North Dakota REV-E-NEWS

20MBOffice of Management and Budget

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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET 600 EAST BOULEVARD AVE — DEPT. 110 BISMARCK, ND 58505-0400

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The state sales and use tax is the largest revenue source for North Dakota's general fund. For the 2017-19 biennium it makes up nearly 50 percent of all general fund tax revenue. The sales and use tax is not only an important revenue source for the state, the cities and counties rely heavily on this revenue to fund local government activities.

The reports included in this newsletter show the 91.3 percent of these revenues allocated to the state general fund. The other 8.7 percent of sales, use, and motor vehicle excise taxes is distributed directly to cities and counties and not deposited in the state general fund. In addition, many cities and counties exercise home rule authority and impose a separate local sales tax, typically in the range of an additional 1 to 2 percent.

Through February, state revenue collections are tracking extremely close to the legislative forecast, with a positive variance of less than 2 percent. Sales tax collections are even closer to forecast, with a variance of only .2 percent. However, sales and use tax collections are still considerably lower than they were at this same point in the prior biennium.

Although a significant portion of sales and use tax is attributable to business-to-business transactions, consumer retail purchases continue to be the largest single category of taxable activity. However, as internet sales continue to grow and erode local retail sales, states across the country have growing concerns about the future of the retail sales and use tax base.

Online retail sales are subject to the same sales and use tax laws that apply to local retail sales. If

the retailer is not required to collect and remit the sales tax, it is the responsibility of the purchaser to remit the appropriate use tax. However, the reality is most consumers never consider this use tax responsibility. It is difficult to estimate the impact of lost tax collections due to online sales, but by all estimates it is significant. Estimates for North Dakota are in the range of \$30 to \$50 million of lost revenue per year.

All states will be closely watching the U.S. Supreme Court as it considers the issue of state authority to collect sales tax from online retailers in the South Dakota v. Wayfair Inc. case. In anticipation of this issue, the 2017 legislature passed Senate Bill No. 2298. This bill becomes effective if the U.S. Supreme Court issues an opinion overturning Quill v. North Dakota or otherwise affirms a state's ability to collect its sales and use tax from out of state retailers. If the bill becomes effective, North Dakota will be able to collect sales and use tax from out of state retailers that meet the following two tests:

- They have North Dakota sales of taxable goods that exceed \$100,000 per year, or
- They have North Dakota sales of taxable goods in 200 or more separate transactions.

Although online sellers will continue to have an impact on local "bricks and mortar" retailers, the Supreme Court decision could level the playing field in terms of compliance with state sales tax law. Because of the passage of 2017 SB 2298, the U.S. Supreme Court decision this year could have an impact on North Dakota sales and use tax collections in the current biennium and in the years to come.

OIL ACTIVITY Statistical Information



| | Jan 2018 | Dec 2017 | Nov 2017 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Actual average price per barrel | \$59.67 | \$54.41 | \$53.61 |
| Production (barrels/day) | 1,175,638 | 1,182,836 | 1,196,976 |
| Drilling permits | 106 | 86 | 119 |
| Producing wells | 14,313 | 14,313 | 14,338 |
| Rig count | 56 | 52 | 54 |

Tax Allocations (in Millions)

| | Biennium to Date Feb 28, 2018 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Political Subs | \$ 174.3 |
| Tribes | 101.1 |
| Legacy Fund | 280.9 |
| General Fund | 200.0 |
| Education Funds | 78.8 |
| Resources Trust Fund | 76.2 |
| Oil and Gas Impact Fund | 28.4 |
| Tax Relief Fund | 74.8 |
| Other Allocations | 23.1 |
| Total | \$1,037.6 |

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND FORECASTS Compared to the Legislative Forecast 2017-19 Biennium February 2018

| | | Fiscal Month | | | | Biennium To Date | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Revenues and Transfers | May 2017 <u>Leg. Forecast</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Variance</u> | <u>Percent</u> | May 2017 <u>Leg. Forecast</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Variance</u> | Percent |
| Sales Tax | 62,568,000 | 61,695,683 | (872,317) | -1.4% | 572,075,000 | 570,983,670 | (1,091,330) | -0.2% |
| Motor Vehicle Excise Tax | 7,257,000 | 8,075,899 | 818,899 | 11.3% | 71,422,000 | 73,578,908 | 2,156,908 | 3.0% |
| Individual Income Tax | 14,362,000 | 15,089,649 | 727,649 | 5.1% | 204,919,000 | 218,580,065 | 13,661,065 | 6.7% |
| Corporate Income Tax | 774,000 | 2,492,747 | 1,718,747 | 222.1% | 18,101,000 | 30,883,633 | 12,782,633 | 70.6% |
| Insurance Premium Tax | 16,816,725 | 14,854,355 | (1,962,370) | -11.7% | 37,507,931 | 35,022,929 | (2,485,002) | -6.6% |
| Oil & Gas Production Tax* | | | | | 93,885,665 | 93,885,665 | | |
| Oil Extraction Tax* | | | | | 106,114,335 | 106,114,335 | | |
| Gaming Tax | 589,804 | 460,855 | (128,949) | -21.9% | 2,664,609 | 2,281,997 | (382,612) | -14.4% |
| Lottery | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarette & Tobacco Tax | 1,967,000 | 1,979,333 | 12,333 | 0.6% | 18,407,000 | 18,132,453 | (274,547) | -1.5% |
| Wholesale Liquor Tax | 658,269 | 618,816 | (39,453) | -6.0% | 5,766,299 | 5,966,154 | 199,855 | 3.5% |
| Coal Conversion Tax | 1,691,000 | 1,929,205 | 238,205 | 14.1% | 11,713,000 | 12,560,590 | 847,590 | 7.2% |
| Mineral Leasing Fees | 1,357,309 | 1,416,391 | 59,082 | 4.4% | 11,740,334 | 10,556,736 | (1,183,598) | -10.1% |
| Departmental Collections | 2,641,108 | 2,088,606 | (552,502) | -20.9% | 26,303,870 | 29,799,018 | 3,495,148 | 13.3% |
| Interest Income | 128,500 | 236,247 | 107,747 | 83.8% | 1,474,000 | 1,466,891 | (7,109) | -0.5% |
| State Mill & Elevator-Transfer | | | | | | | | |
| Bank of North Dakota - Transfer | | | | | 70,000,000 | 70,000,000 | | |
| Legacy Fund - Transfer | | | | | | | | |
| Tax Relief Fund - Transfer | | | | | 183,000,000 | 183,000,000 | | |
| SIIF - Transfer | | | | | 124,000,000 | 124,000,000 | | |
| Gas Tax Administration | | | | | 756,045 | 756,045 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 265,625 | 268,246 | 2,621 | 1.0% | 31,443,750 | 31,627,558 | 183,808 | 0.6% |
| Total Revenues and Transfers | 111,076,340 | 111,206,032 | 129,692 | 0.1% | 1,591,293,838 | 1,619,196,647 | 27,902,809 | 1.8% |

^{*} The General Fund cap for oil and gas taxes contains two tiers. The first tier of \$200.0 million was reached in January 2018. Additional oil taxes will flow to the Tax Relief Fund until that fund receives \$200.0 million, and then to the Budget Stabilization Fund until that fund reaches its cap of \$75.0 million. After this, the General Fund will receive an additional \$200.0 million.

North Dakota REV-E-NEWS

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND FORECASTS

Compared to the Previous Biennium Revenues 2017-19 Biennium February 2018

| | | Fiscal Month | | | | Biennium To Date | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Revenues and Transfers | February <u>2016</u> | February <u>2018</u> | <u>Variance</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>2015-17</u> | <u>2017-19</u> | <u>Variance</u> | Percent |
| Sales Tax | 75,471,822 | 61,695,683 | (13,776,139) | -18.3% | 681,189,565 | 570,983,670 | (110,205,895) | -16.2% |
| Motor Vehicle Excise Tax | 7,424,627 | 8,075,899 | 651,273 | 8.8% | 73,999,135 | 73,578,908 | (420,227) | -0.6% |
| Individual Income Tax | 26,558,579 | 15,089,649 | (11,468,929) | -43.2% | 215,088,655 | 218,580,065 | 3,491,410 | 1.6% |
| Corporate Income Tax | 3,391,767 | 2,492,747 | (899,020) | -26.5% | 38,233,329 | 30,883,633 | (7,349,696) | -19.2% |
| Insurance Premium Tax | 18,273,487 | 14,854,355 | (3,419,131) | -18.7% | 36,169,809 | 35,022,929 | (1,146,879) | -3.2% |
| Financial Institutions Tax | | | | | 253,363 | | (253,363) | -100.0% |
| Oil & Gas Production Tax* | | | | | 83,379,177 | 93,885,665 | 10,506,489 | 12.6% |
| Oil Extraction Tax* | | | | | 116,620,823 | 106,114,335 | (10,506,489) | -9.0% |
| Gaming Tax | 544,804 | 460,855 | (83,950) | -15.4% | 2,457,608 | 2,281,997 | (175,611) | -7.1% |
| Lottery | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarette & Tobacco Tax | 1,920,910 | 1,979,333 | 58,423 | 3.0% | 19,976,115 | 18,132,453 | (1,843,663) | -9.2% |
| Wholesale Liquor Tax | 518,250 | 618,816 | 100,566 | 19.4% | 6,124,826 | 5,966,154 | (158,672) | -2.6% |
| Coal Conversion Tax | 1,774,559 | 1,929,205 | 154,646 | 8.7% | 13,404,051 | 12,560,590 | (843,461) | -6.3% |
| Mineral Leasing Fees | 1,207,309 | 1,416,391 | 209,083 | 17.3% | 10,705,589 | 10,556,736 | (148,854) | -1.4% |
| Departmental Collections | 3,024,049 | 2,088,606 | (935,444) | -30.9% | 28,264,660 | 29,799,018 | 1,534,358 | 5.4% |
| Interest Income | 210,491 | 236,247 | 25,755 | 12.2% | 1,720,362 | 1,466,891 | (253,471) | -14.7% |
| State Mill & Elevator-Transfer | | | | | | | | |
| Major Special Fund Transfers | | | | | 657,000,000 | 377,000,000 | (280,000,000) | -42.6% |
| Other Transfers | (10) | 268,246 | 268,256 | -100.0% | 836,557 | 32,383,603 | 31,547,045 | 3771.1% |
| Total Revenues and Transfers | 140,320,643 | 111,206,032 | (29,114,611) | -20.7% | 1,985,423,626 | 1,619,196,647 | (366,226,979) | -18.4% |

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VARIANCES (Compared to 2017 Legislative Forecast)

February 2018 revenues totaled \$111.2 million, which is \$129,692, or 0.1 percent above forecast. Biennium-to-date revenues of \$1.62 billion are \$27.9 million, or 1.8 percent more than projected. When transfers from major special funds are excluded, 2017 -19 revenues to date are tracking 6.5 percent behind the same time period in the 2015-17 biennium. Significant monthly variances are as follows:

- Sales tax collections of \$61.7 million were \$872,317, or 1.4 percent, lower than anticipated for the month. Biennium-to-date revenues are \$1.1 million, or 0.2 percent, lower than forecast. • a vear over vear comparison, biennium-to-date revenues are \$110.2 million. or 16.2 percent, less than the same time period in Fiscal Year 2016 but are \$22.9 million, or 4.2 percent, more than the same time period in Fiscal Year 2017.
- Individual income tax collections of \$15.1 million were \$727,649, or 5.1 percent above forecast, due

- to higher than expected estimated payments and withholding. Biennium-to-date collections of \$218.6 million are \$13.7 million, or 6.7 percent higher than forecast and \$3.5 million, or 1.6 percent, more than the same time period in the 2015-17 biennium.
- Corporate income tax collections of \$2.5 million were \$1.7 million, or 222.1 percent above forecast due to higher than expected estimated payments. Biennium-to-date collections of \$30.9 million are \$12.8 million, or 70.6 percent higher than forecast and \$7.3 million, or 19.2 percent less than the same time period in the 2015-17 biennium.
- Oil and gas taxes reached \$200.0 million in January the first tier of the biennial cap. The state share will be deposited in the tax relief fund until that fund reaches its cap of \$200.0 million and then deposits will be made to the budget stabilization fund until that fund reaches its cap of \$75.0 million. After this, the general fund will receive an additional \$200.0 million.