



MAY 2021

FISCAL NOTES

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Nature Tourism in Texas

By Chelsea Jones, Lauren Borland and Colton Mitchell



RECREATION, REVENUES AND SCIENCE IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS

This year — and perhaps now more than ever — Texans are welcoming the arrival of summer. But even during the darkest days of the pandemic, many Texans spent time in the fresh air, carrying fishing poles, binoculars, cameras or maybe just a picnic basket. Nature tourism has provided a reliable, socially distanced outlet for Texans navigating a locked-down world and proved once again that open space is a valuable asset for state and local economies.

Nature tourism, as defined by the State Task Force on Texas Nature Tourism, is “travel to natural areas that conserves the environmental, social and cultural values while generating an economic benefit to the local community.” Shelly Plante, nature tourism coordinator for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), has seen nature tourism both surge and change.

“Nature tourism has evolved a lot over the last 20-plus years,” Plante says. “So now it’s not just hunting, fishing and birdwatching.” Today, it’s an umbrella term that encompasses nearly every outdoor activity, from mountain biking to stargazing. “Non-consumptive” wildlife pursuits, such as birdwatching and wildlife photography, are growing in popularity.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, outdoor recreation, including supporting activities such as construction, travel and government spending, added \$35.9 billion to Texas’ gross state product (GSP) in 2019, accounting for nearly 2 percent of the entire state economy. Texas ranked at or near the top among states for economic gains from several activities (**Exhibit 1**).

Despite the sheer variety of outdoor activities, the age-old traditions of hunting, boating and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

A Message from the Comptroller

Texas summers are hot, but most of us still welcome the arrival of summer for swimming, hikes, fishing, picnics and all the other recreational opportunities it brings — and this year, it seems especially sweet since vaccinations finally may be bringing COVID-19 under control. But even in the worst days of the pandemic, many Texans let off steam by getting out in nature.



And outdoor recreation, often called “nature tourism,” is a big business in Texas. According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, this tourism and all the supporting activities it requires generated \$35.9 billion for Texas’ economy in 2019. That includes the traditional Texas mainstays of hunting and fishing as well as activities such as boating, mountain biking, nature walks in our parks, trail riding and the thousands who “hunt” birds and other wildlife with binoculars or a camera.

In this issue of *Fiscal Notes*, we examine the economic impact of nature tourism and the millions in government revenue for vital programs it provides. We chart the funding that supports our parks system and our historical monuments, including an estimated \$1.4 billion in state general revenue appropriated in the last decade. And we take an interesting look at how nature tourists can aid science by reporting wildlife sightings through online portals.

We also look at state and federal programs designed to help Texas veterans make the transition to civilian life. The military has always been important in our state, and many veterans make their home here after their service ends. In 2019, vets accounted for nearly 7 percent of the state’s adult population.

The steps needed to reenter the civilian world, such as finding a home, employment or educational opportunities, can be difficult for veterans, despite the skills and discipline they’ve picked up in the service. We discuss a variety of programs offered by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Small Business Administration, the Texas Veterans Commission and others that can help our vets find training, job opportunities and the know-how to start their own businesses.

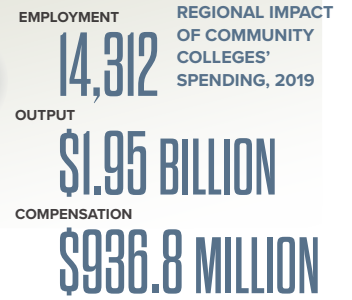
As always, I hope you enjoy this issue!

GLENN HEGAR

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

TEXAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES

METROPLEX REGION



Texas community college districts serve a vital role in our economy by developing our workforce, preparing students for further academic study and meeting the area’s needs. The 19 counties in the Metroplex region include eight community college districts.

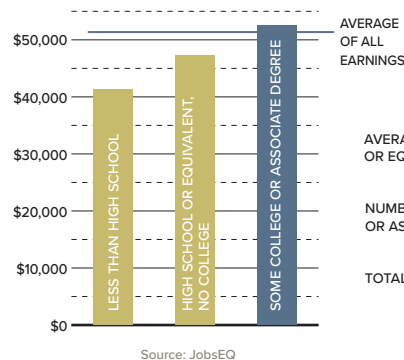
Note: Figures include direct, indirect and induced economic impacts.

Sources: JobsEQ, Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and Texas community colleges.

NOTE: THESE ANALYSES PREDATED THE COVID-19 CRISIS AND THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS THAT FOLLOWED.

WAGES BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, METROPLEX REGION, 2018



Community colleges provide their students with a good return on investment.

AVERAGE WAGE INCREASE OVER HIGH SCHOOL OR EQUIVALENT

\$5,338

NUMBER OF WORKERS, SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE DEGREE

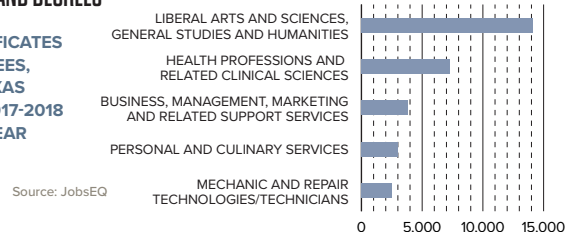
967,689

TOTAL REGIONAL ADDITIONAL WAGES

\$5.1 BILLION

CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES

TOP CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES, SOUTH TEXAS REGION, 2017-2018 SCHOOL YEAR



SUMMARY

The Metroplex region’s eight community college districts work to address local skills gaps and meet the specific needs of area employers. They support more than 14,000 jobs and add nearly \$2 billion in economic output annually. The higher pay of those with some college or an associate degree helps raise total wages in the region by more than \$5 billion per year.

TO SEE INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND THE TEXAS ECONOMY: comptroller.texas.gov/economy/economic-data/colleges

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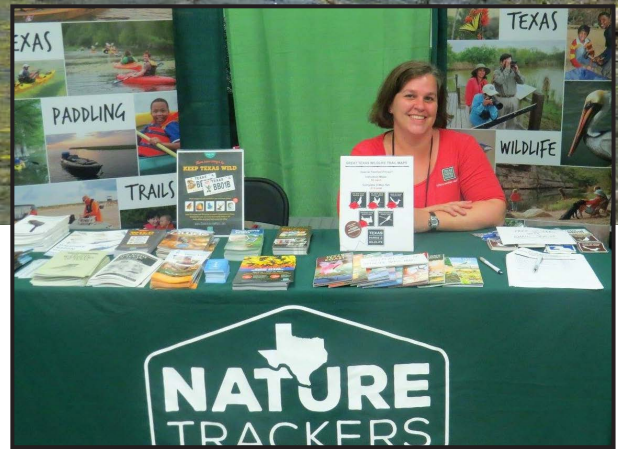


Photo courtesy of Texas Parks and Wildlife

fishing continue to rank among the largest economic contributors to nature tourism in Texas, adding \$930 million and \$1.7 billion, respectively, to GSP in 2019.

NATURAL OPPORTUNITIES

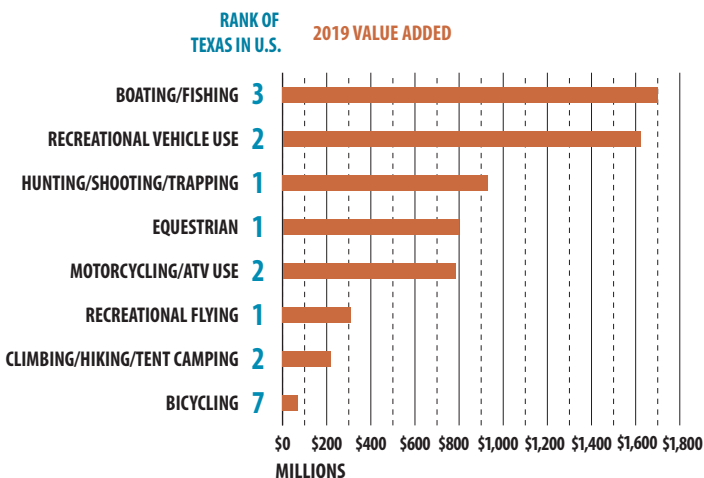
Due to its sheer size and geographic diversity, Texas provides ample opportunities to pursue fish and wildlife across a wide range of native habitats. Hunters and anglers, as well as those who “hunt” with binoculars and cameras, can encounter wildlife from the pine forests of East Texas to the arid mountains of West Texas, and from



Shelly Plante, nature tourism coordinator for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

EXHIBIT 1

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF SELECT OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES IN TEXAS, 2019



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

the spring-fed streams of the Hill Country to the endless beaches of the Gulf Coast.

TPWD is responsible for providing and maintaining access to the state’s many nature tourism opportunities. “One of the primary ways TPWD connects people with nature is by making it easy for everyone to discover diverse places to explore,” Plante says.

While many hunters pursue game on private property, TPWD maintains more than 1 million acres of public hunting lands. Depending on their location and the season, those with permits can pursue deer, turkeys, quail, ducks, rabbits and even bighorn sheep (although the state offers only a few bighorn hunting permits each year).

Meanwhile, anglers can cast into literally thousands of lakes and reservoirs. Families can introduce the next generation of anglers to fishing in any of the 89 state parks without a fishing license; they need only to pay the park’s entry fee and provide their own gear. Many anglers enjoy fishing along the Gulf Coast, where more than 300 miles of coastline offer speckled trout, redfish, flounder, black drum and more.

Nature Tourism in Texas

Photo courtesy of Texas Parks and Wildlife



other parts of Texas, state officials are working to expand conservation lands, nature trails and wildlife-watching sites to meet demand. Today, tourists can enjoy designated bird observation platforms and “blinds” in 17 state parks.

FUNDING GOVERNMENT

Tax revenue from the sale of hunting, fishing and other recreational equipment is funneled back to the agencies that develop and maintain these opportunities for Texans.

Since the 1996-97 biennium, TPWD and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) have been allocated sporting goods sales tax (SGST) revenue via legislative appropriations. The SGST is the estimated portion of state tax revenue generated from the sale of sporting

With more than 600 bird species identified within its borders, Texas is a top state for bird watching, or “birding.” And this wealth of species translates into economic opportunity for local communities. An April 2012 Texas A&M University study estimated that nature tourism contributed an estimated \$463 million to the Rio Grande Valley in 2011. Tourists seeking opportunities for birding along the border and coast generated more than \$2.5 million in sales tax and \$7.5 million in hotel tax for local communities.

As wildlife watching continues to gain popularity, the state and communities are investing in open spaces, infrastructure and events to draw enthusiasts year-round. Partnerships such as the World Birding Center, a network of nine different birding locations along the Rio Grande Valley, seek to raise awareness of unique Texas habitats and generate revenue for local economies. In

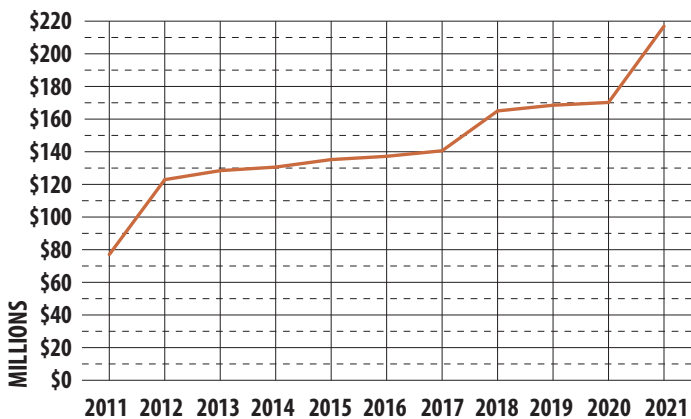
goods such as bicycles, hunting and firearms equipment, exercise equipment and fishing tackle. Between fiscal 2011 and 2020, the SGST portion amounted to an estimated \$1.2 billion to state general revenue (**Exhibit 2**).

Despite sustained growth in the demand for nature tourism opportunities, actual SGST appropriations have varied greatly through the years. In 2019, to provide more consistent revenue for TPWD and the Texas Historical Commission, the Legislature approved Senate Bill 26 to dedicate 100 percent of the SGST to TPWD and the Texas Historical Commission. The legislation required a constitutional amendment that Texas voters approved overwhelmingly. The dedication will take effect in fiscal 2022, which begins on Sept. 1, 2021.

In addition to these funds, TPWD derives revenue from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. According to data from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Texas fishing license sales have increased steadily in the last decade (**Exhibit 3**), topping 2.2 million licenses valued at more than \$59.6 million in 2020, a total second only to California’s. Texas also ranks among the top five states for hunting license sales, with 1.7 million licenses sold for \$46.9 million in 2020.

EXHIBIT 2

ESTIMATED SPORTING GOODS SALES TAX REVENUE, FISCAL 2011-2021



Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

PANDEMIC EFFECTS

Hunting, fishing and wildlife-watching are passions for many Texans. As the pandemic took hold, health professionals encouraged Texans to continue being active outside, and many experienced a newfound appreciation for fresh air and open spaces.

In an executive order issued on March 31, 2020, Gov. Greg Abbott specifically listed visiting parks, hunting, fishing and engaging in activities such as jogging or bicycling as “essential services” not to be interfered with during lockdowns as long as



appropriate precautions were observed. Hunting and fishing licenses continued to be issued, and seasons remained open. Despite COVID-19, Texas license revenue experienced a 4 percent annual increase in 2020 reaching \$106.5 million.

Even so, Texas state parks briefly closed in April 2020, and subsequently reopened with various restrictions intended to maintain public health. While self-guided and local opportunities for nature tourism remained available, many organized events were cancelled or postponed; TPWD's Great Texas Birding Classic, for instance, was rescheduled to late 2020.

"It made the event even more special," Plante says. "It was the 24th anniversary of the [Classic], and while having it in the fall wasn't planned, it was exciting to have such great turnout and see so many people still

want to be part of the event."

TOURISM AIDING SCIENCE

As more Texans explore the outdoors with cameras, a growing community of scientists is collaborating with nature tourists to expand its reach.

Nature tourists worldwide can upload their wildlife encounters online via platforms such as iNaturalist and join a diverse community of scientists and enthusiasts viewing wildlife and sharing information. The benefits of this information exchange can be far-reaching, contributing meaningful information to science while enriching recreational pursuits.

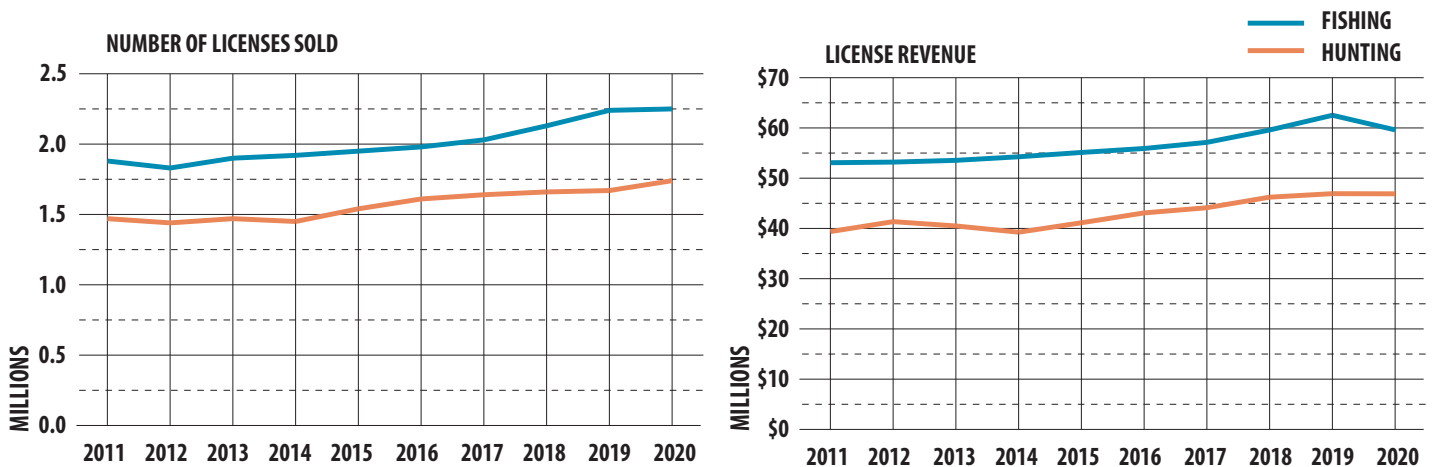
The success of such online communities has encouraged a new generation of nature tourism.

Hunters, anglers and wildlife enthusiasts exploring East Texas, for instance, can document encounters with species such as the western chicken turtle with an online tool developed by the Environmental Institute of Houston and supported by funding from the Texas Comptroller's Natural Resources Program. Reports such as these help researchers build richer datasets that ultimately can contribute to science-based solutions that help communities and businesses comply with the federal Endangered Species Act. **FN**



EXHIBIT 3

TEXAS HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE SALES, 2011-2020



Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Spotlight on Nature Tourism in Matagorda Bay By Chelsea Jones



Located near the center of the Texas coast, Matagorda Bay draws a steady stream of nature tourists exploring its relatively pristine waters and the wide variety of species it supports.

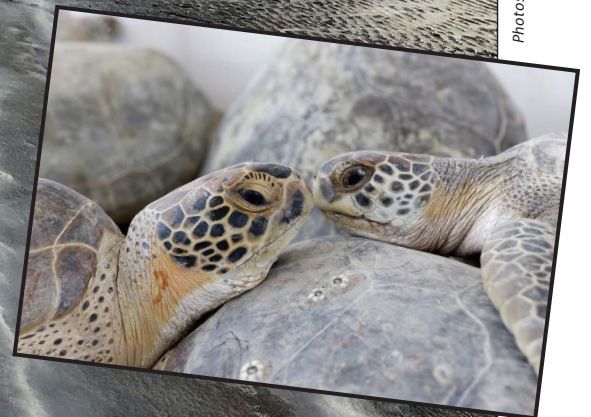
Matagorda Bay, often dubbed a “hidden jewel,” offers extraordinary wildlife-watching opportunities, especially for birders. Every year, hundreds of tourists and volunteers participate in the National Audubon Society’s Christmas Bird Count (CBC). In December 2020, the society reported that Matagorda County has led the nation in the number of bird species spotted during the CBC for 13 seasons in a row.

Every spring, nature tourists can learn more about the area’s natural resources at the Matagorda BirdFest,

an important link in a chain of community-hosted bird festivals now stretching along the entire Texas coast.

Saltwater anglers play an exceptional role in marine wildlife conservation. Using Texas A&M University’s app, iSeaTurtle, they’ve contributed dozens of sea turtle sightings while casting on Matagorda Bay. Scientists then use these reports to search for turtles and collect important data for the Matagorda Bay Ecosystem Assessment, a partnership between the Comptroller’s Natural Resources Program and Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. The project is designed to assess the status of endangered species and significant habitats found throughout Matagorda Bay.

When the February freeze chilled coastal waters, saltwater anglers, including guides and commercial fishermen, were among the best equipped to rescue cold-stunned endangered sea turtles. Up and down the Texas coast, anglers were among the hundreds of volunteers on the water, saving more than 5,000 turtles from the frigid weather — the biggest sea turtle rescue in history.



Photos courtesy of Texas Parks and Wildlife

Military-to-Civilian Career Transition in Texas

By Jackie Benton

STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS BET ON VETS



More than 1.7 million veterans from all branches of the military call the Lone Star State home, and every year, 22,000 to 28,000 military service members choose to return to or remain in Texas when transitioning from military service to civilian life.

While changing careers can be overwhelming for anyone, it's especially disruptive for veterans who are making the transition to civilian employment, which typically doesn't resemble the highly structured culture that permeates all facets of military life.

Furthermore, the decisions vets must make after separating from active service — finding a home and a job, attending school or starting a business — can create a sort of crisis of choice for veterans. Too many life options can spur feelings of bewilderment and anxiety.

TEXAS VETERANS

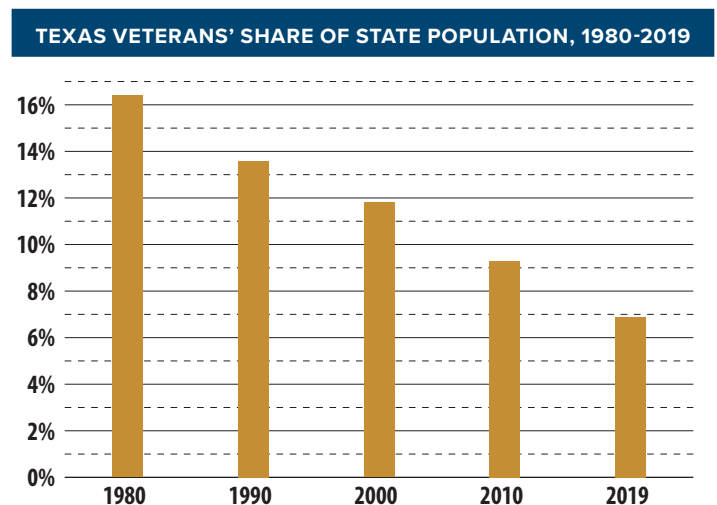
According to a March 5, 2021, report by the Texas Workforce Investment Council, Texas had the second-largest veteran population among states in 2019. Veterans accounted for nearly 7 percent of the state's adult population, although that share has been declining for decades (**Exhibit 1**).

In 2019, Texas veterans had an average age of 50, versus the statewide median of 35. They were more educated than their civilian counterparts; nearly a third of state veterans held a bachelor's degree or

higher compared to 27.7 percent of their nonveteran counterparts (**Exhibit 2**).

The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) reports that unemployment rates for Texas veterans from June 2018 to June 2020 were consistently lower than those for nonveterans, with the exception of Gulf War II-era veterans, those who served in the conflict that began in 2003 and resulted in the overthrow of the Iraqi regime (**Exhibit 3**).

EXHIBIT 1



Source: Texas Workforce Investment Council

Military-to-Civilian Career Transition in Texas

TWC notes a contrast between the share of unemployed Gulf War I-era veterans (those serving in 1990 and 1991) versus Gulf War II veterans. The agency says the difference is likely the result of the former having more time to work and gain experience in civilian life than the latter.

TRANSITION ASSISTANCE

With their extensive training, technical skills, leadership qualities and “soft skills” such as time management, strong work ethic, team orientation and self-confidence, as well as their military benefits, one might assume that newly minted veterans find it easy to resume their lives as civilians. But many veterans find that rejoining the civilian world presents unique challenges.

Those views are reflected in the 2019 Post-Separation Transition Assistance Program Assessment conducted by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), which found that more than 50 percent of participating veterans said the process of returning to civilian life was more challenging than they expected.

In December 2019, the VA launched the VA Solid Start program, which establishes early and consistent contact with recently separated veterans. VA Solid Start follows veterans with one-on-one interactions at three key stages (90, 180 and 365 days after separation) during their first year of transition to civilian life. The program is open to all veterans regardless of service branch, service history or discharge status, and it is designed to increase their awareness of available VA benefits and services.

Another VA initiative to reintegrate military members and their families into civilian life is the Transition Assistance Program (TAP), which provides information, resources and tools to service members and their dependents to prepare for the changes ahead. Service members can join

the process one year before separation or two years before retirement.

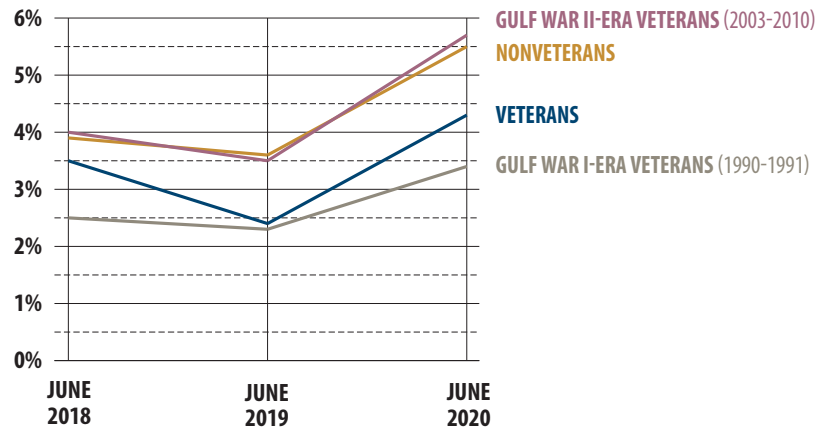
And, as part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the VA is making preparations to launch the \$386 million Veteran Rapid Retraining Assistance Program (VRRAP). Eligible veterans participating in VRRAP can receive up to 12 months of tuition and fees for GI Bill-approved educational and training programs, excluding bachelor’s and graduate degrees, as well as a monthly housing allowance based on post-9/11 GI Bill rates.

Covered education programs must provide training for a high-demand occupation, as determined by the VA in partnership with the U.S. Department of Labor. Veteran Employment Through Technology Education Courses (VET TEC)-approved training programs, which include various information technology specialties, are eligible.

In addition to VA programs, other state and federal entities offer their own services and opportunities for Texas veterans.

EXHIBIT 3

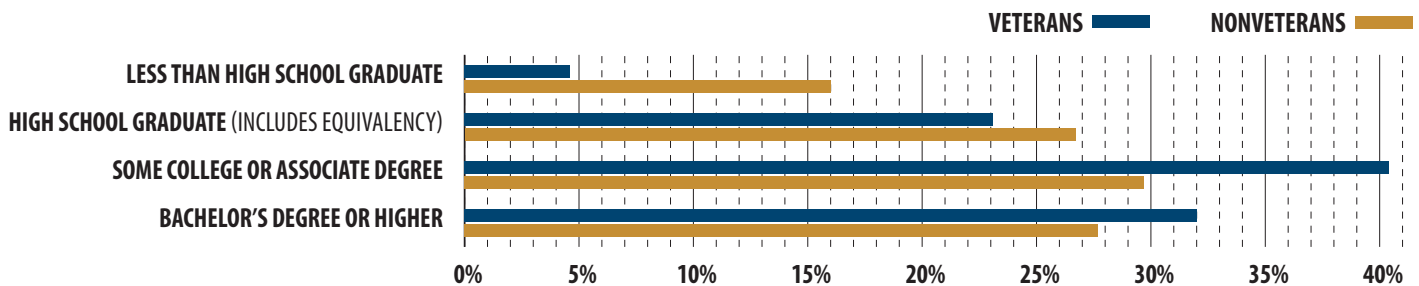
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR VETERANS IN TEXAS, 2018-2020



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

EXHIBIT 2

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT, TEXAS VETERANS VS. NONVETERANS 18 AND OLDER, 2019



Source: Texas Workforce Commission



JIM MARTIN
TEXAS VETERANS
COMMISSION

TEXAS VETERANS COMMISSION

The Texas Veterans Commission (TVC) provides services for veterans in a variety of areas including compensation claims, health care, employment, education, entrepreneurship, mental health and programs for women veterans. TVC also awards grants through its Fund for Veterans Assistance to organizations that support and provide services directly to veterans — and can move swiftly to help these organizations with funding for emergencies such as the COVID-19

pandemic and the 2021 winter storm (**Exhibit 4**).

TVC Director of Veteran Employment Services Jim Martin says his department provides individualized career services to veterans facing barriers to employment by helping them hone their job-search skills and creating relationships with employers to increase veteran hiring.

“I believe one of the biggest hurdles our veterans face when they come out of the military is understanding they are not in the military anymore — it’s a different world,” Martin says. As a Vietnam-era veteran, he understands the mental and emotional rollercoaster veterans can experience as they enter their post-service lives.

Martin says his staff works with veterans to create marketable resumes that will stand out with civilian employers. Six-page resumes filled with military terms become one- or two-page resumes written in clear, concise language that works well with keyword-based online applicant tracking systems.

As part of TVC’s employer outreach program, TVC and TWC have worked together to provide employment and support services throughout the state to veteran job seekers and their dependents. The agencies have

EXHIBIT 4

TEXAS VETERANS COMMISSION, GRANTS AWARDED FROM JULY 1, 2020, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2021	
57 GENERAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS	\$13,320,000
24 HOUSING 4 TEXAS HEROES GRANTS	\$6,100,000
27 VETERAN MENTAL HEALTH GRANTS	\$5,875,000
19 VETERAN TREATMENT COURT GRANTS	\$4,305,000
SIX VETERAN COUNTY SERVICE OFFICER GRANTS	\$1,175,000
TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED	133
TOTAL GRANT FUNDING AWARDED	\$30,775,000

Source: Texas Veterans Commission



Photo courtesy of TVC

Job club meetings are regularly conducted by Texas Veterans Commission employment services staff.

created a list of private employers in Texas that have policies for veteran employment preference.

“Employers are starting to realize that transitioning military people have a lot of things to offer,” Martin says.

According to Martin, the 2015 passage of Texas’ Military Veterans’ Full Employment Act benefited our veterans by challenging all Texas government agencies to make veterans 20 percent of their workforces. Texas also has developed the Texas Veterans Portal at veterans.portal.texas.gov to provide veterans and their spouses with information on benefits and services.

“Texas is very much in the lead in pushing the employment of veterans,” says Martin. “And employers want what veterans have to offer — their discipline, adaptability and work ethic.”

VETERAN ENTREPRENEURS

For veterans who want to go into business for themselves, the Office of Veterans Business Development (OVBD) in the U.S. Small Business

Administration (SBA) is the liaison with the veteran business community, providing policy analysis and reporting and serving as navigators for veteran entrepreneurs. Its mission is to empower veterans, transitioning service members (including National Guard and Reserve members) and military spouses with services and tools needed to enter and grow in the world of small business.

SBA’s Boots to Business (B2B) and Boots to Business Reboot (B2BR) are entrepreneurial seminars offered to transitioning military personnel and veterans, respectively. During the pandemic, the SBA offered these courses virtually, giving military personnel and veterans the opportunity to participate

Military-to-Civilian Career Transition in Texas



STAN J. KURTZ
SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION

from anywhere in the world. Texas also is home to two Veterans Business Outreach Centers (VBOCs) — one in Edinburg and the other in Arlington — which offer business advisors who specialize in assisting veterans interested in starting or growing a small business.

“One of the things we found very surprising during the pandemic was you would think people will be more apprehensive about starting a business, but the VBOCs reported we had more people interested in starting a business

than ever,” says SBA’s OVBD Director of Policy and Engagement Stan J. Kurtz.

“But what wasn’t surprising to us was veterans’ ability to pivot — because when you’re in the military, you always have a plan, a backup plan, a backup plan to the backup plan,” he says. “Flexibility and adaptability are the keys to success, so they’re used to that. B2B, B2BR and the VBOCs all teach you how to build that into your business plan. And I think veterans are very good at being persistent. They’re used to rapid change.”



RICHARD DELGADO JR.
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-
SAN ANTONIO

MILITARY EMBRACING™

“Our services are open to the entire military family,” says Texas A&M University – San Antonio (TAMU-SA) Executive Director for Military Affairs and Strategic Initiatives Richard Delgado Jr. “We call them our military-connected students, and then use the term Military Embracing™ to further emphasize that we as an institution are committed to [providing] comprehensive support for our military students.”

The Patriots’ Casa on the main TAMU-SA campus serves as a hub for veterans, military personnel and their families enrolled at the university. The dedicated space is important as one in six students at the university, which has an enrollment of more than 6,700, are veterans, active military personnel or dependents. Support in academic, life and career skills is provided to help prepare students for success after graduation. The Casa houses a computer lab, an event space, a gallery and a healing garden.

“We want the Patriots’ Casa to be the hallmark of who we are as a campus,” Delgado says. “It’s important for our military, veterans and families to know they’re very much wanted, very much needed and very much loved. I use those three words together because at times, when we’re at our weakest moment, we need reassurance from somebody that we can continue to forge forward. And to me, those sentiments summarize everything you need to know in the moments you are at your weakest.” **FN**



Photo courtesy of SBA

The Office of Veterans Business Development (OVBD) in the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) maintains a close connection with the veteran business community — empowering veterans, transitioning service members and military spouses to grow as entrepreneurs.



Photo provided by TAMU-SA

The Patriots’ Casa on the main TAMU-SA campus helps student veterans, military personnel and their families by providing academic, life and career skills support to ensure they are equipped for post-graduation success.

NET STATE REVENUE — All Funds Excluding Trust

(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

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

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.

Tax Collections by Major Tax	APRIL 2021	YEAR TO DATE: TOTAL	YEAR TO DATE: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
SALES TAX	\$3,395,802	\$22,744,337	-1.15%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	31.42%		
MOTOR VEHICLE SALES AND RENTAL TAXES	377,713	3,384,758	5.05%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	130.10%		
MOTOR FUEL TAXES	325,371	2,320,428	-5.75%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	14.69%		
FRANCHISE TAX	535,602	619,247	149.53%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	140.90%		
OIL PRODUCTION TAX	334,247	1,940,702	-26.80%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	75.35%		
INSURANCE TAXES	-80,632	1,501,241	-4.62%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	237.75%		
CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO TAXES	123,656	892,198	6.00%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	-1.12%		
NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION TAX	232,142	875,995	2.76%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	247.12%		
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TAXES	119,072	726,434	-14.87%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	109.65%		
HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAX	51,251	260,589	-30.61%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	115.66%		
UTILITY TAXES¹	124,590	346,706	8.71%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	51.72%		
OTHER TAXES²	23,968	95,179	-53.16%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	-67.19%		
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$5,562,782	\$35,707,814	-2.47%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	44.54%		
Revenue By Source	APRIL 2021	YEAR TO DATE: TOTAL	YEAR TO DATE: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	\$5,562,782	\$35,707,814	-2.47%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	44.54%		
FEDERAL INCOME	6,124,642	42,156,237	11.59%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	-45.99%		
LICENSES, FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES	482,920	4,204,207	0.51%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	33.26%		
STATE HEALTH SERVICE FEES AND REBATES³	446,278	3,320,405	-22.29%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	-8.19%		
NET LOTTERY PROCEEDS⁴	243,455	2,007,237	30.45%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	13.35%		
LAND INCOME	219,677	1,216,734	-18.80%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	35.36%		
INTEREST AND INVESTMENT INCOME	40,042	1,210,165	-37.33%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	-49.83%		
SETTLEMENTS OF CLAIMS	89,086	552,985	-9.35%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	135.83%		
ESCHEATED ESTATES	11,134	152,853	21.33%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	92.82%		
SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	23,515	201,158	18.49%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	39.74%		
OTHER REVENUE	232,497	1,549,173	50.50%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	24.87%		
TOTAL NET REVENUE	\$13,476,027	\$92,278,967	2.82%
PERCENT CHANGE FROM APRIL 2020	-19.50%		

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.



FISCAL NOTES

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