ECONOMIC & REVENUE UPDATE

November 12, 2012

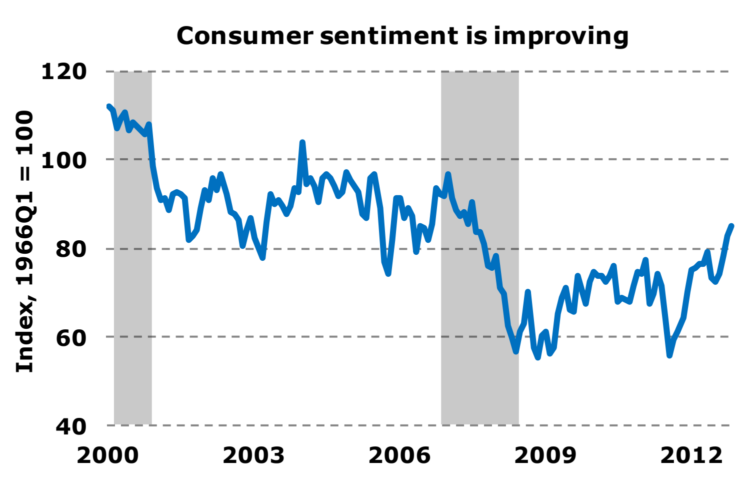
summary

- **Consumer confidence measures indicate greater optimism about the labor market and economy**
- **Economic impacts of Hurricane Sandy are unlikely to be reflected in this month's economic data**
- **October U.S. employment grew by 171,000 jobs; August and September employment data were revised up by a total of 84,000 jobs**
- **Washington employment continues to grow at a moderate rate.**
- **The manufacturing sector is slowing but construction is improving.**
- **As anticipated, last month's large positive Revenue Act variance was offset by a large negative variance this month. Positive variances in real estate excise tax and unclaimed property, however, limited this month's total shortfall to $5.7 million (0.5%).**
- **Cumulatively, major General Fund-State revenue collections since September are now $31.0 million (1.4%) higher than forecasted.**

united states

United States

It is still too early to calculate the magnitude of Hurricane Sandy's effect on the U.S. economy. Early forecasts range from a minimal impact to as much as a 0.6 percentage point reduction in annualized fourth quarter GDP growth. Given the timing of the storm, many of October's economic indicators referenced below will reflect little if any impact from Sandy.



The Conference Board index of consumer confidence increased by 3.8 points, from 68.4 in September to 72.2 in October. This makes two consecutive monthly increases in the index, which is now at its highest level since February 2008. The increase was driven by greater optimism regarding the job market and a small improvement in views regarding the economic outlook over the next six months. The University of Michigan preliminary consumer sentiment survey for November increased by 2.3 points to 84.9 from 82.6 in October. This is the fourth month in a row that the index has increased and it is now at its highest level since July 2007 (see figure).

Nonfarm payroll employment in the U.S. increased by 171,000 jobs in October, although the unemployment rate increased from 7.8% to 7.9% as the labor force grew by more than the increase in employment. Notable employment gains occurred in business and professional services (51,000), health care (31,000), retail trade (36,000), leisure and hospitality (28,000), construction (17,000) and manufacturing (13,000). Employment data for August and September were revised upward by a combined 84,000 jobs. Employment growth for the year has averaged 157,000 jobs per month. For 2011, average monthly employment gains were 153,000 jobs.

Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of 2.0% in the third quarter of this year, up from the 1.3% growth in the second quarter. The higher GDP growth was due to higher growth in government defense and consumer spending offset by the first decline in exports since early 2009.

Real disposable personal income decreased by less than 0.1% in September after declining by 0.3% in August. Real personal consumption expenditures (PCE) increased by 0.4% in September; with the exception of June 2012, real PCE have increased every month since September 2011.

Industrial production increased by 0.4% (SA) in September after having declined by 1.4% in August. The Institute for Supply Management's manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index for October increased to 51.7 from the September level of 51.5. Although the October increase is small, it is a second straight reading above 50, indicating growth in manufacturing. The October non-manufacturing index decreased by 0.9 points to 54.2 but has remained above 50 for 34 straight months. Core capital goods orders (i.e. durables excluding aircraft and military) which are a proxy for business investment, increased 0.2% in September, after increasing 0.3% in August and decreasing 5.6% in July.

After reaching a recent high of $3.88 per gallon (regular, all formulations) in mid-September, gasoline prices started to consistently decline in mid-October and have dropped to an average price of $3.49 per gallon for the week ending November 5th. The average October spot price for Brent petroleum was $112, down from the September average of $113. For West Texas Intermediate crude, the price decline was even larger; the October average spot price was $89 compared to $95 in September.

Light-vehicle sales decreased to 14.2 million units (SAAR) in October from their September sales level of 14.9 million units. Despite the decline, likely related to a disruption of month-end sales due to Hurricane Sandy, October sales were still 7.2% above their year-ago level.

Greece recently passed a 13.5 billion euro package of budget cuts as part of a deal to obtain additional bailout funds from the European Union and the International Monetary Fund. However, the vote was met by violent protests amid concerns that the austerity measure could lead to an even deeper recession. Despite passage of the austerity measure, additional budget cuts or a larger bailout might still be required to keep Greece solvent. Many other European countries are struggling as well, with the Eurozone unemployment rate hitting a new high of 11.6% in September and GDP shrinking in the second quarter. Weakness in Eurozone economies means reduced demand for U.S exports as well as continued difficulties in addressing their sovereign debt and banking crises. As a result, Europe continues to pose a substantial risk to the U.S. economy.

Sales of existing homes decreased in September while new home sales increased. Existing home sales decreased 1.7% (SA) in September compared to August but are still 11.0% above the September 2011 sales level. New home sales rose to 389,000 units (SAAR) in September, 5.7% above August sales and 27.1% above the year-ago level. The seasonally adjusted Case-Shiller 20-city home price index increased 0.5% in August from the previous month, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. The index is now 2.0% above the year-ago level (SA). Housing starts for September increased by 15.0% over August, reaching their highest level since July 2008.

united states

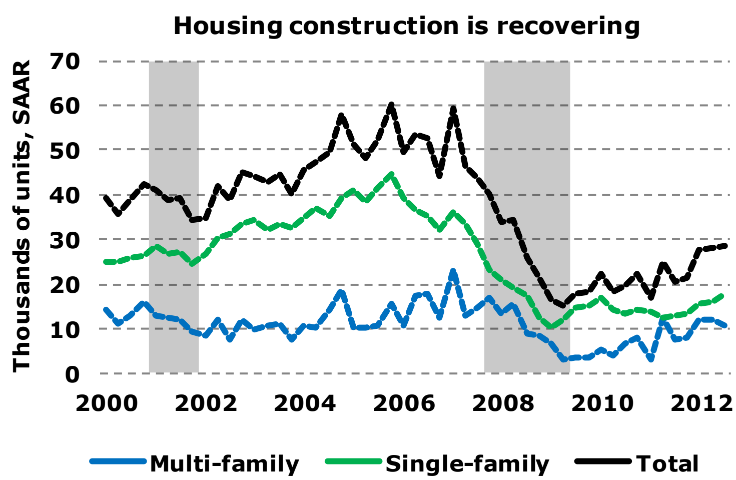
Other indicators of note continue to give a mixed picture of the economy. Although layoff announcements for October were up 41.1% from September, total announced layoffs for January through September 2012 are 16.9% below job cuts recorded during the same period last year. Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased by 8,000 in the week ending November 3rd to 355,000, increasing the four-week moving average to 370,500. If Hurricane Sandy prevented some unemployment insurance claims from being submitted, actual initial claims for this week may be higher. Job openings declined slightly in September, although they remain 1.7% above year ago levels. The American Trucking Association's preliminary truck tonnage index increased 0.4% (SA) in September after a 0.9% decrease in August. Rail carloads were 2.1% lower (SA) in October than in September, while intermodal units (shipping containers or truck trailers) were 1.2% lower (SA) in October than in September.

washington

Washington

The Washington economy added 2,400 jobs in September, 2,200 fewer than the 4,500 expected in the September forecast. Manufacturing employment unexpectedly declined 500 in September as food manufacturing fell and aerospace grew less than expected. We had expected a gain of 800 manufacturing jobs. However construction employment rose 1,000 compared to our forecast of 400 jobs. Government employment declined by 500 in September but private service-providing employment rose 2,400. The state's unemployment rate declined slightly in September to 8.5% from 8.6% in August.

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 (see figure). The September forecast had expected 28,000 units. Single-family permits totaled 17,700 in the third quarter while multi-family permits came in at a 10,700 annual rate. The total number of units authorized by permits has nearly doubled since the trough in the second quarter of 2009. Most of the housing recovery to date has been in the multi-family segment which has largely recovered from historic lows. However, the single-family segment has now moved past the late 2009-2010 spike caused by the homebuyer's tax credits to its highest level since the second quarter of 2008. We believe the housing recovery will be increasingly led by single-family construction spurred by record affordability and improving consumer confidence.



After strong growth from late 2011 through the middle of this year, the recovery in Washington car sales stalled in the third quarter. Seasonally adjusted new vehicle registrations slipped 1.8% in the third quarter after rising 7.8%, 7.1%, and 5.2% during the previous three quarters. Third quarter 2012 registrations are still 19.4% higher than in the third quarter of 2011. Data for the month of October suggest sales will rebound in the fourth quarter. We believe the trend is positive for vehicle sales due to improving consumer confidence and the need to replace an aging fleet.

washington

Washington exports in the third quarter were 19.7% higher than in the third quarter of 2011 but the positive growth was due entirely to two sectors. Exports of transportation equipment (mostly Boeing planes) increased 43.4% over the year and agricultural products increased 11.0%. Excluding these sectors, exports were down 3.1% over the year.

The manufacturing sector showed a bit of improvement in October as the Western Washington Institute of Supply Management composite index edged up to 56.3 from 56.0 in September and 53.5 in August. While still indicating growth (above 50 indicates positive growth) the index level has moved closer to 50 in recent months, suggesting a slowdown in manufacturing growth.

revenue collections

REVENUE COLLECTIONS

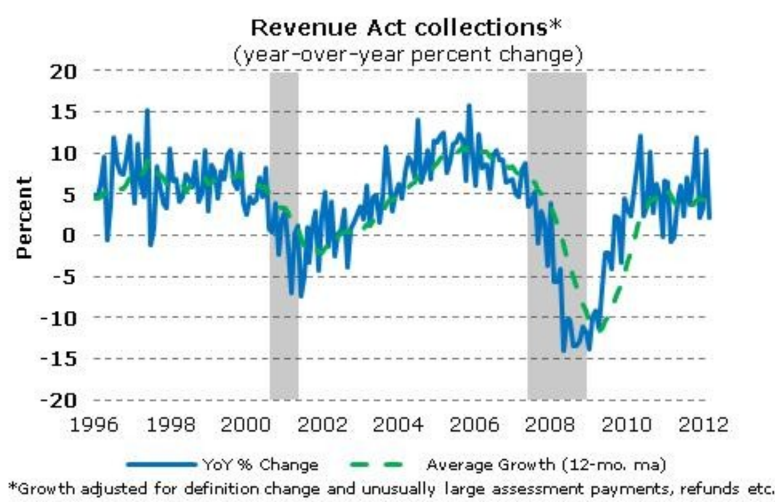
Overview

As anticipated, last month's large positive Revenue Act variance was offset by a large negative variance this month. Positive variances in real estate excise tax and unclaimed property, however, limited this month's total shortfall to $5.7 million (0.5%).

Cumulatively, major General Fund-State revenue collections since September are now $31.0 million (1.4%) higher than forecasted. All of the positive variance is from non-Revenue Act sources.

Revenue Act

The revenue collections reported here are for the October 11 – November 10, 2012 collection period. Collections correspond primarily to the September 2012 economic activity for monthly filers and third quarter 2012 activity for quarterly filers.

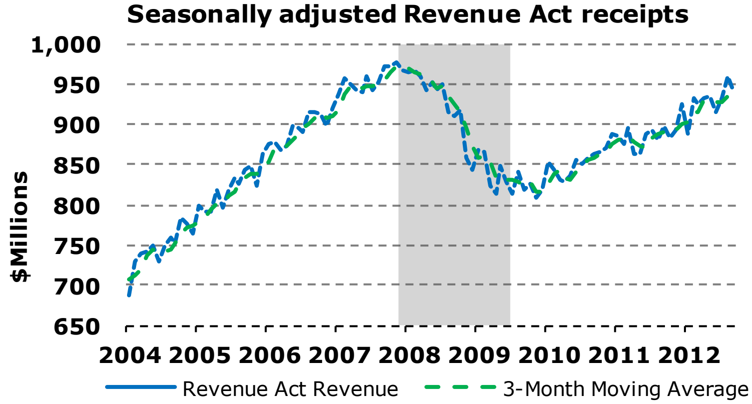


As anticipated in last month's report, Revenue Act collections for the current period fell short of the forecast after last month's large positive variance. Receipts were $35.8 million (3.5%) below the September forecast, almost exactly offsetting last month's surplus. Cumulatively, collections are now $136,000 (0.0%) lower than expected. Collections increased 2.3% year-over-year after growing at 10.4% last month (see figure). There were no large one-time payments and refunds in the current or year-ago periods. Seasonally adjusted collections decreased from last month's elevated level but remained on an upward trajectory from the collections of two months ago (see figure).

As shown in the "Key Revenue Variables" table, preliminary ERFC monthly estimates indicate retail sales tax collections increased 2.4% year-over-year and B&O taxes increased 2.2% year-over-year.

Total tax payments as of October 29th from electronic filers who also paid in the October 11 – November 10 collection period of last year were up 3.2% year-over-year (payments are mainly Revenue Act taxes but include some non-Revenue Act taxes as well). Last month, total payments increased by 9.2%.

Some details of payments from electronic filers:



- Total payments in the retail trade sector were up 9.9% year-over-year, down from last month's growth rate of 14.5%. Much of the increase was likely attributed to the recently allowed private sales of spirits, as payments from food and beverage stores increased 24.3% year-over-year and payments from general merchandise stores increased 11.2%. Excluding food and beverage stores and general merchandise stores, however, payments from the retail trade sector still would have grown by 8.0%.
- Payments from the motor vehicle and parts sector increased a strong 16.0% year-over-year. In the previous period, year-over-year payments increased 19.6%.
- Other retail trade sectors that showed strong growth in payments were furniture and home furnishings (+9.4%), apparel and accessories (+7.8%) and nonstore retailers (+5.6%). One retail trade sector saw a year-over-year decrease in payments this month: electronics and appliances (-1.7%).
- Payments in non-retail trade sectors were down 0.5% year-over-year in the current period and up 6.2% in the previous period.
- For the first time since the electronic filers report for February activity, payments from the petroleum refining sector increased year-over-year (+13.0%). Decreases in payments from other manufacturing sectors, however, including a slight decrease in the transportation equipment sector, offset the petroleum sector increase, leaving year-over-year growth for the manufacturing sector as a whole at 0.0%. Without the petroleum and transportation equipment sectors, payments from the sector would have decreased 7.4% year-over-year.
- Tax payments by businesses in the construction sector increased 3.1% year-over-year. In the previous period, payments increased 9.7%.

DOR Non-Revenue Act

October collections came in $30.6 million (17.5%) above the September forecast. Cumulatively, collections are now $32.3 million (11.2%) higher than forecasted.

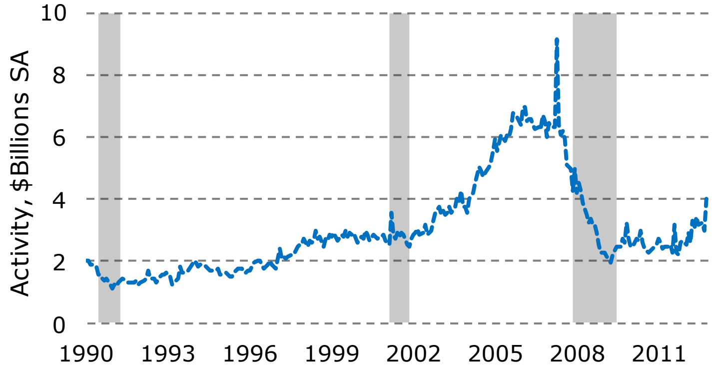
Most of this month's positive variance was due to transfers of unclaimed property into the GF-S (included in "other" revenue), which came in $16.7 million higher than forecasted. Because annual submissions of unclaimed property to the state are due November 1st, October and November have higher-than average transfers into the GF-S. October's transfers were $46.0 million, while the forecast was $29.3 million. Cumulatively, "other" revenue is now $17.0 million (30.0%) higher than forecasted.

The other main contributor to this month's positive variance was real estate excise tax (REET), which came in $13.7 million (38.9%) higher than forecasted. The variance was mainly due to several large purchases of commercial real estate. Large purchases reported by local business media totaled $771 million for the month, bringing in $9.9 million in taxes. The purchases are visible as a spike in the chart of seasonally adjusted activity (see figure).

revenue collections

Media reports have indicated the upturn in commercial sales this year is at least partially due to anticipated changes in the federal tax rate on capital gains that would take effect in January 2013. The number of commercial sales is therefore expected to decrease after the end of this year. Cumulatively, REET receipts are $13.9 million (19.4%) greater than the September forecast.

REET activity boosted once again by large commercial sales



Source: ERFC, data through October 2012 preliminary activity

Cigarette tax revenue came in $2.6 million (7.8%) above the forecast. Cumulatively, receipts are now $2.8 million (4.0%) greater than forecasted.

Liquor taxes came in $183,000 (0.9%) below the forecast. Adjusted for a decrease in this year's distribution of taxes to local governments, tax receipts increased by 6.2% year-over-year (unadjusted receipts increased by 19.4% as reported in the "Key Revenue Variables" table). Cumulatively, receipts are $2.2 million (5.1%) greater than forecasted.

Property tax receipts were $3.1 million (7.9%) less than forecasted, and receipts are $3.5 million (6.9%) below the forecast cumulatively.

Other Revenue

Department of Licensing receipts for October came in $36,000 (9.1%) lower than the September forecast, and receipts are $160,000 (15.4%) below the forecast cumulatively.

Revenue from the Administrative Office of the Courts was $478,000 (6.1%) lower than forecasted, and revenue is $1.1 million (6.7%) below the forecast cumulatively.

Key U.S. Economic Variables

November 2012

	2012 May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	2010	2011
Real GDP (SAAR)	-	1.3	-	-	2.0	-	2.4	1.8
Industrial Production (SA, 2002 = 100)	97.3	97.4	98.0	96.6	97.0	-	90.1	93.7
Y/Y % Change	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.3*	*2.6*	*2.8*	-	*5.4*	*4.1*
ISM Manufacturing Index (50+ = growth)	55.9	49.7	49.8	49.6	51.5	51.7	57.3	55.2
ISM Non-Manuf. Index (50+ = growth)	51.8	52.1	52.6	53.7	55.1	54.2	54.1	54.5
Housing Starts (SAAR, 000)	706	754	728	758	872	-	586	612
Y/Y % Change	*28.1*	*22.6*	*18.6*	*30.5*	*34.8*	-	*5.7*	*4.5*
Light Motor Vehicle Sales (SAAR, mil.)	14.0	14.4	14.1	14.5	14.9	14.3	11.6	12.8
Y/Y % Change	*19.0*	*24.3*	*13.6*	*16.6*	*13.7*	*7.2*	*11.6*	*10.8*
CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	228.5	228.6	228.7	230.1	231.4	-	32.5	33.4
Y/Y % Change	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.4*	*1.7*	*2.0*	-	*3.0*	*2.8*
Core CPI (SA, 1982-84 = 100)	229.4	229.9	230.1	230.2	230.6	-	33.6	34.7
Y/Y % Change	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*1.9*	*2.0*	-	*2.5*	*3.5*
IPD for Consumption (2000=100)	115.4	115.5	115.6	116.0	116.5	-	111.1	113.8
Y/Y % Change	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.7*	-	*1.9*	*2.4*
Nonfarm Payroll Empl., e-o-p (SA, mil.)	133.0	133.1	133.2	133.4	133.6	133.8	130.3	132.2
Monthly Change	*0.09*	*0.05*	*0.18*	*0.19*	*0.15*	*0.17*	*1.03*	*1.84*
Unemployment Rate (SA, percent)	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9	9.6	9.0
Yield on 10-Year Treasury Note (percent)	1.80	1.62	1.53	1.68	1.72	1.75	3.21	2.79
Yield on 3-Month Treasury Bill (percent)	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.05
Broad Real USD Index** (Mar. 1973=100)	85.0	86.2	85.7	85.3	84.2	83.9	87.1	82.6
Federal Budget Deficit ($ bil.)*	124.6	59.7	69.6	190.5	-75.0	-	1,294.2	1,296.8
FYTD sum	*844.5*	*904.2*	*973.8*	*1,164.4*	*1,089.4*	-		
US Trade Balance ($ bil.)	-47.6	-41.9	-42.5	-43.8	-41.5	-	-494.7	-559.9
YTD Sum	*-245.8*	*-287.7*	*-330.2*	*-373.9*	*-415.5*	-		

**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

November 2012

	2012 May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	2010	2011
Employment								*End-of-period*
Total Nonfarm (SA, 000)	2,867.6	2,876.2	2,879.5	2,885.0	2,887.3	-	2,801.6	2,839.6
Change from Previous Month (000)	*9.6*	*8.6*	*3.2*	*5.5*	*2.4*	-	*23.7*	*38.0*
Construction	139.9	140.5	140.6	141.5	142.4	-	138.1	137.7
Change from Previous Month	*0.3*	*0.6*	*0.1*	*0.9*	*1.0*	-	*-8.2*	*-0.5*
Manufacturing	278.7	281.1	282.5	282.9	282.4	-	261.1	274.5
Change from Previous Month	*1.5*	*2.5*	*1.4*	*0.4*	*-0.5*	-	*3.9*	*13.3*
Aerospace	92.9	94.1	95.2	95.5	95.7	-	81.9	91.0
Change from Previous Month	*0.4*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*0.2*	-	*0.8*	*9.1*
Software	52.1	52.3	52.8	53.2	53.0	-	51.1	51.9
Change from Previous Month	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*-0.2*	-	*0.5*	*0.8*
All Other	2,397.0	2,402.3	2,403.7	2,407.4	2,409.5	-	2,351.2	2,375.5
Change from Previous Month	*7.7*	*5.3*	*1.4*	*3.8*	*2.1*	-	*27.5*	*24.3*
Other Indicators								*Annual Average*
Seattle CPI (1982-84=100)	-	239.5	-	240.2	-	-	226.7	232.8
	-	*2.7%*	-	*2.7%*	-	-	*0.3%*	*2.7%*
Housing Permits (SAAR, 000)	24.8	26.8	29.8	24.7	30.8	-	19.6	21.2
	0.0%	*54.1%*	*43.0%*	*17.5%*	*53.6%*	-	*22.7%*	*8.3%*
WA Index of Leading Ind. (2004=100)	114.4	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.9	-	104.8	111.1
	2.8%	*2.7%*	*1.9%*	*2.4%*	*3.7%*	-	*4.9%*	*6.0%*
WA Business Cycle Ind. (Trend=50)	25.6	27.7	28.1	27.4	28.9	-	13.2	18.4
	38.9%	*61.1%*	*58.1%*	*33.5%*	*57.7%*	-	*-18.3%*	*39.1%*
Avg. Weekly Hours in Manuf. (SA)	42.0	41.8	41.0	41.5	41.6	-	41.9	42.4
	-1.9%	*-1.7%*	*-4.5%*	*-1.6%*	*-2.1%*	-	*-0.3%*	*1.2%*
Avg. Hourly Earnings in Manuf.	24.1	24.1	24.0	23.6	23.9	-	23.5	24.0
	0.6%	*0.7%*	*0.3%*	*0.9%*	*0.2%*	-	*0.4%*	*2.1%*
New Vehicle Registrations (SA, 000)	20.2	21.1	19.5	19.7	19.6	21.2	15.5	17.0
	21.1%	*27.9%*	*15.9%*	*22.6%*	*19.8%*	*26.8%*	*10.7%*	*9.9%*
Initial Unemployment Claims (SA, 000)	44.1	46.1	45.1	42.5	43.6	40.7	56.5	49.9
	-15.1%	*-9.0%*	*-11.7%*	*-12.6%*	*-9.9%*	*-16.3%*	*-18.1%*	*-11.8%*
Personal Income (SAAR, $bil.)	-	311.5	-	-	-	-	283.4	299.7
	-	*4.4%*	-	-	-	-	*2.4%*	*5.8%*
Median Home Price ($000)	-	236.0	-	-	243.1	-	245.2	224.4
	-	*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

November 2012

	2011		2012									
	Nov 11-Dec 10	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*
Department of Revenue-Total	1,626,929	1,070,561	1,269,913	865,345	937,324	1,137,572	1,693,935	1,270,633	1,116,873	1,061,104	1,093,845	1,204,793
	2.7	*-3.2*	*10.1*	*3.7*	*7.7*	*-14.8*	*3.2*	*0.0*	*2.2*	*4.0*	*10.0*	*5.7*
Revenue Act	845,057	829,991	1,135,635	777,433	813,701	955,769	865,462	913,691	997,454	930,247	978,985	998,628
	-1.4	*-0.7*	*8.4*	*3.0*	*6.0*	*-19.0*	*0.5*	*11.9*	*1.5*	*3.4*	*9.2*	*2.3*
Retail Sales Tax	529,131	546,693	698,431	466,023	496,275	573,036	527,329	563,227	619,525	591,474	611,737	622,659
	-2.2	*3.5*	*5.4*	*2.7*	*8.3*	*-13.8*	*0.6*	*11.4*	*3.1*	*3.5*	*8.1*	*2.4*
Business and Occupation Tax	238,640	211,136	340,789	220,285	230,858	286,091	252,983	266,304	291,723	254,860	283,106	290,792
	1.0	*-7.2*	*19.7*	*2.9*	*5.0*	*-16.6*	*5.4*	*15.5*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*11.1*	*2.0*
Use Tax	36,364	31,240	43,966	34,971	37,187	47,458	39,617	43,499	44,514	43,658	40,673	42,904
	4.7	*-11.9*	*-3.9*	*6.3*	*2.8*	*-56.5*	*-4.4*	*11.7*	*-9.6*	*12.5*	*9.5*	*2.2*
Public Utility Tax	26,295	31,015	38,561	40,167	37,340	36,047	32,770	28,036	28,612	25,413	27,691	28,181
	-9.9	*13.2*	*-2.3*	*0.8*	*2.1*	*-9.9*	*-3.1*	*-7.1*	*2.9*	*1.3*	*4.3*	*2.0*
Tobacco Products Tax	3,958	3,593	3,554	3,763	3,300	3,746	3,700	3,882	3,644	3,884	3,873	4,040
	-6.0	*5.3*	*-18.1*	*-5.5*	*-1.1*	*-7.6*	*-4.3*	*-8.5*	*-15.9*	*-3.0*	*-13.2*	*-4.7*
Penalties and Interest	10,669	6,315	10,333	12,223	8,742	9,391	9,063	8,744	9,436	10,958	11,904	10,052
	-9.0	*-53.8*	*-5.8*	*24.1*	*-35.0*	*-50.5*	*-49.0*	*22.6*	*-17.8*	*24.5*	*47.1*	*8.9*
Non-Revenue Act**	781,872	240,569	134,278	87,913	123,623	181,803	828,473	356,942	119,419	130,858	114,860	206,164
	7.5	*-11.1*	*27.3*	*9.8*	*20.2*	*17.1*	*6.2*	*-21.3*	*9.1*	*8.9*	*17.9*	*26.4*
Liquor Sales/Liter	16,912	17,828	24,559	14,892	15,940	17,799	16,306	20,002	19,416	26,234	24,032	20,300
	1.1	*5.8*	*3.9*	*7.0*	*9.7*	*11.1*	*0.9*	*20.5*	*12.6*	*40.9*	*34.3*	*19.4*
Cigarette	35,258	35,561	31,419	31,768	32,932	33,406	34,027	38,519	31,927	39,614	34,893	36,228
	34.8	*-2.7*	*5.4*	*24.9*	*17.9*	*17.4*	*42.0*	*-64.3*	*-18.0*	*-3.4*	*-7.1*	*5.3*
Property (State School Levy)	654,270	145,816	9,659	6,023	31,469	69,804	697,392	198,703	12,949	6,545	10,389	36,286
	6.7	*-16.0*	*-22.1*	*-12.2*	*22.4*	*3.6*	*0.4*	*7.5*	*36.4*	*-10.3*	*-1.8*	*-6.9*
Real Estate Excise	29,745	32,631	22,471	22,495	31,182	39,445	35,731	54,062	36,940	48,957	36,155	49,081
	10.3	*-1.9*	*-1.9*	*14.2*	*12.1*	*37.1*	*31.8*	*38.3*	*18.6*	*7.4*	*16.5*	*108.5*
Timber (state share)	958	0	0	1,019	0	0	620	0	0	804	0	0
	-9.5	*NA*	*NA*	*29.2*	*NA*	*NA*	*-24.9*	*NA*	*NA*	*-31.1*	*NA*	*NA*
Other	44,729	8,733	46,170	11,717	12,099	21,350	44,398	45,656	18,188	8,704	9,393	64,270
	5.4	*-14.7*	*180.8*	*-12.1*	*76.5*	*43.8*	*161.5*	*-56.5*	*52.8*	*35.1*	*2,496.3*	*31.4*
Department of Licensing**	244	221	194	307	538	2,161	2,775	5,079	3,384	1,308	513	358
	101.8	*69.1*	*50.6*	*-10.2*	*3.3*	*24.7*	*-3.0*	*-19.4*	*12.7*	*-4.6*	*0.5*	*19.0*
Lottery**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NA	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*
Administrative Office of the Courts**	8,281	7,462	7,401	6,212	8,522	8,356	8,375	8,158	7,571	7,957	7,431	7,303
	-5.3	*1.2*	*-7.0*	*-2.2*	*4.4*	*-10.8*	*-0.3*	*2.0*	*-10.0*	*0.0*	*-14.0*	*-8.4*
Total General Fund-State***	1,635,454	1,078,244	1,277,509	871,864	946,385	1,148,089	1,705,086	1,283,871	1,127,829	1,070,369	1,101,789	1,212,454
	2.5	*-3.2*	*10.0*	*3.6*	*7.6*	*-14.7*	*3.2*	*-0.6*	*2.2*	*4.0*	*9.8*	*5.6*

*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
October 11, 2012 - November 10, 2012				
November 10, 2012 Collections Compared to the September 2012 Forecast				
Department of Revenue-Total	$1,209,949	$1,204,793	($5,157)	-0.4%
Revenue Act** (1)	1,034,426	998,628	(35,797)	-3.5%
Non-Revenue Act(2)	175,523	206,164	30,641	17.5%
Liquor Sales/Liter	20,482	20,300	(183)	-0.9%
Cigarette	33,616	36,228	2,612	7.8%
Property (State School Levy)	39,405	36,286	(3,119)	-7.9%
Real Estate Excise	35,344	49,081	13,737	38.9%
Timber (state share)	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	46,677	64,270	17,593	37.7%
Department of Licensing (2)	394	358	(36)	-9.1%
Lottery (5)	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts (2)	7,781	7,303	(478)	-6.1%
Total General Fund-State***	$1,218,125	$1,212,454	($5,670)	-0.5%
Cumulative Variance Since the September Forecast (September 11, 2012 - November 10, 2012)				
Department of Revenue-Total	$2,266,454	$2,298,638	$32,184	1.4%
Revenue Act** (3)	1,977,750	1,977,613	(136)	0.0%
Non-Revenue Act(4)	288,704	321,025	32,321	11.2%
Liquor Sales/Liter	42,161	44,331	2,170	5.1%
Cigarette	68,369	71,120	2,752	4.0%
Property (State School Levy)	50,149	46,675	(3,474)	-6.9%
Real Estate Excise	71,357	85,235	13,879	19.4%
Timber (state share)	0	0	0	0.0%
Other	56,669	73,663	16,994	30.0%
Department of Licensing (4)	1,043	883	(160)	-15.4%
Lottery	0	0	0	0.0%
Administrative Office of the Courts	15,799	14,734	(1,064)	-6.7%
Total General Fund-State***	$2,283,295	$2,314,255	$30,959	1.4%

1 Collections October 11, 2012 - November 10, 2012. Collections primarily reflect September 2012 activity of monthly filers and third quarter, 2012 activity of quarterly filers
2 October 2012 collections.
3 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the September 2012 forecast; (September 11, 2012 - November 10, 2012) and revisions to history.
4 Cumulative collections, estimates and variance since the September forecast (September-October 2012) and revisions to history.
5 Lottery transfers to the General Fund
* Based on the September 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 September 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.