Attachment E

Summary of Financial Impact

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED EXXONMOBIL PROJECT ON THE FINANCES OF THE GOOSE CREEK CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNDER A REQUESTED CHAPTER 313 PROPERTY VALUE LIMITATION

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Final Report

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Estimated Impact of the Proposed ExxonMobil Project on the Finances of the Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District under a Requested Chapter 313 Property Value Limitation

Introduction

ExxonMobil (ExxonMobil) has requested that the Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District (GCCISD) 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 GCCISD on January 9, 2013, ExxonMobil proposes to invest $1.7 billion to construct new steam-cracking furnaces and recovery equipment for a manufacturing plant to be located in GCCISD.

The ExxonMobil 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, GCCISD may offer a minimum value limitation of $30 million. The provisions of Chapter 313 call for the project to be fully taxable in the 2014-15 and 2015-16 school years, 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 2014-15 and 2015-16 school years. Beginning with the 2016-17 school year, 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 (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 GCCISD currently levying a $0.2921 I&S tax rate. The full value of the investment is expected to reach $1.722 billion in the 2016-17 school year, which should provide significance assistance in meeting the District's debt service needs.

In the case of the ExxonMobil 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. GCCISD would experience a revenue loss as a result of the implementation of the value limitation in the 2016-17 school year (-$494,225). Over the course of the limitation agreement, revenue losses are expected to total $12 million.

Under the assumptions outlined below, the potential tax benefits under a Chapter 313 agreement could reach an estimated $100.7 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 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.

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. In instances where there is a significant increase in project value during the limitation period from an earlier year, a pattern similar to that for the third year does emerge under these estimates.

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 815 school districts still receiving ASATR to maintain their target revenue funding levels, while an estimated 209 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. As a result of these changes, the number of ASATR districts is expected to be reduced to 421 in the 2012-13 school year, with 603 districts expected to be operating on state formulas.

For the 2013-14 school year and beyond, the ASATR reduction percentage will be set in the General Appropriations Act. 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 eliminated by the 2017-18 school year, based on current state policy.

If this is the case, no ASATR funding would be available in the out-years to offset the reduction in M&O tax revenue as a result of the implementation of the value limitation. In the estimates presented below, these estimates assume that GCCISD would receive $12.4 million in ASATR funding for the 2016-17 school year, the last year these funds are expected under what is now legislative intent.

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 ExxonMobil 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 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 and thereafter, until the 2017-18 school year. There is a statement of legislative intent 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 ExxonMobil project are factored into the base model used here. Previously approved and other limitation applications under consideration are factored into both the base and limitation models. The impact of the limitation value for the proposed ExxonMobil project is isolated separately and the focus of this analysis.

Student enrollment counts are held constant at 19,920 students in average daily attendance (ADA) in analyzing the effects of the ExxonMobil project on the finances of GCCISD. The District's local tax base reached $8.5 billion for the 2012 tax year and is maintained for the forecast period in order to isolate the effects of the property value limitation. An M&O tax rate of $1.04 is used throughout this analysis. GCCISD has estimated state property wealth per weighted ADA or WADA of approximately $321,412 for the 2012-13 school year. The enrollment and property value assumptions for the 15 years that are the subject of this analysis are summarized in Table 1.

School Finance Impact

School finance models were prepared for GCCISD under the assumptions outlined above through the 2028-29 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 ExxonMobil 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 ExxonMobil value but imposes the proposed property value limitation effective in the third year, which in this case is the 2016-17 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). A summary of the differences between these models is shown in Table 4.

Under these assumptions, GCCISD would experience a revenue loss as a result of the implementation of the value limitation in the 2016-17 school year (-$494,225). The revenue reduction results from the mechanics of the up to six cents beyond the compressed M&O tax rate equalized to the Austin yield or not subject to recapture, which reflect the one-year lag in value associated with the property value study. In addition, the 2016-17 school year revenue loss amount assumes substantial offset from ASATR funds.

Overall, the revenue losses are expected to total $12 million over the course of the agreement. The most significant loss is in the 2019-20 school year, when the project value more than doubles and there is no formula offset under current law, resulting in a $9.5 million revenue loss.

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.

One risk factor under the estimates presented here relates to the implementation of the value limitation in the 2016-17 school year. The formula loss of $494,225 cited above between the base and the limitation models is based on an assumption that ExxonMobil receives about $7.3 million in M&O tax relief. Under the estimates presented here and as highlighted in Table 4, an increase in ASATR funding offsets nearly $7 million of this amount, with some other state aid losses accounting for a small portion of the revenue-loss calculation.

In general, the ASATR offset poses little financial risk to the school district as a result of the adoption of the value limitation agreement. But a significant reduction of ASATR funding prior to the assumed 2017-18 school year elimination of these funds could reduce the residual tax savings in the first year that the $30 million value limitation takes effect.

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. The Comptroller's Property Tax Assistance Division makes two value determinations 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 $108.2 million over the life of the agreement. In addition, ExxonMobil 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 $4.5 million over the life of the agreement, with no unpaid tax credits anticipated. The school district is to be reimbursed by the Texas Education Agency for the cost of these credits.

The key GCCISD revenue losses are expected to total approximately $12 million over the course of the agreement. The potential total net tax benefits (inclusive of tax credits but after hold-harmless payments are made) are estimated to reach $100.7 million over the life of the agreement. While legislative changes to ASATR funding could increase the hold-harmless amount owed in the initial year of the agreement, there would still be a substantial tax benefit to ExxonMobil under the value limitation agreement for the remaining years that the limitation is in effect.

Facilities Funding Impact

The ExxonMobil project remains fully taxable for debt services taxes, with GCCISD currently levying a $0.2921 I&S rate. While the value of the ExxonMobil project is expected to depreciate over the life of the agreement and beyond, in its peak year it would add value equal to approximately 20 percent of the District's current tax base, which should help the District meet its debt service needs.

The ExxonMobil project is not expected to affect GCCISD in terms of enrollment. While 70full-time employees are expected when the plant is in operation, this increase is not expected to have a significant impact on a district that currently enrolls approximately 20,000 students.

Conclusion

The proposed ExxonMobil manufacturing project enhances the tax base of GCCISD. 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 $100.7 million. (This amount is net of any anticipated revenue losses for the District.) The additional taxable value also enhances the tax base of GCCISD in meeting its future debt service obligations.

Table 1 – Base District Information with ExxonMobil 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	2013-14	19,920.49	26,231.72	$1.0400	$0.2921	$8,311,200,939	$8,311,200,939	$8,405,377,131	$8,405,377,131	$320,428	$320,428
1	2014-15	19,920.49	26,231.72	$1.0400	$0.2921	$8,561,093,887	$8,561,093,887	$8,478,952,039	$8,478,952,039	$323,233	$323,233
2	2015-16	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$8,859,470,831	$8,859,470,831	$8,728,844,987	$8,728,844,987	$327,889	$327,889
3	2016-17	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$9,027,141,031	$8,327,626,031	$9,027,221,931	$9,027,221,931	$339,097	$339,097
4	2017-18	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$10,268,671,031	$9,382,261,031	$9,194,892,131	$8,495,377,131	$345,395	$319,119
5	2018-19	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$11,338,461,031	$10,538,261,031	$10,436,422,131	$9,550,012,131	$392,032	$358,735
6	2019-20	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$10,050,026,031	$8,357,626,031	$11,506,212,131	$10,706,012,131	$432,217	$402,158
7	2020-21	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$10,011,026,031	$8,357,626,031	$10,217,777,131	$8,525,377,131	$383,818	$320,245
8	2021-22	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$9,953,126,031	$8,357,626,031	$10,178,777,131	$8,525,377,131	$382,353	$320,245
9	2022-23	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$9,915,126,031	$8,357,626,031	$10,120,877,131	$8,525,377,131	$380,179	$320,245
10	2023-24	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$9,954,920,846	$8,435,520,846	$10,082,877,131	$8,525,377,131	$378,751	$320,245
11	2024-25	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$9,954,808,569	$9,954,808,569	$10,122,671,946	$8,603,271,946	$380,246	$323,172
12	2025-26	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$9,893,057,022	$9,893,057,022	$10,122,559,669	$10,122,559,669	$380,242	$380,242
13	2026-27	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$9,850,117,325	$9,850,117,325	$10,060,808,122	$10,060,808,122	$377,922	$377,922
14	2027-28	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$11,288,424,374	$11,288,424,374	$10,017,868,425	$10,017,868,425	$376,309	$376,309
15	2028-29	19,920.49	26,621.38	$1.0400	$0.2921	$11,165,375,565	$11,165,375,565	$11,456,175,474	$11,456,175,474	$430,337	$430,337

*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	2013-14	$83,178,008	$51,143,255	$6,194,817	$0	$0	$3,322,795	$2,896,012	$0	$146,734,887
1	2014-15	$85,627,081	$50,407,469	$4,481,529	$0	$0	$3,420,631	$2,925,730	$0	$146,862,440
2	2015-16	$88,551,322	$49,864,908	$4,182,737	$0	$0	$3,537,448	$2,932,457	$0	$149,068,872
3	2016-17	$90,334,482	$46,880,989	$5,383,496	$0	$0	$3,608,682	$2,773,352	$0	$148,981,000
4	2017-18	$102,539,466	$45,204,203	$0	$0	$0	$4,096,247	$3,015,955	$0	$154,855,871
5	2018-19	$113,006,689	$32,788,282	$0	$0	$0	$4,514,391	$2,391,380	$0	$152,700,742
6	2019-20	$100,557,843	$22,089,848	$0	$0	$0	$4,017,085	$1,556,611	$0	$128,221,386
7	2020-21	$100,167,823	$34,974,842	$0	$0	$0	$4,001,504	$2,250,676	$0	$141,394,846
8	2021-22	$99,588,794	$35,364,861	$0	$0	$0	$3,978,373	$2,261,482	$0	$141,193,511
9	2022-23	$99,208,775	$35,943,890	$0	$0	$0	$3,963,192	$2,288,414	$0	$141,404,272
10	2023-24	$99,591,164	$36,323,909	$0	$0	$0	$3,978,468	$2,320,886	$0	$142,214,427
11	2024-25	$99,286,168	$35,925,941	$0	$0	$0	$3,966,284	$2,289,090	$0	$141,467,483
12	2025-26	$98,680,973	$35,927,064	$0	$0	$0	$3,942,108	$2,275,206	$0	$140,825,350
13	2026-27	$98,260,143	$36,544,610	$0	$0	$0	$3,925,296	$2,303,501	$0	$141,033,550
14	2027-28	$112,356,257	$36,974,029	$0	$0	$0	$4,488,408	$2,664,483	$0	$156,483,177
15	2028-29	$111,150,318	$22,590,239	$0	$0	$0	$4,440,233	$1,747,488	$0	$139,928,278

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	2013-14	$83,178,008	$51,143,255	$6,194,817	$0	$0	$3,322,795	$2,896,012	$0	$146,734,887
1	2014-15	$85,627,081	$50,407,469	$4,481,529	$0	$0	$3,420,631	$2,925,730	$0	$146,862,440
2	2015-16	$88,551,322	$49,864,908	$4,182,737	$0	$0	$3,537,448	$2,932,457	$0	$149,068,872
3	2016-17	$83,338,982	$46,880,989	$12,378,995	$0	$0	$3,329,226	$2,558,584	$0	$148,486,776
4	2017-18	$93,674,922	$52,199,703	$0	$0	$0	$3,742,126	$3,290,222	$0	$152,906,973
5	2018-19	$105,004,288	$41,652,826	$0	$0	$0	$4,194,712	$2,817,626	$0	$153,669,451
6	2019-20	$83,632,997	$30,092,248	$0	$0	$0	$3,340,971	$1,641,096	$0	$118,707,312
7	2020-21	$83,632,997	$51,899,688	$0	$0	$0	$3,340,971	$2,915,418	$0	$141,789,074
8	2021-22	$83,632,997	$51,899,688	$0	$0	$0	$3,340,971	$2,915,418	$0	$141,789,074
9	2022-23	$83,632,997	$51,899,688	$0	$0	$0	$3,340,971	$2,915,418	$0	$141,789,074
10	2023-24	$84,396,404	$51,899,688	$0	$0	$0	$3,371,468	$2,942,030	$0	$142,609,590
11	2024-25	$99,286,168	$51,120,701	$0	$0	$0	$3,966,284	$3,393,834	$0	$157,766,987
12	2025-26	$98,680,973	$35,927,064	$0	$0	$0	$3,942,108	$2,275,206	$0	$140,825,350
13	2026-27	$98,260,143	$36,544,610	$0	$0	$0	$3,925,296	$2,303,501	$0	$141,033,550
14	2027-28	$112,356,257	$36,974,029	$0	$0	$0	$4,488,408	$2,664,483	$0	$156,483,177
15	2028-29	$111,150,318	$22,590,239	$0	$0	$0	$4,440,233	$1,747,488	$0	$139,928,278

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	2013-14	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1	2014-15	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2	2015-16	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3	2016-17	-$6,995,500	$0	$6,995,500	$0	$0	-$279,456	-$214,768	$0	-$494,225
4	2017-18	-$8,864,544	$6,995,500	$0	$0	$0	-$354,121	$274,267	$0	-$1,948,898
5	2018-19	-$8,002,400	$8,864,544	$0	$0	$0	-$319,680	$426,246	$0	$968,709
6	2019-20	-$16,924,846	$8,002,400	$0	$0	$0	-$676,114	$84,486	$0	-$9,514,074
7	2020-21	-$16,534,827	$16,924,846	$0	$0	$0	-$660,533	$664,742	$0	$394,228
8	2021-22	-$15,955,798	$16,534,827	$0	$0	$0	-$637,402	$653,935	$0	$595,562
9	2022-23	-$15,575,779	$15,955,798	$0	$0	$0	-$622,221	$627,004	$0	$384,802
10	2023-24	-$15,194,760	$15,575,779	$0	$0	$0	-$607,000	$621,144	$0	$395,163
11	2024-25	$0	$15,194,760	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,104,744	$0	$16,299,504
12	2025-26	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
13	2026-27	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
14	2027-28	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15	2028-29	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Table 5 - Estimated Financial impact of the ExxonMobil Project Property Value Limitation Request Submitted to GCCISD at $1.04 M&O Tax Rate

Year of Agreement	School Year	Project Value	Estimated Taxable Value	Value Savings	Assumed M&O Tax Rate	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	2013-14	$0	$0	$0	$1.040	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1	2014-15	$38,500,000	$38,500,000	$0	$1.040	$400,400	$400,400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2	2015-16	$450,310,000	$450,310,000	$0	$1.040	$4,683,224	$4,683,224	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3	2016-17	$729,515,000	$30,000,000	$699,515,000	$1.040	$7,586,956	$312,000	$7,274,956	$0	$7,274,956	-$494,225	$6,780,731
4	2017-18	$916,410,000	$30,000,000	$886,410,000	$1.040	$9,530,664	$312,000	$9,218,664	$637,089	$9,855,753	-$1,948,898	$7,906,855
5	2018-19	$830,200,000	$30,000,000	$800,200,000	$1.040	$8,634,080	$312,000	$8,322,080	$637,089	$8,959,169	$0	$8,959,169
6	2019-20	$1,722,400,000	$30,000,000	$1,692,400,000	$1.040	$17,912,960	$312,000	$17,600,960	$637,089	$18,238,049	-$9,514,074	$8,723,975
7	2020-21	$1,683,400,000	$30,000,000	$1,653,400,000	$1.040	$17,507,360	$312,000	$17,195,360	$637,089	$17,832,449	$0	$17,832,449
8	2021-22	$1,625,500,000	$30,000,000	$1,595,500,000	$1.040	$16,905,200	$312,000	$16,593,200	$637,089	$17,230,289	$0	$17,230,289
9	2022-23	$1,587,500,000	$30,000,000	$1,557,500,000	$1.040	$16,510,000	$312,000	$16,198,000	$637,089	$16,835,089	$0	$16,835,089
10	2023-24	$1,549,400,000	$30,000,000	$1,519,400,000	$1.040	$16,113,760	$312,000	$15,801,760	$637,089	$16,438,849	$0	$16,438,849
11	2024-25	$1,491,500,000	$1,491,500,000	$0	$1.040	$15,511,600	$15,511,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
12	2025-26	$1,434,600,000	$1,434,600,000	$0	$1.040	$14,919,840	$14,919,840	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
13	2026-27	$1,396,500,000	$1,396,500,000	$0	$1.040	$14,523,600	$14,523,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
14	2027-28	$1,338,500,000	$1,338,500,000	$0	$1.040	$13,920,400	$13,920,400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15	2028-29	$1,281,300,000	$1,281,300,000	$0	$1.040	$13,325,520	$13,325,520	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
					Totals	$187,985,564	$79,780,584	$108,204,980	$4,459,624	$112,664,604	-$11,957,197	$100,707,407

Tax Credit for Value Over Limit in First 2 Years	Year 1	Year 2	Max Credits
	$88,400	$4,371,224	$4,459,624
Credits Earned			$4,459,624
Credits Paid			$4,459,624
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.**