

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED
ENTERPRISE HYDROCARBONS, L.P. PROJECT ON THE FINANCES
OF THE YOAKUM INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNDER A
REQUESTED CHAPTER 313 PROPERTY VALUE LIMITATION**

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Final Report

PREPARED BY



Estimated Impact of the Proposed Enterprise Hydrocarbons, L.P. Project on the Finances of the Yoakum Independent School District under a Requested Chapter 313 Property Value Limitation

Introduction

Enterprise Hydrocarbons, L.P. (Enterprise) has requested that the Yoakum Independent School District (YISD) consider granting a property value limitation under Chapter 313 of the Tax Code for a new manufacturing project. An application was submitted to YISD on April 8, 2011. Enterprise proposes to make a total investment of \$590 million to construct a new gas processing plant in YISD.

The Enterprise project is consistent with the state's goal to "encourage large scale capital investments in this state." When enacted as House Bill 1200 in 2001, the original language in Chapter 313 of the Tax Code made companies engaged in manufacturing, research and development, and renewable electric energy production eligible to apply to school districts for property value limitations. Subsequent legislative changes expanded eligibility to clean coal projects, nuclear power generation and data centers, among others.

School Finance Mechanics

Under the provisions of Chapter 313, YISD may offer a minimum value limitation of \$10 million. Based on the application, the qualifying time period would begin with the 2012-13 school year. The full taxable value of the investment is expected to reach \$561 million in 2014-15, with depreciation expected to reduce the taxable value of the project over the course of the value limitation agreement.

The provisions of Chapter 313 call for the project to be fully taxable in the 2012-13 and 2013-14 school years, unless the District and the Company agree to an extension of the start of the qualifying time period. For the purpose of this analysis, it is assumed that the qualifying time period will be the 2012-13 and 2013-14 school years. Beginning in 2014-15, the project would go on the local tax roll at \$10 million and remain at that level of taxable value for eight years for maintenance and operations (M&O) taxes. The full taxable value of the project could be assessed for debt service taxes on voter-approved bond issues throughout the limitation period, with YISD currently levying a \$0.31 I&S tax rate.

Under the current school finance system, the property values established by the Comptroller's Office that are used to calculate state aid and recapture lag by one year, a practical consequence of the fact that the Comptroller's Office needs this time to conduct their property value study and now the planned audits of appraisal district operations in alternating years. A taxpayer receiving a value limitation pays M&O taxes on the reduced value for the project in years 3-10 and receives a tax bill for I&S taxes based on the full project value throughout the qualifying and value limitation period (and thereafter). The school funding formulas use the Comptroller's property values that reflect a reduction due to the property value limitation in years 4-11 as a result of the one-year lag in property values.

For the school finance system that operated prior to the approval of House Bill 1 (HB 1) in the 2006 special session, the third year was typically problematical for a school district that approved a Chapter 313 value limitation. Based on the data provided in the application, Enterprise indicates that \$560.8 million in taxable value would be in place in the second year under the agreement. In year three (2014-15) of the agreement, the project is expected to go on the tax roll at \$10 million or, if applicable, a higher value limitation amount approved by the YISD Board of Trustees. This difference would result in a revenue loss to the school district in the third year of the agreement that would not be reimbursed by the state, but require some type of compensation from the applicant in the revenue protection provisions of the agreement. In years 4-10, smaller revenue losses would be anticipated when the state property values are aligned at the minimum value established by the Board on both the local tax roll and the corresponding state property value study, assuming a similar deduction is made in the state property values.

HB 1 established a “target” revenue system per student that has the effect of largely neutralizing the third-year revenue losses associated with Chapter 313 property value limitations, at least up to a district’s compressed M&O tax rate. The additional four cents of tax effort that a district may levy by Board action are subject to an enriched level of equalization (or no recapture in the case of Chapter 41 school district) and operate more like the pre-HB 1 system. A value limitation must be analyzed for any potential revenue loss associated with this component of the M&O tax levy. For tax effort in excess of the compressed tax rate of \$1.00 plus six cents, equalization and recapture occur at the level of \$319,500 per weighted student in average daily attendance (WADA). A tax rate election is required to exceed \$1.04 M&O tax rate.

Under HB 3646—the school finance system changes approved by the Legislature in 2009—the starting point is the target revenue provisions from HB 1, that are then expanded through the addition of a series of school funding provisions that had operated previously outside the basic allotment and the traditional formula structure, as well as an additional \$120 per WADA guarantee. Under the provisions of HB 3646, school districts do have the potential to earn revenue above the \$120 per WADA level, up to a maximum of \$350 per WADA above current law. Initial estimates indicate that about 750 school districts are funded at the minimum \$120 per WADA level, while approximately 250 school districts are expected to generate higher revenue amounts per WADA. This is significant because changes in property values and related tax collections under a Chapter 313 agreement once again have the potential to affect a school district’s base revenue, although probably not to the degree experienced prior to the HB 1 target revenue system. Based on the estimates presented here

One key element in any analysis of the school finance implications is the provision for revenue protection in the agreement between the school district and the applicant. In the case of the Enterprise project, the agreement calls for a calculation of the revenue impact of the value limitation in years 3-10 of the agreement, under whatever school finance and property tax laws are in effect in each of those years. This meets the statutory requirement under Section 313.027(f) (1) of the Tax Code to provide school district revenue protection language in the agreement.

Underlying Assumptions

There are several approaches that can be used to analyze the future revenue stream of a school district under a value limitation. Whatever method is used, a reasonable analysis requires the use of a multi-year forecasting model that covers the years in which the agreement is in effect. The Chapter 313 application now requires 15 years of data and analysis on the project being considered for a property value limitation.

The approach used here is to maintain static enrollment and property values in order to isolate the effects of the value limitation under the school finance system. While the new target revenue system appears to limit the impact of property value changes for a majority of school districts, changes in underlying property value growth have the potential to influence the revenue stream of a number of school districts.

Student enrollment counts are held constant at 1,474 students in average daily attendance (ADA) in analyzing the effects of the Enterprise project on the finances of YISD. The District's local tax base reached \$379.9 million for the 2010 tax year. The underlying \$379.9 million taxable value for 2010-11 is maintained for the forecast period in order to isolate the effects of the property value limitation. YISD is not a property-wealthy district, with wealth per WADA of approximately \$182,829 for the 2010-11 school year. These assumptions are summarized in Table 1. While District officials indicated that there should be increases in the local tax base in future years as a result of recent natural gas discoveries and pipeline construction, these increases will take several years to appear on the local tax roll and are not incorporated into the baseline estimates presented here.

School Finance Impact

A baseline model was prepared for YISD under the assumptions outlined above through the 2025-26 school year. Beyond the 2010-11 school year, no attempt was made to forecast the 88th percentile or Austin yield that influences future state funding. In the analyses for other districts and applicants on earlier projects, these changes appeared to have little impact on the revenue associated with the implementation of the property value limitation, since the baseline and other models incorporate the same underlying assumptions.

Under the proposed agreement, a second model is established to make a calculation of the "Baseline Revenue" by adding the value of the proposed Enterprise facility to the model, but without assuming that a value limitation is approved. The results of the model are shown in Table 2.

A third model is developed which adds the Enterprise value but imposes the proposed property value limitation effective in the third year, which in this case is the 2014-15 school year. The results of this model are identified as "Value Limitation Revenue Model" under the revenue protection provisions of the proposed agreement (see Table 3). An M&O tax rate of \$1.04 is used throughout this analysis.

A summary of the differences between these models is shown in Table 4. The model results show approximately \$11.2 million a year in net General Fund revenue, after recapture and other adjustments have been made.

Under these assumptions, YISD would experience a revenue loss as a result of the implementation of the value limitation in the 2014-15 school year (-\$293,479). The revenue reduction results from the mechanics of the up to six cents not subject to recapture, which reflect the one-year lag in value associated with the property value study. It appears that similar differences persist between the two models over the course of the agreement, largely a result of the treatment of the four cents equalized at the Austin yield and not subject to recapture for high-wealth districts.

It should be noted that these estimates are prepared under current law for school funding and property taxes, as these statutes existed in May 2011. Legislation is expected to modify the

current school finance formulas beginning with the 2011-12 school year. Once a school finance bill has passed the Legislature and gone into effect, these estimates will be reviewed to determine if the new state funding formulas have an impact on the information presented in this report.

One change that has been incorporated into these models is a more precise estimate of the deduction from the property value study conducted by the Comptroller's Office. At the school district level, a taxpayer benefiting from a property value limitation has two property values assigned by the local appraisal district for their property covered by the limitation: (1) a reduced value for M&O taxes, and (2) the full taxable value for I&S taxes. This situation exists for the eight years that the value limitation is in effect.

Under the property value study conducted by the Comptroller's Office, however, only a single deduction amount is calculated for a property value limitation and the same value is assigned for the M&O and I&S calculations under the school funding formulas. The result of this interpretation is that a "composite" value for a school district with a Chapter 313 agreement is calculated, by averaging the impact of the value reduction across the M&O and I&S tax levies. The consequence of the lower deduction in the value study relative to the Chapter 313 reduction in the CAD values is that a school district risks not being fully compensated under the school finance funding formulas for having granted the property value limitation.

Impact on the Taxpayer

Table 5 summarizes the impact of the proposed property value limitation in terms of the potential tax savings under the property value limitation agreement. The focus of this table is on the M&O tax rate only. As noted previously, the property is fully taxable in the first two years under the agreement. A \$1.04 per \$100 of taxable value M&O rate is assumed in 2010-11 and thereafter.

Under the assumptions used here, the potential tax savings from the value limitation total \$41.1 million over the life of the agreement. In addition, Enterprise would be eligible for a tax credit for taxes paid on value in excess of the value limitation in each of the first two years. The credit amount is paid out slowly through years 4-10 due to statutory limits on the scale of these payments over these seven years, with catch-up payments permitted in years 11-13. The tax credits are expected to total approximately \$9.2 million over the life of the agreement, with no unpaid tax credits anticipated and the state required to reimburse the cost of these tax credits to YISD. The key YISD revenue losses are associated with the four cents equalized to the Austin ISD yield and expected to total approximately \$787,014 over the course of the agreement, with the school district to be reimbursed by the state for the tax credit payments. In total, the potential net tax benefits are estimated to reach \$49.5 million over the life of the agreement.

Facilities Funding Impact

The Enterprise project remains fully taxable for debt services taxes, with YISD currently levying a \$0.31 I&S rate. The value of the Enterprise project is expected to depreciate over the life of the agreement and beyond, but full access to the additional value will add to the District's projected wealth per ADA that is currently below what is provided for through the state's facilities program. In 2013-14, the District's wealth per ADA with full access to the additional value is projected to be well above what is provided for through the state's facilities programs. The additional value is expected to help reduce the District's current I&S tax rate to \$0.140 per \$100 in 2012-13—\$0.17 cents of tax effort—with the rate reduction diminishing as the project value depreciates.

The Enterprise project is not expected to affect YISD significantly in terms of enrollment. While as many as 500 FTEs are expected during the two-year construction phase of the project, full-time employment once the plant begins operations is expected to total 20 employees. The experience on other projects is that many construction workers commute to job sites during the week and do not relocate their families during the construction period. The District indicates that it has the capacity to accommodate approximately 130 additional students based on its current campus configuration.

Conclusion

The proposed Enterprise wind energy project enhances the tax base of YISD. It reflects continued capital investment in gas manufacturing or processing, one of the goals of Chapter 313 of the Tax Code, also known as the Texas Economic Development Act.

Under the assumptions outlined above, the potential tax benefits under a Chapter 313 agreement could reach an estimated \$49.5 million over the course of the agreement. This amount is net of any anticipated revenue losses for the District. The additional taxable value also enhances the tax base of YISD in meeting its future debt service obligations.

Table 1 – Base District Information with Enterprise Hydrocarbons, L.P. Project Value and Limitation Values

Year of Agreement	School Year	ADA	WADA	M&O Tax Rate	I&S Tax Rate	CAD Value with Project	CAD Value with Limitation	CPTD with Project	CPTD With Limitation	CPTD Value with Project per WADA	CPTD Value with Limitation per WADA
1	2012-13	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1400	\$722,398,487	\$722,398,487	\$360,671,933	\$360,671,933	\$170,626	\$170,626
2	2013-14	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1520	\$940,698,487	\$940,698,487	\$703,206,413	\$703,206,413	\$332,671	\$332,671
3	2014-15	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1550	\$923,883,487	\$389,864,007	\$921,506,413	\$921,506,413	\$435,944	\$435,944
4	2015-16	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1560	\$912,673,487	\$389,864,007	\$904,691,413	\$439,938,058	\$427,989	\$208,125
5	2016-17	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1580	\$901,463,487	\$389,864,007	\$893,481,413	\$438,864,474	\$422,686	\$207,617
6	2017-18	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1610	\$884,648,487	\$389,864,007	\$882,271,413	\$438,144,986	\$417,383	\$207,276
7	2018-19	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1620	\$879,043,487	\$389,864,007	\$865,456,413	\$437,000,244	\$409,428	\$206,735
8	2019-20	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1640	\$867,833,487	\$389,864,007	\$859,851,413	\$436,601,281	\$406,776	\$206,546
9	2020-21	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1670	\$856,623,487	\$389,864,007	\$848,641,413	\$435,777,410	\$401,473	\$206,156
10	2021-22	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1690	\$845,413,487	\$389,864,007	\$837,431,413	\$435,252,574	\$396,170	\$205,908
11	2022-23	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1710	\$834,203,487	\$834,203,487	\$826,221,413	\$434,350,893	\$390,867	\$205,482
12	2023-24	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1740	\$822,993,487	\$822,993,487	\$815,011,413	\$815,011,413	\$385,563	\$385,563
13	2024-25	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1790	\$800,573,487	\$800,573,487	\$803,801,413	\$803,801,413	\$380,260	\$380,260
14	2025-26	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.1890	\$756,323,487	\$756,323,487	\$781,381,413	\$781,381,413	\$369,654	\$369,654
15	2026-27	1,473.51	2,113.82	\$1.0400	\$0.2000	\$716,498,487	\$716,498,487	\$737,131,413	\$737,131,413	\$348,720	\$348,720

*Tier II Yield: \$47.65; AISD Yield: \$59.97; Equalized Wealth: \$476,500 per WADA

Table 2--“Baseline Revenue Model”--Project Value Added with No Value Limitation

Year of Agreement	School Year	M&O Taxes @ Compressed Rate	State Aid	Additional State Aid-Hold Harmless	Excess Formula Reduction	Recapture Costs	Additional Local M&O Collections	State Aid From Additional M&O Tax Collections	Recapture from the Additional Local Tax Effort	Total General Fund
1	2012-13	\$6,878,684	\$6,951,853	\$0	-\$2,415,298	\$0	\$274,790	\$691,017	\$0	\$12,381,045
2	2013-14	\$8,953,926	\$3,526,337	\$0	-\$325,188	\$0	\$357,691	\$287,113	\$0	\$12,799,880
3	2014-15	\$9,052,083	\$1,343,228	\$280,091	\$0	\$0	\$361,613	\$135,835	\$0	\$11,172,849
4	2015-16	\$8,939,804	\$1,511,387	\$224,211	\$0	\$0	\$357,127	\$143,281	\$0	\$11,175,810
5	2016-17	\$8,827,352	\$1,623,492	\$224,557	\$0	\$0	\$352,635	\$147,678	\$0	\$11,175,715
6	2017-18	\$8,658,676	\$1,735,598	\$281,127	\$0	\$0	\$345,897	\$151,092	\$0	\$11,172,390
7	2018-19	\$8,602,451	\$1,903,756	\$169,194	\$0	\$0	\$343,651	\$159,704	\$0	\$11,178,757
8	2019-20	\$8,490,002	\$1,959,809	\$225,590	\$0	\$0	\$339,159	\$160,855	\$0	\$11,175,415
9	2020-21	\$8,377,386	\$2,071,915	\$226,101	\$0	\$0	\$334,660	\$165,238	\$0	\$11,175,300
10	2021-22	\$8,264,939	\$2,184,020	\$226,442	\$0	\$0	\$330,168	\$169,622	\$0	\$11,175,192
11	2022-23	\$7,937,246	\$2,296,126	\$442,030	\$0	\$0	\$317,077	\$169,409	\$0	\$11,161,888
12	2023-24	\$7,830,064	\$2,408,231	\$437,106	\$0	\$0	\$312,795	\$173,722	\$0	\$11,161,920
13	2024-25	\$7,615,876	\$2,520,337	\$539,189	\$0	\$0	\$304,239	\$175,570	\$0	\$11,155,211
14	2025-26	\$7,193,133	\$2,744,548	\$737,720	\$0	\$0	\$287,351	\$178,827	\$0	\$11,141,580
15	2026-27	\$6,812,364	\$3,187,070	\$675,967	\$0	\$0	\$272,140	\$195,864	\$0	\$11,143,406

Table 3--“Value Limitation Revenue Model”--Project Value Added with Value Limit

Year of Agreement	School Year	M&O Taxes @ Compressed Rate	State Aid	Additional State Aid-Hold Harmless	Excess Formula Reduction	Recapture Costs	Additional Local M&O Collections	State Aid From Additional M&O Tax Collections	Recapture from the Additional Local Tax Effort	Total General Fund
1	2012-13	\$6,878,684	\$6,951,853	\$0	-\$2,415,298	\$0	\$274,790	\$691,017	\$0	\$12,381,045
2	2013-14	\$8,953,926	\$3,526,337	\$0	-\$325,188	\$0	\$357,691	\$287,113	\$0	\$12,799,880
3	2014-15	\$3,711,621	\$1,343,228	\$5,620,552	\$0	\$0	\$148,272	\$55,696	\$0	\$10,879,370
4	2015-16	\$3,711,447	\$6,159,152	\$804,802	\$0	\$0	\$148,265	\$278,952	\$0	\$11,102,619
5	2016-17	\$3,711,101	\$6,169,889	\$794,411	\$0	\$0	\$148,251	\$279,971	\$0	\$11,103,624
6	2017-18	\$3,710,584	\$6,177,084	\$787,734	\$0	\$0	\$148,230	\$280,635	\$0	\$11,104,268
7	2018-19	\$3,710,412	\$6,188,532	\$776,458	\$0	\$0	\$148,224	\$281,746	\$0	\$11,105,371
8	2019-20	\$3,710,069	\$6,192,522	\$772,811	\$0	\$0	\$148,210	\$282,113	\$0	\$11,105,724
9	2020-21	\$3,709,557	\$6,200,761	\$765,084	\$0	\$0	\$148,189	\$282,887	\$0	\$11,106,478
10	2021-22	\$3,709,217	\$6,206,010	\$760,175	\$0	\$0	\$148,176	\$283,381	\$0	\$11,106,959
11	2022-23	\$7,937,246	\$6,215,027	\$0	-\$2,737,034	\$0	\$317,077	\$608,316	\$0	\$12,340,632
12	2023-24	\$7,830,064	\$2,408,231	\$437,106	\$0	\$0	\$312,795	\$173,722	\$0	\$11,161,920
13	2024-25	\$7,615,876	\$2,520,337	\$539,189	\$0	\$0	\$304,239	\$175,570	\$0	\$11,155,211
14	2025-26	\$7,193,133	\$2,744,548	\$737,720	\$0	\$0	\$287,351	\$178,827	\$0	\$11,141,580
15	2026-27	\$6,812,364	\$3,187,070	\$675,967	\$0	\$0	\$272,140	\$195,864	\$0	\$11,143,406

Table 4 – Value Limit less Project Value with No Limit

Year of Agreement	School Year	M&O Taxes @ Compressed Rate	State Aid	Additional State Aid-Hold Harmless	Excess Formula Reduction	Recapture Costs	Additional Local M&O Collections	State Aid From Additional M&O Tax Collections	Recapture from the Additional Local Tax Effort	Total General Fund
1	2012-13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	2013-14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	2014-15	-\$5,340,462	\$0	\$5,340,462	\$0	\$0	-\$213,341	-\$80,139	\$0	-\$293,479
4	2015-16	-\$5,228,356	\$4,647,765	\$580,591	\$0	\$0	-\$208,862	\$135,671	\$0	-\$73,191
5	2016-17	-\$5,116,251	\$4,546,397	\$569,854	\$0	\$0	-\$204,384	\$132,293	\$0	-\$72,091
6	2017-18	-\$4,948,093	\$4,441,486	\$506,607	\$0	\$0	-\$197,666	\$129,544	\$0	-\$68,123
7	2018-19	-\$4,892,040	\$4,284,776	\$607,264	\$0	\$0	-\$195,427	\$122,042	\$0	-\$73,385
8	2019-20	-\$4,779,933	\$4,232,713	\$547,220	\$0	\$0	-\$190,949	\$121,258	\$0	-\$69,691
9	2020-21	-\$4,667,829	\$4,128,846	\$538,983	\$0	\$0	-\$186,470	\$117,649	\$0	-\$68,821
10	2021-22	-\$4,555,723	\$4,021,990	\$533,733	\$0	\$0	-\$181,992	\$113,759	\$0	-\$68,233
11	2022-23	\$0	\$3,918,901	-\$442,030	-\$2,737,034	\$0	\$0	\$438,907	\$0	\$1,178,744
12	2023-24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	2024-25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14	2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 5 - Estimated Financial impact of the Enterprise Hydrocarbons, L.P. Project Property Value Limitation Request Submitted to YISD at \$1.04 M&O Tax Rate

Year of Agreement	School Year	Project Value	Estimated Taxable Value	Value Savings	Taxes Before Value Limit	Taxes after Value Limit	Tax Savings @ Projected M&O Rate	Tax Credits for First Two Years Above Limit	Tax Benefit to Company Before Revenue Protection	School District Revenue Losses	Estimated Net Tax Benefits
1	2012-13	\$342,534,480	\$342,534,480	\$0	\$3,562,359	\$3,562,359	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	2013-14	\$560,834,480	\$560,834,480	\$0	\$5,832,679	\$5,832,679	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	2014-15	\$544,019,480	\$10,000,000	\$534,019,480	\$5,657,803	\$104,000	\$5,553,803	\$0	\$5,553,803	-\$293,479	\$5,260,323
4	2015-16	\$532,809,480	\$10,000,000	\$522,809,480	\$5,541,219	\$104,000	\$5,437,219	\$467,591	\$5,904,810	-\$73,191	\$5,831,619
5	2016-17	\$521,599,480	\$10,000,000	\$511,599,480	\$5,424,635	\$104,000	\$5,320,635	\$464,064	\$5,784,698	-\$72,091	\$5,712,607
6	2017-18	\$504,784,480	\$10,000,000	\$494,784,480	\$5,249,759	\$104,000	\$5,145,759	\$458,352	\$5,604,110	-\$68,123	\$5,535,987
7	2018-19	\$499,179,480	\$10,000,000	\$489,179,480	\$5,191,467	\$104,000	\$5,087,467	\$456,335	\$5,543,802	-\$73,385	\$5,470,417
8	2019-20	\$487,969,480	\$10,000,000	\$477,969,480	\$5,074,883	\$104,000	\$4,970,883	\$452,135	\$5,423,018	-\$69,691	\$5,353,327
9	2020-21	\$476,759,480	\$10,000,000	\$466,759,480	\$4,958,299	\$104,000	\$4,854,299	\$450,094	\$5,304,393	-\$68,821	\$5,235,571
10	2021-22	\$465,549,480	\$10,000,000	\$455,549,480	\$4,841,715	\$104,000	\$4,737,715	\$445,389	\$5,183,104	-\$68,233	\$5,114,871
11	2022-23	\$454,339,480	\$454,339,480	\$0	\$4,725,131	\$4,725,131	\$0	\$5,502,051	\$5,502,051	\$0	\$5,502,051
12	2023-24	\$443,129,480	\$443,129,480	\$0	\$4,608,547	\$4,608,547	\$0	\$491,026	\$491,026	\$0	\$491,026
13	2024-25	\$420,709,480	\$420,709,480	\$0	\$4,375,379	\$4,375,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14	2025-26	\$376,459,480	\$376,459,480	\$0	\$3,915,179	\$3,915,179	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	2026-27	\$336,634,480	\$336,634,480	\$0	\$3,500,999	\$3,500,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

\$72,460,047 \$31,352,270 \$41,107,777 \$9,187,037 \$50,294,814 -\$787,014 \$49,507,799

Tax Credit for Value Over Limit in First 2 Years

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Max Credits</u>
	\$3,458,359	\$5,728,679	\$9,187,037
Credits Earned			\$9,187,037
Credits Paid			<u>\$9,187,037</u>
Excess Credits Unpaid			\$0