

S U S A N
C O M B S

TEXAS COMPTROLLER *of* PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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



November 27, 2012

Dr. Salvador Cavazos
Superintendent
Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District
P. O. Box 30
Baytown, Texas 77522

Dear Superintendent Cavazos:

On Aug. 29, 2012, the Comptroller received the completed application for a limitation on appraised value under the provisions of Tax Code Chapter 313¹. This application was originally submitted in August, 2012 to the Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District (Goose Creek CISD) by Exxon Mobil Corporation (Exxon). 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.

Goose Creek CISD 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 (\$150,152,862) 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. Exxon is proposing the construction of a manufacturing facility in Harris County. Exxon 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 Exxon, the Comptroller's recommendation is that Exxon'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 true and correct, the applicant is eligible for a limitation and that granting the application is in the best

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

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.

Note that any new building or other improvement existing as of the application review start date of Aug. 29, 2012, or any tangible personal property placed in service prior to that date may not be considered "Qualified Property" as defined by 313.021(2).

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 limitation agreement must contain a provision that requires the applicant to provide sufficient information to the Central Appraisal District to distinguish between and separately appraise qualified property (as defined by 313.021(2)) from any property that is not qualified, the district to confirm with the CAD that the applicant has provided such information, and that this office is provided with the CAD approved information not later than the first annual reporting period following the execution of the agreement.
3. The Comptroller providing written confirmation that it received and reviewed the draft agreement and affirming the recommendation made in this letter;
4. 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
5. 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	Exxon Mobil Corporation
Tax Code, 313.024 Eligibility Category	Manufacturing
School District	Goose Creek CISD
2011 Enrollment in School District	21,097
County	Harris
Total Investment in District	\$150,152,862
Qualified Investment	\$150,152,862
Limitation Amount	\$30,000,000
Number of total jobs committed to by applicant	10
Number of qualifying jobs committed to by applicant	10
Average Weekly Wage of Qualifying Jobs committed to by applicant	\$1,136
Minimum Weekly Wage Required Tax Code, 313.051(b)	\$1,136
Minimum Annual Wage committed to by applicant for qualified jobs	\$59,076
Investment per Qualifying Job	\$15,015,286
Estimated 15 year M&O levy without any limit or credit:	\$17,744,416
Estimated gross 15 year M&O tax benefit	\$9,397,764
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):	\$9,321,128
Tax Credits (estimated - part of total tax benefit in the two lines above - appropriated through Foundation School Program)	\$1,573,341
Net M&O Tax (15 years) After Limitation, Credits and Revenue Protection:	\$8,423,288
Tax benefit as a percentage of what applicant would have paid without value limitation agreement (percentage exempted)	52.5%
Percentage of tax benefit due to the limitation	83.3%
Percentage of tax benefit due to the credit	16.7%

This presents the Comptroller's economic impact evaluation of Exxon (the project) applying to Goose Creek Consolidated 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 10 new jobs when fully operational. All 10 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 Harris County is located was \$53,711 in 2011. The annual average manufacturing wage for 2011 for Harris County is \$78,637. That same year, the county annual average wage for all industries was \$63,128. In addition to a salary of \$59,076, each qualifying position will receive benefits such as 401(k) savings plan, pension plan, group health benefit for which Exxon Mobil offers to pay at least 80% of the premiums or other charges for employee-only coverage, dental and vision plans, pre-tax spending plans for medical, dental and vision plans, disability plan, life insurance plan, vacation & holiday pay, educational refund program. The project's total investment is \$150 million, resulting in a relative level of investment per qualifying job of \$15 million.

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

According to Exxon's application, "ExxonMobil operates large integrated chemical facilities both domestically and internationally. These locations include Baton Rouge, LA; Beaumont, TX; Singapore, Republic of Singapore. Capital investment decisions are made by the corporation on the basis of economic return. The impact of tax burden on the economic return of any given project is one factor that influences the viability of projects and their ultimate location."

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

During the past two years, 21 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 Exxon 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 Exxon'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 16 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 Exxon

Year	Employment			Personal Income		
	Direct	Indirect + Induced	Total	Direct	Indirect + Induced	Total
2012	200	196	396	\$12,005,800	\$10,994,200	\$23,000,000
2013	193	220	413	\$11,920,204	\$15,079,796	\$27,000,000
2014	10	50	60	\$637,540	\$6,362,460	\$7,000,000
2015	10	43	53	\$696,230	\$6,303,770	\$7,000,000
2016	10	50	60	\$739,760	\$6,260,240	\$7,000,000
2017	10	46	56	\$749,960	\$5,250,040	\$6,000,000
2018	10	52	62	\$749,960	\$6,250,040	\$7,000,000
2019	10	54	64	\$749,960	\$6,250,040	\$7,000,000
2020	10	56	66	\$749,960	\$6,250,040	\$7,000,000
2021	10	63	73	\$749,960	\$7,250,040	\$8,000,000
2022	10	63	73	\$749,960	\$8,250,040	\$9,000,000
2023	10	62	72	\$749,960	\$8,250,040	\$9,000,000
2024	10	64	74	\$749,960	\$7,250,040	\$8,000,000
2025	10	58	68	\$749,960	\$8,250,040	\$9,000,000
2026	10	60	70	\$749,960	\$9,250,040	\$10,000,000
2027	10	64	74	\$749,960	\$9,250,040	\$10,000,000

Source: CPA, REMI, Exxon

The statewide average ad valorem tax base for school districts in Texas was \$1.6 billion in 2010. Goose Creek CISD's ad valorem tax base in 2010 was \$9.5 billion. The statewide average wealth per WADA was estimated at \$345,067 for fiscal 2010-2011. During that same year, Goose Creek CISD's estimated wealth per WADA was \$366,376. 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, Harris County, Baytown Industrial District (ETJ), Harris County Hospital District, Harris County Flood Control District, Harris County Education Department, and Lee Jr. College District, with all property tax incentives sought being granted using estimated market value from Exxon's application. Exxon has applied for a value limitation under Chapter 313, Tax Code, and no other tax abatements. Table 3 illustrates the estimated tax impact of the Exxon 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 \$17,744,416. The estimated gross 15 year M&O tax benefit, or levy loss, is \$9,397,764.

Attachment 3 is an economic overview of Harris 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 80-296

Applicant Name: Exxon Mobil Corporation
 ISD Name: Goose Creek CISD

PROPERTY INVESTMENT AMOUNTS										
(Estimated investment in each year. Do not put cumulative totals.)										
	School Year (YYYY-YYYY)	Tax Year (FY in actual tax year below) YYYY	Column A: Tangible Personal Property Investment (original cost) placed in service during the year	Column B: Building 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)	Year	2012	\$ 5,563,728	\$ 647,840		\$ -	\$ 6,211,568			
	Investment made before filing complete application with district (neither qualified property nor eligible to become qualified investment)	2012-2013		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -			
The year preceding the first complete tax year of the qualifying time period (assuming no deferrals)	Investment made after filing complete application with district, but before final board approval of application (eligible to become qualified property)	2013-2014	\$ 1,700,867	\$ -	\$ 1,700,867	\$ -	\$ 1,700,867			
	Investment made after final board approval of application and before Jan. 1 of first complete tax year of qualifying time period (qualified investment and eligible to become qualified property)	1	2013	\$ 148,451,965		\$ 148,451,965	\$ -	\$ 148,451,965		
		2	2014	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
	Value Limitation Period	3	2015							
		4	2016							
		5	2017							
		6	2018							
		7	2019							
		8	2020							
		9	2021							
		10	2022							
		11	2023							
		12	2024							
	Credit Settle-Up Period	13	2025							
		14	2026							
15		2027								
	Post-Settle-Up Period	2028								
	Post-Settle-Up Period	2029								

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: 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.
 The most significant example for many projects would be land. Other examples may be items such as professional services, etc.
 Note: Land can be listed as part of investment during the "pre-year 1" time period. It cannot be part of qualifying investment.

Column C: 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).
 For the years outside the qualifying time period, this number should simply represent the planned investment in new buildings or nonremovable components of buildings.
 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.
 The most significant example for many projects would be land. Other examples may be items such as professional services, etc.
 Note: Land can be listed as part of investment during the "pre-year 1" 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.

Dawn Owen for *William L. McCabe*

5/6/12

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

DATE

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

Form 50-296

Applicant Name
ISD Name
Exxon Mobil Corporation
Goose Creek CISD

	Year	School Year (YYY-YYYY)	Tax Year (FY in actual tax year) YYYY	Qualified Property			Estimated Total Market Value of tangible personal property in the new building or "in or on the new improvement"	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"			Final taxable value for I&S - after all reductions	Final taxable value for MCO - after all reductions
	pre-year 1	2012-2013	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Complete tax years of qualifying time period	1	2013-2014	2013	0	0	73,574,902	0	73,574,902	73,574,902	
	2	2014-2015	2014	0	0	145,848,276	7,940,420	137,707,856	137,707,856	
	3	2015-2016	2015	0	0	142,645,219	7,776,700	134,868,519	30,000,000	
	4	2016-2017	2016	0	0	139,642,162	7,612,980	132,029,182	30,000,000	
	5	2017-2018	2017	0	0	136,639,104	7,449,260	129,189,844	30,000,000	
Value Limitation Period	6	2018-2019	2018	0	0	133,636,047	7,285,540	126,350,507	30,000,000	
	7	2019-2020	2019	0	0	128,131,461	7,039,960	122,091,501	30,000,000	
	8	2020-2021	2020	0	0	126,128,404	6,876,240	119,252,164	30,000,000	
	9	2021-2022	2021	0	0	123,125,347	6,712,520	116,412,827	30,000,000	
	10	2022-2023	2022	0	0	118,620,761	6,466,940	112,153,821	30,000,000	
Continue to Maintain Viable Presence	11	2023-2024	2023	0	0	114,116,175	6,221,360	107,894,815	107,894,815	
	12	2024-2025	2024	0	0	111,113,118	6,057,640	105,055,478	105,055,478	
	13	2025-2026	2025	0	0	106,608,532	5,812,060	100,796,472	100,796,472	
Post-Settle-Up Period	14	2026-2027	2026	0	0	102,103,946	5,566,480	96,537,466	96,537,466	
Post-Settle-Up Period	15	2027-2028	2027	0	0	97,599,360	5,320,900	92,278,460	92,278,460	

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.

Dann Owen for *William L. McCabe* 6/6/12 DATE

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

Schedule C- Application: Employment Information

Applicant Name Exon Mobil Corporation
 ISD Name Goose Creek CISD

Form 50-296

	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	2012-2013	2012	200 FTE	\$ 60,029	0	0	0	0
	1	2013-2014	2013	183 FTE	\$ 61,638	10	\$ 60,385	10	\$ 60,385
	2	2014-2015	2014			10	\$ 63,754	10	\$ 63,754
	3	2015-2016	2015			10	\$ 69,623	10	\$ 69,623
	4	2016-2017	2016			10	\$ 73,976	10	\$ 73,976
	5	2017-2018	2017			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	6	2018-2019	2018			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	7	2019-2020	2019			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	8	2020-2021	2020			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	9	2021-2022	2021			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	10	2022-2023	2022			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	11	2023-2024	2023			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	12	2024-2025	2024			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	13	2025-2026	2025			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	14	2026-2027	2026			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
	15	2027-2028	2027			10	\$ 74,996	10	\$ 74,996
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.

Dawn Owen for William L. McCade
 SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

8/6/12
 DATE

Exxon Mobil Corporation **Goose Creek CISD**

Applicant Name

ISD Name

Other Property Tax AbateMENTS Sought

Applicant Name	School Year (YYYY-YYYY)	Year	Sales Tax Information		Franchise Tax	Other Property Tax AbateMENTS Sought			
			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		County	City	Hospital	Other
The year preceding the first complete tax year of the qualifying time period (assuming no deferrals)	2012-2013	2012	3,959,237	3,953,226	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
Tax Credit Period (with 50% cap on credit)	1	2013-2014	48,753,321	98,163,378	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	2	2014-2015	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	3	2015-2016	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	4	2016-2017	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	5	2017-2018	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	6	2018-2019	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	7	2019-2020	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	8	2020-2021	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	9	2021-2022	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	10	2022-2023	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	11	2023-2024	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	12	2024-2025	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	13	2025-2026	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	14	2026-2027	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
	15	2027-2028	1,300,000	1,300,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	0
Credit Settle-Up Period									
Post- Settle-Up Period									

*For planning, construction and operation of the facility.

Dawn Owen for William L. McCabe
 SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

8/6/12
 DATE

Attachment 2



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

Michael L. Williams
Commissioner

November 26, 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 (TEA) has analyzed the revenue gains that would be realized by the proposed Exxon Mobil project for the Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District (GCCISD). Projections prepared by the TEA State Funding Division confirm the analysis that was prepared by Moak, Casey and Associates and provided to us by your division. We believe the firm's assumptions regarding the potential revenue gain are valid, and its estimates of the impact of the Exxon Mobil project on GCCISD are correct.

Please feel free to contact me 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, appearing to read "Al McKenzie", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Al McKenzie, Manager
State Funding Division

AM/bd



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

Michael L. Williams
Commissioner

November 26, 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 Exxon Mobil project on the number and size of school facilities in Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District (GCCISD). Based on the analysis prepared by Moak, Casey and Associates for the school district and a conversation with the GCCISD superintendent, Dr. Salvador Cavazos, the TEA has found that the Exxon Mobil project would not have a significant impact on the number or size of school facilities in GCCISD.

Please feel free to contact me 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, appearing to read "Al McKenzie", written over a horizontal line.

Al McKenzie, Manager
State Funding Division

AM/bd

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED EXXON
MOBIL CORPORATION SYNTHETIC LUBRICANT
MANUFACTURING PROJECT ON THE FINANCES OF THE GOOSE
CREEK CISD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNDER A
REQUESTED CHAPTER 313 PROPERTY VALUE LIMITATION**

October 18, 2012

Final Report

PREPARED BY



Estimated Impact of the Proposed Exxon Mobil Corporation Synthetic Lubricant Manufacturing Project on the Finances of the Goose Creek CISD Independent School District under a Requested Chapter 313 Property Value Limitation

Introduction

Exxon Mobil Corporation (Exxon Mobil) has requested that the Goose Creek CISD 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 August 13, 2012, Exxon Mobil proposes to invest \$150 million to construct a new synthetic lubricant manufacturing project in GCCISD.

The Exxon Mobil 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 2013-14 and 2014-15 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 2013-14 and 2014-15 school years. Beginning in the 2015-16 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 \$0.292 I&S tax rate. The full value of the investment is expected to reach \$144 million in the 2015-16 school year, with depreciation expected to reduce the taxable value of the project over the course of the value limitation agreement.

In the case of the Exxon Mobil 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 2015-16 school year (-\$76,636).

Under the assumptions outlined below, the potential tax benefits under a Chapter 313 agreement could reach an estimated \$9.3 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.

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, the number of ASATR districts is expected to decrease to 421, 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.

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 Exxon Mobil 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 show modest increases in enrollment and stable base property values. 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. 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 Exxon Mobil Corporation project are factored into the base model used here. The impact of the limitation value for the proposed Exxon Mobil project is isolated separately and the focus of this analysis.

The enrollment counts used here reflect modest enrollment gains in students in average daily attendance (ADA) in analyzing the effects of the Exxon Mobil 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 with about two percent annual growth. 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 \$314,676 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 2027-28 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 Exxon Mobil 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 Exxon Mobil value but imposes the proposed property value limitation effective in the third year, which in this case is the 2015-16 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. The model results show approximately \$150 million a year in annual net General Fund revenue.

Under these assumptions, GCCISD would experience a revenue loss as a result of the implementation of the value limitation in the 2015-16 school year (-\$76,636). 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. Nearly all of the reduction in M&O revenue in the 2015-16 school year is offset by an increase in ASATR funding.

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 2015-16 school year. The formula loss of \$76,636 cited above between the base and the limitation models is based on an assumption of M&O tax savings for Exxon Mobil of about \$1.1 million when the \$30 million limitation is implemented. Under the estimates presented here and as highlighted in Table 4, an increase in ASATR funding offsets nearly all of the reduction in M&O taxes in the first year the value limitation is in effect.

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. This situation exists for the eight years that the value limitation is in effect. The Comptroller's Property Tax Assistance Division now 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 \$7.8 million over the life of the agreement. In addition, Exxon Mobil 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 \$1.6 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 -\$76,636 in the first year the \$30 million value limitation takes effect. The total potential net tax benefits (inclusive of tax

credits but after hold-harmless payments are made) are estimated to total \$9.3 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 Exxon Mobil under the value limitation agreement for the remaining years that the limitation is in effect.

Facilities Funding Impact

The Exxon Mobil project remains fully taxable for debt services taxes, with GCCISD currently levying a \$0.292 l&S rate. The value of the Exxon Mobil project is expected to depreciate over the life of the agreement and beyond, but full access to the additional value is expected to assist the District in meeting its debt service requirements.

This Exxon Mobil project is not expected to affect GCCISD in terms of enrollment, since modest employment growth is expected. 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 Exxon Mobil synthetic lubricant 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 \$9.3 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 Exxon Mobil Corporation 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	2012-13	20,146.90	26,711.21	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$8,458,364,934	\$8,458,364,934	\$8,405,377,131	\$8,405,377,131	\$314,676	\$314,676
1	2013-14	20,296.90	26,867.51	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$8,701,107,141	\$8,701,107,141	\$8,573,894,529	\$8,573,894,529	\$319,118	\$319,118
2	2014-15	20,446.90	27,023.81	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$8,937,790,734	\$8,937,790,734	\$8,818,947,326	\$8,818,947,326	\$326,340	\$326,340
3	2015-16	20,598.01	27,629.21	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$9,110,953,055	\$9,006,084,536	\$9,057,987,724	\$9,057,987,724	\$327,841	\$327,841
4	2016-17	20,750.23	27,833.40	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$9,287,635,409	\$9,185,606,227	\$9,233,553,985	\$9,128,685,466	\$331,744	\$327,976
5	2017-18	20,903.58	28,039.10	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$9,467,908,196	\$9,368,718,352	\$9,412,688,358	\$9,310,659,176	\$335,699	\$332,060
6	2018-19	21,058.07	28,246.32	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$9,651,843,226	\$9,555,492,719	\$9,595,462,204	\$9,496,272,360	\$339,707	\$336,195
7	2019-20	21,213.69	28,455.07	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$9,838,094,075	\$9,746,002,574	\$9,781,948,314	\$9,685,597,807	\$343,768	\$340,382
8	2020-21	21,370.47	28,665.36	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$10,029,574,790	\$9,940,322,626	\$9,970,801,265	\$9,878,709,764	\$347,834	\$344,622
9	2021-22	21,528.40	28,877.21	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$10,224,941,906	\$10,138,529,079	\$10,164,936,123	\$10,075,683,959	\$352,005	\$348,915
10	2022-23	21,687.50	29,090.63	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$10,422,853,482	\$10,340,699,661	\$10,363,010,466	\$10,276,597,639	\$356,232	\$353,261
11	2023-24	21,847.78	29,305.62	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$10,624,808,469	\$10,624,808,469	\$10,563,683,413	\$10,481,529,592	\$360,466	\$357,663
12	2024-25	22,009.24	29,522.20	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$10,832,307,406	\$10,832,307,406	\$10,768,454,999	\$10,768,454,999	\$364,758	\$364,758
13	2025-26	22,171.90	29,740.38	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$11,042,593,439	\$11,042,593,439	\$10,978,826,866	\$10,978,826,866	\$369,156	\$369,156
14	2026-27	22,335.75	29,960.17	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$11,257,170,372	\$11,257,170,372	\$11,192,043,288	\$11,192,043,288	\$373,564	\$373,564
15	2027-28	22,500.82	30,181.59	\$1.0400	\$0.2921	\$11,476,124,025	\$11,476,124,025	\$11,409,609,219	\$11,409,609,219	\$378,032	\$378,032

*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	2012-13	\$63,931,369	\$53,959,527	\$5,820,799	\$0	\$0	\$3,352,891	\$3,036,948	\$0	\$150,101,533
1	2013-14	\$86,306,409	\$53,059,026	\$5,181,715	\$0	\$0	\$3,447,769	\$3,031,432	\$0	\$151,026,350
2	2014-15	\$88,621,991	\$51,393,133	\$5,367,480	\$0	\$0	\$3,540,272	\$2,965,524	\$0	\$151,888,399
3	2015-16	\$90,339,002	\$52,053,363	\$6,226,308	\$0	\$0	\$3,608,863	\$2,992,614	\$0	\$155,220,150
4	2016-17	\$92,068,949	\$51,333,985	\$6,307,207	\$0	\$0	\$3,677,971	\$2,970,774	\$0	\$156,358,885
5	2017-18	\$93,834,062	\$50,586,585	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,748,483	\$2,947,895	\$0	\$151,117,025
6	2018-19	\$95,635,044	\$49,810,503	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,820,429	\$2,923,953	\$0	\$152,189,929
7	2019-20	\$97,458,417	\$49,005,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,893,269	\$2,898,498	\$0	\$153,255,254
8	2020-21	\$99,333,307	\$48,183,796	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,968,167	\$2,873,334	\$0	\$154,358,604
9	2021-22	\$101,246,262	\$47,317,588	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,044,586	\$2,846,041	\$0	\$155,454,477
10	2022-23	\$103,183,848	\$46,419,932	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,121,989	\$2,817,189	\$0	\$156,542,957
11	2023-24	\$105,145,456	\$45,504,293	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,200,351	\$2,787,685	\$0	\$157,637,785
12	2024-25	\$107,177,806	\$44,555,729	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,281,539	\$2,757,757	\$0	\$158,772,831
13	2025-26	\$109,237,445	\$43,559,282	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,363,818	\$2,725,284	\$0	\$159,885,829
14	2026-27	\$111,339,113	\$42,542,573	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,447,775	\$2,692,448	\$0	\$161,021,909
15	2027-28	\$113,483,648	\$41,490,612	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,533,445	\$2,658,291	\$0	\$162,165,996

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	2012-13	\$83,931,369	\$53,959,527	\$5,820,799	\$0	\$0	\$3,352,891	\$3,036,948	\$0	\$150,101,533
1	2013-14	\$86,306,409	\$53,059,026	\$5,181,715	\$0	\$0	\$3,447,769	\$3,031,432	\$0	\$151,026,350
2	2014-15	\$88,621,991	\$51,393,133	\$5,357,480	\$0	\$0	\$3,540,272	\$2,965,524	\$0	\$151,888,399
3	2015-16	\$89,290,265	\$52,053,363	\$7,275,045	\$0	\$0	\$3,566,968	\$2,957,873	\$0	\$155,143,514
4	2016-17	\$91,048,606	\$52,382,723	\$6,278,812	\$0	\$0	\$3,637,210	\$3,013,384	\$0	\$156,360,734
5	2017-18	\$92,842,113	\$51,606,928	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,708,857	\$2,989,337	\$0	\$151,147,236
6	2018-19	\$94,671,491	\$50,802,451	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,781,937	\$2,964,229	\$0	\$152,220,108
7	2019-20	\$96,537,456	\$49,968,623	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,856,479	\$2,938,032	\$0	\$153,300,590
8	2020-21	\$98,440,741	\$49,104,757	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,932,511	\$2,910,720	\$0	\$154,388,729
9	2021-22	\$100,382,091	\$48,210,155	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,010,064	\$2,882,266	\$0	\$155,484,577
10	2022-23	\$102,362,268	\$47,284,103	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,089,168	\$2,852,642	\$0	\$156,588,182
11	2023-24	\$105,145,456	\$46,325,872	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,200,351	\$2,842,457	\$0	\$158,514,136
12	2024-25	\$107,177,806	\$44,555,729	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,281,539	\$2,757,757	\$0	\$158,772,831
13	2025-26	\$109,237,445	\$43,559,282	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,363,818	\$2,725,284	\$0	\$159,885,829
14	2026-27	\$111,339,113	\$42,542,573	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,447,775	\$2,692,448	\$0	\$161,021,909
15	2027-28	\$113,483,648	\$41,490,612	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,533,445	\$2,658,291	\$0	\$162,165,996

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	2012-13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	2013-14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	2014-15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	2015-16	-\$1,048,737	\$0	\$1,048,737	\$0	\$0	-\$41,895	-\$34,741	\$0	-\$76,636
4	2016-17	-\$1,020,343	\$1,048,738	-\$28,395	\$0	\$0	-\$40,761	\$42,610	\$0	\$1,849
5	2017-18	-\$991,949	\$1,020,343	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$39,626	\$41,442	\$0	\$30,210
6	2018-19	-\$963,553	\$991,948	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$38,492	\$40,276	\$0	\$30,179
7	2019-20	-\$920,961	\$963,553	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$36,791	\$39,535	\$0	\$45,336
8	2020-21	-\$892,566	\$920,961	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$35,656	\$37,386	\$0	\$30,125
9	2021-22	-\$864,171	\$892,567	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$34,522	\$36,225	\$0	\$30,100
10	2022-23	-\$821,579	\$864,171	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$32,820	\$35,454	\$0	\$45,225
11	2023-24	\$0	\$821,579	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,772	\$0	\$876,351
12	2024-25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14	2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	2027-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 5 - Estimated Financial Impact of the Exxon Mobil Corporation 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	2012-13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1.040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	2013-14	\$73,574,908	\$73,574,908	\$0	\$1.040	\$765,179	\$765,179	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	2014-15	\$137,707,856	\$137,707,856	\$0	\$1.040	\$1,432,162	\$1,432,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	2015-16	\$134,868,519	\$30,000,000	\$104,868,519	\$1.040	\$1,402,633	\$312,000	\$1,090,633	\$0	\$1,090,633	-\$76,636	\$1,013,997
4	2016-17	\$132,029,162	\$30,000,000	\$102,029,162	\$1.040	\$1,373,103	\$312,000	\$1,061,103	\$224,763	\$1,285,866	\$0	\$1,285,866
5	2017-18	\$129,189,844	\$30,000,000	\$99,189,844	\$1.040	\$1,343,574	\$312,000	\$1,031,574	\$224,763	\$1,256,337	\$0	\$1,256,337
6	2018-19	\$126,350,507	\$30,000,000	\$96,350,507	\$1.040	\$1,314,045	\$312,000	\$1,002,045	\$224,763	\$1,226,808	\$0	\$1,226,808
7	2019-20	\$122,091,501	\$30,000,000	\$92,091,501	\$1.040	\$1,269,752	\$312,000	\$957,752	\$224,763	\$1,182,515	\$0	\$1,182,515
8	2020-21	\$119,252,164	\$30,000,000	\$89,252,164	\$1.040	\$1,240,223	\$312,000	\$928,223	\$224,763	\$1,152,985	\$0	\$1,152,985
9	2021-22	\$116,412,827	\$30,000,000	\$86,412,827	\$1.040	\$1,210,693	\$312,000	\$898,693	\$224,763	\$1,123,456	\$0	\$1,123,456
10	2022-23	\$112,153,821	\$30,000,000	\$82,153,821	\$1.040	\$1,166,400	\$312,000	\$854,400	\$224,763	\$1,079,163	\$0	\$1,079,163
11	2023-24	\$107,894,815	\$107,894,815	\$0	\$1.040	\$1,122,106	\$1,122,106	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12	2024-25	\$105,055,478	\$105,055,478	\$0	\$1.040	\$1,092,577	\$1,092,577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	2025-26	\$100,796,472	\$100,796,472	\$0	\$1.040	\$1,048,283	\$1,048,283	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14	2026-27	\$96,537,466	\$96,537,466	\$0	\$1.040	\$1,003,990	\$1,003,990	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	2027-28	\$92,278,460	\$92,278,460	\$0	\$1.040	\$959,696	\$959,696	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals						\$17,744,416	\$9,919,993	\$7,824,423	\$1,573,341	\$9,397,764	-\$76,636	\$9,321,128
Tax Credit for Value Over Limit in First 2 Years								Year 1	Year 2	Max Credits		
								\$453,179	\$1,120,162	\$1,573,341		
								Credits Earned		\$1,573,341		
								Credits Paid		<u>\$1,573,341</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

Harris County

Population

- Total county population in 2010 for Harris County: 4,147,218 , up 1.8 percent from 2009. State population increased 1.8 percent in the same time period.
- Harris County was the state's 11th largest county in population in 2010 and the 46th fastest growing county from 2009 to 2010.
- Harris County's population in 2009 was 35.3 percent Anglo (below the state average of 46.7 percent), 17.9 percent African-American (above the state average of 11.3 percent) and 39.8 percent Hispanic (above the state average of 36.9 percent).
- 2009 population of the largest cities and places in Harris County:

Houston:	2,257,926	Pasadena:	145,789
Baytown:	70,872	La Porte:	34,191
Deer Park:	30,938	Bellaire:	18,176
South Houston:	16,346	West University Place:	15,613
Humble:	14,865	Katy:	13,891

Economy and Income

Employment

- September 2011 total employment in Harris County: 1.9 million, 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 Harris County unemployment rate: 8.6 percent, up from 8.3 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:

Houston:	8.5 percent, up from 8.1 percent in September 2010.
Pasadena:	10.0 percent, unchanged from 10.0 percent in September 2010.
Baytown:	11.6 percent, up from 11.3 percent in September 2010.
La Porte:	8.9 percent, down from 9.4 percent in September 2010.
Deer Park:	8.4 percent, unchanged from 8.4 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

- Harris County's ranking in per capita personal income in 2009: 7th with an average per capita income of \$48,337, down 6.1 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 Harris County averaged \$419.01 million annually from 2007 to 2010. County total agricultural values in 2010 were unchanged 0.0 percent from 2009. Major agriculture related commodities in Harris County during 2010 included:
 - Timber
 - Horses
 - Hay
 - Other Beef
 - Nursery
- 2011 oil and gas production in Harris County: 756,538.0 barrels of oil and 13.6 million Mcf of gas. In September 2011, there were 328 producing oil wells and 146 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 Harris County during the fourth quarter 2010: \$16.08 billion, up 11.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
- Taxable sales during the fourth quarter 2010 in the city of:

Houston:	\$12.97 billion, up 12.2 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Pasadena:	\$352.50 million, up 3.3 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Baytown:	\$193.94 million, up 3.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
La Porte:	\$71.70 million, up 25.1 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Deer Park:	\$93.27 million, up 13.2 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Bellaire:	\$38.04 million, down 9.7 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
South Houston:	\$27.61 million, up 0.7 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
West University Place:	\$14.26 million, up 5.1 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Humble:	\$272.85 million, up 3.3 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Katy:	\$161.63 million, up 6.3 percent from the same quarter in 2009.

Seabrook:	\$26.48 million, up 3.7 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Webster:	\$152.51 million, up 1.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Tomball:	\$97.38 million, up 4.3 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Galena Park:	\$9.24 million, up 8.2 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Jacinto City:	\$11.37 million, down 1.1 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Jersey Village:	\$37.18 million, up 4.2 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$3.51 million, up 1.7 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Nassau Bay:	\$8.79 million, up 43.1 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Spring Valley Village:	\$20.66 million, up 26.7 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$533,920.00, up 24.9 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Taylor Lake Village:	\$490,161.00, down 18.9 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Piney Point Village:	\$2.05 million, up 255.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
El Lago:	\$1.81 million, up 12.8 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Hedwig Village:	\$46.87 million, up 6.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Southside Place:	\$7.99 million, down 2.1 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Shoreacres:	\$500,657.00, up 2.5 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Hilshire Village:	\$139,643.00, down 3.3 percent from the same quarter in 2009.
Morgan's Point:	\$2.86 million, up 2.4 percent from the same quarter in 2009.

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

- Taxable sales in Harris County through the fourth quarter of 2010: \$58.57 billion, up 0.6 percent from the same period in 2009.
- Taxable sales through the fourth quarter of 2010 in the city of:

Houston:	\$46.99 billion, up 0.6 percent from the same period in 2009.
Pasadena:	\$1.33 billion, down 4.8 percent from the same period in 2009.
Baytown:	\$709.79 million, down 3.8 percent from the same period in 2009.
La Porte:	\$254.55 million, up 7.9 percent from the same period in 2009.
Deer Park:	\$337.69 million, up 1.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
Bellaire:	\$164.62 million, down 1.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
South Houston:	\$111.12 million, down 4.3 percent from the same period in 2009.
West University Place:	\$51.05 million, down 2.2 percent from the same period in 2009.
Humble:	\$936.31 million, up 0.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
Katy:	\$528.44 million, up 6.1 percent from the same period in 2009.
Seabrook:	\$106.27 million, down 2.5 percent from the same period in 2009.
Webster:	\$544.62 million, down 4.9 percent from the same period in 2009.
Tomball:	\$364.93 million, up 1.7 percent from the same period in 2009.
Galena Park:	\$35.96 million, down 8.8 percent from the same period in 2009.
Jacinto City:	\$47.71 million, down 2.7 percent from the same period in 2009.
Jersey Village:	\$143.42 million, down 1.6 percent from the same period in 2009.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$12.44 million, down 7.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
Nassau Bay:	\$28.91 million, down 5.0 percent from the same period in 2009.
Spring Valley Village:	\$71.86 million, up 5.3 percent from the same period in 2009.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$2.18 million, down 15.3 percent from the same period in 2009.
Taylor Lake Village:	\$1.60 million, up 1.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
Piney Point Village:	\$5.91 million, up 129.5 percent from the same period in 2009.
El Lago:	\$7.15 million, up 6.2 percent from the same period in 2009.
Hedwig Village:	\$157.84 million, up 8.4 percent from the same period in 2009.
Southside Place:	\$26.60 million, down 0.3 percent from the same period in 2009.
Shoreacres:	\$1.98 million, up 9.3 percent from the same period in 2009.
Hilshire Village:	\$551,837.00, down 51.7 percent from the same period in 2009.
Morgan's Point:	\$12.83 million, down 3.4 percent from the same period in 2009.

Annual (2010)

- Taxable sales in Harris County during 2010: \$58.57 billion, up 0.6 percent from 2009.
- Harris County sent an estimated \$3.66 billion (or 21.40 percent of Texas' taxable sales) in state sales taxes to the state treasury in 2010.
- Taxable sales during 2010 in the city of:

Houston:	\$46.99 billion, up 0.6 percent from 2009.
Pasadena:	\$1.33 billion, down 4.8 percent from 2009.
Baytown:	\$709.79 million, down 3.8 percent from 2009.
La Porte:	\$254.55 million, up 7.9 percent from 2009.
Deer Park:	\$337.69 million, up 1.4 percent from 2009.
Bellaire:	\$164.62 million, down 1.4 percent from 2009.
South Houston:	\$111.12 million, down 4.3 percent from 2009.
West University Place:	\$51.05 million, down 2.2 percent from 2009.
Humble:	\$936.31 million, up 0.4 percent from 2009.
Katy:	\$528.44 million, up 6.1 percent from 2009.
Seabrook:	\$106.27 million, down 2.5 percent from 2009.
Webster:	\$544.62 million, down 4.9 percent from 2009.
Tomball:	\$364.93 million, up 1.7 percent from 2009.
Galena Park:	\$35.96 million, down 8.8 percent from 2009.
Jacinto City:	\$47.71 million, down 2.7 percent from 2009.
Jersey Village:	\$143.42 million, down 1.6 percent from 2009.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$12.44 million, down 7.4 percent from 2009.
Nassau Bay:	\$28.91 million, down 5.0 percent from 2009.
Spring Valley Village:	\$71.86 million, up 5.3 percent from 2009.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$2.18 million, down 15.3 percent from 2009.
Taylor Lake Village:	\$1.60 million, up 1.4 percent from 2009.
Piney Point Village:	\$5.91 million, up 129.5 percent from 2009.
El Lago:	\$7.15 million, up 6.2 percent from 2009.
Hedwig Village:	\$157.84 million, up 8.4 percent from 2009.
Southside Place:	\$26.60 million, down 0.3 percent from 2009.
Shoreacres:	\$1.98 million, up 9.3 percent from 2009.
Hilshire Village:	\$551,837.00, down 51.7 percent from 2009.
Morgan's Point:	\$12.83 million, down 3.4 percent from 2009.

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 Harris County based on the sales activity month of August 2011: \$50.26 million, up 11.6 percent from August 2010.
- Payment based on the sales activity month of August 2011 to the city of:

Houston:	\$41.60 million, up 12.2 percent from August 2010.
Pasadena:	\$1.88 million, up 0.6 percent from August 2010.
Baytown:	\$1.12 million, up 27.9 percent from August 2010.
La Porte:	\$496,096.00, down 1.1 percent from August 2010.
Deer Park:	\$337,908.46, down 12.2 percent from August 2010.
Bellaire:	\$151,464.38, up 1.9 percent from August 2010.
South Houston:	\$217,348.75, up 17.8 percent from August 2010.
West University Place:	\$83,229.63, down 9.1 percent from August 2010.
Humble:	\$884,514.03, up 5.0 percent from August 2010.
Katy:	\$712,343.61, up 9.7 percent from August 2010.
Seabrook:	\$156,900.34, unchanged 0.0 percent from August 2010.
Webster:	\$1.13 million, up 25.1 percent from August 2010.
Tomball:	\$782,963.98, up 9.6 percent from August 2010.
Galena Park:	\$81,533.61, up 31.3 percent from August 2010.
Jacinto City:	\$43,105.63, up 6.7 percent from August 2010.
Jersey Village:	\$209,463.65, up 4.2 percent from August 2010.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$23,962.64, up 2.7 percent from August 2010.
Nassau Bay*:	\$68,510.08, up 22.1 percent from August 2010.
Spring Valley Village:	\$81,322.11, up 21.1 percent from August 2010.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$3,742.40, down 6.9 percent from August 2010.

Taylor Lake Village:	\$3,504.55, down 8.0 percent from August 2010.
Piney Point Village:	\$20,019.31, up 91.3 percent from August 2010.
El Lago:	\$10,406.16, up 2.7 percent from August 2010.
Hedwig Village:	\$110,761.01, up 4.8 percent from August 2010.
Southside Place:	\$24,973.30, up 0.1 percent from August 2010.
Shoreacres*:	\$5,381.38, up 16.4 percent from August 2010.
Hilshire Village:	\$3,000.30, up 13.7 percent from August 2010.
Morgan's Point:	\$22,653.71, down 3.0 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 Harris County based on sales activity months from September 2010 through August 2011: \$604.18 million, up 5.8 percent from fiscal 2010.
- Payments based on sales activity months from September 2010 through August 2011 to the city of:

Houston:	\$499.83 million, up 6.1 percent from fiscal 2010.
Pasadena:	\$23.73 million, up 4.0 percent from fiscal 2010.
Baytown:	\$12.14 million, up 2.9 percent from fiscal 2010.
La Porte:	\$5.62 million, up 4.4 percent from fiscal 2010.
Deer Park:	\$4.21 million, up 1.0 percent from fiscal 2010.
Bellaire:	\$2.04 million, down 9.6 percent from fiscal 2010.
South Houston:	\$2.32 million, up 3.6 percent from fiscal 2010.
West University Place:	\$971,835.68, down 7.3 percent from fiscal 2010.
Humble:	\$11.13 million, up 5.1 percent from fiscal 2010.
Katy:	\$8.88 million, up 12.3 percent from fiscal 2010.
Seabrook:	\$2.12 million, up 1.2 percent from fiscal 2010.
Webster:	\$13.59 million, up 4.8 percent from fiscal 2010.
Tomball:	\$9.16 million, up 5.0 percent from fiscal 2010.
Galena Park:	\$835,705.85, up 15.4 percent from fiscal 2010.
Jacinto City:	\$586,319.01, up 2.4 percent from fiscal 2010.
Jersey Village:	\$2.50 million, up 5.9 percent from fiscal 2010.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$280,913.52, up 1.4 percent from fiscal 2010.
Nassau Bay*:	\$697,089.68, up 0.9 percent from fiscal 2010.
Spring Valley Village:	\$909,058.37, up 15.4 percent from fiscal 2010.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$70,751.11, up 2.6 percent from fiscal 2010.
Taylor Lake Village:	\$54,619.56, up 9.9 percent from fiscal 2010.
Piney Point Village:	\$117,523.19, up 2.1 percent from fiscal 2010.
El Lago:	\$127,088.67, down 4.6 percent from fiscal 2010.
Hedwig Village:	\$1.55 million, up 8.0 percent from fiscal 2010.
Southside Place:	\$295,068.35, up 0.1 percent from fiscal 2010.
Shoreacres*:	\$65,389.62, up 7.7 percent from fiscal 2010.
Hilshire Village:	\$33,321.98, up 0.3 percent from fiscal 2010.
Morgan's Point:	\$318,555.46, up 20.7 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 Harris County based on sales activity months through August 2011: \$397.02 million, up 6.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
- Payments based on sales activity months through August 2011 to the city of:

Houston:	\$329.28 million, up 7.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Pasadena:	\$15.53 million, up 3.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Baytown:	\$8.03 million, up 3.4 percent from the same period in 2010.
La Porte:	\$3.63 million, up 0.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
Deer Park:	\$2.71 million, up 1.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Bellaire:	\$1.30 million, down 13.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
South Houston:	\$1.53 million, up 3.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
West University Place:	\$637,456.21, down 10.9 percent from the same period in 2010.

Humble:	\$7.12 million, up 5.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
Katy:	\$5.55 million, up 6.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Seabrook:	\$1.38 million, down 0.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Webster:	\$8.77 million, up 6.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Tomball:	\$5.98 million, up 4.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Galena Park:	\$575,774.79, up 17.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Jacinto City:	\$388,281.03, up 1.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Jersey Village:	\$1.70 million, up 6.4 percent from the same period in 2010.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$190,726.12, up 4.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
Nassau Bay*:	\$455,909.40, up 3.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
Spring Valley Village:	\$640,187.56, up 18.7 percent from the same period in 2010.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$47,170.87, down 2.8 percent from the same period in 2010.
Taylor Lake Village:	\$35,502.33, up 9.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Piney Point Village:	\$72,779.00, down 9.4 percent from the same period in 2010.
El Lago:	\$79,540.23, down 9.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Hedwig Village:	\$976,432.35, up 7.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
Southside Place:	\$182,173.91, up 1.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Shoreacres*:	\$44,169.76, up 7.7 percent from the same period in 2010.
Hilshire Village:	\$19,496.08, up 3.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Morgan's Point:	\$185,767.94, down 7.8 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 Harris County based on sales activity in the 12 months ending in August 2011: \$604.18 million, up 5.8 percent from the previous 12-month period.
- Payments based on sales activity in the 12 months ending in August 2011 to the city of:

Houston:	\$499.83 million, up 6.1 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Pasadena:	\$23.73 million, up 4.0 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Baytown:	\$12.14 million, up 2.9 percent from the previous 12-month period.
La Porte:	\$5.62 million, up 4.4 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Deer Park:	\$4.21 million, up 1.0 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Bellaire:	\$2.04 million, down 9.6 percent from the previous 12-month period.
South Houston:	\$2.32 million, up 3.6 percent from the previous 12-month period.
West University Place:	\$971,835.68, down 7.3 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Humble:	\$11.13 million, up 5.1 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Katy:	\$8.88 million, up 12.3 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Seabrook:	\$2.12 million, up 1.2 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Webster:	\$13.59 million, up 4.8 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Tomball:	\$9.16 million, up 5.0 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Galena Park:	\$835,705.85, up 15.4 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Jacinto City:	\$586,319.01, up 2.4 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Jersey Village:	\$2.50 million, up 5.9 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$280,913.52, up 1.4 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Nassau Bay*:	\$697,089.68, up 0.9 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Spring Valley Village:	\$909,058.37, up 15.4 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$70,751.11, up 2.6 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Taylor Lake Village:	\$54,619.56, up 9.9 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Piney Point Village:	\$117,523.19, up 2.1 percent from the previous 12-month period.
El Lago:	\$127,088.67, down 4.6 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Hedwig Village:	\$1.55 million, up 8.0 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Southside Place:	\$295,068.35, up 0.1 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Shoreacres*:	\$65,389.62, up 7.7 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Hilshire Village:	\$33,321.98, up 0.3 percent from the previous 12-month period.
Morgan's Point:	\$318,555.46, up 20.7 percent from the previous 12-month period.

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

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

Houston:	\$419.51 million, up 6.8 percent from the same period in 2010.
Pasadena:	\$19.86 million, up 3.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Baytown:	\$10.23 million, up 2.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
La Porte:	\$4.63 million, up 2.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
Deer Park:	\$3.47 million, up 3.9 percent from the same period in 2010.
Bellaire:	\$1.69 million, down 10.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
South Houston:	\$1.92 million, up 3.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
West University Place:	\$798,014.35, down 10.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Humble:	\$9.41 million, up 4.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Katy:	\$7.51 million, up 12.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Seabrook:	\$1.74 million, up 0.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
Webster:	\$11.53 million, up 8.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Tomball:	\$7.71 million, up 5.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Galena Park:	\$704,147.86, up 16.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
Jacinto City:	\$482,029.54, up 0.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
Jersey Village:	\$2.12 million, up 6.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$234,813.77, up 2.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Nassau Bay*:	\$599,365.98, up 9.7 percent from the same period in 2010.
Spring Valley Village:	\$781,620.50, up 17.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$59,987.49, down 0.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Taylor Lake Village:	\$45,492.06, up 6.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
Piney Point Village:	\$103,038.24, up 5.6 percent from the same period in 2010.
El Lago:	\$104,396.51, down 3.5 percent from the same period in 2010.
Hedwig Village:	\$1.30 million, up 8.0 percent from the same period in 2010.
Southside Place:	\$250,112.33, up 2.1 percent from the same period in 2010.
Shoreacres*:	\$54,222.77, up 6.2 percent from the same period in 2010.
Hilshire Village:	\$26,900.10, up 9.3 percent from the same period in 2010.
Morgan's Point:	\$250,864.49, up 10.1 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 Harris County based on sales activity months in 2010: \$579.94 million, up 0.7 percent from 2009.
- Payment based on sales activity months in 2010 to the city of:

Houston:	\$478.01 million, up 0.8 percent from 2009.
Pasadena:	\$23.23 million, down 3.5 percent from 2009.
Baytown:	\$11.87 million, down 2.7 percent from 2009.
La Porte:	\$5.59 million, up 11.1 percent from 2009.
Deer Park:	\$4.16 million, down 1.9 percent from 2009.
Bellaire:	\$2.25 million, up 3.1 percent from 2009.
South Houston:	\$2.28 million, down 3.4 percent from 2009.
West University Place:	\$1.05 million, up 10.9 percent from 2009.
Humble:	\$10.78 million, down 1.2 percent from 2009.
Katy:	\$8.54 million, up 14.1 percent from 2009.
Seabrook:	\$2.12 million, down 2.9 percent from 2009.
Webster:	\$13.05 million, down 3.2 percent from 2009.
Tomball:	\$8.93 million, up 0.4 percent from 2009.
Galena Park:	\$750,580.78, up 6.6 percent from 2009.
Jacinto City:	\$581,584.28, up 3.1 percent from 2009.
Jersey Village:	\$2.40 million, up 1.2 percent from 2009.
Hunters Creek Village:	\$271,978.08, down 5.2 percent from 2009.
Nassau Bay*:	\$679,854.28, down 6.5 percent from 2009.
Spring Valley Village:	\$807,981.43, up 2.0 percent from 2009.
Bunker Hill Village:	\$72,086.00, up 17.7 percent from 2009.
Taylor Lake Village:	\$51,516.47, up 16.2 percent from 2009.

Piney Point Village:	\$125,031.28, up 26.0 percent from 2009.
El Lago:	\$135,168.06, up 4.4 percent from 2009.
Hedwig Village:	\$1.48 million, up 8.0 percent from 2009.
Southside Place:	\$293,163.92, down 0.3 percent from 2009.
Shoreacres*:	\$62,215.94, up 23.4 percent from 2009.
Hillshire Village:	\$32,733.90, down 16.1 percent from 2009.
Morgan's Point:	\$334,244.58, up 71.7 percent from 2009.

*On 1/1/2009, the city of Nassau Bay's local sales tax rate increased by 0.00 from 1.750 percent to 1.750 percent.

*On 10/1/2009, the city of Shoreacres's local sales tax rate increased by 0.00 from 1.250 percent to 1.250 percent.

Property Tax

- As of January 2009, property values in Harris County: \$337.95 billion, up 1.3 percent from January 2008 values. The property tax base per person in Harris County is \$83,014, below the statewide average of \$85,809. About 0.1 percent of the property tax base is derived from oil, gas and minerals.

State Expenditures

- Harris County's ranking in state expenditures by county in fiscal year 2010: 1st. State expenditures in the county for FY2010: \$14.82 billion, up 0.2 percent from FY2009.
- In Harris County, 50 state agencies provide a total of 46,388 jobs and \$690.59 million in annualized wages (as of 1st quarter 2011).
- Major state agencies in the county (as of first quarter 2011):
 - University of Texas (MD Anderson)
 - University of Houston
 - University of Texas Health Science Center
 - Department of Family and Protective Services

Higher Education

- Community colleges in Harris County fall 2010 enrollment:
 - Tomball College, a Public Community College (part of Lone Star College System), had 10,791 students.
 - South Campus (San Jacinto Community College), a Public Community College (part of San Jacinto Community College), had 10,497 students.
 - North Harris College, a Public Community College (part of Lone Star College System), had 15,213 students.
 - North Campus (San Jacinto Community College), a Public Community College (part of San Jacinto Community College), had 6,573 students.
 - Lee College, a Public Community College, had 6,719 students.
 - Kingwood College, a Public Community College (part of Lone Star College System), had 9,807 students.
 - Houston Community College, a Public Community College, had 49,717 students.
 - Cy-Fair College, a Public Community College (part of Lone Star College System), had 16,861 students.
 - Central Campus (San Jacinto Community College), a Public Community College (part of San Jacinto Community College), had 15,035 students.
- Harris County is in the service area of the following:
 - Houston Community College with a fall 2010 enrollment of 49,717 . Counties in the service area include:
 - Fort Bend County
 - Harris County
 - Waller County
 - Lee College with a fall 2010 enrollment of 6,719 . Counties in the service area include:
 - Chambers County
 - Hardin County
 - Harris County
 - Liberty County
 - Lone Star College System with a fall 2010 enrollment of 63,826 . Counties in the service area include:
 - Harris County
 - Liberty County
 - Montgomery County
 - San Jacinto County
 - Walker County
 - San Jacinto Community College with a fall 2010 enrollment of 32,105 . Counties in the service area include:
 - Chambers County
 - Harris County

■ Institutions of higher education in Harris County fall 2010 enrollment:

- University of St. Thomas, an Independent University, had 3,437 students.
- University of Houston-Downtown, a Public University (part of University of Houston System), had 12,900 students.
- University of Houston-Clear Lake, a Public University (part of University of Houston System), had 8,099 students.
- University of Houston, a Public University (part of University of Houston System), had 38,752 students.
- The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, a Public Health-Related Institution (part of The University of Texas System), had 248 students.
- The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, a Public Health-Related Institution (part of The University of Texas System), had 4,485 students.
- Texas Southern University, a Public University, had 9,557 students.
- Texas Chiropractic College, an Independent Senior College/University, had 292 students.
- South Texas College of Law, an Independent Senior College/University, had 1,295 students.
- Rice University, an Independent University, had 5,879 students.
- Houston Baptist University, an Independent University, had 2,597 students.
- Baylor College of Medicine, an Independent Health-Related Institution, had 1,485 students.

School Districts

■ Harris County had 20 school districts with 897 schools and 773,881 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.)

- Aldine ISD had 62,532 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$51,698. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 78 percent.
- Alief ISD had 45,410 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$51,983. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 72 percent.
- Channelview ISD had 8,628 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$51,435. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 72 percent.
- Crosby ISD had 4,997 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$47,973. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 74 percent.
- Cypress-Fairbanks ISD had 103,897 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$48,160. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 83 percent.
- Deer Park ISD had 12,436 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$54,620. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 86 percent.
- Galena Park ISD had 21,409 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$49,054. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 81 percent.
- Goose Creek ISD had 20,819 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$50,503. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 76 percent.
- Houston ISD had 200,944 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$52,535. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 72 percent.
- Huffman ISD had 3,150 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$46,579. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 80 percent.
- Humble ISD had 34,689 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$46,844. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 81 percent.
- Katy ISD had 58,444 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$50,374. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 88 percent.
- Klein ISD had 44,695 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$51,719. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 82 percent.
- La Porte ISD had 7,818 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$50,976. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 80 percent.
- North Forest ISD had 7,662 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$47,706. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 61 percent.
- Pasadena ISD had 51,923 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$48,436. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 72 percent.
- Sheldon ISD had 6,525 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$48,991. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 68 percent.
- Spring ISD had 35,276 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$48,690. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 69 percent.
- Spring Branch ISD had 32,415 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$50,971. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 78 percent.
- Tomball ISD had 10,212 students in the 2009-10 school year. The average teacher salary was \$51,337. The percentage of students meeting the 2010 TAKS passing standard for all tests was 85 percent.