

State Tax Performance Through April 2009



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National Conference of State Legislatures
William T. Pound, Executive Director

7700 East First Place
Denver, CO 80230
(303) 364-7700

444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 515
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-5400

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The National Conference of State Legislatures is the bipartisan organization that serves the legislators and staffs of the states, commonwealths and territories.

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- To improve the quality and effectiveness of state legislatures.
- To promote policy innovation and communication among state legislatures.
- To ensure state legislatures a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system.

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Contents

Contents	iii
State Tax Performance Through April 2009	5
Overall Tax Performance	6
Personal Income Taxes	7
Sales and Use Taxes	8
Corporate Income Taxes.....	9
Other Taxes.....	10
Significant Tax Developments in April 2009	11

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Personal Income Tax.....	13
2. Performance of Major Tax Categories: General Sales and Use Tax	19
3. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Corporate Income Tax.....	21
4. Performance of Other Taxes.....	26
5. Comments on Tax Category Performance Through April 2009	28
6. Comments on Significant Tax Collection Developments in April 2009	31

STATE TAX PERFORMANCE THROUGH APRIL 2009

The national recession is pummeling state revenues. Those states with heavy reliance on personal income taxes are experiencing deep declines, especially in their April 2009 collections. But other major taxes are faltering, too. Even the handful of states that have weathered the economic decline reasonably well are starting to report adverse revenue developments. Nationally, the news is alarming. More than half the states reported that through April, year-to-date revenues from every major tax source were below collections when compared to the same period last year, and many by significant margins.

It is particularly difficult for state revenue forecasters to estimate revenues accurately when the economy is rapidly expanding or contracting,¹ and that certainly has been the case during the current recession. Despite careful monitoring and revisions, revenues continue to underperform expectations. This has led many states to reduce their revenue forecasts multiple times, placing some states in the interesting, and perhaps misleading, position of being "on target" with their forecasts.

This report presents the findings of a new survey by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). NCSL surveyed members of the National Association of Legislative Fiscal Offices (NALFO) to gather tax performance information through the end of April 2009. For 46 states, this represents the first 10 months of fiscal year (FY) 2009.² The questionnaire, which was sent to NALFO in mid-May, focused on personal income, sales and use, and corporate income tax collections. It included questions on tax performance relative to the latest revenue estimate and how revenues through April 2009 were performing compared to the same period last year. It also asked respondents to comment on revenue performance, with special attention to collections in the month of April. Forty-six states responded to the survey.³

¹ *State Policy Reports*, Vol. 20, Issue 13.

² Four states use a different fiscal year starting point: Alabama (Oct. 1), Michigan (Oct. 1), New York (April 1) and Texas (Sept. 1).

³ Those not reporting were the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada and Oklahoma.

Overall Tax Performance

Without question, state revenue performance is feeble. Lackluster collections are affecting the budget situation in nearly every state. Nationally, the states have confronted massive budget gaps: \$236.4 billion from FY 2008 through FY 2010, with at least another \$45 billion looming in FY 2011.⁴ Overwhelmingly, these budget gaps stem from revenue shortfalls. Although officials have revisited their revenue forecasts on a regular basis, most have failed to fully capture ongoing declines.

States depend on an array of revenue sources to fund state services, with the mix of taxes varying considerably. Many levy all of the “big three”—personal income, sales and use, and corporate income taxes. Others levy one or two of these, but may also depend on other sources of revenue such as severance taxes.

Performance Relative to the Latest Forecast. Although this report includes information on revenue collections compared to the latest forecast, caution should be used when drawing conclusions from this data. Although some states may be on target or even above the latest forecast—which might be interpreted as positive news—the latest estimate probably was reduced from prior targets, possibly several times. In January 2009, Texas reduced the revenue forecast for sales, motor vehicle sales, oil production and natural gas production taxes. All of these taxes are now on target with the new, lower forecast. In Illinois, officials report that revenues are “performing about as expected, that is, very poorly.” In this case, as in others, “on target” may be misleading.

What is more telling is the news from states where collections are failing to meet the revised, usually reduced, forecast. Nearly every state reported that at least one major tax category is failing to meet the latest forecast. In at least 13 states, collections from all major tax sources were below the last estimate. In Mississippi, officials reported “a gradual weakness in almost all categories.”

Performance Relative to the Same Period in FY 2008. Anemic revenue performance is a national trend, certainly in individual tax categories, but in many states across all significant tax sources. Twenty-nine states reported that collections through April 2009 were below collections through April 2008 for every major tax source. In states like Arizona and California, that means personal income, sales and use, and corporate income taxes all are below prior year collections. In other states, like Alaska, that means that petroleum and corporate income taxes are below prior year levels. Whatever the mix, these 29 states are witnessing widespread and potentially devastating tax performance problems.

The NCSL survey specifically inquired about the performance of individual tax categories—personal income, sales and use, and corporate income taxes—and that information is

⁴ For more information see *State Budget Update: April 2009*.

discussed below. But several states also offered information on overall tax performance. For those states providing this information, year-to-date collections through April 2009 are down compared to the same period in FY 2008. Some examples are Colorado (down 10.4 percent), Georgia (down 9.5 percent) and Massachusetts (down 11.3 percent).

The following section looks at the performance of specific tax categories.

Personal Income Taxes

Forty-one states levy a broad-based personal income tax.⁵ Nationally, personal income taxes accounted for nearly 36 percent of state revenue collections in FY 2008, the most recent year that data are available. But the national average masks the heavy dependence some states place on the personal income tax: Six states rely on it for more than 50 percent of their revenues, with five others above 45 percent.

In comparing personal income tax collections through April 2009 to the latest estimate, more than half the states were below target. Here are the numbers for the 38 states providing this information:

- Personal income tax collections were below the latest estimate in 31 states.
- In four states—Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois and Kansas—they were on target with the revised estimate.
- Four states—Alabama, Colorado, North Dakota and West Virginia—reported that personal income collections were above the latest revision.

The survey also asked respondents to provide information on revenue performance through April 2009 compared with the same period in FY 2008. The focus was on total personal income tax collections, although Table 1 also breaks out estimated payments, withholding and refunds.

- Thirty-five states indicated that personal income taxes fell below amounts collected through the same period last year. In 21 states, collections were more than 10 percent lower and in five of these they were down by more than 20 percent.
- The biggest year-over-year drops were reported in New York (48.9 percent), Arizona (26 percent), Tennessee, which taxes only interest and dividends (22.8 percent), Michigan (22.6 percent) and California (20 percent). Of these states, New York is in the unique position of having already started FY 2010.

⁵ States with no personal income tax: Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. New Hampshire and Tennessee have limited individual income taxes with only interest income and dividends being taxed.

- Twenty-eight states reported payments or withholdings were down from the previous year. Of these states, 19 also saw increases in refund amounts.
- Four states—Alabama, Kansas, North Dakota, and West Virginia—reported that revenues were above the amounts collected through April of last year. Only North Dakota showed a significant year-over-year increase at 19 percent.

One of the factors driving the year-over-year decline in personal income tax collections was the extent of tax refunds. In 26 states, tax refunds were higher through April 2009 than they were through April 2008. The highest year-over-year increases were in Delaware (43.6 percent), Pennsylvania (31.8 percent), Kentucky (25 percent), Kansas (24.8 percent) and Iowa (20.6 percent).

Eight states reported that refunds through April were below what they were in FY 2008. Maryland officials noted, however, that staffing shortages in the Office of the Comptroller had slowed the processing of refunds, so more than usual were expected in May.

Sales and Use Taxes

Forty-five states levy general sales and use taxes.⁶ Nationally, these taxes accounted for nearly 31 percent of state revenue collections in FY 2008. But again, the national average does not reveal how significant this tax source is to some states, with six relying on it for more than 50 percent of their revenues.

In comparing general sales tax collections through April 2009 to the latest forecast, half of the states were below target. More information is shown in Table 2. Here are the numbers for the 40 states providing sales tax information:

- Sales tax collections were below the latest estimate in 26 states.
- They were on target in nine states.
- Five states—Iowa, Kentucky, South Carolina, Wisconsin and Wyoming—reported that collections were above the last forecast.

Comparing collections through April 2009 to those from the same period in 2008, most states reported a year-over-year drop:

- Collections in 31 states were below the amounts for the same period in the prior fiscal year. The amounts were below FY 2008 levels by 10 percent or less in 26 states. In five, they were below by more than 10 percent. The largest year-over-year declines were in Washington (14.1 percent) and California (13 percent), followed

⁶ The five states that do not levy a state-wide sales tax are Alaska, Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire and Oregon.

closely by Arizona (12.9 percent), Utah (11.3 percent) and Minnesota (10.5 percent).

- Sales tax revenues were running ahead of levels a year before in ten states. The largest year-over-year percentage was in North Dakota (18 percent) followed by West Virginia (13 percent). Most other states were over by less than 2 percent with three states essentially even.

Corporate Income Taxes

Forty-five states levy a corporate income tax.⁷ Nationally, corporate income taxes accounted for 6.6 percent of state revenue collections in FY 2008. A few states, however, rely more heavily than most on this tax source. For instance, New Hampshire collects just over 27 percent of its total state revenues from taxes on businesses and Delaware is at 10.5 percent.

In comparing corporate income tax collections through April 2009 to the latest estimate, the states were nearly equal in being above and below target (see Table 3). Here are the numbers for the 39 states reporting this information:

- Corporate income tax collections were below the latest estimate in at least 19 states.
- Fourteen states reported they were above the latest forecast.
- These taxes were on target in six states.

Actual corporate income tax collections in April 2009 were lower than the amounts collected during the same period in FY 2008, with two-thirds of the states collecting less. Here are the numbers for the 40 states providing this information:

- Corporate income tax collections were below the prior year's level in 38 states. In 35 of these states, the amount was greater than 10 percent. Collections were down by 20 percent or more in 25 states. The largest year-over-year drops were in Oregon (44 percent), Kansas (43.4 percent), Hawaii (38.8 percent), Colorado (37.2 percent), Utah (35.1 percent), Connecticut (33.3 percent) and Alaska (32 percent).
- Only two states—Arkansas and Montana—reported that collections were above the level from the same period last year.
- Michigan has a new business income tax that is still ramping up. As a result, collections were way up compared to last year, but remained below monthly estimates. For instance, business tax revenue fell \$64 million short of the April estimate and was below the year-to-date estimate by \$105.1 million.

⁷ The exceptions are Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming.

Corporate income tax refunds were above last year's levels in many states and contributed to the year-over-year drop in total corporate tax collections. Seventeen states reported that refunds were above the level in FY 2008, with many of these higher than last year by 40 percent or more. The biggest growth was in Kansas, where refunds through April were 109.2 percent higher than they were last year through the same period. Other states with particularly large year-over-year increases in corporate income tax refunds were Arkansas (79.4 percent), South Carolina (70.5 percent), Maine (64.5 percent), Mississippi (55.2 percent) and Iowa (46.4 percent).

Corporate income tax refunds were lower than last year's level in eight states. The largest year-over-year decline was in Alabama (50.3 percent), but officials there note that corporate totals were artificially high in FY 2008, skewing the numbers for FY 2009.

Other Taxes

States rely on a variety of other taxes to generate revenues. Because some states derive significant revenues from energy-related activities, the survey specifically inquired about the performance of severance taxes. Several other states offered information about taxes that are instrumental for them. The information states provided is shown in Table 4.

Severance Taxes. Seven states provided information on severance taxes. Two states—Alaska and Colorado—reported substantial year-over-year drops in severance tax collections. In Alaska, the petroleum tax (on property, income and production) was below prior year collections for the same period by 52 percent. In Colorado, the severance tax was down by nearly 52 percent. But several other states noted year-over-year increases, with the largest in Utah (96.2 percent). North Dakota also showed strong growth (31 percent). Wyoming was up nearly 12 percent for the same period, although officials noted that revenue performance across several categories was expected to drop.

Real Estate Taxes. States use a variety of terms to describe the taxes they impose on real estate transactions. Florida and South Carolina call this levy a documentary stamp tax, in Hawaii it is a conveyance tax and in Virginia it is a recordation of deeds levy. Six states provided information on the performance of this tax and, based on the health of the real estate sector, it is not surprising that this revenue source has fallen. Several of the five states reported year-over-year declines of 40 percent or more: Connecticut (down 44.4 percent); Florida (down 43.6 percent); and New Jersey (down 40 percent). Virginia was close behind with a decline of 33.6 percent. New York and Hawaii also reported drops, but the figures lumped together the tax performance of other taxes. In New York, real estate transfer taxes plus estate and gift taxes were below last year's collections by a total of 51.4 percent. In Hawaii, conveyance, tobacco and insurance taxes combined were down 4 percent compared to the same period last year. In South Carolina the documentary stamp tax was included with several other miscellaneous taxes that collectively saw a moderate increase of 0.5%.

Gaming Taxes and Fees. Several states provided information on gaming or lottery performance. Unfortunately, Nevada—where gaming provides a significant source of revenue—did not respond to the survey.⁸ But for the four states that did, gaming revenues were down. In Mississippi, they have fallen nearly 12 percent since the same period last year. Maryland's lottery was down 9.3 percent. In Indiana gaming revenues were down 5.4 percent. Based on data collected through March, revenue from Rhode Island's lottery was down 5 percent.

Several other states reported lower year-over-year tax collections for specific taxes. In Georgia motor fuel taxes were down 12.3 percent. The estate tax was down 12.2 percent in Maine. Texas reported that motor vehicle sales taxes were lower by 23.1 percent. Washington's business and occupation tax was down 17.1 percent. Wisconsin's insurance company tax was 11.1 percent below the same period last year.

Only two states provided information on miscellaneous taxes (other than severance taxes) that performed better than they did during the same time frame last year. Kentucky reported that property taxes were up by 2.1 percent. In South Carolina, a variety of miscellaneous taxes were up by 0.5 percent.

Significant Tax Developments in April 2009

States were asked to provide information on significant tax collection developments in April. Many of the responses focused on personal income tax collections because April is a particularly significant month for this levy.⁹

- In Arizona, personal income tax payments were almost 44 percent below the prior year's level and refunds were 34 percent above.
- Connecticut reported that estimated and final personal income tax payments were 40 percent below last April's collections.
- Income tax collections in Massachusetts fell 40.7 percent from April 2008.
- In Michigan, quarterly income tax payments were down 42.8 percent from last year's level, and annual payments were down 30.4 percent.
- North Carolina reported that final personal income tax payments in April were down 40 percent from last year.

Several states provided a broader perspective on tax performance for the month of April 2009:

⁸ According to the Nevada State Gaming Control Board, gaming percentage fee collections fell 15.3 percent through April compared to the same period in FY 2008.

⁹ May is also a significant month for personal income tax collections because some states use April 30 as the due date for final payments.

- In Georgia, total tax collections were down 20.6 percent compared to April 2008.
- Iowa reported that net general fund income decreased 15 percent for the month of April compared to April 2008, with net personal income taxes down by 20.7 percent.
- In Kentucky, general fund receipts fell 12.1 percent compared to last year, with the largest declines in personal and corporate income taxes.
- New Jersey reported that April 2009 was the worst April in state history in terms of the percentage decline in income tax collections.
- Virginia indicated that total general fund revenues fell 19.7 percent in April compared to April 2008, the largest monthly decline since May 2002.

The news on state revenue performance is cause for major concern. The year-over-year declines in so many individual tax categories is serious enough, but the fact that more than half the states reported breakdowns in all significant tax categories heightens alarm. Many states are facing the prospect of FY 2009 revenues falling below FY 2008 collections. While this would not be an unprecedented development, it would be unusual.

The revenue problems that have been plaguing states are expected to continue in the foreseeable future. State officials continue to be gloomy about the outlook. New revenue forecasts as recently as late May support this pessimism.

Table 1. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Personal Income Tax						
State/Jurisdiction	PIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Alabama	<i>PIT Total</i>	✓			3.6%	
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		19.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		3.9%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓		35.9%
Alaska (N/A)						
Arizona	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		26.0%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		34.4%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		6.5%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			13.2%	
Arkansas	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		10.2%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					18.8%
	<i>Withholding</i>				2.4%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			13.8%	
California	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		20.0%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		21.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		4.2%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			10.1%	
Colorado	<i>PIT Total</i>	✓				10.5%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>	✓				27.7%
	<i>Withholding</i>	✓			1.0%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			16.6%	
Connecticut	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		18.1%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		19.7%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		4.3%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			16.0%	
Delaware	<i>PIT Total</i>		✓			8.4%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>		✓			9.4%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓			2.5%
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓		43.6%	
Florida (N/A)						
Georgia	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		9.8%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					
	<i>Withholding</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					6.4%

Table 1. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Personal Income Tax						
State/Jurisdiction	PIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Hawaii	<i>PIT Total</i>		✓			5.1%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		28.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>	✓			0.9%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓				0.6%
Idaho	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		17.8%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					26.2%
	<i>Withholding</i>					5.3%
	<i>Refunds</i>				10.0%	
Illinois	<i>PIT Total</i>		✓			6.3%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>		✓			14.6%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓			1.2%
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Indiana	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		12.0%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		28.7%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		1.4%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			2.3%	
Iowa	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		1.9%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>	✓				3.3%
	<i>Withholding</i>	✓			3.3%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			20.6%	
Kansas	<i>PIT Total</i>		✓		1.3%	
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		9.5%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓		2.5%	
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓		24.8%	
Kentucky	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		3.5%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>	✓				10.3%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓	0.7%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			25.0%	
Louisiana	<i>PIT Total</i>					
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					
	<i>Withholding</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Maine	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		11.1%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		12.1%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓	2.7%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			10.3%	

State/Jurisdiction	PIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Maryland	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		4.9%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		17.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓		0.3%	
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓		11.7%
Massachusetts	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		13.6%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		23.8%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		1.2%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			15.6%	
Michigan	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		22.6%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		23.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		5.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			19.4%	
Minnesota	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		9.9%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>		✓			
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓			
Mississippi	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		2.4%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		4.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>	✓			0.4%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			6.0%	
Missouri	<i>PIT Total</i>					
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					
	<i>Withholding</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Montana	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		5.1%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓	7.0%	
	<i>Withholding</i>	✓			1.3%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			10.3%	
Nebraska	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		8.1%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		10.3%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓			1.8%
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓		5.6%	
Nevada (N/A)						

Table 1. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Personal Income Tax						
State/Jurisdiction	PIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
New Hampshire	<i>PIT Total</i>					
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					
	<i>Withholding</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
New Jersey	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		18.0%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		19.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓			5.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			16.0%	
New Mexico	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		15.0%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		13.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>	✓				2.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓				14.0%
New York	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		48.9%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					52.1%
	<i>Withholding</i>					5.5%
	<i>Refunds</i>					3.5%
North Carolina	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		8.5%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		20.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓			3.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓		15.0%	
North Dakota	<i>PIT Total</i>	✓			19.0%	
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>	✓			5.0%	
	<i>Withholding</i>	✓			11.0%	
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓		7.0%
Ohio	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		15.2%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		20.2%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		5.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓	9.9%	
Oklahoma	<i>PIT Total</i>					
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					
	<i>Withholding</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Oregon	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		13.0%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		34.0%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓			1.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			13.0%	

Table 1. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Personal Income Tax						
State/Jurisdiction	PIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Pennsylvania	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		12.5%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		16.7%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓	0.3%	
	<i>Refunds</i>				31.8%	
Puerto Rico	<i>PIT Total</i>					
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					
	<i>Withholding</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Rhode Island	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		15.5%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		25.5%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		1.6%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			10.1%	
South Carolina	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		11.6%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		20.3%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		1.9%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			9.0%	
South Dakota (N/A)						
Tennessee	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		22.8%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>					
	<i>Withholding</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Texas (N/A)						
Utah	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		11.4%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		22.6%
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		10.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓		23.5%
Vermont	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		14.7%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>		✓			
	<i>Withholding</i>			✓		
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓				
Virginia	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		4.5%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		16.9%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓		2.3%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			13.1%	
Washington (N/A)						

Table 1. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Personal Income Tax						
State/Jurisdiction	PIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
West Virginia	<i>PIT Total</i>	✓			2.0%	
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>		✓			
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓			
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓			
Wisconsin	<i>PIT Total</i>			✓		8.3%
	<i>Estimated Payments</i>			✓		17.5%
	<i>Withholding</i>		✓		1.2%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			15.6%	
Wyoming (N/A)						
Key: (N/A) = Not applicable States with no personal income tax: Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. New Hampshire and Tennessee have limited individual income taxes with only interest income and dividends being taxed. Source: NCSL survey of legislative fiscal offices, May 2009 and information collected from state revenue reports.						

State/Jurisdiction	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
	Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Alabama			✓		8.5%
Alaska (N/A)					
Arizona			✓		12.9%
Arkansas*			✓		2.5%
California			✓		13.0%
Colorado			✓		6.8%
Connecticut			✓		6.4%
Delaware (N/A)					
Florida			✓		1.9%
Georgia			✓		8.3%
Hawaii			✓		7.4%
Idaho			✓		9.5%
Illinois		✓			5.3%
Indiana		✓			3.9%
Iowa	✓			1.5%	
Kansas			✓		0.6%
Kentucky	✓			0.2%	
Louisiana					
Maine			✓		4.5%
Maryland		✓		1.4%	
Massachusetts			✓		5.4%
Michigan			✓		7.6%
Minnesota			✓		10.5%
Mississippi			✓		0.5%
Missouri					
Montana (N/A)					
Nebraska			✓	0.3%	
Nevada					
New Hampshire (N/A)					
New Jersey			✓		8.0%
New Mexico		✓		2.0%	
New York			✓		3.9%
North Carolina		✓			4.1%
North Dakota		✓		18.0%	
Ohio			✓		5.5%
Oklahoma					

State/Jurisdiction	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
	Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Oregon (N/A)					
Pennsylvania			✓		3.4%
Puerto Rico					
Rhode Island			✓		3.4%
South Carolina	✓				7.9%
South Dakota		✓		0.22%	
Tennessee			✓		6.16%
Texas		✓		1.4%	
Utah		✓			11.3%
Vermont			✓		4.9%
Virginia			✓		4.8%
Washington					14.1%
West Virginia			✓	13.0%	
Wisconsin	✓				3.2%
Wyoming	✓			1.4%	
Key: (N/A) = Not applicable					
States with no state sales tax: Alaska, Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon.					
* AR - This information pertains to gross receipts tax.					
Source: NCSL survey of legislative fiscal offices, May 2009 and information collected from state revenue reports.					

State/Jurisdiction	CIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Alabama	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				11.1%
	<i>Collections</i>	✓				14.8%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓		50.3%
Alaska	<i>Corporate Total</i>		✓			32.0%
	<i>Collections</i>		✓			32.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Arizona	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		26.5%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		24.2%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓		16.2%
Arkansas	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓			5.1%	
	<i>Collections</i>				5.1%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			79.4%	
California	<i>Corporate Total</i>					8.0%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		3.6%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			22.1%	
Colorado	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		37.2%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Connecticut	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		33.3%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		18.2%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			39.4%	
Delaware	<i>Corporate Total</i>					
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Florida	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				25.1%
	<i>Collections</i>	✓				15.8%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			26.6%	
Georgia	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		26.3%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		33.1%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			22.9%	
Hawaii	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		38.8%
	<i>Collections</i>	✓			8.2%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓				4.3%

State/Jurisdiction	CIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Idaho	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		20.6%
	<i>Collections</i>					13.7%
	<i>Refunds</i>				36.8%	
Illinois	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				
	<i>Collections</i>	✓				4.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Indiana	<i>Corporate Total</i>		✓			10.3%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Iowa	<i>Corporate Total</i>		✓			29.4%
	<i>Collections</i>	✓				9.1%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			46.4%	
Kansas	<i>Corporate Total</i>		✓			43.4%
	<i>Collections</i>		✓			7.8%
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓		109.2%	
Kentucky	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				25.0%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Louisiana	<i>Corporate Total</i>					
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Maine	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		22.7%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		11.5%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			64.5%	
Maryland	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		6.3%
	<i>Collections</i>				0.5%	
	<i>Refunds</i>					11.7%
Massachusetts	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		16.8%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Michigan*	<i>Corporate Total</i>					
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					

Table 3. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Corporate Income Tax						
State/Jurisdiction	CIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
		Minnesota	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓		
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓		
Mississippi	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				13.7%
	<i>Collections</i>	✓				8.2%
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓		55.2%	
Missouri	<i>Corporate Total</i>					
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Montana	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓			8.8%	
	<i>Collections</i>	✓			5.0%	
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓				15.8%
Nebraska	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		16.0%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		9.2%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓	24.6%	
Nevada (N/A)						
New Hampshire	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		19.6%
	<i>Collections</i>					17.6%
	<i>Refunds</i>					
New Jersey	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		23.0%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
New Mexico	<i>Corporate Total</i>		✓			20.0%
	<i>Collections</i>		✓			13.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓		18.0%	
New York	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				21.4%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
North Carolina	<i>Corporate Total</i>		✓			25.5%
	<i>Collections</i>	✓				19.5%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓	3.8%	
North Dakota	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		33.0%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		33.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			19.0%	

Table 3. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Corporate Income Tax						
State/Jurisdiction	CIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
		Ohio	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓		
	<i>Collections</i>					23.2%
	<i>Refunds</i>					7.3%
Oklahoma	<i>Corporate Total</i>					
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Oregon	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		44.0%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		28.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>		✓			5.0%
Pennsylvania	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		21.0%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		10.5%
	<i>Refunds</i>				20.1%	
Puerto Rico	<i>Corporate Total</i>					
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Rhode Island	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				24.1%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
South Carolina	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				15.2%
	<i>Collections</i>	✓				5.3%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓	70.5%	
South Dakota (N/A)						
Tennessee*	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		18.7%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Texas (N/A)						
Utah	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		35.1%
	<i>Collections</i>		✓			32.7%
	<i>Refunds</i>			✓		6.2%
Vermont	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓				14.6%
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					

Table 3. Performance of Major Tax Categories: Corporate Income Tax						
State/Jurisdiction	CIT Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
		Virginia	<i>Corporate Total</i>	✓		
	<i>Collections</i>					
	<i>Refunds</i>					
Washington (N/A)						
West Virginia	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		32.0%
	<i>Collections</i>			✓		32.0%
	<i>Refunds</i>	✓			5.8%	
Wisconsin	<i>Corporate Total</i>			✓		29.1%
	<i>Collections</i>					21.3%
	<i>Refunds</i>				31.1%	
Wyoming (N/A)						
<p>Key: (N/A) = Not applicable. States that do not collect corporate income taxes: Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. *MI - See note on table 5. *TN - The corporate income tax figures reflect franchise and excise taxes.</p>						
<p>Source: NCSL survey of legislative fiscal offices, May 2009 and information collected from state revenue reports.</p>						

Table 4. Performance of Other Taxes						
State/Jurisdiction	Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
Alabama						
Alaska	Petroleum (property, income and production)		✓			52.0%
Arizona						
Arkansas						
California						
Colorado	Severance tax	✓				51.8%
Connecticut	Real estate tax			✓		44.4%
Delaware						
Florida	Documentary stamp	✓				43.6%
Georgia	Motor fuel			✓		12.3%
Hawaii	Tobacco, franchise, conveyance, and insurance	✓				4.0%
Idaho	Liquor, wine, Treasurer's tax anticipation notes	✓				
Illinois						
Indiana	Gaming	✓				5.4%
Iowa						
Kansas						
Kentucky	Property			✓	2.1%	
Louisiana						
Maine	Cigarette tax and estate tax			✓		4.8% and 12.2%, respectively
Maryland	Lottery	✓				9.3%
Massachusetts	Not specified			✓		1.4%
Michigan						
Minnesota						
Mississippi	Gaming fees and taxes			✓		11.9%
Missouri						
Montana	Oil & gas production	✓			1.9%	
Nebraska	Miscellaneous	✓				2.1%
Nevada	Gaming percentage fees					
New Hampshire						

Table 4. Performance of Other Taxes						
State/Jurisdiction	Type	Compared to Latest Estimate			Compared to Same Period in FY 2008	
		Above	On target	Below	Above	Below
New Jersey	Realty			✓		40.0%
New Mexico	Severance		✓		5.0%	
New York	Real estate transfer, estate and gift	✓				51.4%
North Carolina						
North Dakota	Oil taxes			✓	31.0%	
Ohio	Cigarette tax	✓				1.3%
Oklahoma						
Oregon						
Pennsylvania						
Puerto Rico						
Rhode Island	Lottery (through March)			✓		5.0%
South Carolina	Admissions, alcohol, insurance, documentary stamps, tobacco, and other miscellaneous taxes		✓		0.5%	
South Dakota						
Tennessee						
Texas	Motor vehicle sales tax		✓			23.1%
Utah	Oil & gas severance tax		✓		96.2%	
Vermont	Meals & rooms tax			✓		3.0%
Virginia	Recordation of deeds, etc.		✓			33.6%
Washington	Business and occupation tax					17.1%
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	Insurance company taxes			✓		11.1%
Wyoming	Severance	✓			11.9%	
Key: (N/A) = Not applicable						
(N/R) = No response						
Source: NCSL survey of legislative fiscal offices, May 2009 and information collected from state revenue reports.						

Table 5. Comments on Tax Category Performance Through April 2009

State	Comment
Alabama	Receipts net of refunds were used to calculate personal and corporate totals relative to FY 2008. Corporate income taxes for FY 2009 have been positively affected (relative to FY 2008) by an audit that generated \$27 million and litigation regarding "add-back" provisions, which officials estimate will generate an additional \$26 million for FY 2009. If the \$27 million from the audit is excluded, the percentage decline relative to FY 2008 becomes 20% instead of 11.09%, but it is still less than the latest estimate of a 30% decline. Both the corporate income tax and sales tax were artificially high for FY 2008 (and correspondingly low for FY 2009) because \$8 million of the corporate income tax and \$16 million of the sales tax was voluntarily paid early (received in FY 2008 rather than in FY 2009.)
Alaska	
Arizona	
Arkansas	The information on Table 2 refers to the gross receipts tax.
California	
Colorado	Total general fund revenue is tracking \$22 million, or 0.4%, above the forecast year-to-date (YTD) through April. General fund revenue collections are 10.4% lower YTD through April compared with the same time period in FY 2008.
Connecticut	
Delaware	The latest revenue estimate was made on May 15, 2009.
Florida	Corporate income tax refunds are above estimate, but only by \$2.7 million.
Georgia	The YTD decline in overall collections is 9.5% through April.
Hawaii	
Idaho	Personal income tax filing payments through April were down 26.2%. Idaho does not require estimated payments on individual returns.
Illinois	Overall revenues are performing about as expected, that is, very poorly. Only insurance and public utility taxes are ahead of last year's collections through April. This indicates that the recession's impact is widespread and not discriminating.
Indiana	Although YTD sales tax collections are on target, the last two months are below targets.
Iowa	General sales tax is net of refunds. Personal income tax estimate payments includes payments with returns. All numbers are on a fiscal year basis through April 30, 2009.
Kansas	
Kentucky	Corporate income tax breakdown between collections and refunds is not available. In Kentucky, the sales tax on motor vehicles is deposited in the state Road Fund. This may be part of the reason that the sales tax (excluding the motor vehicle sales tax) has performed better than expected.
Louisiana	
Maine	The revenue forecast was updated at the end of April, and the variances reflect differences from the December 2008 revenue forecast. If the May 2009 forecast was applied, all would be "on target." Individual income tax final payments were below the same period in FY 2008 by 32.9%. If combined with estimated payments, the combined decline from FY 2008 would be 26.0%.
Maryland	The sales tax rate increased from 5% to 6% (eff. 1/1/2008). The personal income tax rose from 5.5% to 6.25% for three years (eff. 1/1/2008). For the personal income tax, final payments are included in the estimated payments category in Table 1. Corporate income tax rates increased from 7% to 8.25% (eff. 1/1/2008).
Massachusetts	April 2009 YTD total tax collections were \$1.936 billion less than total YTD collections from the same period last year, an 11.3% drop.
Michigan	The new business income tax is still rather new, so it is still ramping up in terms of revenue collections. Therefore, collections from this new tax are way up from last year's level (not due to economic factors). Compared with monthly estimates, business tax revenue fell short by \$64 million in April and on a fiscal YTD basis it is down from the estimate by \$105.1 million. In addition, income tax refunds are larger than expected (sending out more refunds than was estimated) and therefore they are lowering the net income tax collections.

Table 5. Comments on Tax Category Performance Through April 2009

State	Comment
Minnesota	Data are from February, March and April 2009, compared to the same period in 2008. Component data needed to make the comparisons in Part 2 are not available. Compared to the latest estimate, corporate taxes are up because refunds are down more than collections are.
Mississippi	State general fund collections through April continue to show a gradual weakness in almost all categories. YTD general fund collections are 1.6% below the revised estimates adopted March 20, 2009.
Missouri	
Montana	
Nebraska	Totals refer to total net receipts, not gross receipts.
Nevada	
New Hampshire	The corporate income tax information shown in Table 3 includes New Hampshire's business taxes, business profits tax (corporate, proprietorship & partnership) and the business enterprise tax.
New Jersey	The data included are for FY 2009 YTD (July 2008 through April 2009). The month of April alone was much worse than year-to-date.
New Mexico	General sales tax information is representative of data through March 2009.
New York	The latest estimate is the FY 2010 Enacted Budget Financial Plan, published on April 28, 2009, by the Division of the Budget for the FY 2010 fiscal year that began April 1, 2009. The general sales tax category includes all sales, use and excise taxes (alcoholic beverages control, motor fuel, tobacco, sales, etc). The corporate income tax category includes all business taxes (franchise, utility, bank, insurance and petroleum). April is not a large quarterly collection month for business taxes so collection amounts are relatively small compared to March or June and thereby not a very good indicator of business tax trends.
North Carolina	Final personal income tax payments were below estimate and 31.5% below the same period in FY 2008. Answers are based on January 2009 estimates; revenue estimates were revised in May.
North Dakota	Personal income tax collections continue to exceed the most recent forecast, sales tax collections remain at forecasted levels, and corporate income tax collections are below forecasted amounts. Oil tax collections have decreased significantly since January 2009, but remain near the most recent forecasted level.
Ohio	Changes in revenue from FY 2008 to FY 2009 for the personal income tax (PIT) and the corporate franchise tax (CFT) are due in part to reduced tax rates. PIT rates in tax year (TY) 2009 are 5.0% lower than those for TY 2008, and those for TY 2008 were 4.8% lower than those for TY 2007. CFT rates for nonfinancial corporations in FY 2009 are about half those in FY 2008. Estimates of collections and refunds for the CFT are not available.
Oklahoma	
Oregon	Personal income tax comparisons with prior years are adjusted for surplus kicker refunds sent out in the fall of 2007. Forecast comparisons are with the February 2009 estimates. An updated forecast, down significantly for the current fiscal year, was released on May 15, 2009.
Pennsylvania	Individual estimated payments were 16.7% lower than last year to date. Annual payments were off 30.9% over the same period. There is no estimate for refunds.
Puerto Rico	
Rhode Island	Final income tax payments were also down.
South Carolina	The Board of Economic Advisors expects overall FY 2009 revenue collections to be on target with the latest estimates.
South Dakota	General fund YTD receipts are \$3.7 million ahead of the latest (March) estimate.
Tennessee	The corporate income tax figures in Table 3 reflect franchise and excise taxes.
Texas	Texas revised its FY 2009 revenue estimates in January 2009. Sales, motor vehicle sales, oil production, and natural gas production tax collections were all revised downward. All taxes are on target with the new, lower revenue forecast. Compared to collections through last April, oil production tax collections are down 26.5% and natural gas production tax collections are down 20.2%. The great majority of franchise tax collections will not be collected until May.

Table 5. Comments on Tax Category Performance Through April 2009

State	Comment
Utah	In February 2008, withholding tables were changed so that withholding is based more upon wage income than upon estimated final income. This structural shift explains some of the decrease in withholding. Although the income tax is below target, it is within 0.6% of the forecast.
Vermont	
Virginia	Considering that revenues were lowered in February, the lower than expected final payments/estimated payments is a concern, along with the higher than expected refunds. The governor has already signaled that Virginia will likely not meet its forecast, and has asked state agencies to plan accordingly.
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	These comparisons are to the January 2009 estimates. The estimates were revised downward significantly in the week of May 11, 2009.
Wyoming	The revenue forecast was revised on May 22, 2009.

Source: NCSL survey of legislative fiscal offices, May 2009 and information collected from state revenue reports.

Table 6. Comments on Significant Tax Collection Developments in April 2009

State	Comment
Alabama	
Alaska	
Arizona	For the month of April, personal income tax refunds were 34% above April of last year, and payments were almost 44% below the previous year.
Arkansas	
California	
Colorado	Although personal income estimated tax payments were 46.5% lower in April compared with April 2008, they came in above forecasted levels. Withholding payments were 2.4% higher in April than in April 2008; officials had expected them to decrease 4.5%. Given that non-farm employment was lower by an estimated 75,000 jobs in April 2009 than in April 2008, officials are not yet assuming that the positive development in withholding payments is any indication of an uptick in the Colorado economy. Corporate income tax collections were 32.6% lower in April than in April 2008. Sales tax collections have continued to plummet at accelerating speeds; sales taxes were 12.1% lower in April compared with April 2008.
Connecticut	Personal income tax collections for estimated and final payments for the month of April came in at 40% below last April's collections.
Delaware	
Florida	April tax collections appear to have been slightly above estimate, with sales and insurance premium tax collections below estimate, and corporate, documentary stamp and intangibles taxes significantly above estimate.
Georgia	Tax collections for April 2009 are down 20.6% compared to April 2008.
Hawaii	
Idaho	April general fund revenue collections were \$31 million (7.4%) below the latest estimate bringing cumulative collections to \$49 million (2.3%) below the February revised forecast.
Illinois	As expected, personal income tax receipts have plummeted. This was anticipated, not only because of the recession's impact but also due to an unusually strong April of the last fiscal year. What has been a surprise is the performance of the corporate income tax, which actually grew more than 13.4%. The Dept. of Revenue has researched this development and determined that the growth is attributed to a relatively few large "trusts" that significantly increased April payments. The precise cause is still uncertain.
Indiana	
Iowa	Overall net general fund income decreased 15% for the month of April compared to April 2008. Net personal income tax was down 20.7%. The tax due date is April 30, so more information will be available in May.
Kansas	Regarding April 2009 individual income tax receipts, processing changes at the Department of Revenue resulted in most individual income tax balance due payments being moved from May to April. As a result, May individual income tax payments compared to the previous month and year to date totals will show significant reductions.
Kentucky	General fund receipts in April fell significantly, down 12.1% compared to April of last year. The largest declines were in corporate and personal income taxes.
Louisiana	
Maine	April revenue for all of the major tax categories was much worse than expected, even factoring the most recent update into the economic forecast. That poor performance led to some additional downward adjustments to the revenue forecast revised on May 1.
Maryland	Understaffing in the office of the comptroller has slowed refunds, so more refunds than usual are expected in May.
Massachusetts	April tax collections were \$456 million below benchmark for the month due mostly to income tax collections, which fell \$905 million or 40.7% from April 2008 (\$420 million below benchmark).
Michigan	The steepest shortfalls in April revenues were in income tax quarterly and annual payments. Income tax quarterly payments were down 42.8% or \$56.1 million from last year's level and they fell short of the April estimate by \$43.6 million. Income tax annual payments were down 30.4% or \$196.6 million from last year's level and they fell short of the estimate by \$88 million.

Table 6. Comments on Significant Tax Collection Developments in April 2009

State	Comment
Minnesota	
Mississippi	April collections were the weakest year-to-date. For the month of April, actual collections were 5.6% below the revised estimate. Individual income tax collections for April are below the revised estimate by 8.7%.
Missouri	
Montana	Revenue collections for individual and corporation income taxes showed strength through March. Starting in April when the first calendar year 2009 estimated payments came in, a weakness was observed between fourth quarter 2008 and first quarter 2009. This weakness is expected into the future but predicting when the turning point may occur is difficult at this time.
Nebraska	The biggest problem in the month of April was with final personal income tax payments related to overpayment of estimated tax in a prior liability period.
Nevada	
New Hampshire	
New Jersey	The April 2009 income tax collection was the worst April in state history in terms of percentage decline. April personal income taxes fell 38% below April 2008. Estimated and final payments were each down 36%, withholding was down 16%, and refund payments were up 24%. In dollar terms, April personal income taxes dropped by \$1.2 billion below April 2008, creating a multi-year, multi-billion dollar budget hole.
New Mexico	
New York	
North Carolina	April final personal income tax payments were down 40% over last year, which was twice the decline experienced in the last recession.
North Dakota	Personal income tax collections continue to exceed the most recent forecast, sales tax collections remain at forecasted levels, and corporate income tax collections continue to be less than forecasted amounts.
Ohio	PIT collections fell sharply in April, as compared with estimates and with prior year collections. The fall is due primarily to collections from annual returns and from quarterly estimated payments, and is believed to be driven heavily by capital gains realizations. For the month, PIT collections were down \$321.6 million (22.2%) compared to the estimate. The executive has announced that general revenue fund tax revenues are now expected to be below estimate by \$600 million to \$900 million for FY 2009 as a whole.
Oklahoma	
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	
Puerto Rico	
Rhode Island	
South Carolina	
South Dakota	Spasmodic signs of economic recovery. Two steps forward, one step back; kind of like the bloom of tulips in a cold spring.
Tennessee	Income tax is imposed on individuals and other entities receiving interest from bonds, notes and dividends from stock. The decline can be attributed to the drop in interest rates in 2008 resulting in lower interest earned by individual taxpayers and the decline in corporate profits resulting in lower dividend payments. Collections represent an 8.9% decrease over last YTD. Six revenue categories have expanded, and 13 have declined.
Texas	
Utah	
Vermont	
Virginia	Total general fund revenues fell 19.7% in April compared to April of last year, the largest monthly decline since May 2002. Most of the decline in April was due to a sharp drop in individual nonwithholding and a jump in individual refunds.

Table 6. Comments on Significant Tax Collection Developments in April 2009

State	Comment
Washington	
West Virginia	Consumer sales continue to lag below estimates; as of Apr. 30, 2009, it was \$41 million below estimate.
Wisconsin	
Wyoming	Actual revenue collections lag the production period by a couple of months. So the numbers are ahead of projections at this point in the year, but they are expected to decline when revenues are revised on May 22, 2009.
Source: NCSL survey of legislative fiscal offices, May 2009 and information collected from state revenue reports.	



NCSL

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

William T. Pound, Executive Director

Denver Office
7700 East First Place
Denver, CO 80230
(303) 364-7700
(303) 364-7800

Washington Office
444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 515
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 624-5400
(202) 737-1069

www.ncsl.org