



FISCAL NOTES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY 7

STATE REVENUE WATCH 11

Transparency at Texans' Fingertips

By Leticia Torres, Jess Donald and Kelly Langford



TEXAS COMPTROLLER
PROVIDES TOOLKIT TO
ANALYZE WEALTH OF DATA

The Regular Session of the 88th Texas Legislature is like no other in Texas history. Record state tax collections have contributed to a historic projected state budget balance. State legislators have a unique opportunity to use the money in ways that could have a lasting, positive impact on the people of Texas — and accurate, timely information is crucial to their success.

As policymakers work to make spending decisions and members of the public strive to keep up with the process and provide relevant input, the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts offers a wealth of easily accessible information to help both groups dive into the intricacies of the state budget and crucial programs.

“By ensuring lawmakers and all Texans have the information they need at their fingertips as the state navigates complex revenue and spending issues, we can help empower them to make and support the best decisions for Texas,” says Comptroller Glenn Hegar.

The Comptroller’s office has numerous data-heavy responsibilities, including the high-profile, constitutionally required *Biennial Revenue Estimate* (BRE), which sets the parameters for the state budget before every regular legislative session. The agency also houses programs ranging from the State Energy Conservation Office (which partners with local governments and public institutions to reduce utility costs and maximize efficiency) to the Texas Broadband Development Office (tasked with establishing a long-term plan to expand access to broadband services for people across the state).

Each program, task and mandate assigned to the Comptroller’s office brings an abundance of data; the agency also is a repository of economic data from state and local entities. Ensuring Texans have access to reliable, downloadable and timely data from trusted sources so they can see how government spends their tax dollars is a tenet of the *Texas Taxpayer Bill of Rights*.

A Message from the Comptroller



Transparency is the key ingredient for effective government. Whether it's your city council handling local needs or the U.S. Congress making decisions affecting every state in the union, a governing body that keeps taxpayers apprised of its goings-on — big or small — fosters accountability, and accountability assures taxpayers that their best interests are prioritized. In Texas, which has the ninth largest economy in the world, it can be tough to make sense of all the money constantly

changing hands in government circles. That's why, as Texas' chief financial officer, I strive to give Texans the tools to better understand the inner workings of government and shed light on where tax money is going once it leaves their pockets.

In this month's issue of *Fiscal Notes*, read about the online reports and data visualization tools my office provides to promote statewide fiscal transparency. Arguably what my office is best known for is the *Biennial Revenue Estimate* (BRE) released before each regular legislative session to give lawmakers and the public a sense of the revenues available to spend. The historical and unprecedented budget surplus this year has put a spotlight on the BRE and is perhaps the defining characteristic of the 2023 legislative session. The BRE is constitutionally required, as is the *Certification Revenue Estimate*, but my office also goes beyond the mandate by periodically publishing other revenue updates when I think it's warranted.

One of the reports we release each year is called the *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (ACFR), which comprises detailed, independently audited financial statements and statistics from all state government entities — and detailed might be an understatement. (Luckily, my office also maintains an online guide to help readers navigate this report.) Whereas the BRE forecasts revenues, the ACFR represents actual dollar figures from the previous fiscal year.

Another resource — and one that's worth bragging about, I might add — is our state Revenue and Expenditures Dashboard. My team boils down impressive amounts of statewide financial data into user-friendly tables, charts and graphs of your choosing. This visualization tool can help researchers, policymakers and curious minds better understand the ins and outs of public dollars in Texas.

In this month's issue, you also can read about local government transparency programs and initiatives. Take, for instance, our Transparency Stars program. Since this program began in early 2016, I'm proud to say we have recognized more than 200 local governmental entities — from cities to independent school districts to river authorities — by awarding more than 400 Transparency Stars for making financial information easily accessible and understandable. Accessible and understandable may not be the first words that come to mind when Texans think about government, but my office is partnering with these entities to change that.

I've highlighted only a fraction of the tools in my office's transparency toolkit, so please read on to learn more!

I hope you find this issue informative.

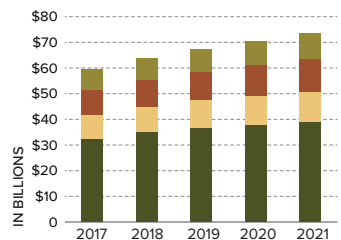
Glenn Hegar

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES

Texas has no state property tax. It's up to local taxing units to collect property tax and set tax rates. Local entities use the tax revenue to provide local services, including those for schools, streets and roads, and police and fire protection.

LOCAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES¹



ENTITIES REPORTING BY TYPE (2021)

- SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS: 2,088
- CITIES: 1,088
- COUNTIES: 254
- SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 1,015

WHILE THE STATE OF TEXAS HAS NOT LEVIED A PROPERTY TAX SINCE 1980, LOCAL PROPERTY VALUES AFFECT THE STATE BUDGET DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM.

Texas counties, cities, school districts and special purpose districts can levy a property tax by adopting a tax rate with two components: a maintenance and operations (M&O) rate and an interest and sinking (I&S) rate (also referred to as debt service). A separate county appraisal district determines the market value of each property within each county.

MAXIMUM RATES (PER \$100 IN PROPERTY VALUE)

SCHOOL DISTRICTS
M&O
VARIES BY DISTRICT²
I&S
\$0.50³

CITIES
GENERAL LAW CITIES⁴
(POP. ≤ 5,000)
\$1.50
HOME RULE CITIES
(POP. > 5,000)
\$2.50

COUNTIES
GENERAL FUND
\$0.80
FARM-TO-MARKET & FLOOD CONTROL
\$0.30
SPECIAL ROAD & BRIDGE
\$0.15

FOR AN OVERVIEW OF TEXAS' STATE TAXES, READ TAXES OF TEXAS: A FIELD GUIDE
comptroller.texas.gov/transparency/revenue/docs/96-1774.pdf

1. The figures presented are calculated totals for each tax year based on data self-reported to the Comptroller's office and not actual total property tax levies. The Comptroller's office does not guarantee the accuracy of self-reported information.
2. Tax rate compression began in tax year 2019 as the result of HB 3, 86th Legislature, Regular Session. The maximum M&O tax rate for a school district is the district's maximum compressed rate, as calculated by the Texas Education Agency based on estimated property value growth and provided to the district each August, plus up to an additional 17 cents.

3. Education Code Section 45.0031, sometimes referred to as the "50-cent test," requires school districts to demonstrate to the Attorney General's office their ability to pay the principal and interest on any proposed bonds, as well as all outstanding bonds, from a tax rate not to exceed 50 cents.
4. Tax Code Section 302.001 restricts Type B general law municipalities to an annual property tax rate of no more than 25 cents. Texas Constitution Article XI, Sections 4 and 5, restrict other general law and home-rule municipalities based on population size.

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

“While everyone has access to the same data that we use to help guide revenue estimates, our job is to make sense of the information and provide a trend line for the extremely complex Texas economy.”

– Comptroller Glenn Hegar

“While everyone has access to the same data that we use to help guide revenue estimates, our job is to make sense of the information and provide a trend line for the extremely complex Texas economy,” Hegar says. “When the data change, then it is our job to alert policymakers and the public that the direction of our economy is changing. Unfortunately, the job does not come with a crystal ball; rather, we spend a lot of time interpreting data that often come in the form of spreadsheets, graphs and charts.”

In addition, the Monthly Revenue Watch lays out revenue collections each month compared with the previous year, allowing people to compare recent unprecedented increases to historical data (**Exhibit 1**). It includes revenues like state sales tax collections, franchise tax collections and lottery proceeds on a cash basis.

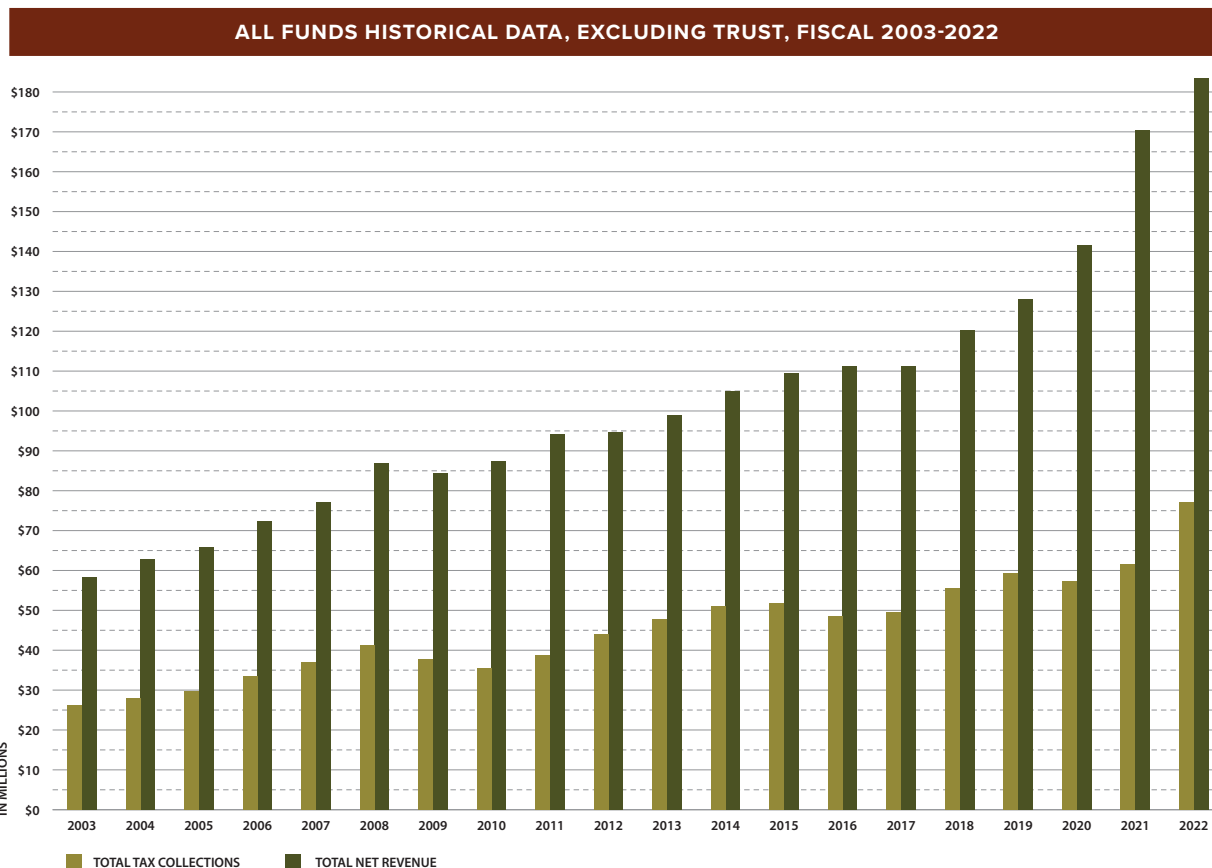
DIVING INTO GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Data visualization tools and databases allow users to view, download and analyze state government financial data from the Comptroller’s website, including a searchable database of statewide contracts; visualizations of key economic indicators, such as inflation; and data including the unemployment rate and lists of state grants.

DRILLING DOWN INTO STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

The Comptroller’s website offers many ways to see tax dollars at work. The Revenue and Expenditures Dashboard, one of its most-viewed tools (**Exhibit 2**), has comprehensive reports and interactive tools with user-friendly data, graphics, visualizations and downloadable datasets. Information ranges from revenues and expenditures to payments (including travel payments) and spending on economic development.

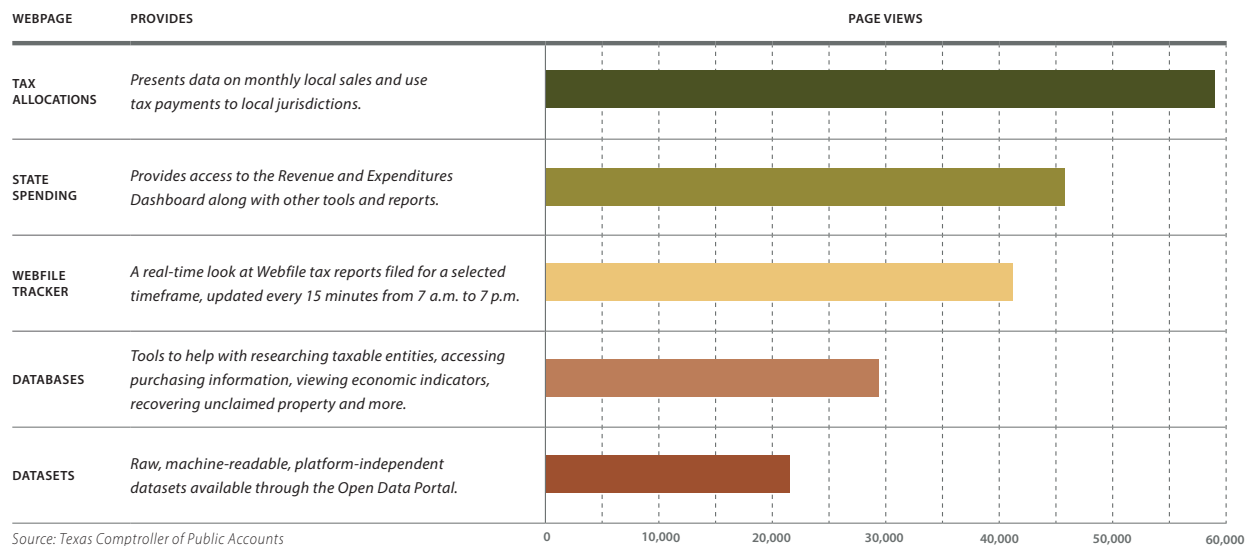
EXHIBIT 1



Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

EXHIBIT 2

FIVE MOST-VIEWED TRANSPARENCY PAGES, 2022



The revenue exploration tool has more than a decade's worth of state revenue data for more than 25 state revenue categories, including sales taxes, motor fuels taxes and hotel occupancy taxes; all can be broken down by agency or appropriated funds. The expenditures tool allows comparison of 18 state spending categories.

The "payment to payee" tool lists individual payments, transaction dates, Comptroller object codes and more. State travel payments can be tracked by agency, individual payee and type of travel expense. Users also can explore economic development funds by fiscal year, fund name, agency or expenditure category.

FORECASTING REVENUE

The 100-page BRE is developed through months of research by Hegar's expert staff, laying out the economic outlook in careful detail, providing historical perspective and illustrating items of current interest, such as effects of inflation and the projected balance in the Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF).

Complete copies of BREs published since 2005 are on the website, showing how much money was projected to come from particular funding sources and which dollars were committed before budget writing commenced. The BRE also tells Texans how much money is estimated to be set aside in the ESF for a rainy day and how much can be allocated for services.

After the state budget is final, the Comptroller releases the *Certification Revenue Estimate* (CRE), which provides the detailed basis by which the Comptroller certified the budget and any other bills making appropriations.

It also revises estimates from the BRE to reflect legislative activity and provide updated economic information and forecasting.

Hegar has been adamant about keeping policymakers and the public informed about changes in the revenue picture. Each estimate may be updated as circumstances warrant; both original and updated documents are available online.

KEEPING AN EYE ON EXEMPTIONS

The *Tax Exemptions and Tax Incidence Report* estimates the value of each exemption, exclusion or other type of break available to those who pay taxes, ranging from sales to franchise to severance taxes. For fiscal 2023, the total value of these exemptions is estimated to be \$78.03 billion. A significant share, however, is due to sales tax exemptions for items taxable under another law, such as insurance premiums and motor vehicle sales. And some exemptions are untouchable, as a practical matter, such as the exemption covering food for home consumption.



JoJo Estrada, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Through tax incidence analyses (prepared in accordance with Texas Government Code Section 403.0141), the report also seeks to identify those who ultimately bear the cost of each tax. When a tax is levied on businesses, for example, JoJo Estrada, an economist with the Comptroller's office, says, "The ones who will ultimately pay the tax are people — consumers,

Transparency at Texans' Fingertips

in the form of higher prices for the product; business owners, in the form of lower profits; and workers, in the form of reduced wages.”

Estrada says this is especially important information for legislators.

“It serves as a tool to aid them in understanding the distributional effects of taxes on households and businesses,” he says.

PROVIDING A GUIDE TO THE TAXES OF TEXAS

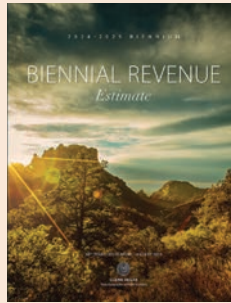
Taxes of Texas: A Field Guide shows a decade’s worth of information about how major taxes have contributed to state revenue. It first was published in 2015, and its layout since has been refined to make it easier to read.

“It’s a graphic-rich look and really handy way to get an overview of state revenue and the major taxes,” says Kaitlin Wetherbee, data analyst with the Revenue Estimating Division.

The guide also has information about local property taxes; Wetherbee notes this includes data on the amount levied by each local taxing jurisdiction (school districts, counties, cities and special purpose districts), the average tax rate weighted by tax levy, the number of taxing entities that have reported to the Comptroller’s office and the maximum tax rates allowed by law. As the property tax is a local tax, which the Comptroller’s office does not collect, the agency relies on local taxing entities to report property tax information.

“It’s important for citizens to understand what taxes the state levies and where that money goes,” Wetherbee emphasizes. “I also hope legislators find the *Field Guide* useful as a quick way to access information while having discussions about legislation affecting taxes and revenue.”

The *Field Guide* is updated twice per biennium, shortly after the Comptroller’s office releases the BRE and the CRE. Wetherbee updates all data referencing Comptroller’s office resources, and she obtains some data from information published by other state agencies, including the Legislative Budget Board and Texas Education Agency.



Biennial Revenue Estimate

The Comptroller forecasts the amount of revenue available for spending each biennium, which legislators then use to craft the state’s budget. (A *Certification Revenue Estimate* is published after the budget is finalized, with an updated picture of the state’s fiscal condition.)



Tax Exemptions and Tax Incidence

This legislatively required report estimates the value of exemptions, exclusions, discounts, deductions, special accounting methods, credits, refunds and special appraisals available under Texas’ major state taxes and school property taxes.



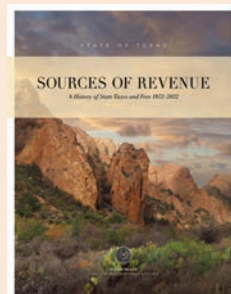
Taxes of Texas: A Field Guide

This guide provides an overview of the major Texas state taxes, including revenue collections, estimates and allocations, as well as other in-depth details about state taxes and finances.



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

This report presents information on state assets, liabilities and revenue and expenditure details for all state funds, including those held outside the Texas Treasury.



Sources of Revenue: A History of State Taxes and Fees in Texas

Providing a historical perspective, this guide reports on the current status of state revenue sources.

"I'm constantly getting calls and emails from lawmakers, the media or taxpayers who want more details about the state's finances. The response I get from folks when I show them the information readily available on our website is nothing short of amazement."

– Chris Bryan

REPORTING ON TEXAS' FINANCIAL CONDITION: A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

In keeping with the requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the *State of Texas Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (ACFR) presents a picture of the state's financial condition by combining the annual financial reports of all Texas state agencies and universities. The report provides the state's taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of state finances and demonstrates accountability for the money it receives.

For the past 32 years, the Comptroller's office has received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada for the Texas ACFR. This is the highest form of recognition in governmental accounting and financial reporting.

"Preparing the ACFR is a major undertaking that begins soon after the prior report is published," says Rob Coleman, Fiscal Management Division director, commending the division's Financial Reporting section. "The team works many extra hours. Excellence is what the team strives for, and this award is a perfect example of the drive and dedication required to achieve that goal."

Access to detailed financial information is just one step in transparency. It also is important that taxpayers understand the data and can navigate the websites, databases and documents that explain how their tax dollars are spent. This is why the Comptroller's office publishes a *Guide to Understanding Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports*, which directs readers to useful information quickly. The guide also links to local government ACFRs for participating Texas local governments through the Transparency Stars program.

REPORTING ON REVENUE SOURCES

The *Sources of Revenue* report details decades of history and the current status of taxes and fees. Want to know the role of "sin taxes" in Texas throughout the decades? Wondering when Texas started taxing boats? This report provides perspective starting from 1972.



Rob Coleman, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Unlike the BRE, the *Sources of Revenue* report is not required by the Texas Constitution.

"There is no hard due date for the report," says Coleman. "But to make the publication useful for legislators and other interested parties, we try to publish it by the end of January every odd-numbered year," when lawmakers meet in regular session.

The report provides legal citations, revenue history, rates and bases for specific revenue sources and other information giving a general idea of each revenue source's place in the overall system.

DATA FOR THE TAKING

The Comptroller's office is in the business of generating data. But being the keeper of those data also comes with a responsibility for transparency and commitment to accuracy owed to all Texans. The data are there for the taking, downloading and analyzing.



Chris Bryan, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

"I'm constantly getting calls and emails from lawmakers, the media or taxpayers who want more details about the state's finances," says Chris Bryan, director of the Communications and Information Services Division. "The response I get from folks when I show them the information readily available on our website is nothing short of amazement." **FN**

Get started with the agency's transparency initiatives and reports at comptroller.texas.gov/transparency.



Former City Hall building, Denison, Texas

The last few decades have radically transformed how people expect to find information — and how quickly. With support from the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, an increasing number of local governments are meeting the challenge by expanding public access to information using resources including online tools. Transparency allows residents to hold local government accountable, and it helps Texans who work hard to earn the taxes and fees collected by their local governments see how their money is spent — an important advantage of the easy-to-use tools provided by the Comptroller’s office. Resources include the Transparency Stars program and online databases with

information on local government responsibilities such as eminent domain, sheriffs’ and constables’ fees, hotel taxes, local debt, special purpose districts and economic development.

“Beginning in 2007, we were one of the first states to post all state revenue and expenditure details online,” says Russell Gallahan, supervisor of the Comptroller’s



Russell Gallahan, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Local Government and Transparency teams. “Soon after, we expanded our efforts to local governments. And today, we have developed a comprehensive network of databases and initiatives that encourage transparency and shine light on the operations of our state’s cities, counties and districts.”

TRANSPARENCY STARS

Created in March 2016, the Transparency Stars program recognizes cities, counties, school districts, community colleges and special purpose districts that provide online access to important financial data. Besides posting financial documents, these local governments often provide summaries, visualizations, downloadable data and other relevant information.

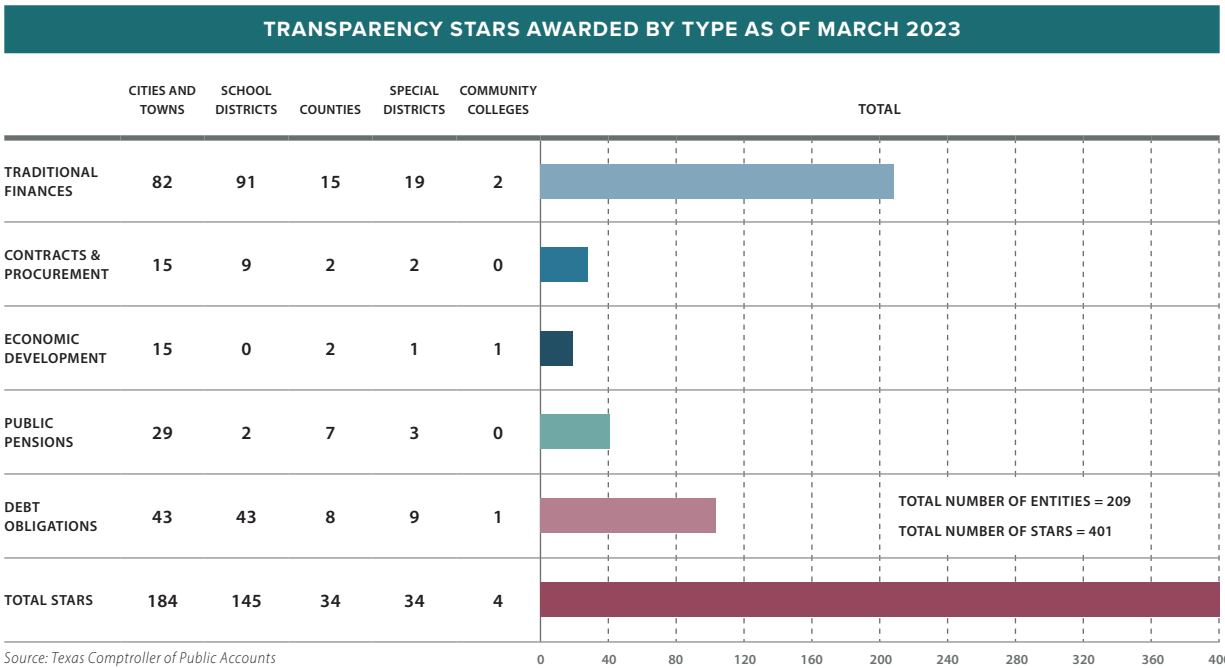
The Comptroller may award up to five stars to a local government recognizing the following areas:

- Traditional finances.
- Contracts and procurement.
- Economic development.
- Public pensions.
- Debt obligations.

“[We’ve] developed a comprehensive network of databases and initiatives that encourage transparency and shine light on the operations of our state’s cities, counties and districts.”

– Russell Gallahan

EXHIBIT 1



“Receiving all five Transparency Stars from the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts indicates that the [Tarrant Regional Water District] is among the most financially accountable and fiscally transparent governmental agencies in the state.”

– James Hill

Transparency Star recipients exemplify the highest standard of financial transparency and governmental accountability. As of March 8, 2023, the Comptroller had recognized 209 local governments and awarded 401 stars (**Exhibit 1**).

In January 2023, the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD) received its fifth star, becoming the first special purpose district to receive stars in every category.



James Hill, Tarrant Regional Water District

“Receiving all five Transparency Stars from the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts indicates that the TRWD is among the most financially accountable and fiscally transparent governmental agencies in the state,” says James Hill, TRWD’s board vice president. “This award is the gold standard in the state of Texas and is a direct reflection of the hard work performed by staff and my colleagues on the board to ensure the public receives the accountability it expects and deserves.”

EMINENT DOMAIN

At the direction of the Texas Legislature, the Comptroller’s office maintains a database of all entities in Texas authorized to exercise eminent domain (i.e., the right to take private property for public use). This Eminent Domain Database has information reported by authorities, including legal provisions granting their eminent domain authority and the scope of that authority.

Approximately 6,000 entities — both governmental and private — are in the database for the 2022 report year (**Exhibit 2**).

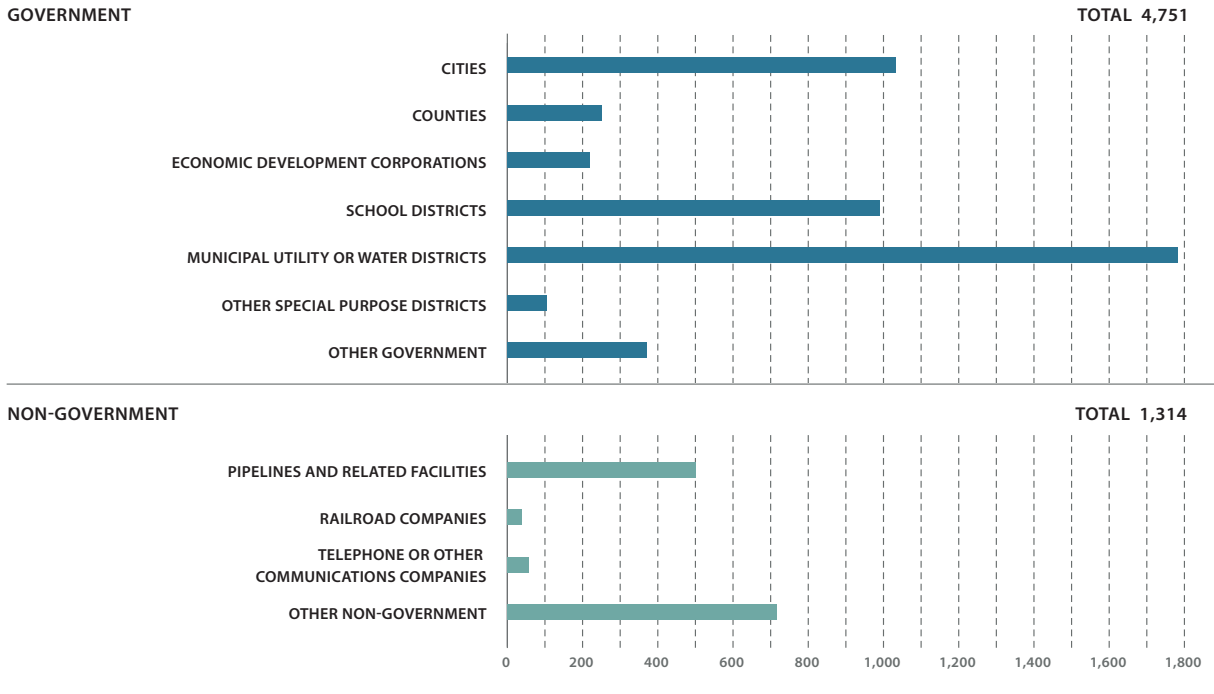
SHERIFFS’ AND CONSTABLES’ FEES

County commissioners’ courts may set reasonable fees for services by sheriffs’ and constables’ offices. Those fees, as reported by county officials, can be viewed through the Comptroller’s online search tool and the Sheriffs’ and Constables’ Fees Dashboard, allowing viewers to make comparisons and monitor trends.

EXHIBIT 2

TEXAS ENTITIES WITH EMINENT DOMAIN AUTHORITY, 2022

NUMBER OF RECORDS SUBMITTED, 2022



Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT 6,065

LOCAL HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX

Certain local governments may collect a hotel occupancy tax (HOT) for uses including the support of sports and community venues. The tax may be levied by a city, a county or a partnership between the two.

To allow the public to better understand the state's patchwork of HOTs, municipalities and counties must report their tax rates and revenue amounts annually, including the percentage of revenue allocated for specific uses. The Local Hotel Occupancy Tax database shares the information submitted by approximately 450 local governments; it can be filtered and downloaded from the Texas Open Data Portal.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

Counties, cities, school districts, junior college districts, certain special purpose districts and other political subdivisions must report debt obligation data to the Comptroller to post (or post the information on their own websites). The Comptroller's Local Entity Debt Lookup tool makes self-reported debt information available by a political subdivision's name, entity type, city and/or ZIP code.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS

Thousands of special purpose districts in Texas provide services including water conservation, toll roads, hospitals, libraries, utilities and fire control efforts.

Depending on their purpose, these districts may be supported by property taxes, sales taxes or user fees and are authorized to issue debt. Certain special purpose districts must annually provide records and other information concerning district finances and tax rates to the Comptroller under a 2017 law, which also required the Comptroller to create the Special Purpose District Public Information Database. The database makes available to the public information submitted by more than 2,300 special purpose districts.

Many of Texas' special purpose districts also post their budgets, annual reports and detailed spending information online, and 19 of them have earned one or more Transparency Stars to date.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

The Development Corporation Act of 1979 gives cities the ability to finance new and expanded business enterprises

in their local communities through economic development corporations (EDCs). Certain EDCs, classified as Type A, typically are created to fund industrial development projects such as business infrastructure, manufacturing and research and development. They also can fund military base realignment, job training classes and public transportation.

Other EDCs, classified as Type B, can fund all projects eligible for Type A, as well as parks, museums, sports facilities and affordable housing. They are subject to more administrative restrictions than Type A.

The Development Corporation Act requires all Type A and Type B corporations to file an annual report with the Comptroller by April 1 that includes the corporation's economic development objectives, total revenues and expenditures for the preceding fiscal year, a breakdown of these expenditures and a list of the corporation's assets.

The EDC Data Dashboard provides the supporting data for all EDC reports from 1997 to the present. In fiscal 2021, 725 EDCs reported to the Comptroller; reports for fiscal 2022 are still being received.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT DATABASE

In Texas, the Local Government Code authorizes municipalities and counties to offer certain incentives to promote economic development, create jobs and build infrastructure:

- Chapter 380 authorizes municipalities to offer incentives (including loans, grants or services) designed to promote economic development such as commercial and retail projects.
- Chapter 381 allows counties to provide incentives, including loans and grants, encouraging developers to build in their jurisdictions.

Under a law approved in 2021, the Comptroller created and made accessible an online database for all local development agreements in Texas. The Chapter 380 and 381 Local Development Agreement Database became operational in August 2021 and currently includes 355 local governments (290 cities and 65 counties) with a total of 3,744 agreements.

ABATEMENTS AND REINVESTMENT ZONES

The Texas tax code authorizes local governments to establish Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones (TIRZs) and tax abatements to attract companies, develop existing companies, create jobs and attract capital investment:

- Under Chapter 311, there are 418 reported TIRZs, predominantly in urban and suburban Texas counties. They started with a tax increment base of \$44.9 billion worth of property located in these zones, which has increased over time to a total appraised value of \$143.1 billion due to ongoing public improvement projects in these zones.
- Under Chapter 312, there are 828 active abatements and 144 modified abatements initiated and approved by Texas cities and counties. Abatements generated an estimated \$4.2 billion in new payroll dollars in 2021 and are expected to generate an additional \$79.2 billion between 2022 and 2031.

Data regarding these programs have been reported to and published by the Comptroller for many years; in fall 2023, the Comptroller plans to unveil a new database to replace the former registry and reports.

TAX ALLOCATIONS

The Comptroller's Monthly Sales and Use Tax Allocations online search tool presents data on monthly local sales and use tax payments to local jurisdictions.

When used with other local indicators, these reports may help local governments analyze present and future economic trends. The tool allows the user to filter the reports to show:

- All cities.
- Top 20 cities.
- All counties.
- Metropolitan transit authorities and city transit departments.
- Special purpose districts.

The tool also provides local sales and use tax rates (including recent rate changes) and a local tax rate comparison summary.

CONTINUED PROGRESS

The Comptroller's transparency tools have long been a resource for citizens, legislators, news media and others who want to know where governmental entities get and spend their money. The amount and range of data keep growing as the Comptroller pioneers ways to better engage the state's local government constituencies. Transparency promotes accountability and provides an opportunity for residents to be better informed about what is going on in their communities. As evidenced by the increasing number of Transparency Stars, local governments realize the benefits of becoming more transparent and see how an informed citizenry relates to more efficient governance and better policy decisions. **FN**

Find these and other tools for local government reporting at comptroller.texas.gov/transparency/local.

NET STATE REVENUE – ALL FUNDS, EXCLUDING TRUST

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

This table presents data on net state revenue collections by source. It includes most recent monthly collections, year-to-date (YTD) totals for the current fiscal year and a comparison of current YTD totals with those in the equivalent period of the previous fiscal year. These numbers were current at press time. For the most current data as well as downloadable files, visit comptroller.texas.gov/transparency.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. Excludes local funds and deposits by certain semi-independent agencies. Includes certain state revenues that are deposited in the State Treasury but not appropriated.

TAX COLLECTIONS BY MAJOR TAX	MARCH 2023	YEAR TO DATE: Total	YEAR TO DATE: Change from Previous Year
SALES TAX	\$3,574,691	\$26,758,904	10.91%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	5.93%		
MOTOR VEHICLE SALES AND RENTAL TAXES	\$431,615	\$3,834,754	10.20%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	11.75%		
MOTOR FUEL TAXES	\$287,256	\$2,190,760	1.35%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	4.00%		
FRANCHISE TAX	\$228,239	\$315,817	129.88%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-1.48%		
OIL PRODUCTION TAX	\$427,277	\$3,587,940	15.05%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-10.23%		
INSURANCE TAXES	\$675,056	\$2,409,933	34.10%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	0.39%		
CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAXES	\$94,868	\$667,248	-2.53%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-8.76%		
NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION TAX	\$266,699	\$2,563,276	15.41%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-23.28%		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAXES	\$137,578	\$999,389	11.68%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	11.43%		
HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX	\$60,671	\$410,623	19.04%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	20.95%		
UTILITY TAXES¹	\$1,099	\$300,816	22.96%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	53.08%		
OTHER TAXES²	\$17,724	\$155,944	47.10%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-84.54%		
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$6,202,772	\$44,195,404	12.41%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	0.73%		

REVENUE BY SOURCE	MARCH 2023	YEAR TO DATE: Total	YEAR TO DATE: Change from Previous Year
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$6,202,772	\$44,195,404	12.41%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	0.73%		
FEDERAL INCOME	\$6,843,356	\$42,389,861	6.05%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-7.22%		
LICENSES, FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES	\$444,780	\$3,940,029	2.16%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-6.01%		
STATE HEALTH SERVICE FEES AND REBATES³	\$589,676	\$7,157,704	54.01%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-6.80%		
NET LOTTERY PROCEEDS⁴	\$287,254	\$1,933,190	11.39%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	5.89%		
LAND INCOME	\$314,220	\$2,492,828	14.06%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	1.11%		
INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME	\$528,089	\$2,112,275	72.79%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	41.86%		
SETTLEMENTS OF CLAIMS	\$4,706	\$472,347	-11.99%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-90.51%		
ESCHEATED ESTATES	\$17,194	\$103,738	-3.54%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	60.09%		
SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	\$23,217	\$171,550	-5.76%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-22.54%		
OTHER REVENUE	\$87,361	\$924,187	-28.78%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-17.72%		
TOTAL NET REVENUE	\$15,342,626	\$105,893,111	11.40%
<i>Percent Change from March 2022</i>	-2.84%		



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