Attachment E

Summary of Financial Impact

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS, LP PDH PROJECT ON THE FINANCES OF THE BARBERS HILL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNDER A REQUESTED CHAPTER 313 PROPERTY VALUE LIMITATION

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PREPARED BY

Estimated Impact of the Proposed Enterprise Products, LP PDH Project on the Finances of the Barbers Hill Independent School District under a Requested Chapter 313 Property Value Limitation

Introduction

Enterprise Products, LP (Enterprise) has requested that the Barbers Hill Independent School District (BHISD) 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 BHISD on March 25, 2013, Enterprise proposes to invest $1.1 billion to construct a new propane dehydrogenation (PDH) unit in BHISD.

The Enterprise PDH 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, BHISD 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 would be assessed for debt service taxes on voter-approved bond issues throughout the limitation period and thereafter, with BHISD currently levying a $0.2698 per $100 I&S tax rate. The full value of the investment is expected to reach $997 million in the 2016-17 school year, which represents about a 26 percent increase relative to the current underlying tax base, which will provide substantial benefits to BHISD in meeting its debt service obligations. Although depreciation is expected to reduce the taxable value of the project over in future years, the addition of the Enterprise BDH unit will have long-term benefits for the taxpayers of BHISD.

In the case of this 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. BHISD would experience revenue losses as a result of the implementation of the value limitation in the 2016-17 school year that are expected to total nearly $3.8 million during the eight-year value limitation period. These reductions are addressed in the hold-harmless provisions of the limitation agreement. Under the assumptions outlined below, the potential tax benefits under a Chapter 313 agreement could reach an estimated $85.1 million over

the course of the agreement, net of any anticipated revenue losses for the District but prior to any supplemental payments negotiated between the company and 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 may result in a revenue loss to the school district in the third year of the agreement that would not be reimbursed by the state, but require some type of compensation from the applicant under the revenue protection provisions of the agreement. In years 4-10, smaller revenue losses would be anticipated at the compressed M&O tax rate 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. In the case of M&O tax effort in excess of the compressed tax rate, a recurring revenue loss may be incurred.

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 781 school districts still receiving ASATR to maintain their target revenue funding levels, while an estimated 243 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 formulas. This resulted in 336 districts receiving ASATR funding, with an estimated 688 districts operating on state funding formulas.

For the 2013-14 school year and beyond, the ASATR reduction percentage will be set in the General Appropriations Act. The 2011 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 expected that ASATR state funding will be reduced in future years and eliminated by the 2017-18 school year, based on current state policy.

The initial legislation in the 2013 legislative session shows a further reduction in the number of ASATR districts being reduced to 308 districts under the Senate language, compared with an estimated 266 districts under the initial House language. The final bill language is probably a few weeks away as this report is being written. As a result, current law will be the basis for the estimates presented below.

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 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 agreement. 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 relatively static base property values. The District's local tax base reached $3.8 billion for the 2012 tax year and is maintained for the forecast period. In addition, the current six Chapter 313 agreements approved previously by the BHISD Board of Trustees are incorporated into the base estimates. Finally, t he projected taxable values of the Enterprise PDH project are also factored into the base model used here. The impact of the limitation value for the proposed project is isolated separately and the focus of this analysis. An M&O tax rate of $1.06 per $100 is used throughout the forecast period.

Enrollment projections provided by BHISD are used as a basis for these estimates. Student enrollment counts in average daily attendance (ADA) reflect a four percent annual increase under the estimates used here.

The current SB 1 reductions are reflected in the underlying models, since updated legislation is not available at this point. 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. 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.

BHISD has estimated state property wealth per weighted ADA or WADA of approximately $664,013 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 BHISD 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. In the case of BHISD, the property wealth per WADA estimates suggest that the additional six cents of Tier II tax effort levied by the District benefit from the absence of recapture in some years and the equalization support provided by the Austin yield in other years.

Under the proposed agreement, a model is established to make a calculation of the "Baseline Revenue" by adding the value of the proposed 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 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, BHISD would experience a revenue loss as a result of the implementation of the value limitation in the 2016-17 school year (-$579,806). 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. Additional revenue losses are calculated for the out-years that reflect revenue losses associated with what are referred to as the six "golden pennies." Total formula losses over the course of the agreement are expected to reach $3.8 million.

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 $579,806 cited above is the difference between the base and the limitation models and is based on an assumption that Enterprise would realize $10.3 million in M&O tax savings the first year the$30 million limitation takes effect. Under the estimates presented here and as highlighted in Table 4, an increase in ASATR funding of $6.52 million and a reduction in recapture of $3.2 million offset nearly all of the $10.3 million reduction in M&O taxes in the first year the value limitation is in effect.

As noted previously, ASATR funding is included in the current school funding formulas, with its elimination expected in the 2017-18 school year. What is uncertain at this point is what changes in school funding law will occur between now and the first limitation year, the 2016-17 school year. As a result, the $6.52 million ASATR offset referenced in these estimates needs to be viewed with caution.

In general, the ASATR offset poses little financial risk to BHISD 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. This

situation exists for the eight years that the value limitation is in effect. Two state value determinations are also 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 $1.06 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 $76.0 million over the life of the agreement. In addition, Enterprise 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 $12.8 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 BHISD revenue losses are expected to total approximately $3.8 million over the course of the agreement. In total, the potential net tax benefits (inclusive of tax credits but after hold-harmless payments are made) are estimated to total $85.1 million over the life of the agreement. (This amount is prior to any supplemental payments permitted by laws that are negotiated by the school district and the company.) 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 under the value limitation agreement for the remaining years that the limitation is in effect.

Facilities Funding Impact

The project remains fully taxable for debt services taxes, with BHISD currently levying a $0.2698 per $100 I&S rate. Relative to the Districts underlying tax base of $3.8 billion (exclusive of the six approved Chapter 313 agreements), the peak taxable value of the Enterprise PDH project is expected to reach $997 million in the 2016-17 school year, which would represent a 26 percent increase in taxable value above the base level. This should assist BHISD in meeting its future debt service needs.

The project is not expected to affect BHISD in terms of enrollment. Based on the application, there will be 25 new jobs created when the Enterprise PDH project is put into operation. Continued expansion of the project and related development could result in additional employment in the area and an increase in the school-age population, but this project is unlikely to have much impact on a stand-alone basis.

Conclusion

The proposed project enhances the tax base of BHISD. 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 Enterprise under a Chapter 313 agreement could reach an estimated $85.1 million. (This amount is net of any anticipated revenue losses, but prior to any supplemental payments to BHISD permitted by law.) The additional taxable value also enhances the tax base of BHISD in meeting its future debt service obligations.

Table 1 – Base District Information with Enterprise Products, LP (PDH) 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	4,537.08	5,295.23	$1.0600	$0.2698	$4,256,641,715	$4,256,641,715	$4,032,104,594	$4,032,104,594	$761,460	$761,460
1	2014-15	4,718.56	5,487.99	$1.0600	$0.2698	$4,467,607,219	$4,467,607,219	$4,201,545,635	$4,201,545,635	$765,589	$765,589
2	2015-16	4,907.30	5,773.51	$1.0600	$0.2698	$4,721,982,219	$4,721,982,219	$4,412,511,139	$4,412,511,139	$764,269	$764,269
3	2016-17	5,103.60	5,979.83	$1.0600	$0.2698	$4,956,007,219	$3,988,857,219	$4,666,886,139	$4,666,886,139	$780,438	$780,438
4	2017-18	5,307.74	6,193.58	$1.0600	$0.2698	$4,935,657,219	$3,988,857,219	$4,900,911,139	$3,933,761,139	$791,289	$635,136
5	2018-19	5,520.05	6,443.95	$1.0600	$0.2698	$4,915,307,219	$3,988,857,219	$4,880,561,139	$3,933,761,139	$757,386	$610,458
6	2019-20	5,740.85	6,701.69	$1.0600	$0.2698	$4,894,957,219	$3,988,857,219	$4,860,211,139	$3,933,761,139	$725,221	$586,980
7	2020-21	5,970.49	6,969.74	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,030,056,915	$4,144,306,915	$4,839,861,139	$3,933,761,139	$694,410	$564,405
8	2021-22	6,209.31	7,248.52	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,155,641,357	$4,290,241,357	$4,974,960,835	$4,089,210,835	$686,342	$564,145
9	2022-23	6,457.68	7,538.44	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,687,981,113	$4,842,931,113	$5,100,545,277	$4,235,145,277	$676,605	$561,807
10	2023-24	6,715.99	7,839.96	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,618,046,613	$4,793,346,613	$5,632,885,033	$4,787,835,033	$718,484	$610,697
11	2024-25	6,984.63	8,153.54	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,549,839,679	$5,549,839,679	$5,562,950,533	$4,738,250,533	$682,275	$581,128
12	2025-26	7,264.01	8,479.66	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,483,276,070	$5,483,276,070	$5,494,743,599	$5,494,743,599	$647,991	$647,991
13	2026-27	7,554.57	8,818.83	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,419,267,706	$5,419,267,706	$5,428,179,990	$5,428,179,990	$615,522	$615,522
14	2027-28	7,856.75	9,171.56	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,357,662,172	$5,357,662,172	$5,364,171,626	$5,364,171,626	$584,870	$584,870
15	2028-29	8,171.02	9,538.41	$1.0600	$0.2698	$5,298,316,685	$5,298,316,685	$5,302,566,092	$5,302,566,092	$555,917	$555,917

*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	$42,819,179	$1,442,271	$3,196,959	$0	-$12,199,724	$2,566,881	$0	$0	$37,825,567
1	2014-15	$44,886,745	$1,499,791	$3,120,843	$0	-$12,969,735	$2,690,826	$0	$0	$39,228,471
2	2015-16	$47,379,744	$1,713,301	$3,137,666	$0	-$13,798,711	$2,840,274	$0	$0	$41,272,274
3	2016-17	$49,866,743	$2,125,823	$3,467,562	$0	-$15,659,188	$2,989,362	$0	$0	$42,790,302
4	2017-18	$49,663,233	$1,853,943	$0	$0	-$15,643,777	$2,977,162	$0	$0	$38,850,560
5	2018-19	$49,459,723	$2,300,013	$0	$0	-$14,473,058	$2,964,962	$0	$0	$40,251,640
6	2019-20	$49,256,213	$2,005,610	$0	$0	-$12,455,758	$2,952,762	$0	$0	$41,758,827
7	2020-21	$50,576,186	$2,487,695	$0	$0	-$11,660,221	$3,031,891	$0	$0	$44,435,551
8	2021-22	$51,802,905	$2,169,268	$0	$0	-$11,054,072	$3,105,429	$0	$0	$46,023,530
9	2022-23	$57,016,026	$2,690,690	$0	$0	-$12,065,459	$3,417,940	$0	$0	$51,059,196
10	2023-24	$56,326,562	$2,346,281	$0	$0	-$13,875,508	$3,376,609	$0	$0	$48,173,944
11	2024-25	$55,493,153	$2,910,251	$0	$0	-$12,083,694	$3,326,648	$0	$0	$49,646,358
12	2025-26	$54,840,797	$3,026,661	$0	$0	-$9,817,037	$3,287,541	$0	$0	$51,337,963
13	2026-27	$54,213,484	$3,147,728	$0	$0	-$7,499,861	$3,249,936	$0	$0	$53,111,286
14	2027-28	$53,609,719	$3,273,637	$0	$0	-$5,135,925	$3,213,742	$81,489	$0	$55,042,661
15	2028-29	$53,028,104	$3,404,582	$0	$0	-$2,721,133	$3,178,876	$250,361	$0	$57,140,790

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	$42,819,179	$1,442,271	$3,196,959	$0	-$12,199,724	$2,566,881	$0	$0	$37,825,567
1	2014-15	$44,886,745	$1,499,791	$3,120,843	$0	-$12,969,735	$2,690,826	$0	$0	$39,228,471
2	2015-16	$47,379,744	$1,713,301	$3,137,666	$0	-$13,798,711	$2,840,274	$0	$0	$41,272,274
3	2016-17	$40,194,760	$2,125,823	$9,986,360	$0	-$12,506,003	$2,409,555	$0	$0	$42,210,496
4	2017-18	$40,194,760	$1,853,943	$0	$0	-$6,190,573	$2,409,555	$0	$0	$38,267,685
5	2018-19	$40,194,760	$2,300,013	$0	$0	-$5,289,852	$2,409,555	$0	$0	$39,614,476
6	2019-20	$40,194,760	$2,005,610	$0	$0	-$3,565,101	$2,409,555	$52,215	$0	$41,097,040
7	2020-21	$41,718,243	$2,487,695	$0	$0	-$2,704,572	$2,500,884	$156,391	$0	$44,158,641
8	2021-22	$43,148,472	$2,169,268	$0	$0	-$2,322,764	$2,586,622	$163,023	$0	$45,744,620
9	2022-23	$48,565,103	$2,690,690	$0	$0	-$2,949,619	$2,911,332	$196,366	$0	$51,413,872
10	2023-24	$48,079,150	$2,346,281	$0	$0	-$5,872,623	$2,882,201	$0	$0	$47,435,009
11	2024-25	$55,493,153	$2,910,251	$0	$0	-$5,011,143	$3,326,648	$106,314	$0	$56,825,223
12	2025-26	$54,840,797	$3,026,661	$0	$0	-$9,817,037	$3,287,541	$0	$0	$51,337,963
13	2026-27	$54,213,484	$3,147,728	$0	$0	-$7,499,861	$3,249,936	$0	$0	$53,111,286
14	2027-28	$53,609,719	$3,273,637	$0	$0	-$5,135,925	$3,213,742	$81,489	$0	$55,042,661
15	2028-29	$53,028,104	$3,404,582	$0	$0	-$2,721,133	$3,178,876	$250,361	$0	$57,140,790

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	-$9,671,983	$0	$6,518,797	$0	$3,153,185	-$579,806	$0	$0	-$579,806
4	2017-18	-$9,468,473	$0	$0	$0	$9,453,205	-$567,607	$0	$0	-$582,875
5	2018-19	-$9,264,963	$0	$0	$0	$9,183,206	-$555,407	$0	$0	-$637,164
6	2019-20	-$9,061,453	$0	$0	$0	$8,890,657	-$543,207	$52,215	$0	-$661,788
7	2020-21	-$8,857,943	$0	$0	$0	$8,955,650	-$531,007	$156,391	$0	-$276,910
8	2021-22	-$8,654,433	$0	$0	$0	$8,731,308	-$518,807	$163,023	$0	-$278,910
9	2022-23	-$8,450,923	$0	$0	$0	$9,115,841	-$506,607	$196,366	$0	$354,676
10	2023-24	-$8,247,412	$0	$0	$0	$8,002,885	-$494,408	$0	$0	-$738,935
11	2024-25	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,072,551	$0	$106,314	$0	$7,178,865
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 Enterprise Products, LP (PDH) Project Property Value Limitation Request Submitted to BHISD at $1.06 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	$1.060	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
1	2014-15	$508,750,000	$508,750,000	$0	$1.060	$5,392,750	$5,392,750	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2	2015-16	$763,125,000	$763,125,000	$0	$1.060	$8,089,125	$8,089,125	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3	2016-17	$997,150,000	$30,000,000	$967,150,000	$1.060	$10,569,790	$318,000	$10,251,790	$0	$10,251,790	-$579,806	$9,671,984
4	2017-18	$976,800,000	$30,000,000	$946,800,000	$1.060	$10,354,080	$318,000	$10,036,080	$1,476,703	$11,512,783	-$582,875	$10,929,909
5	2018-19	$956,450,000	$30,000,000	$926,450,000	$1.060	$10,138,370	$318,000	$9,820,370	$1,449,251	$11,269,621	-$637,164	$10,632,457
6	2019-20	$936,100,000	$30,000,000	$906,100,000	$1.060	$9,922,660	$318,000	$9,604,660	$1,421,799	$11,026,459	-$661,788	$10,364,671
7	2020-21	$915,750,000	$30,000,000	$885,750,000	$1.060	$9,706,950	$318,000	$9,388,950	$1,394,347	$10,783,297	-$276,910	$10,506,387
8	2021-22	$895,400,000	$30,000,000	$865,400,000	$1.060	$9,491,240	$318,000	$9,173,240	$1,366,895	$10,540,135	-$278,910	$10,261,225
9	2022-23	$875,050,000	$30,000,000	$845,050,000	$1.060	$9,275,530	$318,000	$8,957,530	$1,339,442	$10,296,972	$0	$10,296,972
10	2023-24	$854,700,000	$30,000,000	$824,700,000	$1.060	$9,059,820	$318,000	$8,741,820	$1,311,990	$10,053,810	-$738,935	$9,314,875
11	2024-25	$834,350,000	$834,350,000	$0	$1.060	$8,844,110	$8,844,110	$0	$3,085,448	$3,085,448	$0	$3,085,448
12	2025-26	$814,000,000	$814,000,000	$0	$1.060	$8,628,400	$8,628,400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
13	2026-27	$793,650,000	$793,650,000	$0	$1.060	$8,412,690	$8,412,690	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
14	2027-28	$773,300,000	$773,300,000	$0	$1.060	$8,196,980	$8,196,980	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15	2028-29	$752,950,000	$752,950,000	$0	$1.060	$7,981,270	$7,981,270	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
						$134,063,765	$58,089,325	$75,974,440	$12,845,875	$88,820,315	-$3,756,387	$85,063,928

Year 1	Year 2	Max Credits
$5,074,750	$7,771,125	$12,845,875
Credits Earned		$12,845,875
Credits Paid		$12,845,875
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.**