

SEPTEMBER 2022

# FISCAL NOTES

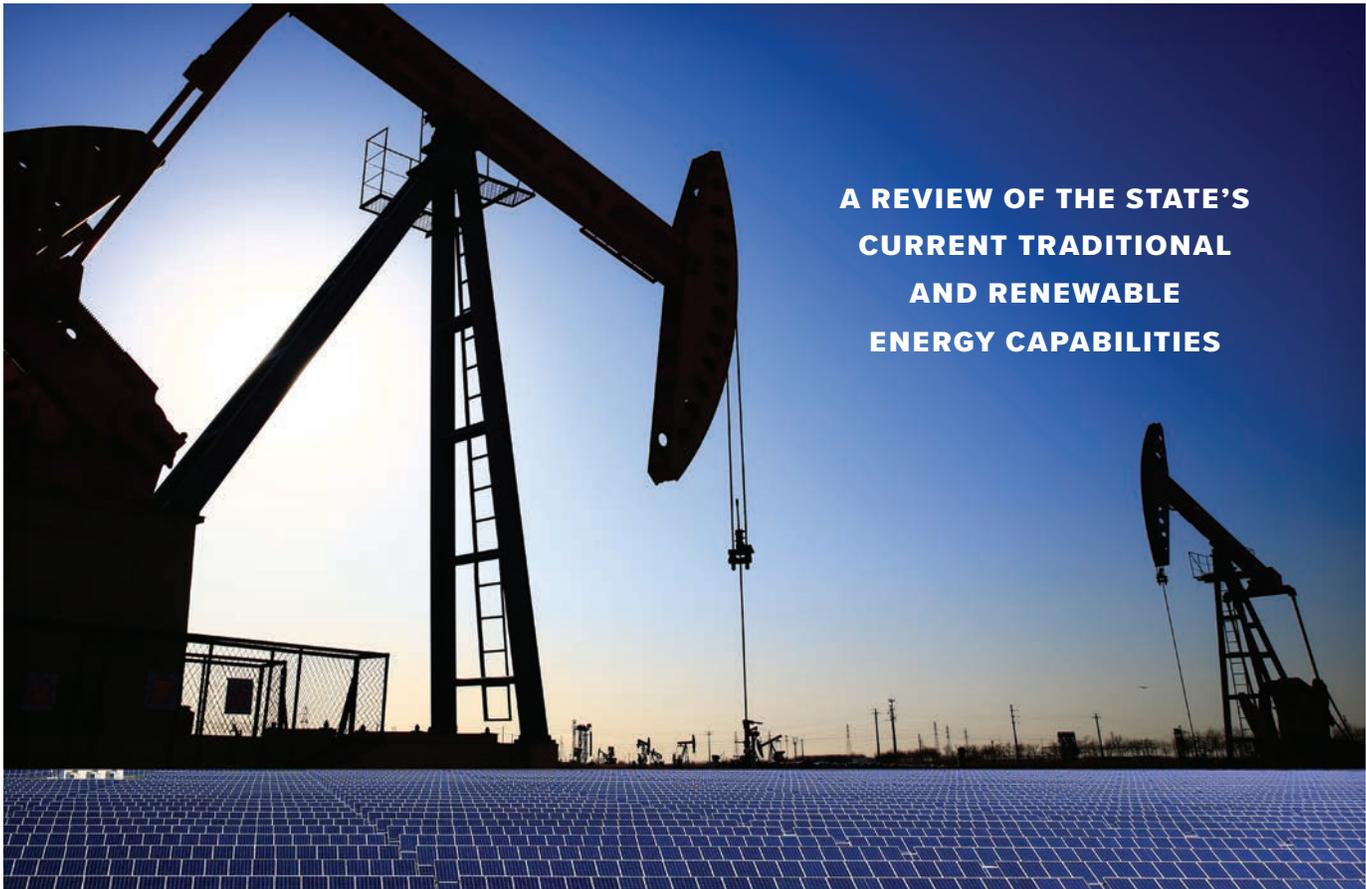
U.S. MILITARY IN TEXAS

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## Texas' Energy Profile By Fiscal Notes staff



**A REVIEW OF THE STATE'S  
CURRENT TRADITIONAL  
AND RENEWABLE  
ENERGY CAPABILITIES**

Texas is experiencing a population boom, adding nearly 4 million residents over the past decade. In 2021, the state had an estimated population of more than 29.5 million people, with about 88 percent of the growth concentrated in the state's largest metro areas. In addition to new residents, businesses are flocking to Texas. Last year alone, 63 companies announced plans to move their headquarters here, with more companies planning to do the same this year.

Continued growth in population and industry means increased demand for energy to power appliances, machinery and other equipment necessary for daily life, as well as for the manufacturing of products that require fossil fuels to produce. Rising demand raises a myriad of questions: How do we generate enough energy to meet

our needs? How do we get that energy where it needs to go? Are the sources of energy generating electricity when the demand peaks? What is the mix of generation needed today and in the decades ahead?

### **EVOLVING ROLE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES**

Texas leads the nation in both energy production and energy consumption. In 2021, Texas produced more energy than any other state, accounting for almost 12 percent of the nation's total net energy generation. During the same year, Texas was the largest producer of oil (43 percent), natural gas (25 percent) and wind-powered electricity (26 percent) in the nation.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

# A Message from the Comptroller



U.S. military bases in Texas not only play an important strategic role in our national defense, but they also benefit our state economy. This issue of *Fiscal Notes* explores a study prepared by my office at the request of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, examining the crucial role of the state's military installations.

Last year alone, the 14 bases generated more than \$114 billion in economic activity, added more than \$67 billion to the state's gross domestic product, generated more than \$42 billion in annual disposable personal income and directly and indirectly supported more than 622,000 Texas jobs.

We certainly appreciate the economic benefits of being home to these military bases, but of course, we are most grateful to the members of the military who dedicate their lives to protecting our country.

This issue also looks at a topic at the top of everyone's mind: energy. Texans are used to weather extremes — but moving from last year's deadly ice storm to this summer's string of 100-plus-degree days has kept our focus on the need to ensure sufficient energy to protect Texans' lives and livelihoods in the face of extraordinary heat and cold. The continuing (and very welcome) influx of people and businesses has further intensified the demand for reliable energy sources and infrastructure. And outside factors, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, have affected the availability and price of natural gas, contributing to higher utility costs.

That makes this the perfect time for *Fiscal Notes* to drill into the capabilities of traditional and renewable energy in Texas, the nation's leader in energy production and consumption. Texas was the largest producer of oil, natural gas and wind-powered electricity in the nation last year. Our state's energy use in 2021 was led by natural gas at 42 percent, with wind in second place at 24 percent.

I'm proud of our leadership in wind-powered energy, just as I'm proud of our leading role in oil and natural gas production. A diversity of energy sources is key to ensuring sustainable, cost-effective energy.

To do right by Texans, we must pursue a common-sense approach that allows for development of renewable sources while acknowledging that oil and gas are, and will remain, a mainstay of our energy mix.

I hope you enjoy this issue, and as always, I welcome your feedback.

**Glenn Hegar**

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

# TEXAS MILITARY SNAPSHOT 2021

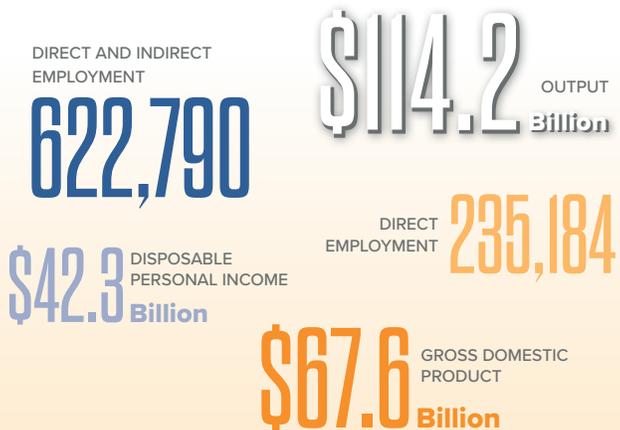
Texas military installations play a vital role in strategic national defense and provide significant benefits to the state economy.

Military bases in the state support about 235,000 direct jobs and contribute more than \$67.6 billion to Texas' gross domestic product annually.

## TEXAS' U.S. MILITARY BASES



## 2021 ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TEXAS ECONOMY



TO SEE MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON EACH OF THESE INSTALLATIONS, VISIT:

TMPC 2021-2022 Texas Military Preparedness Commission Biennial Report: [GOV.TEXAS.GOV/ORGANIZATION/MILITARY/REPORTS](http://GOV.TEXAS.GOV/ORGANIZATION/MILITARY/REPORTS)

Comptroller's 2021 Economic Impact, Texas bases: [COMPTROLLER.TEXAS.GOV/ECONOMY/ECONOMIC-DATA/MILITARY/](http://COMPTROLLER.TEXAS.GOV/ECONOMY/ECONOMIC-DATA/MILITARY/)

If you would like to receive a paper copy of *Fiscal Notes*, contact us at [fiscal.notes@cpa.texas.gov](mailto:fiscal.notes@cpa.texas.gov).

**Many renewable energy facilities are planned and underway in the state, but we may not see the benefit of those projects for decades to come.**

Even with such immense energy production capabilities, the current Texas electricity infrastructure, for example, is unable to transmit and store all the electricity generated by renewable energy sources, including wind and solar. Indeed, many renewable energy facilities are planned and underway in the state, but we may not see the benefit of those projects for decades to come.

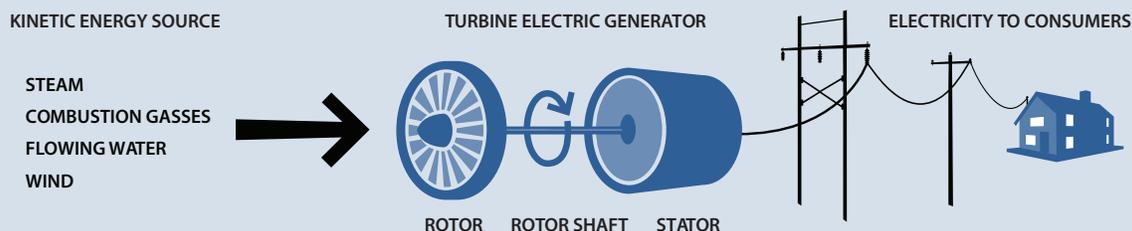
Given the energy demands of such a populous state, renewable sources alone are not up to the task of bearing the load. Texas needs a diverse energy portfolio that includes traditional oil and gas resources to ensure the state has access to sustainable, cost-effective energy production.

**Electricity 101: How Electricity Gets to You**

Energy is all around us and can be harnessed and converted into different forms depending on the intended use. Thermal, hydro, solar and wind energies can all be utilized to produce electricity and power our world. Most power plants in Texas and around the world generate electricity using steam turbines or, more recently, combustion turbines, powered by fuels such as natural gas. These turbines use steam or high-pressured gas to spin the rotor blades that, in turn, generate electricity.

**ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM AN ELECTRIC TURBINE**

*Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration*

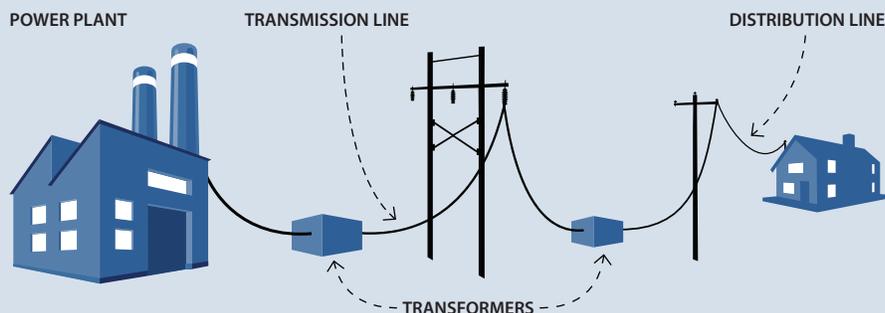


Wind-energy-powered turbines use wind, rather than steam or gas, to rotate the blades that power the electricity-generating turbines. Solar photovoltaic cells convert sunlight directly into electricity.

Once electricity is generated, it needs to be transmitted, distributed and used immediately, as it cannot be easily stored. To get the generated electricity from the remote areas in which it is typically generated to the more populous areas where it is needed, electricity is moved through transmission lines and delivered to consumers via a network of distribution lines. Transmission lines are a vital component of the electricity market for linking generators to consumers.

**TRANSPORTING ELECTRICITY**

*Source: National Energy Education Development*



## TEXAS' CURRENT ENERGY NEEDS AND CAPABILITIES

Access to reliable energy sources ensures that the Texas electricity grid operates smoothly and continuously. Grid operators must anticipate real-time electricity demands and adjust quickly to deviations. For the most part, load demand follows a consistent pattern, but extreme weather conditions like a particularly hot summer or severe winter storm can strain the grid.

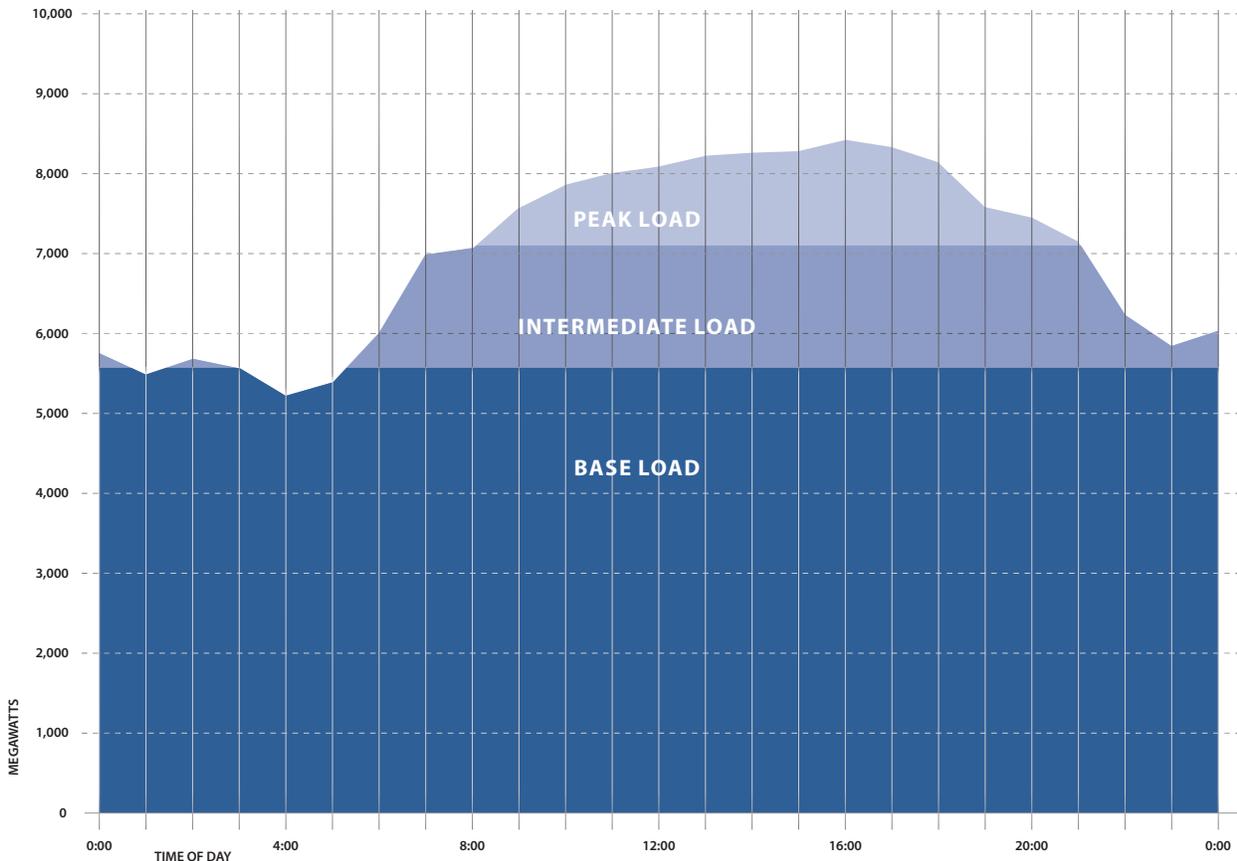
To meet projected demand, grid operators calculate the hourly predicted electricity demand over a 24-hour period, along with the availability of energy sources to meet that need in what is known as an electric load curve (**Exhibit 1**). The base load refers to the minimum amount of electricity needed during that period and is fueled by the most reliable and affordable energy sources. Other sources are then utilized to fulfill the difference during peak load demand, the period of highest demand (i.e., the hottest part of the day), and intermediate load, the period when demand is between base and peak loads. Proper load management ensures that consumers don't experience service disruptions or exorbitant electricity bills.

Wind and solar power are self-limiting electricity generators, in that they are subject to Mother Nature, with wind energy tending to peak in the evening and early morning and solar energy peaking in the afternoon. Given a lack of significant long-duration storage and the increasing number of new generators among both traditional and renewable sources, a more robust transmission infrastructure is necessary to bring the energy to where it needs to be since it must be moved and utilized as soon as it is generated.

The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), the state's electric grid operator, currently manages an electricity infrastructure consisting of more than 1,030 generating units and almost 53,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines. But that infrastructure is unable to bring all the electricity generated by renewable fuel sources to the areas in need of electricity, and even if it could, renewables alone couldn't meet the demand for energy in Texas. ERCOT's breakdown of energy use by fuel source in 2021 consisted of 61 percent fossil fuel sources, 28 percent wind and solar sources and the remainder from a combination of other sources (**Exhibit 2**). A diverse Texas energy profile is needed to ensure demand is met and that the electric load curve is maintained.

EXHIBIT 1

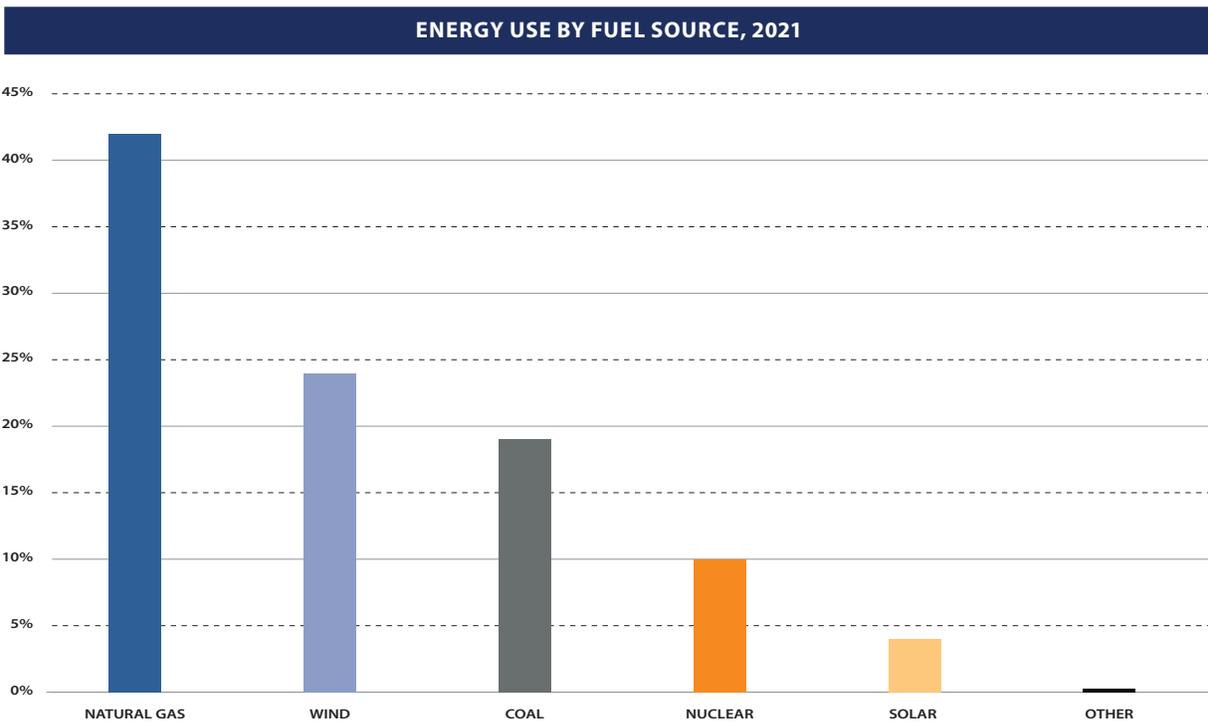
### EXAMPLE OF BASE, INTERMEDIATE AND PEAK LOADS DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD



Note: Numbers are meant to illustrate usage and are not representative of actual data.

Source: Institute for Energy Research

## EXHIBIT 2



Source: ERCOT

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

### WHAT ABOUT WIND AND SOLAR?

For the last decade and a half, Texas has led the nation in wind-powered electricity generation, producing nearly 26 percent of the U.S. wind energy in 2021. The state's vast and diverse geography makes it a leader in solar-generation potential as well. But with all that generating capability, if the electricity can't flow to places it's needed, it's lost.

Wind and solar generators across the state have been asked by ERCOT to initiate curtailment — essentially, to reduce output below the maximum generation capacity when generation exceeds transmission capacity. Curtailment prevents transmission congestion caused by grid constraints and helps to avoid overloads.

There are simply not enough transmission lines to move all the wind- and solar-generated electricity to the customers that need it.

Transmission lines can take eight to 10 years to build and require significant capital investment. Increasing energy capacity in any sector is not as simple as just increasing production. In a recent interview with *Bloomberg*, Chevron Corp. CEO Mike Wirth said that "we're looking at committing capital 10 years out."

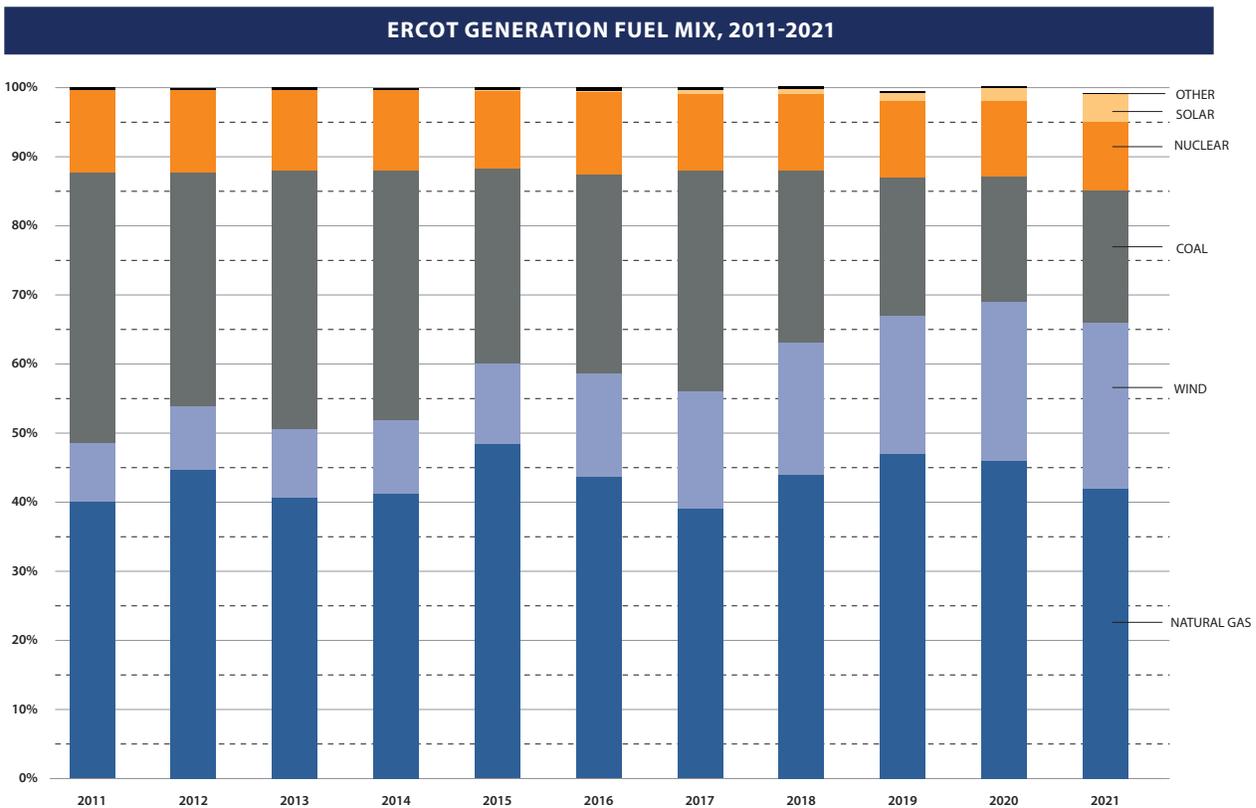
Planning and investing in a balanced approach to the energy market allows for a variety of energy sources to be utilized, given the inevitability of changing supply and demand.

### EXTERNAL ENERGY FACTORS

Outside factors can affect the energy industry, increasing volatility in the market. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has had cascading consequences on the energy industry. Before the war, Russia supplied around 40 percent of Europe's natural gas imports and 30 percent of its oil imports. Also, much of Europe has faced historically high temperatures this summer and has seen both the demand and price of natural gas skyrocket. Germany, for instance, recently announced plans to restart retired coal-powered electricity plants to meet demand. Furthermore, in July, members of the European Union voted to include natural gas on its list of sustainable activities to increase energy production for its members.

The war in Ukraine has affected natural gas availability and its price in the U.S. as well. In Texas, natural gas prices have increased more than 66 percent from January to July of this year, resulting in higher utility bills for many customers across the state. Texas is a leader in natural gas production, consumption and exporting, with nearly half of all U.S. liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports flowing through Texas terminals in 2020. Nearly 75 percent of U.S. LNG was exported to Europe during the first four months of 2022, an increase from the annual average of 34 percent, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, making clear the continued and rising need for Texas LNG abroad.

EXHIBIT 3



Source: ERCOT

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## WHAT TEXAS IS DOING

Texas has come a long way in diversifying its energy portfolio over the last decade (**Exhibit 3**).

Given the state's current generating and production capacities, along with the current transmission infrastructure, it is not feasible to "flip a switch" and transition to 100 percent renewable energy overnight, says Texas Comptroller Glenn Hegar in an editorial piece published in *The Dallas Morning News*. Many sectors of manufacturing, such as the auto industry and petrochemical and plastics production industry, are dependent on oil and gas to use equipment that doesn't operate on renewable energy.

Texas has enormous potential for energy production and electricity generation, but increased investment in the state's electricity infrastructure, including transmission lines, is critical. It is difficult to estimate the cost of that investment but using a baseline such as the Competitive Renewable Energy Zone, at \$2,500 per MW-mile, it's reasonable to conclude a significant capital investment would be necessary.

## ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGY GO HAND-IN-HAND

The demand, supply and capabilities of Texas' energy industries will grow along with technology, innovation and investment. But time is needed for that growth, and the Comptroller has pointed out that fossil fuels will remain a crucial part of the energy mix for the foreseeable future. The importance of oil and gas goes beyond generating electricity. The U.S. Department of Energy lists thousands of products that are manufactured with the use of petrochemicals — from heart valves to water pipes to wind turbine blades. Petroleum is a component of many products that we use every day, including the parts that make electric and traditional vehicles lighter in weight and more efficient.

"We must work together to advance timely, practical solutions that develop renewable energy, while acknowledging the continued importance of a diversified energy portfolio. Our economic health and well-being depend on it," says Comptroller Hegar. **FN**

To learn more about the related subject of gas prices, tune in to the September Fiscal Notes video. Check out the full playlist at [Comptroller.Texas.Gov/economy/fiscal-notes/videos.php](https://Comptroller.Texas.Gov/economy/fiscal-notes/videos.php).



## MILITARY BASES SPUR JOBS, INCOME AND INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. military installations in Texas play a vital role in strategic national defense and provide significant benefits to the state economy. The bases support local businesses and create jobs in a range of industries. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) maintains 14 bases throughout Texas, covering more than 1.4 million acres.

Every two years, at the request of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, the Texas Comptroller's office conducts a study that analyzes the economic impact of U.S. military installations on the state's economy.

The study estimates that in 2021, bases in Texas generated more than \$114 billion in economic activity and added more than \$67 billion to the state's gross domestic product (GDP). The bases also generated more than \$42 billion in annual disposable personal income and directly and indirectly supported more than 622,000 Texas jobs (**Exhibit 1**).

Texas' military bases aren't just barracks, mess halls and runways. In some cases, a base can function more like a city, providing machine shops, wellness centers, restaurants, day care centers and more. It can employ civilians and military contractors as well as service members.

"While each installation plays a pivotal strategic role in our nation's defense," Texas Comptroller Glenn Hegar says, "it also supplies an enormous economic benefit to our state by employing thousands of Texans and spending millions on construction and supplies from local businesses."

## EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC IMPACT

**Goodfellow Air Force Base (AFB)** sits on 1,235 acres in San Angelo. In 2021, the base reported the equivalent of 9,690 full-time employees, including 5,000 service members from every military branch (Army, Air Force, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard and even Space Force). More than 1,000 civilians are employed in administrative services, base operations, repair services and custodial, construction and education jobs. The base's employment and spending activity in 2021 generated \$1.5 billion in personal income and \$4.7 billion in economic activity within Texas.

Goodfellow AFB trains imagery analysts, linguists, cryptologists and data analysts. It also is home to the DoD's only firefighting academy, where students from all military service branches and international partners train in fire protection.

# Economic Impact of U.S. Military in Texas

San Angelo was honored with the 2021 Air Education and Training Command Community Support Award (known as the Altus Trophy) for the community that provides the finest support to its local military installation.

In addition, the city of San Angelo has two intergovernmental support agreements with Goodfellow AFB. One provides access to housing for 100 unaccompanied base personnel at Angelo State University (ASU). The other, called the Faculty Development Program (Doolittle Scholars), provides faculty training at ASU for 20 instructors from Goodfellow AFB. Separately, a San Angelo/Goodfellow AFB collaboration

secured more than \$8.8 million from the Texas Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant Program to increase the number of highly classified classrooms and a new dining facility.

The **Army Futures Command (AFC)**, headquartered in Austin, had 833 full-time, active-duty and civilian personnel in 2021. Total spending related to the base's employment contributed to nearly 1,400 additional indirect jobs and generated more than \$371 million in economic activity and more than \$156 million in disposable personal income.

## EXHIBIT 1

### ECONOMIC IMPACT OF U.S. MILITARY BASES IN TEXAS, 2021

#### ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION

|   | DIRECT EMPLOYMENT | TOTAL EMPLOYMENT<br>(Direct and Indirect Employment) | OUTPUT<br>(in thousands) | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT<br>(in thousands) | DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME<br>(in thousands) |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| Army Futures Command                            | 833               | 2,201  | \$371,423                | \$224,300                                | \$156,737                                    |
| Corpus Christi Army Depot                       | 3,191             | 9,344  | \$1,404,507              | \$845,791                                | \$641,597                                    |
| Dyess Air Force Base                            | 5,533             | 16,098   | \$3,040,516              | \$1,792,594                              | \$1,148,538                                  |
| Ellington Field Joint Reserve Base              | 414               | 1,203  | \$217,681                | \$128,750                                | \$85,043                                     |
| Fort Bliss                                      | 46,971            | 120,799  | \$22,944,253             | \$13,557,057                             | \$7,969,926                                  |
| Fort Hood                                       | 55,374            | 160,933  | \$28,886,145             | \$16,967,542                             | \$11,224,637                                 |
| Goodfellow Air Force Base                       | 9,690             | 23,897   | \$4,744,642              | \$2,801,133                              | \$1,533,659                                  |
| Joint Base San Antonio                          | 82,639            | 211,213  | \$39,168,304             | \$23,315,990                             | \$14,403,968                                 |
| Laughlin Air Force Base                         | 3,290             | 8,694  | \$1,592,240              | \$946,857                                | \$595,740                                    |
| Naval Air Station Corpus Christi                | 8,395             | 19,815   | \$3,356,238              | \$2,010,506                              | \$1,311,338                                  |
| Naval Air Station Kingsville                    | 1,647             | 4,442  | \$751,525                | \$450,613                                | \$295,946                                    |
| Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth | 5,199             | 15,164   | \$2,696,550              | \$1,589,164                              | \$1,068,397                                  |
| Red River Army Depot                            | 3,370             | 9,059  | \$1,343,386              | \$812,263                                | \$619,407                                    |
| Sheppard Air Force Base                         | 8,638             | 19,928   | \$3,675,309              | \$2,183,933                              | \$1,236,660                                  |
| <b>STATEWIDE TOTALS</b>                         | <b>235,184</b>    | <b>622,790</b>                                       | <b>\$114,192,719</b>     | <b>\$67,626,493</b>                      | <b>\$42,291,593</b>                          |

Notes: The impact from military installations may be greater than what is being measured. "Output" refers to total economic activity, or the total value of all goods and services (both final and intermediate) produced in Texas. "Gross domestic product" refers to the total value of all final goods and services produced in Texas. "Disposable personal income" refers to post-income-tax income. Indirect jobs include jobs in industries that serve the installation and those that support the household/consumer needs of the installation's employees.

Sources: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI)

# Economic Impact of U.S. Military in Texas

**AFC's Army Software Factory is located within Austin Community College.**  
**This first-of-its-kind initiative teaches, develops and employs self-sustaining software development talent while strengthening connections with area tech innovators.**

AFC partners with nearly 300 leading universities, including the University of Texas (UT) at Austin, Texas A&M University, UT-El Paso and Rice University, to develop cutting-edge warfighting technologies. AFC's Army Software Factory (ASWF) is located within Austin Community College. This first-of-its-kind initiative teaches, develops and employs self-sustaining software development talent while strengthening connections with area tech innovators. In 2021, ASWF welcomed its first two cohorts, each composed of 20 to 25 U.S. Department of the Army civilians and soldiers.

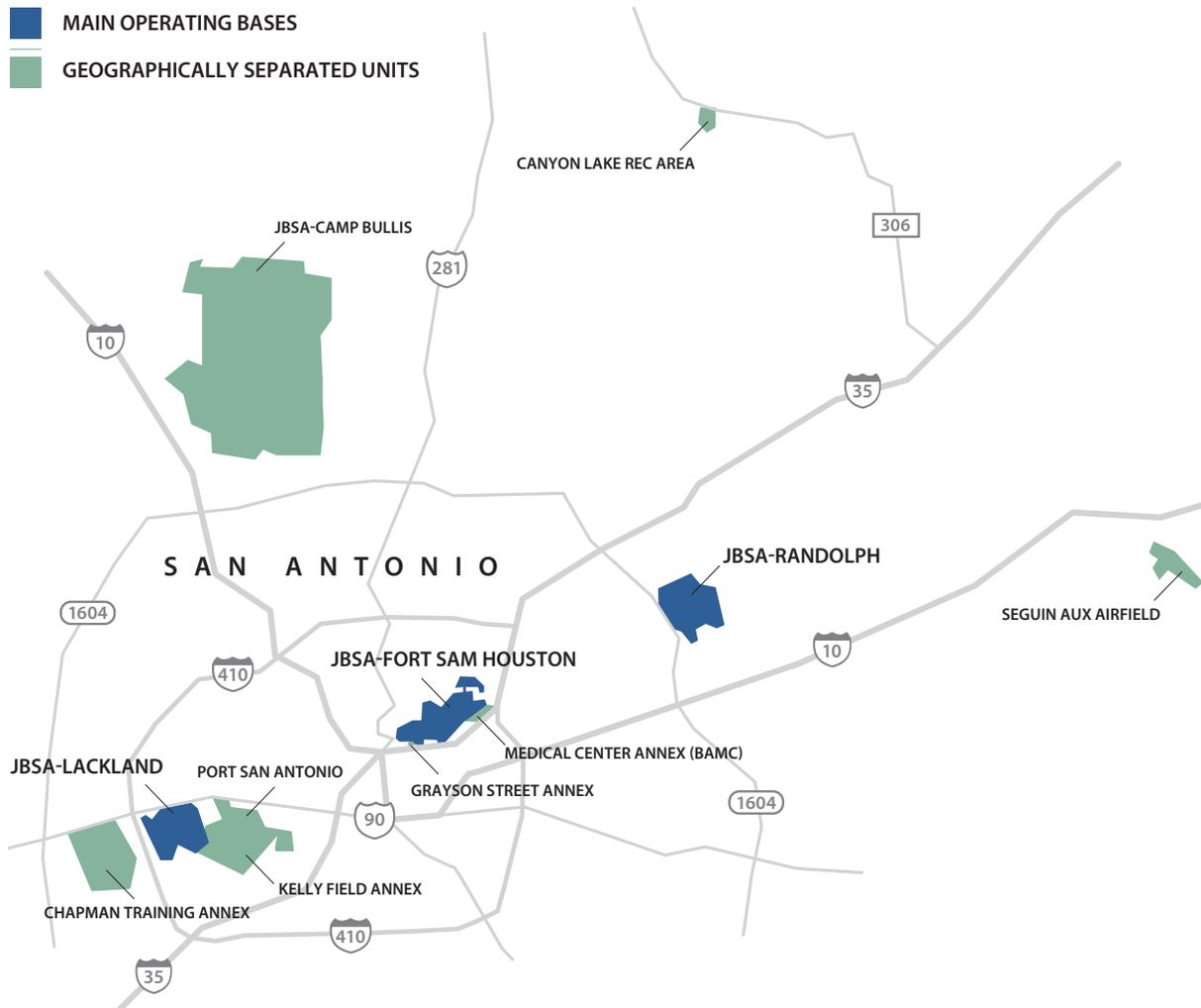
AFC's Army Applications Laboratory, located in Austin's Capital Factory building, connects entrepreneurs and small businesses to find creative solutions to the Army's most pressing modernization challenges.

Unlike most bases that occupy one large facility in a city or county, **Joint Base San Antonio's (JBSA)** 45,077 acres are located throughout the city of San Antonio and surrounding areas (**Exhibit 2**). This includes 40 million square feet of buildings and other facilities.

## EXHIBIT 2

### JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO (JBSA) FACILITIES

Source: JBSA



**“From 2001 when Robert Gray Army Airfield entered into a joint use agreement with Killeen-Fort Hood Regional Airport, the relationship has been of great benefit to all stakeholders.”**

– Tracy Crawford, director of aviation operations at Fort Hood

“As Texas’ largest DoD installation and a key economic contributor, Joint Base San Antonio is committed to our partnerships with our local communities,” says Brig. Gen. Russell D. Driggers, commander, JBSA and 502nd Air Base Wing. “Their long-standing support has been integral to our success, and we look forward to continued partnerships as we advance this proven formula together.”

In 2021, JBSA’s direct full-time employment included active-duty personnel and civilians totaling 82,639. This employment and base-related spending supported an estimated 211,000 statewide jobs, generated more than \$14 billion in disposable personal income and impacted the Texas economy to the tune of more than \$39 billion.



Brig. Gen. Russell D. Driggers,  
JBSA and 502nd Air Base Wing

**Fort Hood** is centered around the city of Killeen and covers 218,823 acres in southwestern Bell and southeastern Coryell counties. In 2021, Fort Hood

reported full-time employment of 55,374, of which more than 37,000 were active-duty military personnel. These military service members accounted for roughly 49,000 dependents, including about 29,000 children attending local schools.

Since 2001, Fort Hood and the city of Killeen have been working on the joint use of the Robert Gray Army Airfield and the Killeen-Fort Hood Regional Airport (KFHRA). Tracy Crawford, director of aviation operations at Fort Hood, says, “From 2001 when Robert Gray Army Airfield entered into a joint use agreement with Killeen-Fort Hood Regional Airport, the relationship has been of great benefit to all stakeholders. Working in concert with our city partners, we have and continue to work on many initiatives to reduce cost and add efficiency to both the Robert Gray Army Airfield and Killeen-Fort Hood Regional Airport missions.”



Tracy Crawford, Fort Hood

Killeen initially invested about \$85 million in KFHRA to improve airfield infrastructure, and the Army provided air traffic control and fire and rescue services. KFHRA and Bell County worked together to secure funding to construct a \$4.7 million airport visual surveillance system, according to the *Fort Hood Sentinel*. With more than half of KFHRA’s traffic driven by Fort Hood, it was one of the first regional airports in the nation to exceed 2019 passenger volumes.

In 2021, Fort Hood’s employment and base-related spending contributed to 160,933 direct and indirect jobs statewide and generated more than \$11.2 billion in disposable personal income and more than \$28.8 billion in economic activity.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY BASES IN TEXAS

Many bases work with local governments to coordinate tourist events, regional educational opportunities and logistics. These efforts are apparent in the partnerships and programs at the AFC, the Dyess AFB Memorial Museum and Linear Air Park, the “Wings Over South Texas” air shows in Kingsville and the partnership at the regional airport in Killeen/Fort Hood.

“It is amazing to see the tremendous economic impact these military installations have on Texas,” says Hegar. “While the direct economic contributions of these bases are important, the men and women who work and are stationed at them form the backbone of communities, supporting countless businesses and spurring jobs throughout the state.” **FN**

For more information on the economic impact of Texas’ military bases, visit the [Statewide Economic Data webpage at \*\*Comptroller.Texas.Gov/economy/economic-data\*\*](https://www.comptroller.texas.gov/economy/economic-data).

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](http://comptroller.texas.gov/transparency).

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

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.

## NET STATE REVENUE – ALL FUNDS, EXCLUDING TRUST

### Monthly and Year-to-Date Collections: Percent Change from Previous Year (IN THOUSANDS)

| TAX COLLECTIONS BY MAJOR TAX                             | AUGUST 2022         | YEAR TO DATE: Total  | YEAR TO DATE: Change from Previous Year |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| <b>SALES TAX</b>   | \$3,768,390         | \$42,971,904         | 19.30%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 13.00%              |                      |   |
| <b>MOTOR VEHICLE SALES AND RENTAL TAXES</b>              | \$651,496           | \$6,449,088          | 12.53%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 4.31%               |                      |   |
| <b>MOTOR FUEL TAXES</b>                                  | \$320,303           | \$3,783,904          | 5.20%                                   |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | -3.31%              |                      |   |
| <b>FRANCHISE TAX</b>                                     | \$349,476           | \$5,672,908          | 25.23%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 80.58%              |                      |   |
| <b>OIL PRODUCTION TAX</b>                                | \$608,555           | \$6,361,687          | 84.44%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 50.42%              |                      |   |
| <b>INSURANCE TAXES</b>                                   | \$296,473           | \$3,121,923          | 15.64%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 65.97%              |                      |   |
| <b>CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAXES</b>                       | \$105,102           | \$1,210,716          | -13.35%                                 |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | -35.74%             |                      |   |
| <b>NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION TAX</b>                        | \$525,145           | \$4,469,945          | 184.97%                                 |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 143.86%             |                      |   |
| <b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAXES</b>                         | \$145,085           | \$1,643,972          | 30.74%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 7.43%               |                      |   |
| <b>HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX</b>                               | \$69,456            | \$699,939            | 43.48%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 6.05%               |                      |   |
| <b>UTILITY TAXES<sup>1</sup></b>                         | \$110,162           | \$556,662            | 3.31%                                   |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 3.38%               |                      |   |
| <b>OTHER TAXES<sup>2</sup></b>                           | \$29,027            | \$268,095            | 35.72%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 13.06%              |                      |   |
| <b>TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS</b>                             | <b>\$6,978,670</b>  | <b>\$77,210,744</b>  | <b>25.60%</b>                           |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | <b>20.76%</b>       |                      |   |
| REVENUE BY SOURCE  | AUGUST 2022         | YEAR TO DATE: Total  | YEAR TO DATE: Change from Previous Year |
| <b>TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS</b>                             | \$6,978,670         | \$77,210,744         | 25.60%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 20.76%              |                      |   |
| <b>FEDERAL INCOME</b>                                    | \$5,699,621         | \$72,738,692         | -11.23%                                 |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | -74.82%             |                      |   |
| <b>LICENSES, FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES</b>               | \$715,183           | \$6,531,677          | 2.91%                                   |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 33.81%              |                      |   |
| <b>STATE HEALTH SERVICE FEES AND REBATES<sup>3</sup></b> | \$380,174           | \$10,284,816         | 51.38%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 42.22%              |                      |   |
| <b>NET LOTTERY PROCEEDS<sup>4</sup></b>                  | \$359,343           | \$3,058,251          | 3.51%                                   |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 70.89%              |                      |   |
| <b>LAND INCOME</b>                                       | \$459,624           | \$4,311,840          | 100.75%                                 |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 85.24%              |                      |   |
| <b>INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME</b>                    | \$128,816           | \$2,438,013          | 23.41%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 100.06%             |                      |   |
| <b>SETTLEMENTS OF CLAIMS</b>                             | \$2,727             | \$662,336            | -12.99%                                 |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 31.42%              |                      |   |
| <b>ESCHEATED ESTATES</b>                                 | \$19,505            | \$1,011,742          | 27.65%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | 72.98%              |                      |   |
| <b>SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES</b>                       | -\$44,647           | \$314,129            | -2.21%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | -242.91%            |                      |   |
| <b>OTHER REVENUE</b>                                     | \$2,248,262         | \$4,782,601          | -4.13%                                  |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | -10.90%             |                      |   |
| <b>TOTAL NET REVENUE</b>                                 | <b>\$16,947,279</b> | <b>\$183,344,840</b> | <b>7.54%</b>                            |
| <i>Percent Change from August 2021</i>                   | <b>-47.55%</b>      |                      |   |



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**Glenn Hegar**  
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

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**Call:** 800-252-5555 **Fax:** 512-463-4226

**Write:** 111 E. 17th St., Suite 210A, Austin, Texas 78774-0100

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