
Appendix A

The State of Texas

November 2018

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About this Bond Appendix

This Appendix A (Bond Appendix) provides a general description of the State of Texas (State) and certain information relevant to the financial condition of the State. Information is provided as of the date this Bond Appendix is issued, except as otherwise expressly noted herein.

This Bond Appendix is intended (a) to be attached to or incorporated by reference in offering documents (Official Statements) prepared by state agencies to offer bonds or other securities, when authorized by the Comptroller of Public Accounts (Comptroller), and (b) to be provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) in satisfaction of contractual annual continuing disclosure obligations of the Comptroller made in connection with prior state agency bond offerings. The Bond Appendix is not intended to be exhaustive.

State financial information is provided by state agencies and officials from official records. Other information has been derived from sources which the Comptroller deems reliable. The State makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of any information in this Bond Appendix, or the absence of changes in such information or adverse events after the date of the information. Descriptions of general revenue of the State or revenue from any particular source in this Bond Appendix does not imply that any specific securities are payable from such revenues. As a result of rounding, certain tables in this Bond Appendix may contain immaterial inaccuracies.

Historical information in this Bond Appendix is not intended to predict future events or continuing trends, and the State makes no representation that past experience will continue in the future. Statements in this Bond Appendix that do not describe past or present events, conditions, or other facts are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include forecasts, projections, predictions, expectations, anticipation, hopes, beliefs, intentions, and strategies for the future. All forward-looking statements in this Bond Appendix are based on available information, assumptions and estimates as of the date of the forecast or other forward looking statement. They are inherently subject to various known and unknown risks and uncertainties, including the possible invalidity of underlying assumptions and estimates; possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal, and regulatory circumstances and conditions; force majeure; and actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including consumers, taxpayers, and legislative, judicial, and other governmental authorities and officials. Assumptions may involve judgments about future economic and market conditions and future legislative, executive, and business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the State. The Comptroller assumes no obligation to

update any such forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ from those in forward-looking statements, and the difference could be material. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements included in this Bond Appendix.

Bond Appendix references to website addresses are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless otherwise stated, such websites and the related information or links are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Bond Appendix, including for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Comptroller does not control or guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or currency of any website not maintained by the Comptroller.

The data represented in this report is available in accessible data form (Excel):

<https://comptroller.texas.gov/programs/systems/treasury-ops/docs/bond-appendix.xlsx>

1. STATE GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION

The State was admitted to the Union as the 28th State on December 29, 1845, approximately nine years after its secession from the Republic of Mexico in 1836. The current Constitution of the State of Texas (the Constitution) was adopted in 1876, succeeding earlier Constitutions of 1845, 1861, 1866 and 1869.

DIVISION OF POWERS

The Constitution divides the powers of the government of the State into three distinct departments: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Under the terms of the Constitution, no person in any one department may exercise any power attached to another department unless specifically authorized to do so by the Constitution.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The legislative power of the State is vested in a House of Representatives and a Senate, which together constitute the Legislature of the State. The House of Representatives consists of 150 members who are elected for terms of two years; all members are up for re-election in 2018. The Senate consists of 31 members who are elected for four-year terms; 15 Senators are up for re-election in 2018. After congressional and legislative redistricting, which occurs every 10 years, each member must run for re-election. At that time, the members must draw lots to determine which half of the Senate serves on a 2-4-4 or 4-4-2 year term rotation until the next redistricting. Proceedings in the House of Representatives are presided over by the Speaker of the House, who is selected by the members of the House of Representatives from among their ranks. Proceedings in the Senate are presided over by the Lieutenant Governor, who is elected by a statewide vote, as described under the caption “The Executive Department,” below. In the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, the President pro tempore of the Senate, a position determined by Senate members at the start of each session, presides over the Senate.

Regular sessions of the Legislature are held every two years in odd numbered years and may not exceed 140 days in duration. Special sessions of the Legislature may be convened by the Governor at any time. A special session of the Legislature may not exceed 30 days in duration and may address only those subjects designated by the Governor.

The 86th Regular Legislative Session will convene in January 2019.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Executive Department of the State is composed of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Comptroller of Public Accounts, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, all of whom are elected with the exception of the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the Governor. All statewide elected offices are up for re-election in 2018.

There are other elected state officials, including the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and the three Commissioners of the Railroad Commission, which has regulatory jurisdiction over certain public utilities, transportation and the oil and gas industry.

The *Governor* is elected for a term of four years and is eligible to seek re-election for an unlimited number of terms. The Constitution requires the Governor to cause the laws of the State to be faithfully executed and to conduct all business of the State with other states and the United States. The Constitution also requires the Governor to present a message on the condition of the State to the Legislature at the commencement of each session of the Legislature and at the end of the term in office, and to recommend to the Legislature measures deemed expedient. The Governor has the power to veto any bill or concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature and to veto specific items in appropriation bills, but the Legislature may override any veto, including a line item veto of an appropriation, by a two-thirds vote within a certain time frame. If the Governor's office becomes vacant, he is succeeded in office by the Lieutenant Governor, who continues as Governor until the next general election. The current Governor is Greg Abbott who was sworn-in for his first term as Governor in January 2015.

The *Lieutenant Governor* is elected for a term of four years and is eligible to seek re-election for an unlimited number of terms. The Governor and the Lieutenant Governor are elected separately and may be members of different political parties. The Lieutenant Governor is the President of the Senate and is empowered to cast the deciding vote in the event the Senate is equally divided on any question. The Lieutenant Governor determines Senate committees, appoints committee chairs and members, and decides the order of bill consideration and parliamentary questions. The Lieutenant Governor also performs the duties of the Governor during any period that the Governor is unable or refuses to do so or is absent from the State. If the office of the Lieutenant Governor becomes vacant, a successor is elected by the members of the Senate from their ranks. Until a successor is elected, or if the Lieutenant Governor is absent or temporarily unable to act, the duties of the Lieutenant Governor are performed by the President pro tempore of the Senate. The current Lieutenant Governor is Dan Patrick who was sworn-in for his first term as Lieutenant Governor in January 2015.

The *Comptroller of Public Accounts* (Comptroller) is elected for a term of four years and is the chief accounting officer of the State. The Comptroller is generally responsible for maintaining the accounting records of the State and collecting taxes and other revenues due to the State, although other state officials share responsibility for both of these functions. The Comptroller is required by statute to prepare an annual statement of the funds of the State and of the state's revenues and expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. In addition, the Constitution requires the Comptroller to submit to the Governor and the Legislature, at the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature, an itemized estimate of the anticipated revenues that will be received by the State during the succeeding biennium based upon existing laws. The Constitution also requires the Comptroller to submit supplemental statements at any special session of the Legislature and at such other times as may be necessary to show probable changes. The State Constitution also requires the Comptroller to certify that any appropriations bill passed by the Legislature falls within available revenues before the bill goes to the Governor for his signature. The Comptroller's responsibilities have been expanded by the Legislature and/or the voters to include the following: the Property Value Study and Methods and Assistance Program review of appraisal districts, the administration of the Texas Tuition Promise Fund, Treasury Operations, the State Energy

Conservation Office, administration of the Texas ABLE program, and the establishment and oversight of the Texas Bullion Depository. The current Comptroller is Glenn Hegar who was sworn-in for his first term as Comptroller in January 2015.

The *Commissioner of the General Land Office* is elected for a term of four years. The Commissioner of the General Land Office is generally responsible for administering the public lands owned by the State. The Commissioner of the General Land Office serves as the chairman of the School Land Board, which has authority over the sale and lease of state owned lands, and as chairman of the Veterans' Land Board. The Commissioner of the General Land Office also serves as the chairman of boards that control the exploration for oil, gas and other minerals on State lands. The current Commissioner of the General Land Office is George P. Bush who was sworn-in for his first term as Land Commissioner in January 2015.

The *Attorney General* is elected for a term of four years and is the chief legal officer of the State. The Attorney General is required to prosecute and defend all actions in the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeals in which the State may be interested. The Attorney General also is required, upon request, to advise the Governor, the head of any department of the state government and certain other state and county officials upon any question touching the public interest or concerning their official duties. The Attorney General is the exclusive representative of state agencies, and other attorneys may be retained only if the Attorney General is unable to provide the specific service in question. The current Attorney General is Ken Paxton who was sworn-in for his first term as Attorney General in January 2015.

The *Secretary of State* is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and serves during the term of service of the Governor by whom he or she is appointed. The Secretary of State is required to maintain official records of all laws and all official acts of the Governor and to perform such other duties as are required by law. The Legislature has made the Secretary of State generally responsible for the supervision of elections and for corporate and other similar filings. The current Secretary of State Rolando Pablos was appointed by Governor Abbott in January 2017.

Statewide Ballot Measures

Information regarding statewide constitutional amendments passed in November 2017 can be found at: <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/voter/2017novballotlang.shtml>

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, a Court of Criminal Appeals, 14 courts of appeals, numerous district courts and various lower courts. The Supreme Court is the appellate court of last resort in all cases except criminal matters and, in addition, has original jurisdiction over actions for mandamus against state officials and certain other matters. The Court of Criminal Appeals has final appellate jurisdiction over all criminal matters. The courts of appeals are intermediate level appellate courts and have jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases. The justices and judges of all courts in the State are elected. Terms of office are six years in the case of the members of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals and the courts of appeals, and four years for judges of lower courts.

2. FISCAL MATTERS

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The State operates on a fiscal year basis, which begins on September 1 and ends on August 31. The State's appropriation period is a biennium covering two fiscal years.

During the 1987 session, the Legislature imposed uniform accounting and financial reporting procedures on all state agencies and provided that accounting for state agencies is reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Sections 2101.012 through 2101.014, Government Code, require the Comptroller, with the review of the State Auditor, to prescribe uniform accounting and financial reporting procedures. The Comptroller is also required by section 403.013, Government Code, to prepare a report to the Governor containing financial information of all state agencies prepared in accordance with GAAP. This report is due annually on the last day of February and is in addition to the cash report also required under this section that is due annually on the first Monday in November. The cash report contains a statement of state funds and accounts, revenues and expenditures during the preceding fiscal year on a cash basis. An audited *Texas Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* was produced for the first time in 1990 and will continually be used for the February report cited. The 1990-2017 reports all received the "Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting" awarded by the Government Finance Officers Association.

The State is required by law to maintain its accounting and reporting on a cash basis, under which revenues are recorded when received and expenditures are recognized as disbursements when made. However, implementation of the Uniform Statewide Accounting System (USAS) on September 1, 1993 provided the ability for state agencies to maintain the state accounting system on a modified accrual basis in accordance with GAAP, as well as on a cash basis.

The State's central accounting system, USAS, records financial information both on a cash basis and under GAAP. USAS is the primary source of fiscal control and financial information for the State. Some agencies utilize USAS as their internal accounting system, while others are required to reconcile internal accounting records and record the information in the state system via reporting requirements.

APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGETING

The Constitution requires an appropriation for any funds to be drawn out of the treasury. Certain appropriations are made by the Constitution and do not require further legislative action, although the Legislature frequently makes a parallel appropriation. All other appropriations must be made through a bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor or passed by the Legislature over the Governor's veto. Legislative appropriations are limited by the Constitution to a period of two years. Generally, appropriations are made by the Legislature separately for each fiscal year of the biennium, but an appropriation can be made for the biennium or for a part of the biennium other than a fiscal year. Claims must be filed against an appropriation within two years after the end of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made, except for construction appropriations, against which claims may be made for up to four years.

Article III, section 49a of the Constitution, the so-called “pay-as-you-go” provision, provides that an appropriation is not valid if it exceeds the amount of cash and estimated revenues of the fund from which such appropriation is to be paid.

The Constitution requires the Comptroller to submit to the Governor and the Legislature, at the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature, a statement that contains, among other things, an itemized estimate of anticipated revenues, based on laws then in effect, that will be received by the State during the succeeding biennium. The Constitution also requires the Comptroller to submit supplementary statements at any special session of the Legislature and at such other times as may be necessary to show probable changes. No appropriations bill passed by the Legislature may be sent to the Governor for consideration until the Comptroller has certified that the amounts appropriated are within the amounts estimated to be available in the affected funds.

Budgeting for the State is handled through the Governor’s Office of Budget, Planning, and Policy (GOBPP) and the Legislative Budget Board (LBB). By statute, the Governor has been made the chief budget officer of the State, which is a function carried out by staff members who constitute the GOBPP. The Legislature has its own budget agency in the LBB. The GOBPP and the LBB generally cooperate with respect to matters pertaining to preparation of budgets and prepare uniform instructions and forms for budget requests. The Governor and the LBB each make separate submissions to the Legislature—the Governor’s usually in the form of a budget proposal and the LBB’s in the form of a draft appropriations bill to be submitted for consideration by the Legislature. The Governor is authorized by statute to submit a draft appropriations bill, or the bill may be introduced in the Legislature along with the bill prepared by the LBB.

In an effort to improve the budgeting process, a performance-based budget preparation process, which appropriates funds at the strategy level, was implemented and utilized to prepare proposed budgets beginning with the 1994-95 biennium. Agency budgets are tied to goals and objectives that include strategies to meet these goals and objectives with measurable outputs and efficiencies. The system provides the State’s decision makers with enhanced knowledge to maximize state funds.

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

The Legislative Budget Board is composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, four members of the House of Representatives (including the chairs of the House Appropriations Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee) and four members of the Senate (including the chairs of the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate State Affairs Committee). The traditional role of the LBB has been to formulate a proposed budget for presentation to the Legislature as discussed under “Appropriations and Budgeting” above. In recent years, however, the role of the LBB has been expanded by statute and by practice. It now frequently carries out quasi-legislative functions relating to state finances when the Legislature is not in session.

NON-LEGISLATIVE POWERS WITH RESPECT TO APPROPRIATIONS

The Governor is authorized by statute to make findings of any fact specified by the Legislature in any appropriations bill as a contingency to the expenditure of funds. Accordingly, the Governor has some minimal discretion to prevent the expenditure of funds, exercisable in situations in which an appropriation made by the Legislature is conditioned upon the occurrence of a given event or the existence of a given fact.

The Legislature has provided a means of dealing with fiscal emergencies under which the Governor is empowered to authorize expenditures from a general appropriation made by the Legislature specifically for emergencies. The Legislature is not obligated to appropriate any amount for such purpose, but customarily does so.

The Governor may not authorize the expenditure of the emergency funds unless a certification is made to the Comptroller that an emergency and imperative public necessity requiring the use of such funds exists and the Comptroller determines that no other funds are available for such purpose. Any expenditure so authorized by the Governor may only be used in those instances in which no other funds are available due to exhaustion of appropriations and for specific purposes previously appropriated by the Legislature.

The Legislature, in the second called session held during the summer of 1987, enacted a budget execution law which gave the Governor, subject to the review of the LBB the ability to make changes in legislative appropriations during periods when the Legislature is not in session. The statute was amended in 1991, giving both the Governor and the LBB the authority to make proposals which require that a state agency be prohibited from spending an appropriation, which require that an agency be obligated to expend an appropriation, or which affect the manner in which part or all of an appropriation made by the Legislature to an agency may be distributed or redistributed. In addition, the Governor or LBB, upon making a determination that an emergency exists, may propose that an appropriation made to a state agency be transferred to another agency, that an appropriation be retained by the agency but used for a different purpose or that the time when an appropriation be made available to a state agency be changed. Funds that are dedicated by the Constitution may be withheld upon the Governor's or LBB's proposal, but may not be transferred to other state agencies except an agency which is entitled to receive appropriations from those funds under the terms of the Constitution. Federal funds appropriated by the Legislature may be transferred only as permitted by federal law.

The Governor's or LBB's use of the budget execution provision is subject to publication and, in certain instances, public hearing requirements. In addition, before the Governor's proposal may be executed, it must be ratified by action of the LBB or if proposed by the LBB, by action of the Governor. During the LBB's ratification process, the proposal may be changed and ratified or rejected, or recommendations for changes in the proposal may be made. The affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the LBB from each house of the Legislature is necessary for the adoption of any budget execution order.

Except under the circumstances described in preceding paragraphs, appropriations or adjustments of appropriations may be authorized only by the Legislature.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND

The Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF), also known as the state Rainy Day Fund, was established in September 1989 under Article III, Section 49-g of the Texas Constitution as a special reserve fund in the state treasury. The constitutional provision directs the Comptroller to transfer certain revenues to the ESF after each fiscal year (FY); establishes a fund cap; allows temporary transfers from the ESF to address any general revenue fund cash deficiency; and allows the legislature to appropriate amounts from the ESF for any purpose at any time.

TRANSFERS TO THE ESF

The Comptroller's office is required to make transfers to the ESF within 90 days after the end of each fiscal year. These transfers are typically performed in late November. The Comptroller is required to transfer the following amounts to the ESF after each fiscal year up to the fund cap:

- 37.5 percent of the amount by which net oil and gas production (severance) tax collections in the fiscal year exceeded fiscal 1987 collections, which percentage may be adjusted upward as described below, and;
- After the last fiscal year in a biennium, 50 percent of any unencumbered General Revenue surplus at the end of the biennium; and
- The Legislature may also appropriate additional funds to the ESF.

Prior to FY 2015, 75 percent of net oil and gas production taxes in excess of fiscal 1987 collections were required to be transferred to the ESF after each fiscal year. Effective with FY 2015, a constitutional amendment authorized one half of that amount (37.5 percent) to be transferred to the State Highway Fund unless otherwise limited by the legislature. The requirement to transfer a portion of the net oil and gas production taxes to the State Highway Fund will expire September 1, 2025, unless the legislature extends the requirement.

Under Government Code Section 316.092, prior to each legislative session, a joint legislative committee determines the balance of the ESF it anticipates to be sufficient in the next biennium. The legislature may enact an adjustment to the committee's determination. If at the time of the net transfer, the balance of the fund is below the established sufficient balance, the Comptroller is required to increase the net oil and gas production tax collections transferred to the ESF as necessary to produce a sufficient balance.

The Select Joint Committee on the Economic Stabilization Fund Balance adopted a sufficient balance of \$7.5 billion for FY 2018-2019. There is no assurance the amount determined to be a sufficient balance for the ESF will be funded, will be sufficient to offset shortfalls in revenue in any biennium, or will not be appropriated and expended for other purposes.

FUND CAP

The ESF is capped each biennium at an amount equal to 10 percent of General Revenue (excluding interest, other investment income and borrowings from special funds) deposited during the previous biennium. The State has never reached the cap. The cap for the 2018-2019 biennium is \$16.9 billion.

TEMPORARY TRANSFERS TO THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND

The Comptroller is authorized to transfer funds from the ESF to the General Revenue Fund to prevent or eliminate a temporary cash deficiency, but must return the transferred amount as soon as practicable, no later than the end of the biennium in which the transfer occurred. The ESF receives the investment earnings on the balance as if the funds were not transferred. See Table A-15 for historical information related to cash flow management and the use of intrafund and interfund transfers.

APPROPRIATION OF ESF

The legislature may appropriate money from the ESF by a two-thirds vote of the members present in each house for any purpose at any time.

The legislature may appropriate money from the fund by a three-fifths vote to (a) address a deficit that develops after the adoption of a budget, but only for purposes previously appropriated, or (b) to make appropriations for a biennium in which the Comptroller forecasts a decline in revenues from the prior biennium (but not more than the actual decline), determined without regard to enacted changes in any tax base or rate.

Since 1989, the Legislature has appropriated ESF funds for a variety of state funding purposes, including health and human services, disaster assistance, healthcare for state retirees, economic development, the foundation school program, state parks, state water plan, and transportation. Most recently, the 85th Legislature appropriated \$988.9 million consisting of \$280.3 million in one-time grants to local entities, \$640.3 million for health and safety repairs and \$68.3 million for other state facilities construction needs.

INVESTMENT OF THE ESF

The Comptroller is required to invest the ESF in the same manner as other state funds. Interest and other income earned on ESF fund balances is retained in the ESF up to the cap. In addition, Government Code Section 404.0241 directs the Comptroller to invest a portion of the ESF balance that exceeds the legislatively determined sufficient balance in accordance with the general prudent investment standard. The Comptroller reviews and adjusts the investment portfolio periodically to ensure the balance is adequate to meet the cash flow requirements of the ESF. As of September 30, 2018, the ESF balance was \$11.1 billion, of which \$2.3 billion was invested under the prudent investment standard.

INTRAFUND AND INTERFUND BORROWING

The Comptroller has authority under Texas Government Code Section 403.092 to transfer available cash, excluding constitutionally dedicated revenues, as needed through intrafund and interfund transfers. The balances available for intrafund and interfund transfers may be used to meet the required disbursements of the General Revenue Fund. These transfers effectively allow the Comptroller to borrow cash balances held in special accounts or funds to manage the cash flow requirements of the General Revenue Fund caused by timing differences between cash expenditures and cash receipts.

Intrafund transfers occur when the Comptroller makes available cash accessible from any account to any other account in the General Revenue Fund. Interfund transfers occur when the Comptroller transfers available cash, excluding constitutionally dedicated revenues, from any fund managed by or in the custody of the Comptroller. If the Comptroller transfers available cash, the Comptroller is required to return the available cash to the account or fund from which it was transferred as soon as practicable with interest earnings allocated as if the transfer had not occurred.

See Temporary Transfers to the General Revenue Fund under the Economic Stabilization Fund section for additional information regarding temporary transfers from the Economic Stabilization Fund to the General Revenue Fund.

See Table A-15 for historical information related to cash flow management and the use of interfund transfers.

TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES

The Comptroller is authorized to issue Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes on behalf of the State under legislation, which became effective in October 1986. Under Texas Government Code, Subchapter H (§404.121 et. seq), notes may be issued solely to coordinate the State's cash flow within a fiscal year and must mature and be paid in full during the biennium in which the notes are issued.

Before issuing any notes, the Comptroller must prepare a forecast of the cash flow shortfall for the State's General Revenue Fund based on the most recent estimate of revenues prepared by the Comptroller and must submit the forecast to the State's Cash Management Committee.

The Cash Management Committee is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the Comptroller of Public Accounts as voting members, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives as a non-voting member. The amount of notes issued by the Comptroller may not exceed the amount approved by the Cash Management Committee, which, in turn, may not approve the issuance of notes in an amount in excess of the temporary cash shortfall projections. Data on Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes issued may be found in Table A-15.

AUDITS

The State Auditor is appointed by the Legislative Audit Committee, composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairmen of the House Appropriations

Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and one member of the Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The State Auditor serves at the will of the Legislative Audit Committee. The State Auditor is charged with the responsibility of devising and recommending the audit plan for the State for each fiscal year to the Audit Committee for approval. The Auditor may conduct financial audits, compliance audits, economy and efficiency audits, effectiveness audits, special audits and investigations of state agencies and institutions of higher education. The State Auditor shall prepare a written report for each audit conducted and file a copy with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of State, Legislative Reference Library, each member of the governing body and administrative head of the audited entity and members of the Legislature on a committee with oversight responsibility for the entity or program that is the subject of the report. If improprieties are found, the State Auditor, after consulting with the agency head, shall immediately report to the Governor, the committee and the appropriate legal authority. The State Auditor does not audit the constitutionally required “cash basis” report prepared by the Comptroller. However, since fiscal 1987, the Comptroller is required by law to issue a statewide annual financial report that conforms to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state governments. The Texas Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is required to be audited by the State Auditor. The audited version of the 2017 report was issued on February 28, 2018. Copies of the audited annual financial report are available to the public by writing to the Fiscal Integrity Division, Comptroller of Public Accounts, P.O. Box 13528, Austin, TX 78711 or by visiting the State Comptroller’s website at: <https://comptroller.texas.gov/transparency/reports/comprehensive-annual-financial/>.

GENERAL INVESTMENT AUTHORITY AND PORTFOLIO

The Comptroller is responsible for holding and investing state funds and other funds as required by law. The Comptroller invests funds in investments authorized by statute and consistent with the Texas State Comptroller Investment Policy, dated October 2015. The size of the Treasury investment pool ranges, on average, between \$24 billion and \$36 billion depending on seasonal variations in revenues and expenditures and Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note size; issued under Texas Government Code Subchapter H (§404.121 et. seq).

AUTHORIZED INVESTMENTS

- a) The Comptroller may determine and designate the amount of state funds to be deposited in time deposits in State depositories. The percentage of state funds to be deposited in state depositories shall be based on the interest rates available in competing investments, the demand for funds from Texas banks, and the state's liquidity requirements.
- b) State funds not deposited in state depositories shall be invested by the Comptroller in: (1) direct security repurchase agreements; (2) reverse security repurchase agreements; (3) direct obligations of or obligations the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the United States; (4) direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the United States government; (5) bankers' acceptances that: (A) are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System; (B) do not exceed 270 days to maturity; and (C) are issued by a bank whose other comparable short-term obligations are

rated in the highest short-term rating category, within which there may be subcategories or gradations indicating relative standing including such subcategories or gradations as “rating category” or “rated” by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, as defined by Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 by the Securities and Exchange Commission; (6) commercial paper that: (A) does not exceed 270 days to maturity; and (B) except as provided by Subsection (i), is issued by an entity whose other comparable short-term obligations are rated in the highest short-term rating category by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; (7) contracts written by the Treasury in which the Treasury grants the purchaser the right to purchase securities in the Treasury's marketable securities portfolio at a specified price over a specified period and for which the treasury is paid a fee and specifically prohibits naked-option or uncovered option trading; (8) direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Finance Corporation that have received the highest long-term rating categories for debt obligations by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; (9) bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (10) obligations of a state or an agency, county, city, or other political subdivision of a state; (11) mutual funds secured by obligations that are described by Subdivisions (1) through (6) or by obligations consistent with Rule 2(a)-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2(a)-7, promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, including pooled funds: (A) established by the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company; (B) operated like a mutual fund; (C) with portfolios consisting only of dollar-denominated securities; (12) foreign currency for the sole purpose of facilitating investment by state agencies that have the authority to invest in foreign securities; (13) asset-backed securities, as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), that are rated at least A or its equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization and that have a weighted-average maturity of five years or less; and (14) corporate debt obligations that are rated at least A or its equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization and mature in five years or less from the date on which the obligations were “acquired,” as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7).

- c) Investments in direct security repurchase agreements and reverse security repurchase agreements may be made with state or national banks doing business in this state or with primary dealers as approved by the Federal Reserve System. Notwithstanding any other law, the term of any reverse security repurchase agreement may not exceed 90 days after the date the reverse security repurchase agreement is delivered. Money received under the terms of a reverse security repurchase agreement may be used to acquire additional authorized investments, but the term of the authorized investments acquired must mature not later than the expiration date stated in the reverse security repurchase agreement.
- d) The Comptroller may contract with a depository for the payment of interest on time or demand deposits at a rate not to exceed a rate that is lawful under an Act of Congress and rules and regulations of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration Board, and the Federal Home Loan Banking Board.

- e) The Treasury may not purchase any of the following types of investments: (1) obligations the payment of which represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations the payment of which represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity date of greater than 10 years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.
- f) The Comptroller by rule may define derivative investments other than those described by Subsection (e). The Treasury may not purchase investments defined by rule adopted under this subsection in an amount that at the time of purchase will cause the aggregate value of the investments to exceed five percent of the Treasury's total investments.
- g) To the extent practicable, the Comptroller shall give first consideration to Texas banks when investing in direct security repurchase agreements.
- h) The Comptroller may not use state funds to invest in or purchase obligations of a private corporation or other private business entity doing business in Northern Ireland unless the corporation or other entity: (1) adheres to fair employment practices; and (2) does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or disability.
- i) Notwithstanding Subsection (b)(6)(B), the Comptroller may purchase commercial paper with a rating lower than the rating required by that paragraph to provide liquidity for commercial paper issued by the Comptroller or an agency of the State.
- j) If the Comptroller is required by law to invest funds other than as provided by this section, and if other law does not establish a conflicting standard governing that investment, the Comptroller shall invest those funds under the restrictions and procedures for making the investments that persons of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence, exercising the judgment and care under the prevailing circumstances, would follow in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital.
- k) The Comptroller may contract with private professional investment managers to assist the Comptroller in investing funds under the care, custody, and control of the Comptroller.
- l) The Comptroller may lend securities under procedures established by the Comptroller. The procedures must be consistent with industry practice and must include a requirement to fully secure the loan with cash, obligations described by Subsections (b) (1)-(6), or a combination of cash and the described obligations. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, cash may be reinvested in the items permitted under Subsection (b) or mutual funds, as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7).
- m) In entering into a direct security repurchase agreement or a reverse security repurchase agreement, the Comptroller may agree to accept cash on an overnight basis in lieu of the securities, obligations, or participation certificates identified in Section 404.001 (3). Cash held by the State under this subsection is not a deposit of state or public funds for purposes

of any statute, including this subchapter or Subchapter D, that requires a deposit of state or public funds to be collateralized by eligible securities.

- n) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, any government investment pool created to function as a money market mutual fund and managed by the Comptroller or the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company may invest the funds it receives in investments that are “eligible securities,” as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), if it maintains a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of 90 days or less, with the maturity of each portfolio security calculated in accordance with Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), and meets the diversification requirements of Rule 2a-7.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Comptroller’s principal investment and management objectives are as follows: (1) preservation of capital and protection of principal, first; (2) maintenance of sufficient liquidity to meet operating needs, second; and (3) maximization of return, third. The Comptroller will preserve capital and protect principal by investing in a diversified pool of assets of high credit quality. Interest rate risk will be managed by maintaining a weighted-average maturity of no more than two (2) years.

Whenever practicable, the Comptroller and the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company will award investment transactions on a competitive basis by soliciting at least two bids and then placing purchase and sale orders with brokers to achieve best execution. All transactions will be fully documented by the individual executing the trade and confirmed by a second investment staff member.

The Comptroller enters into only fully collateralized repurchase agreements. The Comptroller’s Master Repurchase Agreement governs all transactions. Repurchase agreement collateral is limited to those securities authorized for outright purchase by the Comptroller. All such collateral is held for safekeeping at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, San Antonio Branch, in the name of the Comptroller of Public Accounts or at an approved third party institution with which the Comptroller has executed a custodial undertaking agreement in connection with a master repurchase agreement. Collateral is monitored daily to ensure that margin requirements are maintained. Margin excesses or deficits will be corrected on a timely basis, generally no later than the next business day. Repurchase agreement transactions must be placed only with primary government securities dealers approved by the Federal Reserve System or state or national banks doing business in the State of Texas.

TEXAS TREASURY SAFEKEEPING TRUST COMPANY

In addition, the Comptroller of Public Accounts is the sole director, officer and shareholder of the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company (the "Trust Company"). The Trust Company was established to provide direct access to the services of the Federal Reserve System and to enable the Comptroller to manage and invest public funds and securities more efficiently and economically. The Trust Company also enters into contracts to provide funds management services to state agencies and local governments. In accordance with section 404.115 of the Texas

Government Code, the Comptroller has appointed Paul Ballard as Chief Executive Officer of the Trust Company. His appointment became effective February 1, 2003.

The Comptroller currently manages numerous separate portfolios by and through the Trust Company which is authorized to operate the TexPool portfolios, the local government investment pools comprised of TexPool, the largest, and TexPool Prime. The State Treasurer organized TexPool in 1989, and its balances have ranged from \$11 billion to \$21.1 billion in the last few years. Since May 12, 1997, the day-to-day administration of TexPool has been outsourced. These activities are currently managed for the Comptroller by Federated Investors Inc. The types of authorized investments within TexPool are U.S. Government Securities, Agencies and Instrumentalities, Repurchase Agreements, Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Money Market Mutual Funds. The types of authorized investments within TexPool Prime are U.S. Government Securities, Agencies and Instrumentalities, Repurchase Agreements, Reverse Repurchase Agreements, Certificates of Deposit, Commercial Paper and Money Market Mutual Funds. As of November 1, 2018, TexPool had 2,510 members and a fund balance of \$16.5 billion; TexPool Prime had 347 members and a fund balance of \$4.9 billion. TexPool and TexPool Prime are AAAM money market funds rated by Standard and Poor's. TexPool's average maturity is 32 days and TexPool Prime is 38 days as of November 1, 2018.

3. STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

CURRENT TREASURY INVESTMENTS

As of November 1, 2018, the beginning balance in the Treasury was \$33.3 billion, of which \$4.9 billion is invested by the Comptroller at the discretion of the State Permanent School Fund, Permanent University Fund, and employee pension funds. As of such date, the fair value of Treasury investments by category was as follows:

Table A-1
Current Treasury Investments

Investment Type	Fair Value (in millions)	Percent of Total
Bank Deposits	584	1.76%
Treasury Bills	6,378	19.17%
Treasury Notes	632	1.90%
Treasury TIPS	310	0.93%
Treasury FRNs	0	0.00%
Corporate Bonds	1,889	5.68%
Covered Bonds	0	0.00%
Asset Backed Securities	3,022	9.09%
Money Market Funds	1,778	5.35%
Agency Notes	1,190	3.58%
Agency Discount Notes	0	0.00%
Supranational	2,438	7.33%
Supranational Discount Notes	0	0.00%
Repurchase Agreements	2,530	7.61%
Lottery Award Annuities	492	1.48%
Mortgage Backed Securities	2,178	6.55%
SBA Securities	17	0.05%
Commercial Paper	9,789	29.43%
Israel Bond	60	0.18%
Cash	0	0.00%
Trust Stock	1	0.00%
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	-24	-0.07%
Totals (1)	33,264	100.00

(1) Totals may not sum due to rounding

Source: Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company

These securities do not include any prohibited securities. The average remaining term of these securities (excluding securities matched to state lottery prize liabilities) is 441 days. Information on the Trust Company Investment Policies and Investments may be found on the Trust Company's website at www.ttstc.com.

LIQUIDITY

Under Texas Government Code Section 404.027, the Comptroller may enter into an agreement to provide liquidity for certain state agency debt obligations issued for governmental purposes, so long as they do not conflict with the liquidity needs of the state treasury. The Comptroller's office provides liquidity to purchase commercial paper to refund maturing commercial paper, if it cannot be rolled, and demand obligations tendered for purchase, if they cannot be remarketed. The Comptroller would hold such obligations as investments in the state treasury, as authorized under Government Code Section 404.024 until such time as they may be refinanced or remarketed. The liquidity agreements do not guarantee the payment of state agency debt obligation principal or interest.

As of October 31, 2018, the office provided liquidity for the following obligations:

Obligations	Total Commitment (Par and Interest)	Expiration Date
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs Taxable Junior Lien Single Family Variable Rate Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2004A (weekly demand)	\$4,154,423	August 31, 2019
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs Single Family Variable Rate Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2004B (weekly demand)	\$22,614,931	August 31, 2019
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs Single Family Variable Rate Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2004D (weekly demand)	\$15,453,805	August 31, 2019
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs Single Family Variable Rate Mortgage Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005A (weekly demand)	\$22,146,144	August 31, 2019
Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A (weekly demand)	\$23,967,408	August 31, 2019
Texas Public Finance Authority State of Texas General Obligation Commercial Paper Notes (Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas Project) Series A and Series B	\$306,082,192	August 31, 2019
Texas Public Finance Authority State of Texas Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper Revenue Notes, Series 2003	\$107,397,260	August 31, 2019
Texas Public Finance Authority State of Texas General Obligation Commercial Paper Notes, Series 2008	\$85,917,808	August 31, 2019

Obligations	Total Commitment (Par and Interest)	Expiration Date
Texas Public Finance Authority Revenue Commercial Paper Note Program (Texas Facilities Commission Projects), Series 2016A (Taxable) and Series 2016B (Tax-Exempt)	\$80,547,945	August 31, 2019
Texas Transportation Commission State of Texas General Obligation Mobility Fund Bonds, Series 2006-B (Multi-Modal Bonds)	\$151,726,027	August 31, 2019
TOTAL PROGRAM COMMITMENT	\$820,007,944	

IDENTITY OF FUNDS

An understanding of the relative importance of each of the state’s revenue sources requires a brief explanation of the state’s fund accounting process. As stated above, there are several hundred different funds within the Treasury. The General Revenue Fund, due to its character and the large number of programs financed through it, provides an indication of the state’s financial condition. In fiscal 2018, Consolidated General Revenue accounted for most of the state’s total net revenue (see Table A-4). The category of state funds that provides a broader understanding of the state’s financial condition consists of non-trust funds, which includes the General Revenue Fund, other operating and disbursing funds, constitutionally created funds, federal funds, pledged and bond funds and other special funds. The remaining funds consist of trust funds and accounts that are held in trust for specific state programs, such as sales tax revenues that must be distributed to local governments in the State and suspense accounts to hold money pending identification of where the actual deposit should be made. Trust and suspense accounts are generally excluded from the discussion of revenues and expenditures.

To provide the maximum use of state funds, the 72nd Legislature Regular Session, 1991 (72nd Legislature) enacted legislation mandating state fund consolidation. The Comptroller of Public Accounts, with the concurrence of the Treasurer, was directed to abolish or merge eligible funds into the General Revenue Fund on or before August 31, 1993. Under § 403.094, Government Code, numerous state funds, excluding constitutionally dedicated, bond related and trust funds, were consolidated into accounts within the General Revenue Fund on August 31, 1993. The consolidated funds maintained their identity through account numbers. Although the merged funds became referred to as “accounts,” they experienced no substantive changes from consolidation. Merging the funds provided a one-time gain of approximately \$1.2 billion for the General Revenue Fund.

In addition, the 72nd Legislature, by law, required that the consolidated accounts retain their statutory dedications for specific purposes until August 31, 1995, at which time they would be abolished. This allowed revenues that were removed from statutory dedication to become available for spending through the Legislative general appropriation process. In 1995, the 74th Legislature, Regular Session, enacted House Bill 3050, which rededicated certain funds, accounts and revenues that were scheduled for abolishment at the end of fiscal 1995. Subsequent Legislatures have enacted bills providing for the abolishment or dedication of newly created or rededicated funds

and accounts in an effort to limit the creation of excessive dedications of revenue and allow the Legislature the maximum use of state revenues.

REVENUE SOURCES

Federal receipts provided the state's primary source of income in fiscal 2018 (see Table A-5). The sales tax (which accounted for 57.5% of total tax revenue) came in second, while State Health Service Fees and Rebates provided a distant third largest revenue source to the State. Licenses, Fees, Fines and Penalties, Motor Vehicle Sales/Rental Taxes, and Franchise Tax came in as the fourth, fifth and sixth largest respectively. The remainder of the state's revenue was derived primarily from Motor Fuel Taxes, Oil Production Tax, Insurance Taxes, Net Lottery Proceeds, Land Income, Interest and Investment Income, Natural Gas Production Tax, Cigarette and Tobacco taxes, Alcoholic Beverages Taxes, and Other Revenue sources. The State has no personal or corporate income tax, although the State does impose a franchise tax based on taxable margin, defined as gross receipts less either cost of goods sold or compensation.

Table A-2 shows the rates and tax bases for major state taxes collected in the State of Texas for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 2018.

Table A-2
Major State Taxes

<u>Tax</u>	<u>Rate and Base</u>
Sales Taxes	<p>Limited Sales and Use: 6.25 percent of the retail sale price of taxable tangible personal property and selected services.</p> <p>Boat and Boat Motor: 6.25 percent of the total consideration paid for a boat or boat motor; \$15 tax for each boat or boat motor brought into the State by a new resident.</p> <p>Texas Emissions Reduction Plan Surcharge: 1.5 percent of the sale or lease price of all off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment (other than some implements of husbandry).</p>
Natural Gas Production Tax	<p>7.5 percent of the market value of natural gas produced in the State;</p> <p>4.6 percent of the market value of condensate produced in the State</p>
Oil Production Tax	4.6 percent of the market value of oil produced in the State.
Motor Fuel Taxes	<p>Motor Fuel: 20¢ per gallon of gasoline or diesel fuel (eligible transit companies qualify for a refund of 1¢ per gallon on gasoline and 1/2¢ per gallon on diesel fuel).</p> <p>Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas: 15¢ per gallon.</p>
Motor Vehicle Sales and Use, Rental, and Manufactured Housing Sales Taxes	Sales and Use: 6.25 percent of vehicle sales price, less any trade-in; \$90 tax for each motor vehicle brought into the State by a new resident; \$10 tax paid by donee for each gift of a motor vehicle; \$5 tax paid by each party in an even exchange of two motor vehicles; 1.0 percent or 2.5 percent Texas Emissions Reduction Plan surcharge on certain diesel truck purchases.

Tax Rate and Base

Rental: 10 percent of gross receipts on rentals of 30 days or less; 6.25 percent on rentals of 31 to 180 days.

Manufactured Housing Sales: 5 percent of 65 percent of the sales price on the initial sale or use of a new manufactured home.

**Cigarette, Cigar and Tobacco
Products Taxes**

Cigarettes:

\$70.50 per 1,000 cigarettes weighing 3 pounds or less per 1,000 (\$1.41 per pack of 20).

Cigars and Tobacco Products:

- (1) Cigar rates vary with weight per 1,000 cigars, constituents, and price: From 1¢ per 10 cigars weighing 3 pounds or less per 1,000 to \$15 per 1,000 cigars weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000.
- (2) Snuff, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, and roll-your-own tobacco: \$1.22 per ounce based on the manufacturer's list weight.

Franchise Tax

Rates applicable to reports due on or after January 1, 2016: 0.75 percent of taxable margin (for taxable entities not primarily engaged in wholesale or retail trade), or 0.375 percent of taxable margin (for taxable entities primarily engaged in wholesale or retail trade). Taxpayers with total revenue of \$20 million or less may elect to pay tax on revenue apportioned to Texas at a rate of 0.331 percent.

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Beer: \$6.00 per 31 gallon barrel.

Liquor: \$2.40 per gallon.

Wine:

Alcohol volume 14 percent or less – 20.4¢ per gallon.

More than 14 percent – 40.8¢ per gallon.

Sparkling wine – 51.6¢ per gallon.

Malt Liquor (Ale): 19.8¢ per gallon.

Mixed Beverage: 6.7 percent of the permittees gross receipts and a retail sales tax of 8.25 percent.

Insurance Premium Taxes

Life Insurance and Health Maintenance Organizations: 0.875 percent of the first \$450,000 in taxable gross life premiums or HMO taxable gross receipts, and 1.75 percent of taxable gross life premiums or HMO taxable gross receipts in excess of \$450,000.

Property and Casualty Insurance: 1.6 percent of gross premiums written in Texas.

Accident and Health Insurance: 1.75 percent of gross premiums written in Texas.

Unauthorized, Independently Procured, and Surplus Lines Insurance: 4.85 percent of gross premiums written for insurees whose home state is Texas.

Tax Rate and Base

Licensed Captive Insurance Companies: 0.5 percent of gross premiums written to insure the operational risks of affiliates and controller unaffiliated businesses. The minimum amount due is \$7,500 per tax report year. The maximum amount due is \$200,000 per tax report year.

Inheritance Taxes Title Insurance: 1.35 percent of gross premiums written in Texas.

None: Federal Law incrementally phased out the State’s share of the federal tax until it was fully eliminated for deaths occurring in calendar 2005 and beyond.

Utility Taxes Public Utility Gross Receipts Assessment: One sixth of 1.0 percent of gross receipts

Gas, Electric and Water Utility:

- (1) Cities 1,000 – 2,499 population – 0.581 percent of gross receipts;
- (2) Cities 2,500 – 9,999 population – 1.070 percent of gross receipts;
- (3) Cities 10,000 population or more – 1.997 percent of gross receipts.

Gas Utility Pipeline: 0.5 percent of gross income (gross receipts less the cost of natural gas sold) of gas utilities.

Hotel Occupancy Tax 6 percent of room rate paid by occupant.

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

LIMITATIONS ON TAXING POWERS

The Constitution prohibits the State from levying ad valorem taxes on property.

The Constitution also limits the rate of growth of appropriations from tax revenues not dedicated by the Constitution during any biennium to the estimated rate of growth for the State’s economy. The Legislature may avoid the constitutional limitation if it finds, by a majority vote of both houses, an emergency exists.

The Constitution authorizes the Legislature to provide by law for the implementation of this restriction, and the Legislature, pursuant to such authorization, has defined the estimated rate of growth in the State’s economy to mean the estimated increase in state personal income.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES IMPACTING FUTURE FISCAL YEARS

On November 3, 2015 voters approved a constitutional amendment which, beginning in fiscal year 2018, directs the Comptroller to deposit to the credit of the State Highway Fund \$2.5 billion of the net revenue derived from the state sales and use tax in excess of \$28 billion. This amendment also directs the Comptroller, beginning in fiscal year 2020, to deposit to the credit of the State Highway Fund thirty-five percent (35%) of the revenues collected from the tax imposed on the sale, use or rental of a motor vehicle that exceeds \$5 billion. These provisions expire August 31, 2032 and August 31, 2029 respectively, however, the legislature may extend the allocations in ten year increments by adopting a resolution approved by a majority of each house.

Senate Bill 1 (SB 1), 85th Legislature, R.S., assumed the Comptroller would delay the full fiscal year 2018 sales tax deposit to the State Highway Fund until September 3, 2018, fiscal year 2019, and that a portion of the fiscal year 2019 sales tax deposit would be delayed to fiscal 2020. The 2018-19 Certification Revenue Estimate – Revised July 2018 projects that only a portion of 2018 collections will be delayed until September 3, 2018 of fiscal 2019, and approximately \$250 million of fiscal 2019 collections will be delayed into 2020 in comparison to \$1.8 billion assumed in SB 1.

HISTORICAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CASH CONDITION

Table A-3 contains information concerning the cash position for the Consolidated General Revenue Fund for the State's five latest fiscal years.

Table A-3
Statement of Cash Position for the Consolidated General Revenue Fund ⁽¹⁾
Years Ended August 31

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CASH BALANCE –					
September 1					
Cash in State Treasury	\$ 8,556,426,230	\$ 10,969,399,328	\$ 11,119,548,910	\$ 6,102,230,596	\$ 3,509,363,665
Cash in Petty Cash Accounts	9,198,291	9,225,505	9,907,225	9,892,868	9,858,800
	<u>8,565,624,521</u>	<u>10,978,624,834</u>	<u>11,129,456,136</u>	<u>6,112,123,464</u>	<u>3,519,222,466</u>
NET REVENUE					
Tax Collections					
	48,284,058,834	48,910,385,502	46,546,681,772	48,167,550,073	53,902,862,875
Federal Income	30,706,433,285	33,485,449,644	35,445,562,721	34,023,584,092	35,664,624,991
Licenses, Fees, Fines and Penalties	3,908,492,228	4,029,494,421	4,002,875,571	3,917,401,991	4,080,047,021
State Health Service Fees and Rebates	4,580,695,171	6,075,284,560	8,070,559,148	6,701,556,588	7,598,885,950
Net Lottery Proceeds	1,878,111,901	1,893,534,374	2,219,964,919	2,053,243,707	2,228,779,118
Land Income	52,913,987	43,444,568	18,187,457	26,767,852	3,089,058
Interest and Investment Income	100,775,663	86,454,292	69,895,550	22,907,046	32,826,062
Settlements of Claims	559,966,966	523,923,121	597,125,634	505,913,917	519,895,748
Escheated Estates	460,065,971	548,476,603	548,297,622	978,910,669	636,257,302
Sales of Goods and Services	188,676,366	192,450,242	179,866,335	179,703,950	188,911,201
Other Revenue	1,775,878,952	2,117,944,229	2,285,674,392	2,499,736,222	2,841,128,678
TOTAL NET REVENUE	<u>92,496,069,325</u>	<u>97,906,841,557</u>	<u>99,984,691,121</u>	<u>99,077,276,108</u>	<u>107,697,308,004</u>
OTHER SOURCES					
Bond and Note Proceeds	(5,000,000)	5,000,000	0	0	0
Sale/Redemption of Investments	4,244,799	14,137,500	1,500,000	0	0
Deposits to Trust and Suspense	6,714,348	9,941,537	9,109,735	15,874,751	6,075,292
Departmental Transfers	922,255,896	930,410,898	1,094,453,914	1,114,488,970	883,487,240
Operating Fund Transfers	37,159,830,709	37,658,886,639	39,911,599,686	34,704,097,483	37,643,512,455
Residual Equity Transfers	1,000	5,368	-	0	0
Other Sources	11,689	13,480	32,000	273,680	305,587
TOTAL OTHER SOURCES	<u>38,088,058,441</u>	<u>38,618,395,423</u>	<u>41,016,695,335</u>	<u>35,834,734,884</u>	<u>38,533,380,575</u>
TOTAL NET REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES	<u>\$ 130,584,127,766</u>	<u>\$ 136,525,236,980</u>	<u>\$ 141,001,386,456</u>	<u>\$ 134,912,010,992</u>	<u>\$ 146,230,688,578</u>

(1) Consolidated General Revenue contains activity and balances for the General Revenue Fund and dedicated accounts in General Revenue.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 1

Table A-3
Statement of Cash Position for the Consolidated General Revenue Fund⁽¹⁾ (concluded)
Years Ended August 31

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NET EXPENDITURES					
General Government	\$ 2,668,044,568	\$ 2,792,569,096	\$ 2,951,241,935	\$ 3,161,487,177	\$ 3,182,988,153
Education	30,569,780,490	32,614,156,305	33,755,752,153	32,641,685,601	34,712,554,804
Employee Benefits	3,350,471,668	3,558,029,086	4,111,415,789	4,328,416,808	4,315,636,834
Health and Human Services	41,613,552,318	46,205,690,550	50,597,763,208	48,937,600,085	50,299,421,301
Public Safety and Corrections	3,964,111,744	4,129,026,730	4,772,232,611	4,922,009,609	5,358,084,194
Transportation	89,568,506	78,401,973	98,756,700	42,519,396	25,720,965
Natural Resources/ Recreational Services	1,644,422,915	1,897,895,250	1,834,636,958	1,680,961,193	1,903,344,243
Regulatory Agencies	541,833,821	421,476,662	553,275,730	289,437,950	251,764,955
Lottery Winnings Paid ⁽²⁾	602,686,641	554,014,258	672,822,128	557,026,044	627,932,600
Debt Service – Interest	222,169,619	240,504,933	244,891,511	332,922,322	197,553,200
Capital Outlay	265,499,101	254,072,795	381,817,555	380,306,831	414,770,378
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES	85,532,141,390	92,745,837,638	99,974,606,277	97,274,373,016	101,289,771,627
OTHER USES					
Purchase of Investments	5,494,079	6,693,165	1,583,825	446,026	103,935
Trust and Suspense Payments	18,115	10,438	16,649	107,682	15,299
Teacher and Employee Retirement Payments	2,415,216	2,328,052	3,855,214	3,398,890	4,209,086
Direct Deposit Transfers	0	0	0	0	(330)
Departmental Transfers	866,400,841	866,500,662	1,023,625,103	1,013,000,934	779,545,884
Operating Fund Transfers	41,498,094,357	42,451,898,711	44,696,985,338	38,669,912,791	42,780,667,553
Other Uses	21,883,903	17,435,200	16,255,642	20,899,612	21,206,125
Debt Service – Principal	244,706,767	284,383,532	301,776,721	522,738,971	391,637,604
TOTAL OTHER USES	42,639,013,277	43,629,249,760	46,044,098,493	40,230,504,906	43,977,385,157
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES	128,171,154,667	136,375,087,399	146,018,704,770	137,504,877,922	145,267,156,784
Net Increase/(Decrease)	27,214	681,720	(14,358)	(34,068)	320,538
CASH BALANCE –	\$ 10,978,624,834	\$ 11,129,456,136	\$ 6,112,123,464	\$ 3,519,222,466	\$ 4,483,074,799
CASH IN STATE TREASURY	10,969,399,328	11,119,548,910	6,102,230,596	3,509,363,665	4,472,895,460
CASH IN PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS	9,225,505	9,907,225	9,892,868	9,858,800	10,179,338

(1) Consolidated General Revenue contains activity and balances for the General Revenue Fund and dedicated accounts in General Revenue.

(2) Does not include payments made by retailers.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 1

Table A-4 provides information concerning the cash condition of the State’s Consolidated General Revenue Fund, special revenue funds and trust and suspense funds for the State’s latest fiscal year ending August 31, and for the total of all of the State’s funds and accounts as of such date. The information in the table does not include cash held in certain funds maintained by state-operated institutions of higher education (see “Education—Higher Education”) or certain other funds that are not accounted for through the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Table A-4
Statement of Cash Position
Year Ended August 31, 2018

	Total Consolidated			
	General Revenue ⁽¹⁾	Special Revenue	All Other Funds	Total All Funds
CASH BALANCE –				
SEPTEMBER 1, 2017				
Cash in State Treasury	\$ 3,509,363,665	\$ 19,652,639,497	\$ 5,053,886,876	\$ 28,215,890,038
Cash in Petty Cash Accounts	9,858,800	730,355	79,000	10,668,155
	<u>3,519,222,466</u>	<u>19,653,369,852</u>	<u>5,053,965,876</u>	<u>28,226,558,194</u>
NET REVENUE				
Tax Collections	53,902,862,875	1,681,912,386	2,533,146,385	58,117,921,646
Federal Income	35,664,624,991	3,953,943,319	436,698,616	40,055,266,927
Licenses, Fees, Fines and Penalties	4,080,047,021	2,397,333,141	144,032,242	6,621,412,404
State Health Service Fees and Rebates	7,598,885,950	0	431,563,954	8,030,449,904
Net Lottery Proceeds	2,228,779,118	0	0	2,228,779,118
Land Income	3,089,058	2,057,977,906	4,836,010	2,065,902,975
Interest and Investment Income	32,826,062	1,816,207,436	235,817,331	2,084,850,829
Settlements of Claims	519,895,748	24,242,607	6,762,361	550,900,716
Escheated Estates	636,257,302	0	0	636,257,302
Sales of Goods and Services	188,911,201	96,234,712	149,334,976	434,480,889
Other Revenue	2,841,128,678	440,459,770	14,486,572,462	17,768,160,909
TOTAL NET REVENUE	<u>107,697,308,004</u>	<u>12,468,311,277</u>	<u>18,428,764,336</u>	<u>138,594,383,617</u>
OTHER SOURCES				
Bond and Note Proceeds	0	6,348,363,609	0	6,348,363,609
Sale/Redemption of Investments	0	2,654,821,992	6,558,300,000	9,213,121,992
Deposits to Trust and Suspense	6,075,292	126,982,824	13,190,174,648	13,323,232,765
Departmental Transfers	883,487,240	19,789,715	327,855	903,604,809
Operating Fund Transfers	37,643,512,455	32,395,393,001	12,100,843,797	82,139,749,253
Other Sources	305,587	(3,178)	0	302,410
TOTAL OTHER SOURCES	<u>38,533,380,575</u>	<u>41,545,347,963</u>	<u>31,849,646,300</u>	<u>111,928,374,837</u>
TOTAL NET REVENUE AND OTHER SOURCES	<u>\$ 146,230,688,578</u>	<u>\$ 54,013,659,240</u>	<u>\$ 50,278,410,636</u>	<u>\$ 250,522,758,455</u>

(1) Consolidated General Revenue contains activity and balances for the General Revenue Fund and dedicated accounts in General Revenue.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 1

Table A-4
Statement of Cash Position
Year Ended August 31, 2018
(concluded)

	Consolidated General			
	Revenue ⁽¹⁾	Special Revenue	All Other Funds	Total All Funds
NET EXPENDITURES				
General Government	\$ 3,182,988,153	\$ 201,350,694	\$ 5,178,906,554	\$ 8,563,245,400
Education	34,712,554,804	2,070,856,576	217,633,654	37,001,045,034
Employee Benefits	4,315,636,834	444,802,663	5,155,114,166	9,915,553,663
Health and Human Services	50,299,421,301	121,790,625	2,255,043,013	52,676,254,939
Public Safety and Corrections	5,358,084,194	16,484,873	31,294	5,374,600,361
Transportation	25,720,965	9,926,241,760	97,673,879	10,049,636,604
Natural Resources/Recreational Services	1,903,344,243	843,084,570	977,839	2,747,406,652
Regulatory Agencies	251,764,955	60,644,634	1,333,653	313,743,242
Lottery Winnings Paid ⁽²⁾	627,932,600	0	0	627,932,600
Debt Service – Interest	197,553,200	1,395,283,964	956,777	1,593,793,941
Capital Outlay	414,770,378	183,763,705	10,900,485	609,434,568
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES	101,289,771,627	15,264,304,064	12,918,571,315	129,472,647,005
OTHER USES				
Purchase of Investments	103,935	2,598,139,635	5,010,217,520	7,608,461,091
Trust and Suspense Payments	15,299	0	9,171,780,063	9,171,795,362
Teacher and Employee Retirement Payments	4,209,086	0	12,633,369,663	12,637,578,749
Direct Deposit Transfers	(330)	0	0	(330)
Departmental Transfers	779,545,884	96,481,792	1,791,510	877,819,186
Operating Fund Transfers	42,780,667,553	27,739,524,155	9,737,241,278	80,257,432,986
Other Uses	21,206,125	498,000	0	21,704,125
Debt Service – Principal	391,637,604	6,528,753,150	2,740,000	6,923,130,753
TOTAL OTHER USES	43,977,385,157	36,963,396,732	36,557,140,034	117,497,921,923
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	145,267,156,784	52,227,700,796	49,475,711,349	246,970,568,928
Net Increase/(Decrease)				
To Petty Cash Accounts	320,538	497,000	0	817,538
CASH BALANCE –				
AUGUST 31, 2018	\$ 4,483,074,799	\$ 21,439,825,296	\$ 5,856,665,164	\$ 31,779,565,258
CASH IN STATE TREASURY	4,472,895,460	21,438,597,941	5,856,586,164	31,768,079,565
CASH IN PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS	10,179,338	1,227,355	79,000	11,485,693

(1) Consolidated General Revenue contains activity and balances for the General Revenue Fund and dedicated accounts in General Revenue.

(2) Does not include payments made by retailers.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 1

Table A-5 provides information concerning net revenues and opening balances for state funds, other than trust or suspense funds, for each of the State’s five latest fiscal years. The information in the table does not include certain revenues collected by state-operated institutions of higher education (see “Education—Higher Education”) and certain other revenues that are not accounted for through the Comptroller.

Table A-5
NET REVENUE BY SOURCE
All Funds Excluding Trust
Years Ended August 31

	2014	% Change	2015	% Change	2016	% Change
TAX COLLECTIONS BY MAJOR TAX						
Sales Tax	\$ 27,385,709,242	5.6%	\$ 28,910,857,486	5.6%	\$ 28,245,800,650	-2.3%
Motor Vehicle Sales / Rental Taxes	4,209,952,925	8.5	4,514,186,360	7.2	4,616,081,586	2.3
Motor Fuel Taxes	3,315,952,089	2.9	3,446,156,816	3.9	3,513,716,269	2.0
Franchise Tax	4,732,261,872	(1.4)	4,656,286,107	(1.6)	3,881,176,449	(16.6)
Oil Production Tax	3,874,070,862	29.5	2,879,054,654	(25.7)	1,704,282,653	(40.8)
Insurance Taxes	1,947,908,252	10.4	2,049,417,265	5.2	2,226,724,848	8.7
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	1,342,454,822	(16.0)	1,532,414,267	14.2	1,388,362,823	(9.4)
Natural Gas Production Tax	1,899,581,526	27.0	1,280,409,939	(32.6)	578,798,864	(54.8)
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes	1,053,231,009	7.8	1,138,775,576	8.1	1,182,548,508	3.8
Hotel Occupancy Tax	485,384,563	10.0	525,819,090	8.3	521,152,526	(0.9)
Utility Taxes	478,188,876	10.0	480,765,529	0.5	434,964,944	(9.5)
Other Taxes	267,865,502	12.8	268,916,802	0.4	182,616,105	(32.1)
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$ 50,992,561,539	6.7%	\$ 51,683,059,891	1.4%	\$ 48,476,226,223	-6.2%
REVENUE BY SOURCE						
Total Tax Collections	\$ 50,992,561,539	672.1%	\$ 51,683,059,891	1.4%	\$ 48,476,226,223	-6.2%
Federal Income	34,266,042,884	5.3	36,700,990,373	7.1	39,473,835,181	7.6
Licenses, Fees, Fines and Penalties	5,913,765,038	0.9	6,038,855,530	2.1	6,127,553,790	1.5
State Health Service Fees and Rebates	4,580,695,171	15.2	6,075,284,560	32.6	8,070,559,148	32.8
Net Lottery Proceeds	1,878,111,901	(0.8)	1,893,534,374	0.8	2,219,964,919	17.2
Land Income	1,863,363,858	40.6	1,547,830,695	(16.9)	1,139,536,193	(26.4)
Interest and Investment Income	1,463,131,137	23.7	1,393,600,949	(4.8)	1,362,295,721	(2.2)
Settlements of Claims	575,202,495	(5.7)	541,070,879	(5.9)	651,974,029	20.5
Escheated Estates	460,065,971	(47.4)	548,476,603	19.2	548,297,622	(0.0)
Sales of Goods and Services	262,340,778	16.1	428,665,103	63.4	293,046,923	(31.6)
Other Revenue	2,687,013,145	(3.4)	2,576,889,344	(4.1)	2,917,581,403	13.2
TOTAL NET REVENUE	\$104,942,293,918	6.0%	\$109,428,258,302	4.3%	\$111,280,871,155	1.7%

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 3

Table A-5
NET REVENUE BY SOURCE
All Funds Excluding Trust
Years Ended August 31
(concluded)

	2017	% Change	2018	% Change
TAX COLLECTIONS BY MAJOR TAX				
Sales Tax	\$ 28,900,035,304	2.3%	\$ 31,937,235,078	10.5%
Motor Vehicle Sales / Rental Taxes	4,532,348,585	(1.8)	4,973,441,058	9.7
Motor Fuel Taxes	3,583,733,917	2.0	3,674,996,627	2.5
Franchise Tax	3,242,218,796	(16.5)	3,685,940,398	13.7
Oil Production Tax	2,107,335,182	23.6	3,391,517,599	60.9
Insurance Taxes	2,376,091,985	6.7	2,508,434,134	5.6
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	1,522,827,788	9.7	1,320,539,530	(13.3)
Natural Gas Production Tax	982,762,914	69.8	1,431,106,198	45.6
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes	1,217,710,832	3.0	1,291,988,533	6.1
Hotel Occupany Tax	530,715,704		601,244,170	13.3
Utility Taxes	439,065,387	0.9	452,391,102	3.0
Other Taxes	208,575,245	14.2	315,940,833	51.5
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$ 49,643,421,639	2.4%	\$ 55,584,775,261	12.0%
REVENUE BY SOURCE				
Total Tax Collections	\$ 49,643,421,639	2.4%	\$ 55,584,775,261	12.0%
Federal Income	38,365,630,033	(2.8)	39,618,568,311	3.3
Licenses, Fees, Fines and Penalties	6,258,444,935	2.1	6,477,380,162	3.5
State Health Service Fees and Rebates	6,701,556,588	201.9	7,598,885,950	13.4
Net Lottery Proceeds	2,053,243,707	80.2	2,228,779,118	8.5
Land Income	1,694,312,814	48.7	2,061,066,964	21.6
Interest and Investment Income	1,691,191,616	24.1	1,849,033,498	9.3
Settlements of Claims	527,518,330	(19.1)	544,138,355	3.2
Escheated Estates	978,910,669	78.5	636,257,302	(35.0)
Sales of Goods and Services	308,230,150	5.2	285,145,913	(7.5)
Other Revenue	2,973,011,857	1.9	3,281,588,448	10.4
TOTAL NET REVENUE	\$111,195,472,338	-0.1%	\$120,165,619,281	8.1%

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 3

Table A-6 sets forth information concerning per capita tax collections from all sources for all funds, other than trust or suspense funds, the percentage change in tax collections from year to year, and the relationship between tax collections and personal income.

Table A-6
TEXAS PER CAPITA STATE TAX COLLECTIONS
All Funds Excluding Trust
Years Ended August 31

Fiscal Year	Total State Tax Collections	Average State Population	Per Capita State Tax Collections	Percent Change	Taxes as a Percent of Personal Income
2014	\$ 50,992,561,539	26,896,600	\$ 1,896	4.9%	4.2%
2015	51,683,059,891	27,389,200	1,887	(0.5)	4.0
2016	48,476,226,223	27,845,500	1,741	(7.7)	3.8
2017	49,643,421,639	28,255,300	1,757	0.9	3.8
2018	55,584,775,261	28,668,600	1,939	10.4	4.0

Sources:

Tax collection data were compiled by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts from the Annual Cash Reports.

Population estimates and personal income figures are from the Comptroller's Fall 2017 state economic forecast data bank.

Table A-7 sets forth information concerning expenditures by the State, categorized by function, for each of the State’s five latest fiscal years. The information in the table refers to state funds other than trust or suspense funds. It does not include certain expenditures of state-operated institutions of higher education (see “Education—Higher Education”) or certain other expenditures that are not accounted for through the Comptroller.

Table A-7
NET EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION
All Funds Excluding Trust
Years Ended August 31

	2014	% Change	2015	% Change	2016	% Change
General Government						
Executive	\$ 2,386,437,913	3.6%	\$ 2,463,422,823	3.2%	\$ 2,599,457,941	5.5%
Legislative	129,077,528	(4.7)	142,174,259	10.1	138,688,336	(2.5)
Judicial	315,190,797	16.7	317,728,982	0.8	333,665,741	5.0
Total	<u>\$ 2,830,706,238</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>\$ 2,923,326,065</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3,071,812,018</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Education	32,759,971,140	3.9	34,790,149,681	6.2	35,964,598,270	3.4
Employee Benefits	3,816,192,022	9.7	4,049,746,382	6.1	4,502,581,973	11.2
Health and Human Services	41,700,503,246	7.7	46,299,828,040	11.0	50,734,954,783	9.6
Public Safety and Corrections	4,360,158,907	1.5	4,564,634,568	4.7	4,829,107,098	5.8
Transportation	8,840,676,490	16.3	8,507,819,726	(3.8)	9,608,738,448	12.9
Natural Resources/Recreational Services	2,342,372,676	1.7	2,600,573,157	11.0	2,847,678,223	9.5
Regulatory Services	614,381,953	71.7	483,942,587	(21.2)	611,487,218	26.4
Lottery Winnings Paid ⁽¹⁾	602,686,641	(8.8)	554,014,258	(8.1)	672,822,128	21.4
Debt Service – Interest	1,292,905,123	(3.1)	1,177,619,065	(8.9)	1,127,606,740	(4.2)
Capital Outlay	494,548,661	(11.1)	413,934,894	(16.3)	599,101,507	44.7
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 99,655,103,099</u>	<u>6.5%</u>	<u>\$ 106,365,588,423</u>	<u>6.7%</u>	<u>\$ 114,570,488,406</u>	<u>7.7%</u>

(1) Does not include payments made by retailers.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 7

Table A-7
NET EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION
All Funds Excluding Trust
Years Ended August 31
(concluded)

	2017	% Change	2018	% Change
General Government				
Executive	\$ 2,783,421,232	7.1%	\$ 2,882,725,331	3.6%
Legislative	150,078,904	8.2	139,159,263	(7.3)
Judicial	345,837,980	3.6	362,454,252	4.8
Total	<u>\$ 3,279,338,116</u>	6.8	<u>\$ 3,384,338,847</u>	3.2
Education	35,504,880,963	(1.3)	36,783,411,379	3.6
Employee Benefits	4,755,179,125	5.6	4,760,439,498	0.1
Health and Human Services	49,075,263,713	(3.3)	50,421,211,926	2.7
Public Safety and Corrections	4,927,729,972	2.0	5,374,569,067	9.1
Transportation	10,260,658,371	6.8	9,951,962,725	(3.0)
Natural Resources/Recreational Services	2,045,995,022	(28.2)	2,746,428,813	34.2
Regulatory Services	349,818,908	(42.8)	312,409,589	(10.7)
Lottery Winnings Paid ⁽¹⁾	557,026,044	(17.2)	627,932,600	12.7
Debt Service – Interest	1,255,690,046	11.4	1,592,837,164	26.8
Capital Outlay	613,540,131	2.4	598,534,083	(2.4)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES	<u><u>\$ 112,625,120,411</u></u>	-1.7%	<u><u>\$ 116,554,075,690</u></u>	3.5%

(1) Does not include payments made by retailers.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 7

Table A-8 sets forth information concerning state expenditures, for all funds, other than trust or suspense funds, categorized by category, for each of the State’s five latest fiscal years. The information in the table does not include certain expenditures of state-operated institutions of higher education (see “Education—Higher Education”) or certain other expenditures not accounted for through the Comptroller.

Table A-8
NET EXPENDITURES BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY
All Funds Excluding Trust
Years Ended August 31

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	2014	% Change	2015	% Change	2016	% Change
Public Assistance Payments	\$ 38,394,471,847	8.8%	\$ 42,772,072,519	11.4%	\$ 47,199,171,876	10.4%
Intergovernmental Payments						
Foundation School Program Grants	19,449,620,788	5.8	20,258,100,591	4.2	21,226,715,279	4.8
Other Public Education Grants	5,191,099,146	1.9	5,130,637,183	(1.2)	5,560,238,970	8.4
Grants to Higher Education	1,142,128,238	3.0	1,153,105,767	1.0	1,179,636,083	2.3
Other Grants	2,863,947,131	5.7	2,735,090,158	(4.5)	2,595,439,367	(5.1)
Highway Construction and Maintenance	5,305,157,884	18.1	5,192,846,124	(2.1)	6,159,245,504	18.6
Capital Outlay	494,548,661	(11.1)	413,934,894	(16.3)	599,101,507	44.7
Cost of Goods Sold	655,985,866	3.7	611,143,018	(6.8)	934,425,952	52.9
Salaries and Wages	10,821,911,893	4.6	11,284,217,829	4.3	11,883,608,742	5.3
Employee Benefits						
Employee Benefit Payments	2,348,744,529	4.1	3,381,567,162	44.0	3,017,059,450	(10.8)
Payroll Related Costs	3,120,481,029	7.6	3,342,986,842	7.1	3,605,166,400	7.8
Professional Service and Fees	2,531,522,778	9.9	2,839,037,528	12.1	2,883,550,745	1.6
Travel	162,945,107	5.0	185,255,823	13.7	185,670,997	0.2
Supplies and Materials	1,088,134,316	1.2	1,086,329,750	(0.2)	1,052,401,921	(3.1)
Communication and Utilities	506,248,399	7.7	499,651,115	(1.3)	506,577,734	1.4
Repairs and Maintenance	898,526,905	(5.1)	941,783,948	4.8	1,111,411,681	18.0
Rentals and Leases	278,816,389	5.1	296,465,337	6.3	316,728,047	6.8
Printing and Reproduction	49,906,224	18.7	48,935,446	(1.9)	53,698,330	9.7
Debt Service – Interest	1,292,905,123	(3.1)	1,177,619,065	(8.9)	1,127,606,740	(4.2)
Lottery Winnings Paid ⁽¹⁾	602,686,641	(8.8)	554,014,258	(8.1)	672,822,128	21.4
Claims and Judgments	100,384,952	22.9	86,345,467	(14.0)	75,536,418	(12.5)
Other Expenditures	2,354,929,253	(5.1)	2,374,448,598	0.8	2,624,674,533	10.5
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES	\$ 99,655,103,098	6.5%	\$106,365,588,422	6.7%	\$114,570,488,406	7.7%

(1) Does not include payments made by retailers.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 8

Table A-8
NET EXPENDITURES BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY
All Funds Excluding Trust
Years Ended August 31
(concluded)

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	2017	% Change	2018	% Change
Public Assistance Payments	\$ 45,101,893,643	-4.4%	\$ 46,774,001,868	3.7%
Intergovernmental Payments				
Foundation School Program Grants	20,918,603,832	(1.5)	21,342,442,405	2.0
Other Public Education Grants	5,243,470,300	(5.7)	5,472,209,321	4.4
Grants to Higher Education	1,153,742,009	(2.2)	1,138,881,896	(1.3)
Other Grants	2,449,980,511	(5.6)	2,633,515,070	7.5
Highway Construction and Maintenance	6,748,220,204	9.6	6,381,670,144	(5.4)
Capital Outlay	613,540,131	2.4	598,534,083	(2.4)
Cost of Goods Sold	342,104,315	(63.4)	793,876,186	132.1
Salaries and Wages	12,180,564,842	2.5	12,169,242,734	(0.1)
Employee Benefits				
Employee Benefit Payments	3,019,117,873	0.1	3,657,082,600	21.1
Payroll Related Costs	3,834,150,400	6.4	3,834,696,335	0.0
Professional Service and Fees	3,161,716,354	9.6	3,506,741,648	10.9
Travel	197,620,191	6.4	187,248,289	(5.2)
Supplies and Materials	1,023,588,521	(2.7)	1,004,352,137	(1.9)
Communication and Utilities	510,482,092	0.8	502,806,552	(1.5)
Repairs and Maintenance	1,126,214,630	1.3	1,171,786,434	4.0
Rentals and Leases	324,464,385	2.4	332,179,575	2.4
Printing and Reproduction	68,687,758	27.9	61,472,594	(10.5)
Debt Service – Interest	1,255,690,046	11.4	1,592,837,164	26.8
Lottery Winnings Paid ⁽¹⁾	557,026,044	(17.2)	627,932,600	12.7
Claims and Judgments	93,997,836	24.4	109,823,874	16.8
Other Expenditures	2,700,244,494	2.9	2,660,742,184	(1.5)
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURES	\$112,625,120,411	-1.7%	\$116,554,075,690	3%

(1) Does not include payments made by retailers.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 8

STATE BUDGET INFORMATION

2018-19 BUDGET:

In January 2017, the State Legislature began its Eighty-fifth Regular Session (the “85th Legislature”). During the Regular Session, the 85th Legislature adopted a budget totaling \$216.6 billion in all-funds appropriations for the 2018-19 biennium, resulting in a \$0.6 billion, or 0.3 percent, overall budget increase. Table A-9 compares the budget for the 2018-2019 biennium to the actual budgeted expenditures for the 2016-2017 biennium. Totals include the net effect of Senate Bill 1 (General Appropriations Act), House Bill 2 (supplemental fiscal year 2017 appropriations), House Bill 3765 (miscellaneous claims), and vetoes by the Governor. These amounts are preliminary and subject to change based on the future actions of the 85th Legislature and final reconciliations by the staff of the Legislative Budget Board.

Table A-9
The Budget for Texas State Government for the 2018-2019 Biennium
Compared to Actual Budgeted Expenditures for the 2016-2017 Biennium
All Funds (In Millions)

All Functions	Expended/		Biennial Change	Percentage Change
	Budgeted 2016-17	Appropriated 2018-19		
Article I – General Government	\$7,046.0	\$6,243.1	(\$802.9)	-11.4%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$80,872.3	\$78,871.7	(\$2,000.6)	-2.5%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$79,140.1	\$80,998.0	\$1,857.9	2.3%
Public Education	\$58,895.8	\$60,510.4	\$1,614.7	2.7%
Higher Education	\$20,244.3	\$20,487.6	\$243.3	1.2%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$813.3	\$830.6	\$17.3	2.1%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$12,575.4	\$12,305.7	(\$269.8)	-2.1%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$4,537.7	\$4,454.8	(\$82.8)	-1.8%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$29,649.6	\$31,841.6	\$2,192.0	7.4%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$956.4	\$675.3	(\$281.1)	-29.4%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Article X – The Legislature	\$400.9	\$387.5	(\$13.3)	-3.3%
TOTAL, ALL FUNCTIONS	\$215,991.7	\$216,608.3	\$616.6	0.3%

Notes:

(1) Totals include the net effect of Senate Bill 1 (General Appropriations Act), House Bill 2 (supplemental fiscal year 2017 appropriations), House Bill 3765 (miscellaneous claims), and vetoes by the Governor. These amounts are preliminary and subject to change based on the future actions of the 85th Legislature and final reconciliations by the staff of the Legislative Budget Board.

(2) Article totals exclude Interagency Contracts.

(3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

(4) On August 16, 2017, the State Legislature adjourned the 85th Legislature, First Called Session, which had been called to address specific items identified by the Governor. The resulting legislation did not affect the total amount of biennial appropriations. House Bill 21 and House Bill 30 may result in additional general revenue cost to supplemental appropriations in fiscal year 2019 and certain other methods of finance, including federal funds, could be affected depending on the approach adopted by the Health and Human Services Commission to execute the transfer as directed in the legislation.

Source: Legislative Budget Board, Comptroller of Public Accounts.

REVENUE FORECASTS: FISCAL YEARS 2015-2019

Table A-10 sets forth information concerning estimated revenues for the State's 2019 fiscal year, along with actual collections for comparable revenues for the State's 2015 - 2018 years. The information is for all funds, excluding trust and local funds.

Table A-10
Actual and Forecasted Revenue, All Funds Excluding Trust and Local Funds (1)
Fiscal Year Ending August 31
(Amounts in Thousands)

Tax Collection by Major Tax	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual (2)	2019 Estimated
Tax Collections					
Sales Taxes	28,910,857	28,245,801	28,900,035	31,937,235	33,506,194
Motor Vehicle Sales and Rental Taxes	4,514,186	4,616,082	4,532,349	4,973,441	4,932,767
Motor Fuel Taxes	3,446,157	3,513,716	3,583,734	3,674,997	3,750,611
Franchise Tax	4,656,286	3,881,176	3,242,219	3,685,940	3,840,610
Oil Production Tax	2,049,417	1,704,283	2,107,335	3,391,518	3,919,820
Insurance Taxes	1,280,410	2,226,725	2,376,092	2,508,434	2,642,097
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	1,532,414	1,388,363	1,522,828	1,320,540	1,454,810
Natural Gas Production Tax	1,138,776	578,799	982,763	1,431,106	1,463,210
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes	2,879,055	1,182,549	1,217,711	1,291,989	1,344,545
Hotel Occupancy Tax	480,766	521,153	530,716	601,244	590,382
Utility Taxes	525,819	434,965	439,065	452,391	462,400
Other Taxes	268,917	182,616	208,575	315,941	360,124
Total Tax Collections	\$51,683,060	\$48,476,226	\$49,643,422	\$55,584,775	\$58,267,570
Revenue By Source					
Tax Collections	51,683,060	48,476,226	49,643,422	55,584,775	58,267,570
Federal Income	36,700,990	39,473,835	38,365,630	39,618,568	44,271,751
Licenses, Fees, Fines, and Penalties	6,038,856	6,127,554	6,258,440	6,477,380	6,369,864
State Health Service Fees and Rebates	1,393,601	8,070,559	6,701,557	7,598,886	7,779,642
Net Lottery Proceeds	1,893,534	2,219,965	2,053,244	2,228,779	2,367,873
Land Income	428,665	1,139,536	1,694,066	2,061,067	1,403,951
Interest and Investment Income	541,071	1,362,296	1,691,192	1,849,033	1,695,378
Settlements of Claims	1,547,831	651,974	527,518	544,138	490,856
Escheated Estates	548,477	548,298	978,911	636,257	637,084
Sales of Goods and Services	6,075,285	293,047	308,230	285,146	309,330
Other Revenue	2,576,889	2,917,581	2,973,012	3,281,588	3,700,333
Total Net Revenue	\$109,428,258	\$111,280,871	\$111,195,221	\$120,165,619	\$127,293,632

Note: Excludes local funds and deposits by certain semi-independent agencies. Includes certain state revenues that are deposited in the State Treasury but not appropriated.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:

(1) Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, 2018-2019 Certification Revenue Estimate - Revised July 2018:

<https://comptroller.texas.gov/transparency/reports/certification-revenue-estimate/>

(2) Monthly State Revenue Watch, Historical Data: <https://www.comptroller.texas.gov/transparency/revenue/watch/>

The revenue estimate for the 2018-2019 biennium, released in October 2017 and then revised in July 2018, was prepared by the Comptroller as required by Section 403.0131 of the Government Code. This revised estimate is available on the Comptroller's website at:

<https://comptroller.texas.gov/transparency/reports/certification-revenue-estimate/2018-19-update>

The revenue estimate is based on an econometric model of the Texas economy created by the Comptroller, using extensive databases relating to state and local economic conditions and demographic statistics. These models are supplemented by economic services such as IHS Global Insight, which provide the national economic data used in the state forecast. Similar models have been used in preparing prior revenue estimates.

The State of Texas finished fiscal 2018 with a \$4.5 billion positive cash balance in the Consolidated General Revenue Fund. Since fiscal year 1993, Texas has ended each fiscal year with a positive balance in its Consolidated General Revenue Fund.

Table A-11 sets forth information concerning cash balances for the five latest fiscal years.

Table A-11
ENDING CASH BALANCE
All Funds
Years Ended August 31 (Amounts in Thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General Revenue Fund 0001	\$ 5,116,926	\$ 5,607,950	\$ 524,858	\$ (2,080,165)	\$ (1,378,284)
General Revenue Dedicated	5,852,474	5,511,599	5,577,372	5,589,529	5,851,180
Consolidated General Revenue	10,969,399	11,119,549	6,102,231	3,509,364	4,472,895
Non-Consolidated Funds and Petty Cash Accounts	20,588,303	26,043,506	23,711,508	24,717,195	27,306,670
All Funds	\$ 31,557,702	\$ 37,163,054	\$ 29,813,739	\$ 28,226,558	\$ 31,779,565

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ENDING CASH BALANCES

General Revenue Fund 0001	86.0%	9.6%	(90.6)%	(496.3)%	33.7%
General Revenue Dedicated	0.8	(5.8)	1.2	0.2	4.7
Consolidated General Revenue	28.2	1.4	(45.1)	(42.5)	27.5
Non-Consolidated Funds and Petty Cash Accounts	3.0	26.5	(9.0)	4.2	10.5
All Funds	10.6%	17.8%	-19.8%	(5.3)%	12.6%

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 2

4. STATE DEBT

INTRODUCTION

Except as specifically authorized, the Constitution generally prohibits the creation of debt by or on behalf of the State, with certain exceptions: (i) debt created to supply casual deficiencies in revenues which do not total more than \$200,000 at any time, (ii) debt to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, and (iii) as authorized by the Constitution. In addition, the Constitution prohibits the Legislature from lending the credit of the State to any person, including municipalities, or pledging the credit of the State in any manner for the payment of the liabilities of any individual, association of individuals, corporation or municipality. The limitations of the Constitution do not prohibit the issuance of revenue bonds, since the Texas courts (like the courts of most states) have held that certain obligations do not create a “debt” within the meaning of the Constitution. State agencies have issued revenue bonds payable from the revenues produced by various facilities or from lease payments appropriated by the Legislature. Furthermore, obligations which are payable from funds expected to be available during the current budget period do not constitute “debt” within the meaning of the Constitution. Short-term obligations, like the Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Comptroller which mature within the biennial budget period in which they were issued, are not deemed to be debt within the meaning of the State constitutional prohibition.

By constitutional amendment, from time to time the voters of the State may authorize the issuance of general obligation (G.O.) indebtedness for which the full faith, credit and taxing power of the State are pledged. For self-supporting G.O. debt, no further legislative action is required after the legislature and voters authorize the debt issuance. For not self-supporting G.O. debt, the legislature must appropriate funds for debt service before the debt can be issued.

Various state agencies have the authority to issue G.O. debt. The Texas Veterans’ Land Board (VLB) is authorized to issue G.O. bonds to finance the purchase of land and housing by veterans. The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) is authorized to issue G.O. bonds to make funds available to municipalities and certain other governmental units for the conservation and development of water resources; the acquisition and development of water storage facilities for the filtration, treatment and transportation of water; water quality enhancement purposes; flood control purposes and water-efficient irrigation systems. Additionally, TWDB is authorized to incur unlimited contractual obligations to the United States (U.S.) for the acquisition and development of water storage facilities in reservoirs constructed by the U.S. These contractual obligations are declared by the Constitution to be general obligations of the State.

The Texas Agricultural Finance Authority (TAFA) is authorized to issue G.O. bonds to provide financial assistance for the expansion, development and diversification of production, processing and marketing of Texas agricultural products. Additionally, TAFA is authorized to issue G.O. bonds for a farm and ranch land acquisition program. The 81st Legislature transferred the TAFA issuance authority to the Texas Public Finance Authority (TPFA). The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is authorized to issue G.O. bonds to finance the acquisition and development of state parks. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) is authorized to issue G.O. bonds to finance student loans.

The TPFAs are authorized to issue G.O. bonds to finance the acquisition, construction and equipping of new facilities as well as major repair or renovation of existing facilities, for certain state agencies.

TPFA is also authorized to issue G.O. bonds on behalf of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, the Texas Military Preparedness Commission and the Cancer Prevention Research Institute of Texas.

The Texas Economic Development and Tourism Office, within the Office of the Governor, is authorized to issue G.O. bonds to provide loans to finance the commercialization of new or improved products or processes developed in Texas and to stimulate the development of small businesses in Texas.

The Texas Transportation Commission (TTC) is authorized to issue G.O. bonds on behalf of the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) to finance the acquisition, construction, maintenance, reconstruction and expansion of state highways, and the participation by the State in the costs of constructing publicly owned toll roads.

STATE GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT—ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Much of the state's outstanding general obligation bonded indebtedness is designed to be self-supporting, even though the full faith and credit of the State is pledged for its repayment. Revenues from land and housing programs are expected to be sufficient to repay principal and interest on all outstanding VLB bonds.

Although they are G.O. bonds, revenues from student loans are pledged to repay the principal and interest on outstanding THECB bonds. Debt service requirements for the Texas Economic Development bonds will be paid from revenues received from the program's loans and debt service requirements for the Texas Military Preparedness Commission's Texas Military Value Revolving Loan Fund will be paid from revenues received from the program's loans. The TXDOT G.O. bonds (Mobility Fund) will be paid from dedicated revenue; however, if revenues are insufficient, the debt will be paid from the state's general revenues.

Most G.O. bonds issued by TPFAs are not self-supporting. The debt service on the not self-supporting bonds is paid from the state's general revenue fund.

Certain public colleges and universities are authorized to issue Constitutional Appropriation Bonds, the debt service for which is payable from the Higher Education Fund appropriations as required by the Constitution, without limitation as to principal amount, except that the debt service on the bonds may not exceed 50 percent of the amount appropriated each year. Although Constitutional Appropriation Bonds are not explicitly a general obligation or full faith and credit bond, the stated pledge has the same effect. Debt service for these bonds is paid from an annual constitutional appropriation to qualified institutions of higher education from the first monies coming into the State Treasury not otherwise dedicated by the Constitution.

STATE REVENUE BONDS

The TPFA is authorized to issue revenue bonds payable from general revenue including both lease-revenue bonds to finance the construction, acquisition or renovation of state office buildings as well as equipment revenue bonds. Additionally, the TPFA is authorized to issue revenue bonds payable from general revenue on behalf of the TPWD and the Military Facilities Commission. The 81st Legislature authorized the TPFA to issue up to \$2.5 billion to finance excess losses of the Texas Wind Insurance Association (TWIA) resulting from a catastrophic event. The 84th Legislature reduced the total amount TPFA could issue for TWIA to \$1 billion.

In addition to the foregoing revenue obligations issued by state agencies, other state programs may be financed with revenue bonds or similar obligations payable from revenues generated by the specific authorized programs rather than from the general revenues of the State or its taxing power. Among the state entities authorized to issue such revenue bonds are the TWDB, the Texas Agricultural Finance Authority, the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, the Texas Department of Economic Development – Office of the Governor, the TPFA, VLB and Texas colleges and universities (described below). The TXDOT is also authorized to issue revenue bonds for the Texas Turnpike Authority and the State Highway Fund.

Texas colleges and universities are authorized to issue tuition revenue bonds (TRBs) payable from certain revenues of the applicable college or university; however, historically the State has appropriated funds to the schools in an amount equal to all, or a portion of, the debt service on revenue bonds issued.

In addition to authorized tuition revenue bonds, The University of Texas System and The Texas A&M University System are authorized to issue Permanent University Fund (PUF) bonds payable from the interest in the Available University Fund.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING STATE DEBT

No new state debt authorizations were approved during the 85th Legislative Session.

While the 77th Legislature authorized the TTC to issue debt for the Texas Mobility Fund, the 84th Legislature passed HB 122 which limits future issuance of debt secured by the Texas Mobility Fund solely to refundings or issuances that replace outstanding variable rate debt.

Additionally, the 84th Legislature passed HB 100 which authorized \$3.1 billion in TRBs; historically the State has appropriated funds to the schools in an amount equal to all or a portion of the debt service on revenue bonds issued.

In the General Appropriations Act, the 84th Legislature authorized the issuance of \$767.7 million of revenue bonds and appropriated those bond proceeds to the Texas Facilities Commission for the North Austin and Capitol Complex projects. The bonds are anticipated to be repaid with lease payments and are subject to biennial appropriation by the Legislature of funds available for payment. Lease payments were appropriated to the Texas Facilities Commission for the 2018-2019 biennium.

The 83rd Legislature authorized, and voters approved, the creation of the State Water Implementation Fund for Texas and the State Water Implementation Revenue Fund for Texas to assist in the financing of priority projects in the state water plan to ensure the availability of adequate water resources.

In September 2013, Standard & Poor's (S&P) raised its credit rating on Texas to AAA based primarily on its budgetary and cash management discipline, which allowed the State to preserve a strong level of reserves throughout the recession.

The 82nd Legislature authorized additional G.O. debt that was approved by the voters at the November 2011 general election. These include SJR 4 for \$6 billion in evergreen bonding authority for water projects; and SJR 50 for \$1.86 billion in evergreen bonding authority to finance educational loans to students.

In April 2010, Moody's and Fitch recalibrated their municipal rating scales to align with their global rating scales. These recalibrations were not rating upgrades. Moody's rating for the State's GO was recalibrated from Aa1 to Aaa, and Fitch's rating was recalibrated from AA+ to AAA. Moody's recalibration was designed "to enhance the comparability of ratings across the Moody's rated universe," and Fitch's "intent of the recalibration is to ensure a greater degree of comparability across Fitch's global portfolio of credit ratings." S&P announced that its municipal ratings were comparable and recalibration was not necessary.

The 81st Legislature authorized additional G.O. debt (HJR 116) that was approved by the voters at the November 2009 general election permitting the VLB to issue \$4 billion in evergreen bonding authority for its Veterans' Housing Assistance Program.

The 80th Legislature authorized additional G.O. debt that was approved by the voters at the November 2007 general election. These include HJR 90 for \$3 billion to finance cancer research; SJR 65 for \$1 billion to finance capital projects for certain state agencies; SJR 57 for \$500 million to finance student loans; SJR 64 to finance \$5 billion for transportation projects and SJR 20 for \$250 million for water projects.

During the 78th Legislature, SJR 55 and SB 652 were passed along with a constitutional amendment authorizing TPFA to issue up to \$250 million in G.O. bonds or notes for the benefit of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, in conjunction with the Office of Defense Affairs to fund loans for economic development programs that enhance the military value of military facilities in the State. HB 3324 authorized TPFA, at the request of the Texas Workforce Commission to issue up to \$2 billion in revenue bonds secured by an assessment of certain businesses, if the cost of issuing bonds is less than the cost of borrowing from the federal government.

The 77th Legislature also authorized the TTC to issue debt for the State Highway Fund in an amount not to exceed \$3 billion with no more than \$1 billion to be issued per year. This authority was amended by SB 792, Acts, 80th Legislature authorizing the program in an amount not to exceed \$6 billion with no more than \$1.5 billion to be issued per year.

Article III, Section 49-j of the Texas Constitution prohibits the Legislature from authorizing additional state debt payable from general revenues, including authorized but unissued bonds and

lease purchase contracts in excess of \$250,000 or for a term of greater than five years, if the resulting annual debt service exceeds five percent of an amount equal to the average amount of general revenue for the three immediately preceding years, excluding revenues constitutionally dedicated for purposes other than payment of debt service. The debt service ratio for outstanding debt was 1.43% as of August 31, 2017. With the inclusion of authorized but unissued debt, the ratio was 2.35%. Although backed by the full faith and credit of the State, debt service for self-supporting G.O. bonds are reasonably expected to be paid from other revenue sources and is therefore not expected to create a draw on general revenue.

SELECTED DATA CONCERNING STATE DEBT

Table A-12 sets forth certain information concerning the debt service requirements of general obligation and other constitutionally authorized indebtedness of the State as well as revenue bonds payable from the State's General Revenue Fund for fiscal years 2018 and beyond.

**General Obligation Bond Debt Service and Revenue Bond
Debt Service Payable from General Revenue (1)
Reported as of February 28, 2018 (2)**

**Table A-12
(in thousands)**

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds Self Supporting (3)		General Obligation Bonds Payable from General Revenue		Total G.O. Bonds (4)	Revenue Bonds Payable from General Revenue (5)		Total Revenue Bonds	Total
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest		
2018	229,250	241,530	183,224	158,827	812,831	2,091	1,445	3,536	816,367
2019	412,820	469,388	382,033	305,992	1,570,233	10,380	2,594	12,974	1,583,207
2020	417,410	454,143	356,362	291,148	1,519,063	6,199	2,206	8,405	1,527,468
2021	429,465	439,029	356,701	276,122	1,501,317	3,795	1,979	5,774	1,507,091
2022	436,180	422,989	359,229	260,524	1,478,922	3,595	1,807	5,402	1,484,324
2023	433,190	406,334	360,374	244,595	1,444,492	2,712	1,664	4,377	1,448,869
2024	479,045	388,406	358,513	228,359	1,454,323	2,819	1,542	4,360	1,458,683
2025	490,520	368,906	333,537	212,621	1,405,584	1,993	1,414	3,407	1,408,992
2026	499,540	348,506	329,757	197,427	1,375,231	2,067	1,319	3,386	1,378,617
2027	469,470	328,354	322,777	182,409	1,303,010	1,729	1,228	2,957	1,305,967
2028	472,310	308,844	322,968	167,339	1,271,461	1,815	1,142	2,957	1,274,418
2029	491,505	289,271	317,733	152,507	1,251,015	1,906	1,051	2,957	1,253,972
2030	463,745	268,910	296,018	137,997	1,166,670	2,002	956	2,957	1,169,627
2031	478,240	248,617	275,163	124,598	1,126,617	2,102	856	2,957	1,129,574
2032	463,435	228,003	247,318	112,571	1,051,327	2,207	750	2,957	1,054,284
2033	473,130	207,817	235,003	101,873	1,017,822	2,317	640	2,957	1,020,779
2034	535,140	186,332	230,568	91,579	1,043,618	2,433	524	2,957	1,046,576
2035	476,475	164,530	219,003	81,568	941,576	2,555	403	2,957	944,533
2036	486,590	145,240	218,093	71,252	921,175	2,682	275	2,957	924,132
2037	502,935	124,954	195,778	61,448	885,115	2,816	141	2,957	888,072
2038	574,425	110,342	176,365	52,369	913,500	-	-	-	913,500
2039	605,525	80,776	180,130	43,699	910,130	-	-	-	910,130
2040	241,405	46,136	184,060	34,846	506,447	-	-	-	506,447
2041	236,955	37,709	137,115	25,801	437,580	-	-	-	437,580
2042	197,715	31,614	139,830	18,946	388,104	-	-	-	388,104
2043	196,270	24,867	82,800	11,954	315,891	-	-	-	315,891
2044	198,085	16,223	82,800	7,814	304,922	-	-	-	304,922
2045	245,420	7,126	40,800	3,674	297,020	-	-	-	297,020
2046	4,105	63	40,800	1,837	46,805	-	-	-	46,805
2047	1,570	16	-	-	1,586	-	-	-	1,586
2048	270	2	-	-	272	-	-	-	272
2049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$ 11,642,140	\$ 6,394,977	\$ 6,964,847	\$ 3,661,697	\$ 28,663,662	\$ 60,215	\$ 23,934	\$ 84,149	\$ 28,747,811

1 There are no outstanding capital appreciation bonds payable from general revenue.

2 Pursuant to Texas Administrative Code, Title 34, Part IX, Chapter 181, Subchapter A, Rule 181.5 issuers are required to submit a final report within 60 days after the delivery of state securities and receipt of state security proceeds. As a result, reported data may not include certain issues due to timing.

3 As of February 28, 2018, the Texas Agricultural Finance Authority had no general obligation commercial paper outstanding. The Authority's program is not expected to rely on the state's general revenue for debt service. Debt service figures for the Veterans Land and Housing Assistance Bonds include the estimated payments on \$2.66 billion of variable-rate debt outstanding as of February 28, 2018.

4 As of February 28, 2018, \$10.75 billion of general obligation bonds were authorized but unissued, \$8.83 billion of which are designed to be self-supporting. Debt service in any year for Higher Education Constitutional Appropriation bonds may not exceed 50% of the amount appropriated to the Higher Education Fund by the legislature.

5 On February 28, 2018, the Texas Public Finance Authority had \$33.2 million in revenue commercial paper outstanding, not included in the numbers above, that is payable from general revenue.

Source: Texas Bond Review Board, Office of the Executive Director

Table A-13 sets forth information concerning the principal amount of G.O. bonds and revenue bonds payable from the State's General Revenue Fund for selected years and the amount of debt service paid from the General Revenue Fund on such bonds. The table includes debt service information (data) on outstanding G.O. or revenue bonds paid from state general revenue as well as sources other than state general revenue. The information contained in the table does not reflect outstanding PUF bonds or bonds guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund or the debt service on such bonds. The State's Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes do not constitute debt within the meaning of the State Constitution and are therefore not shown in the Table.

Table A-13
General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds
Payable from General Revenue
Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Principal Amount Outstanding (Millions) ⁽¹⁾	\$15,574	\$15,274	\$17,444	\$18,373	\$18,695
Principal Amount Per Capita ⁽¹⁾	\$599	\$570	\$636	\$659	\$662
Principal Amount as a Percentage of Personal Income ⁽¹⁾	1.36%	1.25%	1.42%	1.40%	1.41%
Annual Debt Service Paid from General Revenue (Millions) ⁽²⁾	\$416	\$467	\$525	\$547	\$850
Debt Service Paid from General Revenue as a Percentage of Available General Revenue Fund Revenues ⁽²⁾	0.92%	0.97%	1.06%	1.08%	1.63%
Annual Debt Service Paid from General Revenue Per Capita ⁽²⁾	\$15.98	\$17.43	\$19.15	\$19.60	\$30.11
Debt Service Paid from General Revenue as a Percentage of Personal Income ⁽²⁾	0.036%	0.038%	0.043%	0.042%	0.064%

(1) Includes general obligation bonds which, although legally secured by the State's taxing authority, are expected to be repaid with sources outside of the State's general fund. Due to statutory or contractual restrictions, these amounts are dedicated for specific purposes and are not considered available.

(2) Includes debt service which is paid out of the State's general revenue fund.

Source: Texas Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended August 31, 2017

Table A-14 shows the amount of General Revenue that is available after constitutional allocations and other restrictions. The Total Unrestricted Revenues Available supports bond debt service payments and general revenue appropriations.

All allocations and transfers are shown in the year in which the actual allocation or transfer occurred. Restrictions for transfers to the Economic Stabilization Fund are classified as constitutional on a separate line item.

Article III, Section 49-j of the Texas Constitution provides that the maximum annual debt service in any fiscal year on state debt payable from the general revenue fund, including authorized but unissued bonds, shall not exceed 5 percent of an amount equal to the average of the amount of general revenue funds, excluding revenues constitutionally dedicated for purposes other than payment of state debt, for the three preceding fiscal years.

Table A-14
General Revenue Fund Revenues Available After
Constitutional Allocations and Other Restrictions
Year Ended August 31, 2018

REVENUE SOURCE	General Revenue Fund 0001 ⁽¹⁾	Restrictions From Constitutional Allocations	Other Restrictions ⁽²⁾	Unrestricted Revenues Available
Sales Tax	\$ 31,827,973,695	\$	\$ 138,360,105	\$ 31,689,613,590
Motor Vehicle Sales / Rental Taxes	4,931,010,185			4,931,010,185
Motor Fuel Taxes	3,674,996,627	3,628,530,995	19,487,094	26,978,538
Franchise Tax	2,829,812,000			2,829,812,000
Oil Production Tax	3,391,517,599	798,334,965		2,593,182,634
Insurance Taxes	2,507,282,833	573,856,835	149,984,936	1,783,441,062
Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes	561,825,561			561,825,561
Natural Gas Production Tax	1,431,106,198	346,625,368		1,084,480,831
Alcoholic Beverages Taxes	1,291,988,533			1,291,988,533
Hotel Occupancy Tax	601,244,170		50,934,639	550,309,531
Utility Taxes	452,391,102	94,154,240		358,236,862
Other Taxes	205,610,641	49,908,303		155,702,338
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$ 53,706,759,145	\$ 5,491,410,706	\$ 358,766,774	\$ 47,856,581,666
Total Tax Collections (above)	\$ 53,706,759,145	\$ 5,491,410,706	\$ 358,766,774	\$ 47,856,581,666
Federal Income	26,678,678,484		26,572,657,502	106,020,982
Licenses, Fees, Fines and Penalties	1,664,189,052	19,992	479,985	1,663,689,075
State Health Service Fees and Rebates	7,598,885,950			7,598,885,950
Land Income	(4,017,815)			(4,017,815)
Interest and Investment Income	29,294			29,294
Settlements of Claims	517,458,684			517,458,684
Escheated Estates	636,257,302			636,257,302
Sales of Goods and Services	182,163,342			182,163,342
Other Revenue	580,460,631			580,460,631
Highway Fund / ESF Transfer ⁽³⁾		1,468,835,818		(1,468,835,818)
TOTAL NET REVENUE, ALLOCATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS	\$ 91,560,864,070	\$ 6,960,266,516	\$ 26,931,904,261	\$ 57,668,693,294

(1) Tobacco suit settlement receipts and other revenues received in General Revenue Account 5040 are included in the General Revenue Fund 0001 totals. Account 5040 was created to receive settlement money resulting from the final judgment in the State of Texas v. the American Tobacco Company et. al. All monies received are considered unrestricted.

(2) Due to statutory or contractual restrictions, these amounts are dedicated for specific purposes and are not considered available.

(3) As required by Article III, Section 49-g of the Texas Constitution, transfers to the State Highway Fund 0006 and to the Economic Stabilization Fund 0599 totaling \$1,468,835,818.00 were made in fiscal 2018.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts Annual Cash Report, Table 11

Table A-15 contains information concerning the amount of short term obligation for cash management purposes issued by the Comptroller, and the amount of interfund borrowing utilized for the last eight fiscal years, including the current fiscal year. Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes and commercial paper issued by the Comptroller, which mature within the biennial budget period in which they were issued, do not constitute “debt” within the meaning of the Constitution.

**Table A-15
Cash Management**

Fiscal Year	Series	Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes Issued (in millions)	Commercial Paper Notes Issued (in millions)	Maximum Interfund Borrowing ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	Total (in millions)
2011	2010	7,800	-	-	7,800
2012	2011A/2011B	9,800	500	-	10,300
2013	2012	9,800	-	-	9,800
2014	2013	7,200	-	-	7,200
2015	2014	5,400	-	-	5,400
2016	n/a	-	-	1,900	1,900
2017	n/a	-	-	6,200	6,200
2018	2017	5,400	-	3,100	8,500
2019 ⁽²⁾	2018	7,200	-	-	7,200

(1) Numerous funds were consolidated into General Revenue Fund 0001 on August 31, 1993. Intrafund and interfund borrowing are options to address daily cash flow deficits as needed. See "State Revenues and Expenditures-Identity of Funds" for a description of funds consolidation.

(2) The State issued Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRAN), Series 2018 on September 5, 2018. The State anticipates using TRAN proceeds, intrafund and interfund borrowing to manage the State's cash flow needs in fiscal 2019. Total interfund borrowing from the Economic Stabilization Fund 0599 as of October 31, 2018 was zero.

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Treasury Operations

5. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Within the Economic Information section, references to “the past year” and “the last 12 months” refer to the 12-month period ending August 31, 2018.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The State of Texas was identified in its early history with agriculture and ranching, and with the oil and gas industry through much of the last century. The growth of service-providing industries and exports has left a diversified Texas economy more similar to the national economy.

With diverse economic engines and a comparatively stable housing market, Texas has remained ahead of the nation in economic performance. However, even with diversification, Texas’ mix of industries retains substantial concentration in energy.

From August 2017 to August 2018, the Texas economy added 394,500 nonfarm jobs, an increase of 3.2 percent, to reach 12,626,500. Texas added more new jobs than any other state during this period. Private-sector employment rose by 3.8 percent, while government employment (federal, state and local) grew by 0.2 percent.

GEOGRAPHIC VARIATIONS

The vast size of the State, together with cultural, climatic, and geological differences within its borders, has produced great variations in the economies of different regions of Texas. East Texas is a largely non-metropolitan region, in which the primary economy is based on agricultural activities and the production and processing of coal, petroleum and wood. The Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex is mostly metropolitan, with diversified manufacturing, financial, communications, and commercial sectors. The Panhandle, Permian Basin and Concho Valley are relatively sparsely populated areas of the State, with economies still drawing heavily from agriculture and petroleum production. The border area stretching from El Paso to Brownsville is characterized by agriculture, tourism, and its economic ties to Mexico. The Gulf Coast is the most populous region of the State and has an economy centered on energy and health services, petrochemical industries, and commercial activities resulting from maritime trade, manufacturing, and agriculture. The economy of central Texas is grounded in the public and private service sectors, technology, communications, and recreation/tourism.

Because the economic bases differ from region to region, economic developments, such as the strength of the U.S. economy, international politics and export markets, or changes in oil prices or defense spending, affect the economy of each region differently.

Table A-16
Texas Economic History and Outlook for Calendar Years
Summer 2018 Economic Forecast

TEXAS ECONOMY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019*
Real Gross State Product (Billion 2009\$)	1,377.1	1,425.3	1,488.0	1,481.9	1,521.0	1,588.6	1,651.9
Annual % Change	5.1	3.5	4.4	-0.4	2.6	4.4	4.0
Gross Domestic Product (Billion Current \$)	1,536.5	1,613.0	1,612.0	1,601.5	1,696.2	1,821.9	1,934.3
Annual % Change	6.9	5.0	-0.1	-0.6	5.9	7.4	6.2
Personal Income (Billion Current \$)	1,148.9	1,236.2	1,284.5	1,289.3	1,328.7	1,393.3	1,482.1
Annual % Change	2.1	7.6	3.9	0.4	3.1	4.9	6.4
Nonfarm Employment (Thousands)	11,240.2	11,592.8	11,864.6	12,012.8	12,224.2	12,538.1	12,838.3
Annual % Change	3.0	3.1	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.4
Resident Population (Thousands)	26,543.3	27,018.6	27,508.0	27,951.7	28,356.7	28,775.2	29,213.0
Annual % Change	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.5
U. S. ECONOMY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019*
Gross Domestic Product (Billion 2009\$)	15,612.2	16,013.3	16,471.5	16,716.2	17,096.2	17,581.6	18,074.5
Annual % Change	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.8
Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100)	233.0	236.7	237.0	240.0	245.1	251.3	255.9
Annual % Change	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.8
Prime Interest Rate (%)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.9	5.9

*Projected, based on actual or historical periods and growth rates from the Texas Comptroller's Summer 2018 Economic Forecast.
Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and IHS Global Insight, Inc.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—HISTORICAL REVIEW

Since the end of the recession, Texas has generally added jobs at a faster rate than the other large states and, over the 12-month period ending August 2018, Texas employment growth was the highest among the ten largest states. (See Table A-17).

Table A-17 shows the 10 most populous states. Among all states, Texas ranked fourth in the rate of job creation over the past year.

Table A-17
Nonfarm Employment Change in the
Ten Most Populous States
Thousands of Jobs

State	<u>Number of Nonfarm Jobs</u>		<u>Job Change</u>	
	Aug-17	Aug-18	Jobs Added	Annual Change (%)
Texas	12,232.0	12,626.5	394.5	3.23%
Florida	8,602.0	8,822.2	220.2	2.56%
North Carolina	4,424.8	4,527.6	102.8	2.32%
California	16,843.0	17,191.9	348.9	2.07%
Georgia	4,464.3	4,553.2	88.9	1.99%
Ohio	5,535.5	5,625.7	90.2	1.63%
Michigan	4,378.2	4,434.5	56.3	1.29%
Pennsylvania	5,953.1	6,018.5	65.4	1.10%
New York	9,541.6	9,631.8	90.2	0.95%
Illinois	6,072.5	6,120.0	47.5	0.78%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-18 sets forth information concerning civilian employment in the State, as well as comparable information for the United States as a whole.

Table A-18
Historical Review of State and U.S. Unemployment Rates

Year	Texas			U.S.		
	Texas Civilian Labor Force (1)	Texas Total Employment (1)	Unemployment Rate (%)	U.S. Civilian Labor Force (1)	U.S. Total Employment (1)	Unemployment Rate (%)
2000	10,374,053	9,929,387	4.3	142,583,000	136,891,000	4.0
2001	10,532,732	10,011,046	5.0	143,734,000	136,933,000	4.7
2002	10,748,810	10,065,870	6.4	144,863,000	136,485,000	5.8
2003	10,914,664	10,185,312	6.7	146,510,000	137,736,000	6.0
2004	10,992,359	10,338,484	5.9	147,401,000	139,252,000	5.5
2005	11,124,240	10,523,257	5.4	149,320,000	141,730,000	5.1
2006	11,327,995	10,774,490	4.9	151,428,000	144,427,000	4.6
2007	11,431,631	10,941,413	4.3	153,124,000	146,047,000	4.6
2008	11,664,390	11,104,115	4.8	154,287,000	145,362,000	5.8
2009	11,910,799	11,008,903	7.6	154,142,000	139,877,000	9.3
2010	12,241,970	11,244,632	8.1	153,889,000	139,064,000	9.6
2011	12,504,498	11,535,095	7.8	153,617,000	139,869,000	8.9
2012	12,670,455	11,818,675	6.7	154,975,000	142,469,000	8.1
2013	12,857,595	12,052,646	6.3	155,389,000	143,929,000	7.4
2014	13,024,701	12,360,368	5.1	155,922,000	146,305,000	6.2
2015	13,074,570	12,493,197	4.4	157,130,000	148,834,000	5.3
2016	13,317,176	12,702,122	4.6	159,187,000	151,436,000	4.9
2017	13,538,385	12,960,595	4.3	160,320,000	153,337,000	4.4

(1) In thousands.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Texas avoided three of the nation’s six recessions since the early 1970s, though the State had its own recession in 1986. In 2017, Texas’ nominal gross domestic product (GDP) was \$1.70 trillion according to estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Texas, if it were a nation, would be the tenth largest economy in the world.

Largely because of the State’s comparatively youthful workforce and an international border region with particularly high unemployment rates, Texas’ statewide jobless rate exceeded the national average in most years from 1985 through 2006. However, the State’s unemployment rate fell below that of the nation in early 2007 and remained below the national rate until November 2016. Since that time, the Texas unemployment rate has, on average, not differed significantly from that of the nation as a whole. In August 2018, the Texas unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, down from 4.0 percent in August of 2017. The U.S. unemployment rate fell from 4.4 percent to 3.9 percent over that period. All of the State’s 25 metropolitan areas had unemployment rates at or below 7 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in August 2018. Midland (2.2 percent) had the lowest urban unemployment rate in the State, while McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, at 6.6 percent, had the highest.

Table A-19 (see next page) shows monthly Texas non-agricultural employment by industry and the Texas unemployment rate since January 2014.

Table A-19
Nonfarm Employment by Month
(In Thousands)

Year	Month	Mining and Logging	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	Information	Financial Activities	Professional and Business Services	Education and Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality Services	Government	Total	Unemployment Rate
2014	January	296.7	627.7	874.2	2,274.1	202.4	691.3	1,504.5	1,503.2	1,571.4	1,852.2	11,397.7	5.7
	February	299.9	631.9	877.4	2,279.6	202.3	692.9	1,513.0	1,506.3	1,573.6	1,853.0	11,429.9	5.5
	March	302.6	634.9	878.9	2,284.1	201.5	693.6	1,523.6	1,508.7	1,583.6	1,854.6	11,466.1	5.4
	April	305.9	645.2	883.6	2,290.3	201.9	695.6	1,537.3	1,512.8	1,590.1	1,855.1	11,517.8	5.3
	May	308.9	648.6	886.7	2,296.8	201.0	697.5	1,544.6	1,516.2	1,595.4	1,856.1	11,551.8	5.2
	June	311.4	648.7	887.5	2,304.7	201.2	698.9	1,549.1	1,518.6	1,602.3	1,857.8	11,580.2	5.1
	July	314.4	653.0	888.2	2,310.6	201.0	700.2	1,554.8	1,521.3	1,603.9	1,862.1	11,609.5	5.1
	August	316.2	656.5	890.3	2,315.7	200.6	702.5	1,560.5	1,524.7	1,607.1	1,857.0	11,631.1	5.0
	September	317.6	661.4	891.0	2,324.4	200.8	704.1	1,564.9	1,529.1	1,611.8	1,861.0	11,666.1	4.9
	October	319.6	665.4	895.3	2,334.2	200.4	707.8	1,573.2	1,535.0	1,618.6	1,867.1	11,716.6	4.8
	November	320.9	671.0	897.0	2,346.5	200.2	708.9	1,578.8	1,540.5	1,623.2	1,870.7	11,757.7	4.7
	December	320.0	674.8	900.0	2,354.8	200.4	710.6	1,583.3	1,544.6	1,627.6	1,872.9	11,789.0	4.6
2015	January	314.3	675.0	898.7	2,358.9	199.3	711.8	1,587.0	1,551.2	1,627.7	1,871.7	11,795.6	4.5
	February	302.4	679.4	894.5	2,366.0	198.9	713.3	1,588.7	1,555.7	1,635.1	1,873.8	11,807.8	4.4
	March	293.9	676.1	891.7	2,371.3	198.2	714.0	1,586.9	1,558.3	1,635.2	1,873.2	11,797.9	4.4
	April	282.2	676.1	887.6	2,375.5	199.3	715.7	1,587.3	1,566.0	1,644.5	1,872.6	11,806.8	4.4
	May	275.9	678.7	884.0	2,384.3	200.2	717.2	1,591.8	1,571.4	1,649.8	1,876.0	11,829.3	4.4
	June	272.4	682.3	880.9	2,390.3	199.8	718.8	1,595.5	1,574.5	1,659.0	1,883.4	11,856.9	4.4
	July	267.2	684.4	877.0	2,394.8	200.3	720.1	1,603.4	1,579.3	1,668.2	1,890.7	11,885.4	4.4
	August	262.8	687.8	873.7	2,397.9	200.4	721.3	1,606.9	1,584.4	1,673.7	1,890.4	11,899.3	4.4
	September	257.6	687.6	870.2	2,401.3	200.3	722.2	1,606.1	1,588.4	1,679.0	1,890.8	11,903.5	4.4
	October	251.9	691.1	866.8	2,403.5	200.6	723.4	1,614.7	1,592.6	1,685.5	1,893.1	11,923.2	4.4
	November	246.6	691.6	863.3	2,404.0	200.9	724.2	1,617.5	1,597.4	1,687.8	1,897.1	11,930.4	4.5
	December	243.3	693.0	859.8	2,404.2	201.2	724.5	1,621.6	1,600.6	1,690.8	1,900.5	11,939.5	4.5
2016	January	234.6	696.7	858.9	2,407.0	201.4	727.8	1,620.5	1,603.4	1,698.8	1,905.4	11,954.5	4.5
	February	229.0	698.1	856.5	2,413.6	201.4	729.1	1,622.8	1,607.7	1,703.5	1,905.5	11,967.2	4.5
	March	224.2	694.0	853.4	2,415.0	199.8	728.3	1,619.3	1,608.6	1,701.6	1,906.5	11,950.7	4.5
	April	217.6	702.6	850.2	2,418.2	201.9	731.4	1,626.4	1,611.4	1,706.5	1,910.7	11,976.9	4.5
	May	213.3	699.2	847.4	2,415.5	202.2	732.7	1,625.7	1,615.6	1,709.3	1,916.0	11,976.9	4.6
	June	210.2	697.8	844.6	2,418.1	202.3	732.3	1,624.9	1,612.0	1,706.9	1,919.1	11,968.2	4.6
	July	207.4	702.1	844.1	2,425.4	202.2	735.5	1,638.8	1,629.2	1,709.5	1,925.9	12,020.1	4.7
	August	205.8	700.1	842.6	2,426.7	202.1	737.1	1,639.3	1,633.7	1,714.5	1,928.2	12,030.1	4.7
	September	204.8	701.9	842.0	2,431.3	202.2	738.2	1,641.3	1,639.1	1,721.8	1,932.2	12,054.8	4.7
	October	204.3	704.1	840.3	2,434.9	202.0	739.5	1,643.6	1,643.1	1,724.9	1,929.8	12,066.5	4.8
	November	204.1	703.1	840.3	2,443.2	201.6	742.3	1,645.5	1,645.8	1,728.6	1,930.8	12,085.3	4.8
	December	205.2	703.4	841.3	2,442.1	202.2	744.6	1,643.8	1,650.4	1,732.8	1,936.7	12,102.5	4.8
2017	January	208.6	705.2	841.8	2,443.7	202.4	745.7	1,651.7	1,656.9	1,736.8	1,935.0	12,127.8	4.8
	February	212.0	706.3	843.7	2,440.6	202.9	747.1	1,654.2	1,658.4	1,734.6	1,937.4	12,137.2	4.7
	March	215.2	710.0	846.0	2,443.5	203.6	749.4	1,658.9	1,662.9	1,739.4	1,940.7	12,169.6	4.6
	April	218.6	708.3	846.9	2,446.9	202.6	751.0	1,657.4	1,664.0	1,736.9	1,942.6	12,175.2	4.5
	May	221.9	711.2	848.3	2,446.6	201.8	752.9	1,660.5	1,665.5	1,740.1	1,941.4	12,190.2	4.4
	June	223.9	714.1	852.6	2,454.0	201.7	756.1	1,667.7	1,667.4	1,739.2	1,939.3	12,216.0	4.2
	July	225.2	710.7	853.3	2,454.1	201.7	757.7	1,669.6	1,665.6	1,743.2	1,938.5	12,219.6	4.1
	August	226.1	709.9	855.1	2,459.4	201.6	759.2	1,669.3	1,666.5	1,747.2	1,937.7	12,232.0	4.0
	September	227.5	709.5	855.5	2,458.7	201.1	762.8	1,676.5	1,664.2	1,740.8	1,935.5	12,232.1	4.0
	October	228.2	721.4	852.6	2,464.4	200.2	763.5	1,684.9	1,671.3	1,774.7	1,939.7	12,300.9	3.9
	November	229.8	727.1	857.2	2,470.4	199.8	765.5	1,689.2	1,674.0	1,784.2	1,940.8	12,338.0	3.9
	December	229.8	731.8	858.1	2,470.4	200.1	764.5	1,691.9	1,674.3	1,788.7	1,942.7	12,352.3	4.0
2018	January	233.8	734.9	859.0	2,475.9	200.2	765.0	1,705.3	1,679.6	1,786.8	1,941.4	12,381.9	4.0
	February	239.3	740.2	861.7	2,489.8	200.2	769.5	1,720.7	1,683.9	1,782.1	1,944.3	12,431.7	4.0
	March	240.9	744.8	866.3	2,499.4	199.0	770.9	1,728.1	1,686.7	1,786.1	1,945.7	12,467.9	4.0
	April	246.7	748.5	874.3	2,503.7	199.0	769.1	1,734.4	1,693.0	1,792.1	1,946.8	12,507.6	4.1
	May	252.5	754.1	877.7	2,509.7	200.0	771.5	1,739.3	1,698.4	1,798.8	1,946.3	12,548.3	4.1
	June	257.4	757.8	878.2	2,511.8	197.6	773.9	1,751.4	1,701.0	1,798.8	1,945.3	12,573.2	4.0
	July	257.7	765.1	875.3	2,516.9	196.9	775.0	1,751.4	1,706.9	1,806.4	1,942.9	12,594.5	4.0
	August	260.4	766.0	878.5	2,525.6	196.0	775.2	1,761.7	1,712.2	1,808.8	1,942.1	12,626.5	3.9

Notes:
 All figures are seasonally adjusted.
 Totals may not sum due to rounding.
 Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Information concerning historical average annual Texas non-agricultural employment by industry and unemployment rates is contained in Table A-20 and Table A-21.

Table A-20
Total Non-Agricultural Employment and Unemployment
(In Thousands)

Year	Natural Resources & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Trade, Utilities	Information	Financial Activities	Professional & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure, Hospitality, & Other Services	Government	Total	Unemployment Rate
1990	163.9	345.8	946.3	1,573.5	176.8	458.5	641.1	675.9	858.3	1,285.7	7,125.7	6.3
1991	170.7	348.1	935.3	1,573.3	177.5	450.1	655.4	711.3	872.9	1,310.0	7,204.6	6.9
1992	160.4	345.6	927.3	1,580.4	175.4	447.4	665.9	744.3	896.5	1,357.9	7,301.2	7.6
1993	157.8	355.1	941.2	1,620.4	177.8	456.8	700.3	779.5	925.5	1,400.9	7,515.1	7.2
1994	155.9	379.2	965.3	1,672.2	183.2	469.4	752.2	811.6	957.3	1,440.0	7,786.1	6.5
1995	151.8	409.4	994.7	1,719.6	194.9	472.0	795.8	851.7	996.2	1,472.7	8,058.7	6.1
1996	152.1	437.1	1,016.4	1,756.8	205.7	483.7	843.8	887.8	1,024.2	1,483.8	8,291.4	5.7
1997	161.6	468.0	1,045.3	1,800.3	226.9	505.7	923.4	934.2	1,067.6	1,509.8	8,642.7	5.3
1998	162.4	505.1	1,078.8	1,861.8	239.6	536.8	997.3	961.1	1,100.4	1,530.3	8,973.7	4.9
1999	143.3	536.8	1,066.8	1,911.5	251.4	557.8	1,048.6	977.0	1,134.7	1,561.5	9,189.4	4.7
2000	146.2	566.8	1,072.1	1,967.7	271.9	567.5	1,109.4	1,002.6	1,168.2	1,588.8	9,461.2	4.3
2001	156.1	580.2	1,029.9	1,977.7	269.6	577.5	1,106.0	1,041.0	1,192.5	1,613.4	9,543.9	5.0
2002	148.4	567.8	952.2	1,939.9	249.0	579.7	1,067.7	1,082.6	1,205.5	1,653.7	9,446.4	6.4
2003	149.1	551.6	903.6	1,907.4	233.4	585.5	1,060.3	1,119.2	1,216.8	1,673.8	9,400.7	6.7
2004	155.0	544.5	894.3	1,936.6	224.6	595.4	1,103.5	1,150.2	1,240.7	1,683.0	9,527.7	5.9
2005	167.8	567.1	901.1	1,984.7	222.7	609.5	1,165.0	1,184.5	1,257.2	1,712.2	9,771.8	5.4
2006	187.3	605.6	928.4	2,039.9	221.2	628.2	1,245.0	1,216.6	1,290.8	1,735.4	10,098.3	4.9
2007	208.6	648.1	939.1	2,103.9	220.4	643.9	1,306.8	1,255.4	1,338.2	1,763.7	10,428.2	4.3
2008	230.4	673.3	929.1	2,133.7	216.6	647.0	1,342.1	1,289.5	1,372.2	1,808.7	10,642.4	4.8
2009	202.3	597.9	842.8	2,051.0	203.6	627.9	1,258.6	1,336.4	1,369.3	1,851.5	10,341.1	7.6
2010	206.4	564.4	817.0	2,041.9	195.0	625.4	1,281.5	1,381.0	1,371.1	1,890.8	10,374.5	8.1
2011	237.4	563.9	841.4	2,099.3	195.0	640.8	1,346.8	1,413.6	1,411.8	1,854.1	10,604.2	7.8
2012	270.8	584.3	870.1	2,167.8	196.6	661.6	1,417.5	1,446.6	1,472.1	1,827.1	10,914.4	6.7
2013	289.0	613.1	875.8	2,234.7	200.3	683.9	1,476.9	1,486.0	1,539.6	1,841.9	11,241.2	6.3
2014	311.2	651.5	887.5	2,309.8	201.1	700.4	1,549.1	1,521.3	1,601.0	1,860.8	11,593.7	5.1
2015	272.4	683.8	879.0	2,387.7	199.9	718.8	1,601.2	1,576.7	1,661.8	1,884.7	11,866.0	4.4
2016	213.3	700.5	846.8	2,423.6	201.8	734.8	1,632.6	1,625.0	1,713.1	1,920.8	12,012.2	4.6
2017	222.1	714.5	851.0	2,453.3	201.8	756.3	1,669.1	1,666.5	1,751.5	1,939.4	12,225.5	4.3

Notes:

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Table A-21
Distribution of Non-Agricultural Employment
(In Percent)

Year	Natural Resources & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Trade, Utilities	Information	Financial Activities	Professional & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure, Hospitality, & Other Services	Government	Total	
1990		2.30	4.85	13.28	22.08	2.48	6.43	9.00	9.49	12.05	18.04	100.00
1991		2.37	4.83	12.98	21.84	2.46	6.25	9.10	9.87	12.12	18.18	100.00
1992		2.20	4.73	12.70	21.65	2.40	6.13	9.12	10.19	12.28	18.60	100.00
1993		2.10	4.73	12.52	21.56	2.37	6.08	9.32	10.37	12.32	18.64	100.00
1994		2.00	4.87	12.40	21.48	2.35	6.03	9.66	10.42	12.29	18.49	100.00
1995		1.88	5.08	12.34	21.34	2.42	5.86	9.88	10.57	12.36	18.27	100.00
1996		1.83	5.27	12.26	21.19	2.48	5.83	10.18	10.71	12.35	17.90	100.00
1997		1.87	5.41	12.09	20.83	2.63	5.85	10.68	10.81	12.35	17.47	100.00
1998		1.81	5.63	12.02	20.75	2.67	5.98	11.11	10.71	12.26	17.05	100.00
1999		1.56	5.84	11.61	20.80	2.74	6.07	11.41	10.63	12.35	16.99	100.00
2000		1.55	5.99	11.33	20.80	2.87	6.00	11.72	10.60	12.35	16.79	100.00
2001		1.64	6.08	10.79	20.72	2.83	6.05	11.59	10.91	12.49	16.91	100.00
2002		1.57	6.01	10.08	20.54	2.64	6.14	11.30	11.46	12.76	17.51	100.00
2003		1.59	5.87	9.61	20.29	2.49	6.23	11.28	11.91	12.94	17.81	100.00
2004		1.63	5.71	9.39	20.33	2.36	6.25	11.58	12.07	13.02	17.66	100.00
2005		1.72	5.80	9.22	20.31	2.28	6.24	11.92	12.12	12.87	17.52	100.00
2006		1.85	6.00	9.19	20.20	2.20	6.22	12.32	12.05	12.78	17.19	100.00
2007		2.00	6.21	9.01	20.18	2.12	6.17	12.53	12.04	12.83	16.91	100.00
2008		2.16	6.33	8.73	20.05	2.04	6.08	12.61	12.12	12.89	17.00	100.00
2009		1.96	5.78	8.15	19.83	1.97	6.07	12.17	12.92	13.24	17.90	100.00
2010		1.99	5.44	7.88	19.68	1.89	6.03	12.35	13.31	13.22	18.23	100.00
2011		2.24	5.32	7.93	19.80	1.85	6.04	12.69	13.33	13.31	17.48	100.00
2012		2.48	5.35	7.97	19.86	1.81	6.06	12.98	13.25	13.49	16.74	100.00
2013		2.57	5.45	7.79	19.88	1.79	6.08	13.13	13.22	13.70	16.39	100.00
2014		2.69	5.62	7.65	19.92	1.74	6.04	13.35	13.12	13.81	16.05	100.00
2015		2.33	5.76	7.41	20.12	1.69	6.05	13.46	13.31	14.00	15.88	100.00
2016		1.78	5.83	7.05	20.18	1.68	6.12	13.59	13.53	14.26	15.99	100.00
2017		1.82	5.84	6.96	20.07	1.65	6.19	13.65	13.63	14.33	15.86	100.00

Notes:

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

PERSONAL INCOME

After increasing by 2.5 percent in 2015, Texas personal income grew by just 0.4 percent in 2016. Income growth accelerated in 2017, increasing to 4.1 percent. Underlying this income growth is growth in Texas population. Recent estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau show that six of the nation's 15 most rapidly growing large incorporated cities are in Texas. Texas' population is estimated to have grown by 1.4 percent in 2017 to average 28.3 million.

Information concerning total personal income for residents of the State is set forth in Table A-22.

Table A-22
Personal Income of Texas Residents

Year	Personal Income (Millions)	Percent Change From Prior Year
1991	309,983	4.7%
1992	335,302	8.2%
1993	354,794	5.8%
1994	375,107	5.7%
1995	401,483	7.0%
1996	431,653	7.5%
1997	470,315	9.0%
1998	514,480	9.4%
1999	541,694	5.3%
2000	589,618	8.8%
2001	625,352	6.1%
2002	632,486	1.1%
2003	655,822	3.7%
2004	686,873	4.7%
2005	747,111	8.8%
2006	820,055	9.8%
2007	871,850	6.3%
2008	956,546	9.7%
2009	911,227	-4.7%
2010	966,900	6.1%
2011	1,058,034	9.4%
2012	1,133,801	7.2%
2013	1,160,362	2.3%
2014	1,250,850	7.8%
2015	1,282,380	2.5%
2016	1,287,687	0.4%
2017	1,340,568	4.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Information on per capita personal income for residents of Texas and the United States follows in Table A-23.

Table A-23
Per Capita Personal Income

Year	Texas Per Capita Personal Income	Texas Percent Change From Prior Year	U.S. Per Capita Personal Income	U.S. Percent Change From Prior Year	Texas as a Percentage of U.S.
1990	\$17,366	6.4%	\$19,591	5.1%	88.6%
1991	\$17,817	2.6%	\$19,985	2.0%	89.2%
1992	\$18,880	6.0%	\$21,060	5.4%	89.6%
1993	\$19,535	3.5%	\$21,698	3.0%	90.0%
1994	\$20,206	3.4%	\$22,538	3.9%	89.7%
1995	\$21,177	4.8%	\$23,568	4.6%	89.9%
1996	\$22,319	5.4%	\$24,728	4.9%	90.3%
1997	\$23,825	6.7%	\$25,950	4.9%	91.8%
1998	\$25,523	7.1%	\$27,557	6.2%	92.6%
1999	\$26,349	3.2%	\$28,675	4.1%	91.9%
2000	\$28,151	6.8%	\$30,657	6.9%	91.8%
2001	\$29,332	4.2%	\$31,589	3.0%	92.9%
2002	\$29,160	-0.6%	\$31,832	0.8%	91.6%
2003	\$29,768	2.1%	\$32,681	2.7%	91.1%
2004	\$30,672	3.0%	\$34,251	4.8%	89.6%
2005	\$32,799	6.9%	\$35,849	4.7%	91.5%
2006	\$35,106	7.0%	\$38,114	6.3%	92.1%
2007	\$36,583	4.2%	\$39,844	4.5%	91.8%
2008	\$39,349	7.6%	\$40,904	2.7%	96.2%
2009	\$36,740	-6.6%	\$39,284	-4.0%	93.5%
2010	\$38,306	4.3%	\$40,545	3.2%	94.5%
2011	\$41,258	7.7%	\$42,727	5.4%	96.6%
2012	\$43,477	5.4%	\$44,582	4.3%	97.5%
2013	\$43,821	0.8%	\$44,826	0.5%	97.8%
2014	\$46,406	5.9%	\$47,025	4.9%	98.7%
2015	\$46,709	0.7%	\$48,940	4.1%	95.4%
2016	\$46,146	-1.2%	\$49,831	1.8%	92.6%
2017	\$47,362	2.6%	\$51,640	3.6%	91.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table A-24
Sources of Personal Income
Quarter II of 2018

Source Wages and Salaries:	Sources of Personal Income (Texas) Total (Billion \$)	Sources of Personal Income (Texas) Percent	Sources of Personal Income (U.S.) Total (Billion \$)	Sources of Personal Income (U.S.) Percent
Agricultural Services and Farm	6,256.8	0.4	106,696.2	0.6
Mining	54,434.6	4.6	125,853.1	0.8
Utilities	9,204.1	0.6	91,947.9	0.5
Construction	88,037.2	6.1	784,768.2	4.5
Manufacturing	87,494.5	6.5	1,145,557.2	6.7
Trade	120,611.4	9.0	1,291,463.0	7.7
Transportation and Warehousing	60,241.7	3.4	482,071.0	2.6
Information	21,010.9	1.5	433,795.1	2.4
Finance and Insurance	64,827.4	4.7	849,781.0	4.9
Real estate	26,757.2	1.9	320,476.7	1.7
Professional and technical services	105,418.0	7.4	1,312,060.1	7.3
Management Services	21,144.7	1.4	333,941.1	1.9
Administrative and Waste Services	49,773.1	3.3	531,124.5	2.9
Educational Services	10,335.4	0.7	205,844.3	1.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	99,990.1	7.2	1,384,223.0	8.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,662.3	0.6	159,291.7	0.8
Accommodation and food services	34,711.9	2.6	423,953.0	2.5
Other Services	36,780.1	2.7	447,118.8	2.6
Government				
Federal Civilian	22,957.3	1.7	338,866.6	2.0
Military	12,782.8	1.0	133,913.5	0.8
State and Local	113,715.7	8.3	1,475,496.5	8.8
Property and Interest Income	248,964.6	17.2	3,492,309.0	19.3
Transfer Payments	212,288.4	15.2	2,963,592.0	17.3
Contributions for Social Insurance	(107,777.8)	(7.8)	(1,355,039.0)	(8.0)
Residence Adjustment	(2,115.4)	(0.1)	2,853.8	0.0
Total Personal Income	1,406,506.9	100.0	17,481,958.2	100.0

Notes:

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Data presented as annual averages.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

OIL AND GAS

Table A-25 sets forth historical information concerning oil and natural gas production within the State and average taxable prices paid for oil and gas produced within the State.

Table A-25
Oil and Natural Gas Production

Year	Texas Oil Production (Million Bbl)	Percentage Change in Texas Oil Production	Percentage of United States Oil Production	Average Taxable Price Per Bbl	(1) Texas Production (Trillion SCF)	(1) Texas Gas Production Trillion SCF	(1) Percentage Change in Marketed Production	Average Taxable Price Per MCF
1993	619	(4.8)	24.8	16.23	4.97	3.3	26.2	1.89
1994	591	(4.6)	24.3	15.08	5.05	1.5	25.6	1.61
1995	560	(5.3)	23.4	16.45	5.05	0.0	25.9	1.45
1996	543	(2.9)	23.0	20.41	5.13	1.7	25.9	2.07
1997	537	(1.2)	22.8	18.76	5.17	0.7	26.0	2.17
1998	505	(5.9)	22.1	12.36	5.23	1.2	26.2	1.83
1999	449	(11.0)	20.9	17.39	5.05	(3.3)	25.5	2.08
2000	443	(1.3)	20.8	28.72	5.28	4.5	26.2	3.75
2001	424	(4.3)	20.0	23.74	5.28	0.0	25.7	3.85
2002	406	(4.4)	19.4	24.36	5.14	(2.7)	25.9	2.89
2003	401	(1.3)	19.4	29.38	5.24	2.0	26.3	4.71
2004	393	(2.0)	19.7	38.95	5.07	(3.4)	26.0	5.44
2005	393	(0.0)	20.7	52.77	5.28	4.1	27.9	7.27
2006	392	(0.0)	21.1	61.52	5.55	5.1	28.6	6.17
2007	391	(0.3)	21.1	68.53	6.12	10.4	30.3	6.30
2008	406	3.8	22.2	96.57	6.96	13.7	33.0	7.85
2009	399	(1.6)	20.4	57.48	6.82	(2.0)	31.5	3.32
2010	427	6.8	21.4	76.10	6.72	(1.5)	30.0	4.12
2011	529	24.0	25.7	91.72	7.11	5.9	29.6	4.27
2012	724	36.8	30.4	92.49	7.48	5.1	29.6	2.95
2013	925	27.7	33.9	95.86	7.63	2.1	29.9	3.67
2014	1,155	24.9	36.2	87.59	7.99	4.6	29.0	4.39
2015	1,259	8.9	36.7	44.88	7.89	(1.2)	27.4	2.01
2016	1,176	(6.6)	36.3	39.49	7.20	(8.7)	25.3	1.89
2017	1,282	9.0	37.7	48.69	6.83	(5.2)	23.7	2.80

Notes:

Oil Production includes condensates.

(1) Historical figures updated to reflect Texas onshore and offshore marketed natural gas production.

MCF = 1,000 cubic feet

SCF = standard cubic feet

Sources:

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and U.S. Energy Information Administration

Two frequently used barometers of oil and gas exploration activity are rotary drilling rig usage and the number of wells drilled. The following table sets forth historical information concerning these two statistics. In 1990, drilling activity showed a significant increase in Texas for the first time since 1984. This increase reflected the success of horizontal drilling in South Texas, but the level of rig activity declined again in 1991, to 315 operating rigs. In 1992, the Texas rig count dropped to historical lows bottoming out in June with 209 rigs. By December 1992, the rig count had risen to 328 because of a rush to drill before the yearend expiration of a federal tax break for certain natural gas wells. During January 1994, the Texas rig count fell to 253 before rising to 281 by December. In March 1995, the Texas rig count fell to a low of 233; the rig count peaked for the year in August with 265 rigs operating. The Texas rig count increased during the 1996-1997 time period, and in 1997 peaked in October at 386 after a minimum of 306 in January 1997.

The 1998 rig count topped out in February at 382 and dropped to a low of 218 in December as the taxable crude oil price dropped below \$10 per barrel. The average Texas rig count for 1999 was 227 (see Table A-26). The rig count bottomed out in April 1999 at 180 and rebounded to a high of 293 in December 1999. The catalyst for the rebound was attributable to the taxable crude oil price that surpassed \$24 per barrel by the end of the year. In 2000, the average rig count was 343 with a low of 285 in January and a high of 413 in December as the oil price continued to ascend toward the low \$30 per barrel range. According to Baker Hughes, the rig count continued to climb each month in 2001 starting with an average of 429 in January and peaking with an average of 509 in July, even though oil prices had already begun to soften since the beginning of the year to the mid \$20s. However, the September 11 event exerted downward pressure on the price, and it dropped below \$20 by November 2001 before rebounding to the low \$20s by March 2002 staying above \$25 for the last half of 2002. Consequently, rig counts dropped to an average of 306 by April 2002 before rising again to an average of 369 in December 2002.

The prolonged Venezuelan crude oil supply disruption and the supply uncertainty before and during the war in Iraq primarily pushed the price of crude oil past \$30 per barrel during the first quarter of 2003.

The crude oil price temporarily dropped back to the \$26 range after the war in Iraq in April and May. However, prices quickly advanced and averaged more than \$28 per barrel for the rest of 2003 when restoration of the Iraqi oil production to the pre-war level in the short term was out of reach. In the meantime, the rig count continued to climb and averaged 449 in 2003.

In 2004, continuing threats of oil supply disruption from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Nigeria, and Norway, damages to the oil and gas infrastructure in the Gulf of Mexico from the Hurricane Ivan, and questionable availability of OPEC spare capacity to meet the stronger world oil demand led by China and United States largely pushed the average oil price above \$49 per barrel in October before dropping back below \$40 per barrel in December 2004.

In 2005, the growing belief of oil production peaking in the near future along with tight inventory, stronger demand, and losses of production from the Gulf of Mexico caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, helped move Texas average oil price above \$60 per barrel by August and the average for the year to \$52.69. High oil prices also helped increase Texas rig count by 21 percent over 2004.

In 2006, steady demand growth and fear of losses of supplies from the Persian Gulf over the fighting in Lebanon and Iran's pursuit of nuclear-arms inherently pushed oil prices to an all-time

high of \$69.82 per barrel by July. However, prices began to soften and averaged \$61.53 for the year as risk premium diminished while inventory levels continued to build and remain above the historical norm. Contrary to the downward price movement since the all-time high, monthly rig counts steadily climbed higher to 780 by December and averaged 746 for the year, a 21 percent increase over 2005.

In 2007, the decline of the oil price that began in 2006 eventually bottomed in January and reversed its course aiming for the all-time high. Rising oil demand in spite of record prices since 2006, geopolitical pressure, declining inventory, and the precipitous drop of the dollar helped pushed prices closer to the century mark by the end of the year. At the same time, drilling activities continued the upward trend averaging 834 for the year, a 12 percent increase over 2006.

In 2008, NYMEX crude oil futures continued to set records after surpassing the psychological century-mark in February 2008. Unabated rising oil consumption from India, China, Russia, Middle East and other emerging markets, geopolitical tension over Iran's nuclear weapon program, and ongoing supply disruption in Nigeria working in concert with the decline of the U.S. dollar have been major contributors to record oil prices. However, after topping \$145 in July, prices began a precipitous decline to a \$33 range, a level last seen in 2004, by the end of the year in equally dramatic fashion because of a strengthening dollar, deepening credit crisis, looming recession, slowing demand, and growing excess supply. Texas rig counts also rose and fell in similar fashion after peaking in September at 946, a level last seen in December 1983, and closed out the year at 826 in December.

In 2009, NYMEX crude oil futures again dropped to the \$33 level in February creating another steep contango since December 2008 with storage reaching capacity in the midst of a once in a lifetime credit crisis. The futures eventually recovered to the \$70 range by the fourth quarter with the help of the OPEC production cuts, easing credit crisis, expected recovering demand with improving global economy led by the fast-resurging China and other emerging markets, and the much anticipated further decline of the U.S. dollar. Since September 2008, Texas active rig counts dropped by almost two third to average 329 by June 2009 but has since rebounded to 470 by December 2009.

In 2010, NYMEX crude oil futures managed to reach the \$90 range by the end of the year drawing on the persistent weakness of the dollar and acknowledging the insatiable energy consumption of China who has taken the lead from the U.S. as the number one energy consumer. Because of the huge disparity in prices between oil and gas, oil rig counts continued to rise and reached parity with gas rigs by the year end. In turn, total Texas rig counts rose 52 percent from the 2009 level to 656 rigs.

In 2011, the disruption of Libya oil production along with rising demand that has tighten the global spare capacity, the unabated geopolitical turmoil in the Middle East and North Africa, diminishing excess storage levels, the narrowing differentials between the Brent and the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) pricing benchmarks on NYMEX crude oil futures, and the weakness of the dollar elevated NYMEX crude oil futures above \$110 level by April. However, as the European financial crisis continues to deepen, fear of its contagion along with the possible slowing of China's economy brought oil prices down to the mid \$70s by October. By this time, the threat of crude

supply disruption through Strait of Hormuz intensified and caused prices to rise to \$100 level by year's end.

In 2012, NYMEX crude oil futures continued to rise through spring 2012 to \$110 level. As fear of supply disruption gave way to the on-going European financial crisis, prices subsequently declined and retested mid \$70 level by June 2012 and remained below \$100 through the first half of 2013. However, the continuing growth of global demand, tightening spare capacity, and the additional market access transporting crude oil in storage at Cushing, Oklahoma to the Gulf Coast refineries largely pushed prices beyond the \$110 level for most of the third quarter of 2013. By the fourth quarter, concerns with the potential economic impact of the U.S. government shut-down in conjunction with the surging domestic oil production from unconventional oil plays brought prices back to the \$90 level.

In 2014, while concerns of the Iranian nuclear threat had abated, the potential Middle East supply disruption associated with the civil war in Syria helped push oil prices above \$100 by the end of the first quarter. In the second half of the year, the weakened global demand growth, the return of the production from certain geopolitical conflict countries, and the surging North American production, driven largely by the shale plays, helped create a supply imbalance that drove oil prices to the \$50 levels by the year's end.

In 2015, prices continued to drop further to the \$40 levels in the first quarter before rebounding to the \$60 levels during the summer. However, with China's weakening economy, unrelenting U.S. crude oil production, continuing OPEC high output levels, and the imminent return of Iran's production, oil prices resumed the downward path and declined to the \$30 levels by end of the year. On a positive note, the lifting of the U.S. crude oil export ban by the year's end helped reduce the WTI crude's price discount to Brent, a major international benchmark crude.

In 2016, prices temporarily dipped below the key psychological mark of \$30 per barrel in the first quarter for the first time since 2003 before embarking on a recovery that brought prices above the \$50 levels by the end of the year. The price recovery was in large fueled by the reduction in drilling activities in the Bakken and the Eagle Ford shale plays in addition to the OPEC's temporary agreement to cut their production output in 2017.

In 2017, prices tested the \$40 levels during the first six months before surging toward the \$60 mark by the end of the year with the cohesive effort led by Saudi Arabia and Russia to extend the production cut through 2018.

By the end of the first half of 2018, oil prices rose to \$70 levels as global oil inventories returned to normalcy sparking interest from OPEC to Russia to end the production cut agreement and begin to raise output.

Regarding Texas rig count activities, average rig counts dropped from the prior high of 904 in November 2014 to 324 in December 2015 as prices began a steep decline starting in 2014. However, Texas production remained resilient and did not decline until it climbed to a monthly average of 3.2 million barrels per day in March 2015, a production level not seen since 1976. Texas production had since dropped to an average of 2.8 million barrels per day by the end of 2016. The rig count declined as low as 179 in 2016 as the availability of cheap credit to fund costly shale developments disappeared while prices remained below break-even levels. However, with prices

firmly anchored above the \$50 mark in 2017, drilling activities increased as the rig count climbed to 456 and production began to rise and surpassed the 1972 peak with an average of 3.5 million barrels per day by the end of 2017. In the first half of 2018, average rig counts increased to 534 by June.

Much of the increase in rig counts was largely concentrated in the Permian Basin because of the basin's low-cost and the availability of capital. However, the infrastructure bottleneck in the basin has begun to affect drilling activities and divert capital to other shale plays such as the Eagle Ford until expansions of the pipeline capacity to the Gulf Coast satisfy the production requirements.

With regard to Texas crude oil production trend, after decades of declining output, production began to grow in fiscal 2009 and accelerated in 2011 confirming the reversal of a nearly four-decade production decline that began when Texas oil production peaked in 1972. The production surge at this point, driven largely by the unconventional oil plays of the Eagle Ford Shale and, to a lesser extent, the Permian Basin, helped triple Texas crude output by the end of 2015. Thereafter, despite lower oil prices, the Permian Basin became the biggest play with superior economics in the country for drillers to continue the fracking revolution. As such, Texas production surged again to an average of 3.9 million barrels of oil per day as of June 2018, an all-time high.

The recent discovery of new oil reserves in the Permian Basin has re-established the basin as the premier producing region with tremendous growth for the foreseeable future. With market prices above the \$50 mark, Texas production is expected to continue to grow with producers shifting from the production growth-at-all costs strategy to the model of profitability.

The natural gas rig count and prices followed oil on the downward path that began in 2008 and remained in check. The number of operating natural gas drilling rigs in Texas swung from a high of 756 during September 2008 to a low of 243 during July 2009. With the accelerated development of the Barnett Shale, Texas natural gas production has been on an upward path since 2006 and exceeded 7 trillion cubic feet of gas from 2008 forward, production levels not seen since the 70s. With production increases, (largely from technological advances), industrial consumption decline, and gas storage reaching capacity, NYMEX natural gas prices eventually declined from over \$13 in July 2008 to less than \$4 by the end of March 2009 and eventually touching the \$2 level by the end of August 2009. Prices subsequently rebounded to the \$5 level by December 2009 as fear of a price collapse due to overflowing supply subsided along with reductions in storage levels helped by the much needed colder-than-normal weather. In 2010, NYMEX natural gas prices averaged \$4.40 riding on the strong rebound of the industrial consumption and the electric power generation partly caused by a summer heat wave in certain populated areas of the U.S. and countered by a mild hurricane season with storage levels remaining above their 5-year average.

For 2011, NYMEX natural gas prices averaged near the \$4.00 level. Although much of the US experienced record breaking temperatures during the summer, particularly in Texas, increased consumption was not enough to compensate for the increase in production nationwide. The production increase in combination with a mild winter ultimately led to record storage levels and suppressed prices to the just above the \$3 level by the end of the year. Because of the steep discount relative to oil, natural gas rig counts remained in the low 300s, while rig counts for crude oil rose to just under 600. The relatively higher crude oil prices increased drilling for natural gas liquids

and condensates, contributing to higher overall volumes of liquids production and associated tax revenues.

In 2012, NYMEX natural gas prices continued their downward trend averaging \$2.82 for the year. While the rig count for natural gas had rebounded somewhat from the low seen in 2009, it subsequently fell to an average count of 222 for 2012. However, due primarily to shale play activity (inclusive of casinghead gas), production remained stable.

Throughout 2013 and 2014 natural gas rig counts continued their slide with average counts of 132 and 85 for these years, respectively. While rig counts fell, NYMEX prices trended upwards averaging \$3.73 for 2013, and \$4.26 for 2014. Because of a late start to the 2014-2015 Winter Season with an excess inventory and a weak demand, prices fell to an average of \$2.63 for 2015. In turn, average rig counts fell to 54 for the year.

The 2015-2016 winter was again a record warm year for the lower 48 states. With warm temperatures, natural gas in storage has remained above the normal range since the storage injection season (April through October). Consequently, prices declined to the \$1.60 levels in March 2016. Lower than expected injections followed by larger than expected winter natural gas storage draws drove natural gas prices to an average of \$3.58 in December 2016 while the U.S. natural gas production output declined along with the rig counts throughout the year. The average price of natural gas in 2017 was \$3.02 as the working gas in storage returned to the proximity of the 5-year average level.

With oil prices still commanding a premium, although a much lower one, over natural gas, the development of high-volume natural gas plays and rich in liquids such as the Eagle Ford shale in Texas are expected to continue, although at a much slower pace in a low-price environment. While production from the Barnett Shale had reached a plateau and started a gradual decline, production from the Eagle Ford Shale still has great potential. With abundant resources, natural gas has asserted itself as an ideal bridge fuel for power generation, transportation, petrochemical and agricultural feed stocks, as well as residential and commercial heating. U.S. LNG exports have grown by 280% in 2017 over 2016 averaging 1.90 Bcf/d and are expected to provide a relief and possibly bring prices closer to the international market. As such, production from shale formations such as Eagle Ford, Barnett, Haynesville, Marcellus and Utica is expected to remain a significant portion of overall U.S. production.

Although Hurricane Harvey temporarily halted some oil and natural gas drilling and production activity in the South Texas Eagle Ford Shale region, coastal bays and the Gulf of Mexico, oil and natural gas infrastructure was left largely unscathed and these activities resumed after minimal production losses.

Natural gas prices have remained relatively stable thus far in 2018 ranging between a low of \$2.55 and a high of \$3.63 with the year-to-date average of \$2.85 as of September 2018.

Table A-26 sets forth historical information concerning annual rotary rig activity and total wells drilled with the State.

Table A-26
Petroleum Drilling Activity

Year	Texas Average		Total Wells Drilled	Wells Completed	
	Annual Rotary Rig Activity	Rig Activity Percent Change		Oil	Gas
1998	303	(15.4)	11,057	4,509	4,907
1999	227	(25.1)	6,658	2,049	3,566
2000	343	51.1	8,854	3,111	4,580
2001	462	34.7	10,005	3,082	5,787
2002	338	(26.8)	9,877	3,268	5,474
2003	449	32.8	10,420	3,111	6,336
2004	506	12.7	11,587	3,446	7,118
2005	614	21.3	11,726	3,454	7,197
2006	746	21.5	13,854	4,761	8,534
2007	834	11.8	13,778	5,084	8,643
2008	898	7.7	16,615	6,208	10,361
2009	432	(51.9)	14,585	5,860	8,706
2010	659	52.5	9,477	5,392	4,071
2011	838	27.2	8,391	5,380	3,008
2012	899	7.3	14,535	10,936	3,580
2013	835	(7.1)	24,166	19,249	4,917
2014	882	5.6	28,585	24,999	3,585
2015	430	(51.2)	18,383	15,578	2,787
2016	236	(45.1)	9,967	7,813	2,129
2017	430	82.2	6,439	5,394	1,022

Sources: Texas Railroad Commission and Baker Hughes Incorporated

Table A-27 sets forth information concerning the number of producing wells and the estimated proven reserves of oil and natural gas within the State.

Table A-27
Texas Natural Gas and Oil-Producing Wells
And Estimated Proven Reserves

Year	Producing Oil Wells	Estimated Oil Proved Reserves (Million Bbl)	Producing Gas Wells	Estimated Dry Gas Proved Reserves (Trillion CF)
1988	196,580	7,043	49,577	38.167
1989	190,821	6,966	50,017	38.381
1990	194,962	7,106	49,989	38.192
1991	196,292	6,797	49,825	36.174
1992	193,310	6,441	49,839	35.093
1993	186,342	6,171	50,794	34.718
1994	179,955	5,847	52,614	35.974
1995	177,397	5,743	53,612	36.542
1996	175,277	5,736	55,052	38.270
1997	175,475	5,687	56,736	37.761
1998	170,288	4,927	58,436	37.584
1999	162,620	5,339	59,088	40.157
2000	161,097	5,273	60,486	42.082
2001	159,357	4,944	63,598	43.527
2002	155,865	5,015	65,686	44.297
2003	153,461	4,583	68,488	45.730
2004	151,205	4,613	72,237	49.955
2005	151,286	4,919	76,510	56.507
2006	151,832	4,871	83,218	61.836
2007	153,223	5,122	88,311	72.091
2008	156,588	4,555	96,502	77.546
2009	157,807	5,006	101,097	80.424
2010	158,451	5,674	101,653	88.997
2011	161,402	7,014	101,831	98.165
2012	167,864	9,614	102,218	86.924
2013	179,797	10,468	103,445	90.349
2014	190,331	12,272	104,074	97.154
2015	193,807	11,759	103,526	78.866
2016	178,927	12,859	101,339	81.224
2017	187,139	n/a*	99,471	n/a*

Notes:

*Not available

Reserves are as of December 31 of each year.

Sources: Texas Railroad Commission and U.S. Energy Information Administration

AN OVERVIEW OF TEXAS INDUSTRIES BY NAICS SECTOR

Ten of the 11 major nonfarm industries in the Texas economy experienced net job growth from August 2017 to August 2018. Employment in the goods-producing industries increased by 6.4 percent, while employment in the service-providing industries grew by 2.7 percent. Employment increased in all three of the goods-producing industries (mining and logging, manufacturing, and construction), led by a 15.2 percent jump in mining and logging. Employment growth in the service-providing industries was led by professional and business services (up 92,400) and trade, transportation, and utilities (up 66,200). The service-providing industries that saw the largest percentage gains in employment were professional and business services (up 5.5 percent) and leisure and hospitality (up 3.7 percent). The information industry was the only industry to experience an employment decline over the year.

MINING AND LOGGING

From July 2014 to August 2016, the monthly average NYMEX price for oil fell from \$102.39 per barrel to \$44.80, a decrease of 56 percent. Industry employment peaked in November 2014 at 320,900 and then declined steadily, reaching a low of 204,100 in November 2016. Since then, industry employment has grown or remained constant in every month, reaching 260,400 in August 2018, an increase of 34,300 (15.2 percent) from August 2017, but still 19 percent below the 2014 peak.

In addition to substantial exploration activities within the State and in the Gulf of Mexico, Texas is headquarters for many of the nation's largest oil and natural gas refining and distribution companies, and has a large number of energy-related jobs in other industries. As in the mining industry, employment in those industries and sectors has recovered from recent lows.

CONSTRUCTION

Texas construction employment increased by 56,100 (7.9 percent) over the year to reach 766,000 in August 2018. Employment in the construction of buildings sector increased at the highest rate of any construction sector, growing by 10.1 percent (16,300).

Total housing construction activity was up over the year. Single-family building permits issued in the year ending August 2018, at 118,381, were up by 9.7 percent from the same period one year earlier. Building permits for multi-family units rose by 9.7 percent. According to Multiple Listing Service data from the Texas A&M Real Estate Center, the median sales price for an existing Texas single-family home rose by 3.9 percent, from \$226,000 in August 2017 to \$235,000 in August 2018. In August 2018, Texas had a 3.9 month inventory of existing homes for sale, down from 4.0 a year before and a substantial improvement from the post-recession high of 8.7 months in mid-2011.

TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

The trade, transportation and utilities industry, the State's largest employer with 20 percent of total nonfarm jobs in August 2018, added 66,200 jobs (2.7 percent) over the year. Employment in all three industry sectors (retail trade, wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing and utilities) rose during the twelve-month period. Wholesale trade employment was up by 5.0 percent (29,800), transportation, warehousing and utilities employment increased by 19,500 (3.6 percent), and employment in the retail trade sector increased by 16,900 (1.3 percent). In all, the trade, transportation and utilities industry provided 2,525,600 Texas jobs in August 2018.

As evidence of the importance of trade to the State economy, the Port of Houston had total shipment volume of 247.9 million tons in the most recently reported year (2016). Houston's port nearly matched the Port of South Louisiana (261.9 million tons), the nation's busiest port. The Port of Houston is the nation's largest port for foreign trade, handling 32 percent more tonnage than the second largest port. Among the ten busiest U.S. ports in 2016, three were in Texas. After Houston, the other two were Beaumont at fifth and Corpus Christi at sixth.

The Dallas/Fort Worth area is a major regional distribution center for Texas and surrounding states and has the fourth busiest airport in the nation and twelfth busiest in the world, with 31.8 million passenger enplanements during 2017. Houston's IAH is the sixteenth busiest airport in the U.S., with passenger enplanements of 19.6 million in 2017.

Sales tax collections, of which more than 50 percent come from households, are an indicator of retail sales activity in the State. Calendar 2015 sales tax revenue was \$28.7 billion, a 1.9 percent increase over 2014 collections. However, in 2016 sales tax collections declined by 1.8 percent on a year-over-year basis, largely due to spending reductions in oil and gas related sectors. Sales tax revenues have recovered in recent months and calendar 2017 collections were up 4.2 percent over 2016 collections. Through August of 2018, sales tax collections are up another 11.1% over the corresponding period of 2017.

Table A-28 shows annual historical retail sales data for 1995 through the first quarter of 2018. As the Census Bureau no longer publishes retail sales numbers for states, the Texas numbers are from the Texas Comptroller's office and are based on gross retail sales, including hotel/motel accommodation and food services.

Table A-28
Retail Sales

Year	Texas Gross	
	Retail Sales Total (Millions)	Percent Change from Prior Year
1995	198,835	5.4
1996	216,302	8.8
1997	232,711	7.6
1998	244,911	5.2
1999	265,074	8.2
2000	298,614	12.7
2001	307,070	2.8
2002	290,719	-5.3
2003	306,342	5.4
2004	340,363	11.1
2005	364,788	7.2
2006	380,303	4.3
2007	394,884	3.8
2008	435,256	10.2
2009	389,524	-10.5
2010	399,398	2.5
2011	432,915	8.4
2012	460,846	6.5
2013	487,031	5.7
2014	522,842	7.4
2015	522,679	0.0
2016	533,686	2.1
2017	533,994	0.0
2018*	121,067	7.7

Notes:

*2018 Sales and percentage change are for the first quarter of 2018 only.

Amounts and growth rates for 1995 through 2002 are based on the SIC-based definition of gross retail sales. Amounts and growth rates from 2003 onward are based on the NAICS-based definition.

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

The value of Texas exports in 2014 was a record \$289 billion, an increase of 3.3 percent from 2013. Those exports provided a substantial boost to manufacturing, notably for companies producing chemicals, computers and electronics, petroleum products, industrial machinery and transportation equipment. In 2015, the value of Texas exports fell sharply (to \$251 billion, down 13.1 percent), hurt by falling oil prices and a stronger dollar. Texas exports continued to fall in 2016, down another 7.4 percent. However, year-over-year Texas exports increased for the first time in two years in November 2016 and have increased in every month since. Through August, the value of 2018 exports was 21.1 percent higher than that of the corresponding period of 2017. Texas is the nation's leading exporting state, as it has been for more than a decade. Texas exports comprised 17 percent of total U.S. exports in 2017.

Texas' exports to neighboring Mexico, at \$98 billion in 2017, were 37 percent of all Texas exports and 40 percent of total U.S. exports to Mexico. Some major U.S. corporations have sister plant operations known as maquiladoras in Mexico near the border with Texas, where goods are manufactured partly in Mexico and partly in the U.S., and these facilities substantially affect Texas/Mexico export trade. Exports to Canada in 2017 were 9 percent of Texas exports, and exports to China and Taiwan totaled 8 percent of Texas exports.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing segment of the State's economy has diversified substantially, but the predominant sectors remain technology manufacturing and the recovery and processing of natural resources, including oil and gas instruments and equipment. In general, manufacturing employment shifted toward computer and electronics industries in the 1990s and back toward energy-focused activities after 2000.

The Texas manufacturing industry gained 23,400 jobs over the past year, an increase of 2.7 percent. Durable goods employment was up 21,000, led by gains in machinery manufacturing (up 9,900, 11.2 percent). Fabricated metal manufacturing employment also was up substantially over the year (by 5,500, 4.5 percent). Both sectors are closely associated with oil and natural gas exploration and production, and employment in those sectors has been increasing along with that in the mining industry. Overall, durable goods employment increased by 3.8 percent. Nondurable-goods manufacturing employment grew by 2,100 (0.7 percent). Total manufacturing employment in August 2018 was 878,500.

Table A-29 shows Texas manufacturing employment by industry in August 2018.

Table A-29
Manufacturing Employment by Industry

Manufacturing Sector	Employment (Thousands)	Percentage of Manufacturing Employment
Durable Goods		
Wood Products	25.3	2.9
Minerals (nonmetallic) and Concrete	38.3	4.3
Primary Metals	21.1	2.4
Fabricated Metals	127.2	14.4
Machinery, except Computers	98.5	11.2
Computers and Electronics	89.8	10.2
Electrical Equipment & Appliances	19.1	2.2
Transportation Equipment	94.2	10.7
Furniture	23.3	2.6
Miscellaneous Durables	30.7	3.5
Total Durable Goods	567.5	64.4
Nondurable Goods		
Food Manufacturing	93.4	10.6
Beverages	18.2	2.1
Paper	17.5	2.0
Printing	24.8	2.8
Petroleum and Coal Products	23.1	2.6
Chemicals	80.4	9.1
Plastics and Rubber	38.0	4.3
Other Nondurables, incl. Apparel	18.1	2.1
Total Nondurable Goods	313.5	35.6
Total	881.0	100.0

Notes:

Data in this table not seasonally adjusted.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

INFORMATION

The information industry is a collection of diverse sectors, representing established sectors of the economy (newspaper publishing, data processing, television broadcasting, and wired telephone services) as well as some newer sectors (cell phone service providers, Internet providers, and software). The information industry was the only one of the 11 major industries to experience a decline in employment over the year. Employment fell 2.8 percent (5,600) to reach 196,000 in August 2018.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

The professional and business services industry added 92,400 jobs (up 5.5 percent) in fiscal 2018. Employment changes varied considerably among industry sectors, with the largest increases in employment services (9.2 percent) and business support services (9.4 percent). The only sector to experience a net decrease in employment was accounting services. The employment services sector, which includes temporary help agencies with many of its jobs in temporary and/or part-time positions, had the largest absolute increase in employment, 26,900. Total professional and business services employment was 1,761,700 in August 2018.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

The education and health services industry, composed of the educational services and health care and social assistance sectors, added 45,700 jobs in fiscal 2018, a growth rate of 2.7 percent. The relatively small educational services sector saw an increase of 14,500 jobs (7.2 percent). The much larger health care and social assistance sector grew at a 2.1 percent rate (31,200 jobs). In all, Texas education and health services employment reached 1,712,200 in August 2018.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Financial activities employment grew by 2.1 percent (16,000 jobs) over the past year. The finance and insurance sector grew by 7,200 (1.3 percent) while the real estate and rental and leasing sector grew by 8,800 (4.1 percent). Depository credit intermediation (financial institutions such as banks) is the industry's largest subsector, employing 150,900 as of August 2018. Total Texas financial activities industry employment reached 775,200 in August 2018.

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES

Employment in the leisure and hospitality industry increased by 49,000 (3.7 percent) over the fiscal year. The majority of the industry's job gains occurred in the food services and drinking places sector, which added 33,000 jobs (3.1 percent). The largest percentage increase was in the amusement, gambling, and recreation industries sector, which grew by 4.2 percent (4,700). Total leisure and hospitality employment in August 2018 was 1,372,100, representing about 11 percent of total Texas employment.

OTHER SERVICES

The other services industry is a varied mix of business activities including repair and maintenance services; laundry services; religious; political and civic organizations; funeral services; parking garages; beauty salons; and a wide range of personal services. Personal and laundry services employment increased by 4.5 percent, the highest rate among other services sectors. In all, other services industry employment rose by 12,600 to reach 436,700 in August 2018.

GOVERNMENT

Government employment increased by 0.2 percent (4,400) over the year. Federal government employment increased by 1,700 and local government employment increased by 3,500. State government employment, however, decreased by 800. Total government employment in Texas was 1,942,100 in August 2018.

REGIONAL METROPOLITAN VARIATIONS

The economic mix of industries is distributed unevenly across the State, and consequently, the State's metropolitan areas are affected differently by economic changes in the nation and the world.

Houston suffered a significant decrease in employment in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Harvey, but has since recovered. Houston area employment increased by 110,200 (3.7 percent) over the year. Employment increased in all three of the goods-producing industries; construction employment was up 13.5 percent, manufacturing employment was up 4.3 percent, and mining and logging employment increased by 2.4 percent. Service-providing industries saw employment gains over the year of 2.8 percent, with financial activities (2.3 percent, 3,700 jobs) and professional and business services (7.2 percent, 35,000 jobs) having the highest rates of increase.

The Dallas/Fort Worth area grew at the same rate as the State as a whole over the past year (3.2 percent). Employment in the Fort Worth metro grew at a rate of 2.3 percent while Dallas area employment grew at 3.6 percent. Dallas growth was led by particularly strong percentage gains in mining, logging, and construction (9.6 percent) and other services employment (5.7 percent). The Fort Worth area had its best job growth rates in leisure and hospitality (3.2 percent) and mining, logging, and construction (2.9 percent).

The Austin economy grew at a 3.3 percent rate over the past year, led by a 7.7 percent increase in mining, logging, and construction employment. Leisure and hospitality employment was also up sharply over the year (by 7.5 percent, 9,500 jobs). Education and health services and government employment declined by 1.6 and 1.1 percent, respectively. The Austin area was the State's fastest-growing metropolitan area over the past decade, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

San Antonio's employment increased by 1.2 percent over the past year. Job growth was led by the mining and logging (12.5 percent) and construction (8.8 percent) industries. Manufacturing employment increased by 1.0 percent (500 jobs). Information, professional and business services, and financial activities industry employment declined over the past 12 months.

El Paso's employment generally declines less than the state average during recessions and grows more slowly during strong economic times. Over the past 12 months, El Paso's employment grew at a rate of 2.2 percent, one percentage point below the rate of growth of statewide employment. The largest percentage increases were in the mining, logging, and construction (5.8 percent) and the professional and business services (6.3 percent) industries. Manufacturing employment was down 1.2 percent.

Among all the State's metropolitan areas, Midland (2.2 percent), Amarillo (2.8 percent), and Odessa (2.9 percent) had the State's lowest unemployment rates in August 2018. Of the State's six largest metropolitan areas, Austin had the lowest rate (3.0 percent), followed by San Antonio at 3.5 percent and Dallas-Fort Worth at 3.6 percent. El Paso had the highest unemployment rate of the largest metro areas, at 4.4 percent. The metropolitan areas with the highest unemployment rates were Brownsville-Harlingen (6.2 percent), Beaumont-Port Arthur (6.3 percent), and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission (6.6 percent).

PROPERTY VALUES

State-wide property values in Texas increased in 2016. Taxable values increased 7.52 percent from 2016 to 2017. The total taxable property value in Texas on January 1, 2017, was \$2.408 trillion according to records maintained by the Comptroller's Property Tax Assistance Division.

Property value changes from 2016 to 2017 were varied from property category to property category. The total market value of single-family homes increased by 7.69 percent, to \$1.41 trillion. Multi-family residential property values increased by 11.48 percent from 2016, to \$176.2 billion. The value of residential inventory – new, unsold homes held for sale – increased 10.49 percent from 2016 to 2017 reflecting an increase in construction of these residential properties to meet increased demand.

The value of commercial and industrial real property was \$583.3 billion, an increase of 7.56 percent. Commercial and industrial personal property decreased 0.79 percent to \$276.2 billion. The value of oil and gas reserves increased from \$64.0 billion in 2016 to \$74.9 billion in 2017, a 16.98 percent increase.

These values are based on amendments to the January 31, 2018 preliminary certification of the 2017 Property Value Study that have been received and processed as of April 15, 2018. These values include effects of Hurricane Harvey which struck Texas in the last week of August 2017 that have been reported to the Comptroller's Property Tax Assistance Division as of the final certification of the Property Value Study.

Table A-30
Taxable Value of Property
in Texas School Districts

Year	Billions	Percent Change
1997	694.85	0.49%
1998	736.46	5.99%
1999	779.01	5.78%
2000	847.82	8.83%
2001	943.29	11.26%
2002	1,000.72	6.09%
2003	1,043.82	4.31%
2004	1,109.85	6.32%
2005	1,204.54	8.53%
2006	1,355.22	12.51%
2007	1,505.45	11.09%
2008	1,668.89	10.86%
2009	1,686.05	1.03%
2010	1,654.84	-1.85%
2011	1,689.00	2.06%
2012	1,769.85	4.79%
2013	1,877.05	6.06%
2014	2,039.59	8.66%
2015	2,128.66	4.37%
2016	2,239.42	5.20%
2017	2,408.03	7.52%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts,
Property Tax Assistance Division

AGRICULTURE

Texas is among the nation's top producers of agricultural products and the business of agricultural production is a big part of the Texas economy. In Texas, the food and fiber system comprises all economic activities linked to the production of agriculture including manufacturing, manufacturing, retail sales, transportation and wholesale distribution. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Texas had more farms and acres of farmland than any other state in 2017.

AGRICULTURAL CASH RECEIPTS

In 2017, the top 10 agricultural producing States, in terms of cash receipts were (in descending order): California, Iowa, Texas (#3), Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, North Carolina, Wisconsin and Indiana.

Texas' total cash receipts for all agricultural commodities in Texas were an estimated \$22.9 billion in 2017, according to the USDA. The State's top five agricultural commodities and their estimated cash receipts were:

1. Cattle and calves (\$8.83 billion)
2. Cotton lint, upland (\$3.01 billion)
3. Broilers (\$2.23 billion)
4. Dairy products, milk (\$2.21 billion)
5. Miscellaneous crops (\$1.81 billion)

Of those, Texas' ranking among the States is:

- #2 in cattle and calves (38.5 percent of Texas receipts; 13.1 percent of U.S. receipts)
- #1 in cotton lint, upland (13.1 percent of Texas receipts; 47.4 percent of U.S. receipts)
- #5 in dairy products, milk (9.7 percent of Texas receipts; 5.8 percent of U.S. receipts)
- #6 in broilers (9.7 percent of Texas receipts; 7.4 percent of U.S. receipts)
- #3 in miscellaneous crops (7.9 percent of Texas receipts; 7.5 percent of U.S. receipts)

AGRICULTURE DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the USDA Economic Research Service, the following are the most current farm demographics and characteristics for Texas.

- Number of farms: 240,000 (11.7 percent of all U.S. farms)
- Principal farm operators, men: 210,357 (84.5 percent)
- Principal farm operators, women: 38,452 (15.5 percent)
- Amount of farmland: 129.6 million acres (14.2 percent of U.S. farmland)
- Farmland as a percent of total Texas land area: 77.8 percent
- Average farm size: 540 acres
- Average age of principal farm operators: 60.1

TOP AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The USDA valued Texas agricultural exports at \$6.1 billion in 2016, the 6th highest total in the U.S. Texas' top five agricultural exports were:

1. Cotton (\$1.8 billion; ranked #1 among all states)
2. Other plant products (\$1.1 billion; ranked #3)
3. Beef and veal (\$842.3 million; ranked #2)
4. Feeds and other feed grains (\$340.8 million; ranked #8)
5. Dairy products (\$251.5 million; ranked #6)

TOP AGRICULTURAL EXPORT MARKETS

According to the Center for North American Studies at Texas A&M University, Canada and Mexico were the most important foreign markets for Texas agricultural products in 2016, totaling more than \$3.3 billion in exports and providing nearly 18,700 jobs. The top four agricultural exports from Texas to Mexico were:

- Beef and veal (\$141.7 million)
- Cotton (\$125.4 million)
- Sweeteners (\$64.5 million)
- Corn (\$62.4 million)

Agricultural exports to Canada totaled \$875.1 million, including \$222.6 million in animal products and \$652.6 million in farm-gate level plant products.

Texas exports to Mexico totaled \$833.5 million, including \$270.8 million in animal products and \$562.8 million in farm-gate level plant products.

6. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Within the Demographic Information section, United States and Texas population figures are from the U.S. Census Bureau (except where noted) as reported at the time of this publication. Texas' 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas are based on U.S. Office of Management and Budget definitions as of August 2017.

GEOGRAPHY AND CITIES

The State of Texas is located in the West South Central United States and is bordered on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico and on the east, north, and west by the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The State is the second largest by size among the States of the United States, covering approximately 268,596 square miles (including both land and water area).

The capital of Texas is Austin (with a population of 951,000 as of July 2017), and the largest city is Houston (2,313,000). Other major cities include Arlington (396,000), Corpus Christi (326,000), Dallas (1,341,000), El Paso (684,000), Fort Worth (874,000), Laredo (261,000), Plano (286,000), and San Antonio (1,512,000). Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, and Austin are respectively the fourth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh most populous cities in the United States.

Almost two-thirds of Texas' population (67 percent) in July 2017 resided in the four largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (population 7,400,000), Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land (6,892,000), San Antonio-New Braunfels (2,474,000) and Austin-Round Rock (2,116,000).

STATE POPULATION

Texas' population grew by 2.8 million between the April 1980 census and April 1990 census, an average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent, twice the national rate of 0.9 percent. Estimates prepared by the Texas State Data Center (TxSDC) at the University of Texas at San Antonio show that migration accounted for 34 percent of Texas' population growth during the 1980s, while in the preceding 1970-1980 decade migration accounted for 58 percent of the growth.

Between April 1990 and April 2000, Texas' population grew by 3.9 million, an average of 2.1 percent per year, compared to United States growth of 1.2 percent. Migration was a more important growth factor for Texas in the 1990s, accounting for 50 percent of the decade's population gains.

Between April 2000 and April 2010, Texas' population grew by 4.3 million to reach 25.1 million, an average annual increase of 1.9 percent, compared to the United States' population in April 2010 of 308.7 million and its average annual growth rate of 0.9 percent. Migration accounted for 46 percent of Texas' population gains during the decade.

As of July 2017, Texas' population was 28,305,000, an average annual increase of 1.6 percent from April 2010. The United States' population was 325,719,000, an average annual increase of 0.7 percent from April 2010. According to the latest estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, migration accounted for 51 percent of Texas' population gains between April 2010 and July 2016.

Over twenty-three years ago, in July 1994, Texas surpassed New York to become the nation's second most populous state, a ranking that became official with the release of the April 2000 census figures. As of July 2017, Texas had 8.5 million more residents than New York State. Table A-31 provides an historical review of the total Texas population since 1970.

The median age of Texas' population was 35.6 years in July 2017, 3.8 years younger than the national median of 39.4 years. Only Utah (31.6 years) and the District of Columbia (34.2 years) had a younger median age than Texas. Table A-32 sets forth information concerning the composition of Texas' population by age group, along with comparable information for the United States.

Texas' population of persons less than 18 years of age in July 2017 was 7,366,000, the second largest population in this age group among the states. This rank applied as well for the college-age population (18 to 24), which stood at 2,768,000; the young adult population (25 to 44) at 7,967,000; and the older adult population (45 to 64) at 6,731,000. Texas' population of persons age 65 and older, at 3,473,000, ranked 3rd among the states.

Texas' population has become increasingly urban. In the year 1900, the Census Bureau categorized 17 percent of Texas' residents as urban, compared to a national average of 40 percent. By 2010, 85 percent of Texas' residents lived in urban areas, while a smaller share of the nation's population, (81 percent) was categorized as urban. As of July 2017, over 89 percent of Texas' population lived in its 25 metropolitan statistical areas.

The US Census Bureau estimated that the racial and ethnic population shares for Texas in 2016 were as follows: 43 percent non-Hispanic White, 39 percent Hispanic, 12 percent non-Hispanic Black, and 6 percent non-Hispanic "Other." Between April 2000 and July 2016, the number of non-Hispanic "Other" Texans (primarily Asian and Pacific Islanders and Native Americans) increased by 31 percent (an average of 4.5 percent per year), and the number of Hispanic Texans increased by 17 percent (2 percent per year).

Table A-31 sets forth information concerning the changes in Texas' total population since the 1970 census.

**Table A-31
Historical Review of Texas Population**

Month	Year	Texas Resident Population	Average Annual Percent Change	Population Rank Among States
April	1970	11,196,730	1.6	4
April	1980	14,229,191	2.4	3
April	1990	16,986,510	1.8	3
April	2000	20,851,820	2.1	2
April	2010	25,145,561	1.9	2
July	2010	25,242,000	1.5	2
July	2011	25,644,000	1.6	2
July	2012	26,078,000	1.7	2
July	2013	26,479,000	1.5	2
July	2014	26,954,000	1.8	2
July	2015	27,455,000	1.9	2
July	2016	27,905,000	1.6	2
July	2017	28,305,000	1.4	2

Table A-32 sets forth historical age group statistics for Texas and the United States.

**Table A-32
Share of Texas and United States Populations by Age Group**

Age Group	Texas Share April 1990	Texas Share April 2000	Texas Share April 2010	Texas Share July 2017	U.S. Share April 1990	U.S. Share April 2000	U.S. Share April 2010	U.S. Share July 2017
0-4	8.4%	7.8%	7.7%	7.2%	7.5%	6.8%	6.6%	6.1%
5-17	20.2%	20.4%	19.6%	18.8%	18.2%	18.9%	17.5%	16.5%
18-24	11.2%	10.6%	10.2%	9.8%	10.8%	9.7%	9.9%	9.4%
25-44	33.1%	31.1%	28.1%	28.1%	32.4%	30.2%	26.6%	26.5%
45-54	9.5%	12.5%	13.7%	12.5%	10.1%	13.4%	14.6%	13.0%
55-64	7.6%	7.7%	10.3%	11.3%	8.5%	8.6%	11.8%	12.9%
Over 64	10.1%	9.9%	10.4%	12.3%	12.5%	12.4%	13.0%	15.6%

7. EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Texas public schools are administered locally by elected school boards and on the state level by the State Board of Education, the State Commissioner of Education and the Texas Education Agency (TEA). The State Board of Education is the state's policy-making and planning body for the public school system. Members of the State Board of Education are elected for staggered four-year terms. The State Commissioner of Education is appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate and is the executive head of the Texas Education Agency.

All children between the ages of 6 and 18 are required to attend school. School districts are required to offer pre-kindergarten programs only for three-year olds and four-year olds that meet eligibility requirements under state law. School districts are required to offer full- or half-day kindergarten programs for all five-year-olds.

Texas Students: School Year 2016-17

- 5,343,834 total Texas student enrollment
- 52.4 percent Hispanic
- 28.1 percent White
- 12.6 percent African American
- 4.2 percent Asian
- 2.2 percent two or more Races
- 0.4 percent American Indian
- 0.1 percent Pacific Islander

Texas Educators: School Year 2016-17

- 352,756 full-time equivalent teachers
- 70,392 professional support staff
- 20,492 campus administrators
- 7,613 central administrators
- 67,934 educational aides in the public schools
- 185,820 auxiliary staff
- \$52,525 average teacher salary

Texas Primary and Secondary Public Education: School Year 2016-17

- 1,023 school districts and 183 charter districts
- 8,771 campuses
- 4,684 elementary schools
- 1,512 high schools
- 1,409 middle schools
- 900 combined elementary and secondary schools
- 259 junior high schools
- 7 campuses with other grade groupings

Note: These numbers do not include private schools

The State shares the cost of public primary and secondary education with local districts. State funding for primary and secondary education is provided through the Permanent School Fund, the Available School Fund and the Foundation School Program (FSP). The Permanent School Fund is an endowment fund consisting of state lands, the sale of lands, and royalty earnings. The fund is available for investment only; the investment income is deposited along with one-quarter of the motor fuels tax in the Available School Fund for distribution to school districts. Under the terms of the State Constitution, the Permanent School Fund may not be used for appropriation, but it may be used to guarantee bonds issued by school districts.

The bulk of funding for Texas's public schools comes from the Foundation School Program (FSP), a guaranteed yield school finance system comprised of state revenues and local property tax funds. The FSP allocates state funds to public schools according to a system of formulas based on various district and student characteristics. A series of allotments ensure that each school district can provide an adequate instructional program to meet the needs of its students, regardless of its local property tax base.

The FSP is not only the largest appropriation item for TEA, accounting for 77 percent of the agency's All Funds appropriation, it is also the largest single appropriation item in the state budget.

Texas has two debt tax rate equalization programs, the Instructional Facilities Allotment program, started in 1997, to assist low property wealth districts with new debt, and the Existing Debt Allotment Program, started in 1999, to help districts service existing debt. Both programs distribute state aid to equalize local interest and sinking tax efforts up to \$35.00 per penny per student in average daily attendance. The Instructional Facilities Allotment program is a sum-certain appropriation, with the Legislature making appropriation decisions regarding new grant awards each biennium. For Existing Debt Allotment, debt service is automatically eligible for support if a district makes a payment during the previous biennium. Existing Debt Allotment support is restricted to 29 cents of interest and sinking tax effort.

TOTAL ACTUAL EDUCATION REVENUES

The Texas Education Agency's report, 2016-2017 Actual Financial Data, shows actual public school district revenues from local, state, and federal sources totaling more than \$60 billion for school year 2016-2017.

That total represents:

- \$27.9 billion from local tax revenues
- \$23.4 billion from state sources
- \$6.0 billion from federal sources

BUDGETED STATE EDUCATION FUNDING 2018–19 BIENNIUM

FSP funding for the 2018–19 biennium includes:

- \$38.4 billion in General Revenue Funds and
- \$43.0 billion in All Funds

Foundation School Program (FSP) state funding for the 2018–19 biennium is budgeted at \$38.4 billion, including General Revenue Funds and Property Tax Relief Funds, and \$43.0 billion in All Funds. This funding level meets the cost of enrollment growth in public schools.

All Funds represents a net increase of \$584.6 million in education program funding. The funding increase is due to an estimated \$1.4 billion increase in ‘Other Funds’ from projected increases in revenues from the Property Tax Relief Fund and from school district recapture payments.

State funding for public education includes a \$1.0 billion decrease in General Revenue Funds.

The General Appropriations Act contains a \$300 million contingency FSP appropriation from the Permanent School Fund to the Available School Fund.

The 2018-2019 budget includes \$75 million for school districts experiencing rapid property value decline and \$47.5 million for the New Instructional Materials Allotment.

The budget directs school districts to spend \$236 million high-quality pre-K programs.

Please refer to the Hurricane Harvey section for additional information.

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey, 87.5 percent of the state’s population, age 25 and older, were high school graduates, as compared to an 82.9 percent share for the nation. In addition, 28.9 percent of the state’s population age 25 and older had received a bachelor’s degree, as compared to a national share of 31.3 percent.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The State of Texas has 148 public and independent institutions of higher education:

- 50 public community college districts (with multiple campuses),
- 37 public four-year universities and upper division centers,
- six campuses in the Texas State Technical College System (including three extension centers),
- 10 public health-related institutions,
- three public two-year, lower-division Lamar state colleges,
- 38 independent four-year colleges and universities,
- one independent medical school,
- one independent junior college, and
- two independent chiropractic institutions.

In addition, there are ten multi-institution teaching centers that offer courses at one central location or at several sites. Multi-institution teaching centers are partnerships between institutions of higher education and may include public community and technical colleges, public universities, and independent colleges and universities.

During the 83rd regular session of the Texas Legislature, lawmakers granted authorization to the University of Texas System (UT System) to make changes to its institutional structure. The UT

System elected to merge two institutions in South Texas (UT-Brownsville and UT-Pan American) into UT-Rio Grande Valley. The UT System established new medical school as part of the UT-Rio Grande Valley institution and the Dell Medical School at UT-Austin—both welcoming their first classes in June 2016. Lawmakers in the 85th Legislature included both schools in health-related institutions (HRI) formula appropriations.

Certified statewide enrollment in all colleges and universities in the fall of 2017, the most recent semester for which data is available, was 1,532,500. Higher education in the State at public and, to a lesser extent, private institutions is supervised by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, which has authority over program offerings and the use of certain funds appropriated by the Legislature for higher education. The higher education institutions are under the control of separate boards of regents.

Public higher education in the State is funded through a combination of tuition, student fees and other local funds (including gifts from benefactors), income from constitutional funds (the Permanent University Fund via the Available University Fund, the Higher Education Fund, and the National Research University Fund), appropriations made by the Legislature, and tuition revenue bonds.

There are two types of tuition at public institutions: statutory (set and regulated by the Legislature, currently \$50 per semester credit hour) and designated. In 2003, the State ended legislative control over designated tuition rates at public universities effective with the 2003 fall semester.

In the past, governing boards of institutions of higher education could set a designated tuition rate within statutory limits set by the Legislature. Effective with the 2003 fall semester, Section 54.0513, Education Code, allows the governing boards to charge any amount for designated tuition and vary amounts by program and course level, and to set different rates “to increase graduation rates, encourage efficient use of facilities, or enhance employer performance.” Designated tuition levels vary widely by institution.

In addition to tuition, the boards of regents of the various colleges and universities set many student fees. An additional nonresident tuition is set annually by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and is calculated to result in a total nonresident rate that is equal to the average nonresident tuition charged by the five most populous states, excluding Texas.

The 85th Legislature appropriated \$20.5 billion to support higher education for the 2018-2019 biennium, according to the Legislative Budget Board. Including benefits, the Legislature appropriated \$20.5 billion in All Funds, with \$17.8 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue-Dedicated Funds. These funding levels reflect a net increase of \$235.4 million in All Funds, as well as an increase of \$239.1 million in General Revenue from the 2016-2017 biennium.

Funding levels for 2018-2019 include:

- TEXAS Grant Program, \$786.5 million
- Tuition Equalization Grant Program, \$171.8 million
- Professional Nursing Shortage Reduction Program, \$20.0 million
- B-On-Time Program (public institutions), \$18.2 million
- Texas Educational Opportunity Grant Program, \$96.0 million
- Graduate Medical Education expansion, \$97.1 million

- Joint Admission Medical Program, \$10.2 million
- Developmental Education Program, \$2.7 million
- Teach for Texas Loan Repayment Program, \$2.7 million
- Baylor College of Medicine Undergraduate Medical Education formula allocation, \$76.1 million

The 85th Legislature appropriated \$3.2 million for Top Ten Percent Scholarships in the 2018-2019 biennium, a decrease of \$15 million from the 2016-2017 biennium. Higher education formula funding for the 2016-2017 biennium included funding for enrollment growth. As was the case in the 2016-2017 biennium, the Legislature did not allocate funding for new community college campuses or alternative teaching certification programs at community colleges for the 2018-2019 biennium.

During the 84th Legislature, and for the first time since 2006, Texas lawmakers approved the use of tuition revenue bonds for specific campus construction projects at public institutions, health science centers, and university systems throughout the State, in the total amount of \$3.1 billion.

The 82nd Legislature enacted House Bill 9, which requires the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board to incorporate student success measures into the agency's funding recommendations for higher education institutions to the Legislature. Under the legislation, no more than 10 percent of general revenue appropriated to undergraduate institutions from base funds will be distributed based on student success measures.

Beginning in 2003, in conjunction with the deregulation of designated tuition through House Bill 3015, the State enacted several changes to the Education Code relating to tuition set-asides, which are intended to lessen the financial burden of higher education costs on students demonstrating need. One prominent set-asides provision requires governing boards to set aside 20 percent of designated tuition charged above \$46 per semester credit hour for resident undergraduate and graduate financial assistance. Financial assistance funded through tuition set-asides may include grants, scholarships, work-study programs, student loans, and student loan repayment assistance. The following is a list of set-aside programs and their corresponding statutory authority in the Texas Education Code:

- B-On-Time Loan, 56.465(a)
- Dental School Tuition, 61.910(a)
- Doctoral Incentive Loan Repayment, 56.095(b)
- House Bill 3015 (Designated Tuition) Graduate, 56.012(a)
- House Bill 3015 (Designated Tuition) Undergraduate, 56.011(a)
- Medical School Tuition, 61.539(a)
- TPEG (Statutory Tuition) Graduate, 56.033
- TPEG (Statutory Tuition) Undergraduate, 56.033

In 2003, the State also enacted Subchapter Q, Chapter 56, Education Code, creating the Texas B-On-Time Loan program, referenced as a recipient of set-asides funds above. Under this program, students at public and private institutions of higher education have received no-interest student loans, provided that they complete the recommended or advanced high school program; the 80th Legislature through House Bill 1250 extended the eligibility to include students that complete an equivalent program. If a student who received a loan graduates from an institution of higher

education in the customary amount of time allotted for the degree (i.e. four years for most bachelor degree programs) and has a cumulative grade point average of 3.0 on a four-point scale, the loan will be forgiven.

During the 84th session of the Texas Legislature, lawmakers passed H.B. 700, which phases out the B-On-Time Loan program by 2020 and eliminates the 5 percent set-aside requirement for designated tuition that has funded that particular program, beginning Fall 2015.

The 80th Legislature passed House Bill 3900 adding Subchapter H to Chapter 54, Texas Education Code, establishing the Texas Tuition Promise Fund, also known as the Texas Tomorrow Fund II. The plan opened for enrollment in 2008 and is a prepaid tuition undergraduate education program financed by fund assets. The plan is not guaranteed by the State of Texas. Contract purchasers may buy “units” worth one percent of one year’s tuition and required fees at today’s rates that are redeemable at the time the student enrolls in the institution for an equivalent percentage of costs. As of August 31, 2017, the Texas Tuition Promise Fund (Plan) had 34,300 active contracts and had a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of \$112,615,852 with a funded ratio of 114% (audited). As of August 31, 2016, the surplus was \$67,041,641.

Authorized by voters on November 4, 1997, Article VII, Section 19 was added to the Texas Constitution creating the Texas Tomorrow Fund, also known as the Texas Guaranteed Tuition Plan. The Texas Guaranteed Tuition Plan opened for enrollment in 1997 and plan benefits are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the State of Texas. The plan closed for new enrollment in 2003 when tuition was deregulated. As of August 31, 2018, the Texas Tuition Promise Fund (Plan) had 35,851 active contracts and had a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of \$137,166,878 with a funded ratio of 116% (unaudited). As of August 31, 2017, the surplus was \$112,615,852.

The Permanent University Fund (PUF) is a permanent endowment fund with a market value of \$21,972,153,203.27 (unaudited) as of September 30, 2018, according to The UT System, which administers the PUF. Income from the PUF is dedicated first to payment of debt service of PUF bonds, which may be used for capital improvement at certain institutions in the UT and Texas A&M University (TAMU) systems. The amount of PUF bonds that may be issued is limited to 30 percent of the book value of the PUF, which was \$18,447,263,057.89 (unaudited) as of September 30, 2018. The residual amount of income of the PUF, after debt service, is dedicated to excellence programs for The University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University (College Station) and Prairie View A&M University.

Under Section 66.08, Texas Education Code, the UT System Board of Regents may delegate investment authority and contract with a nonprofit corporation, allowing them to invest funds under the control and management of the board, including the PUF. The corporation may not engage in any business other than investing funds designated by the board under the contract. In March 1996, the University of Texas Investment Management Company (UTIMCO) was created as a 501(c) (3) investment-management corporation whose sole purpose is the management of investment assets under the fiduciary care of the UT System Board of Regents. UTIMCO, the first external investment corporation formed by a public university system, oversees investments of approximately \$45.38 billion (unaudited) as of September 30, 2018, including the PUF. UTIMCO is governed by a nine-member Board of Directors appointed by the UT System Board of Regents.

In November 1999, voters approved a constitutional amendment that allows the UT System Board of Regents to transfer the income from the PUF into the Available University Fund, including the gains from the sale of securities. The amendment includes safeguards designed to ensure that this change in policy does not affect the long-term ability of the PUF to support the two university systems as well as authorizes the UT System Board of Regents to manage any kind of investment of the PUF in accordance with the standards of a “prudent investor.” This change allows the UT System Board of Regents to take into consideration the investment of all the assets of the Fund, rather than a single investment, when making investment decisions. This allows the Fund to increase its earnings over time without risking the Fund’s principal.

The Higher Education Fund was established to provide support to institutions that are ineligible for PUF monies. Proceeds from the Higher Education Fund may be used for construction, land acquisition and to acquire capital equipment, and library books and library equipment. The 2018-2019 General Revenue appropriation for the HEF is \$787.5 million.

In 2003, the State enacted Subchapter E, Chapter 62, Texas Education Code, which merged the Texas Excellence Fund and the University Research Fund into a new Research Development Fund (RDF) beginning with the 2005 fiscal year. The RDF was intended to promote increased research capacity at universities other than the University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University (College Station) and Prairie View A&M University; the RDF, however, was never created as a stand-alone fund. Instead, the Legislature has previously appropriated general revenue to each affected institution in a line item named “Research Development Fund.”

The 84th Legislature abolished the Research Development Fund, effective fiscal year 2016, and created two distinct funds in its stead: the Core Research Support Fund for emerging research universities, as well as the Texas Comprehensive Research Fund for public four-year institutions other than research or emerging research universities. 2018-2019 appropriations for the Core Research Support Fund total \$105.4 million, and biennial appropriations for the Texas Comprehensive Research Fund total \$12.8 million.

In a constitutional amendment election held in November 2009, Proposition 4 created the National Research University Fund. This change was designed to assist the State in developing more public universities into national research universities. The balance of the National Research University Fund was \$739,090,918.40 (unaudited) as of September 30, 2018.

8. RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The State administers three defined-benefit retirement systems: the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS), the Employees Retirement System of Texas (ERS) and the Judicial Retirement System of Texas (JRS). The State also administers three other defined-benefit plans and contributes to one defined-contribution plan. Further information on these plans may be found in Note 9 of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. In addition, state employees, except those compensated on a fee basis, are covered under the federal Social Security System. Political subdivisions of the State may voluntarily provide coverage for their employees under the State's agreement with the federal Social Security Administration.

TRS is the largest of the three retirement systems, with 1,137,289 current members and 407,768 retirement recipients as of August 31, 2017. TRS provides benefits to all employees of the public school system within the State as well as faculty and staff members of state-supported institutions of higher education. In addition, TRS administers the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program, which was established by legislation enacted in June 1985. This program provides healthcare benefits to Texas public school retirees. On September 1, 2002, TRS began administering the Texas Active School Employees Uniform Group Benefits Program, which provides healthcare benefits to active employees of school districts participating in the program.

ERS covers State employees and Law Enforcement and Custodial Officers System (LECOS) and, as of August 31, 2017 had 141,629 active contributing members for ERS and 38,206 for LECOS. ERS had 107,530 annuitants and LECOS had 12,248 annuitants. ERS also administers the Texas Employees Group Benefits Program, which provides insurance coverage to active and retired state employees and their families and employees of certain Texas higher education institutions. JRS provides benefits to judicial officers of the State and has 567 active contributing members and 752 annuitants for JRS Plan One and Two. JRS is administered by ERS although, technically, it is a separate legal entity.

TRS and ERS are maintained on an actuarial basis. As of August 31, 2017, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of the TRS plan as a whole was \$35.5 billion. On July 27, 2018, the TRS board reduced the investment return assumption from 8.0% to 7.25% for the August 31, 2018 valuation period. According to TRS' Actuarial Experience Study as of August 31, 2017, the reduction in the investment return assumption is anticipated to increase the UAAL. ERS had an UAAL of \$11.3 billion for funding purposes for the plan. The State's liability for both plans is reported using GASB Statement No. 68, which defines the requirements for the financial reporting of the employer. The TRS fair value of investments, as of August 31, 2017, was \$146.1 billion. The ERS fair value of pooled investments as of August 31, 2017 was \$27.6 billion.

GASB Statement No. 68 sets the rules for the financial reporting for the State. The State's portion of the net pension liability under the TRS plan as of the measurement date of August 31, 2016 reported in Fiscal 2017 State of Texas CAFR was 67.6% or \$25.5 billion. The allocation percentage for the State for the August 31, 2017 measurement period is not yet available. The net pension liability for the State under the ERS plan, as reported in the 2017 ERS CAFR, was \$21.9 billion.

Prior to 1985, JRS was maintained on a pay-as-you-go basis. However, legislation enacted in 1985 divided JRS into two plans by changing the name of the existing plan and establishing a second, separate plan. The new plan, known as JRS Plan Two, is maintained on an actuarially sound basis and covers individuals who become judicial officers after August 31, 1985. The unfunded actuarial liability of JRS Plan Two as of August 31, 2017, was \$42.8 million for funding purposes with a net pension liability of \$42.8 million. The old plan, known as JRS Plan One, is maintained on a pay-as-you-go basis and covers judicial officers who were active on August 31, 1985, or had retired on or before that date.

Contributions to the retirement systems are made by both the State and covered employees. The Constitution mandates a state contribution rate of not less than 6 percent or more than 10 percent of payroll for ERS and TRS; member contributions may not be less than 6 percent of payroll. The Legislature, however, may appropriate additional funds as are actuarially determined to be needed to fund benefits authorized by law.

The 84th Legislature increased contribution rates to ERS for the 2016-2017 biennium beginning September 1, 2015. The State’s fiscal 2017 contribution rates to the retirement systems were: ERS at 10.0 percent, TRS at 6.8 percent, and JRS Plan Two at 15.663 percent of payroll. Member fiscal 2017 contribution rates were: 9.5 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively, for ERS and JRS Plan Two and 7.7 percent for TRS.

State laws prohibit by statute the implementation of changes in the ERS, JRS and TRS systems that would cause the period required to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability of the plans to exceed 30 years by one year or more.

Table A-33 sets forth selected financial information concerning each of the three state-operated retirement systems for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2017.

Table A-33
Selected Financial Information Regarding State-Operated Retirement Systems
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Teacher Retirement System	Employees Retirement System	Judicial Retirement System Plan II
Contributions, Investment Income & Other Revenue	\$23,690,002	\$4,311,704	\$63,387
Benefits and Refunds Paid	\$10,336,717	\$2,381,828	\$23,361
Plan Net Position Available for Benefits	\$147,361,922	\$26,371,827	\$420,850
Plan Net Position Available for Benefits to Benefits and Refunds Paid Ratio	14.26:1	11.07:1	18.02:1
Payout to Revenue Ratio	0.44:1	0.55:1	0.37:1

Sources: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, Employees Retirement System of Texas; Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017 and Actuarial Valuation report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, Teacher Retirement System of Texas

The State's retirement systems were created and are operated pursuant to statutes enacted by the Legislature. The Legislature has the authority to modify these statutes and, accordingly, contribution rates, benefits, benefit levels of each system, as it deems appropriate, including the provisions limiting changes that increase the amortization period for unfunded actuarial liability of any plan. The State's retirement systems are not subject to the funding and vesting requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), although Congress has from time to time considered legislation that would regulate pension funds of public bodies.

POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS

In addition to providing pension benefits, the state administers four programs which provide health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees, their spouses, and beneficiaries. Benefits are authorized by statute and contributions are determined by the General Appropriations Act.

The Employees Retirement System (ERS) administers the State Retiree Health Plan to provide postemployment health care benefits for state retirees with at least 10 years of combined state service under any of the programs in the Proportionate Retirement Program (PRP), including the Teacher Retirement System (TRS). Retirees from institutions of higher education who elected to participate in the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's (THECB) defined contribution plan, the Optional Retirement Program, are also eligible for these benefits, providing that their contributions have not been withdrawn. Public school district retirees that are members of TRS are also eligible for such benefits.

The University of Texas System and the Texas A&M University System provide separate postemployment health care and life insurance coverages to their retirees, surviving spouses, and beneficiaries. Substantially all of the employees under the university systems that reach normal retirement age while working for the State may become eligible for the health and life insurance benefits.

For the year ended August 31, 2017, the State made monthly contributions for health care and life insurance. Contribution rates are shown below. Costs are estimated by an actuary for claims expected to be paid during the year. The retiree contributes any premium over and above state contributions.

Table A-34
State Contribution Rates - Retiree Health and Basic Life Premium
For the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2017

Level of Coverage	TRS	ERS	Texas A&M University	University of Texas
Retiree Only	\$617	\$617	\$594	\$598
Retiree/Spouse	\$971	\$971	\$875	\$912
Retiree/Children	\$854	\$854	\$789	\$799
Retiree/Family	\$1,208	\$1,208	\$989	\$1,114

Sources: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, Employees Retirement System of Texas; Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, Teacher Retirement System of Texas; Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, University of Texas System; Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, Texas A&M University System

TRS administers a program that provides benefits to public school district retirees with at least 10 years of service. The Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) provides a free basic level of coverage for eligible retirees and optional coverage for eligible retirees and their dependents. Basic coverage includes participation in a major medical group health insurance plan with deductibles based upon enrollment in Part A or Part B of Medicare. The deductible is \$2,350 for those eligible for Part A, \$3,900 for those not eligible for Part A but eligible for Part B, and \$5,250 for those not enrolled in Medicare. Funding for free basic coverage is provided based on public school district payroll. For fiscal year 2017, the State of Texas, active school employee and participating employer contribution rates are 1.0%, 0.65%, and 0.55% of school district payroll, respectively.

The cost of state retirees' health care and life insurance benefits and TRS-Care is financed on a pay-as-you-go-basis. The expenditures are recognized when reimbursements are made for claims paid by non-state entities or when premiums are paid.

The 85th Legislature, in regular and special sessions, contributed additional state funding to address the current solvency and affordability of TRS-Care. It increased the public school contribution from 0.55 percent to 0.75 percent of each active employee's salary and the State's contribution rate from 1.00 to 1.25 percent. Other actions taken by the 85th Legislature are the following:

- Eliminated free coverage under TRS-Care, except with respect to certain disability retirees enrolled during plan year 2018 through plan year 2021.
- Directed the creation of a high deductible health plan for enrollees not eligible to enroll in Medicare.
- Directed creation of Medicare Advantage and prescription drug plan for enrollees eligible for Medicare

Expenditures recognized for fiscal year 2017 for retiree health and life insurance benefits paid for by the State are shown below in Table A-35.

Table A-35
Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance

Benefits Provided Through	Number of Retirees:	Cost (Thousands)
Employees Retirement System	117,880	\$890,735
University of Texas System	26,852	\$75,704
Texas A&M University System	8,687	\$74,423
Teacher Retirement System*	204,987	\$303,761
Total	358,406	\$1,344,623

*Public School District Employee

Sources: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, Employees Retirement System of Texas; Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, Teacher Retirement System of Texas; Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, University of Texas System; Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year ended August 31, 2017, Texas A&M University System

Administrators of the ERS' and TRS' plans for Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) began reporting additional information concerning those plans in fiscal year 2007. As of August 31, 2017, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of TRS-Care was \$43.5 billion. The State of Texas began including similar information in its financial statements in fiscal year 2008. As of August 31, 2017, the UAAL of ERS was \$29 billion. The inclusion of this additional information to the financial statements does not signify any plans by the State to change its current funding of OPEB, which is on a pay-as-you-go basis. However, obtaining this additional information will require actuarial valuations and a calculation, for information purposes only, of an amount in excess of the annual contributions based on current funding methods. These disclosures are for informational purposes only and will not impact the net assets of the State.

In fiscal 2018, the State will implement GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which amends previous OPEB reporting disclosures. GASB Statement No. 75 will improve accounting and financial reporting by identifying the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. The implementation will potentially have a significant impact to the State's OPEB liability decreasing the overall net position.

9. LITIGATION

The State of Texas is a party to various cases concerning its governmental functions and operations but unrelated to the security for the Bonds. In the opinion of the Texas Comptroller, based on case information provided by the Texas Attorney General, none of the cases, except for *M.D., by her next friend, Sarah R. Stukenberg, et al. v. Greg Abbott, in his official capacity as Governor of the State of Texas, et al.* as discussed below, if finally decided adversely to the State, could possibly have a materially adverse effect on the long term financial condition of the State.

M.D., by her next friend, Sarah R. Stukenberg, et al. v. Greg Abbott, in his official capacity as Governor of the State of Texas, et al. Plaintiffs allege the State's foster care system fails to adequately care for foster children in violation of their constitutional and federal statutory rights. The U.S. District Court certified a class of foster children and issued a Memorandum Opinion and Verdict on December 17, 2015, finding Texas had violated Plaintiffs' Fourteenth Amendment substantive due process rights. The U.S. District Court appointed two Special Masters who filed an Implementation Plan on December 4, 2017, to reform Texas' foster care program based on the Court's findings. The District Court issued a Final Order on January 19, 2018, adopting most of the Implementation Plan.

The State appealed the Final Order to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and requested an immediate temporary administrative stay of the Final Order, which the Fifth Circuit Court granted. On March 21, 2018, the Fifth Circuit Court ordered a formal stay of the Final Order pending the appeal and requested the parties confer and advise on State action taken in response to the Final Order. Oral arguments on the appeal and supplemental pleadings took place on April 30, 2018. On October 18, 2018, the Fifth Circuit Court affirmed in part, reversed in part, vacated, and remanded the case to the District Court to modify its injunction consistent with its direction. The parties have briefed the District Court on the issues and remedies on remand from the Fifth Circuit.

In addition, the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts is a party to various state tax cases that are unrelated to the security of the Bonds. None of the individual state tax cases, if finally decided against the State, would have a materially adverse effect on the long-term financial condition of the State. However, if a negative precedent were applied to all similarly situated taxpayers, then there could possibly be an adverse effect on the financial condition of the State. The following types of state tax cases, discussed below, are examples: *American Multi-Cinema, Inc. v. Hegar et al.* and *Trican Well Services, L.P. v. Hegar, et al.*

In *American Multi-Cinema, Inc. v. Hegar et al.*, the Plaintiff filed suit in District Court, seeking a refund of franchise taxes paid under protest for two reporting years, based upon the Comptroller's disallowance of AMC's costs of goods sold ("COGS") deduction for the cost of acquiring and using motion picture films under §171.1012, Tax Code. The District Court ruled the Plaintiff could use this COGS deduction, but limited the recovery to the Comptroller's interpretation of exhibition costs amount. The Comptroller appealed the District Court's inclusion of exhibition costs in the COGS deduction to the Third Court of Appeals, and AMC appealed the limited deduction allowed by the District Court. On April 30, 2015, the Third Court of Appeals held the Plaintiff could deduct the COGS for exhibition of films to moviegoers to determine its taxable margin for franchise tax purposes. The Comptroller filed a Motion for Rehearing and Reconsideration on June 5, 2015. On

January 6, 2017, the Third Court of Appeals issued a substituted opinion that maintains the same result as the prior opinion, but on different, narrower grounds, omitting its broader construction of the term “tangible personal property” found in the original opinion. On May 2, 2017, the Third Court of Appeals denied the Comptroller’s second Motion for Rehearing. The Comptroller filed its Petition for Review with the Texas Supreme Court on August 16, 2017, and the Plaintiff filed its response on October 23, 2017. The parties have filed their briefs on the merits, and the Petition remains pending before the Texas Supreme Court.

In *Trican Well Services, L.P. v. Hegar, et al.*, the Plaintiff requested a refund of sales and use tax for hydraulic fracturing materials under the sale-for-resale exemption in §§151.006 and 151.302, Tax Code. Trican Well Services, L.P. provides hydraulic fracturing services to the oil and gas industry. The Comptroller denied the refund request and the Plaintiff filed suit in District Court. The Plaintiff contends it qualifies for the resale exemption because the fracturing materials are tangible personal property transferred to the well owners for consideration in the normal course of the Plaintiff’s business, and in the form or condition in which they were acquired. The Comptroller filed its answer denying the claims on February 4, 2016, and discovery is ongoing.

10. INFORMATION RELATED TO HURRICANE HARVEY

Hurricane Harvey made landfall on August 25, 2017 near Rockport, Texas and proceeded along the Texas gulf coast into Louisiana. The storm, along with the resulting storm surge and rainfall, caused significant wind and flood damage in the affected areas. While various estimates of the extent of damage have been made, they vary significantly, and neither total nor uninsured actual losses can be determined at this time. Similarly, the ultimate effects, if any, on the state's economy and the revenues, expenses, cash flow, and properties of state government are unknown at this time.

STATE DISASTER DECLARATION

On November 4, 2018, Governor Abbott extended the state disaster declaration, originally issued August 23, 2017, for counties impacted by the hurricane. Counties included in the declaration include: Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bastrop, Bee, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Colorado, Comal, DeWitt, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hardin, Harris, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kerr, Kleberg, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Live Oak, Madison, Matagorda, Milam, Montgomery, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Polk, Refugio, Sabine, San Patricio, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Trinity, Tyler, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Wharton, Willacy, and Wilson Counties. The declaration authorizes the use of all available resources of state government and of political subdivisions that are reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster.

FEDERAL DISASTER DECLARATION

On August 25, 2017, President Trump approved a Major Disaster Declaration (DR-4322), which has subsequently been amended. Under the declaration, the Federal Emergency Management Authority (FEMA) will provide individual assistance, public assistance and hazard mitigation assistance in affected counties. Counties eligible for one or more of the programs include: Aransas, Austin, Bastrop, Bee, Bexar, Brazoria, Burleson, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chambers, Colorado, Comal, Dallas, DeWitt, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hardin, Harris, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kleberg, Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Madison, Matagorda, Milam, Montgomery, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Polk, Refugio, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Tarrant, Travis, Tyler, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington and Wharton. Information regarding financial assistance provided under the declaration can be found at: <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/4332>.

The federal share of assistance provided under a disaster declaration is generally limited to no more than 75%. State or local governments provide the non-federal share. The Texas Hurricane Harvey major disaster declaration includes amendments that authorize additional assistance: a 90% Federal cost share for debris removal, a 100% Federal cost share for emergency protective measures for 30 days from the start of the incident period and a 90% cost share thereafter, and public assistance at 90% of total eligible costs unless previously authorized at 100%.

On September 8, 2017, President Trump signed legislation authorizing a \$15.3 billion disaster aid package for areas impacted by natural disasters, including Hurricane Harvey.

On October 26, 2017, President Trump signed legislation authorizing a \$36.5 billion disaster relief package to aid victims of hurricanes and wildfires, including Hurricane Harvey. The package includes \$18.7 billion for the FEMA disaster relief fund, \$16 billion for the national flood insurance program, \$576.5 million for wildfires, and \$1.3 billion for disaster food assistance for Puerto Rico.

On November 17, 2017, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development awarded \$5.0 billion under the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program to support the repair of damaged homes, businesses and critical infrastructure in the State.

On February 9, 2018, President Trump signed legislation authorizing nearly \$90 billion in disaster relief funding for natural disasters, including Hurricane Harvey.

SELECTED FEDERAL DISASTER GRANTS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has awarded \$10.1 billion in Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery to the General Land Office.

FEMA awarded a \$1.1 billion FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant to the Texas Division of Emergency Management with \$500 million available immediately for approved projects that include elevating flood-prone structures and local flood control initiatives. The Governor has announced that the state will use \$180 million of this award for voluntary buyouts in Harris County.

FEMA has awarded a \$1.1 billion grant to the General Land Office to partner with FEMA for direct housing assistance under the FEMA Individuals and Household Program.

On June 12, 2018, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) announced more than \$509 million in funding for multiple projects including flood mitigation and critical work for the Brays and Buffalo Bayous, as well as the Matagorda and Corpus Christi ship channels.

On July 5, 2018, the USACE announced nearly \$5 billion in funding for disaster recovery projects in Texas. The funding will go towards critical flood mitigation projects, including a number of high-priority projects. In addition, USACE announced nearly \$16 million for studies on projects to help make the State more resilient to future storms.

On August 28, 2018, the U.S. Department of Education announced \$63 million in assistance for 47 institutions of higher education including: Houston Community College (\$570,662), Lamar University (\$513,000), Sam Houston State University (\$835,500), University of Houston-Clear Lake (\$75,598), and Wharton County Junior College (\$500,000).

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE STATE OF TEXAS

The 2018-2019 General Appropriations Act provides over \$219 million for disaster response. In addition, state agencies responding to Hurricane Harvey and its aftermath have budgetary appropriation transfer authority, including between fiscal years and strategies, under the fiscal years 2018-2019 General Appropriations Act, Article IX, Section 14.04. The Legislative Budget Board has received notification of disaster related transfers under Section 14.04 from the Texas Health and Human Services Commission and the General Land Office.

The Legislative Budget Board reports that state agencies and institutions report fiscal years 2017 and 2018 actual expenditures through July 2018 to be \$2,658.4 million in all funds, of which \$246.6 million were general revenue and general revenue dedicated funds. Of the reported amount, more than \$1,692.3 million has passed through to local entities and individuals through various federal programs for Public Assistance, Direct Housing Assistance, Other Needs Assistance, Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance, and Dislocated Worker Grants. Reported expenditures may not include all state expenses, and the amount of reimbursement by FEMA for these reported expenditures is unknown at this time. Expenditures are self-reported by state agencies and do not include all local costs. Agencies project that they will expend an additional \$1,898.6 million in all funds in fiscal 2019. Of these projected costs, \$1,483.7 million are federal funds and \$183.5 million are general revenue funds.

The Texas Education Agency has estimated that currently legally required Foundation School Program costs will be \$426.0 million. The state budget impact is expected to occur in fiscal 2019 and may require a supplemental appropriation by the 86th Legislature. In addition, the Texas Education Agency has estimated additional costs that the Legislature may wish to consider funding to hold impacted school districts harmless for the loss of local property tax revenue in the 2018-2019 biennium. These costs range from \$862.0 to \$1,362.0 million and are not currently legally required.

11. INFORMATION RELATED TO SOUTH DAKOTA V. WAYFAIR, INC., ET AL.

The Commerce Clause of the U. S. Constitution limits the extent to which a state can require out-of-state retailers to collect and remit the state and local sales and use tax.

The United States Supreme Court recently overruled prior cases that interpreted the Commerce Clause to require a retailer to have a physical presence in the taxing state. *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.*, delivered June 21, 2018, held that physical presence is no longer required to show a retailer's activities have a substantial nexus with the taxing state.

It is anticipated that the State of Texas and local governments will see tax collections increase, but the amount will depend on the implementation and resolution of several significant issues raised by the Supreme Court's ruling. Gains from the ruling will be lower than previous estimates of taxes uncollected by remote sellers. This is because some remote sellers have volunteered to collect in anticipation of the *Wayfair* decision or for other reasons. Wayfair, the named plaintiff in this case, already collects and remits Texas sales and use taxes. In order to avoid imposing an undue burden on interstate commerce, the state will likely relieve some out-of-state sellers from collection responsibilities.

Under its existing legal authority, the Comptroller's office has started to review administration rules that need updating. No rule amendments will be applied retroactively to implement the Wayfair decision. The target effective date for the rule amendments is early 2019, but this may change depending on issues that arise during the rulemaking process. On October 19, 2018, the Texas Register published proposed amendments to Rule 3.286, concerning Seller's and Purchaser's Responsibilities, which proposes a new economic nexus standard for remote sellers. The 30-day comment period ends November 18, 2018. The Texas Legislature is expected to address key issues when they convene in January 2019.