OCTOBER 2019

FISCAL NOTES

ALSO INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Texas' Digital Divide

By Lauren Mulverhill

THE STATE OF BROADBAND IN TEXAS' RURAL COMMUNITIES

More than 2 million Texas households don't have high-speed internet. While most of our city dwellers can access broadband, even urban Texas has pockets without it; Laredo and Brownsville hold the top two spots on a list of the nation's worst-connected cities.

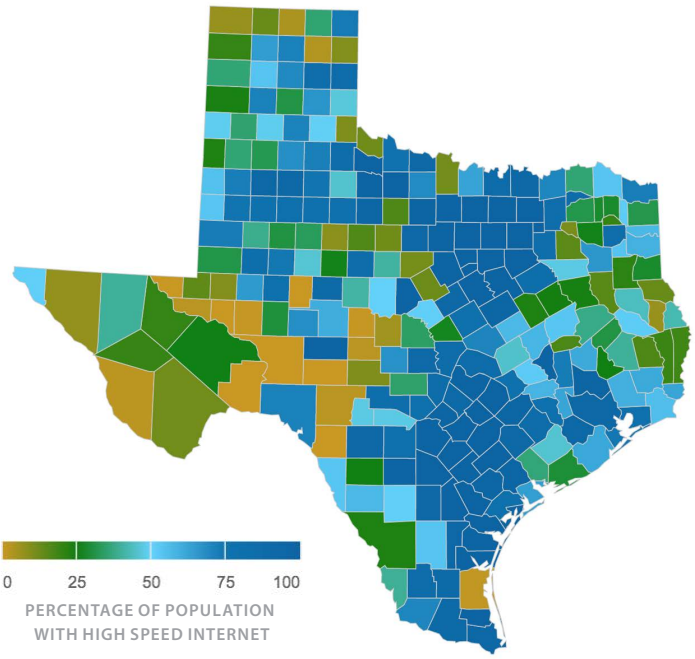
But Texas' vast rural areas are especially underserved. As of 2016, only 69 percent of rural Texans could access high-speed internet (**Exhibit 1**). This digital divide has serious implications for education, telemedicine, agriculture and small business. But recent state legislation, federal funding programs and grassroots efforts may help Texans — and particularly rural Texans — get connected.

Broadband refers to always-on, high-speed internet access, whether obtained through cable, fiber, wireless, satellite or digital subscriber line (DSL). Internet speed is measured in megabits per second (Mbps). Regardless of provider, broadband speeds differ depending on peak use times (for example, right after work), number of connected devices (computers, smartphones and tablets) and the kinds of material being accessed (email vs. video, for instance).

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

EXHIBIT 1

INTERNET COVERAGE FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, 2016



Source: Federal Communications Commission

A Message from the Comptroller

Texas is a predominately urban state. But about 3 million Texans still live outside of our metropolitan areas. And their contributions to our economy, in agriculture and support activities, oil and gas production, manufacturing and other industries, are absolutely essential to all of us.

But it's a wired world today, and we can't expect our state to flourish unless we make sure as many Texans as possible have access to dependable high-speed internet, or broadband, for everything from educational and medical services to agricultural technology and online sales. And about 30 percent of rural Texans don't have broadband.

Our October issue of *Fiscal Notes* looks at this "digital divide," and the state, federal and community efforts to close it. It's a significant challenge for Texas, complicated by factors such as geography and the uncertain economics of bringing broadband to geographically isolated areas. Federal funding is helping more rural communities bring broadband to their citizens, and recent laws passed by the Texas Legislature are designed to aid the development of the necessary infrastructure.

In this issue, we also examine a perennial problem for drivers in Texas (and just about everywhere else) — long lines and lengthy waits for driver's license services. In the last eight years, the Legislature poured more than $400 million into efforts to improve customer service at the Texas Department of Public Safety's (DPS) driver's license offices. But Texas' rapid population growth and the ever-accelerating demand for services have outpaced these efforts.

Hundreds of new employees and several dozen new driver's license offices haven't made a dent in wait times — or customer frustration. Service continues to deteriorate, and DPS' goal of completing at least three-quarters of driver's license transactions within 45 minutes is further away than ever.

Fiscal constraints aren't helping. In the last biennium, DPS was forced to close two driver's license offices to meet a call for budget cuts. For fiscal 2020 and 2021, the agency received only about half of the appropriations for this function it requested. And Texas drivers haven't been taking full advantage of DPS' mail, telephone and online renewal procedures, making delays worse; according to the agency's director, more than half of all visits to Texas driver's license offices could be avoided by taking advantage of these options.

In this issue, we discuss the state's efforts to improve this essential function.

As always, I hope you enjoy this issue!

GLENN HEGAR

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

TEXAS CYBERSECURITY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

CYBERSECURITY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN TEXAS **130,000**

GROSS STATE PRODUCT **$35.5 BILLION**

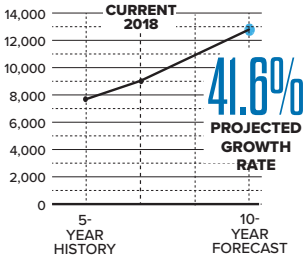
Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, JobsEQ

In 2017, Texas ranked third among states in its number of cybercrime victims and, at $115.7 million, second in financial losses.

EMPLOYMENT

Cybersecurity has a **NEAR-ZERO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** and an average annual wage of **$110,000** across its various occupations.

GROWTH RATES FOR INFORMATION SECURITY ANALYST EMPLOYMENT IN TEXAS, 2018



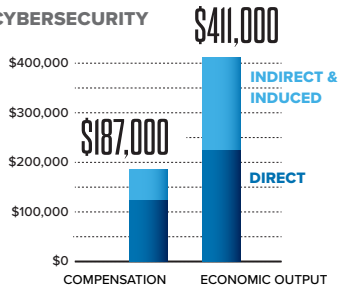
During the past five years, the state added 1,338 jobs in this occupation and is expected to add 3,757 more during the next 10 years, for a growth rate of 41.6 percent.

Source: JobsEQ

ECONOMIC IMPACT

ESTIMATED ANNUAL IMPACT OF CYBERSECURITY INDUSTRY PER JOB

Every job added to the cybersecurity industry generates about $224,000 in economic output and $124,000 in compensation directly within the industry.



Source: JobsEQ

PROGRAMMED FOR SUCCESS

Unfortunately, cybercriminals see Texans simply as a large, ever-growing pool of potential targets. The state's colleges and universities have continued to develop nationally recognized programs that produce the highly skilled professionals needed to address these challenges while creating high-wage, high-demand jobs for Texans. During the 2017 academic year, these programs awarded more than 484 degrees for information security analysts.

TO SEE INFORMATION ON CYBERSECURTY AND THE TEXAS ECONOMY:
https://comptroller.texas.gov/economy/economic-data/cybersecurity/

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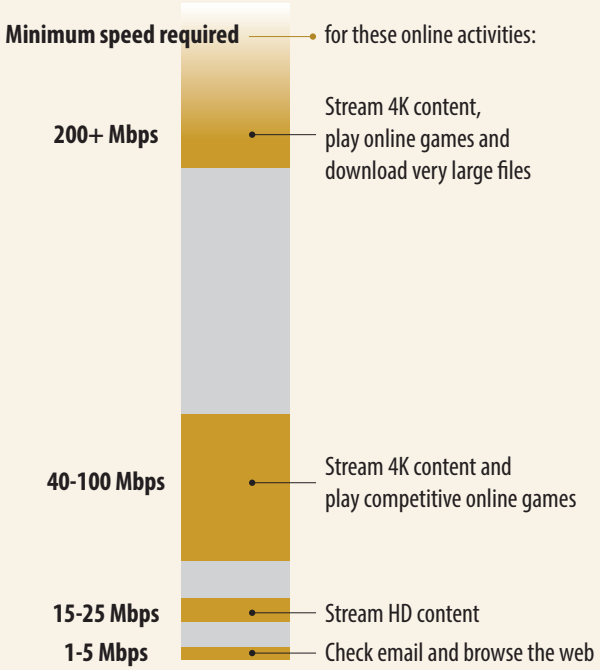
Texas' Digital Divide

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) benchmark for high-speed internet is at least 25 Mbps for downloads and 3 Mbps for uploads. The commission's *2019 Broadband Deployment Report* found 21.3 million Americans lack access to broadband. Connected Nation Texas, the Texas branch of a national public/private initiative that promotes the spread of broadband, puts the number even higher, at 24 million.

GENERAL SPEED REQUIREMENTS FOR ONLINE ACTIVITIES

The website Broadband Now offers these general speed requirements for online activities:



TEXAS-SIZED ROADBLOCKS

Each part of Texas "has its own topography and nuances," says Bill Hetherington, CEO of the Bandera Electric Cooperative (BEC). "Our members are in the Hill Country, so terrain is an issue for us. Wireless technology just doesn't work for us, because of limestone rock and houses on hills." BEC provides broadband over fiber cable; "Electric co-ops near the Dallas-Fort Worth metro, where it's flat, are pursuing more high-speed wireless [connections]," he says.

But supply and demand also play a big role. "The business equation for internet service providers to build out in low-population density areas isn't there," says Chris Pedersen, Connected Nation's vice president for development and planning. "To invest hundreds of thousands of dollars to deploy infrastructure to [a few] households or businesses — there's no return on investment."

BILL HETHERINGTON
CEO , BANDERA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF BROADBAND

Several facets of rural economies — health, education, agriculture and business — are becoming increasingly dependent on internet access.

Telemedicine: According to the State Office of Rural Health, 64 Texas counties lack a hospital and 25 don't have a single primary-care physician. Telemedicine — the use of online disease management services, electronic health records, home monitoring and other services — can reach Texans who don't have easy face-to-face access to healthcare.

While several pilot telemedicine programs have launched in rural Texas, a lack of reliable broadband service can hamper their success. The Texas Rural Health and Economic Development Advisory Council has noted that some rural hospitals use multiple telemedicine platforms on different dedicated broadband links to connect to remote medical facilities or physicians. Roadblocks to broadband can increase telemedicine's costs and limit its growth.

Agriculture: Today's farmer depends as much on technology as any stockbroker or banker. Autonomous machinery, data-driven irrigation sensors and web-enabled sales platforms are just a few of the 21st century tools behind the scenes of modern "precision" agriculture, which applies high-tech processes to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of planting, nutrient and pest management and harvesting. The benefits drop off considerably, however, when internet service is unreliable.

A 2019 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) report on farm technology, *A Case for Rural Broadband*, noted that of Texas' nearly 247,000 farms, 25 percent have no internet access at all (**Exhibit 2**). USDA estimated that adequate broadband infrastructure and other digital technologies in agriculture could add from $47 billion to $65 billion annually to the U.S. economy, generating benefits equivalent to nearly 18 percent of the nation's total 2017 agricultural production.

Education: Texas has more schools in rural areas than any other state. The Classroom Connectivity Initiative, a public-private partnership seeking to increase access to affordable broadband for Texas' public schools, says nearly 275,000 Texas students need more bandwidth for digital learning.

Texas' Digital Divide

Americans without broadband find themselves at a disadvantage in finding and applying for jobs and gaining new career skills.

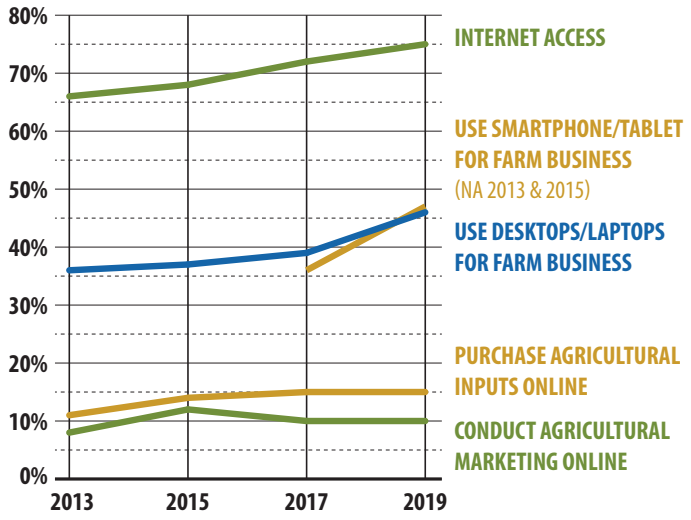
Limited broadband access often leads to a "homework gap" — the lack of home internet access can prevent students from completing their homework once they leave school.

More importantly, today's students need to be technologically equipped for success in tomorrow's workforce. Pew Research Center surveys report that Americans without broadband find themselves at a disadvantage in finding and applying for jobs and gaining new career skills.

EXHIBIT 2

GROWTH IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY USE ON TEXAS FARMS, 2013-2019

(As a Share of All Farms)



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

To close the gap, students often create "workarounds" to connect with online resources, such as gathering outside businesses and school campuses to tap free Wi-Fi. Hetherington says Bandera students were often seen waiting in line at the Bandera County Library after school to use its high-speed internet. Today, Bandera ISD's BEC-provided Wi-Fi has been incorporated into its curriculum; for example, Alkek Elementary students take iPads down Main Street on digital "scavenger hunts" to hone their online skills. Texas school districts such as Huntsville ISD and South Texas ISD have outfitted school buses with Wi-Fi so students can study during the ride home, while Weatherford ISD has provided signage and even recycled hardware for local businesses that want to offer students free internet access.

Broadband technology also is key to the use of online or "distance" learning, used by many colleges and universities to expand their course offerings and to allow students to pursue college degrees from home. In a recent report, nonprofit Bellwether Education Partners noted that rural students often face challenges due to geographic isolation and low-income backgrounds; distance learning can help them "engage with the broader community and gain exposure to new ideas."

Business and tourism: When rural communities fade, can broadband help reverse the pattern? The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Amazon partnered to find out, surveying more than 5,000 rural small businesses

STAYING CONNECTED—SAFELY

Children, seniors and other groups are especially vulnerable to the dangers of "oversharing" online.

The University of Texas at Austin's Center for Identity (identity.utexas.edu), which focuses on identity management, privacy and security, has valuable information on online threats and responses. It also offers tips to help parents of young children safely navigate the internet, as well as suggestions for senior citizens to avoid identity theft.

Increased access to digital tools could generate nearly $6.7 billion in increased annual sales for rural Texas businesses.

nationally about the impact of online tools and technology.

Digital technologies anchored by high-speed internet can help rural small businesses generate sales, expand their reach in the global marketplace and make purchases from larger vendor networks. The joint report estimated that increased access to digital tools over three years could generate nearly $6.7 billion in increased annual sales for rural Texas businesses, while creating more than 23,000 additional Texas jobs (**Exhibit 3**).

EXHIBIT 3

TEXAS' RURAL SMALL BUSINESSES: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INCREASED ACCESS TO DIGITAL TOOLS

TEXAS' RURAL SMALL BUSINESSES: ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INCREASED ACCESS TO DIGITAL TOOLS

$6.657 BILLION IN ANNUAL SALES

23,433 JOBS

$962.7 MILLION IN ANNUAL WAGES

$3.760 BILLION IN ANNUAL VALUE ADDED

Sources: U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Amazon

Tourism also sees positive economic impacts from broadband. In Bandera, "We first implemented free Wi-Fi in our business district to accommodate summer tourists," Hetherington says. "These include Europeans who visit our town hoping to see a real cowboy — they don't have U.S. data plans, so Wi-Fi was a must.

"We now have a Best Western, a Tractor Supply Company — businesses that rely on the ability to access high-speed internet," he adds. Since expanding Wi-Fi coverage, "Bandera business owners have told me anecdotally they see a higher volume of people in their stores and people stay longer, meaning there's a better chance they'll buy something."

CHRIS PEDERSEN
VICE PRESIDENT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING, CONNECTED NATION

FINDING SOLUTIONS

Both grassroots efforts and established funding programs are helping rural Texans bridge the digital divide. Today, electric cooperatives across the state and nation have taken up the mantle for broadband access, much as they did during the country's rural electrification of the 1930s.

Once BEC members began asking for broadband, Hetherington conducted an online survey to gauge interest and determine the areas of greatest need.

"It's a very surgical deployment, and it has to be done in a financially prudent way — if I'm putting in fiber for an electric system, I can also provide high-speed internet via fiber," Hetherington says, referring to a "dig once" solution often used by co-ops and other utilities. To date, BEC has provided broadband internet to about 60 percent of nearly 6,000 members who expressed interest.

Connected Nation Texas has created a *Texas Broadband Funding Guide* with input from statewide listening tours. "Using that feedback, we developed a guide that quickly helps users identify whether their projects are eligible for funding, along with examples of projects that have been implemented across Texas," says Pedersen.

Texas' Digital Divide

The Texas Department of Transportation must provide online notice of certain highway construction projects so broadband providers can explore joint trenching opportunities.

Several federal agencies offer funding for community broadband projects. USDA's Rural Utilities Service, for example, offers more than $700 million annually for infrastructure loans that can be used to provide or enhance broadband services to certain communities. USDA also provides broadband grants and loans to create private-public partnerships focused on distance learning and telemedicine.

The FCC's Connect America Fund recently allocated nearly $77 million in funding to bring broadband to unserved rural homes and businesses in 89 Texas counties. The commission's next potential funding stream may be its proposed Rural Digital Opportunity Fund, which, if approved, would make available $20.4 billion over a 10-year term, targeting support to areas without broadband. (At this writing, the FCC is responding to comments from interested parties.)

In Texas, new laws from the 2019 legislative session may bring further attention to the digital divide. House Bill (HB) 1960 establishes the Governor's Broadband Development Council, whose members will represent various stakeholders and areas of expertise, to research the progress of broadband development and identify barriers to deployment in underserved areas. HB 2422 requires the Texas Department of Transportation to provide online notice of certain highway construction projects so broadband providers can explore joint trenching opportunities. And Senate Bill 14 allows electric co-ops to use existing easements for broadband and fiber.

While proud that BEC has become known for bridging the digital divide in Texas, Hetherington says, "Everyone in rural areas is trying to figure out the 'secret sauce' to improving the economy in their region." Broadband is an important part of that equation. "It's no longer a luxury. It's a necessity," he says. **FN**

For more information on broadband issues, visit Connected Nation Texas at connectednation.org/texas/.

Texas Driver's Licenses — a Customer Service Challenge

By Lisa Minton

WAITING (AND WAITING) FOR IMPROVEMENT

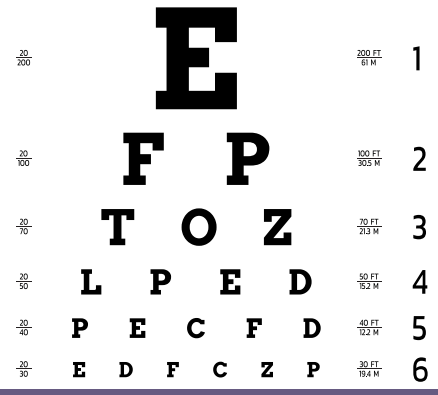
A few years ago, a *New York Times* columnist reported that Americans spend roughly 37 billion hours each year waiting in line. And most of that time, of course, is spent in driver's license offices.

Okay, that's not true. But long wait times for driver's license services have been an ongoing problem in Texas as well as most other states. For years now, the Texas Legislature has worked with the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS), which administers the state's driver's license program, to address waiting times and other issues that continue to frustrate Texas residents.

About 23.7 million Texans — nearly 83 percent of the state's population — hold a Texas driver's license or a DPS-issued identification card. In fiscal 2018, DPS' Driver License Division completed nearly 7.5 million transactions involving licenses and identification cards, including issuance, renewals and replacements.

Between 2010 and 2018, Texas' population increased by nearly *3.6 million*. This rapid growth is putting significant pressure on many government services, and driver's licenses are no exception.

Adding to the problem is human nature, specifically the tendency to put off chores until the last minute. Despite the availability of internet, mail and phone options for license renewal, nearly 80 percent of DPS' driver's license customers still show up in person to conduct business. That amounted to nearly *5.9 million* face-to-face transactions in fiscal 2018.



OBTAINING A TEXAS DRIVER'S LICENSE

In Texas, those seeking an initial driver's license must appear in person at a DPS driver's license office. Applicants must present proofs of identity, U.S. citizenship or legal resident status and Texas residency as well as a Social Security number. They also must provide a thumbprint, have their picture taken and pass a vision exam.

Driver's licenses may be renewed online (if not yet expired), by telephone or by mail as well as at DPS offices.

Texas Driver's Licenses — a Customer Service Challenge

DPS' goal is to complete at least three-quarters of its driver's license office transactions within 45 minutes, but the agency hasn't met this target.

STRUGGLING WITH WAIT TIMES

Issuing millions of security-sensitive documents each year has been an ongoing challenge for DPS, and its Driver License Division continually struggles to meet performance measures set by the Legislature — as well as the expectations of Texas residents.

DPS' goal is to complete at least three-quarters of its driver's license office transactions within 45 minutes, but the agency hasn't met this target. In fact, despite the creation of several large driver's license "mega-centers" in urban areas to meet demand, average wait times continue to rise.

DPS operates a statewide license call center that receives more than 24,000 calls a day or nearly 7 million each year, but its performance has declined. In 2009, 65 percent of callers to the DPS call center gave up before their calls were answered; those who persevered waited on hold for an average of 13.5 minutes. In 2017, *80 percent* of callers gave up before DPS answered, and on-hold times for those who got through averaged 14 minutes and 20 seconds.

DPS attributes these difficulties mainly to population growth and inadequate staffing. In January 2019 testimony before the Texas Senate Finance Committee, DPS Director Steve McCraw said the problem could be solved by additional staffing in driver's license offices; increased funding for staff salaries to retain trained personnel; and an extension of the driver's license expiration period.

McCraw also pointed out that many driver's license customers are not taking full advantage of the services DPS offers by mail, telephone or online, saying that "53 percent of the people who come to the [DPS driver's license] office don't need to be there."

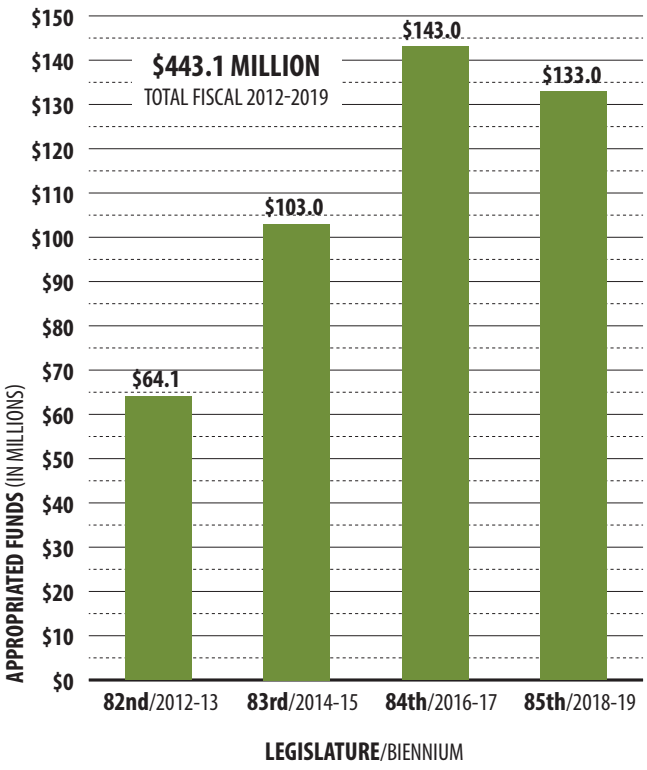
Lawmakers and legislative agencies have worked with DPS to address delays for a decade. Since fiscal 2009, the annual budget for DPS' driver's license services has nearly tripled, while the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) employees assigned to provide these services has increased almost ninefold. Yet appropriations continue to fall below the level DPS estimates it needs.

DRIVER LICENSE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

In 2011, the Legislature established a Driver License Improvement Plan (DLIP) with initial funding of $64.1 million. By the end of fiscal 2019, total DLIP appropriations through four legislative sessions had reached $443.1 million (**Exhibit 1**).

EXHIBIT 1

DRIVER LICENSE IMPROVEMENT PLAN APPROPRIATIONS



Source: Legislative Budget Board

Due to a directive from state leaders calling for agency budget cuts, DPS closed two driver's license offices during the 2018-19 biennium.

DLIP funding has been used primarily to create and expand driver's license offices and to hire new employees to staff them (**Exhibit 2**). Of 41 new driver's license offices opened between fiscal 2012 and 2019, 13 were mega-centers, each designed to process at least 2,000 transactions per day with 25 or more staff members. Due to a directive from state leaders calling for agency budget cuts, however, DPS closed two driver's license offices during the 2018-19 biennium.

2019 BUDGET INCREASE

The 2019 Legislature appropriated $490.6 million for DPS' Driver License Program in fiscal 2020 and 2021, $212.4 million more than it received for the previous biennium (**Exhibit 3**) — but only about half of what DPS requested. About two-thirds of this amount will be used to hire an additional 762 full-time-equivalent employees; the remainder will fund new driver's license offices and provide pay raises for staff members.

DPS was subject to Sunset review in 2019. Senate Bill (SB) 616, the DPS Sunset bill, was signed into law in June. This new law fulfills one DPS recommendation by extending driver's license expiration dates from six to eight years. It also requires a third-party study on the feasibility of transferring DPS' driver's license program to the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles (TDMV), which currently handles vehicle registrations and dealer regulation.

EXHIBIT 3

2020-21 BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS INCREASES FOR THE DRIVER LICENSE PROGRAM

(In Millions)

NEW DRIVER'S LICENSE OFFICES	$19.6
RECLASSIFICATION/PAY INCREASES	51.3
ADDITIONAL STAFFING (762 FTEs)	141.5
TOTAL	**$212.4**

Source: Legislative Budget Board

This would place the driver's license function where most expect it to be — 42 other states assign driver licensing to motor vehicle departments — and allow DPS to focus on its primary mission of police work. As the Sunset Advisory Commission noted, TDMV already "has a division dedicated to consumer relations and receives high customer satisfaction ratings."

EXHIBIT 2

DRIVER LICENSE IMPROVEMENT PLAN EXPENDITURES, FISCAL 2012-2019

LEGISLATURE/BIENNIUM	MEGA-CENTERS OPENED	OTHER OFFICES OPENED	OFFICES RELOCATED/ REMODELED	NEW OFFICE STAFFING*
82ND/2012-13	6	2	32	361.0
83RD/2014-15	3	8	14	16.0
84TH/2016-17	4	18	40	170.3
85TH/2018-19**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, FISCAL 2012-2019	**13**	**28**	**86**	**547.3**

* Full-time equivalent employees.
** Reflects agency budget cuts in the 2018-19 biennium.
Source: Texas Department of Public Safety

Texas Driver's Licenses — a Customer Service Challenge

On June 1, 2020, Texas will join 17 other states in extending its license expiration period.

DPS received an appropriation of $1 million to arrange for the third-party study. If the study isn't submitted by Sept. 1, 2020, all driver's license program functions and activities will be transferred to TDMV automatically by Aug. 31, 2021.

REDUCING THE WAIT IN OTHER STATES

Texas certainly isn't alone in its efforts to improve service in its driver's license offices; many other states are facing the same problems.

Some states including California are experiencing long lines and backlogs in their driver's license offices as they implement changes needed to comply with federal REAL ID requirements. REAL ID, established in 2005 to strengthen security features on state-issued driver's licenses and identification cards, requires driver's license customers to show up in person with several documents. Texas' current new and renewal licenses comply with REAL ID requirements, but many other states are scrambling to meet the new standards by the October 2020 deadline.

Other states working to cut driver's license wait times are using some of the same strategies as Texas DPS, including increased staffing, online service options and extended expiration dates. At present, 31 states including Texas offer online license renewal, and beginning on June 1, 2020, Texas will join 17 other states in extending license expiration periods to eight years or longer. Other solutions being explored may be useful in Texas.

Saturday office hours: In April 2019, Alabama began a pilot project that offers certain driver's license services — including first driver's license issuance, out-of-state transfers and testing — on Saturdays, allowing customers to visit without taking time off from work.

Mobile stations: In Kansas, as in most states, summer is peak time for new driver's license applications. The Kansas Department of Revenue has established summer-only driver's license stations in temporary offices such as schools specifically to serve teens.

Technological upgrades: A number of states have adopted new technologies and re-engineered their business processes for driver's license issuance. The new systems make it simpler to offer online transactions and often result in faster counter service for walk-up customers.

Pennsylvania's program uses its website to post current wait times at its offices, so that customers can choose the best time and place to arrive. Still other states are using new computer systems to perform sophisticated data analyses that can pinpoint problems and deploy resources more effectively.

In addition, improvements to call center and website infrastructure could reduce the number of Texans relying on face-to-face transactions at driver's license offices.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Once the study required by SB 616 is completed next year, state policymakers will have a better idea of what actions are needed to solve Texas' driver's license problems. Whether these will involve operational changes within DPS or simply moving the entire program to TDMV remains to be seen.

As DPS Director McCraw told the Senate Finance Committee, "The state of Texas should be the best at everything it does. Certainly Texans deserve it. And you expect it." **FN**

State Revenue Watch

This table presents data on net state revenue collections by source. It includes most recent monthly collections, year-to-date (YTD) totals for the current fiscal year and a comparison of current YTD totals with those in the equivalent period of the previous fiscal year.

These numbers were current at press time. For the most current data as well as downloadable files, visit **comptroller.texas.gov/transparency.**

Note: Texas' fiscal year begins on Sept. 1 and ends on Aug. 31.

NET STATE REVENUE — All Funds Excluding Trust

(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Monthly and Year-to-Date Collections: Percent Change From Previous Year

Tax Collections by Major Tax	SEPTEMBER 2019	YEAR TO DATE: TOTAL	YEAR TO DATE: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
SALES TAX	$2,740,095	$2,740,095	1.24%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	1.24%		
MOTOR VEHICLE SALES AND RENTAL TAXES	435,342	435,342	8.45%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	8.45%		
MOTOR FUEL TAXES	325,606	325,606	0.15%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	0.15%		
FRANCHISE TAX	10,292	10,292	-72.17%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-72.17%		
OIL PRODUCTION TAX	334,149	334,149	-0.74%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-0.74%		
INSURANCE TAXES	34,017	34,017	80.92%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	80.92%		
CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAXES	58,114	58,114	-49.08%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-49.08%		
NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION TAX	98,621	98,621	-34.46%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-34.46%		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAXES	117,524	117,524	8.06%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	8.06%		
HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX	54,160	54,160	10.10%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	10.10%		
UTILITY TAXES[1]	1,514	1,514	40.87%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	40.87%		
OTHER TAXES[2]	16,102	16,102	-25.59%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-25.59%		
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	**$4,225,536**	**$4,225,536**	**-1.06%**
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	**-1.06%**		

Revenue By Source	SEPTEMBER 2019	YEAR TO DATE: TOTAL	YEAR TO DATE: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	$4,225,536	$4,225,536	-1.06%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-1.06%		
FEDERAL INCOME	4,100,721	4,100,721	16.01%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	16.01%		
LICENSES, FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES	649,559	649,559	5.93%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	5.93%		
STATE HEALTH SERVICE FEES AND REBATES[3]	621,647	621,647	57.36%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	57.36%		
NET LOTTERY PROCEEDS[4]	161,893	161,893	0.14%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	0.14%		
LAND INCOME	190,436	190,436	-11.76%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-11.76%		
INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME	493,548	493,548	98.16%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	98.16%		
SETTLEMENTS OF CLAIMS	2,387	2,387	-91.90%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-91.90%		
ESCHEATED ESTATES	11,960	11,960	-45.81%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	-45.81%		
SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	26,255	26,255	10.62%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	10.62%		
OTHER REVENUE	150,018	150,018	269.01%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	269.01%		
TOTAL NET REVENUE	**$10,633,960**	**$10,633,960**	**11.28%**
PERCENT CHANGE FROM SEPTEMBER 2018	**11.28%**		

[1] Includes public utility gross receipts assessment, gas, electric and water utility tax and gas utility pipeline tax.

[2] Includes taxes not separately listed, such as taxes on oil well services, coin-operated amusement machines, cement and combative sports admissions as well as refunds to employers of certain welfare recipients.

[3] Includes various health-related service fees and rebates that were previously in "license, fees, fines and penalties" or in other non-tax revenue categories.

[4] Gross sales less retailer commission and the smaller prizes paid by retailers.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Excludes local funds and deposits by certain semi-independent agencies.

Includes certain state revenues that are deposited in the State Treasury but not appropriated.

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