	0 NA	804 -31.1	0 NA	0 NA	795 -17.0
Other	8,733 -14.7	46,170 180.8	11,717 -12.1	12,099 76.5	21,350 43.8	44,398 161.5	45,656 -56.5	18,188 52.8	8,704 35.1	9,393 2,496.3	64,270 31.4	43,338 -3.1
Department of Licensing**	221 69.1	194 50.6	307 -10.2	538 3.3	2,161 24.7	2,775 -3.0	5,079 -19.4	3,384 12.7	1,308 -4.6	513 0.5	358 19.0	260 6.2
Lottery**	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA	0 NA
Administrative Office of the Courts**	7,462 1.2	7,401 -7.0	6,212 -2.2	8,522 4.4	8,356 -10.8	8,375 -0.3	8,158 2.0	7,571 -10.0	7,957 0.0	7,431 -14.0	7,303 -8.4	8,667 4.7
Total General Fund-State***	1,078,244 -3.2	1,277,509 10.0	871,864 3.6	946,385 7.6	1,148,089 -14.7	1,705,086 3.2	1,283,871 -0.6	1,127,829 2.2	1,070,369 4.0	1,101,789 9.8	1,212,454 5.6	1,774,349 8.5

*Revenue Act components: ERFC preliminary estimates

**Monthly Revenues (month of beginning of collection period)

*** Detail may not add due to rounding. The GFS total in this report includes only collections from larger state agencies: the DOR, Lottery Commission, AOC and DOL.

Note: *Italic figures refer to Year-over-Year percent change.*

Revenue Forecast Variance

Thousands of Dollars

Period/Source	Estimate*	Actual	Difference Amount	Percent
November 11, 2012 - December 10, 2012				
December 10, 2012 Collections Compared to the November 2012 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,693,020	\$1,765,423	\$72,403	4.3%
Revenue Act** (1)	893,450	932,829	39,379	4.4%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	799,570	832,594	33,024	4.1%
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,565	21,303	(262)	-1.2%
Cigarette	31,099	37,100	6,001	19.3%
Property (State School Levy)	667,401	676,660	9,259	1.4%
Real Estate Excise	33,550	53,398	19,847	59.2%
Timber (state share)	869	795	(74)	-8.5%
Other	45,086	43,338	(1,748)	-3.9%
Department of Licensing (2)	235	260	24	10.4%
Lottery (5)	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	8,357	8,667	309	3.7%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,701,613	\$1,774,349	\$72,737	4.3%

Cumulative Variance Since the November Forecast (November 11, 2012 - December 10, 2012)

Department of Revenue-Total	\$1,693,020	\$1,765,423	\$72,403	4.3%
Revenue Act** (3)	893,450	932,829	39,379	4.4%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	799,570	832,594	33,024	4.1%
Liquor Sales/Liter	21,565	21,303	(262)	-1.2%
Cigarette	31,099	37,100	6,001	19.3%
Property (State School Levy)	667,401	676,660	9,259	1.4%
Real Estate Excise	33,550	53,398	19,847	59.2%
Timber (state share)	869	795	(74)	-8.5%
Other	45,086	43,338	(1,748)	-3.9%
Department of Licensing (4)	235	260	24	10.4%
Lottery	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts	8,357	8,667	309	3.7%
Total General Fund-State***	\$1,701,613	\$1,774,349	\$72,737	4.3%

1 Collections November 11, 2012 - December 10, 2012. Collections primarily reflect October 2012 activity of monthly filers.

2 November 2012 collections.

3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November 2012 forecast; (November 11, 2012 - December 10, 2012) and revisions to history.

4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the November forecast (November 2012) and revisions to history.

5 Lottery transfers to the General Fund

* Based on the November 2012 economic and revenue forecast.

**The Revenue Act consists of the retail sales, B&O, use, public utility, tobacco products taxes, and penalty and interest.

*** Detail may not add due to rounding. The General Fund-State total in this report includes only collections from larger state agencies: the Department of Revenue, Department of Licensing, Lottery Commission and Administrative Office of the Courts.