

S U S A N

C O M B S

TEXAS COMPTROLLER *of* PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

P.O. Box 13528 • AUSTIN, TX 78711-3528



March 9, 2012

Karin Holacka
Superintendent
Brazosport ISD
P. O. Drawer Z
Freeport, Texas 77542

Dear Superintendent Holacka:

On Feb. 28, 2012, the Comptroller received the completed application (Application # 215) for a limitation on appraised value under the provisions of Tax Code Chapter 313¹. This application was originally submitted in October, 2011 to the Brazosport Independent School District (Brazosport ISD) by The DOW Chemical Company (DOW). This letter presents the results of the comptroller's review of the application:

- 1) under Section 313.025(h) to determine if the property meets the requirements of Section 313.024 for eligibility for a limitation on appraised value under Chapter 313, Subchapter C; and
- 2) under Section 313.025(d), to make a recommendation to the governing body of the school district as to whether the application should be approved or disapproved using the criteria set out by Section 313.026.

Brazosport ISD is currently classified as a rural school district in Category 1 according to the provisions of Chapter 313. Therefore, the applicant properly applied under the provisions of Subchapter C, applicable to rural school districts. The amount of proposed qualified investment (\$365,000,000) is consistent with the proposed appraised value limitation sought (\$30 million). The property value limitation amount noted in this recommendation is based on property values available at the time of application and may change prior to the execution of any final agreement. DOW is proposing the construction of a manufacturing facility in Brazoria Counties. DOW is an active franchise taxpayer in good standing, as required by Tax Code Section 313.024(a).

As required by Section 313.024(h), the Comptroller has determined that the property, as described by the application, meets the requirements of Section 313.024 for eligibility for a limitation on appraised value under Chapter 313, Subchapter C.

After reviewing the application using the criteria listed in Section 313.026, and the information provided by DOW, the Comptroller's recommendation is that DOW's application under Tax Code Chapter 313 be approved.

Our review of the application assumes the truth and accuracy of the statements in the application and that, if the application is approved, the applicant would perform according to the provisions of the agreement reached with the school district. Our recommendation does not address whether the applicant has complied with all Chapter 313 requirements. The school district is responsible for verifying that all requirements of the statute have been fulfilled. Additionally, Section 313.025 requires the school district to determine if the evidence supports making specific findings that the information in the application is

¹ All statutory references are to the Texas TaxCode, unless otherwise noted.

true and correct, the applicant is eligible for a limitation and that granting the application is in the best interest of the school district and state. As stated above, we prepared the recommendation by generally reviewing the application and supporting documentation in light of the Section 313.026 criteria.

The Comptroller's recommendation is based on the application that has been submitted and reviewed by the Comptroller. The recommendation may not be used by the ISD to support its approval of the property value limitation agreement if the application is modified, the information presented in the application changes, or the limitation agreement does not conform to the application. Additionally, this recommendation is contingent on future compliance with the Chapter 313 and the Texas Administrative Code, with particular reference to the following requirements related to the execution of the agreement:

1. The applicant must provide the Comptroller a copy of the proposed limitation on appraised value agreement no later than 10 days prior to the meeting scheduled by the district to consider approving the agreement, so that the Comptroller may review it for compliance with the statutes and the Comptroller's rules as well as consistency with the application;
2. The Comptroller providing written confirmation that it received and reviewed the draft agreement and affirming the recommendation made in this letter;
3. The district must approve and execute a limitation agreement that has been reviewed by this office within a year from the date of this letter; and
4. Section 313.025 requires the district to provide to the Comptroller a copy of the signed limitation agreement within 7 days after execution.

Should you have any questions, please contact Robert Wood, director of Economic Development & Analysis Division, by email at robert.wood@cpa.state.tx.us or by phone at 1-800-531-5441, ext. 3-3973, or direct in Austin at 512-463-3973.

Sincerely,



Martin A. Hubert
Deputy Comptroller

Enclosure

cc: Robert Wood

Economic Impact for Chapter 313 Project

Applicant	The Dow Chemical Company
Tax Code, 313.024 Eligibility Category	Manufacturing
School District	Brazosport ISD
2009-10 Enrollment in School District	12,671
County	Brazoria
Total Investment in District	\$2,885,000,000
Qualified Investment	\$365,000,000
Limitation Amount	\$30,000,000
Number of total jobs committed to by applicant	300
Number of qualifying jobs committed to by applicant	240
Average Weekly Wage of Qualifying Jobs committed to by applicant	\$1,078.88
Minimum Weekly Wage Required Tax Code, 313.051(b)	\$1,078.88
Minimum Annual Wage committed to by applicant for qualified jobs	\$56,102
Investment per Qualifying Job	\$12,020,833
Estimated 15 year M&O levy without any limit or credit:	\$330,995,648
Estimated gross 15 year M&O tax benefit	\$239,149,423
Estimated 15 year M&O tax benefit (<i>after</i> deductions for estimated school district revenue protection--but not including any deduction for supplemental payments or extraordinary educational expenses):	\$214,554,285
Tax Credits (estimated - part of total tax benefit in the two lines above - appropriated through Foundation School Program)	\$56,045,600
Net M&O Tax (15 years) After Limitation, Credits and Revenue Protection:	\$116,441,363
Tax benefit as a percentage of what applicant would have paid without value limitation agreement (percentage exempted)	64.8%
Percentage of tax benefit due to the limitation	76.6%
Percentage of tax benefit due to the credit.	23.4%

This presents the Comptroller's economic impact evaluation of Dow Chemical (the project) applying to Brazosport Independent School District (the district), as required by Tax Code, 313.026. This evaluation is based on information provided by the applicant and examines the following criteria:

- (1) the recommendations of the comptroller;
- (2) the name of the school district;
- (3) the name of the applicant;
- (4) the general nature of the applicant's investment;
- (5) the relationship between the applicant's industry and the types of qualifying jobs to be created by the applicant to the long-term economic growth plans of this state as described in the strategic plan for economic development submitted by the Texas Strategic Economic Development Planning Commission under Section 481.033, Government Code, as that section existed before February 1, 1999;
- (6) the relative level of the applicant's investment per qualifying job to be created by the applicant;
- (7) the number of qualifying jobs to be created by the applicant;
- (8) the wages, salaries, and benefits to be offered by the applicant to qualifying job holders;
- (9) the ability of the applicant to locate or relocate in another state or another region of this state;
- (10) the impact the project will have on this state and individual local units of government, including:
 - (A) tax and other revenue gains, direct or indirect, that would be realized during the qualifying time period, the limitation period, and a period of time after the limitation period considered appropriate by the comptroller; and
 - (B) economic effects of the project, including the impact on jobs and income, during the qualifying time period, the limitation period, and a period of time after the limitation period considered appropriate by the comptroller;
- (11) the economic condition of the region of the state at the time the person's application is being considered;
- (12) the number of new facilities built or expanded in the region during the two years preceding the date of the application that were eligible to apply for a limitation on appraised value under this subchapter;
- (13) the effect of the applicant's proposal, if approved, on the number or size of the school district's instructional facilities, as defined by Section 46.001, Education Code;
- (14) the projected market value of the qualified property of the applicant as determined by the comptroller;
- (15) the proposed limitation on appraised value for the qualified property of the applicant;
- (16) the projected dollar amount of the taxes that would be imposed on the qualified property, for each year of the agreement, if the property does not receive a limitation on appraised value with assumptions of the projected appreciation or depreciation of the investment and projected tax rates clearly stated;
- (17) the projected dollar amount of the taxes that would be imposed on the qualified property, for each tax year of the agreement, if the property receives a limitation on appraised value with assumptions of the projected appreciation or depreciation of the investment clearly stated;
- (18) the projected effect on the Foundation School Program of payments to the district for each year of the agreement;
- (19) the projected future tax credits if the applicant also applies for school tax credits under Section 313.103; and
- (20) the total amount of taxes projected to be lost or gained by the district over the life of the agreement computed by subtracting the projected taxes stated in Subdivision (17) from the projected taxes stated in Subdivision (16).

Wages, salaries and benefits [313.026(6-8)]

After construction, the project will create 300 new jobs when fully operational. 240 jobs will meet the criteria for qualifying jobs as specified in Tax Code Section 313.021(3). According to the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), the regional manufacturing wage for the Houston-Galveston Area Council Region, where Brazoria County is located was \$51,002 in 2010. The annual average manufacturing wage for 2010 for Brazoria County is \$91,936. That same year, the county annual average wage for all industries was \$45,812. In addition to a salary of \$114,483, each qualifying position will receive benefits such as medical and dental insurance, life insurance, 401k savings plan, pension plan or personal savings account, vacation and holiday pay, employee stock purchase plan, family and personal counseling services. The project's total investment is \$2.885 billion, resulting in a relative level of investment per qualifying job of \$12 million.

Ability of applicant to locate to another state and [313.026(9)]

According to Dow Chemical's application, "The Dow Chemical Company is a leading science and technology company that provides innovative chemical, plastic and agricultural products and services to many essential consumer markets. Dow's global manufacturing presence provides substantial flexibility in plant location. In the U.S., Dow has manufacturing locations in AR, CA, CT, GA, IL, KY, LA, MA, MI, MO, NJ, NY, NC, OH, TN, PA, TX and WV."

Number of new facilities in region [313.026(12)]

During the past two years, eleven projects in the Houston-Galveston Area Council Region applied for value limitation agreements under Tax Code, Chapter 313.

Relationship of applicant's industry and jobs and Texas's economic growth plans [313.026(5)]

The Texas Economic Development Plan focuses on attracting and developing industries using technology. It also identifies opportunities for existing Texas industries. The plan centers on promoting economic prosperity throughout Texas and the skilled workers that the Dow Chemical project requires appear to be in line with the focus and themes of the plan. Texas identified manufacturing as one of six target clusters in the Texas Cluster Initiative. The plan stresses the importance of technology in all sectors of the manufacturing industry.

Economic Impact [313.026(10)(A), (10)(B), (11), (13-20)]

Table 1 depicts Dow Chemical's estimated economic impact to Texas. It depicts the direct, indirect and induced effects to employment and personal income within the state. The Comptroller's office calculated the economic impact based on 20 years of annual investment and employment levels using software from Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI). The impact includes the construction period and the operating period of the project.

Table 1: Estimated Statewide Economic Impact of Investment and Employment in Dow Chemical

Year	Employment			Personal Income		
	Direct	Indirect + Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect + Induced	Total
2013	390	362	752	\$21,046,399	\$20,953,601	\$42,000,000
2014	1134	1049	2183	\$62,944,460	\$68,055,540	\$131,000,000
2015	1647	1514	3161	\$94,029,312	\$108,970,688	\$203,000,000
2016	1824	1647	3471	\$106,221,621	\$135,778,379	\$242,000,000
2017	762	678	1440	\$45,232,271	\$82,767,729	\$128,000,000
2018	300	1099	1399	\$34,344,900	\$118,655,100	\$153,000,000
2019	300	1104	1404	\$35,031,900	\$122,968,100	\$158,000,000
2020	300	1150	1450	\$35,732,400	\$130,267,600	\$166,000,000
2021	300	1282	1582	\$36,447,000	\$144,553,000	\$181,000,000
2022	300	1345	1645	\$37,176,000	\$156,824,000	\$194,000,000
2023	300	1404	1704	\$37,919,400	\$169,080,600	\$207,000,000
2024	300	1446	1746	\$38,677,800	\$180,322,200	\$219,000,000
2025	300	1482	1782	\$39,451,500	\$192,548,500	\$232,000,000
2026	300	1513	1813	\$40,240,500	\$203,759,500	\$244,000,000
2027	300	1541	1841	\$41,045,400	\$216,954,600	\$258,000,000
2028	300	1577	1877	\$41,866,200	\$231,133,800	\$273,000,000
2029	300	1595	1895	\$42,703,500	\$244,296,500	\$287,000,000
2030	300	1554	1854	\$43,557,600	\$252,442,400	\$296,000,000
2031	300	1552	1852	\$44,428,800	\$263,571,200	\$308,000,000
2032	300	1554	1854	\$45,317,400	\$276,682,600	\$322,000,000

Source: CPA, REMI, Dow Chemical

The statewide average ad valorem tax base for school districts in Texas was \$1.6 billion in 2010. Brazosport ISD's ad valorem tax base in 2010 was \$7.485 billion. The statewide average wealth per WADA was estimated at \$345,067 for fiscal 2010-2011. During that same year, Brazosport ISD's estimated wealth per WADA was \$475,934. The impact on the facilities and finances of the district are presented in Attachment 2.

Table 2 examines the estimated direct impact on ad valorem taxes to the school district, Brazoria County, Port of Freeport, Velasco Drainage District, Brazosport College, and City of Freeport, with all property tax incentives sought being granted using estimated market value from Dow Chemical's application. Dow Chemical has applied for a value limitation under Chapter 313, Tax Code, tax abatements with the county, port, drainage district, and college, and an industrial district agreement (IDA) with the city. Table 3 illustrates the estimated tax impact of the Dow Chemical project on the region if all taxes are assessed.

Attachment 1 includes schedules A, B, C, and D provided by the applicant in the application. Schedule A shows proposed investment. Schedule B is the projected market value of the qualified property. Schedule C contains employment information, and Schedule D contains tax expenditures and other tax abatement information.

Attachment 2, provided by the district and reviewed by the Texas Education Agency, contains information relating to the financial impact of the proposed project on the finances of the district as well as the tax benefit of the value limitation. "Table 5" in this attachment shows the estimated 15 year M&O tax levy without the value limitation agreement would be \$330,995,648. The estimated gross 15 year M&O tax benefit, or levy loss, is \$239,149,423.

Attachment 3 is an economic overview of Brazoria County.

Disclaimer: This examination is based on information from the application submitted to the school district and forwarded to the comptroller. It is intended to meet the statutory requirement of Chapter 313 of the Tax Code and is not intended for any other purpose.

Attachments

1. Schedules A, B, C, and D provided by applicant in application
2. School finance and tax benefit provided by district
3. County Economic Overview

Attachment 1

Schedule A (Rev. May 2010): Investment

Form 50-296

The Dow Chemical Company
Brazosport ISD

PROPERTY INVESTMENT AMOUNTS		(Estimated investment in each year. Do not put cumulative totals.)									
Applicant Name ISD Name	Year	Schedule Year (YYYY-YYYY)	Tax Year (File in actual tax year only)	Column A: Tangible Personal Property The amount of new investment (original cost) placed in service during this year	Column B: Buildings or permanent nonremovable component of building (annual amount only)	Column C: Sum of A and B Qualifying investment (during the qualifying time period)	Column D: Other investment that is not qualified investment but investment affecting economic impact and total value	Column E: Total Investment (A+B+D)			
The year preceding the first complete tax year of the qualifying time period (assuming no deferrals)	Investment made before filing complete application with district (neither qualified property nor eligible to become qualified investment)	2013-2014	2013	\$ 190,000,000	\$ 10,000,000			\$ 200,000,000			
		2014-2015	2014	\$ 525,000,000	\$ 25,000,000			\$ 575,000,000			
		2015-2016	2015	\$ 750,000,000	\$ 35,000,000			\$ 835,000,000			
		2016-2017	2016	\$ 850,000,000	\$ 30,000,000			\$ 880,000,000			
		2017-2018	2017	\$ 350,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 365,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 385,000,000			
		2018-2019	2018								
		2019-2020	2019								
		2020-2021	2020								
		2021-2022	2021								
		2022-2023	2022								
		2023-2024	2023								
		2024-2025	2024								
		2025-2026	2025								
		2026-2027	2026								
		2027-2028	2027								
2028-2029	2028										
2029-2030	2029										
2030-2031	2030										
2031-2032	2031										
2032-2033	2032										
Tax Credit Period (with 50% cap on credit)	Value Limitation Period										
Credit Settle-Up Period	Continue to Maintain Viable Presence										
	Post-Settle-Up Period										
	Post-Settle-Up Period										

Qualifying Time Period usually begins with the final board approval of the application and extends generally for the following two complete tax years.

Column A: This represents the total dollar amount of planned investment in tangible personal property the applicant considers qualified investment - as defined in Tax Code §313.021(1)(A)-(D). For the purposes of investment, please list amount invested each year, not cumulative totals.

Column B: The total dollar amount of planned investment each year in buildings or nonremovable component of buildings that the applicant considers qualified investment under Tax Code §313.021(1)(E).

Column C: For the years outside the qualifying time period, this number should simply represent the planned investment in new buildings or nonremovable components of buildings that may affect economic impact and total value for planning, construction and operation of the facility.

Column D: Dollar value of other investment that may not be qualified investment but that may affect economic impact and total value for planning, construction and operation of the facility. Other examples may be items such as professional services, etc.

Column E: Land can be listed as part of investment during the "five year" time period. It cannot be part of qualifying investment.

Notes: For advanced clean energy projects, nuclear projects, projects with deferred qualifying time periods, and projects with lengthy application review periods, insert additional rows as needed.

This schedule must be submitted with the original application and any application for tax credit. When using this schedule for any purpose other than the original application, replace original estimates with actual appraisal district data for past years and update estimates for current and future years. If original estimates have not changed, enter those amounts for future years.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

10-24-11

DATE

Schedule B (Rev. May 2010): Estimated Market And Taxable Value

The Dow Chemical Company

Brazosport ISD

Form 50-296

Applicant Name ISD Name	Year	School Year (YYYY-YYYY)	Tax Year (Fill in actual tax year) YYYY	Qualified Property			Reductions from Market Value		Estimated Taxable Value	
				Estimated Market Value of Land	Estimated Total Market Value of new buildings or other new improvements	Estimated Total Market Value of tangible personal property in the new building or "in or on the new improvement"	Exempted Value	Final taxable value for M&S - after all reductions	Final taxable value for M&O - after all reductions	
	pre-year 2	2014-2015	2014	\$ 100,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 95,000,000		\$ 100,100,000	\$ 100,100,000	
	pre-year 3	2015-2016	2015	\$ 100,000	\$ 17,500,000	\$ 370,000,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 375,100,000	\$ 375,100,000	
	pre-year 4	2016-2017	2016	\$ 100,000	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 770,000,000	\$ 37,500,000	\$ 767,600,000	\$ 767,600,000	
	pre-year 5	2017-2018	2017	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 1,220,000,000	\$ 62,500,000	\$ 1,207,600,000	\$ 1,207,600,000	
	1	2018-2019	2018	\$ 100,000	\$ 115,000,000	\$ 2,790,000,000	\$ 125,000,000	\$ 2,780,100,000	\$ 2,780,100,000	
	2	2019-2020	2019	\$ 100,000	\$ 110,400,000	\$ 2,678,400,000	\$ 120,000,000	\$ 2,668,900,000	\$ 2,668,900,000	
	3	2020-2021	2020	\$ 100,000	\$ 105,984,000	\$ 2,571,264,000	\$ 115,200,000	\$ 2,562,148,000	\$ 30,000,000	
	4	2021-2022	2021	\$ 100,000	\$ 101,744,640	\$ 2,468,413,440	\$ 110,592,000	\$ 2,459,666,080	\$ 30,000,000	
	5	2022-2023	2022	\$ 100,000	\$ 97,674,854	\$ 2,369,676,902	\$ 106,163,320	\$ 2,361,288,436	\$ 30,000,000	
	6	2023-2024	2023	\$ 100,000	\$ 93,767,860	\$ 2,274,889,826	\$ 101,921,587	\$ 2,266,836,099	\$ 30,000,000	
	7	2024-2025	2024	\$ 100,000	\$ 90,017,146	\$ 2,183,894,233	\$ 97,844,724	\$ 2,176,166,655	\$ 30,000,000	
	8	2025-2026	2025	\$ 100,000	\$ 86,416,460	\$ 2,096,538,464	\$ 93,930,935	\$ 2,089,123,989	\$ 30,000,000	
	9	2026-2027	2026	\$ 100,000	\$ 82,959,802	\$ 2,012,676,925	\$ 90,173,697	\$ 2,005,563,030	\$ 30,000,000	
	10	2027-2028	2027	\$ 100,000	\$ 79,641,410	\$ 1,932,169,848	\$ 86,566,749	\$ 1,925,344,509	\$ 30,000,000	
	11	2028-2029	2028	\$ 100,000	\$ 76,455,753	\$ 1,854,883,054	\$ 83,104,079	\$ 1,848,334,728	\$ 1,848,334,728	
	12	2029-2030	2029	\$ 100,000	\$ 73,397,523	\$ 1,780,687,732	\$ 79,776,916	\$ 1,774,408,339	\$ 1,774,408,339	
	13	2030-2031	2030	\$ 100,000	\$ 70,461,622	\$ 1,709,460,223	\$ 76,588,720	\$ 1,703,433,125	\$ 1,703,433,125	
	14	2031-2032	2031	\$ 100,000	\$ 67,643,157	\$ 1,641,081,814	\$ 73,525,171	\$ 1,635,299,800	\$ 1,635,299,800	
	15	2032-2033	2032	\$ 100,000	\$ 64,937,431	\$ 1,575,438,541	\$ 70,584,164	\$ 1,569,891,808	\$ 1,569,891,808	
Complete tax years of qualifying time period										
Tax Credit Period (with 50% cap on credit)										
Credit Settle-Up Period										
Post- Settle-Up Period										
Post- Settle-Up Period										

Notes: Market value in future years is good faith estimate of future taxable value for the purposes of property taxation. This schedule must be submitted with the original application and any application for tax credit. When using this schedule for any purpose other than the original application, replace original estimates with actual appraisal district data for past years and update estimates for current and future years. If original estimates have not changed, enter those amounts for future years.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

DATE

10-24-11

Schedule C- Application: Employment Information

The Dow Chemical Company
Brazosport ISD

Applicant Name
ISD Name

Form 50-236

	Year	School Year (YYYY-YYYY)	Tax Year (Fill in actual tax year) YYYY	Construction		New Jobs		Qualifying Jobs		
				Column A: Number of Construction FTE's or man-hours (specify)	Column B: Average annual wage rates for construction workers	Column C: Number of new jobs applicant commits to create (cumulative)	Column D: Average annual wage rate for all new jobs.	Column E: Number of qualifying jobs applicant commits to create meeting all criteria of Sec. 313.021(3) (cumulative)	Column F: Average annual wage of qualifying jobs	
	pre-year 1	2013-2014	2013	\$ 910,526	\$ 54,010					
	pre-year 2	2014-2015	2014	\$ 2,957,895	\$ 55,526					
	pre-year 3	2015-2016	2015	\$ 3,426,316	\$ 57,082					
	pre-year 4	2016-2017	2016	\$ 3,794,737	\$ 58,223					
	pre-year 5	2017-2018	2017	\$ 1,584,211	\$ 59,388					
	1	2018-2019	2018			300	\$ 114,483	240	\$ 114,483	
	2	2019-2020	2019			300	\$ 116,773	240	\$ 116,773	
	3	2020-2021	2020			300	\$ 118,108	240	\$ 119,108	
	4	2021-2022	2021			300	\$ 121,490	240	\$ 121,490	
	5	2022-2023	2022			300	\$ 123,920	240	\$ 123,920	
	6	2023-2024	2023			300	\$ 126,398	240	\$ 126,398	
	7	2024-2025	2024			300	\$ 128,926	240	\$ 128,926	
	8	2025-2026	2025			300	\$ 131,505	240	\$ 131,505	
	9	2026-2027	2026			300	\$ 134,135	240	\$ 134,135	
	10	2027-2028	2027			300	\$ 136,818	240	\$ 136,818	
	11	2028-2029	2028			300	\$ 139,554	240	\$ 139,554	
	12	2029-2030	2029			300	\$ 142,345	240	\$ 142,345	
	13	2030-2031	2030			300	\$ 145,192	240	\$ 145,192	
	14	2031-2032	2031			300	\$ 148,096	240	\$ 148,096	
	15	2032-2033	2032			300	\$ 151,058	240	\$ 151,058	
Tax Credit Period (with 50% cap on credit)	Complete tax years of qualifying time period									
Value Limitation Period										
Credit Settle-Up Period	Continue to Maintain Viable Presence									
Post-Settle-Up Period										
Post-Settle-Up Period										

Notes: For job definitions see TAC §9.1051(14) and Tax Code §313.021(3).

This schedule must be submitted with the original application and any application for tax credit. When using this schedule for any purpose other than the original application, replace original estimates with actual appraisal district data for past years and update estimates for current and future years. If original estimates have not changed, enter those amounts for future years.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

10-24-11

DATE

The Dow Chemical Company

Brazosport ISD
Other Property Tax Abatements Sought

Applicant Name: **The Dow Chemical Company**
 ISO Name: **Brazosport ISD**
 Form 50-295

Applicant Name	Sales Tax Information		Franchise Tax	Other Property Tax Abatements Sought									
	Sales Taxable Expenditures	Column F: Estimate of total annual expenditures* subject to state sales tax		Column G: Estimate of total annual expenditures* made in Texas NOT subject to sales tax	Column H: Estimate of Franchise tax due from (or attributable to) the applicant	County	City/Industrial District Agreement	Drainage	College				
Tax/Calendar Year (YYYY-YYYY)	School Year (YYYY-YYYY)	Year	Tax/Calendar Year (YYYY-YYYY)	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year				
		Pre Year 1	2013	2013-2014	191,400,000	8,600,000	1,453,711	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		Pre Year 2	2014	2014-2015	550,275,000	24,725,000	1,546,270	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		Pre Year 3	2015	2015-2016	795,095,000	35,905,000	1,576,837	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		Pre Year 4	2016	2016-2017	851,730,000	39,270,000	5,461,912	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
The year preceding the first complete tax year of the qualifying time period (assuming no...)		Pre year 5	2017	2017-2018	369,445,000	16,555,000	(672,797)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Tax Credit Period (with 50% cap on credit)	Value Limitation Period	1	2018	2018-2019			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		2	2019	2019-2020			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		3	2020	2020-2021			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		4	2021	2021-2022			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		5	2022	2022-2023			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		6	2023	2023-2024			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		7	2024	2024-2025			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		8	2025	2025-2026			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		9	2026	2026-2027			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		10	2027	2027-2028			(802,168)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Credit Settle-Up Period	Continue to Maintain Viable Presence	11	2028	2028-2029			(802,168)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		12	2029	2029-2030			(802,168)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		13	2030	2030-2031			(802,168)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Post-Settle-Up Period		14	2031	2031-2032			(802,168)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		15	2032	2032-2033			(802,168)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

*For planning, construction and operation of the facility.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE: 
 DATE: 10-24-11

Attachment 2



TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

1701 North Congress Ave. • Austin, Texas 78701-1494 • 512 463-9734 • 512 463-9838 FAX • www.tea.state.tx.us

Robert Scott
Commissioner

February 28, 2012

Mr. Robert Wood
Director, Economic Development and Analysis
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts
Lyndon B. Johnson State Office Building
111 East 17th Street
Austin, Texas 78774

Dear Mr. Wood:

As required by the Tax Code, §313.025 (b-1), the Texas Education Agency (TEA) has evaluated the impact of the proposed Dow Chemical Company (Monomer) project on the number and size of school facilities in Brazosport Independent School District (BISD). Based on the analysis prepared by Moak, Casey and Associates for the school district and a conversation with the BISD superintendent, Dr. Karin Holacka, the TEA has found that the Dow Chemical Company (Monomer) project would not have a significant impact on the number or size of school facilities in BISD.

Please feel free to contact Al McKenzie, manager of forecasting, facilities, and transportation, by phone at (512) 463-9186 or by email at al.mckenzie@tea.state.tx.us if you need further information regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Belinda Dyer". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Belinda Dyer
Division Manager
Office of School Finance

BD/bd



1701 North Congress Ave. • Austin, Texas 78701-1494 • 512 463-9734 • 512 463-9838 FAX • www.tea.state.tx.us

Robert Scott
Commissioner

February 28, 2012

Mr. Robert Wood
Director, Economic Development and Analysis
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts
Lyndon B. Johnson State Office Building
111 East 17th Street
Austin, Texas 78774

Dear Mr. Wood:

The Texas Education Agency has analyzed the revenue gains that would be realized by the proposed Dow Chemical Company (Monomer) project for the Brazosport Independent School District (BISD). Projections prepared by our Office of School Finance confirm the analysis that was prepared by Moak, Casey and Associates and provided to us by your division. We believe their assumptions regarding the potential revenue gain are valid, and their estimates of the impact of the Dow Chemical Company (Monomer) project on BISD are correct.

Please feel free to contact Al McKenzie, manager of forecasting, facilities, and transportation, by phone at (512) 463-9186 or by email at al.mckenzie@tea.state.tx.us if you need further information regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Belinda Dyer".

Belinda Dyer
Division Manager
Office of School Finance

BD/bd

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED THE DOW
CHEMICAL COMPANY (MONOMER) PROJECT ON THE FINANCES
OF THE BRAZOSPORT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNDER A REQUESTED
CHAPTER 313 PROPERTY VALUE LIMITATION**

January 17, 2012

Final Report

PREPARED BY



Estimated Impact of the Proposed The Dow Chemical Company (Monomer) Project on the Finances of the Brazosport Independent School District Independent School District under a Requested Chapter 313 Property Value Limitation

Introduction

The Dow Chemical Company (Dow -Monomer) has requested that the Brazosport Independent School District Independent School District (BISD) consider granting a property value limitation under Chapter 313 of the Tax Code, also known as the Texas Economic Development Act. In an application submitted to BISD on October 24, 2011, Dow-Monomer proposes to invest \$2.9 billion to construct a new ethylene cracker project in BISD.

The Dow-Monomer 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, Chapter 313 of the Tax Code granted eligibility to companies engaged in manufacturing, research and development, and renewable electric energy production 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.

Under the provisions of Chapter 313, BISD may offer a minimum value limitation of \$30 million. The provisions of Chapter 313 call for the project to be fully taxable in the 2018-19 and 2019-20 school years after the requested deferral, unless the District and the Company agree to an extension of the start of the two-year qualifying time period. For the purpose of this analysis, it is assumed that the qualifying time period will be the 2018-19 and 2019-20 school years. Beginning in 2020-21, the project would go on the local tax roll at \$30 million and remain at that level of taxable value for eight years for maintenance and operations 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 BISD currently levying a \$0.202 I&S tax rate. The full taxable value of the investment is expected to reach \$2.78 billion in 2018-19, with depreciation expected to reduce the taxable value of the project over the course of the value limitation agreement.

In the case of the Dow-Monomer 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. BISD would experience a revenue loss as a result of the implementation of the value limitation in the 2020-21 school year of approximately \$21 million, with a total revenue loss approximately \$25 million over the course of the agreement.

Under the assumptions outlined below, the potential tax benefits under a Chapter 313 agreement could reach an estimated \$214.6 million over the course of the agreement. This amount is net of any anticipated revenue losses for the District.

School Finance Mechanics

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 its 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 L&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.

The third year is often problematical financially for a school district that approves a Chapter 313 value limitation. The implementation of the value limitation often results 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 under 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.

Under the HB 1 system adopted in 2006, most school districts received additional state aid for tax reduction (ASATR) that was used to maintain their target revenue amounts established at the revenue levels under old law for the 2005-06 or 2006-07 school years, whichever was highest. In terms of new Chapter 313 property value limitation agreements, adjustments to ASATR funding often moderated the impact of the reduced M&O collections as a result of the limitation, in contrast with the earlier formula-driven finance system.

House Bill 3646 as enacted in 2009 created more "formula" school districts that were less dependent on ASATR state aid than had been the case previously. The formula reductions enacted under Senate Bill 1 (SB 1) as approved in the First Called Session in 2011 are designed to make \$4 billion in reductions to the existing school funding formulas for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years. For the 2011-12 school year, across-the-board reductions were made that reduced each district's WADA count and resulted in an estimated 797 school districts still receiving ASATR to maintain their target revenue funding levels, while an estimated 227 districts operating directly on the state formulas.

For the 2012-13 school year, the SB 1 changes called for smaller across-the-board reductions and funding ASATR-receiving target revenue districts at 92.35 percent of the level provided for under the existing funding formula. For the 2013-14 school year and beyond, the ASATR reduction percentage will be set in the appropriations bill. The recent legislative session also saw the adoption of a statement of legislative intent to no longer fund target revenue (through ASATR) by the 2017-18 school year. It is likely that ASATR state funding will be reduced in future years and eliminated by the 2017-18 school year, based on current state policy.

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 Dow-

Monomer 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 or more of data and analysis on the project being considered for a property value limitation.

The general 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. The current SB 1 reductions are reflected in the underlying models. With regard to ASATR funding, the 92.35 percent reduction enacted for the 2012-13 school year is maintained, until the 2017-18 school year. A statement of legislative intent was adopted in 2011 to no longer fund target revenue by the 2017-18 school year, so that change is reflected in the estimates presented below. The projected taxable values of the The Dow-Monomer Chemical Company project are factored into the base model used here. The impact of the limitation value for the proposed Dow-Monomer project is isolated separately and the focus of this analysis

Student enrollment counts are held constant at 11,751 students in average daily attendance (ADA) in analyzing the effects of the Dow-Monomer project on the finances of BISD. The District's local tax base reached \$6.2 billion for the 2011 tax year and is maintained for the forecast period in order to isolate the effects of the property value limitation. . Previously-approved Chapter 313 projects are reflected in the underlying property values for all of the models presented here. An M&O tax rate of \$1.04 is used throughout this analysis. BISD has estimated state property wealth per weighted ADA or WADA of approximately \$436,661 for the 2011-12 school year. The enrollment and property value assumptions for all of the years that are the subject of this analysis are summarized in Table 1.

School Finance Impact

School finance models were prepared for BISD under the assumptions outlined above through the 2032-33 school year. Beyond the 2012-13 school year, no attempt was made to forecast the 88th percentile or Austin yield that influence future state funding beyond the projected level for that school year. 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 model is established to make a calculation of the "Baseline Revenue" by adding the value of the proposed Dow-Monomer facility to the model, but without assuming that a value limitation is approved. The results of the model are shown in Table 2.

A second model is developed which adds the Dow-Monomer value but imposes the proposed property value limitation effective in the third year, which in this case is the 2020-21 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). The model results show approximately \$80 million a year in annual net General Fund revenue, after recapture (if appropriate) and other adjustments have been made, as needed.

A summary of the differences between these models is shown in Table 4. Under these assumptions, BISD would experience a revenue loss as a result of the implementation of the value limitation in the 2020-21 school year of approximately \$21 million. The revenue reduction results from the mechanics of the one year lag in the state property value study. In the 2020-21 school year, the project value of \$30 million under the limitation must be contrasted with the nearly \$2.7 billion value in place in 2019-20, which is the basis for the 2019 state property value study used to calculate state aid and recapture in the 2020-21 school year.

Smaller revenue losses are shown in several of the out-years when the value limitation is in effect. The current estimate for revenue losses under current law and the assumptions presented here indicate a total revenue loss of approximately \$25 million over the course of the agreement.

As noted previously, no attempt was made to forecast further reductions in ASATR funding beyond the 92.35 percent adjustment adopted for the 2012-13 school year, although it is assumed that ASATR will be eliminated beginning in the 2017-18 school year, based on the 2011 statement of legislative intent.

The Comptroller's state property value study influences these calculations, as noted previously. 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. The Comptroller's Property Tax Assistance Division recently announced that beginning with the 2011 state property value study, two value determinations will be made for school districts granting Chapter 313 agreements, consistent with local practice. A consolidated single state property value had been provided previously.

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 2012-13 and thereafter.

Under the assumptions used here, the potential tax savings from the value limitation total \$183.1 million over the life of the agreement. In addition, Dow-Monomer would be eligible for a tax credit for M&O taxes paid on value in excess of the value limitation in each of the first two qualifying 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 \$56.0 million over the life of the agreement, with no unpaid tax credits anticipated. The bulk of these credits would be paid in the 11th and 12th years of the agreement. The school district is to be reimbursed by the Texas Education Agency for the cost of these credits.

In total, the potential net tax benefits (inclusive of tax credits but after hold-harmless payments are made) are estimated to total \$214.6 million over the life of the agreement. The project would

receive one of the most significant Chapter 313 projects approved to date, given the projected size of the investment.

Facilities Funding Impact

The Dow-Monomer project remains fully taxable for debt services taxes, with BISD currently levying a \$0.202 I&S rate. The value of the Dow-Monomer project is expected to depreciate over the life of the agreement and beyond, but full access to the additional value is expected to increase the District's projected wealth per ADA to \$868,776 in the peak year of I&S taxable project value. At its peak taxable value, the project should permit BISD to reduce its I&S tax rate by an estimated 7.6 cents.

The Dow-Monomer project is not expected to affect BISD in terms of enrollment. While the estimated 300 positions associated with the project once it begins operation provide a substantial economic benefit to the area, there are a number of other communities within driving distance to the project and the pattern of migration of new workers to the area is uncertain.

Conclusion

The proposed Dow-Monomer manufacturing project enhances the tax base of BISD. It reflects continued capital investment in keeping with the goals of Chapter 313 of the Tax Code.

Under the assumptions outlined above, the potential tax savings for the applicant under a Chapter 313 agreement could reach an estimated \$214.6 million. (This amount is net of any anticipated revenue losses for the District.) The additional taxable value also enhances the tax base of BISD in meeting its future debt service obligations.

Table 1 – Base District Information with The Dow-Monomer Chemical Company 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
Pre-Year 1	2017-18	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.2015	\$6,590,769,750	\$6,590,769,750	\$6,540,038,052	\$6,540,038,052	\$420,593	\$420,593
1	2018-19	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1260	\$9,378,969,432	\$9,378,969,432	\$6,538,757,445	\$6,538,757,445	\$420,511	\$420,511
2	2019-20	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1280	\$9,264,578,226	\$9,264,578,226	\$9,326,957,126	\$9,326,957,126	\$599,821	\$599,821
3	2020-21	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1300	\$9,154,761,424	\$6,622,613,424	\$9,212,565,921	\$9,212,565,921	\$592,465	\$592,465
4	2021-22	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1320	\$9,049,335,879	\$6,619,669,799	\$9,102,749,119	\$6,570,601,119	\$585,402	\$422,559
5	2022-23	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1330	\$8,948,130,812	\$6,616,842,376	\$8,997,323,573	\$6,567,657,493	\$578,622	\$422,369
6	2023-24	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1350	\$8,850,962,516	\$6,614,126,417	\$8,896,118,506	\$6,564,830,070	\$572,114	\$422,188
7	2024-25	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1370	\$9,451,428,861	\$7,305,262,206	\$8,798,950,211	\$6,562,114,112	\$565,865	\$422,013
8	2025-26	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1390	\$9,334,468,985	\$7,275,344,996	\$9,399,416,556	\$7,253,249,901	\$604,481	\$466,460
9	2026-27	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1400	\$9,222,103,708	\$7,246,540,678	\$9,282,456,680	\$7,223,332,691	\$596,959	\$464,536
10	2027-28	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1420	\$9,114,151,756	\$7,218,807,247	\$9,170,091,403	\$7,194,528,373	\$589,733	\$462,684
11	2028-29	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1440	\$9,010,439,057	\$9,010,439,057	\$9,062,139,451	\$7,166,794,942	\$582,791	\$460,900
12	2029-30	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1450	\$8,910,801,377	\$8,910,801,377	\$8,958,426,752	\$8,958,426,752	\$576,121	\$576,121
13	2030-31	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1470	\$8,815,069,210	\$8,815,069,210	\$8,858,789,071	\$8,858,789,071	\$569,713	\$569,713
14	2031-32	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1490	\$8,723,097,431	\$8,723,097,431	\$8,763,056,905	\$8,763,056,905	\$563,557	\$563,557
15	2032-33	11,750.79	15,549.56	\$1.0400	\$0.1500	\$8,634,735,034	\$8,634,735,034	\$8,671,085,125	\$8,671,085,125	\$557,642	\$557,642

*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
Pre-Year 1	2017-18	\$57,890,080	\$12,864,774	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,383,228	\$1,628,196	-\$1,086,222	\$79,680,056
1	2018-19	\$82,543,635	\$12,876,407	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,953,380	\$2,323,115	-\$1,552,004	\$108,144,533
2	2019-20	\$81,533,259	\$4,263,995	\$0	\$0	-\$15,683,238	\$11,807,064	\$0	-\$2,982,317	\$78,938,763
3	2020-21	\$81,253,296	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$14,829,280	\$11,766,522	\$65,537	-\$2,929,950	\$80,412,674
4	2021-22	\$80,294,010	\$4,263,995	\$0	\$0	-\$13,867,441	\$11,627,605	\$129,523	-\$2,854,256	\$79,593,436
5	2022-23	\$79,374,215	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$12,944,204	\$11,494,407	\$190,967	-\$2,781,626	\$80,420,309
6	2023-24	\$78,489,893	\$4,263,995	\$0	\$0	-\$12,057,625	\$11,368,346	\$249,962	-\$2,711,852	\$79,600,719
7	2024-25	\$83,754,110	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$12,171,805	\$12,128,672	\$330,760	-\$2,854,501	\$86,273,787
8	2025-26	\$82,697,422	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$16,425,869	\$11,975,650	\$0	-\$3,051,750	\$80,282,003
9	2026-27	\$81,683,335	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$15,404,974	\$11,828,797	\$24,767	-\$2,971,515	\$80,246,961
10	2027-28	\$80,707,895	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$14,423,790	\$11,687,541	\$90,088	-\$2,894,380	\$80,253,904
11	2028-29	\$79,275,135	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$13,390,616	\$11,480,059	\$151,915	-\$2,802,631	\$79,800,413
12	2029-30	\$78,395,986	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$12,493,084	\$11,352,747	\$211,914	-\$2,732,413	\$79,821,700
13	2030-31	\$77,550,107	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$11,630,203	\$11,230,253	\$269,593	-\$2,664,889	\$79,841,411
14	2031-32	\$76,737,373	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$10,800,780	\$11,112,558	\$325,051	-\$2,599,992	\$79,860,760
15	2032-33	\$75,957,590	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$10,003,738	\$10,999,636	\$378,372	-\$2,537,660	\$79,880,749

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
Pre-Year 1	2017-18	\$57,890,080	\$12,864,774	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,383,228	\$1,628,196	-\$1,086,222	\$79,680,056
1	2018-19	\$82,543,635	\$12,876,407	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,953,380	\$2,323,115	-\$1,552,004	\$108,144,533
2	2019-20	\$81,533,259	\$4,263,995	\$0	\$0	-\$15,663,238	\$11,807,064	\$0	-\$2,982,317	\$78,938,763
3	2020-21	\$58,250,113	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$10,326,804	\$8,435,366	\$46,983	-\$2,095,173	\$59,397,034
4	2021-22	\$58,221,821	\$12,587,125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,431,268	\$1,612,023	-\$1,108,563	\$79,743,674
5	2022-23	\$58,195,732	\$12,613,866	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,427,490	\$1,613,745	-\$1,106,522	\$79,744,311
6	2023-24	\$58,169,458	\$12,639,552	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,423,686	\$1,615,366	-\$1,104,539	\$79,743,522
7	2024-25	\$64,257,358	\$12,664,225	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,305,292	\$1,786,922	-\$1,219,598	\$86,794,198
8	2025-26	\$63,991,404	\$6,385,633	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,266,778	\$1,207,240	-\$1,575,192	\$79,275,864
9	2026-27	\$63,736,423	\$6,657,415	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,229,854	\$1,224,845	-\$1,554,738	\$79,293,799
10	2027-28	\$63,489,724	\$6,919,087	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,194,129	\$1,241,777	-\$1,535,012	\$79,309,705
11	2028-29	\$79,275,135	\$7,171,030	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,480,059	\$1,576,781	-\$1,903,207	\$97,599,798
12	2029-30	\$78,395,986	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$12,493,064	\$11,352,747	\$211,914	-\$2,732,413	\$79,821,700
13	2030-31	\$77,550,107	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,230,253	\$269,593	-\$2,664,889	\$79,841,411
14	2031-32	\$76,737,373	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$10,800,780	\$11,112,558	\$325,051	-\$2,599,992	\$79,860,760
15	2032-33	\$75,957,590	\$5,086,550	\$0	\$0	-\$10,003,738	\$10,999,636	\$378,372	-\$2,537,660	\$79,880,749

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
Pre-Year 1	2017-18	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	2018-19	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	2019-20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	2020-21	-\$23,003,182	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,502,476	-\$3,331,157	-\$18,554	\$834,777	-\$21,015,640
4	2021-22	-\$22,072,190	\$8,323,130	\$0	\$0	\$13,867,441	-\$3,196,337	\$1,482,500	\$1,745,693	\$150,238
5	2022-23	-\$21,178,483	\$7,527,316	\$0	\$0	\$12,944,204	-\$3,066,917	\$1,422,778	\$1,675,104	-\$675,998
6	2023-24	-\$20,320,435	\$8,375,557	\$0	\$0	\$12,057,625	-\$2,942,660	\$1,365,404	\$1,607,313	\$142,803
7	2024-25	-\$19,496,753	\$7,577,675	\$0	\$0	\$12,171,805	-\$2,823,381	\$1,456,162	\$1,634,903	\$520,411
8	2025-26	-\$18,706,018	\$1,299,083	\$0	\$0	\$18,425,869	-\$2,708,872	\$1,207,240	\$1,476,559	-\$1,006,139
9	2026-27	-\$17,946,912	\$1,570,865	\$0	\$0	\$15,404,974	-\$2,598,944	\$1,200,078	\$1,416,778	-\$953,162
10	2027-28	-\$17,218,171	\$1,832,537	\$0	\$0	\$14,423,790	-\$2,493,413	\$1,151,689	\$1,359,368	-\$944,199
11	2028-29	\$0	\$2,084,480	\$0	\$0	\$13,390,616	\$0	\$1,424,866	\$899,424	\$17,799,386
12	2029-30	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	2030-31	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14	2031-32	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	2032-33	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 5 - Estimated Financial impact of the The Dow-Monomer Chemical Company Project Property Value Limitation Request Submitted to BISD 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
Pre-Year 1	2017-18	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	2018-19	\$2,780,100,000	\$2,780,100,000	\$0	\$28,913,040	\$28,913,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	2019-20	\$2,668,900,000	\$2,668,900,000	\$0	\$27,756,560	\$27,756,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	2020-21	\$2,562,148,000	\$30,000,000	\$2,532,148,000	\$26,646,339	\$312,000	\$26,334,339	\$0	\$26,334,339	-\$21,015,640	\$5,318,699
4	2021-22	\$2,459,666,080	\$30,000,000	\$2,429,666,080	\$25,580,527	\$312,000	\$25,268,527	\$1,779,380	\$27,047,907	\$0	\$27,047,907
5	2022-23	\$2,361,288,436	\$30,000,000	\$2,331,288,436	\$24,557,400	\$312,000	\$24,245,400	\$1,726,257	\$25,971,657	-\$675,998	\$25,295,659
6	2023-24	\$2,268,836,099	\$30,000,000	\$2,238,836,099	\$23,575,095	\$312,000	\$23,263,095	\$1,686,114	\$24,949,210	\$0	\$24,949,210
7	2024-25	\$2,176,166,655	\$30,000,000	\$2,146,166,655	\$22,632,133	\$312,000	\$22,320,133	\$1,646,674	\$23,966,807	\$0	\$23,966,807
8	2025-26	\$2,089,123,989	\$30,000,000	\$2,059,123,989	\$21,726,889	\$312,000	\$21,414,889	\$1,607,941	\$23,022,831	-\$1,006,139	\$22,016,692
9	2026-27	\$2,005,563,030	\$30,000,000	\$1,975,563,030	\$20,857,856	\$312,000	\$20,545,856	\$1,559,894	\$22,105,750	-\$953,162	\$21,152,588
10	2027-28	\$1,925,344,509	\$30,000,000	\$1,895,344,509	\$20,023,583	\$312,000	\$19,711,583	\$1,522,995	\$21,234,577	-\$944,199	\$20,290,379
11	2028-29	\$1,848,334,728	\$1,848,334,728	\$0	\$19,222,681	\$19,222,681	\$0	\$21,884,283	\$21,884,283	\$0	\$21,884,283
12	2029-30	\$1,774,408,339	\$1,774,408,339	\$0	\$18,453,847	\$18,453,847	\$0	\$21,026,739	\$21,026,739	\$0	\$21,026,739
13	2030-31	\$1,703,433,125	\$1,703,433,125	\$0	\$17,715,705	\$17,715,705	\$0	\$1,605,323	\$1,605,323	\$0	\$1,605,323
14	2031-32	\$1,635,299,800	\$1,635,299,800	\$0	\$17,007,118	\$17,007,118	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	2032-33	\$1,569,891,808	\$1,569,891,808	\$0	\$16,326,875	\$16,326,875	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:					\$330,995,648	\$147,891,825	\$183,103,823	\$56,045,600	\$239,149,423	-\$24,595,137	\$214,554,285

Tax Credit for Value Over Limit in First 2 Years

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Max Credits</u>
	\$28,601,040	\$27,444,560	\$56,045,600
Credits Earned			\$56,045,600
Credits Paid			<u>\$56,045,600</u>
Excess Credits Unpaid			\$0

***Note:** School District Revenue-Loss estimates are subject to change based on numerous factors, including legislative and Texas Education Agency administrative changes to school finance formulas, year-to-year appraisals of project values, and changes in school district tax rates. One of the most substantial changes to the school finance formulas related to Chapter 313 revenue-loss projections could be the treatment of Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction (ASATR). Legislative intent is to end ASATR in 2017-18 school year. Additional information on the assumptions used in preparing these estimates is provided in the narrative of this Report.

Attachment 3

Brazoria County

Population

- Total county population in 2010 for Brazoria County: 314,407 , up 1.7 percent from 2009. State population increased 1.8 percent in the same time period.
- Brazoria County was the state's 15th largest county in population in 2010 and the 50 th fastest growing county from 2009 to 2010.
- Brazoria County's population in 2009 was 56.0 percent Anglo (above the state average of 46.7 percent), 10.9 percent African-American (below the state average of 11.3 percent) and 26.6 percent Hispanic (below the state average of 36.9 percent).
- 2009 population of the largest cities and places in Brazoria County:

Pearland:	86,341	Lake Jackson:	28,980
Alvin:	23,284	Angleton:	19,123
Freeport:	12,618	Clute:	10,915
Manvel:	6,375	West Columbia:	4,203
Sweeny:	3,663	Richwood:	3,594

Economy and Income

Employment

- September 2011 total employment in Brazoria County: 137,947 , up 1.8 percent from September 2010. State total employment increased 0.9 percent during the same period.
(October 2011 employment data will be available November 18, 2011).
- September 2011 Brazoria County unemployment rate: 9.0 percent, up from 8.9 percent in September 2010. The statewide unemployment rate for September 2011 was 8.5 percent, up from 8.2 percent in September 2010.
- September 2011 unemployment rate in the city of:

Pearland:	7.3 percent, up from 6.5 percent in September 2010.
Lake Jackson:	7.5 percent, down from 8.0 percent in September 2010.

(Note: County and state unemployment rates are adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, but the Texas Workforce Commission city unemployment rates are not. Seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates are not comparable with unadjusted rates).

Income

- Brazoria County's ranking in per capita personal income in 2009: 54th with an average per capita income of \$37,523, down 1.3 percent from 2008. Statewide average per capita personal income was \$38,609 in 2009, down 3.1 percent from 2008.

Industry

- Agricultural cash values in Brazoria County averaged \$97.62 million annually from 2007 to 2010. County total agricultural values in 2010 were up 14.7 percent from 2009. Major agriculture related commodities in Brazoria County during 2010 included:
 - Sorghum
 - Horses
 - Nursery
 - Rice
 - Other Beef
- 2011 oil and gas production in Brazoria County: 898,558.0 barrels of oil and 14.3 million Mcf of gas. In September 2011, there were 297 producing oil wells and 161 producing gas wells.

Taxes

Sales Tax - Taxable Sales

(County and city taxable sales data for 1st quarter 2011 is currently targeted for release in mid-September 2011).

Quarterly (September 2010 through December 2010)

- Taxable sales in Brazoria County during the fourth quarter 2010: \$670.47 million, up 7.2 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
- Taxable sales during the fourth quarter 2010 in the city of:

Pearland:	\$288.26 million, up 5.3 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Lake Jackson:	\$113.83 million, up 2.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Alvin:	\$77.36 million, up 6.0 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Angleton:	\$36.45 million, up 0.1 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Freeport:	\$18.95 million, up 9.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Clute:	\$25.55 million, up 14.8 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Manvel:	\$10.76 million, up 19.8 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
West Columbia:	\$10.48 million, up 13.2 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Sweeny:	\$2.59 million, down 73.4 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Richwood:	\$3.81 million, up 3.2 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Brazoria:	\$9.22 million, up 14.4 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Jones Creek:	\$273,198.00, up 2.9 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Brookside Village:	\$1.08 million, up 118.1 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Danbury:	\$662,540.00, up 13.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.

Oyster Creek:	\$2.25 million, up 12.1 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Holiday Lakes:	\$150,524.00, down 8.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Iowa Colony:	\$13.50 million, down 1.7 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Surfside Beach:	\$818,623.00, up 16.3 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Bailey's Prairie:	\$34,200.00, down 2.7 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Liverpool:	\$165,407.00, up 61.6 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Quintana:	\$7,038.00

Taxable Sales through the end of 4th quarter 2010 (January 2010 through December 30, 2010)

- Taxable sales in Brazoria County through the fourth quarter of 2010: \$2.46 billion, up 1.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
- Taxable sales through the fourth quarter of 2010 in the city of:

Pearland:	\$1.04 billion, up 0.3 percent from the same period in 2009.
Lake Jackson:	\$402.67 million, down 0.2 percent from the same period in 2009.
Alvin:	\$289.95 million, up 0.3 percent from the same period in 2009.
Angleton:	\$145.19 million, up 0.8 percent from the same period in 2009.
Freeport:	\$74.78 million, up 10.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
Clute:	\$96.86 million, down 1.1 percent from the same period in 2009.
Manvel:	\$47.09 million, up 10.7 percent from the same period in 2009.
West Columbia:	\$39.73 million, up 14.0 percent from the same period in 2009.
Sweeny:	\$21.41 million, down 21.8 percent from the same period in 2009.
Richwood:	\$15.80 million, down 19.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
Brazoria:	\$34.75 million, down 1.6 percent from the same period in 2009.
Jones Creek:	\$1.08 million, down 4.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
Brookside Village:	\$3.79 million, up 78.2 percent from the same period in 2009.
Danbury:	\$2.53 million, up 26.1 percent from the same period in 2009.
Oyster Creek:	\$9.25 million, up 7.1 percent from the same period in 2009.
Holiday Lakes:	\$636,130.00, down 7.0 percent from the same period in 2009.
Iowa Colony:	\$52.04 million, down 18.0 percent from the same period in 2009.
Surfside Beach:	\$4.57 million, up 11.3 percent from the same period in 2009.
Bailey's Prairie:	\$87,007.00, down 37.8 percent from the same period in 2009.
Liverpool:	\$554,661.00, up 32.8 percent from the same period in 2009.
Quintana:	\$18,815.00

Annual (2010)

- Taxable sales in Brazoria County during 2010: \$2.46 billion, up 1.4 percent from 2009.
- Brazoria County sent an estimated \$153.68 million (or 0.90 percent of Texas' taxable sales) in state sales taxes to the state treasury in 2010.
- Taxable sales during 2010 in the city of:

Pearland:	\$1.04 billion, up 0.3 percent from 2009.
Lake Jackson:	\$402.67 million, down 0.2 percent from 2009.
Alvin:	\$289.95 million, up 0.3 percent from 2009.
Angleton:	\$145.19 million, up 0.8 percent from 2009.
Freeport:	\$74.78 million, up 10.4 percent from 2009.
Clute:	\$96.86 million, down 1.1 percent from 2009.
Manvel:	\$47.09 million, up 10.7 percent from 2009.
West Columbia:	\$39.73 million, up 14.0 percent from 2009.
Sweeny:	\$21.41 million, down 21.8 percent from 2009.
Richwood:	\$15.80 million, down 19.4 percent from 2009.
Brazoria:	\$34.75 million, down 1.6 percent from 2009.
Jones Creek:	\$1.08 million, down 4.4 percent from 2009.
Brookside Village:	\$3.79 million, up 78.2 percent from 2009.
Danbury:	\$2.53 million, up 26.1 percent from 2009.
Oyster Creek:	\$9.25 million, up 7.1 percent from 2009.
Holiday Lakes:	\$636,130.00, down 7.0 percent from 2009.
Iowa Colony:	\$52.04 million, down 18.0 percent from 2009.
Surfside Beach:	\$4.57 million, up 11.3 percent from 2009.
Bailey's Prairie:	\$87,007.00, down 37.8 percent from 2009.

Liverpool: \$554,661.00, up 32.8 percent from 2009.
 Quintana: \$18,815.00

Sales Tax – Local Sales Tax Allocations

(The release date for sales tax allocations to cities for the sales activity month of September 2011 is currently scheduled for November 9, 2011.)

Monthly

- Statewide payments based on the sales activity month of August 2011: \$505.22 million, up 13.9 percent from August 2010.
- Payments to all cities in Brazoria County based on the sales activity month of August 2011: \$3.57 million, up 9.2 percent from August 2010.
- Payment based on the sales activity month of August 2011 to the city of:
 - Pearland*: \$1.62 million, up 5.1 percent from August 2010.
 - Lake Jackson: \$568,565.83, up 9.2 percent from August 2010.
 - Alvin: \$486,410.35, up 16.2 percent from August 2010.
 - Angleton: \$249,880.72, up 9.9 percent from August 2010.
 - Freeport: \$173,510.53, up 18.7 percent from August 2010.
 - Clute: \$154,235.75, up 22.5 percent from August 2010.
 - Manvel: \$93,103.54, up 23.3 percent from August 2010.
 - West Columbia: \$63,572.59, up 26.9 percent from August 2010.
 - Sweeny: \$23,337.23, down 23.8 percent from August 2010.
 - Richwood: \$25,511.08, up 10.0 percent from August 2010.
 - Brazoria: \$62,718.11, up 13.0 percent from August 2010.
 - Jones Creek: \$3,295.75, down 3.4 percent from August 2010.
 - Brookside Village: \$2,387.38, down 20.5 percent from August 2010.
 - Danbury: \$6,606.86, up 48.8 percent from August 2010.
 - Oyster Creek: \$13,907.07, down 21.7 percent from August 2010.
 - Holiday Lakes: \$573.54, down 13.3 percent from August 2010.
 - Iowa Colony: \$10,575.40, down 15.9 percent from August 2010.
 - Surfside Beach: \$7,278.22, up 18.4 percent from August 2010.
 - Bailey's Prairie: \$396.90, down 1.6 percent from August 2010.
 - Liverpool: \$1,835.61, down 63.3 percent from August 2010.
 - Quintana: \$2,563.69, up 78.1 percent from August 2010.

Fiscal Year

- Statewide payments based on sales activity months from September 2010 through August 2011: \$6.08 billion, up 8.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
- Payments to all cities in Brazoria County based on sales activity months from September 2010 through August 2011: \$42.66 million, up 4.7 percent from fiscal 2010.
- Payments based on sales activity months from September 2010 through August 2011 to the city of:
 - Pearland*: \$19.83 million, up 2.3 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Lake Jackson: \$7.00 million, up 3.4 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Alvin: \$5.45 million, up 7.5 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Angleton: \$3.03 million, up 3.1 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Freeport: \$1.96 million, up 20.0 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Clute: \$1.82 million, up 9.9 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Manvel: \$983,543.45, up 11.2 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - West Columbia: \$685,356.40, up 2.2 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Sweeny: \$302,452.77, down 0.4 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Richwood: \$274,954.27, up 10.7 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Brazoria: \$719,283.78, up 6.9 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Jones Creek: \$42,124.74, up 2.8 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Brookside Village: \$35,875.21, down 9.7 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Danbury: \$81,357.57, up 37.2 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Oyster Creek: \$158,682.12, down 2.0 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Holiday Lakes: \$7,727.20, up 5.9 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Iowa Colony: \$165,247.97, up 50.5 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Surfside Beach: \$62,657.63, up 21.0 percent from fiscal 2010.
 - Bailey's Prairie: \$5,454.70, down 28.7 percent from fiscal 2010.

Liverpool:	\$25,085.09, up 17.9 percent from fiscal 2010.
Quintana:	\$20,775.61, down 36.4 percent from fiscal 2010.

January 2011 through August 2011 (Sales Activity Year-To-Date)

- Statewide payments based on sales activity months through August 2011: \$3.99 billion, up 8.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
- Payments to all cities in Brazoria County based on sales activity months through August 2011: \$27.60 million, up 3.4 percent from the same period in 2010.
- Payments based on sales activity months through August 2011 to the city of:

Pearland*:	\$12.68 million, up 0.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Lake Jackson:	\$4.49 million, up 2.8 percent from the same period in 2010.
Alvin:	\$3.58 million, up 8.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Angleton:	\$1.95 million, up 2.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
Freeport:	\$1.32 million, up 14.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Clute:	\$1.20 million, up 12.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
Manvel:	\$675,446.20, up 9.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
West Columbia:	\$439,718.95, up 0.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
Sweeny:	\$197,504.78, down 2.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
Richwood:	\$184,879.84, up 8.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
Brazoria:	\$474,043.43, up 6.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Jones Creek:	\$27,593.02, up 2.8 percent from the same period in 2010.
Brookside Village:	\$22,157.56, down 23.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Danbury:	\$48,106.28, up 22.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Oyster Creek:	\$101,462.63, down 10.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Holiday Lakes:	\$5,340.78, up 10.7 percent from the same period in 2010.
Iowa Colony:	\$118,301.95, up 50.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Surfside Beach:	\$47,156.99, up 23.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Bailey's Prairie:	\$3,774.23, up 7.4 percent from the same period in 2010.
Liverpool:	\$18,583.44, up 25.7 percent from the same period in 2010.
Quintana:	\$16,036.10, up 29.4 percent from the same period in 2010.

12 months ending in August 2011

- Statewide payments based on sales activity in the 12 months ending in August 2011: \$6.08 billion, up 8.0 percent from the previous 12-month period.
- Payments to all cities in Brazoria County based on sales activity in the 12 months ending in August 2011: \$42.66 million, up 4.7 percent from the previous 12-month period.
- Payments based on sales activity in the 12 months ending in August 2011 to the city of:

Pearland*:	\$19.83 million, up 2.3 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Lake Jackson:	\$7.00 million, up 3.4 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Alvin:	\$5.45 million, up 7.5 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Angleton:	\$3.03 million, up 3.1 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Freeport:	\$1.96 million, up 20.0 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Clute:	\$1.82 million, up 9.9 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Manvel:	\$983,543.45, up 11.2 percent from the previous 12-month period.
West Columbia:	\$685,356.40, up 2.2 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Sweeny:	\$302,452.77, down 0.4 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Richwood:	\$274,954.27, up 10.7 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Brazoria:	\$719,283.78, up 6.9 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Jones Creek:	\$42,124.74, up 2.8 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Brookside Village:	\$35,875.21, down 9.7 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Danbury:	\$81,357.57, up 37.2 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Oyster Creek:	\$158,682.12, down 2.0 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Holiday Lakes:	\$7,727.20, up 5.9 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Iowa Colony:	\$165,247.97, up 50.5 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Surfside Beach:	\$62,657.63, up 21.0 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Bailey's Prairie:	\$5,454.70, down 28.7 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Liverpool:	\$25,085.09, up 17.9 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Quintana:	\$20,775.61, down 36.4 percent from the previous 12-month period.

■ **City Calendar Year-To-Date (RJ 2011)**

■ **Payment to the cities from January 2011 through October 2011:**

Pearland*:	\$16.53 million, up 1.7 percent from the same period in 2010.
Lake Jackson:	\$5.92 million, up 3.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Alvin:	\$4.51 million, up 6.7 percent from the same period in 2010.
Angleton:	\$2.51 million, up 3.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Freeport:	\$1.61 million, up 18.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
Clute:	\$1.51 million, up 12.8 percent from the same period in 2010.
Manvel:	\$822,290.83, up 11.4 percent from the same period in 2010.
West Columbia:	\$573,559.55, up 2.7 percent from the same period in 2010.
Sweeny:	\$249,336.88, down 0.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
Richwood:	\$229,245.62, up 14.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Brazoria:	\$600,072.15, up 6.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Jones Creek:	\$34,177.91, up 2.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
Brookside Village:	\$27,813.93, down 19.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
Danbury:	\$59,717.24, up 20.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Oyster Creek:	\$129,141.24, down 5.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Holiday Lakes:	\$6,525.94, up 9.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Iowa Colony:	\$142,860.27, up 52.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Surfside Beach:	\$53,230.26, up 21.4 percent from the same period in 2010.
Bailey's Prairie:	\$4,661.08, down 33.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Liverpool:	\$21,746.84, up 20.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
Quintana:	\$18,275.03, down 42.7 percent from the same period in 2010.

Annual (2010)

- Statewide payments based on sales activity months in 2010: \$5.77 billion, up 3.3 percent from 2009.
- Payments to all cities in Brazoria County based on sales activity months in 2010: \$41.77 million, up 0.9 percent from 2009.
- Payment based on sales activity months in 2010 to the city of:

Pearland*:	\$19.80 million, up 2.2 percent from 2009.
Lake Jackson:	\$6.88 million, down 0.9 percent from 2009.
Alvin:	\$5.18 million, down 1.0 percent from 2009.
Angleton:	\$2.99 million, down 0.7 percent from 2009.
Freeport:	\$1.80 million, up 11.9 percent from 2009.
Clute:	\$1.69 million, down 3.6 percent from 2009.
Manvel:	\$928,016.24, up 5.5 percent from 2009.
West Columbia:	\$683,003.60, down 1.5 percent from 2009.
Sweeny:	\$307,562.66, down 5.1 percent from 2009.
Richwood:	\$259,772.39, down 8.8 percent from 2009.
Brazoria:	\$691,277.98, down 7.0 percent from 2009.
Jones Creek:	\$41,386.13, down 8.1 percent from 2009.
Brookside Village:	\$42,556.62, up 35.3 percent from 2009.
Danbury:	\$72,498.57, up 12.8 percent from 2009.
Oyster Creek:	\$170,345.11, up 5.4 percent from 2009.
Holiday Lakes:	\$7,212.68, down 10.7 percent from 2009.
Iowa Colony:	\$125,637.22, up 5.9 percent from 2009.
Surfside Beach:	\$53,802.40, up 10.0 percent from 2009.
Bailey's Prairie:	\$5,194.29, down 45.8 percent from 2009.
Liverpool:	\$21,280.04, up 15.2 percent from 2009.
Quintana:	\$17,136.83, down 54.6 percent from 2009.

*On 1/1/2009, the city of Pearland's local sales tax rate increased by 0.00 from 1.500 percent to 1.500 percent.

Property Tax

- As of January 2009, property values in Brazoria County: \$26.70 billion, down 1.7 percent from January 2008 values. The property tax base per person in Brazoria County is \$86,351, above the statewide average of \$85,809. About 2.4 percent of the property tax base is derived from oil, gas and minerals.

State Expenditures

- Brazoria County's ranking in state expenditures by county in fiscal year 2010: 21st. State expenditures in the county for FY2010: \$996.28 million, up 0.5 percent from FY2009.
- In Brazoria County, 19 state agencies provide a total of 2,892 jobs and \$26.88 million in annualized wages (as of 1st quarter 2011).
- Major state agencies in the county (as of first quarter 2011):
 - Department of Criminal Justice
 - Department of Family and Protective Services
 - Department of Transportation
 - Department of Public Safety

Higher Education

- Community colleges in Brazoria County fall 2010 enrollment:
 - Brazosport College, a Public Community College, had 4,174 students.
 - Alvin Community College, a Public Community College, had 5,721 students.
- Brazoria County is in the service area of the following:
 - Alvin Community College with a fall 2010 enrollment of 5,721 . Counties in the service area include:
Brazoria County
 - Brazosport College with a fall 2010 enrollment of 4,174 . Counties in the service area include:
Brazoria County
- Institutions of higher education in Brazoria County fall 2010 enrollment:
 - None.

School Districts

- Brazoria County had 8 school districts with 93 schools and 59,838 students in the 2009-10 school year.
(Statewide, the average teacher salary in school year 2009-10 was \$48,263. The percentage of students, statewide, meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all 2009-10 TAKS tests was 77 percent.)
 - Alvin ISD had 16,591 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$49,031. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 81 percent.
 - Angleton ISD had 6,282 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$50,412. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 87 percent.
 - Brazosport ISD had 12,822 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$49,929. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 78 percent.
 - Columbia-Brazoria ISD had 3,070 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$46,937. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 78 percent.
 - Damon ISD had 168 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$41,023. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 75 percent.
 - Danbury ISD had 773 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$47,625. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 86 percent.
 - Pearland ISD had 18,198 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$48,294. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 87 percent.
 - Sweeny ISD had 1,934 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$49,272. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 86 percent.