

公开版本

中华人民共和国正丙醇产业申请对原产于美国的
进口正丙醇进行反补贴调查

反补贴调查申请书——附件

附件清单

- 附件 1：申请人的营业执照
- 附件 2：授权委托书
- 附件 3：代理律师指派书和律师执业证明
- 附件 4：关于中国正丙醇生产和进口情况的说明
- 附件 5：《中华人民共和国海关进出口税则》和中国海关进出口数据
- 附件 6：ICIS 统计的东北亚乙烯历史价格
- 附件 7：ICIS 一乙烯价格与油价有 96% 的相关性
- 附件 8：能源税收政策：第 114 届国会议题
- 附件 9：上游石油基础设施政府补贴对美国石油生产和全球二氧化碳排放的影响
- 附件 10：美国化石燃料补贴自述报告（向 G20 同行审议小组提交）
- 附件 11：延迟无形钻井成本扣减的影响
- 附件 12：2019 财年美国政府预算分析
- 附件 13：2014 财年预算提案中的石油和天然气行业税收问题
- 附件 14：不同类型能源的税收激励措施的价值
- 附件 15：美国能源征税
- 附件 16：石油和天然气税收补贴现状与分析
- 附件 17：OECD 化石燃料补贴数据库—2016 年美国各州向石油和天然气产业提供的补贴
- 附件 18：ICIS—美国乙烯价格因生产强劲、需求有限而下跌
- 附件 19：美国能源部研发补贴支出概要
- 附件 20：美国进出口银行贷款批准记录
- 附件 21：OECD 公布的 CIRR 商业参考利率

- 附件 22: “德克萨斯经济发展法案”的介绍和审计报告
- 附件 23: 德克萨斯企业基金概述及拨款项目列表
- 附件 24: 密执安经济发展局报告和项目审计报告
- 附件 25: “复兴区”项目介绍和立法报告
- 附件 26: “棕地”再开发营业税抵免项目年报
- 附件 27: 密执安州 198 号法案财产税免除项目的介绍和批准记录
- 附件 28: 密执安经济发展局报告--“卓越能源中心”项目
- 附件 29: 密执安州法典——208.1430
- 附件 30: 密执安经济发展局报告--光伏制造业税金抵免项目
- 附件 31: 田纳西州政府间关系咨询委员会关于 PILOT 项目的报告
- 附件 32: 田纳西州财政部审计员办公室关于 PILOT 项目使用情况的披露
- 附件 33: FastTrack 项目介绍及拨款记录
- 附件 34: 弗吉尼亚“州发展机会基金”项目介绍及拨款报告
- 附件 35: 2013 年弗吉尼亚州补贴发放情况统计
- 附件 36: “弗吉尼亚投资伙伴关系赠款”项目介绍
- 附件 37: 路易斯安那州经济发展部网站——ITE 项目介绍
- 附件 38: 路易斯安那州工商业委员会补贴项目报告
- 附件 39: 申请人同类产品生产、经营和财务数据

附件 1

编号 320193000201605040002



营业执照

(副本)

统一社会信用代码 9132019358941423X4 (1/1)

名称 南京诺奥新材料有限公司
类型 有限责任公司(法人独资)
住所 南京化学工业园区普葛路101号
法定代表人 崔课贤
注册资本 25000万元整
成立日期 2012年02月20日
营业期限 2012年02月20日至*****
经营范围 危险化学品生产、危险化学品批发和进出口业务(以上项目按许可证所列范围经营);化工产品生产和销售;自营和代理各类商品及技术的进出口业务。(依法须经批准的项目,经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动)



登记机关



2016 年 05 月 04 日

00052040

编号 320193000201602010005



营业执照

(副本)

统一社会信用代码 913201936790242516 (1/1)

名称 南京荣欣化工有限公司
类型 有限责任公司(法人独资)
住所 南京化学工业园区方水路168号-095
法定代表人 林毓勇
注册资本 3000万元整
成立日期 2008年10月10日
营业期限 2008年10月10日至2058年10月09日
经营范围 危险化学品生产(按许可所列范围经营); 危险化学品批发(按许可证所列范围经营)。化工产品销售; 自营和代理各类商品及技术的进出口业务(国家限定企业经营或禁止进出口的商品和技术除外)。(依法须经批准的项目, 经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动)



登记机关





营业执照

(副本)

统一社会信用代码 91370305164100155R 1-1

名称 淄博诺奥化工股份有限公司
类型 股份有限公司(非上市、自然人投资或控股)
住所 山东省淄博市临淄区辛化路2727 号
法定代表人 崔课贤

注册资本 贰仟玖佰肆拾陆万壹仟叁佰捌拾伍元整

成立日期 1988 年 03 月 21 日

营业期限 2006 年 04 月 18 日至 年 月 日

经营范围 生产、销售混合丁醇(正丁醇 $\geq 80\%$, 异丁醇 $\geq 5\%$)
正丁醛、丙醇、丙醛、异丙醇、异丁醛、混合丁醛
(正丁醛 $\geq 80\%$, 异丁醛 $\geq 5\%$); 销售乙烯、丙醛、
1-丙醇、丙酸、乙酸正丙酯、正丁醇、2-甲基-1-丙
醇、1-丁烯、2-丁烯、异丁烯、1-戊醛、3-甲基丁
醛、1-戊醇、3-甲基-1-丁醇、丙酸正戊酯、丙酸异戊
酯、正丁酸正丁酯、异丁酸异丁酯、邻苯二甲酸二异
丁酯、乙酸正戊酯、乙酸异戊酯(不带有储存设施的
经营)* (以上范围有效期限以许可证为准); 生产销
售辛醇、碳十二(C12); 化工设备安装、维修、防腐
保温; 化工配件加工; 装卸服务; 货物、技术进出口*
(以上经营范围需审批或许可经营的凭审批手续或许
可证经营)。



年 月 日

提示: 1. 每年1月1日至6月30日通过企业信用信息公示系统报送并公示上一年度年度报告, 不另行通知;

2. 《企业信息公示暂行条例》第十条规定的企业有关信息形成后20个工作日内需要向社会公示(个体工商户、农民专业合作社除外)。

附件 2

授权委托书

南京诺奥新材料有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所及其指定的律师,代表委托方对原产于美国的进口正丙醇产品向中华人民共和国商务部提出反倾销和反补贴调查申请。

上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所律师的代理权限为全权代理。具体代理权限为:

- 1、认真履行职责,及时依法保护委托方合法权益;
- 2、为反倾销和反补贴调查事宜搜集和整理有关证据和材料;
- 3、起草反倾销和反补贴调查申请书及相关文件;
- 4、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提交反倾销和反补贴调查的书面申请;
- 5、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提供相关证据和材料,并依法查阅与本案件有关的证据和材料;
- 6、代表委托方参加题述案件的审理和听证;并代表委托方发表陈述意见和/或针对其他利害关系方的观点提出抗辩意见;对调查机关发布的裁决和披露的信息发表评论;
- 7、如经中国政府和委托方同意,代表甲方参加中国政府与国外生产商(或出口商)可能进行的承诺和协商的谈判工作;
- 8、代表委托方按照中华人民共和国商务部规定的时间提供补充材料;
- 9、代表委托方进行最终裁定做出前所需要的工作;

本授权书所规定的权限在授权事宜完成时终结,或委托方认为有必要结束授权时终结。授权终结时,与之相应的委托代理合同同时终止。

委托方: 南京诺奥新材料有限公司 (盖章)



二〇一八年八月三十日

授权委托书

南京荣欣化工有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所及其指定的律师，代表委托方对原产于美国的进口正丙醇产品向中华人民共和国商务部提出反倾销和反补贴调查申请。

上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所律师的代理权限为全权代理。具体代理权限为：

- 1、认真履行职责，及时依法保护委托方合法权益；
- 2、为反倾销和反补贴调查事宜搜集和整理有关证据和材料；
- 3、起草反倾销和反补贴调查申请书及相关文件；
- 4、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提交反倾销和反补贴调查的书面申请；
- 5、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提供相关证据和材料，并依法查阅与本案件有关的证据和材料；
- 6、代表委托方参加题述案件的审理和听证；并代表委托方发表陈述意见和/或针对其他利害关系方的观点提出抗辩意见；对调查机关发布的裁决和披露的信息发表评论；
- 7、如经中国政府和委托方同意，代表甲方参加中国政府与国外生产商（或出口商）可能进行的承诺和协商的谈判工作；
- 8、代表委托方按照中华人民共和国商务部规定的时间提供补充材料；
- 9、代表委托方进行最终裁定做出前所需要的工作；

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委托方：南京荣欣化工有限公司（盖章）

二〇一八年八月三十日



授权委托书

淄博诺奥化工股份有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所及其指定的律师,代表委托方对原产于美国的进口正丙醇产品向中华人民共和国商务部提出反倾销和反补贴调查申请。

上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所律师的代理权限为全权代理。具体代理权限为:

- 1、认真履行职责,及时依法保护委托方合法权益;
- 2、为反倾销和反补贴调查事宜搜集和整理有关证据和材料;
- 3、起草反倾销和反补贴调查申请书及相关文件;
- 4、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提交反倾销和反补贴调查的书面申请;
- 5、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提供相关证据和材料,并依法查阅与本案件有关的证据和材料;
- 6、代表委托方参加题述案件的审理和听证;并代表委托方发表陈述意见和/或针对其他利害关系方的观点提出抗辩意见;对调查机关发布的裁决和披露的信息发表评论;
- 7、如经中国政府和委托方同意,代表甲方参加中国政府与国外生产商(或出口商)可能进行的承诺和协商的谈判工作;
- 8、代表委托方按照中华人民共和国商务部规定的时间提供补充材料;
- 9、代表委托方进行最终裁定做出前所需要的工作;

本授权书所规定的权限在授权事宜完成时终结,或委托方认为有必要结束授权时终结。授权终结时,与之相应的委托代理合同同时终止。

委托方:淄博诺奥化工股份有限公司(盖章)

二〇一八年八月三十日

附件 3

律 师 指 派 书

为中国正丙醇产业申请对原产于美国的进口正丙醇产品进行的反倾销和反补贴调查之目的，南京诺奥新材料有限公司、南京荣欣化工有限公司和淄博诺奥化工股份有限公司授权上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所作为其全权代理人，代理题述案件的申请及调查工作。

上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所根据上述委托，特指派本所吴必轩律师代理，处理与上述委托相关的全部事宜。

上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所

二〇一八年八月三十日



执业机构
上海海华永泰（北京）
律师事务所

执业证类别
专职律师

执业证号
11101201510687324

法律职业资格
或律师资格证号
A20091101064115

发证机关
北京市司法局

发证日期
2017 年 05 月 02 日

持证人
吴必轩

性 别
男

身份

律师年度考核备案

考核年度	二〇一七年度
考核结果	称 职
备案机关	北京市司法局 专用章 律师年度考核备案
备案日期	2017年6月-2018年5月

律师年度考核备案

考核年度	二〇一八年度
考核结果	称 职
备案机关	北京市司法局 专用章 律师年度考核备案
备案日期	2018年6月-2019年5月

附件 4

非保密概要

附件 4：关于中国正丙醇生产和进口情况的说明

本附件内容包含申请人企业同类产品的产量数据，属于商业秘密，故申请保密。

在申请书公开版本的正文部分，已经以指数形式提供了上述数据的非保密概要，并且提供了申请人同类产品产量占国内总产量比例的范围。该比例始终超过 80%，根据《反补贴调查立案暂行规则》第五条的规定，申请人有资格代表国内产业提出本次反补贴调查申请。

关于中国正丙醇生产和进口情况的说明

根据我院的跟踪统计，从2015年至2018年，国内正丙醇的主要生产企业为南京诺奥新材料有限公司和南京荣欣化工有限公司。另一家企业淄博诺奥化工股份有限公司虽然也具备较大的生产能力，但其装置在上述时间段内一直处于停产状态。2015年至2018年，中国正丙醇的生产情况如下：

(单位：吨)

	南京诺奥	南京荣欣	其他合计	全国总产量
2015年				90,915
2016年				109,784
2017年				121,684
2018年				107,074

说明：因四舍五入取整数的原因，企业产量之和与国内总产量或略有差异。

2015年至2018年，中国进口正丙醇的情况如下：

(单位：吨，美元)

进口国家或地区	项目	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年
美国	数量	28,006	43,979	28,142	51,112
	金额	27,738,072	39,808,822	29,451,889	58,207,585
南非	数量	9,702	10,640	16,325	10,441
	金额	9,076,845	8,901,682	16,207,574	11,507,582
台湾省	数量	12,904	9,000	15,810	14,244
	金额	12,350,287	8,786,404	16,650,651	15,917,431
中国总进口	数量	50,617	63,646	60,286	75,802
	金额	49,208,292	57,608,309	62,457,033	85,688,887

特此证明。



附件 5

税则号列	货 品 名 称	最惠 (%)	普通	增值 税率	出口 退税	计量 单位	监管 条件	Article Description
	-仅含硝基或亚硝基的衍生物:							-Derivatives containing only nitro or only nitroso groups;
2904. 2010	---硝基苯	5.5	20	17	9	千克	AB	---Nitrobenzene
2904. 2020	---硝基甲苯	5.5	30	17	9	千克		---Nitrotoluene and nitrochlorobenzene
2904. 2030	---二硝基甲苯	5.5	20	17	9	千克	AB	---Dinitrotoluene and dinitrochlorobenzene
2904. 2040	---三硝基甲苯(TNT)	5.5	40	17	9	千克	AB	---Trinitrotoluene (TNT)
2904. 2090	---其他	5.5	30	17	9	千克		---Other
2904. 2090 10	六硝基芪	5.5	30	17	9	千克	3	Hexanitrostilbene
2904. 2090 20	4-硝基联苯	5.5	30	17	9	千克	X	4-Nitrobiphenyl
2904. 2090 90	其他仅含硝基或亚硝基衍生物	5.5	30	17	9	千克		Other derivatives containing only nitro or only nitroso groups
	-全氟辛基磺酸及其盐和全氟辛基磺酰氟:							-Perfluorooctane sulphonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulphonyl fluoride ;
2904. 3100	--全氟辛基磺酸	5.5	30	17		千克	X	--Perfluorooctane sulphonic acid
2904. 3200	--全氟辛基磺酸铵	5.5	30	17		千克	X	--Ammonium perfluorooctane sulphonate
2904. 3300	--全氟辛基磺酸锂	5.5	30	17		千克	X	--Lithium perfluorooctane sul-phonate
2904. 3400	--全氟辛基磺酸钾	5.5	30	17		千克	X	--Potassium perfluorooctane sul-phonate
2904. 3500	--其他全氟辛基磺酸盐	5.5	30	17		千克		--Other salts of perfluorooctane sulphonic acid
2904. 3600	--全氟辛基磺酰氟	5.5	30	17		千克	X	--Perfluorooctane sulphonyl flu-oride
2904. 9100	--三氯硝基甲烷(氯化苦)	5.5	30	17		千克	23S	--Trichloronitromethane (<i>chloropicrin</i>)
2904. 9900	--其他	5.5	30	17		千克		--Other
2904. 9900 11	氯硝丙烷	5.5	30	17		千克	S	Sodium chloride Propane
2904. 9900 12	四氯硝基苯	5.5	30	17		千克	S	Tecnazene
2904. 9900 13	五氯硝基苯	5.5	30	17		千克	S	Quintozene
2904. 9900 90	其他烃的磺化、硝化、亚硝化衍生物(不论是否卤化)	5.5	30	17		千克		Other sulphonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, whether or not halogenated
	第二分章 醇类及其卤化、磺化、硝化或亚硝化衍生物							II. ALCOHOLS AND THEIR HALO-GENATED, SULPHONATED, NITRATED OR NITROSATED DERIVATIVES
29. 05	无环醇及其卤化、磺化、硝化或亚硝化衍生物:							Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulpho-nated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives;
	-饱和一元醇:							-Saturated monohydric alcohols:
2905. 1100	--甲醇	5.5	30	17	13	千克	AB	--Methanol (methyl alcohol)
	--丙醇及异丙醇:							--Propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol) and propan-2-ol (i-sopropyl alcohol) ;
2905. 1210 ^暫	---正丙醇	3	30	17	9	千克	AB	---Propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol)
2905. 1220	---异丙醇	5.5	30	17	9	千克	ABG	---Propan-2-ol (isopropyl alcohol)
2905. 1300	--正丁醇	5.5	30	17	13	千克	AB	--Butan-1-ol (<i>n</i> -butyl alcohol)
	--其他丁醇:							--Other butanols;
2905. 1410	---异丁醇	5.5	30	17	9	千克		---iso-Butyl alcohol
2905. 1420	---仲丁醇	5.5	30	17	9	千克		---sec-Butyl alcohol
2905. 1430	---叔丁醇	5.5	30	17	9	千克		---tert-Butyl alcohol
	--辛醇及其异构体:							--Octanol (octyl alcohol) and isomers thereof;
2905. 1610	---正辛醇	5.5	30	17	13	千克		---n-Octanol
2905. 1690	---其他	5.5	30	17	9	千克		---Other
2905. 1700	--十二醇、十六醇及十八醇	7	30	17	9	千克		--Dodecan-1-ol (lauryl alcohol), hexadecan-1-ol (cetyl alcohol) and octadecan-1-ol (stearyl alcohol)
	--其他:							--Other;

海关统计数据在线查询平台

ENGLISH

查询条件及结果展示

进出口类型:进口

起止时间:2017年1月-12月

币制:美元

商品:29051210

贸易伙伴:

贸易方式:

收发货人注册地:

商品编码

商品名称

第一数量

第一计量单位

第二数量

第二计量单位

美元

29051210

丙醇

60286132

千克

—

—

62,457,033

共查询到 1 条数据

每页显示条数 10

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海关统计数据在线查询平台

ENGLISH

查询条件及结果展示

进出口类型:出口

起止时间:2017年1月-12月

币制:美元

商品:29051210

贸易伙伴:

贸易方式:

收发货人注册地:

商品编码

商品名称

第一数量

第一计量单位

第二数量

第二计量单位

美元

29051210

丙醇

143027

千克

—

—

378,730

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查询条件及结果展示

进出口类型:	进口	起止时间:	2017年1月-12月	币制:	美元
商品:	29051210	贸易伙伴:	全部		
贸易方式:		收发货人注册地:			

导出数据 返回设置

商品编码	商品名称	贸易伙伴编码	贸易伙伴名称	第一数量	第一计量单位	第二数量	第二计量单位	美元
29051210	丙醇	116	日本	5366	千克	—	—	116,081
29051210	丙醇	132	新加坡	40	千克	—	—	1,176
29051210	丙醇	133	韩国	48	千克	—	—	1,641
29051210	丙醇	136	泰国	619	千克	—	—	5,478
29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	15809909	千克	—	—	16,650,651
29051210	丙醇	244	南非	16324832	千克	—	—	16,207,574
29051210	丙醇	303	英国	365	千克	—	—	5,294
29051210	丙醇	304	德国	2972	千克	—	—	16,484
29051210	丙醇	312	西班牙	6	千克	—	—	270
29051210	丙醇	331	瑞士	0	千克	—	—	495
29051210	丙醇	502	美国	28141975	千克	—	—	29,451,889

共查询到 11 条数据 每页显示条数 20

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查询条件及结果展示

进出口类型:	进口	起止时间:	2018年1月-12月	币制:	美元
商品:	29051210		贸易伙伴:		
贸易方式:			收发货人注册地:		

导出数据 返回设置

商品编码	商品名称	第一数量	第一计量单位	第二数量	第二计量单位	美元
29051210	丙醇	75801961	千克	—	—	85,688.887

共查询到 1 条数据 每页显示条数 10

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跳转



查询条件及结果展示

进出口类型:	出口	起止时间:	2018年1月-12月	币制:	人民币
商品:	29051210		贸易伙伴:		
贸易方式:			收发货人注册地:		

导出数据 返回设置

商品编码	商品名称	第一数量	第一计量单位	第二数量	第二计量单位	人民币
29051210	丙醇	155681	千克	—	—	2,725,982

共查询到 1 条数据 每页显示条数 10

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查询条件及结果显示

进出口类型:	进口	起止时间:	2018年1月-12月	币制:	美元
商品:	29051210		贸易伙伴:	502,244,143	
贸易方式:			收发货人注册地:		

[导出数据](#) [返回设置](#)

数据年月	商品编码	商品名称	贸易伙伴编码	贸易伙伴名称	第一数量	第一计量单位	第二数量	第二计量单位	美元
201801	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	2014516	千克	—	—	2,229,406
201802	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	1000029	千克	—	—	1,160,034
201803	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	1067980	千克	—	—	1,263,397
201804	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	999313	千克	—	—	1,169,196
201805	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	1067234	千克	—	—	1,254,359
201806	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	1020290	千克	—	—	1,188,816
201807	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	993403	千克	—	—	1,135,460
201808	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	52800	千克	—	—	71,016
201809	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	2000003	千克	—	—	2,146,003
201810	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	3016576	千克	—	—	3,244,097
201811	29051210	丙醇	143	台澎金马关税区	1011618	千克	—	—	1,055,647
201801	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	1298495	千克	—	—	1,422,314
201802	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	1000000	千克	—	—	1,140,000
201803	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	1447364	千克	—	—	1,649,995
201804	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	667086	千克	—	—	767,149
201805	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	1067424	千克	—	—	1,270,909
201806	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	925776	千克	—	—	1,069,642
201807	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	500000	千克	—	—	560,000
201808	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	1096902	千克	—	—	1,151,747
201810	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	806658	千克	—	—	827,035
201811	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	497811	千克	—	—	547,592
201812	29051210	丙醇	244	南非	1133699	千克	—	—	1,101,199
201801	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	599671	千克	—	—	672,184
201802	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	2474291	千克	—	—	2,783,625
201803	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	5226811	千克	—	—	5,931,828
201804	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	1911580	千克	—	—	2,259,498
201805	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	7078974	千克	—	—	8,165,777
201806	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	5027802	千克	—	—	5,977,182
201807	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	3962940	千克	—	—	4,650,356
201808	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	10685189	千克	—	—	12,577,364
201809	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	3433480	千克	—	—	3,936,412
201810	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	4139251	千克	—	—	4,429,248
201811	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	1596887	千克	—	—	1,679,316
201812	29051210	丙醇	502	美国	4975078	千克	—	—	5,144,795

附件 6

ICIS Dashboard Price History

Generated 21 May 2019 06:18:19
Data Price History
Date Range From 01 Jan 2015 to 31 Dec 2018
Original Currency USD
Original Unit tonne
Original Frequency Weekly
Selected Currency USD
Selected Unit tonne
Selected Frequency Quarterly

Quarterly	Ethylene CFR Asia NE Assessment Spot 2-6 Weeks (Mid) : USD/tonne
Q1-2015	1008.9
Q2-2015	1393.5
Q3-2015	1007.8
Q4-2015	1030.5
Q1-2016	1017.9
Q2-2016	1141.2
Q3-2016	1131.9
Q4-2016	1054.8
Q1-2017	1217.1
Q2-2017	1070.2
Q3-2017	1179.2
Q4-2017	1298.8
Q1-2018	1314.4
Q2-2018	1318.8
Q3-2018	1340.4
Q4-2018	991.4

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Prices that have been converted from the originally quoted unit or currency are shown to two decimal places.

When exporting multiple quote series, empty cells may appear in the quote table as publishing dates may not align or may vary over holiday periods.

For prices downloaded in any frequency other than the original frequency, ICIS has made some assumptions in averaging (see methodology for frequency).

To view prices as assessed by ICIS, please download series in their original published frequency.

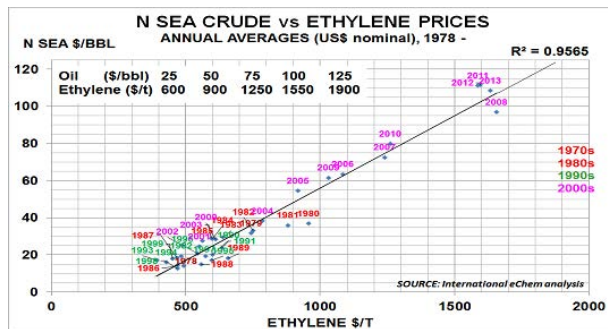
附件 7

Ethylene prices have 96% correlation to oil prices

[Chemical companies](#)

By [Paul Hodges](#) on 20th March 2014 in [Chemical companies](#)

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Companies are about to review their Q1 performance,

and re-forecast profit and revenue for the rest of the year. Most will be disappointed with results so far, as the long-promised economic recovery has again [failed to appear](#).

This will be no surprise to blog readers. But there is another and connected issue for Management Teams to worry about as we head into Q2. This is the unnatural calm that has settled over the oil markets in the past 6 months, as the blog discussed on [Tuesday](#).

What would happen to their business if oil follows copper and other commodity markets and starts to tumble? Would it really stay within a narrow range, above \$90/bbl? This seems highly unlikely, given the enormous amount of speculative money tied up in the market.

And if it does fall below \$90/bbl, what would this mean for the prices of the major petrochemicals?

This question can at least be answered with more than 95% accuracy, as the above chart shows:

- It maps annual average European ethylene prices on the x-scale; annual average N Sea oil prices on the y-scale
- The data goes back to the first ethylene contract price in 1978 and is colour-coded by decade
- It shows there is over a 95% correlation between the two: if oil prices move, so does ethylene

The same rule applies to all the other major petrochemicals – propylene, butadiene, benzene and paraxylene. The propylene correlation is 97%, butadiene is 90%, benzene is 92% and even paraxylene is 87%.

Thus if oil prices do fall, we can be reasonably confident about what will happen to product prices. As the table shows on the chart, an oil price of \$75/bbl would indicate an ethylene price of \$1250/t; oil prices at \$50/bbl would suggest ethylene prices of \$900/t.

In the long-term of course, lower prices would be good for demand. Consumers would have more discretionary cash to spend. But oil producers have got used to today's higher prices, and factored them into their budget calculations. Riots, or worse, might easily break out in some countries if these budgets came under pressure from lower prices.

Of course, managements might just decide to ignore the issue, and hope the consensus is right to assume oil prices will never again fall below \$100/bbl. But [history](#) would suggest this is actually a very risky position to take. Anyone without a Plan B might look very exposed, given the weaknesses now being exposed in the global economy.



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附件 8

Energy Tax Policy: Issues in the 114th Congress

Molly F. Sherlock

Specialist in Public Finance

Jeffrey M. Stupak

Analyst in Macroeconomic Policy

June 15, 2016

Congressional Research Service

7-5700

www.crs.gov

R43206

Current Status of U.S. Energy Tax Policy²⁶

Current U.S. energy tax policy is a combination of long-standing provisions and relatively new incentives. Energy-related tax incentives also support both energy production and consumption. Provisions supporting the oil and gas sector reflect desires for domestic energy production and energy security, long-standing cornerstones of U.S. energy policy. Incentives for renewable energy reflect the desire to have a diverse energy supply, also consistent with a desire for domestic energy security. Incentives for energy efficiency are designed to reduce consumption of energy from all energy sources. Incentives for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and alternative technology vehicles reflect environmental concerns related to the production and consumption of energy using fossil-based resources. **Table 1** contains a current list of energy-related tax expenditures and other energy tax provisions.²⁷

Fossil Fuels

There are a number of tax incentives currently available for energy production using fossil fuels. They can be broadly categorized as (1) enhancing capital cost recovery; (2) subsidizing extraction of high-cost fossil fuels; or (3) encouraging investment in non-petroleum or cleaner fossil fuel energy options. Certain incentives are designed to support coal, while others tend to support the oil and gas sector. **The fossil fuels related incentives listed in Table 1 are estimated to reduce federal tax revenues by \$21.5 billion between 2015 and 2019.**

Among the capital cost subsidies, the allowance of the percentage depletion method is estimated to cost \$8.8 billion between 2015 and 2019.²⁸ Under percentage depletion, a deduction equal to a fixed percentage of the revenue from the sale of a mineral is allowed. Total lifetime deductions, using this method, typically exceed the capital invested in the project. To the extent that percentage depletion deductions exceed project investment, percentage depletion becomes a production subsidy, instead of an investment subsidy. In other words, taxpayers may be able to claim allowances that reduce tax liability even after the cost of investment is fully recovered. Other capital cost recovery provisions include expensing of intangible drilling costs related to exploration and development and a decrease in the amortization period for certain geological and geophysical (G&G) expenditures.²⁹ The expensing of exploration and development costs is estimated to cost the federal government \$7.5 billion in revenue losses over the 2015 through 2019 budget window, while the reduced amortization period for G&G expenditures is estimated to cost \$0.7 billion over the same time period.

(...continued)

powered vehicles. Even if the gas tax were to be viewed as one correcting for emissions, it would make more economic sense to tax emissions rather than just those coming from the burning of fossil fuels by motor vehicles.

²⁶ See also U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on Taxation, *Present Law and Analysis of Energy-Related Tax Expenditures*, committee print, 114th Cong., June 9, 2016, JCX-46-16.

²⁷ Tax expenditures are government revenue losses attributable to tax provisions that allow for special exclusions, exemptions, or deductions from income or provisions that provide special tax credits, preferential tax rates, or defer tax liability. Technically, excise tax credits are not considered tax expenditures because they do not directly affect income tax liability.

²⁸ The tax expenditure for percentage depletion is computed by subtracting the value of cost depletion, the standard depletion method, from the value of percentage depletion. The resulting lifetime excess is the tax expenditure.

²⁹ Expensing costs means to deduct the full cost of an investment in the current tax year, rather than depreciate the costs over a period of time.

附件 9

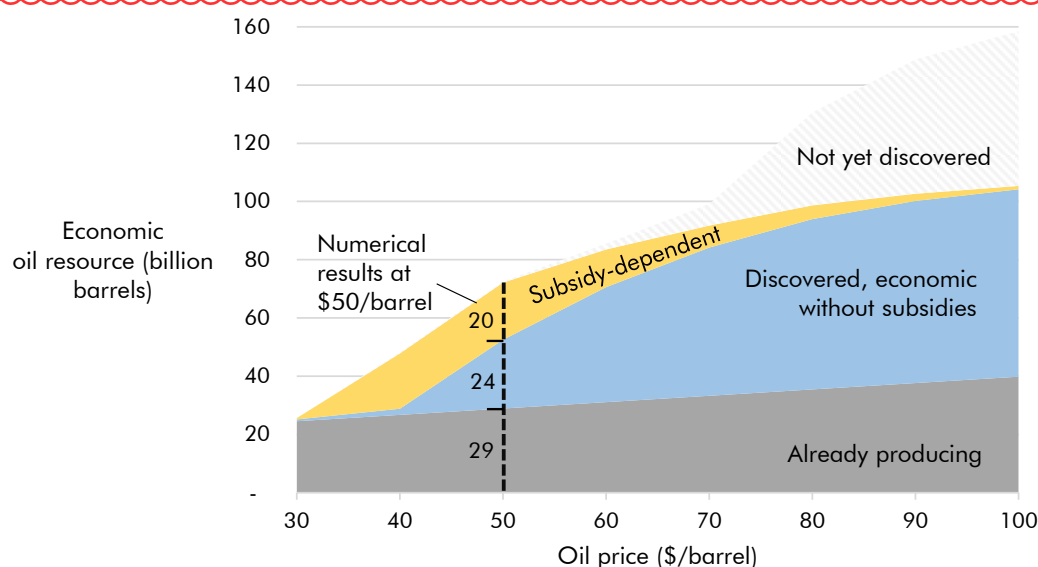


Effect of government subsidies for upstream oil infrastructure on U.S. oil production and global CO₂ emissions

Peter Erickson, Adrian Down and Michael Lazarus, Stockholm Environment Institute
Doug Koplow, Earth Track

Among the basins evaluated here, the greatest impact at \$100 per barrel would be for offshore Gulf resources. This is because the region has the highest concentration of fields with high break-even costs.

Figure 2: Share of U.S. oil resources that are subsidy-dependent as a function of oil prices



Note: The chart assumes a 10% hurdle rate.

Figure 2 also displays (in grey hatching) Rystad's estimates of the U.S. oil resources that may still be discovered, most of which would cost \$70 per barrel or more to develop.²⁰ These estimates are speculative, so we do not assess the fields' dependence on subsidies in detail here. Still, should they prove as subsidy-dependent as the fields we do assess, the impact of subsidies at higher prices would be larger than we currently estimate.²¹

It is notable that industry dependence on subsidies increases at higher hurdle rates. If investors used a hurdle rate of 15%, rather than the 10% rate used for Figure 2, 25 billion barrels of oil (instead of 20) would be subsidy-dependent at \$50 per barrel, and only 5 billion (instead of 23) would proceed anyway. Thus, the total proportion of subsidy-dependent production would rise to more than 80% at a 15% hurdle rate, compared with slightly less than 50% at a 10% hurdle rate. Appendix 1 includes a version of Figure 2 using a 15% hurdle rate instead of 10%.

²⁰ These estimates include Rystad's assessment of the Midland Basin Wolfcamp shale. Recent estimates of that formation by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) indicate it could hold 20 billion barrels (<https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/fs20163092>). This is about 14 billion barrels more than Rystad's (mid-2016) estimate. Should the potential be as the USGS estimates, this could increase the U.S. economic oil resource by about 10%. However, because the USGS still considers these resources *undiscovered*, including them here would not affect our findings on subsidy-dependent, already discovered resources.

²¹ For example, should the same amount of oil resource be subsidy-dependent at \$100 per barrel (due to new discoveries) as we estimate at \$50 per barrel – 20 billion barrels – then 17% of the 120 billion barrels of not-yet-producing oil at \$100 per barrel could be subsidy-dependent.

3.3 Effects on oil resources, production and CO₂ emissions

At prices of \$50 per barrel, subsidies boost fields into profitability that contain an estimated 20 billion barrels of oil. Table 4 presents the scale of subsidy-dependent oil by basin, both in terms of barrels and as a share of each basin's resource base.

Although the absolute and relative quantities of each basin's subsidy-dependent oil varies, subsidies have a substantial impact in all of them. The impact in terms of barrels of oil is highest in the Permian Basin. The share of each basin's resource that is dependent on subsidies is highest in the Gulf of Mexico.

Table 4: Impact of subsidies on undeveloped oil resources and GHG emissions (at \$50/bbl)

Area	Economic oil resources, discovered but not yet producing (billion barrels)	Percent subsidy-dependent	Increase in economic oil resources due to subsidies		Increase in net GHG emissions (Gt CO ₂)
			(billion barrels)	(Gt CO ₂)	
Williston basin	4.1	59%	2.4	1.0	0.2
Permian basin	20.3	40%	8.0	3.3	0.6
Gulf of Mexico	2.1	73%	1.5	0.6	0.1
Rest of U.S.	16.7	46%	7.6	3.1	0.6
Total U.S.	43.3	45%	19.6	8.1	1.5

Source: SEI analysis based in part on data from Rystad Energy.

Once burned, the nearly 20 billion barrels of subsidy-dependent oil would release about 8 billion tonnes (Gt) CO₂, as is also indicated in Table 4.²²

Some further context on the relative scale of these emissions is helpful. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has estimated that if society is going to maintain even a two-thirds chance of limiting warming to the internationally agreed goal of 2°C (Clarke et al. 2014),²³ net global emissions from 2016 onward cannot exceed 840 Gt CO₂. In that context, the decision by the U.S. federal and state governments to continue subsidizing oil investment could produce oil that, once burned, will produce CO₂ emissions equivalent to about 1% of the remaining *global* carbon budget that all sectors of all economies.

It can also be helpful to compare this added production to the amount of oil that the U.S. might produce in a 2°C-consistent scenario. Some researchers have explored this question, using models that minimize the cost of meeting the global budget (McGlade and Ekins 2015; IEA

²² We use “tonnes” to denote metric tons. To estimate CO₂ emissions, we use Rystad's assumed energy content of 5.51 MMBtu/ barrel and apply standard carbon contents of crude oil of 20.31 kg C / MMBtu from the EPA's national greenhouse gas inventory (U.S. EPA 2014).

²³ Here, we adjust the IPCC's 990 Gt CO₂ budget from 2012 to 2100 (IPCC 2013) by the CO₂ emissions that have been released in the four years since, or 150 Gt CO₂.

附件 10

美国化石燃料补贴自述报告

2015年12月向 G20 同行审议小组提交

目 录

第一部分：生产者补贴	1
1. 扣除无形钻井成本	2
2. 按比率计算油井和天然气井的折耗额	3
3. 境内生产化石燃料费用扣除额	4
4. 地测和物探费用支出可在 2 年内摊销	4
5. 按比率计算与固体矿物化石燃料相关的财产折耗额	5
6. 扣除固体矿物燃料的勘探和开发费用	6
7. 煤炭权利金适用资本利得的税务处理	6
8. 三次采油费用扣除	7
9. 对油气财产享有经营权益而发生的被动损失的特殊性税务处理	8
10. 提高石油采收率（EOR）的税收抵免	8
11. 边际井抵免	9
12. 免除化石燃料行业上市合伙企业的企业所得税	9
13. 免除从焦油砂中提炼出的原油的消费税	10
14. 有益使用燃料可免除权利金	11
15. 燃烧和排放天然气免收权利金	11
16. 破坏自然资源的赔偿限额	12
第二部分：消费者补贴	14
1. 低收入家庭能源补助计划（LIHEAP）	14

This is an unofficial Chinese translation of the official English self-report. Should there be any differences, the English version is the authoritative version.

本报告为官方英文自述报告的非官方中文翻译。如有不同，以英文报告为权威版本。

第一部分：生产者补贴

在美国有下述几种针对化石燃料生产者的有效条款。美国政府一共确定了 16 条联邦政府层面的化石燃料生产环节税收条款。这份清单包括了之前美国政府提交给 G-20 化石燃料补贴进展报告中确定的 11 项联邦政府税收条款，以及在中美化石燃料补贴改革同行审议进程中通过自评新增的 5 项条款。

1. 扣除无形钻井成本

成本/年：16.29 亿美元¹（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油、天然气

补贴描述：对于纳税人因开发其位于美国境内的油气田而产生的无形钻井成本（IDCs），纳税人可选择在成本支付或发生的当年进行成本扣除（即费用化，可以不进行资本化）。选择扣除无形钻井成本的综合性石油公司，其生产用井的无形钻井成本的 30% 必须予以资本化（计入资产的成本，而不是在当期直接作为成本扣除），并在之后的 60 个月中进行摊销。

补贴分析：允许对无形钻井成本扣除的条款给石油和天然气行业提供了税收优惠。无形钻井成本资本化的规定旨在使石油和天然气行业与其他行业适用类似的成本回收系统，从而减少该项政策对经济的扭曲。正如本届提议废除的石油和天然气行业的其他优惠条款一样，**无形钻井成本扣除条款会扭曲市场，会鼓励比在一个中性的税收制度下更多的资本进入石油和天然气行业。**该市场扭曲不利于维护国家的长期能源安全，与政府支持清洁能源经济发展的政策不相符，而发展清洁能源经济有助于减少对石油的依赖，降低温室气体的排放量。此外，因对石油和天然气行业提供税收优惠而减少的财政收入最终将由对其他行业征收的税款来弥补，而这些行业原本可能会创造出更多的经济价值，却因为缺少税收优惠政策而面临投资不足的问题。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，无形钻井成本扣除的政策以及综合性石油公司无形钻井成本的 30% 应当予以资本化并在之后的 60 个月中进行摊销的

¹除上市合伙企业的优惠政策成本数据之外，美国财政部对其他所有的优惠政策成本数据负责。美国财政部假设补贴将自 2015 年 12 月 31 日起废止，根据现行法律规定和拟于 2016-2025 财政年度期间进行的政策调整分别计算联邦政府税收收入，根据两者的差额来测算优惠政策的年均成本。上市合伙企业的优惠政策成本按如下方式测算：假设拟定于 2020 年 12 月 31 日之后进行的政策调整会生效，在 2021-2025 财政年度期间按新旧政策分别计算联邦政府税收收入，根据两者的差额来测算其优惠政策的年均成本。

政策将被废止。根据成本与收入相配比的原则，无形钻井成本将全部资本化，随着开采的进程进行摊销。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

2.按比率计算油井和天然气井的折耗额

成本/年：9.66 亿美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油、天然气

补贴描述：折耗额适用于任何在油气财产中享有经济利益的个人。通常有两种计算折耗额的方法：按成本和按比率计算折耗额。按成本计算折耗额的方法受纳税人财产计税基础的限制，按比率计算折耗额的方法虽然不受计税基础的限制，但是会受到其他制约。

按比率（15%）计算油气井折耗额的方法只适用于独立生产者和特许权所有者，并且上述独立生产者和特许权所有者的日均石油产量不得超过 1000 桶/天，日均天然气产量不得超过 1000 桶石油的天然气当量。除此之外，按比率计算折耗额的方法还不得超过以下两个数额中的较小值：不包含免税折耗额的应纳税所得额的 65%，不包含免税折耗额且与财产相关的应纳税所得额的 100%。

补贴分析：与按成本计算财产折耗额的方法相比，按比率计算财产折耗额的方法能够实现更高的税后收入，相当于给纳税人提供了一个较低的税率。根据纳税人财产的计税基础，按成本计算财产折耗额，符合收入与费用相配比的原则，使化石燃料行业适用与其他行业类似的政策，有利于减少对经济的扭曲。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据本届政府 2016 财年预算提案，自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，按比率计算油井折耗额和天然气井折耗额的政策将被废止。纳税人可以根据其财产的计税基础按成本计算财产折耗额。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

3.境内生产化石燃料费用扣除额

成本/年：10.49 亿美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油、天然气、煤炭、褐煤、油页岩

补贴描述：进行境内制造和生产活动所取得的所得可进行一定的扣除。自 2009 年之后的纳税年度起，按纳税年度符合条件的生产活动所得和应纳税所得额这两者中较小值的 9%计算扣除额，但该扣除额不得超过 W-2 表格所记录的纳税人在纳税年度所得额的 50%。从事石油和天然气生产所取得的所得可以按照 6% 计算费用扣除额。

该项纳税扣除被广泛使用，并不仅针对化石燃料行业。

补贴分析：生产活动扣除普遍适用于纳税人取得的所有符合条件的生产活动所得，给包括化石燃料生产在内的特定经济活动有效地提供了一个更低的税率。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，销售、交换和处置石油、天然气或煤炭及其他固体矿物化石燃料等一次能源产品取得的收入，不再适用上述纳税扣除政策。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

4.地测和物探费用支出可在 2 年内摊销

成本/年：2.88 亿美元（2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油、天然气

补贴描述：独立石油公司²从事境内石油和天然气开采而发生的地测和物探费用可以在 2 年内进行摊销。综合性石油公司从事境内石油和天然气开采而发生地测和物探费用则必须在 7 年内进行摊销。

补贴分析：上述地测和物探费用的**加速摊销**政策给石油和天然气行业的独立石油公司提供了税收优惠。将石油和天然气行业独立石油公司的地测和物探费用

²译注：综合性石油公司一般是指综合进行油气勘探、开采、炼油、分销等多种油气经营活动的企业；独立石油公司在这里应是指专门从事油气开采的企业。

摊销期从 2 年延长至 7 年有利于更准确地反映其收入水平，对所有石油和天然气石油公司一视同仁，有利于营造一个更公平的税收环境。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，所有石油和天然气石油公司从事境内石油和天然气开采而发生的地测和物探费用将统一按 7 年进行摊销。提前报废的财产不再摊销，已弃置的财产恢复使用的，其账面价值应在剩余期限内摊销（总摊销期以 7 年为限）。新政策将自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起生效。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

5.按比率计算与固体矿物化石燃料相关的财产折耗额

成本/年：2.09 亿美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：煤炭、褐煤、页岩油

补贴描述：与煤炭和褐煤相关的财产按 10%的比率计算其折耗额，与页岩油相关的财产按 15%的比率计算其折耗额。当计算出的财产折耗额大于该财产经调整后的计税基础时，不再适用上述 10%、15%的折耗额计算标准，而是按照替代性最低税（AMT）的要求，按 20%的税率计算所得税。同时，计算的折耗额也不得超过矿产年净所得的 50%。

补贴分析：与按成本计算财产折耗额的方法相比，按比率计算财产折耗额的方法能够实现更高的税后收入，相当于给纳税人提供了一个较低的税率。按成本计算每期的财产折耗额，符合收入与费用相配比的原则，使化石燃料行业适用与其他行业相同的政策，有利于减少对经济的扭曲。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止描述：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，与煤炭和其他固体矿物化石燃料相关的财产不再适用按比率计算折耗额的政策。与褐煤和油页岩相关的财产也不再适用按比率计算折耗额的政策。纳税人如果拥有与煤炭和其他固体矿物化石燃料相关的财产，应根据其经过调整后的计税基础，按成本计算折耗额。自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，与固体矿物化石燃料相关的财产按新政策计算折耗额。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

6.扣除固体矿物燃料的勘探和开发费用

成本/年：5300 万美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：煤炭、褐煤、油页岩

补贴描述：矿业公司可选择将其境内发生的勘探和开发费用的 70%在当期进行扣除。剩余的 30%不得抵扣，应予以资本化并在 60 个月内摊销。纳税人也可以选择将所有的勘探和开发费用资本化并在 10 年内摊销。当存在替代性最低税（AMT）的限制时，纳税人勘探和开发费用的两种不同核算方式并不属于税收优惠。

补贴分析：扣除煤炭和其他固体矿物燃料勘探和开发费用的政策给这些化石燃料行业提供了税收优惠。将上述勘探和开发费用资本化符合收入与费用配比的原则，有利于税收公平，有利于减少对经济的扭曲。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，美国将废止上述一些列政策，即煤炭和其他固体矿物燃料勘探和开发费用的 70%可以在当期扣除，剩余 30%应予以资本化并在之后的 60 个月内摊销；煤炭和其他固体矿物燃料勘探和开发费用全部予以资本化并在之后的 10 年内摊销。新政策规定，矿业公司发生的勘探和开发费用应全部予以资本化，根据收入与费用相配比的原则，在经营期内合理计提折旧或进行摊销。褐煤和页岩油的勘探和开发费用也适用同样的政策调整。自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，发生或支付的勘探和开发费用适用新政策。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

7.煤炭权利金适用资本利得的税务处理

成本/年：3100 万美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：煤炭、褐煤

补贴描述：在煤矿被开采之前，纳税人已拥有该煤矿一年以上，其转让煤矿开采经营权取得的权利金收入通常满足长期资本利得的确认条件。权利金收入在下列情况中不应作为长期资本利得：转让煤矿开采经营权是以投机为目的；权利金收入归属于合伙人、委托人；转让煤矿开采经营权的行为属于关联方交易。

补贴分析：将转让煤矿开采经营权取得的符合条件的权利金收入视同长期资本利得的政策给相关化石燃料行业提供了税收优惠。对这部分权利金收入采用与其他行业权利金收入无差别的政策有利于减少对经济的扭曲。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，转让煤矿开采经营权取得的权利金收入将不再被认定为长期资本利得，同时将作为一般性收入进行纳税。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

8.三次采油费用扣除

成本/年：1000 万美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油

补贴描述：纳税人开采石油时，为提高原油采收率而运用三次采油技术所发生的费用，如果符合条件，通常可以在计算应纳税所得额时扣除。

补贴分析：由于三次采油费用可以在发生的当期直接扣除而无需资本化，所以三次采油扣除给石油和天然气行业提供了税收优惠。将三次采油费用资本化有利于税收公平，使石油和天然气行业适用与其他行业同样的税收待遇，有利于减少对经济的扭曲。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，在 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，发生或支付的三次采油费用不再享受当期扣除的优惠政策。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

9.对油气财产享有经营权益而发生的被动损失的特殊性税务处理

成本/年：1900 万美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油、天然气

补贴描述：通常情况下，被动损失在抵减被动所得之后若还有剩余，则只能结转至以后年度继续抵减被动所得。企业因对油气财产享有经营权益而发生的被动损失可以抵减积极所得。只有当纳税人以不限制纳税义务的方式取得油气财产经营权益时，才适用上述特殊性税务处理。

补贴分析：对油气财产经营权益的特殊性税务处理给石油和天然气行业提供了税收优惠。限制这种特殊性税务处理有利于税收公平，使石油和天然气行业的被动损失适用与其他被动损失同样的税收待遇，有利于减少对经济的扭曲。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据本届政府 2016 财年预算提案，自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，对油气财产享有经营权而发生的被动损失不再适用特殊性税务处理。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

10.提高石油采收率（EOR）的税收抵免

成本/年：0（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油

补贴描述：在美国为提高石油采收率的项目所发生开支的 15%可以在应纳企业所得税中进行抵免。提高石油采收率的项目是指通过运用一种或多种三次采油技术来显著提高可采原油量的项目。

若石油的参考价格超过根据通货膨胀指数进行相应调整后的法定额度，该项税收优惠政策失效。

补贴分析：该项抵免政策给石油和天然气行业提供了税收优惠。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据本届政府 2016 财年预算提案，自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，为提高石油采收率而发生的支出将不再享受税收抵免优惠政策。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

11. 边际井抵免

成本/年：0（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油、天然气

补贴描述：边际井和日均产量不超过 3 桶/天的油井的产出可以享受税收抵免政策。

若石油或液体燃料的参考价格超过根据通货膨胀指数进行相应调整后的法定额度，将不再执行该税收优惠政策。

补贴分析：该项抵免政策给石油和天然气行业提供了税收优惠。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，从边际井开采的石油和天然气将不再享受税收抵免优惠政策。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

12. 免除化石燃料行业上市合伙企业的企业所得税

成本/年：3.42 亿美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算中期评估）

目标化石燃料：石油、天然气、煤炭

补贴描述：上市合伙企业一般需要缴纳企业所得税。当上市合伙企业的总收入有 90% 以上来自非再生资源、房地产和大宗商品领域时，该上市合伙企业可免缴企业所得税，在税法上视同普通合伙企业缴税，即合伙企业可以将其所有的收入、利得、损失、扣除、抵免在合伙人之间分摊，合伙人以其享有的份额来承担所得税纳税义务（或从损失弥补中获益³）。

³ 译注：在有收益的情况下，合伙人只需要缴纳个人所得税；在亏损的情况下，合伙人可以冲抵其他收入，从而使合伙人承担较低的个人所得税。

补贴描述：该项免税政策给石油和天然气行业提供了税收优惠。有关化石燃料税收优惠政策的影响分析详见扣除无形钻井成本的优惠政策分析。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，对上市合伙企业从事与化石燃料有关的经营而取得的符合条件的收入和利得免征企业所得税的政策将被废止，这类企业自 2020 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度起，将被视同 C 类公司缴纳企业所得税。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

13.免除从焦油砂中提炼出的原油的消费税

成本/年：5200 万美元（数据来自 2016 财年预算）

目标燃料：从沥青和焦油砂中提炼出的原油。

补贴描述：美国对以下燃料的使用征收消费税：（1）美国炼油厂获取的原油；（2）进口的石油产品（包括原油）；（3）所有在境内使用或向境外出口的尚未承担任何税收的境内生产的原油和天然气（用于石油和天然气开采的除外）。具体税率为：在 2017 年 1 月 1 日之前，9 美分/桶；2016 年 12 月 31 日之后，8 美分/桶。在税法上，从沥青和焦油砂中提炼出的原油不同于普通的原油和石油产品。征收的消费税专款专用，通过成立溢油责任信托基金（OSLTF, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund）来补偿除油支出，弥补石油泄漏所造成的损失，同时每年给特定的机构提供资金支持，用于其对石油污染预防和应对方案的研究。

补贴分析：该项免税政策是对从焦油砂中提炼出的原油的税收优惠。

废止建议：根据政府 2016 财年预算提案，自 2015 年 12 月 31 日之后的纳税年度，将上述消费税的减免范围扩大到所有从沥青沉积物中提炼的原油。

废止实施：美国国会必须通过法案，为此项建议立法。

主管机关：美国财政部

14.有益使用燃料可免除权利金

成本/年：平均每年损失权利金收入 3900 万美元⁴

目标化石燃料：主要为天然气，可能涉及石油

补贴描述：在开采租约上明确其对碳氢化合物的使用是“有益”的，可使陆上和海上石油和天然气公司获得权利金的免除。这些“有益”的使用包括：钻机发动机消耗的燃料，为提高采收率而消耗的燃料，用于设备升降和加热目的的燃料以及压缩石油和天然气而消耗的燃料。

补贴分析：因免除“有益”的燃料使用所对应的权利金而减少的政府收入由美国公众来承担。

废止建议：美国土地管理局（BLM）正在起草一项建议规则，旨在重新规定陆上设备有利地消耗石油和天然气的情形，从而缩小该项优惠政策的适用范围。海上设备有利地消耗燃料的情形也可能会作出类似的调整。

废止实施：这项建议规则原定于 2016 年初颁布，最终条例预计在 2016 年 5 月发布。制定政策是美国土地管理局（BLM）的一项首要工作。

主管机关：美国内政部

15.燃烧和排放天然气免收权利金

成本/年：每年估计平均损失权利金收入 7000 万美元

目标化石燃料：天然气

补贴描述：石油和天然气公司从事陆上联邦石油和天然气开采时，在下述情况下排放/燃烧的石油和天然气无需承担权利金：测试、处理紧急事件以及由于储存和运输等基础设施的缺位使得天然气进入市场获取的收益无法补偿其成本的

⁴“有益使用燃料可免除权利金”和“燃烧和排放天然气免收权利金”这两项优惠政策的年成本按如下方式测算：天然气数据*开采每千立方英尺气体燃料所支付的年均权利金，其中天然气数据是指“有利”的气体燃料使用和经美国土地管理局（BLM）或美国安全和环境执法局（BSEE）批准的作为不可避免损失而燃烧或排放的气体燃料，开采气体燃料是指各州在 2006-2013 销售年度的气体燃料开采。开采每千立方英尺气体燃料所支付的年均权利金根据 ONRR（“有利”的气体燃料使用和经美国土地管理局或美国安全和环境执法局批准的作为不可避免损失而燃烧或排放的气体燃料）的销售量和上述部门网站上有关支付的统计权利金的统计数据计算得出。如果对上述燃料用量征收权利金，则油井和气井的作业者将会有动力减少其排放或燃烧的燃料，因此这里的测算值是一个上限值。

时候。除此之外，石油和天然气公司应当就其开采的所有天然气支付权利金，无论这些天然气是被燃烧/排放或用于销售。对于海上石油和天然气开采活动，美国安全与环境执法局（BSEE）规定，平均每天加工 2000 桶以上石油的设施必须安装燃烧/排放测量仪。为了防止政府收入流失，美国安全与环境执法局还规定了不得免除权利金的情形。比如基于经济考虑，没有免除海上排放/燃烧的天然气权利金的规定。

补贴分析：免除石油和天然气公司符合条件的权利金而减少的政府收入由美国公众来承担。

废止建议：美国土地管理局（BLM）正在起草一项针对天然气燃烧/排放的建议规则，旨在通过确立一套标准来限制因燃烧/排放陆上天然气而导致的浪费，旨在使联邦领土和印第安人保留地上的石油和天然气生产设施所耗费的天然气最少，旨在建立区分可避免损失与不可避免损失的标准。

废止实施：这项建议规则原定于 2016 年初颁布，最终条例预计在 2016 年 5 月发布。制定政策是美国土地管理局（BLM）的一项首要工作。

主管机关：美国内政部

16.破坏自然资源的赔偿限额

成本/年：无法做出准确测算。由于相关责任方支付的溢油污染清理费用至今均未发生超过赔偿限额的情形，因此尚未有责任方从该项条款中受益。

目标化石燃料：主要是石油，可能涉及天然气

补贴描述：美国 1990 年通过的《石油污染法案》（OPA）要求责任方支付溢油污染清理费用，用于私有经济和公共天然资源的索赔，以 7500 万美元为最高限额（发生重大过失导致的污染不受此限额的限制）。除了墨西哥海湾“深水地平线”（Deepwater Horizon）近海钻井油田爆炸事件之外，企业支付的所有溢油污染清理费用至今尚且没有超过 7500 万美元限额的，因此该法案至今未被援引。在墨西哥海湾“深水地平线”近海钻井油田一案中，法庭判定钻井平台的操作存在重大过失，而重大过失所导致的溢油污染不适用上述《石油污染法案》。所以“深水地平线”金海钻井油田爆炸所导致的溢油污染不以 7500 万美元为赔付限额。

补贴分析：石油公司应支付的溢油污染清理费用超过 7500 万美元的部分实际上由美国公众来分担。

废止建议：目前该赔偿限额是由成文法规定的，并且只有在消费者价格指数（CPI）上升幅度很大时才能进行相应的调整。美国海洋能源管理局（BOEM）被授权调整上述赔偿限额，使其不受通货膨胀的影响。未来，美国海洋能源管理局将会每三年根据通货膨胀的影响来相应调整该赔偿限额。

废止实施：2014 年 12 月 11 日，美国海洋能源管理局宣布将海上石油和天然气设施的溢油污染赔偿限额从 7500 万美元提高到 1.34 亿美元。该项提高溢油污染赔偿限额的举措与全国委员会就英国石油公司（BP）“深水地平线”近海钻井油田爆炸事件的研究建议和其他相关机构的研究建议相一致，也是《石油污染法案》所允许提高的最大幅度。1.34 亿美元的赔偿限额适用于在联邦和州海岸线向海海域内开采石油和天然气的设施所造成的溢油污染，该条款同时也包含这样一种机制，即赔偿限额可以根据未来消费者价格指数（CPI）的变化而做相应调整，反映通货膨胀产生的影响。

主管机关：美国内政部

第二部分: 消费者补贴

美国有一项由联邦政府提供资金支出的消费者补贴。该补贴针对低收入家庭，符合条件的家庭，根据其家庭水电费账单的金额可以得到一笔数额客观的返还。由于该计划是一项有针对性的转移支付，旨在帮助低收入家庭获得基本的能源服务，所以并不会鼓励浪费性的能源消费，因此该计划不是低效的。

1. 低收入家庭能源补助计划（LIHEAP）

成本/年： 34 亿美元（来源于 2016 财年数据）

补贴描述： 以整笔拨款的形式酌情发放给各州、各领区、各部落以及各部落组织，用于保障低收入家庭冬季取暖和夏季降温的需求。领取到该笔拨款的政府机构或组织等，可以将该笔基金的一部分投放在低收入家庭的房屋节能翻修工程以及与该计划有关的行政管理工作中。联邦政府规定，当家庭收入超过贫困家庭收入标准的 150%或家庭所在州的中等收入水平的 60%时，将不再享受该项能源补助计划。在 2012 财政年度，低收入家庭能源补助计划的供暖补助（包括冬季取暖补助以及针对冬季恶劣天气的补助）平均为 587 美元/户，相当于享受该项补助计划的低收入家庭平均取暖支出的 63.7%。

补贴分析： 低收入家庭能源补助计划针对有老人，残疾人和孩子的家庭以及收入无法满足其基本用能需求的贫困家庭。这部分家庭取暖和降温的能源需求如果无法得到满足，将面临严重的健康风险和安全风险。在 2012 财政年度，在享受低收入家庭能源补助计划的家庭中，有老人的家庭占比 32%，有残疾人的家庭占比 35%，有 5 岁以下儿童的家庭占比 21%。通过加权平均，享受到取暖补助的家庭其能源负担率为 12%，所有低收入家庭的同期能源负担率为 9%。

政策的杠杆效应： 低收入家庭能源补助计划带动了各州、各领区、各部落以及各部落组织与能源相关的其他补助，诸如：更低的水电费用，房屋节能翻修获得的补助，电话费折扣以及其他私人和公共领域的补助。在 2010 财政年度，低收入家庭能源补助计划拨款带动的其他相关私人和公共领域的补助共计 29.96 亿美元。

废止建议： 该计划原定于 2007 年底废除，但是国会通过法案使政策得以延续，每年继续提供拨款。本届政府并不建议废除这项针对于低收入家庭的能源补助计划。

主管机关： 美国健康与公共事业部（HHS）

附件 11

Impacts of delaying IDC deductibility (2014-2025)

Released – July, 2013

Wood Mackenzie
consulting



Wood Mackenzie onshore/offshore split of tangibles and IDCs

- We tend to see a higher percentage of intangible costs in offshore wells
 - Driven by rig rates for offshore wells which are typically higher than onshore
- However unconventional onshore wells (i.e. shale gas and oil) require fracture stimulation once the rig has been removed, thus increasing the percentage of intangibles in these wells
 - For such wells, completion costs including fracture stimulation can be the largest single intangible cost item – greater than the cumulative day rate

	Offshore Drilling	Onshore Conventional Drilling	Onshore Unconventional Drilling
Intangibles as a typical % of total well cost	80%	70%	85%
Tangibles as a typical % of total well cost	20%	30%	15%

附件 12

FISCAL YEAR 2019

EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE

**AN
AMERICAN
BUDGET**

**ANALYTICAL
PERSPECTIVES**

BUDGET OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET | [OMB.GOV](https://omb.gov)

Table 13-4. PRESENT VALUE OF SELECTED TAX EXPENDITURES FOR ACTIVITY IN CALENDAR YEAR 2017

(In millions of dollars)

	Provision	2017 Present Value of Revenue Loss
5	Deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method)	63,630
7	Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax method)	3,390
22	Credit for holding clean renewable energy bonds	0
9	Expensing of exploration and development costs - fuels	740
36	Expensing of exploration and development costs - nonfuels	40
40	Expensing of multiperiod timber growing costs	110
45	Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs - agriculture	50
44	Expensing of certain capital outlays - agriculture	30
50	Expensing of reforestation expenditures	20
66	Accelerated depreciation on rental housing	14,080
77	Depreciation of buildings other than rental	-5,300
78	Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment	27,200
78	Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method)	1,320
105	Credit for holders of zone academy bonds	160
65	Credit for low-income housing investments	9,120
102	Qualified tuition programs	3,990
144	Defined benefit employer plans	29,729
145	Defined contribution employer plans	79,310
146	Exclusion of IRA contributions and earnings	1,600
146	Exclusion of Roth earnings and distributions	5,300
146	Exclusion of non-deductible IRA earnings	500
148	Exclusion of contributions and earnings for Self-Employed plans	5,480
165	Exclusion of interest on public-purpose bonds	16,520
	Exclusion of interest on non-public purpose bonds	4,260
170	Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds	260

tax method is that all R&E expenditures are successful and have an expected life of five years.

8. Credit for increasing research activities.—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an R&E credit of up to 20 percent of qualified research expenditures in excess of a base amount. The base amount of the credit is generally determined by multiplying a “fixed-base percentage” by the average amount of the company’s gross receipts for the prior four years. The taxpayer’s fixed base percentage generally is the ratio of its research expenses to gross receipts for 1984 through 1988. Taxpayers can elect the alternative simplified credit regime, which equals 14 percent of qualified research expenses that exceed 50 percent of the average qualified research expenses for the three preceding taxable years.

Energy

9. Expensing of exploration and development costs, fuels.—Under the baseline tax system, the costs of exploring and developing oil and gas wells and coal mines or other natural fuel deposits would be capitalized and

then amortized (or depreciated) over an estimate of the economic life of the property. This insures that the net income from the well or mine is measured appropriately each year.

In contrast to this treatment, current law allows immediate deduction, i.e. expensing, of **intangible drilling costs** for successful investments in domestic oil and gas wells (such as wages, the cost of using machinery for grading and drilling, and the cost of unsalvageable materials used in constructing wells). Current law also allows immediate deduction of eligible **exploration and development costs for domestic coal mines and other natural fuel deposits**. Because expensing allows recovery of costs sooner, it is more generous for the taxpayer than amortization. Expensing provisions for exploration expenditures apply only to properties for which a deduction for percentage depletion is allowable. For oil and gas wells, integrated oil companies may deduct only 70 percent of intangible drilling costs and must amortize the remaining 30 percent over five years. Non-integrated oil companies may expense all such costs.

10. Excess of percentage over cost depletion, fuels.—The baseline tax system would allow recovery of the costs of developing certain oil, gas, and mineral fuel

properties using cost depletion. Cost depletion is similar in concept to depreciation, in that the costs of developing or acquiring the asset are capitalized and then gradually reduced over an estimate of the asset's economic life, as is appropriate for measuring net income.

In contrast, the Tax Code generally allows independent fuel producers and royalty owners to take percentage depletion deductions rather than cost depletion on limited quantities of output. **Under percentage depletion, taxpayers deduct a percentage of gross income from fossil fuel production.** In certain cases the deduction is limited to a fraction of the asset's net income. **Over the life of an investment, percentage depletion deductions can exceed the cost of the investment.** Consequently, percentage depletion offers more generous tax treatment than would cost depletion, which would limit deductions to an investment's cost.

11. Exception from passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas properties.—The baseline tax system accepts current law's general rule limiting taxpayers' ability to **deduct losses from passive activities against nonpassive income** (e.g., wages, interest, and dividends). **Passive activities generally are defined as those in which the taxpayer does not materially participate,** and there are numerous additional considerations brought to bear on the determination of which activities are passive for a given taxpayer. Losses are limited in an attempt to limit tax sheltering activities. Passive losses that are unused may be carried forward and applied against future passive income.

An exception from the passive loss limitation is provided for a working interest in an oil or gas property that the taxpayer holds directly or through an entity that does not limit the liability of the taxpayer with respect to the interest. Thus, **taxpayers can deduct losses from such working interests against nonpassive income without regard to whether they materially participate in the activity.**

12. Capital gains treatment of royalties on coal.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. For individuals, tax rates on regular income vary from 10 percent to 39.6 percent (plus a 3.8-percent surtax on high income taxpayers), depending on the taxpayer's income. In contrast, current law allows capital gains realized by individuals to be taxed at a preferentially low rate that is no higher than 20 percent (plus the 3.8-percent surtax). Certain sales of coal under royalty contracts qualify for taxation as capital gains rather than ordinary income, and so benefit from the preferentially low 20 percent maximum tax rate on capital gains.

13. Exclusion of interest on energy facility bonds.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows interest earned on State and local bonds used to finance construction of certain energy facilities to be exempt from tax. These bonds are generally subject to the State private-activity-bond annual volume cap.

14. Enhanced oil recovery credit.—A credit is provided equal to 15 percent of the taxpayer's costs for enhanced oil recovery on U.S. projects. The credit is reduced in proportion to the ratio of the reference price of oil for the previous calendar year minus \$28, adjusted for inflation from 1990, to \$6.

15. Energy production credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code provides a credit for certain electricity produced from wind energy, biomass, geothermal energy, solar energy, small irrigation power, municipal solid waste, or qualified hydropower and sold to an unrelated party. Wind facilities must have begun construction before January 1, 2020. Facilities that begin construction in 2017 receive 80 percent of the credit, facilities that begin construction in 2018 receive 60 percent of the credit, and facilities that begin construction in 2019 receive 40 percent of the credit. Qualified facilities producing electricity from sources other than wind must begin construction before January 1, 2017. In addition to the electricity production credit, an income tax credit is allowed for the production of refined coal for facilities placed in service before January 1, 2012. The Tax Code also provided an income tax credit for Indian coal facilities. The Indian coal facilities credit expired on December 31, 2016.

16. Marginal wells credit.—A credit is provided for crude oil and natural gas produced from a qualified marginal well. **A marginal well is one that does not produce more than 1,095 barrel-of-oil equivalents per year,** with this limit adjusted proportionately for the number of days the well is in production. The credit is no more than \$3.00 per barrel of qualified crude oil production and \$0.50 per thousand cubic feet of qualified natural gas production. The credit for natural gas is reduced in proportion to the amount by which the reference price of natural gas at the wellhead for the previous calendar year exceeds \$1.67 per thousand cubic feet and is zero for a reference price that exceeds \$2.00. The credit for crude oil is reduced in proportion to the amount by which the reference price of oil for the previous calendar year exceeds \$15.00 per barrel and is zero for a reference price that exceeds \$18.00. All dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation from 2004.

17. Energy investment credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. However, the Tax Code provides credits for investments in solar and geothermal energy property, qualified fuel cell power plants, stationary microturbine power plants, geothermal heat pumps, small wind property and combined heat and power property. A temporary credit of up to 30 percent is available for certain qualified property placed in service before January 1, 2017. For solar energy, a temporary credit is available for property for which construction begins before January 1, 2022, and which is placed in service before January 1, 2024. The credit is 30 percent for property that begins construction

Table 13-1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2017-2027

(In millions of dollars)

	Total from corporations and individuals											
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2018-2027
National Defense:												
1 Exclusion of benefits and allowances to armed forces personnel	12,400	12,830	11,640	11,680	12,040	12,520	13,040	13,590	14,190	14,820	15,490	131,840
International affairs:												
2 Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens	6,600	6,930	7,280	7,640	8,020	8,420	8,840	9,290	9,750	10,240	10,750	87,160
3 Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad	1,370	1,430	1,510	1,580	1,660	1,740	1,830	1,920	2,020	2,120	2,230	18,040
4 Inventory property sales source rules exception	3,320	3,570	3,840	4,170	4,480	4,760	5,070	5,410	5,780	6,180	6,640	49,900
5 Deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method)	107,200	112,560	118,190	124,100	130,310	136,820	143,660	150,850	158,390	166,310	174,620	1,415,810
6 Deferred taxes for financial firms on certain income earned overseas	16,080	16,880	17,730	18,620	19,550	20,520	21,550	22,630	23,760	24,950	26,190	212,380
General science, space, and technology:												
7 Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax method)	8,330	8,340	9,140	10,100	10,910	11,640	12,310	13,040	13,820	14,660	15,540	119,500
8 Credit for increasing research activities	11,500	12,250	13,010	13,820	14,680	15,600	16,580	17,630	18,730	19,900	21,140	163,340
Energy:												
9 Expensing of exploration and development costs, fuels ..	-650	-290	-30	120	200	260	290	290	300	350	370	1,860
10 Excess of percentage over cost depletion, fuels	440	550	600	640	700	830	990	1,110	1,210	1,360	1,510	9,500
11 Exception from passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas properties	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	260
12 Capital gains treatment of royalties on coal	140	160	150	140	150	150	160	160	170	180	190	1,610
13 Exclusion of interest on energy facility bonds	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	30	30	30	30	180
14 Enhanced oil recovery credit	270	350	400	450	440	460	500	530	510	490	440	4,570
15 Energy production credit ¹	1,590	2,230	2,870	3,430	3,880	4,280	4,600	4,790	4,850	4,750	4,440	40,120
16 Marginal wells credit	70	110	70	30	30	40	100	140	180	210	230	1,140
17 Energy investment credit ¹	1,850	3,410	3,470	3,330	3,330	2,710	1,630	670	80	-120	-150	18,360
18 Alcohol fuel credits ²	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Bio-Diesel and small agri-biodiesel producer tax credits ³	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Tax credits for clean-fuel burning vehicles and refueling property	590	680	670	490	360	330	280	240	180	130	100	3,460
21 Exclusion of utility conservation subsidies	470	490	520	540	570	590	620	650	680	710	750	6,120
22 Credit for holding clean renewable energy bonds ⁴	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	700
23 Deferral of gain from dispositions of transmission property to implement FERC restructuring policy	-190	-270	-210	-190	-150	-120	-70	-20	0	0	0	-1,030
24 Credit for investment in clean coal facilities	140	110	100	250	320	190	20	-20	-10	-10	-10	940
25 Temporary 50% expensing for equipment used in the refining of liquid fuels	-1,380	-1,140	-930	-740	-560	-370	-180	-40	0	0	0	-3,960
26 Natural gas distribution pipelines treated as 15-year property	140	150	150	150	120	60	-20	-100	-190	-270	-320	-270
27 Amortize all geological and geophysical expenditures over 2 years	70	60	70	70	70	80	70	60	40	40	50	610
28 Allowance of deduction for certain energy efficient commercial building property	30	-10	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-280
29 Credit for construction of new energy efficient homes	170	70	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
30 Credit for energy efficiency improvements to existing homes	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Credit for residential energy efficient property	1,430	1,380	1,360	1,250	1,060	530	120	20	0	0	0	5,720
32 Qualified energy conservation bonds ⁵	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
33 Advanced Energy Property Credit	50	0	-20	-20	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	-60
34 Advanced nuclear power production credit	0	0	170	440	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	4,460
35 Reduced tax rate for nuclear decommissioning funds	210	230	240	260	270	280	290	310	320	340	350	2,890
Natural resources and environment:												
36 Expensing of exploration and development costs, nonfuel minerals	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	500
37 Excess of percentage over cost depletion, nonfuel minerals	140	140	150	150	150	150	150	150	140	140	140	1,460
38 Exclusion of interest on bonds for water, sewage, and hazardous waste facilities	420	410	420	420	450	500	540	580	610	650	680	5,260

附件 13



Oil and Natural Gas Industry Tax Issues in the FY2014 Budget Proposal

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Table 1. FY2014 Oil/Gas Industry Tax Proposal Revenue Estimates
(in millions of dollars)

Proposed Change	2014	2014-2018	2014-2023
Repeal Enhanced Oil Recovery Credit	0	0	0
Repeal Credits for Oil and Gas from Marginal Wells	0	0	0
Repeal Expensing of Intangible Drilling Costs	1,663	8,986	10,993
Repeal Deduction for Tertiary Injectants	8	54	107
Repeal Passive Loss Exception for Working Interests in Oil and Natural Gas Properties	7	42	74
Repeal Percentage Depletion for Oil and Natural Gas Wells	1,039	5,211	10,723
Repeal the Domestic Manufacturing Deduction for Oil and Natural Gas Companies	1,119	8,824	17,447
Increase Geological and Geophysical Amortization Periods	60	1,138	1,363
Totals	3,896	24,255	40,707

Source: FY2014 federal budget request, Analytical Perspectives, Governmental Receipts, p. 191.

Notes: Revenues represent changes from current law. A zero entry in **Table 1** implies no revenue effect under current and forecasted conditions in oil and natural gas markets. Order of proposals is as per the budget proposal.

As shown in **Table 1**, the proposed tax changes would have the effect of raising an estimated \$3.9 billion in FY2014. Almost all (96%) of the revenues from the proposed tax preference repeal from FY2014-FY2023 would come from only three of the proposals, while two of the proposals would provide no revenue at all.

Compared to the FY2013 budget proposal, the current proposal estimates less revenue received in the current year, \$3.9 billion compared to \$4.8 billion, but higher revenues over the 10-year period, \$40.7 billion compared to \$38.6 billion. The major difference in the revenue estimates comes from a revision of the revenue gains from repealing the domestic manufacturing deduction for the oil and natural gas industries. That provision was expected to yield \$11.6 billion over the 10-year time horizon in 2013, compared to \$17.4 billion in the current estimate. In addition, the repeal of the expensing of intangible drilling expenses provision is expected to yield \$11 billion in the 2014 proposal, compared to \$13.9 billion in the 2013 budget proposal.

Repeal Enhanced Oil Recovery Credit

The enhanced oil recovery credit provides for a credit of 15% of allowable costs associated with the use of oil recovery technologies, including the injection of carbon dioxide, to supplement natural well pressure, which can enhance production from older wells. The credit is only available during periods of low oil prices, determined by yearly guidance with respect to what constitutes a low price. The credit has not been in effect over the past several years. Elimination of this credit would likely not have any effect on current, or expected, oil production, as oil prices are generally expected to remain high. Periods of low oil prices are usually associated with excess supply in the market. During periods of excess supply, it is unlikely that keeping older, higher-cost, low-production wells producing is an effective strategy for oil companies. Revenues from these wells

are unlikely to cover operating costs in periods of low prices, although the credit could provide the margin that keeps some of these wells in production.

Repeal Credit for Oil and Gas from Marginal Wells⁴

The marginal well tax credit was implemented as the result of a recommendation by the National Petroleum Council in 1994.⁵ The purpose was to keep low-production oil and natural gas wells in production during periods of low prices for those fuels. The tax credit is designed to maximize U.S. production levels even when energy markets result in low world prices for oil, and low regional prices for natural gas. It is believed that up to 20% of U.S. oil production and 12% of natural gas production might be sourced from wells of this category. The credit was enacted in 2004, but has not been utilized because market prices have been high enough since that time to justify production on economic grounds without the application of the credit. The credit is not likely to be an important factor if prices remain high, or if the United States is successful in transitioning to alternative energy sources. The high-cost wells that fall into the marginal well category are likely to be some of the first eliminated on economic efficiency grounds if a reduction in petroleum prices occurs even if the credit were maintained.

Repeal Expensing of Intangible Drilling Costs

The expensing of intangible drilling costs has been part of the federal tax code since 1913. Intangible drilling costs generally include cost items that have no salvage value, but are necessary for the drilling of an exploratory well, or the development of a well for production. Intangible drilling costs cover a wide range of activities and physical supplies, including ground clearing, draining, surveying, wages, repairs, supplies, drilling mud, chemicals, and cement required to commence drilling, or to prepare for development of a well. The purpose of allowing current-year expensing of these costs is to attract capital to what has historically been a highly risky investment. Current expensing allows for a quicker return of invested funds through reduced tax payments.

In recent years, the risk associated with finding oil has been reduced, but not eliminated, through the use of advanced technology, including three-dimensional seismic analysis and advanced horizontal drilling techniques, among others. These advances make expensive “dry holes” less likely, and expand the physical range of exploration and production activities available from a drilling rig, reducing the cost of exploration of prospective oil and natural gas fields.⁶

In the current law, the full expensing of intangible drilling costs is available to independent oil producers. Since 1986, major integrated oil companies have been able to expense 70% of their

⁴ Marginal wells produce on average less than 15 barrels per day, produce heavy oil, or produce up to 25 barrels per day, but with 95% or more water content.

⁵ The credit is \$3 per barrel (inflation adjusted), and/or \$0.50 per thousand cubic feet of natural gas (inflation adjusted) from a marginal well. The credit phases out once threshold prices are reached.

⁶ According to Energy Information Administration data, in 1961 there were 44,254 oil and natural gas exploration and development wells drilled in the United States, of which 17,331 were dry (39%). In 2011, 45,529 oil and natural gas exploration and development wells were drilled in the United States, of which 4,761 were dry (10%). Data available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>. Part of the reduced cost of dry holes is offset by the cost of using new technologies.

intangible drilling costs and capitalize the remaining 30% over a 60-month period. The FY2014 budget proposal would repeal both direct expensing and the accelerated capitalization provision, and replace them with generally applicable accounting procedures for cost recovery.

Administration estimates are that the repeal of the expensing of intangible drilling costs provision will yield \$10.9 billion in revenue over the decade to 2023. In response to a similar tax proposal in the FY2010 federal budget proposal, the Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) estimated that the tax change would result in an initial year reduction in investment in U.S. oil development of about \$3 billion.⁷ IPAA's estimated reduction in oil development spending implied an almost dollar-for-dollar relationship between higher taxes and reduced investment. Little empirical evidence for the estimate was provided. The effect of the elimination of the expensing of intangible drilling costs in FY2012 was estimated by IPAA to result in an almost immediate one-third reduction in drilling budgets.⁸

Actual reductions in drilling budgets are likely to be determined by the effect of increased taxes in conjunction with the price of oil. If the price of oil were to settle in the \$40-per-barrel range that prevailed in December 2008, the burden of additional tax expense on the independent firms could reduce drilling activity. The combination of low oil prices and additional taxes might not justify the development of relatively high-cost resources, especially in deep waters, as in the Gulf of Mexico. However, with the October 2013 price of oil around \$100 per barrel, reflecting political unrest in the Middle East as well as other factors, the additional tax expense is likely to have a smaller effect on reducing oil development activity.⁹

Repeal Tertiary Injectants Deduction

Tertiary injection expenses, including the injectant cost, can be fully deducted in the current tax year. Supporters of the favorable current treatment of these expenses point to the importance of tertiary recovery methods in maintaining the output of older wells, as well as the environmental advantages of injecting carbon dioxide, a primary tertiary injectant, into wells. Repeal of the deduction, or less favorable tax treatment of the expenses, would be likely to reduce oil output from older producing fields during periods when the profit margin, and the price of oil, is low. During a period of high oil prices, the repeal is likely to have a smaller effect on production levels.

Repeal Passive Loss Exception for Working Interests in Oil Properties

Repeal of the passive loss exception for working interests in oil and natural gas properties is a relatively small item in terms of tax revenues, estimated at \$74 million from FY2014 to FY2023. The provision exempts working interests, investments, in gas and oil exploration and

⁷ Independent Petroleum Association of America, "New Natural Gas and Oil Taxes Would Crush America's Clean Energy and Energy Security," <http://www.ipaa.org/news/docs/ObamasNewtaxes2009.pdf>.

⁸ Independent Petroleum Association of America, "Increasing Taxes on America's Independent Natural Gas and Oil Producers—A Bad Idea," <http://www.ipaa.org>.

⁹ On October 18, 2013, the observed futures price of West Texas Intermediate on the NYMEX was \$101.1 per barrel.

development from being categorized as “passive income (or loss)” with respect to the Tax Reform Act of 1986. This categorization permits the deduction of losses accrued in oil and gas projects against other active income earned without limitation, and is believed to act as an incentive to induce investors to finance oil and gas projects.

Repeal Percentage Depletion Allowance

Percentage depletion is the practice of deducting from an oil company’s gross income a percentage value, in the current law 15%, which represents, for accounting and tax purposes, the total value of the oil deposit that was extracted in the tax year. Percentage depletion has a long history in the tax treatment of the oil industry, dating back to 1926. The purpose of the percentage depletion allowance is to provide an analog to normal business depreciation of assets for the oil industry, in effect equating the tax treatment of oil deposits to the tax treatment of capital equipment in more traditional manufacturing industries. The analogy is based on the observation that both capital equipment in traditional manufacturing, as well as an oil deposit, are “wasting resources” in the sense that they both require capital investment to generate an income stream, and that both will eventually become nonproductive through obsolescence or through wearing out. Depreciation allowances are applied against the investment in capital equipment, and depletion allowances are applied to the value of oil deposits as a way to recover initial investments.

In its current form, the allowance is limited to domestic U.S. production by independent producers, on the first 1,000 barrels per day, per well, of production, and is limited to 65% of the producer’s net income.

Percentage depletion was eliminated for the major oil companies in 1975. Although major oil companies’ profits were likely affected by the tax change, their production of oil showed little variation as a result. Production of oil within the United States remains attractive for companies because ownership of the oil is allowed in this country. In most areas of the world, ownership of oil is vested in the national oil company, as a proxy for the state itself. The result is generally a lower share of revenues for private oil companies producing outside the United States. The Administration projects that the repeal of the percentage depletion allowance would yield tax revenues of approximately \$10.7 billion over the period FY2014 through FY2023.

Repeal Manufacturing Tax Deduction (§199)

A provision in the proposed budget for FY2014 that affects both independent and the major companies’ oil and natural gas tax liability is the repeal of the domestic manufacturing tax deduction for those industries.¹⁰ As shown in **Table 1**, the Administration estimates that the repeal of this deduction for the oil and natural gas industries would contribute \$1.1 billion in revenue in 2014, \$8.8 billion for the period FY2014 to FY2018. The total increase in tax revenue is estimated to be \$17.4 billion from FY2014 to FY2024, according to estimates reported in the budget proposal.

¹⁰ The FY2014 budget proposal also requests repeal of the deduction for coal and other hard minerals in addition to oil and natural gas. This proposal is revenue-neutral in the sense that revenues gained by the repeal of the deduction for these industries would be used to finance an increase in the deduction rate for other domestic manufacturing firms.

附件 14

The Value of Energy Tax Incentives for Different Types of Energy Resources: In Brief

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Table 2. Energy-Related Tax Preferences, 2016

billions of dollars

Provision	2016 Cost
Fossil Fuels	
Credits for investments in Clean Coal Facilities	0.2
Expensing of Exploration and Development Costs: Oil and Gas	1.8
Excess of Percentage over Cost Depletion: Oil and Gas	0.7
Excess of Percentage over Cost Depletion: Other Fuels	0.2
Amortization of Geological and Geophysical Expenditures Associated with Oil and Gas Exploration	0.1
Amortization of Air Pollution Control Facilities	0.5
15-year Depreciation Recovery Period for Natural Gas Distribution Lines	0.2
Exceptions for Publicly Traded Partnerships with Qualified Income Derived from Certain Energy-Related Activities	0.9
Alternative Fuel Mixture Credit	0.6
<i>Subtotal, Fossil Fuels</i>	5.2
Renewables	
Energy Credit, Investment Tax Credit (ITC)	2.6
Production Tax Credit (PTC)	3.4
Residential Energy-Efficient Property Credit	1.1
Credit for Investment in Advanced Energy Property	0.3
5-year Depreciation Recovery Period for Certain Energy Property (solar, wind, etc.)	0.3
Treasury Grant in Lieu of Tax Credit	0.1
<i>Subtotal, Renewables</i>	7.8
Efficiency	
Credit for New Energy-Efficient Homes	0.4
Deduction for Energy-Efficient Commercial Buildings	0.2
Credit for Energy-Efficient Improvements to Existing Homes	0.5
<i>Subtotal, Efficiency</i>	1.1
Renewable Fuels	
Biodiesel Tax Credits	3.6
<i>Subtotal, Renewable Fuels</i>	3.6
Alternative Technology Vehicles	
Credit for Plug-In Electric Vehicles	0.3
<i>Subtotal, Alternative Technology Vehicles</i>	0.3

(...continued)

facilities is currently *de minimis*. However, should qualifying capacity be placed in service by the end of 2020, there may be positive tax expenditures associated with this provision.

附件 15

U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return
For calendar year 2008 or tax year beginning _____, 2008, ending _____
▶ See separate instructions.

OMB No. 1545-0123
2008

1120

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Check if:
☐ Consolidated return (attach Form 951)
☐ Life/nonlife consolidated return
☐ Personal holding co. (attach Sch. PH)
☐ Personal service corp. (see instructions)
☐ Schedule M-3 attached

Use IRS label. Otherwise, print or type.
Name _____
Number, street, and room or suite no. If a P.O. box, see instructions _____
City or town, state, and ZIP code _____

E Check if: (1) ☐ Initial return (2) ☐ Final return
b Less returns and allowances _____

Income

1a Gross receipts or sales _____
2 Cost of goods sold (Schedule A, line 8) _____
3 Gross profit. Subtract line 2 from line 1a _____
4 Dividends (Schedule C, line 19) _____
5 Interest _____
6 Gross rents _____
7 Gross royalties _____
8 Capital gain net income (attach Schedule D (Form 1120)) _____
9 Net gain or (loss) from Form 4797, Part II, line 17 (attach Form 4797) _____
10 Other income (see instructions—attach schedule) _____
11 Total income. Add lines 3 through 10 _____

Deductions (See instructions for limitations on deductions.)

12 Compensation of officers (Schedule E, line 4) _____
13 Salaries and wages (less employment credits) _____
14 Repairs and maintenance _____
15 Bad debts _____
16 Rents _____
17 Taxes and licenses _____
18 Interest _____
19 Charitable contributions (attach Form 990) _____
20 Depreciation (attach Form 4562) _____
21 Advertising _____
22 Pension, profit-sharing, etc., plans _____
23 Employee benefit programs _____
24 Domestic production activities deduction _____
25 Other deductions (attach schedule) _____
26 Total deductions. Add lines 12 through 25 _____
27 Taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions. Subtract line 26 from line 11 _____
28 Taxable income before net operating loss deduction (see instructions) _____
29 Less: a Net operating loss deduction (see instructions) _____
b Special deductions (Schedule C, line 20) _____
29a _____
29b _____

30 Taxable income. Subtract line 29c from line 28 (see instructions) _____
31 Total tax (Schedule J, line 10) _____
32a 2007 overpayment credited to 2008 _____
32b 2008 estimated tax payments _____
32c 2008 refund applied for on Form 4466 _____
e Tax deposited with Form 7004 _____
f Credits: (1) Form 2439 _____ (2) Form 4136 _____
g Refundable credits from Form 3800, line 19c, and Form 8827, line 8c _____
33 Estimated tax penalty (see instructions). Check if Form 2220 is attached _____
34 Amount owed. If line 32h is smaller than the total of lines 31 and 33, enter amount owed _____
35 Overpayment. If line 32h is larger than the total of lines 31 and 33, enter amount overpaid _____
36 Enter amount from line 35 you want: Credited to 2009 estimated tax _____

Refunded ▶

33 _____
34 _____
35 _____
36 _____

Sign Here
Signature of officer _____ Date _____ Title _____
Preparer's signature _____ Date _____ Check if self-employed ☐
Firm's name (or yours if self-employed), address, and ZIP code _____ EIN _____ Phone no. _____
Preparer's SSN or P _____

Paid Preparer's Use Only

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

May the IRS discuss this return with the preparer shown below (see instructions)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions.

C E P E
CENTER FOR ENERGY POLICY AND THE ENVIRONMENT
AT THE MANHATTAN INSTITUTE

A. Federal Tax Provisions

To begin, income earned in the production or distribution of energy is subject to the U.S. income tax, mostly that on corporate income, which has a top federal marginal rate of 35 percent. Table 5 indicates the share of assets in various energy-related industries subject to the corporate income tax. The vast bulk of assets in the mining, utilities, and petroleum and coal-manufacturing sectors is subject to corporate income tax.

Industry	Corporate Income-Tax Treatment
Mining	92.3%
Utilities	99.6%
Petroleum and Coal Products, Manufacturing	99.2%
Retail Gasoline Sales	47.6%
Pipeline Transportation	68.5%

Source: Congressional Budget Office (2006), table 3

I analyze energy investments in this paper assuming that firms are subject to federal and state corporate income taxes.⁸ Many energy firms are subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax (AMT). While I do not analyze the corporate AMT in detail in this paper, I do note in various places where my analytic results can be affected by the AMT.⁹

1. DEPRECIATION

Under the current tax code, capital assets are depreciated according to the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS), with recovery periods ranging from three to thirty-nine years. A declining-balance method is used to depreciate most capital, at either 200 percent (three-, five-, seven-, and ten-year property) or 150 percent (fifteen- and twenty-year property), with the option to shift to straight-line depreciation at whichever point it becomes advantageous to do so. Assuming that firms switch to straight-line depreciation at the point where

straight-line provides a larger deduction than declining-balance, the two key parameters are the recovery period of the asset and the declining-balance deduction rate. Table 6 illustrates how an asset with a value of \$1 would be depreciated under straight-line and double-declining-balance rules, assuming a seven-year recovery period.

Under straight-line depreciation, the taxpayer is allowed to deduct one-seventh of the value of an asset with a recovery period of seven years. The remaining basis in each year is the share of the asset that has not yet been depreciated and that can be depreciated in future years. At the end of seven years, all the asset has been depreciated, and zero basis remains. Under the double-declining-balance method, two-sevenths of the value of the asset may be depreciated in the first year. In subsequent years, two-sevenths of the remaining basis may be taken as a deduction. With these rules, the asset would never be fully depreciated. Thus taxpayers at any point may switch to applying straight-line depreciation to the remaining basis. After year three, it is not advantageous to switch to straight-line, since the deduction allowed in year four would equal $0.364/4 = 0.091$, which is less than the amount allowed under double-declining balance (0.104). In the following year, it is advantageous to switch, and the remaining basis is depreciated over the final three years of the asset.¹⁰ Tax depreciation effectively reduces the purchase price of an asset.¹¹

Electric generating capital is depreciated over different tax lives, depending on the type of plant. Recovery periods range from five years for renewable energy to twenty years for coal. High-voltage electricity transmission lines received a fifteen-year recovery period in the Energy Policy Act of 2005. That act also clarified the depreciation of natural-gas gathering (seven years) and reduced the recovery period of distribution pipelines from twenty years to fifteen. In addition, the new law contains a provision allowing partial expensing of new refinery capacity placed in service before 2012. The provision allows for 50 percent expensing, with the remainder deducted, as under current law.

New depreciation provisions for “smart grid” technology were included in the Emergency Economic Stabi-

附件 16

CRS Report for Congress

Oil and Gas Tax Subsidies: Current Status and Analysis

December 20, 2006

Salvatore Lazzari
Specialist in Public Finance
Resources, Science, and Industry Division



**Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress**

For purposes of percentage depletion, before EPACT05, an independent oil producer was one that, on any given day, (1) did not refine more than 50,000 barrels of oil and (2) did not have a retail operation grossing more than \$5 million a year (IRC § 613A[d]). EPACT05 raised the 50,000 barrel daily limit to 75,000. In addition, the act changed the refinery limitation from actual daily production to average daily production for the taxable year. Accordingly, the average daily refinery runs for the taxable year may not exceed 75,000 barrels. For this purpose, the taxpayer would calculate average daily refinery runs by dividing total refinery runs for the taxable year by the total number of days in the taxable year. This is effective for taxable years ending after the date of enactment.

Natural Gas Distribution Lines Treated as 15-Year Property

For purposes of determining the depreciation deduction, EPACT05 established a 15-year recovery period for natural gas distribution lines. Prior to this amendment, natural gas distribution lines were assigned a 20-year recovery period. This provision is effective for property, the original use of which begins with the taxpayer after April 11, 2005, which is placed in service after April 11, 2005, and before January 1, 2011, and does not apply to property subject to a binding contract on or before April 11, 2005.

Temporary Expensing for Equipment Used in Oil Refining

Before the enactment of EPACT05, depreciation rules (the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System, MACRS) required oil refinery assets to be depreciated over 10 years using the double declining balance method.¹⁷ Under the 2005 act, refineries are allowed to irrevocably elect to expense 50% of the cost of qualified refinery property, with no limitation on the amount of the deduction. This provision was enacted to increase investments in existing refineries so as to increase petroleum product output and reduce prices.

The expensing deduction is allowed in the taxable year in which the refinery is placed in service. The remaining 50% of the cost remains eligible for regular cost recovery provisions. To qualify for the deduction (1) original use of the property must commence with the taxpayer; (2)(a) construction must be pursuant to a binding construction contract entered into after June 14, 2005, and before January 1, 2008, (b) in the case of self-constructed property, construction began after June 14, 2005, and before January 1, 2008, or (c) the refinery is placed in service before January 1, 2008; (3) the property must be placed in service before January 1, 2012; (4) the property must meet certain production capacity requirements if it is an addition to an existing refinery; and (5) the property must meet all applicable environmental laws when placed in service. Certain types of refineries, including asphalt plants, are not eligible for the deduction, and there is a special rule for sale-leasebacks of qualifying refineries. If the owner of the refinery is a cooperative, it may elect to allocate all or a part of the deduction to the cooperative owners, allocated on the basis of ownership

¹⁷ Under the double declining balance method of calculating depreciation deductions, the annual deduction is a fixed percentage (200% or double the straight-line rate) of the difference between asset cost and prior year depreciation deductions.

interests. This provision is effective for qualifying refineries placed in service after date of enactment (i.e., it became effective on **August 9, 2005**).

Arbitrage Rules Not To Apply to Prepayments for Natural Gas

EPACT05 creates a safe harbor exception to the general rule that tax-exempt, bond-financed prepayments violate the tax code's arbitrage restrictions. The term *investment-type property* does not include a prepayment under a qualified natural gas supply contract. The act also provides that such prepayments are not treated as private loans for purposes of the private business tests. Thus, a prepayment financed with tax-exempt bond proceeds for the purpose of obtaining a supply of natural gas for service area customers of a governmental utility would not be treated as the acquisition of investment-type property. The safe harbor provisions do not apply if the utility engages in intentional acts to render (1) the volume of natural gas covered by the prepayment to be in excess of that needed for retail natural gas consumption and (2) the amount of natural gas that is needed to fuel transportation of the natural gas to the governmental utility. This provision is effective for obligations issued after date of enactment.

Natural Gas Gathering Lines Treated as Seven-Year Property

Under tax law prior to the enactment of EPACT05, the recovery period for natural gas gathering lines could be either 7 or 15 years, depending on whether they were classified as production or transportation equipment. Several court cases reflected the ambiguous tax treatment. Natural gas pipelines had a recovery period of 15 years, whereas natural gas distribution lines had a recovery period of 20 years (which, as noted above, was reduced to 15 years). EPACT05 assigned natural gas gathering lines a seven-year recovery period for MACRS depreciation deductions.

EPACT05 defined a natural gas gathering line as the pipe, equipment, and appurtenances determined to be a gathering line by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) or used to deliver natural gas from the well-head or common point to the point at which the gas first reaches (1) a gas processing plant, (2) an interconnection with an interstate transmission line, (3) an interconnection with an intrastate transmission pipeline, or (4) a direct connection with a local distribution company, a gas storage facility, or an industrial consumer. Also, the act requires that the original use of the property begin with the taxpayer. This provision became effective for property placed in service after April 11, 2005, excluding property with respect to which the taxpayer or related party had a binding acquisition contract on or before April 11, 2005.

Pass Through to Owners of Deduction for Capital Costs Incurred by Small Refiner Cooperatives in Complying with EPA Sulfur Regulations

IRC § 45H allows a small refiner to claim a tax credit for the production of low-sulfur diesel fuel that is in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sulfur regulations (the Highway Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control Requirements). The credit is \$2.10 per barrel of low-sulfur diesel fuel produced; it is limited to 25% of

附件 17

Dataset: Fossil Fuel
Support - USA

						Mechanism	Tax expenditure	
						Level	Subnational	
						Unit	US dollar	
						Year	2016	
Measure	Incidence	Indicator	Stage	Fuel Type				
Gross Production Tax Rebate for 3D Seismic Wells	Land and natural resources	Producer Support Estimate	Extraction or mining stage	Petroleum	Crude oil		233,714	
				Natural gas		749,286		
Gross Production Tax Rebate for Economically At Risk Wells				Petroleum	Crude oil		2,299,810	
				Natural gas		7,373,190		
Gross Production Tax Exemption for O&G Owned by Government				Petroleum	Crude oil		1,468,616	
				Natural gas		4,708,384		
Gas Marketing Deduction Against Gross Production Tax							14,339,000	
Sales Tax Exemption for Electricity Used in Enhanced Oil Recovery				Cost of Intermediate Inputs	Petroleum	Crude oil		1,956,000
Gas Gross Production Tax Exemptions + Oil Extraction Tax				Land and natural resources				144,987,592
					Natural gas		39,225,903	
Severance-Tax Exemption for Stripper Wells	Petroleum	Crude oil			12,176,375			
	Natural gas		32,311,550					
Severance-Tax Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Credit	Petroleum	Crude oil			0			
	Natural gas		0					
Cook Inlet Platform Royalty Relief	Petroleum	Crude oil			1,746,852			
	Natural gas		0					
Small Cook Inlet Discoveries Royalty Relief	Petroleum	Crude oil			0			
	Natural gas		0					
Royalty Modification for Ooguruk Unit		Petroleum	Crude oil		26,192,088			
Taxable Per Barrel Credit	Output Returns				523,000,000			
Gas Storage Facility Credit	Capital	Transportation of fossil fuels (e.g., through	Natural gas			0		
LNG Storage Facility Credit						0		
Gas Exploration and Development Credit	Land and natural resources	Extraction or mining stage				0		
Gross Value Reduction			Petroleum	Crude oil		0		
			Natural gas		0			
Oil and Gas Industry Service Expenditures Credit			Petroleum	Crude oil		0		
			Natural gas		0			
Sales Tax Exemption for Oil & Gas Equipment			Capital	Petroleum	Crude oil		58,446,419	
				Natural gas		76,453,581		
Property-Tax Exemption for Intangible Drilling Expenses			Cost of Intermediate Inputs	Petroleum	Crude oil		0	
In-State Refinery Tax Credit			Capital				0	
Impact Assistance Credit							0	
		Natural gas			0			
Severance-Tax Reductions for Low-Volume Wells	Land and natural resources	Petroleum		Crude oil		0		
		Natural gas			0			
Severance-Tax Reductions for New Oil-Shale Facilities		Petroleum	Crude oil		0			
			Natural gas		0			
		Natural gas			0			
Severance-Tax Exemption for Low-Volume Oil-Shale Production		Petroleum	Crude oil		0			
			Natural gas		0			
		Natural gas			0			
Occupational-Privilege-Tax Exemption for Oil and Gas Workers		Labour	Petroleum	Crude oil		0		
				Natural gas		0		
		Natural gas			0			
Reduced Value for Certain Mineral Properties	Land and natural resources	Petroleum		Crude oil		0		
				Natural gas		0		
		Natural gas			0			
Sales-Tax Exemption for CO2 Used in Tertiary Recovery		Cost of Intermediate Inputs	Petroleum	Crude oil		0		
Sales-Tax Exclusion for Installation of Board Roads in Oil-fields						0		
			Natural gas			0		
Sales-Tax Exclusion on Drilling Rigs			Petroleum	Crude oil		0		
				Natural gas		0		
			Natural gas			0		
Sales-Tax Exemption for Repairs and Materials Used on Drilling Rigs			Petroleum	Crude oil		0		
		Natural gas			0			
Severance Tax Exemptions for Crude Oil and Natural Gas	Land and natural resources	Petroleum	Crude oil		112,514,683			
		Natural gas			30,440,468			
Cost of Complying with Sulphur Regulations	Cost of Intermediate Inputs	Petroleum	Crude oil		0			
			Natural gas		0			
		Natural gas			0			
Full Expensing of Capital Investments in Qualified New Refinery Capacity	Capital	Petroleum	Crude oil		0			
			Natural gas		0			
		Natural gas			0			
Gross Production and Excise Tax Credits, Small Business and Rural	Enterprise Income	Petroleum	Crude oil		149,073			
		Natural gas			477,927			
Realty-Transfer Tax Exemption for Resource Leases	Land and natural resources	Petroleum		Crude oil		0		
		Natural gas			0			
Severance-Tax Reduction for Stripper Wells		Petroleum	Crude oil		0			
			Natural gas		0			
		Natural gas			0			
		Petroleum	Crude oil		0			
			Natural gas		0			
		Natural gas			0			
Severance-Tax Reduction for Tertiary Recovery		Petroleum	Crude oil		0			
			Natural gas		0			
		Natural gas			0			

<u>24-Month Severance-Tax Reduction</u> <u>Severance-Tax Reduction for Workover Wells</u> <u>Severance-Tax Reduction for Idle Wells</u> <u>Severance-Tax Exemption for Flared Natural Gas</u> <u>Sales-Tax Exemption for Transporting Drilling Rigs</u> <u>Sales-Tax Exemption for Certain Well Services</u> <u>Qualified Capital Expenditure Credit</u> <u>Sales-Tax Exemption for CO2 Used in Tertiary Production</u> <u>Severance-Tax Credit for Certain R&D Projects</u> <u>Reduced Tax Rate for Certain Wells Outside the Bakken and Three Forks Region</u> <u>Coal Conversion Tax Exemptions</u> <u>Sales tax exemption for oil</u> <u>Development Credit for Small Producers and New Areas</u> <u>Sales tax exemption for CO2 used for enhance oil recovery</u> <u>Sales tax exemption for natural gas</u> <u>Alternative Credit for Exploration</u> <u>Exclusion of Low Volume Oil & Gas Wells</u> <u>Coalbed Methane Exemption</u> <u>Percentage Depletion of Mineral and Other Resources</u> <u>Excess of Percentage over Cost Depletion</u> <u>Natural Gas Severance Tax Suspension for Horizontal Wells</u> <u>Natural Gas Severance Tax Suspension for Inactive Wells</u> <u>Natural Gas Severance Tax Suspension for Deep Wells</u> <u>Natural Gas Severance Tax Suspension for New Discovery Wells</u> <u>Reduced Severance Tax on Incapable Oil Well Gas</u> <u>Reduced Severance Tax on Incapable Gas Well Gas</u> <u>Oil Deduction Severance Tax on Transportation Fees</u> <u>Severance Tax Suspension on Oil from Horizontal Wells</u> <u>Severance Tax Suspension on Oil from Inactive Wells</u> <u>Severance Tax Suspension on Oil from Deep Wells</u> <u>Severance Tax Suspension on Oil from New Discovery Wells</u> <u>Severance Tax Suspension on Oil from Tertiary Recovery</u> <u>Reduced Severance Tax Rate on Incapable Oil Wells</u> <u>Reduced Severance Tax Rate on Oil from Strinner Wells</u> <u>Severance Tax Exclusion on Flared or Vented Natural Gas</u> <u>Severance Tax Exclusion for Natural Gas Used in Field Operations</u> <u>Severance Tax Exclusion for Carbon Black Producers</u> <u>Excess of Percentage over Cost Depletion</u> <u>Enhanced Oil Recovery Deduction</u> <u>Gross Production Tax Rebate for Horizontally Drilled Wells</u> <u>Gross Production Tax Rebate for Reestablished Production</u> <u>Gross Production Tax Rebate for Production Enhancement</u> <u>Gross Production Tax Rebate for Deep and Ultra Deep Wells</u> <u>Gross Production Tax Rebate for New Discovery Wells</u>				Petroleum	Crude oil	0
					Natural gas	0
				Natural gas		0
				Petroleum	Crude oil	0
						0
				Natural gas		0
				Petroleum	Crude oil	0
					Natural gas	0
				Natural gas		0
				Petroleum	Crude oil	0
	Capital				Natural gas	0
				Natural gas		0
				Petroleum	Crude oil	440,577,070
				Natural gas		166,422,930
				Petroleum	Crude oil	0
					Natural gas	0
				Natural gas		0
						0
				Petroleum	Crude oil	0
					Natural gas	0
				Natural gas		0
						0
	Capital		Refining or processing stage	Petroleum	Crude oil	0
					Natural gas	0
				Natural gas		0
			Extraction or mining stage	Petroleum	Crude oil	36,291,357
				Natural gas		13,708,643
				Petroleum	Crude oil	0
					Natural gas	0
				Natural gas		0
						0
				Petroleum	Crude oil	36,291,357
				Natural gas		13,708,643
				Petroleum	Crude oil	126,748
				Natural gas		4,373,252
						0
				Petroleum	Crude oil	6,241,163
				Natural gas		1,438,101
				Petroleum	Motor	0
					Gas/diesel	0
				Natural gas		84,472,151
						170,506
						10,107,072
						1,000,000
						916,891
						21,768,480
			Transportation of fossil fuels (e.g., through Extraction or mining stage	Petroleum	Crude oil	363,029
						11,872,434
						5,969,788
						11,081,247
						20,000,000
						13,039,821
						5,192,613
						19,512,184
				Natural gas		518,675
						7,453,016
			Refining or processing stage			370,144
			Extraction or mining stage	Petroleum	Crude oil	4,550,880
				Natural gas		14,590,120
				Petroleum	Crude oil	43,747
				Natural gas		140,253
				Petroleum	Crude oil	1,741,322
				Natural gas		5,582,678
				Petroleum	Crude oil	220,637
				Natural gas		707,363
				Petroleum	Crude oil	1,897,052
				Natural gas		6,081,948
				Petroleum	Crude oil	548,502
				Natural gas		1,758,498
				Petroleum	Crude oil	86,305
				Natural gas		276,695

**Dataset: Fossil Fuel
Support - USA**

		Mechanism		Budgetary	
		Level	Unit	Subnational	
			Year	US dollar	2016
Measure	Incidence	Indicator	Stage	Fuel Type	
<u>Alaska Gasline Inducement Act</u>	Capital	Producer Support Estimate	Transportation of fossil fuels (e.g., through pipelines)	Natural gas	0
<u>Enhanced Oil Recovery Commission Oil and Gas Research Fund</u>	Knowledge	General Services Support Estimate	Extraction or mining stage	Petroleum oil	5,195,930
					7,870,628
<u>Oil and Gas Impact Grant Fund</u>	Land and natural resources			Natural gas	2,129,372
				Petroleum Crude	117,524,065
<u>Abandoned Oil and Gas Well Plugging and Site Reclamation</u>				Natural gas	22,475,935
				Petroleum Crude	11,000,766
				Natural gas	2,976,220

Data extracted on 26 Feb 2019 03:24 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

附件 18

AFPM '18: US ethylene prices falling on strong production, limited demand

Source: ICIS News

2018/03/24

HOUSTON (ICIS)--US ethylene spot prices dropped to a [nine-year low](#) in March, and contract prices have been trending lower, as production is bolstered by new crackers and demand is hampered by downstream outages, heading into this year's International Petrochemical Conference (IPC).

Production had normalised in late 2017 after Hurricane Harvey, with the final related outages resolved in early December. Since then, there have been few outages to weigh on production.

Aside from several short-term outages, a cracker [was offline](#) from late December to late February after a fire and another began a [turnaround](#) in early March. Despite those outages, new crackers have helped keep ethylene production rates strong.

Dow Chemical [had started up](#) a 1.5m tonne/year cracker at its complex in Freeport, Texas, in September. Market sources have said it reached full operating rates by January.

Chevron Phillips Chemical (CP Chem) [started up](#) a 1.5m tonne/year cracker at its Cedar Bayou complex in Baytown, Texas in March. The cracker is expected to ramp up to full capacity during the second quarter.

The ethylene market expects production to expand further with two more cracker projects expected to start up in the first half of the year and several more in the second half of the year.

Company	Location	Capacity	Timing
Occidental/Mexichem	Ingleside, Texas	544,000 tonnes/year	Started Q1 2017
Dow Chemical	Freeport, Texas	1.5m tonnes/year	Started September 2017
Chevron Phillips Chemical*	Cedar Bayou, Texas	1.5m tonnes/year	Started March 2018
ExxonMobil*	Baytown, Texas	1.5m tonnes/year	Q2 2018
Indorama*	Lake Charles, Louisiana	440,000 tonnes/year (restart)	H1 2018
Shintech	Plaquemine, Louisiana	500,000 tonnes/year	2018
Sasol	Lake Charles, Louisiana	1.5m tonnes/year	H2 2018
Formosa Plastics	Point Comfort, Texas	1.25m tonnes/year	Q4 2018
Lotte-Westlake	St Charles, Louisiana	1m tonnes/year	2019

* Previously expected in late 2017

Meanwhile, demand has been lacklustre due to downstream production issues, notably in the polyethylene (PE) market which is the largest consumer of US ethylene.

Several new PE plants had started up in late 2017, but some continue to struggle to reach full operating rates. Existing PE plants have had production issues as well in the first quarter of the year. By late February, [3m tonnes of PE capacity](#) was estimated to be offline or disrupted.

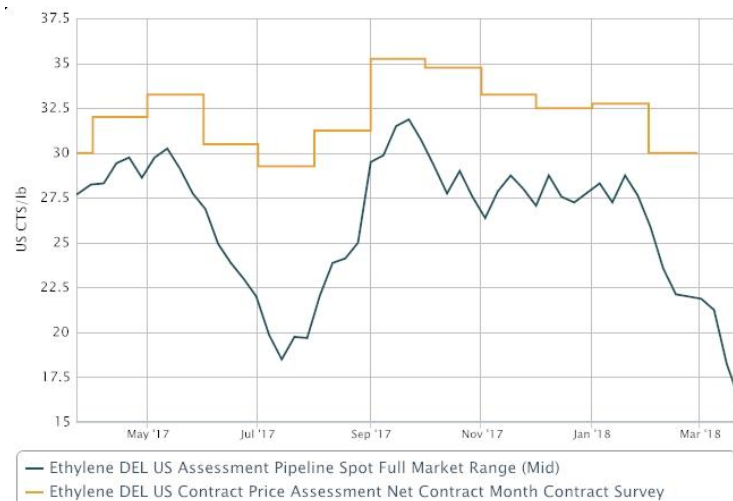
Amid the limited consumption rates, ethylene spot prices began to fall in January. Ethylene spot prices were assessed at [16.0-16.5 cents/lb](#) (\$353-364/tonne) for the week ended on Friday.

Contract prices had been trending generally lower since a Hurricane Harvey spike in September to [35.25 cents/lb](#). February contract prices settled at [30 cents/lb](#).

While the ethylene market may become more balanced as downstream outages are resolved and as further downstream projects are expected to come online, supply remains lengthy in March.

Major US ethylene producers include Chevron Phillips Chemical, DowDuPont, ExxonMobil, INEOS Olefins & Polymers, LyondellBasell and Shell Chemical.

Hosted by the American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM), the [IPC](#) takes place on 25-27 March in San Antonio, Texas.



附件 19



Grant Summary

Awarding Agency ~

Department of Energy

Sub-Agency
Department of Energy

Recipient

DOW CHEMICAL

Address
1776 BUILDING
MIDLAND, MI 48674
Congressional District: MI-04

DUNS
001381581

Parent DUNS
-

Business Types
FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION (OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS)

Award Amounts

This grant was awarded to Dow Chemical for \$5,841,828.

Total Award Amount:
\$5,841,828



Award ID: DEEE0005434

Grant Summary

Awarding Agency ~

Department of Energy

Sub-Agency
Department of Energy

Recipient

DOW CHEMICAL

Address
2030 DOW CTR
MIDLAND, MI 48674
Congressional District: MI-04

DUNS
001381581

Parent DUNS
-

Business Types
FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION (OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS)

Award Amounts

This grant was awarded to Dow Chemical for \$6,271,592.



Total Award Amount:
\$6,271,592



Award ID: DEEE0005760

Grant Summary

Awarding Agency ~

Department of Energy

Sub-Agency
Department of Energy

Recipient

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Address
1776 BUILDING
MIDLAND, MI 48674
Congressional District: MI-04

DUNS
001381581

Parent DUNS
-

Business Types
FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION (OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS)

Award Amounts

This grant was awarded to **The Dow Chemical Company** for **\$198,909**.

Total Award Amount:
\$198,909





Award ID: DEEE0007728

Grant Summary

Awarding Agency ~

Department of Energy

Sub-Agency
Department of Energy

Recipient

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, THE

Address

2030 DOW CTR
MIDLAND, MI 48674
Congressional District: MI-04

DUNS

001381581

Parent DUNS

-

Business Types

FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION (OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS)

Award Amounts

This grant was awarded to Dow Chemical Company, The for \$1,988,690.

Total Award Amount:
\$1,988,690



Grant Summary

Award ID: DEFC3607GO17054

Awarding Agency ~

Department of Energy

Sub-Agency
Department of Energy

Recipient

DOW CHEMICAL

Address
1776 BUILDING
MIDLAND, MI 48674
Congressional District: MI-04

DUNS
001381581

Parent DUNS
-

Business Types
FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION (OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS)

Award Amounts

This grant was awarded to Dow Chemical for \$3,632,876.

Total Award Amount:
\$3,632,876



Award ID: FC36-07GO17054

Grant Summary

Awarding Agency ~

Department of Energy

Sub-Agency
Department of Energy

Recipient

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Address
2030 DOW CTR
MIDLAND, MI 48674
Congressional District: MI-04

DUNS
001381581

Parent DUNS
-

Business Types
FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION (OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS)

Award Amounts

This grant was awarded to **The Dow Chemical Company** for **\$6,423,398**.


Total Award Amount:
\$6,423,398

附件 20



Authorizations From 10/01/2006 T...

Based on [Authorizations From 10/01/2006 Thru 06/30/2018](#)

This file contains all authorizations approved between  10/01/2006 and 06/30/2018

Please note that the asterisked Working Capital transactions were extended during the period of EXIM

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Fiscal Year	2,013	Primary Exporter State Code	MI
Unique Identifier	07087838XA0001	Primary Exporter State Name	Michigan
Deal Number	AP087838XA	Primary Borrower	Teyma, Gestion De Contratos De Construcc
Decision	Approved	Primary Source of Repayment (PSOR)	Abengoa S.A.
Decision Date	08/15/2013 12:00:00 AM	Working Capital Delegated Authority	
Effective Date	2013-12-20T00:00:00.000	Approved/Declined Amount	10,989,429
Expiration Date	03/31/2014 12:00:00 AM	Disbursed/Shipped Amount	8,288,613
Brokered	No	Undisbursed Exposure Amount	0
Deal Cancelled	No	Outstanding Exposure Amount	2,072,153.25
Country	Spain	Small Business Authorized Amount	0
Program	Loan	Woman Owned Authorized Amount	0
Policy Type	N/A	Minority Owned Authorized Amount	0
Decision Authority	Board	Loan Interest Rate	1.58
Primary Export Product NAICS/SIC code	2869	Multiyear Working Capital Extension	
Product Description	Industrial Organic Chemicals - NEC		
Term	Long Term		
Primary Applicant	Abener Energia, S.A.		
Primary Lender	Ex-Im Bank		
Primary Exporter	Dow Chemical Company, The		
Primary Exporter City	Midland		



Authorizations From 10/01/2006 T...

Based on [Authorizations From 10/01/2006 Thru 06/30/2018](#)

This file contains all authorizations approved between 10/01/2006 and 06/30/2018

Please note that the asterisked Working Capital transactions were extended during the period of EXIM

[More Views](#) [Filter](#) [Visualize](#) [Export](#) [Discuss](#) [Embed](#) [About](#)

Fiscal Year	2,013	Primary Exporter State Code	MI
Unique Identifier	07087838XX0001	Primary Exporter State Name	Michigan
Deal Number	AP087838XX	Primary Borrower	Teyma, Gestion De Contratos De Construcc
Decision	Approved	Primary Source of Repayment (PSOR)	Abengoa S.A.
Decision Date	08/15/2013 12:00:00 AM	Working Capital Delegated Authority	
Effective Date	2014-03-21T00:00:00.000	Approved/Declined Amount	22,576,730
Expiration Date	03/31/2015 12:00:00 AM	Disbursed/Shipped Amount	15,448,054.68
Brokered	No	Undisbursed Exposure Amount	0
Deal Cancelled	No	Outstanding Exposure Amount	0
Country	South Africa	Small Business Authorized Amount	0
Program	Loan	Woman Owned Authorized Amount	0
Policy Type	N/A	Minority Owned Authorized Amount	0
Decision Authority	Board	Loan Interest Rate	1.96
Primary Export Product NAICS/SIC code	2869	Multiyear Working Capital Extension	
Product Description	Industrial Organic Chemicals - NEC		
Term	Long Term		
Primary Applicant	Abener Energia, S.A.		
Primary Lender	Ex-Im Bank		
Primary Exporter	Dow Chemical Company, The		
Primary Exporter City	Midland		

附件 21

HISTORICAL CIRR RATES SINCE 1999

Treasury Bonds	beginning validity end validity	Repayment Terms	Government Bond Yields	15/Jan/13 14/Feb/13	15/Feb/13 14/Mar/13	15/Mar/13 14/Apr/13	15/Apr/13 14/May/13	15/May/13 14/Jun/13	15/Jun/13 14/Jul/13	15/Jul/13 14/Aug/13	15/Aug/13 14/Sep/13
USD-TB-3	US Dollar	≤ 5 years	TB-3	1.35	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.34	1.40	1.58	1.64
USD-TB-5	US Dollar	> 5 to ≤ 8.5 years (1)	TB-5	1.70	1.81	1.85	1.82	1.71	1.84	2.20	2.40
USD-TB-7	US Dollar	> 8.5 years	TB-7	2.13	2.30	2.35	2.32	2.15	2.31	2.71	2.99
EUR-TB-3	Euro	≤ 5 years	TB-3	1.15	1.39	1.39	1.25	1.19	1.22	1.48	1.37
EUR-TB-5	Euro	> 5 to ≤ 8.5 years (1)	TB-5	1.61	1.86	1.86	1.69	1.58	1.64	1.95	1.85
EUR-TB-7	Euro	> 8.5 years	TB-7	2.11	2.34	2.35	2.18	2.02	2.10	2.42	2.34

附件 22

FiscalNotes [comptroller.texas.gov/economy/fiscal-notes/]

Chapter 313: Attracting Jobs and Investment **State Law Aims at Local Development**

by Olga Garza and Annet Nalukwago

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The 2001 Legislature's **Texas Economic Development Act**, often called "Chapter 313" for its position in the Texas Tax Code, allows public school districts to offer tax incentives for businesses that invest in their communities.

The Chapter 313 incentive is designed to attract new businesses by offering them a 10-year limitation on their appraised property value for a portion of the school district property tax. In exchange for the value limitation, the business agrees to build or install new property and create jobs in the school district.

Most of the local tax revenue the school district forgoes under Chapter 313 is replaced with state funding. Thus the act uses state revenue to promote local economic development.



Chapter 313 was prompted by a growing sentiment among the state's leaders that Texas was becoming less attractive to businesses due to better economic development incentives offered by other states. In 2001, Texas legislators argued it was difficult to entice companies such as Intel and Boeing without competitive property tax incentives.

Over the years, Chapter 313 incentives have been credited with helping to bring a Toyota truck plant to San Antonio and a Samsung semiconductor facility to Austin.

The program isn't without its critics. In 2015, Governor Greg Abbott vetoed legislation to expand Chapter 313 incentives to projects involving multiple, contiguous school districts. The governor's veto stated that, "While the program may sometimes have a positive impact on local economic development, serious concerns exist about its oversight, its transparency, and its value to the taxpayers."

Opponents argue that Chapter 313 produces questionable returns for its investment of tax dollars, with incentives going to businesses that might have established themselves in Texas in any case.

Yet the program has proven popular with legislators. Originally set to expire in 2007, Chapter 313 has been extended three times, with a current expiration date of December 31, 2022.

Since the program's creation, the Legislature has made numerous changes to its requirements. Project eligibility, for instance, has expanded significantly. Other changes have been made to the program's job creation and wage requirements.

How Chapter 313 Works

An *appraised value limitation* is an agreement between a taxpayer and a school district in which the taxpayer proposes to build or install property — and create jobs meeting certain requirements — in exchange for a 10-year limitation on the taxpayer's property value for tax purposes.

For the term of the limitation agreement, the maintenance and operations portion of the property tax isn't levied on property value in excess of the limitation amount. The property remains fully taxable for the other portion of local property taxes, the interest and sinking tax.

Chapter 313 limitation amounts are set in state law and vary from \$10 million to \$100 million in property value. Companies seeking the limitation must submit an application and fee to the school district in which the project will be located.

While Chapter 313 tax limitation agreements are made between individual companies and school districts, the Legislature has charged the Comptroller's office with several duties related to them. Since 2013, the agency has been required to determine whether a proposed project is reasonably likely to generate, within 25 years, enough state taxes and local M&O tax revenue to offset the tax losses due to the limitation agreement. It also must find that the tax limitation is a determining factor in the applicant's decision to invest and build in Texas. School districts cannot enter into Chapter 313 agreements without Comptroller certification.

Under current law, industries eligible for Chapter 313 school property tax limitation include:

- manufacturing
- research and development
- clean coal and other clean energy projects
- renewable electricity generation
- nuclear energy
- computer data centers
- "Texas priority projects" — those with a qualified investment commitment of more than \$1 billion

To be eligible for the tax limitation, a business must create a minimum of 25 "qualifying" jobs in non-rural school districts and 10 qualifying jobs in rural school districts. The statute allows this minimum number of jobs to be waived in certain circumstances, however, and more than half of applicants in fact receive such waivers.

Qualifying jobs must provide certain healthcare benefits, offer the employee at least 1,600 hours of work per year and pay at least 110 percent of the average manufacturing wage for the county or the Council of Governments region in which the district is situated. The average wage of any other jobs created must exceed the county average wage for jobs in *all* industries.

Property Requirements

To qualify for a Chapter 313 property tax limitation, companies are required to make a minimum qualifying investment in the school district in which they seek to locate, varying from \$1 million to \$100 million (**Exhibits 1 and 2**). Minimum property value limitations they can receive in return vary from \$10

million to \$100 million, depending on the school district’s taxable property values and whether it is considered a rural or non-rural district.

EXHIBIT 1: NON-RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY INVESTMENT AND TAX LIMITATION AMOUNTS

Taxable Value of All School District Property	Minimum Qualified Investment	Minimum Tax Limitation Amount
\$10 billion or more	\$100 million	\$100 million
\$1 billion or more, but less than \$10 billion	\$80 million	\$80 million
\$500 million or more, but less than \$1 billion	\$60 million	\$60 million
\$100 million or more, but less than \$500 million	\$40 million	\$40 million
Less than \$100 million	\$20 million	\$20 million

Sources: Texas Tax Code and Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

EXHIBIT 2: RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT PROPERTY INVESTMENT AND TAX LIMITATION AMOUNTS

Taxable Value of All School District Property	Minimum Qualified Investment Required	Minimum Tax Limitation Amount
\$200 million or more	\$30 million	\$30 million
\$90 million or more, but less than \$200 million	\$20 million	\$25 million
\$1 million or more, but less than \$90 million	\$10 million	\$20 million
\$100,000 or more, but less than \$1 million	\$5 million	\$15 million
Less than \$100,000	\$1 million	\$10 million

Sources: Texas Tax Code and Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Current Agreements: Investments

A 2015 Comptroller report to the Legislature assessed the progress of 259 Chapter 313 agreements. These agreements represented an estimated total investment of about \$123 billion through the entire length of the agreements, and reported investments of about \$59 billion through 2013 (**Exhibit 3**).

EXHIBIT 3: CURRENT TAX LIMITATION AGREEMENTS PROJECTS AND INVESTMENTS

Category	Total Active Agreements	Estimated Total Investment for Length of Agreement	Reported Investment through 2013
Manufacturing	116	\$93,464,080,000	\$42,877,117,000
Research and Development	4	\$835,587,000	\$835,587,000
Renewable Electric Power Generation (Wind)	127	\$24,486,016,000	\$15,249,763,000
Renewable Electric Power Generation (Other)	9	\$1,342,214,000	\$548,988,000
Electric Power Generation (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle)	1	\$2,848,414,000	\$0

Nuclear Electric Power Generation	2	\$0	\$0
Total	259	\$122,976,311,000	\$59,511,455,000

Note: Other eligible categories have no active projects at this time.

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Current Agreements: Job Creation and Salaries

Manufacturing projects are by far the most important Chapter 313 projects in terms of job creation, accounting for 90 percent of the qualifying jobs created through 2013 (**Exhibit 4**).

EXHIBIT 4: JOB CREATION AND ACTIVE AGREEMENTS BY INDUSTRY, 2003-2013

Project Type	Number of Active Projects	Percentage Share of Job Creation	Share of Active Projects
Manufacturing	116	90%	45%
Research and Development	4	1%	2%
Renewable (Wind)	127	9%	49%
Renewable (Other)	9	0%	3%
Electric Power Generation (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle)	1	0%	0%
Nuclear	2	0%	1%

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

From 2003 through 2013, Chapter 313 applicants executed agreements to create a total of 4,903 qualifying manufacturing jobs with their projects. By 2013, they had greatly exceeded this figure, creating a cumulative total of 8,013 qualifying jobs in manufacturing (**Exhibit 5**).

EXHIBIT 5: CHAPTER 313 MANUFACTURING PROJECTS, 2003-2013 CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF JOBS COMMITTED VERSUS ACTUAL JOBS CREATED

Jobs	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of qualifying jobs promised	10	26	2,107	2,191	2,561	2,917	3,038	3,332	3,623	4,170	4,903
Number of qualifying jobs actually created	54	60	662	2,267	2,921	3,355	3,328	5,147	6,300	6,585	8,013
Number of all new jobs created	54	60	671	2,276	3,024	3,529	3,493	5,281	6,575	6,902	8,308

Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

In 2013, the average wage for qualifying jobs created by Chapter 313 projects was \$59,451, substantially less than the statewide manufacturing average of \$68,904 (**Exhibit 6**).

Again, though, wages for qualifying jobs under Chapter 313 are determined by the average for manufacturing jobs in the specific county or region at the time of the application, and these areas may pay lower wages than the statewide average. The program, moreover, doesn't require companies with agreements to raise wages during the length of the tax limitation. Furthermore, the 2009 Legislature added a provision allowing projects creating more than 1,000 jobs to pay wages equal to or higher than the county average wage for *all* jobs, rather than manufacturing jobs only. These factors may explain the gap between average Chapter 313 wages and the state average.

EXHIBIT 6: AVERAGE WAGES, CHAPTER 313 JOBS VS. STATE AVERAGE FOR MANUFACTURING, 2007-2013

Jobs	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chapter 313*	\$54,593	\$55,767	\$56,796	\$52,506	\$56,120	\$0,685	\$59,451
Manufacturing, State	60,040	60,489	60,350	63,253	66,017	68,517	68,904

*Note: Agreement holders submit jobs data for publication in the Biennial Progress Report for the Texas Economic Development Act.
Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and Economic Modeling Specialists Intl.

Reduction in Taxable Values

From 2003 to 2013, the total taxable property value for Chapter 313 projects, without tax limitations, rose from about \$157 million to about \$23 billion. Chapter 313 tax agreements reduced the total taxable property value to about \$5 billion in 2013 (**Exhibit 7**).

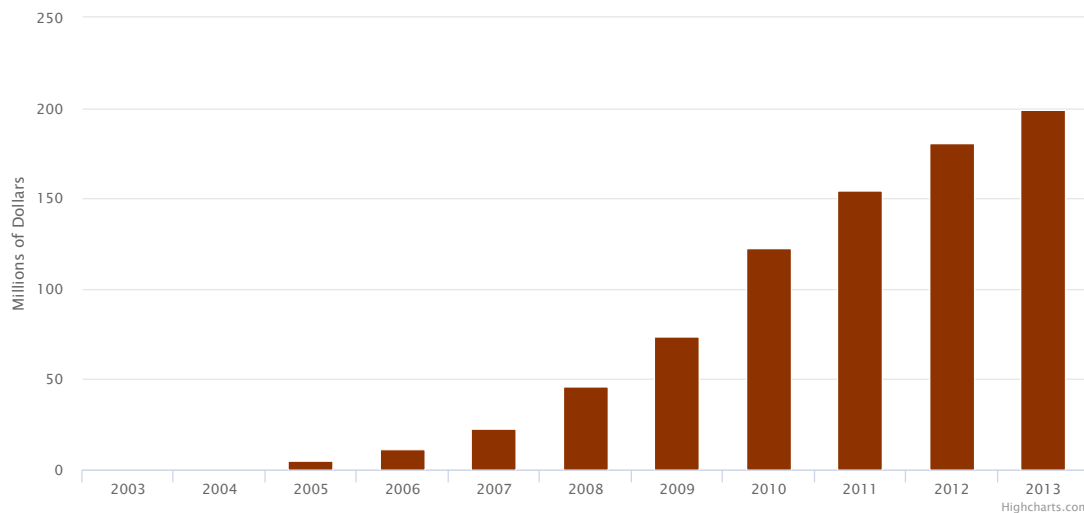
EXHIBIT 7: CHAPTER 313 PROJECTS TAXABLE PROPERTY VALUES 2003-2013

Tax Year	Taxable Property Value Without Tax Limitation	Taxable Property Value With Tax Limitation
2003	\$156,904,000	\$156,904,000
2004	\$427,130,000	\$427,130,000
2005	\$933,392,000	\$570,405,000
2006	\$1,966,874,000	\$1,170,245,000
2007	\$4,399,191,000	\$2,253,999,000
2008	\$7,989,625,000	\$3,783,722,000
2009	\$12,726,138,000	\$6,043,803,000
2010	\$14,712,862,000	\$3,511,411,000
2011	\$16,781,608,000	\$2,878,658,000
2012	\$19,148,488,000	\$2,884,727,000
2013	\$23,126,254,000	\$5,362,144,000

Source: Texas Tax Code and Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

These tax limitations provided companies with gross tax benefits of \$815 million in the same period (**Exhibit 8**).

EXHIBIT 8: GROSS TAX BENEFIT DUE TO CHAPTER 313 PROJECTS, 2003 - 2013



Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Unpredictability

Interest in Chapter 313 continues, with 52 applications received in 2014 and 68 in 2015. Yet so do concerns about the way in which its tax limitations are structured.

The statutory purpose of Chapter 313 is to encourage businesses to invest in Texas and create relatively high-paying new jobs. Proponents of the program assert that providing an early tax incentive to capital-intensive projects ultimately benefits local economies with an increased tax base at the end of the tax limitation period.

One bill introduced in the 2015 legislative session would have amended the Texas Economic Development Act to reclaim the foregone property tax revenue if the market value of the property declines by 20 percent or more during the tax limitation period.

While this provision didn't become law, it highlights a continuing difficulty posed by Chapter 313.

As noted above, state law requires the Comptroller's office to determine whether a proposed Chapter 313 project is reasonably likely to generate enough tax revenue to offset the loss due to the tax limitation within 25 years. Yet economic projections over such a long period are uncertain at best. Economic conditions change; companies and industries rise and fall. Some Chapter 313 projects fail to produce the predicted rise in property values.

Among the 13 projects with tax limitations that ended from 2013 to 2015, actual market values in the last year of the limitation period ranged from 28 percent to 125 percent of the initial market value. While most were within 20 percent of their initial projections, the wide range of values shows the volatility of assumptions made about as-yet-unbuilt projects.

This unpredictability poses an ongoing challenge in assessing the value of Chapter 313. **FN**

To learn more about the Chapter 313 program, search for "[Chapter 313](#)" at the top of the page.



Glenn Hegar Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Report of the Texas Economic Development Act | 2017

A Report of the Texas Economic Development Act

Brazosport ISD

Agreement #1 Identifiers

Name of school district	Brazosport ISD
Name of CAD appraising the qualified property in this school district	Brazoria
Name of applicant on original application	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of company entering into original agreement with district	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of current agreement holder(s)	The Dow Chemical Co.
NAICS code	325000
Statutory eligibility category [313.024(b)]	Manufacturing
Date original limitation agreement approved by school district	12/3/02
First year of qualifying time period	2003
First year of property value limitation	2005

Employment Information

Number of qualifying jobs recipient committed to create on application	30
Number of qualifying jobs recipient actually created (through 2015)	50
Number of total jobs created (through 2015)*	55
Median wage reported (for 2015)**	\$109,384
Total wages reported (for 2015)	\$6,016,120
Year in which first qualified jobs are reported	2005

Investment, Value, Levy and Levy Loss Information

Limitation amount	\$30,000,000
Required qualified investment	\$30,000,000
Qualified investment proposed on application (both years)	\$263,000,000
Qualified investment reported (through 2015)	\$225,000,000
Total investment (estimated)	\$247,456,700
2015 market value of the qualified property as reported by company	\$148,000,000
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) if limitation were not in effect	\$148,000,000
Dollar amount of M&O levy that would have been imposed without the limitation (through 2015)	\$22,255,567
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) with limitation in effect (if applicable)	\$148,000,000
Dollar amount of M&O levy imposed with the limitation (through 2015)	\$8,925,864
Estimated tax benefit (school levy loss) from value limitation through 2015 (difference between the M&O taxes imposed on the qualified property with and without the limitation)	\$13,329,704
Estimated 13-year total M&O levy without any limit or credit (11 years for projects starting in 2003 and 2004)	\$22,255,567
Estimated 13- or 11-year total gross tax benefit to Co./levy loss to district (through limitation and tax credit)	\$14,013,259
Amount of gross 13- or 11-year tax benefit ÷ estimated 13- or 11-year total levy without any limit or credit = percentage exempted	63.0%
Payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) provision in agreement	\$0
Revenue protection payments	\$1,897,467

*3-digit: total = new; 4-digit: total = qualifying jobs plus non-qualifying jobs

**3-digit: Median wage of new jobs reported; 4-digit: Median wage of qualifying jobs reports

Brazosport ISD

Agreement #172 Identifiers

Name of school district	Brazosport ISD
Name of CAD appraising the qualified property in this school district	Brazoria
Name of applicant on original application	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of company entering into original agreement with district	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of current agreement holder(s)	Olin Chlorine 7 LLC
NAICS code	325000
Statutory eligibility category [313.024(b)]	Manufacturing
Date original limitation agreement approved by school district	1/4/11
First year of qualifying time period	2014
First year of property value limitation	2016

Employment Information

Number of qualifying jobs recipient committed to create on application	8
Number of qualifying jobs recipient actually created (through 2015)	14
Number of total jobs created (through 2015)*	16
Median wage reported (for 2015)**	\$75,504
Total wages reported (for 2015)	\$1,192,094
Year in which first qualified jobs are reported	2014

Investment, Value, Levy and Levy Loss Information

Limitation amount	\$30,000,000
Required qualified investment	\$30,000,000
Qualified investment proposed on application (both years)	\$96,000,000
Qualified investment reported (through 2015)	\$797,672,564
Total investment (estimated)	\$896,685,495
2015 market value of the qualified property as reported by company	\$795,963,180
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) if limitation were not in effect	\$795,963,180
Dollar amount of M&O levy that would have been imposed without the limitation (through 2015)	\$12,709,579
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) with limitation in effect (if applicable)	\$795,963,180
Dollar amount of M&O levy imposed with the limitation (through 2015)	\$12,709,579
Estimated tax benefit (school levy loss) from value limitation through 2015 (difference between the M&O taxes imposed on the qualified property with and without the limitation)	\$0
Estimated 13-year total M&O levy without any limit or credit (11 years for projects starting in 2003 and 2004)	\$84,581,443
Estimated 13- or 11-year total gross tax benefit to Co./levy loss to district (through limitation and tax credit)	\$64,941,783
Amount of gross 13- or 11-year tax benefit ÷ estimated 13- or 11-year total levy without any limit or credit = percentage exempted	76.8%
Payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) provision in agreement	\$5,547,962
Revenue protection payments	\$9,462,158

*3-digit: total = new; 4-digit: total = qualifying jobs plus non-qualifying jobs

**3-digit: Median wage of new jobs reported; 4-digit: Median wage of qualifying jobs reports

A Report of the Texas Economic Development Act

Brazosport ISD

Agreement #213 Identifiers

Name of school district	Brazosport ISD
Name of CAD appraising the qualified property in this school district	Brazoria
Name of applicant on original application	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of company entering into original agreement with district	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of current agreement holder(s)	The Dow Chemical Co.
NAICS code	325000
Statutory eligibility category [313.024(b)]	Manufacturing
Date original limitation agreement approved by school district	5/1/12
First year of qualifying time period	2013
First year of property value limitation	2015

Employment Information

Number of qualifying jobs recipient committed to create on application	8
Number of qualifying jobs recipient actually created (through 2015)	10
Number of total jobs created (through 2015)*	10
Median wage reported (for 2015)**	\$110,038
Total wages reported (for 2015)	\$1,100,380
Year in which first qualified jobs are reported	2013

Investment, Value, Levy and Levy Loss Information

Limitation amount	\$30,000,000
Required qualified investment	\$30,000,000
Qualified investment proposed on application (both years)	\$136,320,000
Qualified investment reported (through 2015)	\$76,000,000
Total investment (estimated)	\$78,000,000
2015 market value of the qualified property as reported by company	\$76,000,000
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) if limitation were not in effect	\$76,000,000
Dollar amount of M&O levy that would have been imposed without the limitation (through 2015)	\$1,180,400
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) with limitation in effect (if applicable)	\$30,000,000
Dollar amount of M&O levy imposed with the limitation (through 2015)	\$702,000
Estimated tax benefit (school levy loss) from value limitation through 2015 (difference between the M&O taxes imposed on the qualified property with and without the limitation)	\$478,400
Estimated 13-year total M&O levy without any limit or credit (11 years for projects starting in 2003 and 2004)	\$7,538,391
Estimated 13- or 11-year total gross tax benefit to Co./levy loss to district (through limitation and tax credit)	\$3,087,342
Amount of gross 13- or 11-year tax benefit ÷ estimated 13- or 11-year total levy without any limit or credit = percentage exempted	41.0%
Payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) provision in agreement	\$250,003
Revenue protection payments	\$604,560

*3-digit: total = new; 4-digit: total = qualifying jobs plus non-qualifying jobs

**3-digit: Median wage of new jobs reported; 4-digit: Median wage of qualifying jobs reports

Brazosport ISD

Agreement #214 Identifiers

Name of school district	Brazosport ISD
Name of CAD appraising the qualified property in this school district	Brazoria
Name of applicant on original application	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of company entering into original agreement with district	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of current agreement holder(s)	The Dow Chemical Co.
NAICS code	325000
Statutory eligibility category [313.024(b)]	Manufacturing
Date original limitation agreement approved by school district	5/1/12
First year of qualifying time period	2016
First year of property value limitation	2018

Employment Information

Number of qualifying jobs recipient committed to create on application	56
Number of qualifying jobs recipient actually created (through 2015)	0
Number of total jobs created (through 2015)*	0
Median wage reported (for 2015)**	\$0
Total wages reported (for 2015)	\$0
Year in which first qualified jobs are reported	2016

Investment, Value, Levy and Levy Loss Information

Limitation amount	\$30,000,000
Required qualified investment	\$30,000,000
Qualified investment proposed on application (both years)	\$639,873,760
Qualified investment reported (through 2015)	\$639,873,760
Total investment (estimated)	\$950,000,000
2015 market value of the qualified property as reported by company	\$0
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) if limitation were not in effect	\$0
Dollar amount of M&O levy that would have been imposed without the limitation (through 2015)	\$0
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) with limitation in effect (if applicable)	\$0
Dollar amount of M&O levy imposed with the limitation (through 2015)	\$0
Estimated tax benefit (school levy loss) from value limitation through 2015 (difference between the M&O taxes imposed on the qualified property with and without the limitation)	\$0
Estimated 13-year total M&O levy without any limit or credit (11 years for projects starting in 2003 and 2004)	\$84,288,357
Estimated 13- or 11-year total gross tax benefit to Co./levy loss to district (through limitation and tax credit)	\$63,832,727
Amount of gross 13- or 11-year tax benefit ÷ estimated 13- or 11-year total levy without any limit or credit = percentage exempted	75.7%
Payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) provision in agreement	\$7,634,806
Revenue protection payments	\$10,196,035

*3-digit: total = new; 4-digit: total = qualifying jobs plus non-qualifying jobs

**3-digit: Median wage of new jobs reported; 4-digit: Median wage of qualifying jobs reports

A Report of the Texas Economic Development Act

Brazosport ISD

Agreement #215 Identifiers

Name of school district	Brazosport ISD
Name of CAD appraising the qualified property in this school district	Brazoria
Name of applicant on original application	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of company entering into original agreement with district	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of current agreement holder(s)	The Dow Chemical Co.
NAICS code	325000
Statutory eligibility category [313.024(b)]	Manufacturing
Date original limitation agreement approved by school district	4/3/12
First year of qualifying time period	2018
First year of property value limitation	2020

Employment Information

Number of qualifying jobs recipient committed to create on application	240
Number of qualifying jobs recipient actually created (through 2015)	0
Number of total jobs created (through 2015)*	0
Median wage reported (for 2015)**	\$0
Total wages reported (for 2015)	\$0
Year in which first qualified jobs are reported	2018

Investment, Value, Levy and Levy Loss Information

Limitation amount	\$30,000,000
Required qualified investment	\$30,000,000
Qualified investment proposed on application (both years)	\$365,000,000
Qualified investment reported (through 2015)	\$217,281,660
Total investment (estimated)	\$2,885,000,000
2015 market value of the qualified property as reported by company	\$0
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) if limitation were not in effect	\$0
Dollar amount of M&O levy that would have been imposed without the limitation (through 2015)	\$0
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) with limitation in effect (if applicable)	\$0
Dollar amount of M&O levy imposed with the limitation (through 2015)	\$0
Estimated tax benefit (school levy loss) from value limitation through 2015 (difference between the M&O taxes imposed on the qualified property with and without the limitation)	\$0
Estimated 13-year total M&O levy without any limit or credit (11 years for projects starting in 2003 and 2004)	\$275,385,217
Estimated 13- or 11-year total gross tax benefit to Co./levy loss to district (through limitation and tax credit)	\$221,019,008
Amount of gross 13- or 11-year tax benefit ÷ estimated 13- or 11-year total levy without any limit or credit = percentage exempted	80.3%
Payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) provision in agreement	\$16,388,512
Revenue protection payments	\$17,442,822

*3-digit: total = new; 4-digit: total = qualifying jobs plus non-qualifying jobs

**3-digit: Median wage of new jobs reported; 4-digit: Median wage of qualifying jobs reports

A Report of the Texas Economic Development Act

La Porte ISD

Agreement #282 Identifiers

Name of school district	La Porte ISD
Name of CAD appraising the qualified property in this school district	Harris
Name of applicant on original application	Celanese Ltd.
Name of company entering into original agreement with district	Celanese Ltd.
Name of current agreement holder(s)	Celanese Ltd.
NAICS code	325199
Statutory eligibility category [313.024(b)]	Manufacturing
Date original limitation agreement approved by school district	10/8/13
First year of qualifying time period	2014
First year of property value limitation	2016

Employment Information

Number of qualifying jobs recipient committed to create on application	24
Number of qualifying jobs recipient actually created (through 2015)	40
Number of total jobs created (through 2015)*	51
Median wage reported (for 2015)**	\$62,500
Total wages reported (for 2015)	\$3,187,500
Year in which first qualified jobs are reported	2014

Investment, Value, Levy and Levy Loss Information

Limitation amount	\$30,000,000
Required qualified investment	\$30,000,000
Qualified investment proposed on application (both years)	\$585,000,000
Qualified investment reported (through 2015)	\$739,535,908
Total investment (estimated)	\$769,535,908
2015 market value of the qualified property as reported by company	\$80,951,580
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) if limitation were not in effect	\$80,951,580
Dollar amount of M&O levy that would have been imposed without the limitation (through 2015)	\$841,896
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) with limitation in effect (if applicable)	\$80,951,580
Dollar amount of M&O levy imposed with the limitation (through 2015)	\$841,896
Estimated tax benefit (school levy loss) from value limitation through 2015 (difference between the M&O taxes imposed on the qualified property with and without the limitation)	\$0
Estimated 13-year total M&O levy without any limit or credit (11 years for projects starting in 2003 and 2004)	\$63,939,230
Estimated 13- or 11-year total gross tax benefit to Co./levy loss to district (through limitation and tax credit)	\$47,147,340
Amount of gross 13- or 11-year tax benefit ÷ estimated 13- or 11-year total levy without any limit or credit = percentage exempted	73.7%
Payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) provision in agreement	\$10,039,400
Revenue protection payments	\$4,844,487

*3-digit: total = new; 4-digit: total = qualifying jobs plus non-qualifying jobs

**3-digit: Median wage of new jobs reported; 4-digit: Median wage of qualifying jobs reports

Bay City ISD

Agreement #1028 Identifiers

Name of school district	Bay City ISD
Name of CAD appraising the qualified property in this school district	Matagorda County
Name of applicant on original application	Oxea Corp.
Name of company entering into original agreement with district	Oxea Corp.
Name of current agreement holder(s)	Oxea Corp.
NAICS code	325199
Statutory eligibility category [313.024(b)]	Manufacturing
Date original limitation agreement approved by school district	10/9/15
First year of qualifying time period	2016
First year of property value limitation	2018

Employment Information

Number of qualifying jobs recipient committed to create on application	19
Number of qualifying jobs recipient actually created (through 2015)	0
Number of total jobs created (through 2015)*	0
Median wage reported (for 2015)**	\$0
Total wages reported (for 2015)	\$0
Year in which first qualified jobs are reported	2017

Investment, Value, Levy and Levy Loss Information

Limitation amount	\$30,000,000
Required qualified investment	\$30,000,000
Qualified investment proposed on application (both years)	\$216,000,000
Qualified investment reported (through 2015)	\$0
Total investment (estimated)	\$129,700,000
2015 market value of the qualified property as reported by company	\$0
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) if limitation were not in effect	\$0
Dollar amount of M&O levy that would have been imposed without the limitation (through 2015)	\$0
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) with limitation in effect (if applicable)	\$0
Dollar amount of M&O levy imposed with the limitation (through 2015)	\$0
Estimated tax benefit (school levy loss) from value limitation through 2015 (difference between the M&O taxes imposed on the qualified property with and without the limitation)	\$0
Estimated 13-year total M&O levy without any limit or credit (11 years for projects starting in 2003 and 2004)	\$16,225,994
Estimated 13- or 11-year total gross tax benefit to Co./levy loss to district (through limitation and tax credit)	\$7,394,418
Amount of gross 13- or 11-year tax benefit ÷ estimated 13- or 11-year total levy without any limit or credit = percentage exempted	45.6%
Payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) provision in agreement	\$5,506,080
Revenue protection payments	\$1,046,837

*3-digit: total = new; 4-digit: total = qualifying jobs plus non-qualifying jobs

**3-digit: Median wage of new jobs reported; 4-digit: Median wage of qualifying jobs reports

Brazosport ISD**Agreement #1112 Identifiers**

Name of school district	Brazosport ISD
Name of CAD appraising the qualified property in this school district	Brazoria County
Name of applicant on original application	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of company entering into original agreement with district	The Dow Chemical Co.
Name of current agreement holder(s)	The Dow Chemical Co.
NAICS code	325320
Statutory eligibility category [313.024(b)]	Manufacturing
Date original limitation agreement approved by school district	03/15/16
First year of qualifying time period	2017
First year of property value limitation	2018

Employment Information

Number of qualifying jobs recipient committed to create on application	35
Number of qualifying jobs recipient actually created (through 2015)	0
Number of total jobs created (through 2015)*	0
Median wage reported (for 2015)**	\$0
Total wages reported (for 2015)	\$0
Year in which first qualified jobs are reported	2018

Investment, Value, Levy and Levy Loss Information

Limitation amount	\$30,000,000
Required qualified investment	\$30,000,000
Qualified investment proposed on application (both years)	\$300,553,840
Qualified investment reported (through 2015)	\$300,553,840
Total investment (estimated)	\$955,276,920
2015 market value of the qualified property as reported by company	\$0
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) if limitation were not in effect	\$0
Dollar amount of M&O levy that would have been imposed without the limitation (through 2015)	\$0
M&O taxable value of qualified property (in 2015) with limitation in effect (if applicable)	\$0
Dollar amount of M&O levy imposed with the limitation (through 2015)	\$0
Estimated tax benefit (school levy loss) from value limitation through 2015 (difference between the M&O taxes imposed on the qualified property with and without the limitation)	\$0
Estimated 13-year total M&O levy without any limit or credit (11 years for projects starting in 2003 and 2004)	\$109,799,018
Estimated 13- or 11-year total gross tax benefit to Co./levy loss to district (through limitation and tax credit)	\$75,757,961
Amount of gross 13- or 11-year tax benefit ÷ estimated 13- or 11-year total levy without any limit or credit = percentage exempted	69.0%
Payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) provision in agreement	\$6,538,110
Revenue protection payments	\$10,376,860

*3-digit: total = new; 4-digit: total = qualifying jobs plus non-qualifying jobs

**3-digit: Median wage of new jobs reported; 4-digit: Median wage of qualifying jobs reports

附件 23



THE TEXAS ENTERPRISE FUND (TEF)

The Texas Enterprise Fund (TEF) is the largest “deal-closing” fund of its kind in the nation. The fund is a cash grant used as a financial incentive tool for projects that offer significant projected job creation and capital investment where a single Texas site is competing with another viable out-of-state option.

Award dollar amounts are determined using an analytical model applied uniformly to each TEF applicant. This model assures that the state will see a full return on its investment within the period of a project contract due to the resulting increase in estimated sales tax revenues. Variations in award amounts are influenced by the number of jobs to be created, the expected timeframe for hiring, and the average wages to be paid.

ELIGIBILITY

There are several primary measures that every TEF project must meet in order to be considered for an award. Those include but are not limited to the following:

- ★ Competition with another state for the project must exist and the business must not have already made a location decision.
- ★ Projected new job creation must be significant – past recipients have typically created more than 75 jobs in urban areas or more than 25 in rural areas.
- ★ The new positions must be high-paying jobs – above the average wage of the county where the project would be located.
- ★ Capital investment by the company must be significant.
- ★ A significant rate of return on the public dollars being invested in the project must be demonstrated.
- ★ The project must have community involvement from the city, county, and/or school district, primarily in the form of local economic incentive offers.
- ★ The applicant must be a well-established, financially sound business.
- ★ The applicant’s business sector must be an advanced industry that could potentially locate in another state or country.
- ★ The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House must unanimously agree to support the use of TEF for each specific project.

TEF grant recipients are contractually obligated to fulfill the terms of their job creation agreements with the State of Texas. Once a company has accepted an offer from the Texas Enterprise Fund, a signed contract is required prior to the distribution of an award. The contract obligates the grantee, among other terms and conditions, to the job creation targets and commits the grantee to maintain these employment positions at or above the county average wage for the term of the agreement. Additionally, all TEF contracts contain provisions for grant repayment through clawbacks in the event that a grantee does not meet the obligations of the agreement.

Each applicant undergoes a thorough 11-step due diligence process. Corporate activity, financial standing, tax status, legal issues, credit ratings, and estimated economic impacts, as well as the business climates of competition locations are assessed for each project and taken into consideration for all award decisions.

For more information, please visit <https://gov.texas.gov/business/page/texas-enterprise-fund>

Company	Location	Industry	Direct Jobs	Capital Investment*	TEF Award Offer**	Amount Disbursed to Date		Liquidated Damages (Clawbacks)	Other Repayments	Date Announced
FY2004 - FY2005 TEF PROJECTS >>			29,245	\$ 6,480,281,413	\$ 279,664,000	\$ 279,664,000	\$ 11,424,051	\$ 28,400,602		
Texas A&M Univ. System and Lexicon Pharmaceuticals	College Station & Houston	Biotechnology	5,000	\$ 45,700,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	08/2005	\$ 16,905		07/2005
JPMorganChase (formerly Washington Mutual)	San Antonio	Financial Services	4,200	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	10/2005			05/2005
						\$ 5,000,000	05/2007			
Sennatech¹	Austin	Semiconductor Consortium	4000*	\$ 190,000,000	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 27,000,000	04/2004			03/2004
						\$ 9,000,000	06/2004			
						\$ 3,000,000	08/2004			
						\$ 1,000,000	10/2004			
Bank of America¹ (formerly Countrywide Financial)	Richardson	Financial Services	3,876	\$ 200,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	01/2005		\$ 8,450,351	12/2004
						\$ 10,000,000	03/2006			
Triumph Aerostructures (formerly Vought)	Dallas	Aerospace Manufacturing	3,000	\$ 598,000,000	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 35,000,000	04/2004	\$ 10,133,000	\$19,569,861	02/2004
UT Health Science Center/ MD Anderson	Houston	Biomedical	2,252	\$ 55,000,000	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 15,000,000	09/2005			05/2004
						\$ 10,000,000	09/2007			
Tyson Foods	Sherman	Food Processing	1,600	\$ 97,150,000	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 3,500,000	09/2005	\$ 728,454		01/2005
						\$ 3,500,000	12/2006			
Texas Energy Center¹	Sugarland	Energy Cluster	1,500		\$ 3,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	03/2004			03/2004
						\$ 500,000	12/2005			
						\$ 1,500,000	7/2006			
						\$ 21,500,000	09/2004			
Board of Regents of UT fbo UTD/Texas Instruments	Richardson	Semiconductors		\$ 3,000,000,000	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 3,500,000	03/2005			06/2003
						\$ 12,500,000	06/2006			
						\$ 12,500,000	07/2007			
Home Depot Inc.¹	Austin & New Braunfels	IT & Distribution	843	\$ 809,170,000	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	09/2005			07/2004
						\$ 3,500,000	08/2005			
CITGO Petroleum¹	Houston & Corpus Christi	HQ & Refinery	820	\$ 828,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	12/2004			04/2004
Cabela's¹	Buda & Fort Worth	Destination Retail	241	\$ 120,000,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	11/2004	\$ 177,288		05/2004
Maxim Integrated Products¹	San Antonio	Semiconductors	500	\$ 90,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	01/2005			12/2003
Ruiz Foods¹	Denison	Food Processing	423	\$ 48,880,413	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	06/2005			05/2005
Huntsman Corp.	Woodlands	Chemicals	285	\$ 226,725,000	\$ 2,750,000	\$ 2,750,000	08/2005	\$ 220,626		10/2004
JTEKT Automotive (formerly Koyo)	Emis	Automotive Parts	200	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 333,000	\$ 333,000	03/2005			08/2004
Raytheon¹	McKinney	Aerospace & Defense	200	\$ 21,700,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 500,000	10/2005			11/2005
						\$ 500,000	03/2006			
Ineos USA¹	League City	Petrochemicals	150	\$ 5,720,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 250,000	06/2005			01/2005
						\$ 500,000	08/2006			
Lee Container	Nacogdoches	Manufacturing	105	\$ 5,636,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	05/2005	\$ 147,778	\$ 99,247	10/2004
Superior Essex Communication	Brownwood	Telecom Equipment Mfg.	50	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	07/2005	-		08/2004
Baylor College of Medicine¹	Houston	Genetics		\$ 51,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	03/2004			
						\$ 1,000,000	06/2004			
LEARN & TIGRE¹	Statewide	Higher Education			\$ 9,781,000	\$ 6,000,000	04/2005			
						\$ 500,000	05/2005		\$ 281,142	09/2004
						\$ 3,281,000	06/2005			

* Indirect Jobs

Company	Location	Industry	Direct Jobs	Capital Investment*	TEF Award Offer**	Amount Disbursed to Date		Liquidated Damages (Clawbacks)	Other Repayments	Date Announced
						Amount	Date			
FY2012 - FY2013 TEF PROJECTS >>										
			11,602	\$ 7,005,905,000	\$ 55,814,500	\$ 43,721,500	9/2012	\$ 2,083,828	\$ 733,092	
Apple	Austin	Computer Hardware/Software	3,635	\$ 304,000,000	\$ 21,000,000	\$ 5,250,000	12/2015			3/2012
						\$ 5,250,000	7/2017			
Chevron USA	Houston	Oil & Gas	1,752	\$ 662,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	8/2013			7/2013
						\$ 1,975,000	2/2013			
Visa	Austin	Financial Services	794	\$ 27,240,000	\$ 7,900,000	\$ 1,975,000	6/2015			11/2012
						\$ 1,975,000	4/2016			
						\$ 1,975,000	7/2018			
Tenaris	Matagorda County	Steel Pipe Mfg.	380	\$ 1,314,300,000	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 1,920,000	6/2016			2/2013
ADP	El Paso	Payroll Services	585	\$ 22,000,000	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 480,000	5/2017			12/2012
TEKsystems Global Services¹	Irving	IT Outsourcing Services	500	\$ 4,865,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	3/2013	\$ 219,600	\$ 194,418	12/2012
James Skinner Company	Paris	Baked Goods Mfg.	393	\$ 25,000,000	\$ -					12/2012
CGI Technologies	Belton	IT Outsourcing Services	350	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 600,000	11/2011	\$ 471,156		10/2011
						\$ 600,000	5/2013			
Continental Automotive	Seguin	Automotive Parts Mfg.	300	\$ 113,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000	7/2018			1/2012
Centene Corp.	Tyler	Insurance Claims	307	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 460,500	\$ 460,500	3/2013	\$ 143,325	\$ 214,382	5/2012
						\$ 1,150,000	5/2012	\$ 334,325		
CH2M Hill	Houston	Engineering	285	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 1,150,000	05/2014			8/2012
						\$ 1,150,000	05/2014			
Borusan Mannesman Pipe	Baytown	Steel Pipe Mfg.	250	\$ 148,000,000	\$ 1,625,000	\$ 545,000	09/2014	\$ 129,591		3/2013
Fritz Industries	Greenville	Chemical Mfg.	250	\$ 37,500,000		\$ 540,000	05/2015			08/2013
						\$ 500,000	3/2013			
						\$ 450,000	8/2015			
						\$ 450,000	3/2017			9/2012
						\$ 500,000	5/2018			
The Advisory Board Corp.	Austin	IT Services	239	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 250,000	12/2011			1/2012
						\$ 250,000	7/2013			
Layne Christensen Company	The Woodlands	Heavy Construction HQ	210	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	1/2013	\$ 288,660	\$ 6,369	12/2012
Pactiv	Corpusana	Plastic Product Mfg.	200	\$ 58,000,000	\$ 930,000	\$ 315,000	11/2017	\$ 26,372		9/2012
Dow Chemical	Freeport	Chemical Mfg.	150	\$ 1,700,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 500,000	11/2012			4/2012
						\$ 500,000	08/2015			
Kohl's Department Stores	Dallas	Mgmt. of Retail Operations	144	\$ 54,900,000	\$ 864,000	\$ 288,000	7/2013	\$ 30,654		6/2013
						\$ 288,000	9/2015			
Flexsteel Pipeline Technologies	Baytown	Steel & Plastic Pipe Mfg.	130	\$ 94,800,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 350,000	11/2011	\$ 2,420		11/2011
						\$ 300,000	12/2012			
Emerson Process Management	Houston	Indust. Automation Equip. Mfg.	126	\$ 9,500,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	6/2013	\$ 331,615		5/2013
						\$ 320,000	7/2012			
Kuraray Americas	Pasadena	Chemical Mfg.	107	\$ 302,000,000	\$ 965,000	\$ 325,000	7/2015			6/2012
						\$ 320,000	4/2016			
Ascend Performance Materials	Alvin	Chemical Mfg.	100	\$ 1,200,000,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000	3/2014	\$ 42,528	\$ 317,923	2/2013
Ferris Manufacturing	Fort Worth	Medical Equipment Mfg.	80	\$ 5,500,000	\$ 420,000	\$ 250,000	11/2011	\$ 63,582		12/2011
						\$ 170,000	8/2014			
Dow Chemical	Freeport	Chemical Mfg.	96	\$ 846,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 500,000	8/2013			08/2013

附件 24

FISCAL YEAR 2010



**Year-End Report
to the Legislature**

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC GROWTH AUTHORITY PROGRAM

The Michigan Economic Growth Authority (MEGA) offers a refundable tax credit against the **Michigan Business Tax (MBT)** to companies expanding or relocating their operations in Michigan. MEGA addresses the cost differentials between Michigan and competing states to provide companies with a strong business case to choose Michigan.

The MEGA credit is **up to 100% of the state's personal income tax rate multiplied by the actual wages and employer-paid health care** costs on qualified new or retained jobs. Should the credit exceed a firm's annual tax liability, the difference is refundable. By law, the credit may be **up to 20 years in length**. The state awards these tax credits annually after companies create or retain jobs. By carefully following program requirements, monitoring the job creation and tax credits, and focusing on high-tech industries, MEGA helps Michigan to attract the businesses that can diversify and stabilize the state's economic development.

Eligible companies are typically engaged in manufacturing, research and development, wholesale and trade, headquarter office operations, or certain tourism projects. Retail facilities are not eligible. Credits are awarded based on the strength of the company's project, competition with other non-Michigan locations, and program guidelines. They also are subject to approval by the MEGA Board, a seven-member body appointed by the governor and includes the state treasurer as chair, the state budget director, and the director of the Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth as well as four additional private sector members.

There are four types of MEGA tax credits—Standard, Rural, High-Tech, and Retention—each with specific criteria for qualifying for an award.

MBT CREDIT APPROVALS <i>(not including Brownfields)</i>						
Fiscal Year 2010 (10.01.2009–09.30.2010)						
Company	City	County	Projected direct jobs created	Projected direct jobs retained	Projected capital investment	Estimated credit amount
Whirlpool Corporation	Benton Harbor	Berrien	0	868	\$86,864,841	\$19,402,933
Toda America, Inc.	Battle Creek	Calhoun	57		\$70,100,000	\$1,630,000
Clyde Union, Inc.	Battle Creek	Calhoun	190		\$17,090,000	\$1,269,000
Premier Tool and Die Cast Corporation	Dowagiac	Cass	100		\$3,237,000	\$862,227
Diplomat Specialty Pharmacy, Inc.	Flint	Genesee	4,000		\$12,300,000	\$61,494,000
Magna Electronics	Grand Blanc Twp.	Genesee	525		\$70,318,600	\$5,087,324
Saint-Gobain	Beaverton	Gladwin	61		\$9,186,000	\$324,000
Skilled Manufacturing, Inc.	Traverse City	Grand Traverse	73		\$9,588,000	\$571,210
Century Incorporated	Traverse City	Grand Traverse	47		\$6,225,000	\$292,121
Tenneco Automotive Operating Company, Inc.	Litchfield	Hillsdale	185		\$15,600,000	\$1,821,000
Auto-Owners Insurance	Delta Twp.	Ingham	800		\$105,300,000	\$23,168,000
Jet Engineering, Inc. (operating as Symmetry Medical, Inc.)	Lansing	Ingham	159		\$14,825,000	\$770,000
ADCO Products, Inc.	Leoni Twp.	Jackson	212		\$17,336,000	\$1,300,000
Parker Hydraulics Systems	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	0	608	\$15,500,000	\$4,384,000
Cascade Engineering, Inc.	Cascade Twp.	Kent	183		\$2,864,000	\$1,853,109
Steelcase, Inc.	Grand Rapids	Kent	0	350	\$18,200,000	\$4,796,000

MBT CREDIT APPROVALS (not including Brownfields) continued

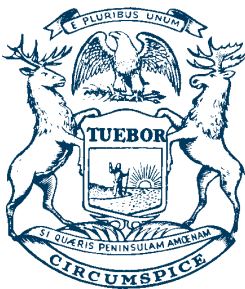
Company	City	County	Projected direct jobs created	Projected direct jobs retained	Projected capital investment	Estimated credit amount
Gordon Food Service	Grand Rapids	Kent	173		\$24,200,000	\$1,732,883
SoundTech, Inc.	Kentwood	Kent	0	51	\$5,125,000	\$513,923
ConAgra Food Packaged Foods LLC	Kentwood	Kent	205		\$73,000,000	\$1,114,556
Consolidated Resource Imaging LLC	Walker / Allendale	Kent	50		\$3,035,000	\$626,000
Wacker Chemical Corporation	Adrian	Lenawee	0	156	\$23,735,000	\$4,413,000
BioDri Michigan LLC	Blissfield	Lenawee	337		\$39,540,000	\$3,179,000
Lenawee Stamping Corporation	Tecumseh	Lenawee	78		\$2,519,000	\$414,322
Advanced Integrated Tooling Solutions LLC	Chesterfield Twp.	Macomb	275		\$13,300,000	\$3,901,000
Romeo RIM, Inc.	Romeo	Macomb	67		\$7,584,072	\$699,521
Fisher & Company, Inc.	St. Clair Shores	Macomb	138		\$14,850,000	\$548,000
Fisher & Company, Inc.	St. Clair Shores	Macomb	0	52		\$231,000
Oshkosh Corporation	Warren	Macomb	190		\$6,575,000	\$6,416,000
SPX Corporation	Warren	Macomb	34		\$402,000	\$377,672
Waltonen Engineering, Inc.	Warren	Macomb	145		\$9,072,000	\$538,770
Tata Consultancy Services Michigan	Midland	Midland	1,250		\$20,025,000	\$22,162,000
The Dow Chemical Company	Midland	Midland	1,700		\$600,000,000	\$61,388,000
Styron LLC	Midland	Midland	202		\$13,050,000	\$4,096,000
fortu PowerCell, Inc.	North Muskegon	Muskegon	726		\$623,157,000	\$12,684,000
Johnson Technology Inc. (amendment)	Norton Shores	Muskegon	90			\$2,185,000
U.S. Farathane Corporation	Auburn Hills	Oakland	0	540	\$51,688,000	\$7,271,000
U.S. Farathane Corporation	Auburn Hills	Oakland	398			\$3,778,000
Magneti Marelli Holding USA, Inc.	Auburn Hills	Oakland	200		\$4,544,000	\$4,096,000
ALTe LLC	Auburn Hills	Oakland	305		\$51,309,000	\$8,467,000
Katcon USA, Inc.	Auburn Hills	Oakland	35		\$3,705,000	\$525,000
OASIS Advanced Engineering	Auburn Hills	Oakland	100		\$7,470,000	\$1,499,000
Recaro North America, Inc.	Auburn Hills	Oakland	0	69	\$6,020,000	\$520,000
Magna Holdings of America, Inc.	Auburn Hills	Oakland	508		\$49,873,000	\$5,607,032
PSCU Financial Services	Auburn Hills	Oakland	837		\$12,067,000	\$3,590,000
Takata	Auburn Hills	Oakland	40		\$14,600,000	\$766,000
YourSource Management Group, Inc.	Auburn Hills	Oakland	27		\$1,500,000	\$206,943
Weber Automotive GmbH	Auburn Hills	Oakland	280		\$24,847,000	\$2,174,726
Williams International Company LLC	Commerce Twp.	Oakland	0	72	\$12,047,500	\$1,499,000



MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

AUDIT REPORT



THOMAS H. MCTAVISH, C.P.A.
AUDITOR GENERAL

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC GROWTH AUTHORITY (MEGA) TAX CREDIT PROGRAM
Michigan Strategic Fund

All MEGA Approved Agreements
As of August 18, 2009

Company Name	MEGA Project Type	MEGA Approval Date	Project's County Location
Haworth, Inc.	Standard	April 20, 1995	Mecosta
Solvay	Standard	April 20, 1995	Lenawee
Walden Books	Standard	April 20, 1995	Washtenaw
A. O. Smith	Standard	July 26, 1995	Wayne
Gelman Science	No Credit, Project on Hold	August 17, 1995	Washtenaw
Cardell Corp	Standard	October 2, 1995	Oakland
Meridian, Inc.	Standard	October 2, 1995	Ottawa
Shiloh of Michigan	Standard	October 2, 1995	Wayne
Aspen Bay	No Credit, Project on Hold	October 24, 1995	Menominee
Standard Automotive	Standard	November 14, 1995	Muskegon
Hess Industries	No Credit, Project on Hold	December 12, 1995	Berrien
Pilot Industries	Standard	December 12, 1995	Clare
Asama Giken	Standard	February 20, 1996	Branch
IMCO Recycling	Standard	March 1, 1996	Branch
Case Systems	Standard	March 12, 1996	Midland
National TechTeam	Standard	March 12, 1996	Oakland
Shape Corp.	Standard	March 12, 1996	Ottawa
Dow Chemical	Standard	June 11, 1996	Midland
Hi-Lex Controls	Standard	June 11, 1996	Hillsdale
Lacks Industries	Standard	June 11, 1996	Kent
Petri Inc.	Standard	June 11, 1996	St. Clair
Worthington Industries/Spartan Steel	Standard	August 13, 1996	Monroe
Compuware	Standard	September 24, 1996	Oakland
Walbro Automotive/Vitec	Standard	September 24, 1996	Wayne
CMI	No Credit, Project on Hold	October 8, 1996	Monroe
Plannja Hard Tech	Standard	November 12, 1996	Ingham
Kwang Jin Sang Gong	No Credit, Project on Hold	December 17, 1996	Calhoun
N-K Manufacturing	Standard	February 14, 1997	Ottawa
Weyburn Aquisition Company	Standard	February 14, 1997	Ottawa
RSDC of Michigan	Standard	March 19, 1997	Ingham
Black & Veatch	Standard	April 8, 1997	Washtenaw
Autocam Corporation	Standard	June 10, 1997	Calhoun
Bosal Industries	Standard	June 10, 1997	Macomb
National TechTeam	No Credit, Project on Hold	June 10, 1997	Chippewa
Gerber Products Co.	No Credit, Project on Hold	September 9, 1997	Newaygo
Neway Anchorlok International	Standard	September 9, 1997	Muskegon
BUDCO	Standard	November 18, 1997	Wayne
GE/Bayer	Standard	December 17, 1997	Oakland
Alsons Corporation	Standard	February 19, 1998	Hillsdale
Robert Bosch Corp.	Standard	February 19, 1998	Oakland
Smiths Industries	Standard	February 19, 1998	Kent
Spicer Heavy Axle/Dana Corporation	Standard	March 4, 1998	Kalamazoo
Wollin Products, Inc.	Standard	March 4, 1998	Eaton
Kmart Corporation	Standard	May 12, 1998	Oakland
Pollard (U.S.) Ltd.	No Credit, Project on Hold	May 28, 1998	Washtenaw
AAR Corporation	Standard	June 19, 1998	Wexford

This exhibit continued on next page.

UNAUDITED
Exhibit 7

Estimated Direct Jobs to Be Created	Estimated Private Invested	Number of Years MEGA Credit Available	Estimated Total Business Tax Credit Amount to Be Claimed During MEGA Agreement Term
342	\$ 43,332,000	20	\$ 6,387,000
250	62,496,000	12	4,665,000
550	16,832,000	15	7,723,000
247	65,355,000	10	3,974,000
0	0	15	3,521,441
505	46,669,000	15	9,970,000
500	24,006,000	20	15,073,000
153	30,016,400	20	5,641,000
0	0	20	7,532,000
25	5,145,000	20	599,000
0	0	5	4,649,000
418	14,622,300	20	9,446,000
300	29,000,000	10	1,653,000
110	11,200,000	12	2,952,000
110	2,100,000	13	769,000
650	6,510,000	9	3,371,000
400	21,000,000	20	11,442,000
110	12,000,000	20	9,561,000
197	9,600,000	10	1,186,000
200	37,800,000	20	5,533,000
396	10,700,000	10	6,334,000
110	85,000,000	12	8,525,000
331	6,600,000	15	5,978,000
353	50,000,000	20	13,636,000
0	0	15	7,782,000
225	54,000,000	20	6,768,000
0	0	12	4,491,000
540	10,500,000	20	6,626,000
163	21,000,000	20	5,426,000
222	80,000,000	15	4,809,000
218	11,200,000	18	3,050,000
200	25,000,000	20	8,787,000
110	6,800,000	18	1,672,000
0	0	9	824,000
0	0	20	6,465,000
163	7,900,000	20	4,420,000
563	19,000,000	17	9,698,000
83	25,800,000	20	5,814,000
105	13,300,000	6	2,071,000
475	37,000,000	15	20,824,000
105	7,450,000	10	4,225,000
203	15,000,000	20	8,970,000
150	13,825,000	20	2,498,000
425	102,410,000	20	14,366,000
0	0	12	2,271,000
300	12,300,000	20	6,043,000

MICHIGAN ECONOMIC GROWTH AUTHORITY (MEGA) TAX CREDIT PROGRAM
Michigan Strategic Fund

All MEGA Approved Agreements
As of August 18, 2009
(Continued)

Company Name	MEGA Project Type	MEGA Approval Date	Project's County Location
Acuson Corporation	High Tech	September 20, 2000	Washtenaw
Bekaert ECD Solar Systems	Standard	September 20, 2000	Oakland
Duncan Aviation	Standard	September 20, 2000	Calhoun
Haworth, Inc.	Standard	October 10, 2000	Ottawa
Jackson Precision Die Casting	Standard	October 10, 2000	Jackson
R.J. Tower Corporation	Standard	October 10, 2000	Eaton
ECD-Texaco	High Tech	November 3, 2000	Oakland
Ford Motor Company	Retention	November 3, 2000	Wayne
Harman Enterprises	High Tech	December 19, 2000	Oakland
Parker Hannifin	Standard	December 19, 2000	Kalamazoo
Quicken Loans	Standard	December 19, 2000	Wayne
Sequoia NET.com	Standard	December 19, 2000	Oakland
Tower Automotive	Standard	December 19, 2000	Oakland
Vastera Solutions Services	High Tech	December 19, 2000	Oakland
Statprobe	High Tech	January 11, 2001	Washtenaw
Dow Chemical	Standard	February 1, 2001	Midland
Edgewater Automation	High Tech	February 13, 2001	Berrien
Osmic	High Tech	February 13, 2001	Oakland
Four Winns Boats	Standard	March 22, 2001	Wexford
Whirlpool Technologies	High Tech	April 12, 2001	Berrien
Whirlpool Technologies	High Tech	April 12, 2001	Berrien
Hi-Lex Controls, Inc.	Standard	April 25, 2001	Lenawee
Integrity Design	High Tech	April 25, 2001	Berrien
IPC Communication	Standard	April 25, 2001	Berrien
Johnson Controls Technology	Standard	April 25, 2001	Washtenaw
Picomatrix	High Tech	April 25, 2001	Washtenaw
Siemens Automotive	Standard	April 25, 2001	Oakland
Strategic Interactive	Standard	April 25, 2001	Ingham
Mold Masters Company	Standard	May 15, 2001	Lapeer
The POM Group, Inc.	High Tech	May 15, 2001	Oakland
Krestec Engineering	No Credit, Project on Hold	June 19, 2001	Monroe
Housey Pharmaceutical	High Tech	July 17, 2001	Oakland
Saint-Gobain Sekurit	Standard	August 14, 2001	Macomb
Comcast Midwest Management	Standard	September 17, 2001	Washtenaw
Eaton Hydraulics	Standard	September 17, 2001	Jackson
Grunewald New Technologies	High Tech	September 17, 2001	Oakland
Integrated Sensing Systems	High Tech	September 17, 2001	Washtenaw
Recticel N.A., Inc.	Standard	September 17, 2001	Oakland
Covisint	Standard	November 13, 2001	Oakland
Visteon Corporation	Standard	November 13, 2001	Wayne
Warner-Lambert Company	Standard	November 20, 2001	Washtenaw
Gyricon Media	Standard	December 18, 2001	Washtenaw
Speedrack Products Group	Standard	December 18, 2001	Branch
AW Technical Center	High Tech	March 5, 2002	Washtenaw
CTS Management	Standard	March 5, 2002	Kalamazoo
R.L. Polk	Standard	March 5, 2002	Oakland

This exhibit continued on next page.

UNAUDITED
Exhibit 7

Estimated Direct Jobs to Be Created	Estimated Private Invested	Number of Years MEGA Credit Available	Estimated Total Business Tax Credit Amount to Be Claimed During MEGA Agreement Term
156	\$ 14,600,000	6	\$ 724,000
272	63,400,000	15	6,976,000
662	18,000,000	15	3,076,000
455	17,700,000	20	9,091,000
90	13,100,000	10	1,255,000
404	29,400,000	9	6,118,000
82	26,200,000	6	1,844,000
3,800	1,000,000,000	20	88,097,000
78	10,900,000	10	894,000
81	21,800,000	7	1,458,000
515	15,900,000	7	6,140,000
225	7,900,000	7	1,776,000
125	9,300,000	10	5,326,000
150	9,975,000	5	1,298,000
48	6,600,000	5	501,000
350	5,000,000	20	24,260,000
46	784,000	5	238,000
100	9,800,000	12	1,192,000
900	17,600,000	12	11,319,000
164	11,500,000	17	7,549,000
221	8,000,000	17	7,590,000
190	9,963,000	7	947,000
28	575,400	5	160,000
106	2,276,000	10	920,000
1,189	168,000,000	11	26,604,000
243	28,800,000	16	6,896,000
800	67,500,000	13	16,305,000
150	5,650,000	7	1,065,000
300	6,300,000	10	1,549,000
75	17,140,000	6	1,597,000
0	0	11	2,397,000
70	4,200,000	12	1,189,000
400	24,500,000	12	4,575,000
400	16,500,000	15	5,634,000
119	5,409,000	10	2,476,000
42	6,900,000	10	625,000
119	5,300,000	6	634,000
286	48,800,000	10	2,576,000
1,000	23,000,000	20	51,960,000
475	281,000,000	13	15,765,000
600	730,000,000	20	25,814,000
634	31,000,000	10	8,216,000
300	8,600,000	5	1,434,000
45	4,100,000	10	767,000
0	0	10	767,000
300	8,500,000	19	14,044,000

附件 25

GEOGRAPHIC RENAISSANCE ZONES

Geographic Renaissance Zones are regions of the state designated as virtually tax free for any business or resident presently in or moving to a zone. The zones were designed to provide selected communities with a market-based incentive of reduced state or local taxes to encourage new jobs and investment. A Geographic Renaissance Zone can consist of up to 10 different geographically defined subzones not including the Military Geographic Renaissance Zones. This program was established in 1996 and originally consisted of 11 zones. It was later expanded to 21 zones, which now include over 150 geographic areas. The zones are located in urban and rural areas across the state and also include three former military bases.

Since the program's inception, the local units of government have indicated over 640 projects, which will result in the creation of over 10,100 jobs and over \$3 billion in private investment. **As of December 31, 2011, new Geographic Renaissance Zones, time extensions and new subzones are no longer allowed.**

The taxes that companies and residents located in a zone do not pay include:

- Michigan personal income tax (if a resident of the zone)
- Michigan's 6-mill state education tax
- Local personal property tax
- Local real property tax
- Local income tax (if applicable)
- Utility users tax (Detroit only)

Taxes still due are those mandated by the federal government, local bond obligations, the school sinking fund, or special assessments. Companies/residents are not exempt from paying Michigan sales and use tax and must be current with all state and local taxes in order to be eligible for benefits under the program.

In all cases, tax benefits will be phased out in 25 percent increments during the last three years of the zone designation.

There are additional specialized Renaissance Zones still available for designation. These types of zones are industry-specific. Specialized zones are potentially available for firms doing business in the agricultural processing, renewable energy, forest products processing, and tool and die industries.

For more information, contact the Michigan Economic Development CorporationSM Customer Contact Center at 517.373.9808.

Michigan Renaissance Zone Act

2016 Legislative Report

The Michigan Renaissance Zone Act (the “Act”), PA 376 of 1996, established the Michigan Renaissance Zone initiative to foster economic opportunities in the state; facilitate economic development; stimulate industrial, commercial and residential improvements; prevent physical and infrastructure deterioration of defined areas; and provide for the reuse of unproductive or abandoned industrial properties.

Most state and local taxes, including both real and personal property tax, are abated within Renaissance Zones for up to a maximum of 15 years, with the exception of one Alternative Energy Zone not to exceed 20 years. Michigan Business Tax liability is excused for company operations within a Renaissance Zone; however, Corporate Income Tax liability is not eligible for abatement under the program. Federal government taxes, local bond obligations, school sinking fund, or special assessments may still be due. Additionally, companies are not exempt from paying Michigan sales and use taxes. The tax benefits are phased out in 25% increments during the Zone’s final three years of existence. All awards that expired, were revoked or otherwise ended will be removed from future reports.

The State of Michigan reimburses intermediate school districts, local school districts, community college districts, and public libraries for lost revenue where taxes are abated. The State of Michigan does not replace the tax revenue lost to the local unit of government or county.

This report captures the progress and development of Renaissance Zones that were active during the 2016 calendar year. The report is divided by the eight major types of Renaissance Zones: (1) Agricultural Processing, (2) MSF-Designated, (3) Renewable Energy Facility, (4) Forest Products Processing, (5) Border Crossing Facility, (6) Next Michigan, (7) Tool and Die Recovery, and (8) Geographic. There are subsets within each of these major types which will be indicated within each section.

Official actions taken by the Michigan Strategic Fund (MSF) Board include granting new designations, amending existing ones, and revoking Renaissance Zones that are out of compliance.

Projections of anticipated capital investment and job creation within a Renaissance Zone shown in the tables on the following pages were derived from the original application or development agreement. Projected information not enforced by a development agreement is footnoted by the Zone recipient name. Renaissance Zones not governed by development agreements were designated prior to this being required by statute or by policy. Reported Actual Investment and Reported Actual Job Creation, as reported by the Renaissance Zone recipient, is an accumulation of information from the first year that benefits were received through December 31, 2016. Reported Actual Job Creation is calculated by subtracting the Reported Baseline Jobs at Zone Designation and Reported Jobs Transferred to Zone from Reported Current Jobs. Reported Jobs Transferred to Zone are jobs that have been transferred to the Zone from another facility or entity outside the Zone owned by the Renaissance Zone recipient company. Reported Jobs Transferred to the Zone are not considered as net new jobs. The tables also include the percent change in Taxable Value (TV) and State Equalized Value (SEV) since the Renaissance Zone designation, as reported to the Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC).

Michigan Strategic Fund Designated Renaissance Zones

The MSF Board may designate Renaissance Zones anywhere in the state as long as the city, village, or township consents to the creation of a Renaissance Zone within its boundaries. MSF-Designated Renaissance Zones are company and project-specific, with one exception of a special kind of MSF-Designated Redevelopment Renaissance Zone awarded to the City of Greenville. MSF-Designated Renaissance Zones are mostly industry-neutral and decisions on which companies' projects shall receive the designation are made collaboratively with the local government, the company, state agencies, and approved by the MSF Board.

As of December 31, 2016, a total of 19 MSF-Designated Renaissance Zones have been awarded, 11 of which were active in 2016. There are eight zones available for designation, two of which are required to be redevelopment zones and three must be in a rural area.

The majority of the MSF-Designated Renaissance Zones were designated when the statute required the execution of development agreements requiring annual reporting; however, those companies without a development agreement governing their Renaissance Zone were asked to voluntarily report.

These Renaissance Zones have reported creating 1,500 jobs and leveraging nearly \$1.13 billion in private investment during the active periods of the zones. The following is the information on the status of all active MSF-Designated Renaissance Zones

Type	Classification			Investment		Jobs					Tax Information		Benefits		
	Company	Local Unit of Government	County	Required Investment ¹	Reported Actual Investment	Projected Job Creation	Projected Job Retention	Reported Current Jobs ²	Reported Jobs Transferred to Zone ³	Reported Baseline Jobs at Designation ⁴	Reported Actual Job Creation ⁵	Reported Avg Weekly Wage of Jobs Created		% Change in Taxable Value (TV)	% Change in SEV
Non-industry specific Zones	Eaton Aeroquip, LLC ⁶	City of Jackson	Jackson	\$0	\$22,580,581	0	348	654	0	563	91	50	-36.8	-42.5	1/1/2007
	Alpinist Endavors LLC	City of Walker	Kent	\$0	\$10,500,000	0	0	86	0	0	500	Not Reported	189.4	203.7	1/1/2007
	Dow Chemical Company ^{6,7}	City of Midland	Midland	\$45,000,000	\$97,194,017	65	0	86	0	0	86	583	Not Reported	Not Reported	1/1/2007
	XALT Energy Mtl, LLC ⁶	City of Midland	Midland	\$294,000,000	\$376,344,296	320	0	158	0	17	141	\$1,305	29,525.2	19,925.7	1/1/2011
	Dow Corning Corporation ^{6,7}	City of Midland	Midland	\$0	\$61,606,293	0	0	1,192	31	1,137	24	\$1,100	629.4	629.4	1/1/2007
	La-Z-Boy, Inc.	City of Monroe, Frenchtown Township	Monroe	\$45,000,000	\$66,327,838	50	405	568	0	405	163	\$1,264			1/1/2014
	Greenville Industrial Park - Northland Corporation (AGA Marvel) ⁶	City of Greenville	Montcalm	\$0	\$89,203,052	0	0	402	0	133	269	\$1,550	11,581.0	5,469.0	1/1/2007
Redevelopment Zones	Motown Motion Pictures, LLC	City of Pontiac	Oakland	\$40,000,000	\$56,428,656	3600	0	5	4	0	1	\$1,600	56.5	51.9	1/1/2010
	Marathon Petroleum Company LLC	City of Detroit	Wayne	\$200,000,000	\$302,911,880	0	280	273	0	330	-57	\$1,970	2,364.1	2,364.1	1/1/2003
	NexEnergy Center	City of Detroit	Wayne	\$0	\$0			Refused to Report - No Reporting Requirements							1/1/2003
	Sakthi Auto Group USA ⁶	City of Detroit	Wayne	\$5,000,000	\$44,132,000	50	0	454	0	172	282	\$750	-98.0	-98.0	1/1/2016
TOTALS:						\$1,127,228,614					1,500				

¹ Required Investment information is derived from development agreement

² The number of jobs the company reported to have on December 31, 2016

³ Jobs transferred to the Zone from another facility or entity owned by the same company outside of the Zone

⁴ Information derived from original application or reported by the company in annual progress report

⁵ Reported Actual Job Creation is calculated by subtracting Reported Jobs Transferred to Zone and Reported Baseline Jobs at Zone Designation from Reported Current Jobs

⁶ Company received additional state economic incentive(s)

⁷ Metrics not enforced by a Development Agreement

Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones

Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones are company-specific rather than geographically targeted, and are limited to companies in the business of renewable energy. The Michigan Renaissance Zone Act, as amended, authorizes the State Administrative Board to designate up to 15 Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones, upon recommendation by the MSF Board. Of the 15 zone designations, five must be used for renewable energy facilities engaged in the production of cellulosic biofuels.

As of December 31, 2016, nine zones had been designated with two in effect; three of the five designations satisfy the requirement for the production of cellulosic biofuels. There are currently six zones available for designation, two of which must satisfy the requirement for the production of cellulosic biofuels.

These Renaissance Zones have reported creating 459 new jobs and leveraging approximately \$450.3 million in private investment during the active periods of the zones. The following is the information on the status of all active Renewable Energy Renaissance Zones.

Classification			Investment		Jobs						Tax Information		Benefits	
Company	Local Unit of Government	County	Required Investment ¹	Reported Actual Investment	Projected Job Creation	Projected Job Retention	Reported Current Jobs ²	Reported Jobs Transferred to Zone ³	Reported Baseline Jobs at Designation ⁴	Reported Actual Job Creation ⁵	Reported Avg Weekly Wage of Jobs Created	% Change in Taxable Value (TV)	% Change in SEV	First Year Benefits Received
LG Chem Michigan, Inc. ⁶	City of Holland, Allegan County	Allegan	\$290,000,000	\$336,797,995	300	0	459	9	0	450	\$911	9,962.7	4,075.5	1/1/2011
The Dow Chemical Company ⁶	City of Midland, County of Midland	Midland	\$167,000,000	\$113,562,070	500	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	1,712.2	1,706.8	1/1/2011
TOTALS:				\$450,360,065			459							

¹ Required Investment information is derived from development agreement

² The number of jobs the company reported to have on December 31, 2016

³ Jobs transferred to the Zone from another facility or entity owned by the same company outside of the Zone

⁴ Information derived from original application or reported by the company in annual progress report

⁵ Reported Actual Job Creation is calculated by subtracting Reported Jobs Transferred to Zone and Reported Baseline Jobs at Zone Designation from Reported Current Jobs

⁶ Company received additional state economic incentive(s)

附件 26

2010 Annual Report
Brownfield Redevelopment Credits Approved by MEGA
Eligible Investment over \$10 million

	Qualified Taxpayer	Eligible Investment	Approved Credit	Date Approved	City, Township or Village	County
1	Everest Campus LLC (New Downtown Campus-Phase 1)	\$25,000,000	\$5,000,000	11/17/2010	Benton Harbor	Berrien
2	Whirlpool Corporation (New Downtown Campus-Phases 2 & 3)	\$38,700,000	\$7,740,000	11/17/2010	Benton Harbor	Berrien
3	Toda America Inc.	\$70,100,000	\$7,991,000	3/16/2010	Battle Creek	Calhoun
4	Lurvey White Ventures 1, LLC (MSD Looking to the Future)	\$28,008,516	\$5,601,703	12/14/2010	Flint	Genesee
5	George F. Eyde Limited Family Partnership (The Knapp's Centre)	\$24,348,269	\$4,869,654	12/14/2010	Lansing	Ingham
6	20 Monroe Bldg Co. LP (Bobville Prg.)	\$22,600,000	\$4,520,000	12/14/2010	Grand Rapids	Kent
7	38 Front Redevelopment LLC (38 Front St.)	\$40,000,000	\$8,000,000	12/14/2010	Grand Rapids	Kent
8	Federal Building Partners LLC (Christman)	\$20,865,272	\$4,173,054	6/15/2010	Grand Rapids	Kent
9	Grand Rapids Urban Market Holdings, LLC (Urban Market)	\$27,000,000	\$5,400,000	12/14/2010	Grand Rapids	Kent
10	Gordon Food Service, Inc.	\$20,525,000	\$2,565,625	8/17/2010	Wyoming	Kent
11	Chrysler Group LLC (SHAP)	\$80,000,000	\$10,000,000	11/17/2010	Sterling Heights	Macomb
12	The Dow Chemical Company (Solar Solutions - Manufacturing Launch)	\$80,000,000	\$10,000,000	9/14/2010	Midland	Midland
13	The Dow Chemical Company (Solar Solutions - North American Manufacturing)	\$80,000,000	\$10,000,000	9/14/2010	Midland	Midland
14	Emerald Springs IA & IB LDHA LP	\$18,477,818	\$2,309,727	12/14/2010	Detroit	Wayne
15	Free Press Holdings, LLC (Free Press Plaza & Apts)	\$50,000,000	\$10,000,000	12/14/2010	Detroit	Wayne
16	Sugar Hill Residential LLC (Sugar Hill Arts Bldg-Park Deck I)	\$12,484,714	\$2,496,943	12/14/2010	Detroit	Wayne
17	Woodward Offices, LLC (3800 Woodward Ave)	\$50,000,000	\$10,000,000	12/14/2010	Detroit	Wayne
18	Detroit Diesel Corporation	\$56,000,000	\$7,000,000	7/20/2010	Redford Twp	Wayne
19	Ford Motor Company (Wayne Stamping - Small Car Conversion)	\$80,000,000	\$10,000,000	6/15/2010	Wayne	Wayne

TOTAL	\$824,109,589	\$127,667,706
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2011 Annual Report
Brownfield Redevelopment Credits Approved by MEGA
Eligible Investment of \$2 Million to \$10 Million

Qualified Tax Payer	Project Name	Eligible Investment	Approved Credit	Date Approved	City, Township or Village	County
1 Excel-Allegan LDHA, LP	Trowbridge St. Senior Living	\$ 2,779,825	\$ 389,176	3/22/2011	Allegan	Allegan
2 CRA 200 Allegan St. LLC	Plainwell Paper Mill - Project I	\$ 2,590,490	\$ 323,811	3/4/2011	Plainwell	Allegan
3 Madison Arts, LLC	Madison Arts, LLC	\$ 2,662,000	\$ 332,750	3/22/2011	Bay City	Bay
4 SSP Development LLC	Uptown at Rivers Edge Project Area A	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	12/15/2011	Bay City	Bay
5 SSP Development LLC	Uptown at Rivers Edge Project Area B	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	12/15/2011	Bay City	Bay
6 SSP Development LLC	Uptown at Rivers Edge Project Area D	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 1,250,000	12/15/2011	Bay City	Bay
7 Wolverine Arts LLC	Wolverine Arts LLC	\$ 3,150,000	\$ 393,750	10/27/2011	Bay City	Bay
8 Spartan Motors Chassis Inc.	Spartan Motors – Isuzu Project	\$ 3,724,000	\$ 465,500	8/26/2011	Charlotte	Eaton
9 Lake Street Properties VII, LLC	Lake St. Properties Bldg. 6/7	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	3/22/2011	Traverse City	Grand Traverse
10 MJLB Land LLC	Boardman West LLC -Part II	\$ 2,287,120	\$ 228,712	12/15/2011	Traverse City	Grand Traverse
11 Sub Area 3, LLC	Village at GT Commons (Gray Drive Commercial Area Redevel.	\$ 9,088,537	\$ 1,136,067	3/22/2011	Traverse City	Grand Traverse
12 Virgin Olives LLC	Cherry Republic Center	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	10/27/2011	Traverse City	Grand Traverse
13 St. Anne, LLC	The St. Anne	\$ 4,453,167	\$ 667,975	3/22/2011	East Lansing	Ingham
14 Y Site LLC	Reutter Park Place	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 1,250,000	11/21/2011	Lansing	Ingham
15 Catalyst Development Co 7, LLC	Corporation Hall Rehabilitation Project	\$ 7,828,712	\$ 978,589	9/29/2011	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo
16 Kilgore Point LLC	Kilgore Point	\$ 2,891,936	\$ 361,492	5/27/2011	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo
17 Peregrine Plaza LLC	Peregrine Plaza	\$ 2,368,370	\$ 355,256	7/28/2011	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo
18 Acme Investors, LLC	Wealthy Jefferson Parcel B-1	\$ 5,572,200	\$ 696,525	4/29/2011	Grand Rapids	Kent
19 Fulton Property Holdings LLC	Fulton Property Holdings	\$ 2,681,250	\$ 335,156	9/29/2011	Grand Rapids	Kent
20 Mar Sal Investments LLC and Tom Maceri and Son, Inc.	23000 Industrial Drive West	\$ 3,047,669	\$ 380,959	3/4/2011	St. Clair Shores	Macomb
21 Macomb Pipe & Supply Co. dba The Macomb Group	Former Collins and Aikman Property	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 550,000	4/29/2011	Sterling Heights	Macomb
22 Ceratizit USA Inc	Ceratizit USA Inc	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 550,000	6/30/2011	Warren	Macomb
23 The Dow Chemical Company	Energy Storage Device Materials Mkt Development Plant	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 1,250,000	3/4/2011	Midland	Midland

附件 27



[TAXES](#) / [PROPERTY TAX](#) / [PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS](#)

Industrial Facilities Exemption

P.A. 198 of 1974, as amended


The Plant Rehabilitation and Industrial Development Districts Act, (known as the Industrial Facilities Exemption) PA 198 of 1974, as amended, provides a tax incentive to manufacturers to enable renovation and expansion of aging facilities, assist in the building of new facilities, and to promote the establishment of high tech facilities. An Industrial Development District (IDD) or a Plant Rehabilitation District (PRD) must be created prior to initiating a project so it is essential that you consult your local assessor before commencing a project. **An Industrial Facilities Exemption (IFE) certificate entitles the facility to exemption from ad valorem real and/or personal property taxes for a term of 1-12 years** as determined by the local unit of government. Applications are filed, reviewed and approved by the local unit of government, but are also subject to review at the State level by the Property Services Division and the Michigan Economic Development Corporation. **The State Tax Commission (STC) is ultimately responsible for final approval and issuance of certificates.** Exemptions are not effective until approved by the STC.

- [Application and Instructions](#)
- [Checklist](#)
- [Memos/Guidelines](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ's\)](#)
- [Industrial Facilities Application/Certificate Search](#)
- [PA 198 of 1974, as amended](#)
- [Sample Documents](#)
- [Reports](#)
- [Tax Exemption Unit Contact Information](#)
- [Certificate Activity](#)

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State of Michigan



Date Application Received by STC	Company Name	Appl/Cert#	STC Original Action	Real Property Investment	Status of Real Property	Personal Property Investment	Status of Personal Property	STC Amended Action
01/19/2005	DOW CHEMICAL CO, 2030 DOW CENTER, MIDLAND, MI 48640	2005-022	03/07/2005	\$10,650,000.00	Approved by STC	\$59,850,000.00	Approved by STC	04/17/2008
06/23/2006	THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, 2030 DOW CENTER - BAE, MIDLAND, MI 48674	2006-245	11/29/2006	\$200,000.00	Approved by STC	\$5,800,000.00	Approved by STC	
10/13/2006	THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, 2030 DOW CENTER, TAX DEPT., MIDLAND, MI 48674	2006-482	12/13/2006	\$7,391,068.00	Approved by STC	\$50,108,932.00	Approved by STC	04/17/2007
10/18/2007	DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, 2030 DOW CENTER TAX DEPT BAE, MIDLAND, MI 48674	2007-525	12/20/2007	\$17,008,600.00	Approved by STC	\$36,494,100.00	Approved by STC	
10/18/2007	DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, 2030 DOW CENTER TAX DEPT BAE, MIDLAND, MI 48674	2007-527	12/20/2007	\$590,621.00	Approved by STC	\$6,510,072.00	Approved by STC	
10/18/2007	DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, 2030 DOW CENTER TAX DEPT BAE, MIDLAND, MI 48674	2007-528	12/20/2007	\$6,500,000.00	Approved by STC	\$5,000,000.00	Approved by STC	
05/23/2008	THE DOW CHEMICAL CO, 2030 DOW CENTER 317, MIDLAND, MI 48674	2008-188	08/19/2008	\$1,560,000.00	Approved by STC	\$9,925,000.00	Approved by STC	
02/10/2011	THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, 2030 DOW CENTER, TAX DEPT., MIDLAND, MI 48674	2011-071	04/21/2011	\$250,000.00	Approved by STC	\$11,750,000.00	Approved by STC	
11/13/2012	The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48674	2012-545	05/13/2013	\$1,800,000.00	Approved by STC	\$10,200,000.00	Approved by STC	

附件 28

21ST CENTURY JOBS FUND INITIATIVE

Centers of Energy Excellence program

The Centers of Energy Excellence (COEE) program began in 2008 to promote the development, acceleration and sustainability of energy excellence sectors in Michigan. COEE monies match federal funds in the state's four targeted clean energy sectors: advanced energy storage, solar energy manufacturing, wind energy manufacturing, and bioenergy. By collaborating with universities and national laboratories, the COEE program helps companies create jobs and develop manufacturing supply chains in Michigan. The Michigan Strategic Fund awarded \$43 million to six companies in the first round of the COEE program and \$21 million to five companies in the second round.

COEE AWARDS Fiscal Year 2010 (10.01.2009–09.30.2010)		
Company	Project description	Award amount
Dow Chemical	The Midland-based company plans to establish operations focused on cost-effective carbon fiber materials for application in the wind energy and transportation sectors. Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), a global leader in the development of new materials and processes for the manufacture of carbon fibers, will collaborate with Dow in the development of new materials and processes for carbon fiber applications in advanced composite and structural materials for wind turbine blades. Low-cost carbon fiber also could have a significant impact in helping rebuild the U.S. auto industry, as the new CAFE standards affecting U.S. transportation by the year 2016 will require vehicles with either an entirely new drive train, or significant weight reduction, or both. ORNL received \$5 million from U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) in 2010 for low-cost carbon fiber development.	\$5,000,000
Astraeus Wind Energy	The new venture based in Eaton Rapids, founded and owned by principals of Dowding Industries and MAG Industrial Automation Systems, will collaborate with ORNL and the Dow Chemical Company to develop a revolutionary, automated manufacturing process for wind turbine blade components using advanced materials. The company received \$7 million from the DOE for developing advanced manufacturing processes and advanced materials for wind turbine blades.	\$6,000,000
Energetx	The Holland-based spinout of S2 Yachts will collaborate with ORNL and the Dow Chemical Company to innovate new approaches to wind turbine blade design and production. Energetx has entered into a licensing agreement with Aeroblade, which gives Energetx the right to manufacture and sell Aeroblade's excellent blade design. Kettering University and the University of Michigan will provide workforce training. The company received \$3.5 million from the DOE for the development of wind turbine blades.	\$3,500,000
Adaptive Materials	The Ann Arbor-based company is the first to develop a portable, affordable, and fuel-flexible fuel-cell system for use in a variety of applications, including unmanned military vehicles. Unlike other fuel cells that run on hydrogen or other hard-to-source fuels, inexpensive and globally available propane and butane power all Adaptive Materials fuel cells. The company plans to commercialize its fuel-cell technology for use in the consumer leisure RV market. Adaptive Materials will partner with Lawrence Technological University, which will conduct long-term durability and reliability testing; the University of Michigan, which will research technologies such as fuel-cell controls, ceramic processing, and optimum design; and Michigan Technological University, which will conduct cold-weather testing and analysis. Adaptive Materials was awarded \$3 million by the Department of Defense in 2010 for portable fuel-cell development.	\$3,000,000
URV USA	The Eaton Rapids-based company is a subsidiary of the Finnish-based foundry URV, a leading supplier in the sector of large cast-iron components, such as bedplates and hubs, to various European wind turbine manufacturers. URV USA will link with ORNL to develop a next-generation casting process to produce large, utility-scale wind turbine components. Michigan Technological University will contribute alloy development, casting grating system design and solidification simulation. The company received \$4 million from the DOE for the development of wind turbine components.	\$3,500,000
TOTAL		\$21,000,000

附件 29

MICHIGAN BUSINESS TAX ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 36 of 2007

***** 208.1430 THIS SECTION IS REPEALED BY ACT 39 OF 2011 EFFECTIVE WHEN CONDITIONS APPLIED BY ENACTING SECTION 1 OF ACT 39 OF 2011 ARE MET: See enacting section 1 of Act 39 of 2011 *****

208.1430 Facility developing and manufacturing photovoltaic technology; tax credit.

Sec. 430. (1) Except as otherwise provided under subsection (3) and subject to the limitations under subsection (2), for tax years that begin on or after January 1, 2009, a qualified taxpayer and an eligible taxpayer that has entered into an agreement with the Michigan economic growth authority that provides that the taxpayer will construct and operate in this state a new facility for development and manufacturing of photovoltaic energy, photovoltaic systems, or other photovoltaic technology may claim a credit against the tax imposed by this act equal to 25% of the capital investments made by the taxpayer in that new facility during the tax year but not to exceed \$15,000,000.00.

(2) The Michigan economic growth authority shall not enter into an agreement under this section after December 31, 2011. The total amount of credits allowed under this section for all tax years shall not exceed \$75,000,000.00. An agreement shall specify all of the following:

(a) The amount of capital investment that will be made in a new facility engaged in the development and manufacturing of photovoltaic energy, photovoltaic systems, and other photovoltaic technology.

(b) The number of qualified new jobs at the facility at which the investment will be made.

(c) The total credit that may be claimed under this section.

(3) The Michigan economic growth authority may enter into 1 agreement with an eligible taxpayer for a credit under this section of more than \$15,000,000.00 but not more than \$25,000,000.00.

(4) Except as otherwise provided under this subsection, the credit allowed under this section shall be taken by a taxpayer in equal installments over 2 years beginning with the tax year in which the certification was issued. The Michigan economic growth authority may allow only 1 taxpayer with whom it has entered into an agreement for a credit under this section of \$15,000,000.00 or less to claim the total amount of the credit allowed in the same tax year in which the certification was issued. If in any of those years the credit allowed under this section for the tax year exceeds the taxpayer's or assignee's tax liability for the tax year, that portion that exceeds the tax liability for the tax year shall be refunded.

(5) A taxpayer shall not claim a credit under this section unless the Michigan economic growth authority has issued a certificate to the taxpayer. The taxpayer shall attach the certificate to the annual return filed under this act on which a credit under this section is claimed. The certificate required under this subsection shall state all of the following:

(a) The taxpayer is located in this state and engaged in the development and manufacturing of photovoltaic energy, photovoltaic systems, or other photovoltaic technology and qualifies for the credit under this section.

(b) The taxpayer's federal employer identification number or the Michigan department of treasury number assigned to the taxpayer and, for a taxpayer that is a unitary business group, the federal employer identification number or Michigan department of treasury number assigned to the member of the group engaged in this state in the development and manufacturing of photovoltaic energy, photovoltaic systems, or other photovoltaic technology.

(c) The total amount of capital investments made during the tax year and the amount of the credit under this section for which the taxpayer is allowed to claim for the designated tax year.

(6) A taxpayer or assignee that claims a credit under this section and subsequently fails to meet the requirements of this section or any other conditions established by the Michigan economic growth authority in the agreement provided for in this section in order to obtain a certificate for which the credit was claimed under this section may, as to be determined by the Michigan economic growth authority, have its credit reduced or terminated or have a percentage of the credit amount previously claimed under this section added back to the tax liability of the taxpayer in the tax year that the taxpayer or assignee fails to comply with this section.

(7) A taxpayer may assign all or a portion of a credit allowed under this section. A credit assignment under this subsection is irrevocable and shall be made in the tax year in which a certificate is issued. However, a taxpayer may also convey the right to obtain an assignment of the credit under this section after an agreement has been approved by the Michigan economic growth authority and before a certificate has been issued. A taxpayer may claim a portion of a credit and assign the remaining credit amount. The credit assignment under this subsection shall be made on a form prescribed by the Michigan economic growth authority. The Michigan economic growth authority or its designee shall review and issue a completed assignment certificate

to the assignee. An assignee shall attach a copy of the completed assignment certificate to its annual return required under this act, for the tax year in which the assignment is made and the assignee first claims a credit, which shall be the same tax year. In addition to all other procedures and requirements under this section, the following apply:

(a) The credit shall be assigned based on the schedule contained in the certificate.

(b) If the taxpayer assigns all or a portion of the credit amount, the taxpayer shall assign the annual credit amount for each tax year separately.

(c) More than 1 annual credit amount may be assigned to any 1 assignee, and the taxpayer may assign all or a portion of each annual credit amount to any assignee.

(8) A taxpayer that has entered into an agreement with the Michigan economic growth authority for a credit under sections 432 through 432d is not eligible for the credit under this section.

(9) As used in this section:

(a) "Capital investment" means the cost, including fabrication and installation, paid or accrued in the tax year of property of a type that is, or under the internal revenue code will become, eligible for depreciation, amortization, or accelerated capital cost recovery for federal income tax purposes, provided that the property is physically located in this state for use in a business activity in this state.

(b) "Eligible taxpayer" means a taxpayer that has entered an agreement to create at least 250 qualified new jobs and to make at least \$100,000,000.00 in a qualified capital investment of which \$25,000,000.00 shall be made prior to the issuance of a certificate under this section.

(c) "Full-time job" means a job performed by an individual for 35 hours or more each week and whose income and social security taxes are withheld by 1 or more of the following:

(i) A qualified taxpayer or an eligible taxpayer.

(ii) An employee leasing company on behalf of a qualified taxpayer or an eligible taxpayer.

(iii) A professional employer organization on behalf of a qualified taxpayer or an eligible taxpayer.

(d) "Michigan economic growth authority" means the Michigan economic growth authority created in the Michigan economic growth authority act, 1995 PA 24, MCL 207.801 to 207.810.

(e) "Qualified new job" means a full-time job created by a qualified taxpayer or an eligible taxpayer at a facility or facilities that is in excess of the number of full-time jobs a qualified taxpayer or an eligible taxpayer maintained in this state or at a facility prior to the expansion or location, as determined by the authority.

(f) "Qualified taxpayer" means a taxpayer that has entered an agreement to create at least 500 qualified new jobs and to make at least \$50,000,000.00 in a qualified capital investment of which \$25,000,000.00 shall be made prior to the issuance of a certificate under this section.

(g) "Photovoltaic cells" means an integrated device consisting of layers of semiconductor materials and electric constructs capable of converting incident light directly into electricity.

(h) "Photovoltaic energy" means solar energy.

(i) "Photovoltaic modules" means an assembly of interconnected photovoltaic cells.

(j) "Photovoltaic systems" means solar energy devices composed of 1 or more photovoltaic cells or photovoltaic modules, and inverter or other power conditioning unit or photovoltaic technology designed to deliver power of a selected current and voltage, wires, and other electrical connectors in order to generate electricity, heat or cool a residential structure, provide hot water for use in a residential structure, or provide solar process heat. Batteries for power storage may also be included in photovoltaic systems.

(k) "Photovoltaic technology" means solar power technology that uses photovoltaic cells and modules to convert light from the sun directly into electricity. Photovoltaic technology includes equipment, component parts, materials, electronic devices, testing equipment, and other related systems that are specifically designed or fabricated and used primarily for 1 or more of the following:

(i) The storage, generation, reformation, or distribution of clean fuels integrated within a photovoltaic system.

(ii) The process of utilizing photovoltaic energy to generate electricity for use by consumers.

(l) "Property" means section 1245 property and section 1250 property as those terms are defined in sections 1245 and 1250 of the internal revenue code.

History: Add. 2008, Act 270, Imd. Eff. Sept. 11, 2008;—Am. 2009, Act 90, Imd. Eff. Sept. 11, 2009.

Popular name: MBT

附件 30

OTHER MEGA PROGRAMS

In addition to MEGA tax credits, there are other MBT credits subject to MEGA Board approval that are designed to advance new industries with the potential for significant growth:

Advanced Battery Credits Program: Offers a refundable credit against the MBT toward advanced battery R&D and engineering, and commercial scale package and cell manufacturing. These credits positioned Michigan to successfully compete for over \$1.3 billion in grants from the U.S. Department of Energy to support advanced battery and electric vehicle manufacturing and development.

Anchor Jobs Credit: Offers a refundable credit against the MBT to certain high-technology companies (anchor companies) to influence their suppliers and customers to move to Michigan. The taxpayer is able to claim a credit for the payroll of the suppliers or customers who created qualified new jobs, for up to five years.

Defense Contracting Credit: Offers a refundable credit against the MBT to help Michigan companies procure federal contracts from the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, or the Department of Homeland Security. The credit is based on the new jobs created as a result of the federal contract awarded.

Photovoltaic Credit: Allows a taxpayer engaged in the research, development, or manufacturing of photovoltaic energy, photovoltaic systems, and other photovoltaic technology to claim a refundable credit against the MBT.

OTHER MBT CREDIT APPROVALS Fiscal Year 2010 (10.01.2009–09.30.2010)					
Company	City	County	Projected direct jobs	Projected capital investment	Estimated credit amount
ADVANCED ENERGY STORAGE (BATTERY)					
Advanced Li-Ion Battery Pack (7b)					
Dow Kokam	Midland	Midland	320	\$340,000,000	\$42,000,000
Advanced Li-Ion Battery Pack (7a)					
Ford Motor Company	Rawsonville	Washtenaw	1,000	\$250,000,000	\$78,000,000
CELL MANUFACTURING—Sec. 434(5)					
fortu PowerCell	Muskegon Twp.	Muskegon	300	\$200,000,000	\$100,000,000
Xtreme Power	Wixom	Oakland	300	\$200,000,000	\$100,000,000
PLUG-IN BATTERY PACK—Sec. 434(2)					
Johnson Controls-Saft APS	Holland	Allegan		\$200,000,000	\$20,000,000
ANCHOR JOBS CREDIT					
Dow Kokam	Midland	Midland		\$1,000,000	TBD
Johnson Controls-Saft APS	Holland	Allegan		\$1,000,000	TBD
A123	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw		\$1,000,000	TBD
DEFENSE CONTRACTING CREDIT					
Toda America, Inc.	Battle Creek	Calhoun	25	\$70,100,000	TBD
SOLAR					
Photovoltaic (qualified)					
Suniva	Saginaw	Saginaw	500	\$250,000,000	\$15,000,000
Dow Chemical Company	Midland	Midland	500	\$167,000,000	\$15,000,000
Photovoltaic (eligible)					
Clairvoyant Energy	Wixom	Oakland	250	\$856,700,000	\$25,000,000
TOTALS			2,195	\$2,536,800,000	\$353,000,000

附件 31



Encouraging More Cooperation and Accountability in Payment in Lieu of Tax Agreements

January 2018

Executive Summary: Balancing the Needs of Local Governments, Businesses, and the Public

Businesses in Tennessee made payments in lieu of ad valorem taxes (PILOTs) totaling \$75.7 million in 2016 for tax exempt properties they lease from local industrial development boards (IDB). Although businesses can negotiate PILOT agreements with IDBs equal to the taxes they would otherwise owe if they owned the properties themselves, in practice the payments can be for less and vary by agreement—total payments in 2016 were equal to approximately 47% of the taxes that would have otherwise been owed based on the 2016 assessed value of the property, including any improvements made by the businesses. As a result, PILOT agreements often function as indirect property tax abatements that are used by IDBs and their affiliated local governments to encourage economic development.

While stakeholders interviewed generally support the use of PILOT agreements to encourage businesses to invest in Tennessee, conflicts arise over the details of individual agreements and the process for negotiating them. This was the case in Pigeon Forge and Sevier County in 2015, when the city's IDB negotiated a PILOT agreement with a Publix grocery store, abating not only the business's city property taxes but also its county property taxes for a 20-year period. Sevier County's mayor has expressed concern that PILOT agreements like this one could reduce local governments' ability to fund public education and other services that are supported by property tax revenues and that the terms of the abatements in some PILOT agreements are too long. But like IDBs for other local governments in Tennessee that levy their own property taxes, Pigeon Forge's IDB was not required to seek the county's approval before agreeing to the PILOT.

In response to the concerns raised by the county mayor, House Bill 1223 by Representative Hicks and Senate Bill 1362 by Senator Bailey would have prohibited municipal IDBs from entering into PILOT agreements longer than five years unless they receive approval for each agreement from the county in which they are located. Alternatively, the IDB or its affiliated municipality make annual payments to the county after the first five years of each agreement, and those payments would have to be equal to the real property taxes the county would have received based on the affected property's assessed value. Stakeholders raised concerns that the bill's restrictions applied only to city IDBs abating county property taxes and not county IDBs abating city property taxes.

Responding to the general concerns about PILOTs as well as the specific concerns with the original bill, the General Assembly passed an amended version as Public Chapter 431, Acts of 2017, which instead directs the Commission to study

PILOT agreements often function as indirect property tax abatements used to encourage economic development.

While stakeholders interviewed generally support the use of PILOT agreements to encourage businesses to invest in Tennessee, conflicts arise over the details of individual agreements and the process for negotiating them.

Measuring the economic benefit of PILOT agreements is difficult because the state and local governments do not generally collect enough information to make this determination.

- the economic benefits to counties and municipalities from the use of PILOT agreements and leases by IDBs organized by municipalities;
- whether in the absence of county approval for a PILOT any economic benefits are derived from limiting the agreements length to five years or from requiring the IDB or municipality to make annual payments to the county after the first five years equal to the amount of real property taxes the county would have received based on the property's assessed value; and
- any additional issues that the Commission deems relevant.

The assumption made by IDBs concerning tax abatements is that the business would not have chosen to locate in their jurisdiction but for the agreement. If this is true, such an agreement could mean economic benefits for the community, but it is often difficult to prove. Whether or not there are economic benefits depends on a number of factors, including the assessed value of the affected property before it was acquired by the IDB, as well as any economic impacts (employment, income, business and household spending), fiscal impacts (new government revenues and new expenditures), and project impacts (direct, indirect and induced). To better ensure that local governments achieve an economic benefit from the exchange, some IDBs require proof that benefits outweigh costs before they will approve a PILOT, but unfortunately, local governments and the state don't generally collect enough information from businesses that have PILOT agreements to determine whether the incentives these businesses received have resulted in economic benefits to their communities. While collecting this information would be helpful, the state could also address some of the issues raised when an IDB representing one local government abates the taxes of another—as happened in Sevier County—both by encouraging greater cooperation among local governments in the process for negotiating PILOT agreements and by increasing transparency in this process without compromising the confidentiality necessary for conducting negotiations with private businesses.

Property Tax Incentives and Economic Development

State and local governments use a wide array of incentives to encourage businesses to invest in their communities. While these incentives are only one of many factors—including available workforce, infrastructure, and logistics—that businesses consider when determining where to locate or invest, they can be the deciding factor when making a final choice among several short-listed locations that otherwise offer similar resources or advantages.

Nationwide, the abatement of local property taxes is a common incentive at the disposal of local governments, though the types of property tax incentives that can be offered and the process for granting them vary by state

and community. For example, the Constitution of the State of Tennessee authorizes the General Assembly to exempt from property taxes only those properties held by local governments or the state that are used exclusively for public purposes and other non-government-owned properties that fall into certain narrowly defined categories—including those used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes. This prohibits local governments in Tennessee from directly abating property taxes for all but a limited subset of property.

Tennessee Communities Provide Property Tax Incentives through PILOT Agreements Made by IDBs

While their ability to directly abate property taxes is limited, local governments in Tennessee can lease government-owned tax-exempt property to businesses, providing them with a form of indirect abatement. Consistent with the limits in the state's constitution, local governments acting either individually or jointly are authorized to establish IDBs that hold and lease property to businesses for a variety of purposes, many of which include uses that encourage economic development, under Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 7-53-101 et seq. The properties the IDBs own are tax exempt, and local governments can authorize IDBs to negotiate and accept PILOTs from the businesses that lease their properties. These PILOTs can help offset local government revenues lost when the properties are removed from tax rolls.

The ultimate value of the incentive that a business receives from a PILOT agreement with an IDB is equal to the difference between any negotiated payments and the property taxes a business would otherwise owe if the property were subject to taxation.

The process for approving IDB PILOT agreements in Tennessee varies based on

- whether the negotiated payments are at least equal to the taxes that would be owed if the property were subject to taxation,
- an agreement's length, and
- the local governments involved.

State law allows local governments that have authorized their IDBs to negotiate PILOTs to require that any agreements be submitted to them for approval. For agreements where payments made to the city and county are at least equal to the taxes that would otherwise be owed, no additional approval is necessary beyond what is required by the local government or governments that created the IDB.

But for agreements where payments made to either the city or county are less than the taxes that would be owed if the property were subject to

Local governments acting either individually or jointly are authorized to establish industrial development boards (IDBs) that hold and lease property to businesses.

All IDBs established by municipalities with their own property taxes may abate the property of other local governments.

taxation, additional restrictions apply depending on an agreement’s length and whether the IDB that negotiated the agreement is established by a municipality without its own property tax. All PILOT agreements where payments are less than taxes owed for periods longer than 20 years—not including up to three years allowed for construction—must be approved not only according to the procedures required by an IDB’s affiliated local government but also by both the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development and the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury. State approval is not required for agreements that don’t exceed this threshold. Though the data is incomplete, it appears the most common length of term for a PILOT agreement in Tennessee is 10 to 15 years.

IDBs established by municipalities without their own property taxes are prohibited from entering PILOT agreements that would abate the taxes of the counties in which they are located without receiving those counties’ approval for each agreement. Absent county approval, these IDBs or the municipalities that created them must agree to make payments to the affected counties equal to the property taxes that would otherwise be owed for real but not personal property, under Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 7-53-305(h). Of the 184 IDBs in Tennessee, only five are established by one of the 74 municipalities in the state that don’t levy their own property taxes. Overall, 271 cities and all 95 counties in Tennessee have their own property taxes.

In contrast, IDBs established by local governments—whether city, county, or both—that levy their own property taxes are not required to seek the approval of other governments affected by their PILOT agreements. Nor are they required to share with other affected tax jurisdictions any PILOTs made pursuant to their agreements. As a result, it is possible for IDBs established by some local governments in Tennessee to enter PILOT agreements that abate the property taxes of other local governments or special school districts without those tax jurisdictions’ consent.

Encouraging Cooperation on PILOT Agreements Can Reduce Conflict among Local Governments

The ability of some local governments’ IDBs to abate the property taxes of other jurisdictions can cause conflicts, as was the case between Pigeon Forge and Sevier County in 2015 discussed above. Several stakeholders have also expressed concern that local property taxes foregone in PILOT agreements can create revenue shortfalls that either result in cuts to public services or have to be made up from other local revenue sources so local governments can maintain compliance with state law. For education, for example, the state’s “maintenance of effort laws ensure that local funds budgeted for schools do not decrease as state funding for schools increases. County commissions, city councils and special school districts must budget

附件 32

8/15/2011	79	HED	TUP I Ltd. Partnership	Dana P. Booth, Accounting Mgr.	079-013-00066	HE 5	N	1A	\$6,198,000	\$0	\$20,126	\$25,372	\$0	2/0/2017
8/15/2011	79	IDB	Uptown Square Apts., LP	Dana P. Booth, Accounting Mgr.	001-042-00004	ID 12	N	1A	\$9,301,600	\$0	\$25,228	\$59,922	\$0	2/0/2022
8/15/2011	79	IDB	Uptown Square Apts., LP	Dana P. Booth, Accounting Mgr.	001-120-00001	ID 12	N	1B	\$4,773,600	\$0	\$14,815	\$0	\$0	2/0/2022
8/15/2011	79	HED	Uptown Village Apts., LP	Dana P. Booth, Accounting Mgr.	001-096-A00096	HE 5	N	1A	\$1,601,200	\$0	\$933	\$0	\$0	3/0/2024
8/15/2011	79	HED	Uptown Village Apts., LP	Dana P. Booth, Accounting Mgr.	001-096-A00097	HE 5	N	1B	\$2,626,300	\$0	\$933	\$0	\$0	3/0/2024
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00250	ID 1	Y	1A	-	\$1,000	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00251	ID 1	Y	1B	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00252	ID 1	Y	1C	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00253	ID 1	Y	1D	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00254	ID 1	Y	1E	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00255	ID 1	Y	1F	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00256	ID 1	Y	1G	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00257	ID 1	Y	1H	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00306	ID 1	Y	1I	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00432	ID 1	Y	1J	-	-	-	-	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00433	ID 1	Y	1K	\$0.13	-	\$0.13	\$0.40	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	094-200-00524	ID 1	Y	1L	\$14,783	-	\$14,783	\$46,490	-	3/8/2021
10/10/2011	79	IDB	U.S. Foodservice, Inc.	Eddie Tantoco, Sr. Tax Mgr.	P-051600	ID 1	Y	1M	\$1,143	-	\$1,143	\$3,596	-	3/8/2021
10/3/2011	79	IDB	Varsity Brands, Inc.	W. Price Morrison, Jr., Esq.	P164778P-170829	ID 1	Y	1A	\$776,000	\$100	\$2,000	\$2,700	\$0	2011
9/27/2011	79	HED	Wesley Forest Towrhomies Phase II LP	Georgia Norton, Operations Mgr.	076-034-00085	HE 5	Y	1A	\$4,243,648	\$0	\$739	\$376	-	3/1/2014
9/27/2011	79	HED	Wesley Forest Towrhomies Phase II LP	Georgia Norton, Operations Mgr.	250 Wesley Oaks Dr.	HE 5	Y	1A	\$4,271,827	\$0	\$44	\$55	-	6/1/2012
9/29/2011	79	IDB	Westco Dev.#20/FedEx Corp.	Quinta McElroy, Sr. Tax Analyst	080-008-00506	ID 6	Y	1A	\$23,507,707	\$0	\$21,213	\$26,589	-	12/31/2012
10/3/2011	79	IDB	Williams-Sonoma Direct, Inc.	W. Price Morrison, Jr., Esq.	P-189247	ID 1	Y	1A	\$448,700	\$100	\$100	\$1,350	\$0	2011
9/30/2011	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	A01-411A-00005	ID 1	Y	1A	\$2,879,600	\$100	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	-
9/30/2011	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	5640/5650 Airline Rd.	ID 6	Y	1B	\$4,384,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	7/9/2014
9/30/2011	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	A01-410-00177 & 178	ID 1	Y	1C	\$4,336,900	\$6,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	10/1/2044
9/30/2011	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	Airline Road	ID 1	Y	1D	\$1,966,000	\$100	\$766	\$10,313	\$0	12/31/2018
9/30/2011	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	A01-41-00156	ID 1	Y	1E	\$1,282,800	\$100	\$1,134	\$8,662	\$0	12/31/2020
8/17/2011	80	IDB	Shiroki North America, Inc.	Ken Riddle, VP Human Resources	165 Spicer Drive	ID 1	Y	1A	\$3,091,800	\$0	\$11,316	\$28,816	-	12/31/2017
10/4/2011	81	IDB	Commercial Insulating Glass Co.	Tony Gamelin, CFO	140-002.03P-003	ID	Y	1A	\$800,000	\$100	\$400	\$1,000	\$0	12/11/2015
9/1/2011	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K-E-001.00P-023	ID 1	Y	1A	\$13,302,950	\$100	\$23,227	\$25,510	-	12/21/2017
9/1/2011	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K-E-001.00P-028	ID 1	Y	1B	\$107,066,543	\$100	\$124,625	\$136,876	-	12/21/2018
9/1/2011	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K-E-001.00P-029	ID 1	Y	1C	\$127,672,761	\$100	\$111,458	\$122,415	-	12/21/2019
9/1/2011	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K-E-001.00P-031	ID 1	Y	1D	\$51,322,593	\$100	\$14,935	\$16,403	-	12/21/2020
9/27/2011	82	IDB	Exide Technologies	Matthew Schrack, Sr. Mgr.	067-032.00P-002	ID 1	Y	1A	\$14,144,319	\$20	\$10	\$10	-	1/1/2013
9/30/2011	82	IDB	FedEx Ground Package System, Inc.	Valerie Marmura, Sr. Tax Assoc.	2200 Tri-Cities Crossing	ID 1	Y	1A	-	\$0	\$0	\$300	-	12/31/2013
8/9/2011	82	IDB	HSN Fulfillment, LLC	Maria DiTeodoro, Sr. Tax Mgr.	125-009-50 (Real)	-	-	1A	\$19,820,900	-	-	\$750	\$168,930	-
8/9/2011	82	IDB	HSN Fulfillment, LLC	Maria DiTeodoro, Sr. Tax Mgr.	125-009-50 (Personal)	-	-	1B	\$1,166,688	-	-	\$250	\$24,932	-
10/3/2011	82	IDB	Press Group, LLC	Jack Bonner, Jr., Managing Member	046H-K-046H-002.10	ID 6	-	1A	\$387,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	7/20/2014
9/26/2011	82	IDB	Setzer Properties Kingsport, LLC	Chuck Tennyson, Sr. Tax Analyst	094-062.20	ID	Y	1A	\$2,060,600	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	-	12/31/2013
9/30/2011	83	IDB	North American Stamping Grp., LLC	James Murphy, III, Esq.	019-030.00	ID 1	Y	1A	\$2,882,700	\$407,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	12/19/2011
9/30/2011	83	IDB	North American Stamping Grp., LLC	James Murphy, III, Esq.	019-030.00P	ID 1	Y	1B	\$1,211,919	\$346,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	12/19/2011
9/30/2011	83	IDB	NVR Building Products	Larry Collins, Mgr.	-	-	-	1A	\$1,481,600	\$21,250	\$0	\$0	-	11/0/2010
10/4/2011	84	IDB	Charms, LLC	Danny Byrd, Plant Controller	25-8	-	Y	1A	\$11,935,200	\$0	\$56,811	\$111,713	-	2011
8/25/2011	84	IDB	MDG, LLC	Suzanne Stanton, VP-Controller	962 Hwy. 51 North	ID	Y	1A	\$1,345,548	\$0	\$6,405	\$12,594	-	6/0/2016

Date Recv'd.	Co.	IDB/HED	Lessee	Contact	Prop.Desc.	Prop. Type Code	Assessor	Prop.	Est. Value	Rent	PILOT/CI	PILOT/CO	L/H Tax	Lease End
10/3/2013	79	IDB	ServiceMaster Consumer Svcs.	Beth Minner, Dir. Sales, Use & Tax	080 0230 A 00040 C	ID-6	Y	B	\$13,463,200	\$100	\$43,380	\$104,286		7/31/2020
10/3/2013	79	IDB	ServiceMaster Consumer Svcs.	Beth Minner, Dir. Sales, Use & Tax	080 0230 J 00001 O	ID-6	Y	C	\$8,892,000	\$100	\$31,118	\$69,013		7/31/2020
10/3/2013	79	IDB	ServiceMaster Consumer Svcs.	Beth Minner, Dir. Sales, Use & Tax	Ridge Lake Campus	ID-6	Y	D	\$1,565,408	\$100	\$100	\$5,242		12/31/2019
10/3/2013	79	IDB	ServiceMaster Consumer Svcs.	Beth Minner, Dir. Sales, Use & Tax	0864 A 00000 O	ID-6	Y	E	\$597,270		\$100	\$2,062		12/31/2020
10/3/2013	79	IDB	ServiceMaster Consumer Svcs.	Beth Minner, Dir. Sales, Use & Tax	0851 A 00000 O	ID-6	Y	F	\$529,240	\$100	\$100	\$1,839		12/31/2021
8/27/2013	79	IDB	Shelby Group International/SGI Piperton	Jason Crews, President, SGI	184 05700 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$18,394,918	\$100	\$435	\$1,695	\$0	12/31/2022
8/20/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth	D02 07 00352C	ID-1	Y	A	\$32,861,500		\$0	\$194,443		12/31/2025
8/20/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth	P227794	ID-1	Y	B	\$5,673,698		\$0	\$75,233		12/31/2025
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	060 222 00224	ID-1	Y	A	\$29,690,400	\$185,508	\$283,857			12/31/2017
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	060 222 00225	ID-1	Y	B	\$29,690,400	\$185,508	\$283,857			12/31/2017
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	060 222 00350	ID-1	Y	C	\$29,690,400	\$185,508	\$283,857			12/31/2017
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	060 222H 00006C	ID-1	Y	D	\$29,690,400	\$185,508	\$283,857			12/31/2017
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	060 222 00365	ID-1	Y	E	\$29,690,400	\$185,508	\$283,857			12/31/2017
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	943 000626	ID-1	Y	F	\$4,895,300	\$4,323	\$23,513			12/31/2017
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	941 000304	ID-1	Y	G	\$5,210,100	\$11,745	\$31,360			12/31/2023
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	P009097	ID-1	Y	H	\$19,836,159	\$100	\$59,805			12/31/2017
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	P194898	ID-1	Y	J	\$1,027,243	\$100	\$3,095			12/31/2017
8/16/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	Michael Unsworth, Treasurer	P208943	ID-1	Y	J	\$3,946,682	\$100	\$11,899			12/31/2017
10/1/2013	79	IDB	Smith & Nephew, Inc.	James Lenschau, Attorney	Memphis	ID-1	Y	A						
9/27/2013	79	IDB	Southern Steel Supply Co., Inc.	Michael Wexler, CFO	P010081	ID-1	Y	A	\$1,366,737	\$800	\$0	\$0		1/1/2018
9/27/2013	79	IDB	Southern Steel Supply Co., Inc.	Michael Wexler, CFO	431-47 N. Manassas	D-1	Y	B	\$2,475,000	\$400	\$0	\$0		10/13/2017
9/27/2013	79	IDB	Southern Steel Supply Co., Inc.	Michael Wexler, CFO	475 N. Dunlap St.	ID-1	Y	C	\$540,000	\$400	\$0	\$0		10/13/2017
9/30/2013	79	HED	Springdale Memphis LP	Georgia Norton, Operations Mgr.	831 Springdale Run	HE-5	Y	A	\$8,349,798		\$1,110	\$1,312		11/1/2035
9/30/2013	79	HED	Springdale Memphis LP	Georgia Norton, Operations Mgr.	707 Linden Yar	HE-5	Y	B	\$2,352,550		\$2,796	\$3,306		9/16/2019
9/30/2013	79	HED	Springdale Memphis LP	Georgia Norton, Operations Mgr.	007 019 00031	HE-5	Y	C						
9/30/2013	79	HED	Springdale Memphis LP	Georgia Norton, Operations Mgr.	007 012 00018	HE-5	Y	D						
11/21/2013	79	IDB	Surface Dynamics LLC	Brenda Connolly, Dir. Of Fin. & Adm.	3110 Stage Post	ID-1	N	A	\$2,358,474	\$100	\$4,732	\$6,311	\$0	1/1/2016
10/1/2013	79	IDB	Technicolor Videocassette of Michigan, Inc	James Lenschau, Attorney	P-136003/P-183128	ID-1	Y	A						
10/1/2013	79	HED	Tenet HealthSystem Bartlett, Inc.	Gwen Bonner, Chief Operating Officer	2986 Kate Bond Rd.	HE-2	N	A	\$18,127,900	\$100	\$56,293	\$77,898	\$0	12/31/2019
10/1/2013	79	HED	Tenet HealthSystem Bartlett, Inc.	Gwen Bonner, Chief Operating Officer	2986 Kate Bond Rd.	HE-2	N	B	\$1,454,005	\$200	\$11,048	\$14,979	\$0	12/31/2019
9/6/2013	79	HED	TUP I Ltd. Partnership	Dana Booth, Accounting Mgr.	013 00066	HE-5	Y	A	\$6,560,500	\$0	\$21,458	\$27,643		12/31/2016
9/23/2013	79	HED	Uptown Sr. Housing Dev., LP	Trish Ellis, Consultant	669 N. Third St.	HE-5	N	A	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$2,165	\$2,591	\$0	8/1/2026
9/6/2013	79	IDB	Uptown Square Apts., LP	Dana Booth, Accounting Mgr.	042 00004	ID-12	Y	A	\$9,301,600	\$0	\$16,112	\$42,945		2/1/2022
9/6/2013	79	IDB	Uptown Square Apts., LP	Dana Booth, Accounting Mgr.	120 00001	ID-12	Y	B	\$4,773,600	\$0	\$27,885	\$22,123		2/1/2022
9/6/2013	79	HED	Uptown Village Apts., LP	Dana Booth, Accounting Mgr.	096 A 00096	HE-5	Y	A	\$1,601,200	\$0	\$995	\$1,281		3/1/2024
9/6/2013	79	HED	Uptown Village Apts., LP	Dana Booth, Accounting Mgr.	096 A 00097	HE-5	Y	B	\$2,626,300	\$0	\$995	\$1,281		3/1/2024
9/23/2013	79	HED	Village Pkwy., LP	Brienn Klahn, Controller	4495 Horn Lake Rd.	HE-5	Y	A	\$2,979,760	\$0	\$37,368	\$47,496	\$0	5/4/2030
9/30/2013	79	HED	Wesley Forest, LP	Georgia Norton, Operations Mgr.	034 08500	HE-5	Y	A	\$4,243,648			\$376		3/1/2014
10/1/2013	79	IDB	Westco Dev. #20	Quinta McElroy, Sr. Tax Analyst	008 00506	ID-6	Y	A	\$10,329,118	\$0	\$3,836	\$4,913		12/31/2013
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	141L A 00500	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,781,900	\$100	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	142 00405	ID-6	Y	B	\$467,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	7/8/2014
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	141 00177	ID-1	Y	C	\$4,185,600	\$6,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	9/30/2049
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	141 00178	ID-1	Y	D	\$4,185,600	\$6,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	9/30/2049
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	141 00405	ID-1	Y	E	\$2,560,400	\$100	\$881	\$13,855	\$0	12/31/2018
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	141 00156	ID-1	Y	F	\$1,231,800	\$100	\$1,305	\$9,205	\$0	12/31/2020
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	5677 Airline Rd.	ID-1	Y	A	\$544,774	\$100	\$100	\$1,906	\$0	12/31/2017
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	Airline Rd.	ID-1	Y	B	\$1,822,695	\$100	\$100	\$6,142	\$0	12/31/2018
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	5640/5650 Airline Rd.	ID-1	Y	C	\$3,428,933	\$100	\$100	\$11,467	\$0	12/31/2019
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	5677 Airline Rd.	ID-1	Y	D	\$2,995,019	\$100	\$100	\$10,028	\$0	12/31/2020
9/30/2013	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Mgr.	5677 Airline Rd.	ID-1	Y	E	\$8,381,679	\$100	\$100	\$27,885	\$0	12/31/2021
9/27/2013	80	IDB	Shiroki North America, Inc.	Ken Riddle, VP-Human Res.	165 Spicer Drive	ID-1	Y	A	\$3,091,800	\$0	\$17,369	\$48,796		1/1/2018
9/19/2013	81	IDB	Commercial Insulating Glass Co.	Tony Gamelin, CFO	140 00203 P 003	ID-1	Y	A	\$800,000	\$100	\$0	\$0		1/1/2016
9/19/2013	81	IDB	Commercial Insulating Glass Co.	Tony Gamelin, CFO	140 00203 P 003	ID-1	Y	B	\$300,000	\$100	\$0	\$0		1/1/2016
9/24/2013	82	IDB	Beth Helicopter Textron, Inc.	Ryan T. Martin, Mgr. Exam Bus.	124-07656	Y	A	A	\$442,600	\$40		\$4,981		1/1/2018
9/9/2013	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 023	ID-1	Y	A	\$6,510,057	\$100	\$19,237	\$22,760		11/1/2018
9/9/2013	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 028	ID-1	Y	B	\$85,417,927	\$100	\$154,648	\$182,964		1/1/2019
9/9/2013	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 029	ID-1	Y	C	\$84,920,897	\$100	\$150,565	\$178,133		1/1/2020
9/9/2013	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 031	ID-1	Y	D	\$33,539,607	\$100	\$39,644	\$46,902		1/1/2021
9/9/2013	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 033	ID-1	Y	E	\$76,607,487	\$100	\$67,913	\$80,347		1/1/2022

Date Rec'd	Co.	IDB/HED	Lessee		Contact	Prop.Desc.	Prop. Type Code	Assessor	Prop.	Est. Value	Rem.	PLOT/VC	PLOT/CO	1/4H Tax	Lease End
9/9/2013	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Co.		Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	NOF	ID-1	Y	F	\$182,099,047	\$100	\$53,808	\$63,660	\$0	1/1/2023
9/4/2013	82	IDB	RedX Global Package Systems, Inc.		Michelle Anichelli, Sr. Tax Assoc.	Pat-07420	ID-1	Y	A	\$724,744	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$0	4/1/2044
9/17/2013	82	IDB	HSN Fulfillment, LLC		Andra Stanton, Sr. Tax Acct.	125 00950		Y	A	\$19,033,000			\$750	#####	4/13/2014
9/17/2013	82	IDB	HSN Fulfillment, LLC		Andra Stanton, Sr. Tax Acct.	125 00950 P		Y	B	\$1,340,475			\$250	\$31,242	4/13/2014
2/10/2014	82	IDB	Seaman Corporation		Vicky Puster, Sr. Financial Analyst	090 02910 P 002	ID-1	N	A	\$1,942,544	\$10	\$10	\$0	\$0	12/31/2016
9/30/2013	83	IDB	ATA Retail Services, Inc.		J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	020 02300 P	ID-1	Y	A	\$52,623	\$43,175	\$0	\$0	\$0	1/1/2026
9/30/2013	83	IDB	Bennett Commercial, LLC		J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	020 02900	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,114,800	\$159,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	1/1/2024
9/30/2013	83	IDB	Deroyal Industries, Inc.		J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	033A E 01001 P	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,812,153	\$242,513	\$0	\$0	\$0	1/1/2015
4/16/2014	83	IDB	NHC healthcare-Summer, LLC		George Mastersom, Attorney	136 02404 & 136 02201	HE-2	Y	A	\$2,252,770	\$1,800,000	\$10,092	\$20,545	\$0	12/31/2026
9/27/2013	83	IDB	Shoals Technologies Group, LLC		J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	018 01501 P	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,570,438	\$357,572	\$0	\$0	\$0	12/31/2027
9/27/2013	83	IDB	Solon, LLC		J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	018 01501	ID-1	Y	A	\$3,620,200	\$160,213	\$0	\$0	\$0	12/31/2027
10/2/2013	84	IDB	Charms, LLC		Danny Byrd, Controller	025 00800		Y	A	\$11,935,200	\$0	\$56,811	\$111,713		1/1/2011
9/3/2013	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Co.		Beth LaGasse, Tax Mgr.	050 03707	ID-1	Y	A	\$1,724,281	\$0	\$6,673	\$12,104		12/31/2008
9/3/2013	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Co.		Beth LaGasse, Tax Mgr.	050 03707	ID-2	Y	B	\$743,907	\$0	\$3,075	\$5,579		12/31/2009
9/3/2013	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Co.		Beth LaGasse, Tax Mgr.	050 03707	ID-3	Y	C	\$284,878	\$0	\$1,102	\$2,000		12/31/2007
9/3/2013	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Co.		Beth LaGasse, Tax Mgr.	050 03707	ID-4	Y	D	\$841,204	\$0	\$3,255	\$5,905		12/31/2013
9/3/2013	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Co.		Beth LaGasse, Tax Mgr.	050 03707	ID-5	Y	E	\$715,346	\$0	\$2,768	\$4,017		12/31/2015
10/14/2013	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.		Michael Heliger, Director										
10/14/2013	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.		Michael Heliger, Director										
10/14/2013	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.		Michael Heliger, Director										
10/14/2013	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.		Michael Heliger, Director										
10/14/2013	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.		Michael Heliger, Director										
9/17/2013	84	IDB	World Wide Lines, Inc.		Suzanne Stanton, VP-Controller	962 Hwy. 51 North	ID	Y	A	\$1,306,177	\$0	\$6,740	\$12,226		6/1/2016
9/17/2013	84	IDB	World Wide Lines, Inc.		Suzanne Stanton, VP-Controller	962 Hwy. 51 North	ID	Y	B	\$1,282,940	\$0	\$3,972	\$7,205		6/1/2016
9/17/2013	84	IDB	World Wide Lines, Inc.		Suzanne Stanton, VP-Controller	962 Hwy. 51 North	ID	Y	C	\$126,664	\$0	\$294	\$534		6/1/2016
9/23/2013	89	IDB	Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations		Blake Stewart, Property Tax Spec.	Warren Co. Plant	ID-1	Y	A	\$51,766,708	\$0	\$0	\$650,000	\$0	3/31/2029
7/25/2013	89	IDB	Healthy Kids		Dachelle McVey, Accountant	068E-N-00800	ID-8	Y	A	\$1,380,000	\$100	\$698	\$666		2/27/2022
9/30/2013	89	IDB	Metal Products Co.		Tammy Smartt, Acct.	300 Garfield St.	ID-1	Y	A	\$799,900	\$12,000	\$6,240	\$5,760	\$0	2/1/2024
9/19/2013	89	IDB	Morrison Tool & Fab, Inc.		Jacob Wilson	097 00508	ID-1	N	A	\$5,500,000	\$6,000	\$12,000			1/1/2020
9/10/2013	89	IDB	Sunbeam Products, Inc.		Patrick J. Boyle, Dir.-Transfer Pricing	058 0408 L 000	ID-1	A	A	\$221,000	\$28,500	\$0	\$67,582	\$0	7/1/2017
8/27/2013	90	IDB	Duroc, LLC		Fred Mossi	066 011201 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$9,808,600	\$0	\$0	\$17,183	\$0	1/1/2014
8/27/2013	90	IDB	Duroc, LLC		Fred Mossi	066 011201 P 002	ID-1	Y	B	\$3,325,124	\$0	\$0	\$17,183	\$0	1/1/2014
8/26/2013	90	IDB	Koyo/Itekt Corp. of USA		Danny Fogle, Sr. Accountant	146 Cutting Exe Ct.	ID-1	A	A	\$25,419,381	\$1	\$0	\$44,389		11/27/2026
8/30/2013	90	IDB	Nakatetsu Machining Technologies		Jeff Carter, Adm. Mgr.	234 Precision Blvd.	ID-1	Y	A	\$27,813,818		\$1	\$127,672		11/27/2026
8/28/2013	92	IDB	MTD Products		Trent Arnold, Plant Controller	079 0602	ID-1	Y	A	\$12,000,000	\$1,212,900				12/12/2015
9/16/2013	92	IDB	Plastimayd LLC/Vyn-All		Billy Barksdale, Exec. Dir.	12K 00700	ID-1	N	A	\$400,000	\$5,278	\$0	\$0	\$0	1/1/2020
9/30/2013	93	IDB	Endura Products Tennessee, LLC		Greg Piersanti, CFO	060 03900	ID-1	Y	A	\$1,265,713	\$0		\$1,265,713		12/31/2017
9/30/2013	93	IDB	Endura Products Tennessee, LLC		Greg Piersanti, CFO	060 03900 P 002	ID-1	Y	B	\$3,429,906	\$7,500		\$3,429,906		12/31/2017
9/30/2013	93	IDB	Federal-Mogul Corporation		Mitchell Wilson, Agent	048 01901 P 001	ID-1	Y	A	\$8,514,635	\$0	\$28,000	\$46,000	\$0	12/31/2018
9/24/2013	93	IDB	S & S Screw Machine Co., LLC		J.L. Battle, President	Sparta, TN		A	A	\$6,500,000			\$1		7/1/2017
9/24/2013	93	IDB	S & S Screw Machine Co., LLC		J.L. Battle, President	Sparta, TN		B	B	\$2,500,000			\$1		7/1/2017
1/30/2013	93	IDB	TACO Metals, Inc.		Jesus Gancedo, Controller	05401 000		N	A	\$4,435,500		\$1	\$1		1/1/2021
1/30/2013	93	IDB	TACO Metals, Inc.		Jesus Gancedo, Controller	05401 001		N	B	\$534,808		\$1	\$1		1/1/2021
8/20/2013	93	IDB	Tri State Distribution, Inc.		William Clark, CPA	40 08202	ID	Y	A	\$15,071,176	\$0	\$8,518	\$15,144		2015
8/20/2013	93	IDB	Tri State Distribution, Inc.		William Clark, CPA	40 08700	ID	Y	B	\$9,603,310	\$0	\$5,428	\$9,649		2015
9/20/2013	94	IDB	Healthways, Inc.		LeAnn Stooksbury, Analyst	701 Cool Springs Blvd.	ID-6	Y	A	\$52,921,100	\$22	\$43,835	\$256,138		10/1/2018
8/26/2013	94	IDB	Nissan North America, Inc.		Hailey Kirk, Manager SALT	One Nissan Way	ID-1	N	A	\$121,000,000	\$0	\$178,000	\$550,000	\$0	1/1/2039
9/17/2013	94	IDB	Verizon Wireless Tenn. Ptnrship.		Frank Dibella, Consultant Tax	1066269	ID-6	Y	A	\$13,684,120					12/31/2013
8/27/2013	95	IDB	Kenwal Steel-Tennessee, LLC		Cynthia Elrod, Assistant Controller	055 05501 002	ID-1	N	A	\$5,400,000	\$0	\$4,986	\$36,081		12/31/2013
8/20/2013	95	IDB	Georgia-Pacific Corrugated III, LLC		Brian Perry, Regional Tax Mgr.	082 15708 P 002	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,421,563	\$100	\$295	\$2,523	\$0	12/31/2016
9/27/2013	95	IDB	PPF Real Property, LP		James L. Murphy, III, Attorney	058 06804	ID-1	Y	A	\$6,337,500	\$293,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	1/1/2019
10/1/2013	95	HED	Rutland Place		Leah Smith, Exec. Dir.	077 04501	HE-2	N	A	\$10,094,378	\$1,174,707	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	7/1/2027
9/11/2013	95	IDB	TACLE Seating USA, LLC		James Kalosis, Controller	Par 03706 P	ID-1	N	A	\$7,875,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,620	\$0	1/1/2014
10/14/2013	95	IDB	TRW Automotive LLC		Mindy Bilibrey, Accountant III	NOF 03300 L	ID-1	Y	A	\$12,333,000	\$24,000	\$0	\$0	\$16,304	2/15/2060

Date Recv'd.	Co.	IDB/HED	Lessee	Contact	Prop.Desc.	Prop. Type Code	Assessor	Prop.	Est. Value	Rent	PILOT/CI	PILOT/CO	L/H Tax	Lease End
10/1/2014	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan C. Brown, Tax Mgr.	A01 041 00156	ID-1	Y	J	\$1,231,800	\$100	\$1,305	\$9,101	\$0	12/31/2020
10/1/2014	80	IDB	Shiroki North America, Inc.	Ken Riddle, VP Human Resources	165 Spicer Drive	ID-1	Y	A	\$3,091,800	\$0	\$5,334	\$14,985		1/1/2018
9/29/2014	81	IDB	Commercial Insulating Glass Co.	Tony Gamelin, CFO	140 00203 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$1,100,000	\$100	\$0	\$0		1/1/2016
9/29/2014	81	IDB	Commercial Insulating Glass Co.	Tony Gamelin, CFO	140 00203 P 003	ID-1	Y	B	\$300,000	\$100	\$0	\$0		1/1/2016
9/8/2014	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 023	ID-1	Y	A	\$5,378,074	\$100	\$20,039	\$22,318		1/1/2018
9/8/2014	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 028	ID-1	Y	B	\$43,725,055	\$100	\$135,766	\$151,206		1/1/2019
9/8/2014	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 029	ID-1	Y	C	\$64,720,021	\$100	\$160,765	\$179,047		1/1/2020
9/8/2014	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 031	ID-1	Y	D	\$26,829,262	\$100	\$79,983	\$55,667		1/1/2021
9/8/2014	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 033	ID-1	Y	E	\$64,434,353	\$100	\$80,027	\$89,128		1/1/2022
9/8/2014	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 034	ID-1	Y	F	\$152,069,119	\$100	\$141,652	\$157,761		1/1/2023
9/8/2014	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	Kingsport	ID-1	Y	G	\$92,420,834	\$100	\$28,697	\$31,960		1/1/2024
24/2/2015	82	IDB	Southern Corporation	Jacky Ducker, Sr. Financial Analyst	002 000 029 000	ID-1	N	A	\$1,942,544	\$10	\$10	\$10		12/31/2016
10/1/2014	83	IDB	ATA Retail Services, Inc.	J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	020 02900 P	ID-1	Y	A	\$474,214	\$56,590	\$0	\$0		1/1/2026
10/1/2014	83	IDB	Bennett Portland, LLC	J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	020 02900	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,114,800	\$159,500	\$0	\$0		1/1/2024
10/1/2014	83	IDB	Deroyal Industries, Inc.	J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	033A E 01001 P	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,515,172	\$242,513	\$154	\$6,498	\$0	1/1/2015
10/1/2014	83	IDB	NASH Tennessee North 2, LLC	James L. Murphy, III, Attorney	020 02802 P	ID-1	Y	A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		1/1/2025
10/1/2014	83	IDB	North American Stamping Group, LLC	James L. Murphy, III, Attorney	020 02802	ID-1	Y	A	\$7,947,200	\$508,731	\$0	\$0		1/1/2024
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Moore Wallace NA	Kristina Martinez, Property Tax Mgr.	1001 Riablo Road - Personal		N	A			\$5,533	\$10,036		12/31/2014
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Moore Wallace NA	Kristina Martinez, Property Tax Mgr.	1001 Riablo Road - Real		N	B			\$23,699	\$42,988		12/31/2014
9/24/2014	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Company	Beth Rindlin, Tax Manager		ID-1	Y	A	\$1,724,281	\$0	\$6,673	\$12,502		12/31/2008
9/24/2014	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Company	Beth Rindlin, Tax Manager		ID-1	Y	B	\$152,316	\$0	\$629	\$1,473		12/31/2009
9/24/2014	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Company	Beth Rindlin, Tax Manager		ID-1	Y	C	\$908,932	\$0	\$3,517	\$6,590		12/31/2013
9/24/2014	84	IDB	Mueller Filtings Company	Beth Rindlin, Tax Manager		ID-1	Y	D	\$715,350	\$0	\$2,768	\$4,688		12/31/2015
10/7/2014	84	IDB	Producers Mid-South Company	Lisa Norris, Controller	007 38502 002	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,588,231					
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.	Michael Heliger, Director	007 03500 001	ID-1	Y	A	\$59,079,900	\$10,120,661	\$60,970	\$110,598		12/31/2021
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.	Michael Heliger, Director	700 05500 P 004	ID-1	Y	B	\$21,542,789	\$8,337	\$15,123			12/31/2021
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.	Michael Heliger, Director	700 05500 P 003	ID-1	Y	C	\$8,007,647	\$1,274,112	\$6,198	\$11,243		12/31/2020
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.	Michael Heliger, Director	700 05500 P 006	ID-1	Y	D	\$31,863,401	\$5,372,810	\$24,662	\$44,736		12/31/2020
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.	Michael Heliger, Director	007 03500 002	ID-1	Y	A	\$3,684,500	\$509,414	\$3,802	\$6,897		12/31/2021
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.	Michael Heliger, Director	700 05500 P 005	ID-1	Y	B	\$551,261		\$213	\$387		12/31/2021
9/30/2014	84	IDB	Unilever Mfg. US, Inc.	Michael Heliger, Director	700 05500	ID-1	Y	C	\$35,669,761		\$13,804	\$25,040		12/31/2022
9/25/2014	84	IDB	World Wide Lines, Inc.	Suzanne Smith, VP-Controller		ID	Y	A	\$1,315,215	\$0	\$6,997	\$12,715		6/1/2016
9/25/2014	84	IDB	World Wide Lines, Inc.	Suzanne Smith, VP-Controller		ID	Y	B	\$1,264,703	\$0	\$4,710	\$8,559		6/1/2016
9/25/2014	84	IDB	World Wide Lines, Inc.	Suzanne Smith, VP-Controller		ID	Y	C	\$126,664	\$0	\$374	\$643		6/1/2016
8/14/2014	89	IDB	Bridgestone Americas Tire Operations, LLC	Blake Stewart, Property Tax Specialist	084 00700	ID-1	Y	A	\$54,909,859	\$0	\$0	\$650,000	\$0	3/31/2029
8/12/2014	89	IDB	Healthy Kids	Dachelle McVey, Accountant	068E N 00800	ID-8	Y	A	\$1,380,000	\$100	\$698	\$666		2/27/2012
9/30/2014	89	IDB	Mayfield Lumber	David Mayfield, Owner	077 04402 L 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$418,000	\$1	\$2,696	\$2,574	\$0	12/31/2020
8/28/2014	89	IDB	Metal Products Company	Tammy Smartt, Accountant	300 Garfield Street	ID-1	Y	A	\$799,900	\$12,000	\$6,240	\$5,760	\$0	2/1/2024
9/3/2014	89	IDB	Miniature Precision Components, Inc.	Nish Patel, CFO	NOF 00508	ID-1	Y	A	\$9,000,000	\$22,000		\$89		12/31/2026
10/1/2014	89	IDB	Morrison Tool & Fab, Inc.	Jacob Patel, President	097 00508	ID-1	Y	A	\$5,500,000	\$28,000	\$6,240	\$7,260		1/1/2020
9/9/2014	89	IDB	Sunbeam Products, Inc.	Patrick J. Boyle, Dir.-Transfer Pricing	058 04008 L 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$221,000	\$28,500	\$0	\$0	\$3,600	7/1/2017
9/30/2014	89	IDB	Superior Walls of East Tennessee	William Dobson, Controller	035 15701 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$1,497,200		\$0	\$11,951		11/21/2025
9/16/2014	90	IDB	Duroc, LLC	Fred Miossi	066 11201 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$10,382,800	\$0	\$0	\$79,487	\$0	1/1/2014
9/16/2014	90	IDB	Duroc, LLC	Fred Miossi	066 11201 P 002	ID-1	Y	B	\$3,010,353	\$0	\$0	\$17,285	\$0	1/1/2014
8/14/2014	90	IDB	Koyo/JTEKT North America Corp.	Danny Fogle, Sr. Accountant	066 11200 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$3,612,100	\$1		\$21,959		11/27/2026
8/14/2014	90	IDB	Koyo/JTEKT North America Corp.	Danny Fogle, Sr. Accountant	066 11200 001	ID-1	Y	B	\$1,748,400	\$1		\$3,286		11/27/2026
8/14/2014	90	IDB	Koyo/JTEKT North America Corp.	Danny Fogle, Sr. Accountant	066 11200 P 000	ID-1	Y	C	\$21,944,319			\$25,533,682		5/28/2032
8/14/2014	90	IDB	Koyo/JTEKT North America Corp.	Danny Fogle, Sr. Accountant	066 11200 P 002	ID-1	Y	D	\$40,586,812			\$28,322		5/28/2032
9/16/2014	90	IDB	Nakatsutsu Machining Technologies, LLC	Jeff Carter, Adm. Mgr.	066 11204	ID-1	Y	A	\$28,192,557	\$1	\$0	\$15,707		11/27/2026
8/21/2014	92	IDB	MTD Products	MTD Products	079 00602	ID-1	Y	A	\$12,000,000	\$121,290				9/16/2015
9/30/2014	93	IDB	Federal-Mogul Corporation	Mitchell Wilson, Agent	048 01901 P 001	ID-1	Y	A	\$6,114,171	\$0	\$28,000	\$46,000	\$0	12/31/2018
8/13/2014	93	IDB	TACO Metals, Inc.	Jesus Gancedo, Controller	5401	ID-1	N	A	\$4,435,500	\$0	\$1	\$1		2021
8/13/2014	93	IDB	TACO Metals, Inc.	Jesus Gancedo, Controller	1922 Smithville Hwy.		N	B	\$534,808		\$1	\$1		2021
9/29/2014	93	IDB	Tri State Distribution, Inc.	William Clark, CPA	040 08202 P	ID	Y	A	\$20,730,786	\$23,662	\$8,518	\$15,144		2015
9/29/2014	93	IDB	Tri State Distribution, Inc.	William Clark, CPA	040 08700 P	ID	Y	B	\$12,476,411	\$15,077	\$5,428	\$9,649		2015
10/1/2014	94	IDB	Boyle Cool Springs Bldg. Joint Venture	J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	053 04303	ID-6	Y	A	\$31,978,000	\$3,200,000	\$28,598	\$154,774	\$0	1/1/2017
9/8/2014	94	IDB	Healthways, Inc.	LeAnn Stooksbury, Tax Mgr.	062 01107 000	ID-6	Y	A	\$52,921,100	\$22	\$43,385	\$256,138		1/1/2018
9/8/2014	94	IDB	Nissan North America, Inc.	Halley Kirk, Mgr., Indirect Tax	One Nissan Way	ID-1	N	A	\$121,000,000	\$0	\$177,606	\$550,037	\$0	1/1/2039
9/29/2014	95	IDB	Amazon.com,dedc LLC	Erin O'Neil, Property Tax Compliance Mgr.	116 02500 P 001	ID-1	Y	A	\$12,371,765		\$3,700	\$15,800		12/31/2019
8/11/2014	95	IDB	Georgia-Pacific Corrugated III LLC	Diane Coffey, Tax Manager	082 15708 P 002	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,034,113	\$100	\$370	\$1,830	\$0	12/31/2016
9/30/2014	95	IDB	Hollister, Inc.	J. Thomas Trent, Jr., Attorney	078 00705	ID-1	Y	A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	1/1/2018
6/27/2014	95	IDB	Kenwal Tennessee LLC	Cynthia Elrod, Asst. Controller	3116 Highway 109 North	ID-1	N	A	\$5,040,000	\$0	\$4,986	\$36,081		12/31/2013

10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00049	HE-5	Y		\$51,500	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00050	HE-5	Y		\$51,500	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00051	HE-5	Y		\$51,500	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00052	HE-5	Y		\$54,815	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00053	HE-5	Y		\$51,500	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00054	HE-5	Y		\$51,500	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00055	HE-5	Y		\$51,500	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00056	HE-5	Y		\$51,500	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00057	HE-5	Y		\$51,500	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00058	HE-5	Y		\$54,815	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00059	HE-5	Y		\$54,815	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00060	HE-5	Y		\$54,815	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00061	HE-5	Y		\$54,815	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00062	HE-5	Y		\$54,815	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00063	HE-5	Y		\$54,815	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/1/2015	79	HED	Windsor Pointe 2011, LP	Dorothy Jacobs, President	076034 H00065	HE-5	Y		\$50,144	\$0	\$64	\$82		4/3/2022
10/2/2015	79	IDB	Winfield Shoes & Accessories	Nadeen Abdul-Wacken	002_057 A000040	ID-6	Y	A	\$177,800	\$2,295	\$1,880	\$1,788		4/12/2027
9/29/2015	79	IDB	Woodard, Philip & Terry	Gina McCown, Adm. Assistant	002_107 00009C		Y	A	\$362,900	\$200	\$3,433	\$4,412	\$0	8/30/2013
9/29/2015	79	IDB	Woodard, Philip & Terry	Gina McCown, Adm. Assistant	002_107 00012C		Y	B	\$421,100	\$200	\$5,835	\$6,388	\$0	8/30/2013
9/29/2015	79	IDB	Woodard, Philip & Terry	Gina McCown, Adm. Assistant	002_107 00015		Y	C	\$481,700	\$200	\$3,468	\$4,457	\$0	8/30/2013
10/2/2015	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Manager	A01_41L A00005	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,781,000	\$0	\$100	\$1,500	\$0	-
10/2/2015	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Manager	A01_41L A 00004	ID-1	Y	B	\$411,800	\$100	\$1,874	\$7,120		1/1/2025
10/2/2015	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Manager	Memphis-Arlington Road	ID-1	Y	C	\$1,672,176	\$100	\$100	\$18,369		1/1/2025
10/1/2015	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Manager	1023 Cherry Road	ID-1	Y	A	\$515,485	\$100	\$1,852	\$5,731	\$0	1/1/2029
10/1/2015	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Manager	058_126 00028	ID-1	Y	B	\$9,155,800	\$100	\$19,660	\$41,863	\$0	1/1/2029
10/1/2015	79	IDB	Wright Medical Technology, Inc.	Susan Brown, Tax Manager	1023 Cherry Road	ID-1	Y	C	\$13,713	\$100	\$1,166	\$6,527	\$0	1/1/2030
3/18/2016	79	IDB	Wright, Ronnie & Amy	Amy Wright, Lessee	002_114 00011		N	A	\$376,800		\$6,610	\$6,737		4/17/2021
10/1/2015	80	IDB	Shiroki North America, Inc.	Ken Riddle, VP Human Resources	007_04503 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$3,091,800	\$0	\$16,634	\$48,616		1/1/2018
8/24/2015	81	IDB	Commercial Insulating Glass Company	Tony Gamelin, CFO	140_02023 P 003	ID-1	Y	A	\$1,100,000	\$100	\$0	\$0		1/1/2016
8/24/2015	81	IDB	Commercial Insulating Glass Company	Tony Gamelin, CFO	140_02023 P	ID-1	Y	B	\$300,000	\$100	\$0	\$0		1/1/2016
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Bel Helicopter-Tektron Inc.	Ryan Martin, Mgr.	124_07855		Y	A	\$442,800	\$10		\$4,081		1/1/2018
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 023	ID-1	Y	A	\$5,333,008	\$100	\$23,183	\$28,843		1/1/2018
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 028	ID-1	Y	B	\$34,859,233	\$100	\$129,886	\$161,598		1/1/2019
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 029	ID-1	Y	C	\$42,268,040	\$100	\$131,242	\$163,286		1/1/2020
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 031	ID-1	Y	D	\$20,930,163	\$100	\$51,991	\$64,684		1/1/2021
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 033	ID-1	Y	E	\$51,503,110	\$100	\$95,950	\$119,377		1/1/2022
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 034	ID-1	Y	F	\$126,895,037	\$100	\$157,604	\$196,083		1/1/2023
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	061K E 00100 P 035	ID-1	Y	G	\$77,602,592	\$100	\$72,287	\$89,936		1/1/2024
9/21/2015	82	IDB	Eastman Chemical Company	Sue Wolfe, Tax Analyst	Kingsport, TN	ID-1	Y	H	\$86,804,241	\$100	\$26,953	\$33,533		1/1/2025
10/1/2015	83	IDB	ATA Retail Services, Inc.	Christopher Bowles, Attorney	020_02900 P	ID-1	Y	A	\$517,677	\$56,950	\$0	\$0		1/1/2026
10/1/2015	83	IDB	Bennett Portland LLC	Christopher Bowles, Attorney	020_02900	ID-1	Y	A	\$2,114,800	\$159,500	\$0	\$0		1/1/2024
8/14/2015	83	IDB	Beretta USA Corp.	Dana Frazier, Controller	1399 Gateway Drive	ID-1	N	A	\$8,000,000					
10/1/2015	83	IDB	NASG Tennessee North 2, LLC	Christopher Bowles, Attorney	020_02802 P	ID-1	Y	A	\$14,080,816	\$1,160,000	\$0	\$0		1/1/2025
8/20/2015	83	HED	NHC HealthCare-Summer, LLC	Kathy Henderson, Accountant	136_02404 000	HE-2	Y	A	\$2,252,770	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$0		12/31/2026
10/1/2015	83	IDB	North American Stampig Group, LLC	Christopher Bowles, Attorney	020_02802 P 000	ID-1	Y	A	\$7,947,200	\$855,500	\$0	\$0		1/1/2024
10/1/2015	83	IDB	Shoals Technologies Group, LLC	Christopher Bowles, Attorney	018_01501	ID-1	Y	A	\$1,932,300	\$433,128	\$0	\$0		1/1/2028
10/1/2015	83	IDB	Solon, LLC	Christopher Bowles, Attorney	018_01501	ID-1	Y	A	\$3,620,200	\$160,213	\$0	\$0		1/1/2028
10/1/2015	84	IDB	Mueller Fittings Company	Beth Rindlin, Tax Manager	050_03707	ID-1	Y	A	\$1,724,281	\$0	\$6,880	\$12,518		12/31/2008
10/1/2015	84	IDB	Mueller Fittings Company	Beth Rindlin, Tax Manager	050_03707	ID-2	Y	B	\$152,316	\$0	\$810	\$1,474		12/31/2009
10/1/2015	84	IDB	Mueller Fittings Company	Beth Rindlin, Tax Manager	050_03707	ID-4	Y	C	\$901,114	\$0	\$3,623	\$6,593		12/31/2013
10/1/2015	84	IDB	Mueller Fittings Company	Beth Rindlin, Tax Manager	050_03707	ID-5	Y	D	\$715,346	\$0	\$2,854	\$5,193		12/31/2015
11/10/2015	84	IDB	Unilever Manufacturing (US), Inc.	Michael Heliger, Director	007_03500 001	ID-1	N	A	\$56,611,175		\$90,351	\$164,188		12/31/2021

COUNTY	SHRIMP	DATE RECEIVED	DATE RECEIVED	Case #	LESSOR	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CITY	Per Ordination	PROP CODE	CONTACT	CONTACT TITLE	EMAIL ADDRESS	EST VALUE	RENT	PROP CITY	PROP COUNTY	UTAX	LEASE BEGIN	LEASE END
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001546	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	707 LINCOLN AVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$55,000.00	\$16.00	514,600	513,600	\$17,700.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001547	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	513 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001548	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001549	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001550	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001551	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001552	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001553	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001554	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001555	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001556	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001557	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001558	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001559	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001560	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001561	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001562	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001563	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001564	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001565	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001566	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001567	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001568	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001569	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001570	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001571	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001572	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001573	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001574	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001575	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001576	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001577	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001578	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001579	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001580	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001581	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001582	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001583	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001584	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001585	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001586	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001587	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001588	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001589	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001590	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001591	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	09/17/2019	09/17/2020
HED	9/17/2018	1980-0000001592	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	SPRINGDALE MEMPHIS LP	5681 SANGSTER DRIVE	Memphis	007 019 00031	HED05	ID05	STEPHER TURSON	AGENT	SCTURSON@AMERICANET	\$1,500,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,0			

COUNTY	WARD	DATE RECEIVED	CASE #	LESSOR	PRIORITY ADDRESS	CITY	PERIOD	IDOL CODE	CONTACT	CONTRACT TITLE	EMAIL ADDRESS	BILLING RATE	RENT	\$/AC CITY	% OF COUNTY	UTAHN	LEASE BEGIN	LEASE END
SUMNER	8B	10/17/2018	09600000000001702	ATA RETAIL SERVICES, LLC	214 KERRY DRIVE	Portland	10/01/2019-01/01/2020	ID01	TY BERNETT	MANAGER	TYBERNETT@GMAIL.COM	\$41,760.00	\$69,360.00	\$148.00	5018.00		1/6/2019	1/6/2020
WINNEMUK	8B	10/17/2018	09600000000002348	NAS5 THOMRE DRIVE, LLC	1601 HARRY DRIVE	Portland	10/01/2019-01/01/2020	ID01	BART KEMP	ATTORNEY	BEKEMP@RAOLEY.COM	\$3,281.380.00	\$4,412.800.00				12/21/2013	01/01/2024
WINNEMUK	HED	9/7/2018	09600000000002171	NHC HEALTHCARE - SUMMIT 2, LLC	1401 THOME DRIVE	Gallatin	136 04/01/2010	HED2	MATY HENDERSON	ACCOUNTANT	HENDERSON@HNC.CARE.COM	\$3,600.000.00					06/21/2013	01/01/2024
WINNEMUK	8B	10/17/2018	09600000000002354	NORTH AMERICAN STAMPING GROUP, LLC	1601 HARRY DRIVE	Portland	10/01/2019-01/01/2020	ID01	BART KEMP	ATTORNEY	BEKEMP@RAOLEY.COM	\$7,947.200.00	\$1,041.900.00				11/21/2013	01/01/2024
WINNEMUK	8B	10/17/2018	09600000000002598	SCION, LLC	1403 HOLDS WAY	Portland	01/01 01/01 01/01	ID01	CHRISTOPHER ROWLES	ATTORNEY	CHROWLES@RAOLEY.COM	\$3,117.000.00	\$5,211.00				12/29/2013	01/01/2027
WINNEMUK	8B	10/17/2018	09600000000002699	SCION, LLC	1403 HOLDS WAY	Portland	01/01 01/01 01/01	ID01	CHRISTOPHER ROWLES	ATTORNEY	CHROWLES@RAOLEY.COM	\$3,117.000.00	\$5,211.00				12/29/2013	01/01/2027

[illegible]

附件 33



Tennessee Economic Development Incentive Programs

GRANTS

FastTrack Infrastructure Program: Provides discretionary grants to local government agencies for public infrastructure improvements that will benefit at least one company. To qualify, a business must create net new full-time jobs and make a capital investment.



FastTrack Economic Development Fund: Provides discretionary grants to local government agencies to reimburse a business for project-related expenditures that are not covered by grants offered by the FastTrack Job Training Assistance and FastTrack Infrastructure programs. The grant can help offset expenses such as relocation of equipment, temporary office space, capital improvements (such as new building construction and new permanent fixtures) and retrofitting. To qualify, a business must create net new full-time jobs and make a capital investment.

FastTrack Job Training Assistance Program: Provides discretionary grants to Tennessee companies to support the training of net new full-time employees. To qualify, a business must create net new full-time jobs and make a capital investment.

TAX CREDITS

Job Tax Credit: Businesses that create at least 25 net new jobs within a 3-year period and make a capital investment of at least \$500,000 qualify for a one-time corporate income tax credit of \$4,500 per job. The tax credit can be used to offset up to 50% of franchise and excise (F&E) tax liability in any given year. Job tax credits are non-refundable and non-transferable, however businesses with inadequate tax liability may carry forward unused credits for up to 15 years.

Enhanced Job Tax Credit: Companies that qualify for the Job Tax Credit and are located in Tier 2, 3, & 4 Enhancement Counties, may receive an additional incentive called the Enhanced Job Tax Credit. The enhanced credit is equal to \$4,500 per job, per year for 3 years for projects located in Tier 2 counties and \$4,500 per job, per year for 5 years if a business is located in a Tier 3 or 4 county. Enhanced

USA

Alabama
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Idaho
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Kentucky
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Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
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Montana
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New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

CANADA

FastTrack Project Database

Access Project Data for FastTrack Grants

The Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development (TNECD) is committed to an open and transparent government. This searchable database is designed to better assist the public in accessing project data for FastTrack grants.

Please Note: This resource includes all located projects since 2011 that have one or more contracted FastTrack grants. Capital grants or projects which were not awarded FastTrack grants are not listed within this database.

Show

100

entries

1 to 1 of 1 records (filtered from 868 total entries)

Search:

Eastman

Company	Landed Month / Year	Capital Investment	New Jobs	Project Type	County	County Tier	FJTAP	FIDP	ED	Grants Total
Eastman Chemical Company	5/29/13	\$1,600,000,000	300	Expansion	Sullivan	2			\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000

FJTAP = FastTrack Job Training Assistance Program
FIDP = FastTrack Job Training Assistance Program
ED = FastTrack Economic Development Fund

附件 34

Discretionary Incentives

Commonwealth's Development Opportunity Fund (COF)

The Commonwealth's Development Opportunity Fund (COF) is a "deal-closing" fund to be employed at the Governor's discretion to secure a company location or expansion in Virginia. Administered by the Virginia Economic Development Partnership (VEDP), the COF serves as a final resource for Virginia in the face of serious competition from other states or countries.

The COF grant is a negotiated amount determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Trade, based on the recommendation of VEDP, and subject to approval of the Governor.

Contacts

Johan Salén
804.545.5654
jsalen@vedp.org

Highlights

The program offers a cash grant to offset/reimburse qualifying project-related costs such as site acquisition and development, transportation access, utility extension or capacity development, construction or build-out of buildings, or training.

A grant is awarded to a local government on behalf of the company. The local government is required to enter into a performance agreement with the company before it may receive the grant award.

Eligibility



All projects must meet the following eligibility requirements:

Project must be affiliated with a basic employer, meaning 51% or more of the facility's revenue must be generated outside the Commonwealth.

Project must be an active and realistic competition between Virginia and another state or country for attracting the project.

Matching local financial participation is required on a dollar-for-dollar basis (cash or in-kind).

Public announcement of the project must be coordinated by VEDP and the Governor's Office.

Each project must meet thresholds for capital investment and job creation. If located in certain localities (indicated on the map below), projects may qualify for Single Distressed or Double Distressed Eligibility Thresholds instead of the General Eligibility Thresholds.

General Eligibility Thresholds:

50 new jobs and \$5 million capital investment, or 25 new jobs and \$100 million capital investment.

The average annual wage for the new jobs must be at least equal to the prevailing average annual wage in the locality, excluding fringe benefits.

If the average annual wage is at least twice the prevailing average annual wage, the Governor may reduce the new jobs threshold to as low as 25.

Single Distressed Eligibility Thresholds:

For a locality with an unemployment rate above the average statewide unemployment rate or with a poverty rate above the statewide average poverty rate.

25 new jobs and \$2.5 million capital investment.

Jobs must pay at least 85% of the prevailing average annual wage in the locality, excluding fringe benefits.

Double Distressed Eligibility Thresholds:

For a locality with an unemployment rate above the average statewide unemployment rate and with a poverty rate above the statewide average poverty rate.

15 new jobs and \$1.5 million capital investment.

Jobs must pay at least 85% of the prevailing average annual wage in the locality, excluding fringe benefits.

For most performance agreements, minimum capital investment, new job, and wage thresholds must be met within 36 months.

"Capital investment" means an investment in real property, tangible personal property, or both at a manufacturing or basic nonmanufacturing facility within the Commonwealth.

"New job" means employment of an indefinite duration for which the company pays wages and standard fringe benefits for its employee, requiring a minimum of either (i) 35 hours of the employee's

time a week for the entire normal year of the company's operations, which "normal year" must consist of at least 48 weeks or (ii) 1,680 hours per year. If there are existing jobs at the company's facility, it is expected that the COF grant performance agreement will state the number of existing jobs and will require that the new jobs be in addition to the existing jobs.

Wages are defined as W-2 wages.

Process



Resources



FAQ



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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Office of the Governor

Robert F. McDonnell
Governor

February 5, 2013

The Honorable Walter A. Stosch
Chairman
Senate Finance Committee
Senate of Virginia
General Assembly Building, Room 626
Capitol Square
Richmond, Virginia 23219

The Honorable Harry R. Purkey
Chairman
House Finance Committee
House of Delegates
General Assembly Building, Room 415
Capitol Square
Richmond, Virginia 23219

The Honorable Lacey E. Putney
Chairman
House Appropriations Committee
House of Delegates
General Assembly Building, Room 947
Capitol Square
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Messrs. Chairmen:

I am writing to provide documentation of the transactions of the Governor's Opportunity Fund which have occurred during the first half of the 2013 fiscal year as required by § 2.2-115(G) of the Code of Virginia.

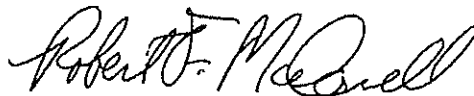
For the first half of the 2013 fiscal year, ended December 31, 2012, a total of \$3,375,000 was committed from the Opportunity Fund to assist 11 projects relocating to or expanding in the state. A summary for each of these projects is enclosed. For the projects which have been announced, I am enclosing a profile, an analysis and recommendation by the Virginia Economic Development Partnership, and a scoring sheet.

The Honorable Walter A. Stosch
The Honorable Harry R. Purkey
The Honorable Lacey E. Putney
February 5, 2013
Page 2

For the first half of the 2013 fiscal year, actual disbursements from the Fund were made to Henrico County for General Electric, Alleghany County for Balchem, Chesterfield County for Sabra, Chesterfield County for Capital One, Henry County for Commonwealth Laminating, Clarke County for Berryville Graphics, Arlington County for DRS, Southampton County for Enviva, Hanover County for Vitamin Shoppe, Washington County for Big R Bridge, Halifax County for ABB, the City of Staunton for Carded Graphics, Augusta County for McKee Foods, the City of Danville for Noblis, Culpeper County for Euro-Composites, King and Queen County for Fulcrum Concepts, and Fairfax County for Intelsat. Actual disbursements totaled \$5,425,000.

As you can see, funds maintained in the opportunity fund are very important in the Commonwealth's efforts to attract and grow business. Without such funding many businesses go to other states with similar laws that can offer such incentives. It is for those reasons that I ask you to not reduce monies currently appropriated to the Governor's Opportunity Fund.

Sincerely,



Robert F. McDonnell

RFM:kme

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable James S. Cheng
Secretary of Commerce and Trade

Mr. Martin J. Briley
President and CEO, Virginia Economic Development Partnership

PROJECT SUMMARIES

1. Frederick County: **Navy Federal Credit Union**, a provider of financial services, will expand its existing facility in Frederick County. Navy Federal will create 400 new jobs and invest \$20 million (amount of grant: \$250,000; use of grant: building improvements and workforce training; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$200,000; local match: \$250,000; anticipated completion date: July 2015; average wage of new jobs: \$40,000; prevailing average wage: \$38,533). This project has been announced.
2. Augusta County: **McKee Foods** will expand its existing facility in Augusta County. McKee is a manufacturer of snack foods. This expansion will create 78 new jobs and an investment of \$19 million (amount of grant: \$200,000; use of grant: building improvements; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$66,300; local match: \$316,300; anticipated completion date: October 2015; average wage of new jobs: \$38,040; prevailing average wage: \$37,941). This project has been announced.
3. Washington County: **Big R Bridge**, a manufacturer of prefabricated bridges, will locate a new facility in Washington County. Big R Bridge will create 32 jobs and invest \$1.9 million (amount of grant: \$50,000; use of grant: site acquisition and improvements; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$25,600, Tobacco Region Opportunity Fund grant of \$125,000; local match: \$58,000; anticipated completion date: June 2016; average wage of new jobs: \$44,356; prevailing average wage: \$36,432). This project has been announced.
4. Isle of Wight County: **Tak Investments, Inc.**, a manufacturer of recycled tissue, will locate a new facility in Isle of Wight County. Tak will create 85 new jobs and invest \$60 million (amount of grant: \$200,000; use of grant: building improvements, utility infrastructure, and training; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$85,000, Enterprise Zone Job Creation grant of \$324,000, Enterprise Zone Real Property Improvement grant of \$200,000; local match: \$200,000; anticipated completion date: October 2015; average wage of new jobs: \$42,000; prevailing average wage: \$38,875). This project has been announced.
5. Hanover County: **Vitamin Shoppe** will locate a new facility in Hanover County. Vitamin Shoppe, a retailer and marketer of nutritional products, will create 174 new jobs and invest \$32.1 million (amount of grant: \$200,000; use of grant: sewer line extension; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$121,800; local match: \$424,240; anticipated completion date: December 2015; average wage of new jobs: \$29,786 [92 of the 174 new jobs will pay in excess of the prevailing wage]; prevailing average wage: \$37,354). This project has been announced.

6. Henry County: **Commonwealth Laminating and Coating, Inc.**, a manufacturer of photovoltaic back and front sheets, solar window film, and high performance coatings, will expand its existing facility in Henry County. Commonwealth Laminating will invest \$5.5 million in this facility and create 60 jobs (amount of grant: \$175,000; use of grant: building improvements; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$42,000, Tobacco Region Opportunity Fund grant of \$325,000, Enterprise Zone Job Creation grant of \$176,000, Enterprise Zone Real Property Improvement grant of \$100,000; local match: \$1,133,480; anticipated completion date: December 2014; average wage of new jobs: \$40,000; prevailing average wage: \$30,800). This project has been announced.
7. City of Staunton: **Carded Graphics LLC** will expand its existing facility in the City of Staunton. A manufacturer of folding cartons and packaging, Carded Graphics will create 34 new jobs and invest \$7 million (amount of grant: \$100,000; use of grant: building improvements; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$23,800, Enterprise Zone Job Creation grant of \$92,800, Enterprise Zone Real Property Improvement grant of \$60,000; local match: \$100,000; anticipated completion date: October 2015; average wage of new jobs: \$33,970; prevailing average wage: \$29,694). This project has been announced.
8. Frederick County: **McKesson Corporation**, a pharmaceutical distributor, will locate a new facility in Frederick County. McKesson will create 205 jobs and invest \$36.9 million (amount of grant: \$150,000; use of grant: building construction and improvements; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$143,500; local match: \$150,000; anticipated completion date: September 2015; average wage of new jobs: \$38,874; prevailing average wage: \$38,692). This project has been announced.
9. Giles County: **Celanese**, a manufacturer of cellulose acetate products used in filtering and other industrial applications, will expand its existing facility in Giles County. Celanese will create 22 new jobs and invest \$145 million (amount of grant: \$500,000; use of grant: extension of natural gas line and site improvements; other grants awarded: Virginia Investment Partnership grant of \$1,500,000, Economic Development Access Program grant of \$650,000; local match: \$2,650,000; anticipated completion date: December 2015; average wage of new jobs: \$100,000; prevailing average wage: \$36,288). This project has been announced.
10. Fairfax County: **Intelsat**, a provider of satellite services, will locate its U.S. headquarters in Fairfax County. This location will create 432 new jobs and an investment of \$24.8 million (amount of grant: \$1,300,000; use of grant: building construction, job grant, internships; other grants awarded: Virginia Jobs Investment Program grant of \$50,000, Virginia Jobs Investment Program Retraining grant of \$25,000, Virginia Community College System Non-Credit Courses grant of \$75,000; local match: \$11,000,000; anticipated completion date: December 2017; average wage of new jobs: \$138,688; prevailing average wage: \$77,265). This project has been announced.

附件 35

Virginia Incentives

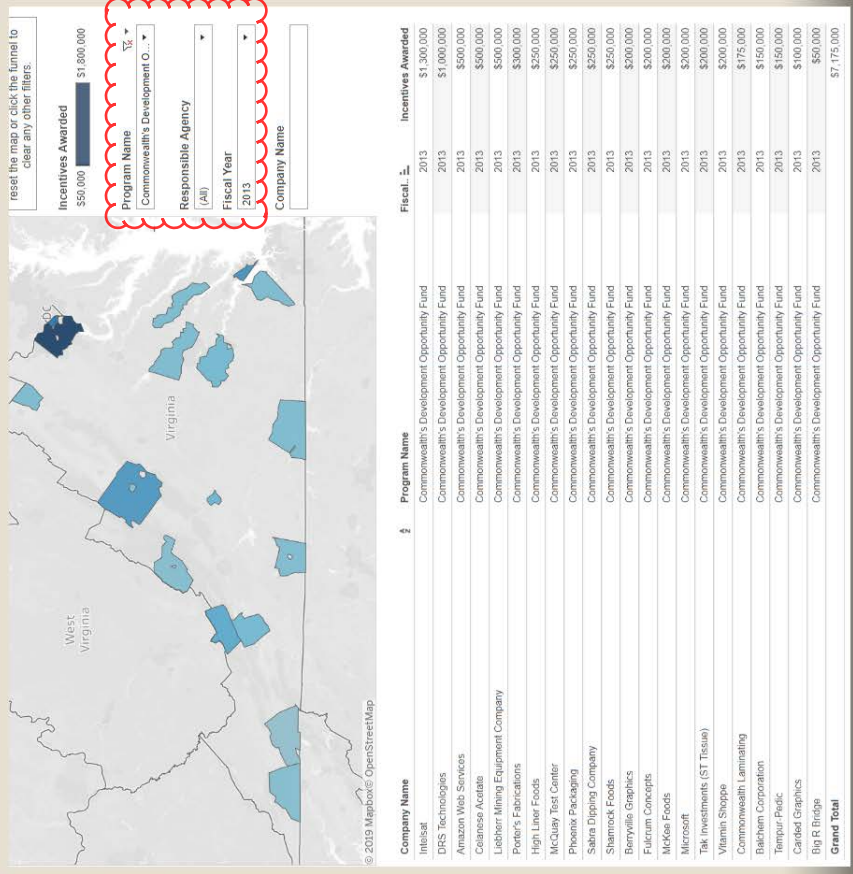
PROGRAMS ABOUT

Virginia's Economic Development Incentives

Welcome to the Virginia Incentives website!

Building on the "Effectiveness of Economic Development Incentive Grant Programs Administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia" report, this website provides information on Virginia's economic development incentive programs and projects.

Full Report >



Virginia Incentives

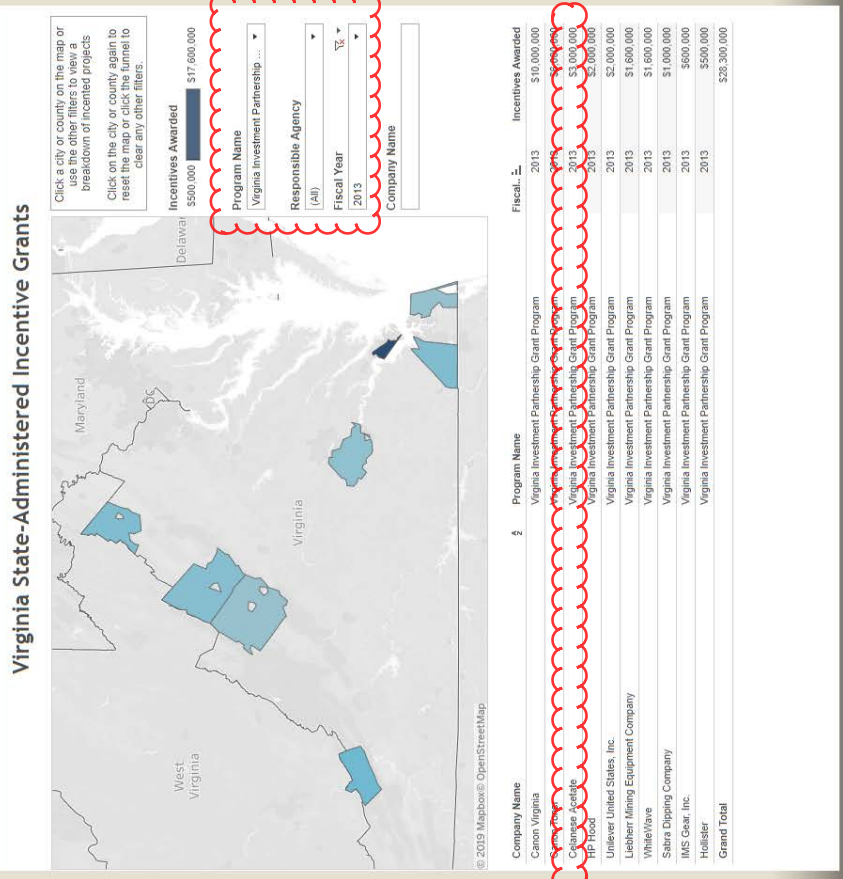
PROGRAMS ABOUT

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Full Report >



附件 36

Virginia Incentives

PROGRAMS ABOUT

VIP

Virginia Investment Partnership Grant

The Virginia Investment Partnership Grant (VIP) is a discretionary performance incentive designed to encourage continued capital investment by Virginia companies, resulting in added capacity, modernization, increased productivity, or the creation, development, and utilization of advanced technology.

Discretionary, VEDP

BACKGROUND

The Virginia Investment Partnership Grant Program (VIP) is administered by the Virginia Economic Development Partnership (VEDP) and is governed by § 2.2-5101 of the Code of Virginia. The goal of the program is to encourage **existing Virginia manufacturers or research and development services** to continue to invest in Virginia and to provide stable employment opportunities by adding production capacity, utilizing state-of-the-art technology and modernizing assembly processes. This is a discretionary economic development incentive program in which grants are negotiated and offered to qualified applicants. The program uses the following metrics:

- **A minimum \$25 million in capital investment**
- No net reduction in employment during the grant period

PROGRAM EVOLUTION

The Virginia Investment Partnership Act was enacted in 1999. This act established the Virginia Investment Partnership Grant Fund with two subfunds: the Major Eligible Manufacturer Grant subfund and the Investment Performance Grant subfund. These subfunds are now known as the Major Eligible Employer Grant subfund and the Investment Performance Grant subfund with an additional third subfund, the Economic Development Incentive Grant subfund. The original guidelines required eligible companies to have a legal residence of five years in Virginia. The VIP grant was not to be paid out until fourth year after the capital investment was completed, or the third year if in a distressed community, and the total grant could not exceed \$1.5 million. These standards have been relaxed to allow companies that have had a legal presence of three years to be eligible for the grant, the payout now occurs in the third year after capital investment has been completed or the second year if in a distressed community, and the maximum grant has been raised to \$3 million with an additional \$2 million available for special projects deemed meritorious of such a significant investment by the Commonwealth.

SUCCESS STORIES

Celanese – In October 2012, Celanese Corporation, a global technology and specialty materials company, announced it will invest \$150 million in its Giles County operation, creating 22 new jobs. Virginia competed against global locations for this investment. The company engineers and manufactures a wide variety of products included in end-use applications such as paints and coatings, textiles, automotive applications, consumer and medical applications, filter media, paper and packaging, chemical additives, construction and consumer applications and industrial adhesives. Celanese received a Governor's Opportunity Fund grant of \$500,000 and a \$1.5 million grant from the Virginia Investment Partnership program.

IMS:GEAR – In December 2011, IMS:GEAR, one of the largest manufacturers of gear assemblies for the North American automotive market, announced it will invest \$35.5 million and create 80 new jobs during the expansion of its operation in the City of Virginia Beach. Virginia successfully competed against Georgia for the project. Governor McDonnell approved a \$300,000 performance-based grant from the Virginia Investment Partnership program and a \$200,000 grant from the Governor's Opportunity Fund to assist the City of Virginia Beach with the project. The company was also eligible for assistance from the Virginia Jobs Investment Program. As of the most recent survey data, the company has completed and maintained the investment and jobs announced.



Kraft Foods – In December 2012, Kraft Foods, North America's fourth largest consumer packaged food and beverage company, announced plans to invest \$25 million to increase production of its Capri Sun beverages and install new packaging technology at its facility in Frederick County. The project planned to create 25 jobs. The project was awarded a \$250,000 performance-based grant from the Virginia Investment Partnership program. The company was also eligible for assistance from the Virginia Jobs Investment Program. The Kraft plant celebrated its 20-year anniversary in Frederick County in 2011. This is the third VIP grant that Kraft has been awarded for continued investment in its Frederick County facility.



Sabra – In April 2013, Sabra Dipping Company, the country's leading hummus manufacturer, announced it will invest \$86 million to further expand its manufacturing capacity in Chesterfield County, adding 140 new jobs. The expansion project received a \$500,000 performance-based grant from the Virginia Investment Partnership Program. The Governor also approved a \$350,000 Governor's Opportunity Fund grant and the company was also eligible for funds from both the Virginia Enterprise Zone and Virginia Jobs Investment Programs. As of the latest survey, Sabra has met both the capital investment and job creation metrics announced.

WhiteWave – In April 2013, the WhiteWave Foods Company, a consumer packaged food and beverage company with the leading brands Silk, Horizon Organic, International Delight, and LAND O LAKES

products, announced it will create 36 new jobs and invest \$69.8 million to expand its operation in the town of Mount Crawford in Rockingham County. Virginia successfully competed against Texas for the project. The Governor approved an \$800,000 grant from the Virginia Investment Partnership Program. The company was also eligible for assistance from the Virginia Jobs Investment Program. As of the latest survey data, WhiteWave has exceeded its goals, creating 64 new jobs and investing \$84.5 million.



CONTACT:

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RMcClintock@YesVirginia.org



For more information, please contact us at info@VirginiaIncentives.org

附件 37

INDUSTRIAL TAX EXEMPTION

As of July 2018, all forms and documents related to this program must be submitted online via the next generation of FastLane.

Industrial Tax Exemption Program

The Louisiana Industrial Ad Valorem Tax Exemption Program (ITEP) is an original state incentive program, which offers an attractive tax incentive for manufacturers who make a commitment to jobs and payroll in the state. With approval by the Board of Commerce and Industry and local governmental entities, the program provides an 80% property tax abatement for an initial term of five years and the option to renew for five additional years at 80% property tax abatement on a manufacturer's qualifying capital investment related to the manufacturing process in the state.

Manufacturers who filed Advance Notification after June 24, 2016 and prior to July 1, 2018 have the option of proceeding under the 2017 rules. To review the process, [click here](#).

- ☐ ELIGIBILITY
- ☐ GETTING STARTED
- ☐ NEXT STEPS
- ☐ ELIGIBILITY SCENARIOS
- ☐ FAQs

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION:

Kristin Cheng

Program Administrator

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Hud Usie

Business Development Officer

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225.342.5399

附件 38

2017 LOUISIANA BOARD OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY INCENTIVE APPROVALS REPORT

Revised due to changes in program "Totals" listed for the ITE estimated ten year property tax exemption and the EZ total investment.
Individual project data previously reported has not been affected by this revision.



617 N 3RD ST, BATON ROUGE, LA 70802 | 800.450.8115
OPPORTUNITYLOUISIANA.COM

Industrial Tax Exemption Program											
Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	New Jobs Annual Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
201213008-ITE	CF Industries Nitrogen, LLC	Ascension	Installation of a new operating unit to increase the site total nitrogen capacity and the installation of additional operating units to reconfigure the site output to higher value nitrogen fertilizer and area.	Start-Up/New	93	\$5,251,999.00	\$1,320,890,000.00	39018 Hwy 3089	Donaldsonville	325311	\$215,833,426.00
ITE-20151873	Chand, LLC	Lafourche	Phase 1 Enhancement/Expansion of Manufacturing Process. Additional support equipment to increase capacity and efficiency such as expanding phone system to support manufacturing facilities needs, and upgrading security system as required by the government contract with the USCG, and running specific government contract required software sales/services on new vessels.	Addition	3	\$180,000.00	\$34,791.00	157 Hwy 654	Mathews	323117	\$6,487.00
ITE-20151745	Cornerstone Chemical Company	Jefferson	Upgraded additions and expansion to adapt/be into Dyno's Ammonia plant and help improve plant efficiencies of utilities and acid as a result.	Addition	4	\$0.00	\$9,980,627.00	10800 River Road	Waggaman	325311	\$1,521,048.00
ITE-20151744	Cornerstone Chemical Company	Jefferson	Additions to improve the output of product capacity and efficiency of our Melamine plant. Reactor was obsolete and needed to be replaced for plant to run efficiently.	Addition	3	\$0.00	\$6,352,592.00	10800 River Road	Waggaman	325311	\$968,135.00
ITE-20160697	Cortec, LLC	West Baton Rouge	2015 MCA - Capital additions included equipment purchased for the new facility completed in 2015.	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	5	\$253,000.00	\$1,605,578.00	2900 Hwy 1 South	Port Allen	332911	\$203,587.00
ITE-20160698	Cortec, LLC	Terrebonne	2015 MCA - Capital additions purchased for Houma location including paint booth and blast room and recovery system	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	5	\$336,000.00	\$209,858.00	208 Equity Blvd.	Houma	332911	\$30,450.00
ITE-20150267	Denbury Onshore, LLC	Richland	Greenfield construction of new natural gas liquids (NGL) plant. See attached letter for further details related to the project.	Start-Up/New	8	\$577,000.00	\$106,726,904.00	481 HWY 609	Delhi	325110	\$12,615,120.00
ITE-20151436	Denka Performance Elastomer, LLC	St John the Baptist	Expansion of Chloroprene Rubber manufacturing facility	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$7,349,971.00	560 Highway 44	LaPlace	325212	\$1,297,637.00
ITE-20150973	Diversified Foods & Seasonings, LLC	St Tammany	Upgrades to the boiler/steam and conveyor systems	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$2,725,628.00	109 Highway 1085	Madisonville	311412	\$606,725.00
2011182A-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Methocel Facility Lifetime Extension - Phase 2. The Methocel Facility Lifetime Extension Project is a value preservation project that will ensure the continued reliable operation of the Plaquemine facility. The project included the installation of form fill and seal packaging machine to increase capacity.	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$706,713.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325110	\$110,247.00

Industrial Tax Exemption Program												
Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	New Jobs Annual Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption	
2012052A-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Install process automation equipment necessary to enable the remote operation of production plants from the control room.	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$27,486,297.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325199	\$3,541,609.00	
20121051A-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Install process automation equipment necessary to enable the remote operation of production plants from the control room.	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$24,374,687.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325110	\$3,140,678.00	
ITE-20151302	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Install equipment to provide for the off-loading and segregated storage of feed material.	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$6,112,924.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325110	\$787,650.00	
ITE-20150367	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Install purification beds that will reduce incoming alcohol and carbon dioxide levels in the total propylene feed to Poly B. The project will install off-gas supply and return piping to generate the beds.	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$10,109,339.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325110	\$1,302,588.00	
ITE-20161400	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	INSTALLATION OF CARBON STEEL LINE TO NEW EPDM TRAIN	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$2,458,378.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325110	\$383,507.00	
ITE-20120848	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	INCREASE OLEFINS PLANT TO UTILIZE ETHANE AS A FEEDSTOCK.	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$196,096,856.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325199	\$25,267,080.00	
ITE-20150368	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Install New Instrumentation in the LHC-3 Ethylene plant in Plaquemine, LA	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$5,757,786.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325110	\$741,891.00	
ITE-20140993	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Install necessary electrical equipment infrastructure and switchyard to provide power to the new plants currently being built.	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$41,200,526.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325110	\$6,427,282.00	
ITE-20151167	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Install 3 absorption refrigeration units that will increase cooling capacity at the Polyethylene C facility.	Addition	0	\$0.00	\$5,022,125.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	325199	\$647,101.00	
20150934C-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	To manufacture CII substances at Shreveport, the facility will require upgrades such as security systems, vigilance cameras, etc in addition to a few process equipment's. - Walk behind lift, encapsulator, fluid bed system, vibratory filler, GBK inverters, cyclone collectors, vault expansion, QC lab	Addition	20	\$1,100,000.00	\$940,909.00	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	325412	\$190,111.00	

ITE - Page 14

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	New Jobs Annual Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20160830-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2015 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$1,488,550	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$188,748
20160840-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2015 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$4,252,338	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$539,196
20160842-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2015 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$4,346,491	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$678,053
20160841-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2015 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$4,111,824	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$641,445
20131437-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Poly C Process Control System and Software Project	Addition	0	\$0	\$7,495,300	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$950,404
20161298-ITE	Dow Hydrocarbons and Resources LLC	Assumption	2015 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$1,752,733	Highway 866	Napoleonville	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$264,312
20160817-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Phase-I expansion final closure	Miscellaneous Capital Addition			\$129,520	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Manikanta Raju (318) 861-8046	325412	\$26,694
20160816-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Misc cap additions 2015 Part-2	Miscellaneous Capital Addition			\$1,122,335	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Manikanta Raju (318) 861-8046	325412	\$231,313
20160815-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Misc cap additions 2015 Part-1	Miscellaneous Capital Addition			\$4,213,359	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Manikanta Raju (318) 861-8046	325412	\$868,373

ITE - Page 28

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	New Jobs Annual Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20150354-ITE	Discovery Producer Services LLC	Lafourche	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	2	\$189,800	\$4,095,559	1474 Highway 24	Larose	Dare Powers (225) 658-6065	325110	\$771,194
20150424-ITE	Dis-Tran Steel, LLC	Rapides	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$1,590,431	529 Cenla Drive	Pineville	Jesse Broderick (225) 664-2160	331111	\$278,007
20121289A-ITE	Diversified Foods & Seasonings, LLC	St Tammany	2014 Additions	Expansion	0	\$0	\$283,679	109 Highway 1085	Madisonville	James Leonard (225) 769-1818	311412	\$63,828
20150216-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	East Baton Rouge	This project consists of a batch plant and other related equipment added as additional support to the other equipment already in use. This is a miscellaneous capital addition.	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$847,089	1335 Choctaw Dr.	Baton Rouge	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	32732	\$143,751
20121052-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Control room building for light hydrocarbons III Plant and the necessary automation equipment to enable remote operation of production plants	Addition	0	\$0	\$1,256,968	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$159,384
20121051-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Control room building for light hydrocarbons III Plant and the necessary automation equipment to enable remote operation of production plants	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$1,116,503	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$174,174
20150362-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2014 MCA Project reduced because of a partial split of assets with Blue Cube.	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$1,628,929	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$254,113
20150363-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$2,574,945	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$401,691
20150364-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$2,527,701	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$394,321

ITE - Page 32

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	New Jobs Annual Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20150366-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$4,505,846	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$571,341
20131151-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Nordel Oil Delivery System	Addition	0	\$0	\$7,125,669	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$1,111,604
20150305-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Miscellaneous capital addition 2014	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		\$0	\$3,627,132	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Manikanta Raju (318) 861-8046	325412	\$749,365
20100796B-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Phase I expansion to accommodate additional products. This application is partial closure if our total project. (Part-3).	Addition		\$0	\$2,986,783	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Manikanta Raju (318) 861-8046	325412	\$617,069
20150407-ITE	Dubroc Machine, LLC	St Martin	Additional building to shop.	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$110,194	1546 Smede Highway	Broussard	Kristie Boudreaux (337) 236-9992	332721	\$16,749
20150625-ITE	Eagle US 2 LLC	Calcasieu	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$4,997,231	1300 PPG Drive	Westlake	Charles Zatarain (504) 831-4515	325180	\$819,546
20150626-ITE	Eagle US 2 LLC	Calcasieu	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$4,998,819	1300 PPG Drive	Westlake	Charles Zatarain (504) 831-4515	325180	\$819,806
20150627-ITE	Eagle US 2 LLC	Calcasieu	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$4,999,523	1300 PPG Drive	Westlake	Charles Zatarain (504) 831-4515	325180	\$819,922
20150628-ITE	Eagle US 2 LLC	Calcasieu	2014 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	\$0	\$4,998,087	1300 PPG Drive	Westlake	Charles Zatarain (504) 831-4515	325180	\$819,686

ITE - Page 33

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	New Jobs Annual Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20140470-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	Ascension	Upgrade to command batch system. This is an addition and is not replacing another piece of equipment.	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$13,722	38311 Hwy 929	Prairieville	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	327320	\$2,205
20140473-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	St Helena	New Plant addition. This an addition and not a replacement.	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$134,320	1897 Highway 63	Pine Grove	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	327320	\$24,487
20121031-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	electrical interconnectivity to Power 3 plant with site electrical infrastructure	Addition	0		\$12,883,465	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$2,009,821
20121028-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	EPDM Halides Project	Addition	0		\$4,818,161	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$751,633
2010804-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Ethylene Furnace Equipment LOPA Phase 1	Addition	0		\$3,335,847	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$422,985
20140420-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$2,144,894	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$334,603
20140449-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$4,149,601	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$526,169
20140450-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$3,793,168	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$591,734
20140451-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$3,415,879	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$433,133
20100730A-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Chlorine Plant "A" Train Lifetime Extension Project - Phase 2	Expansion	0		\$3,474,334	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$533,658

ITE - Page 54

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	New Jobs Annual Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20140508-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$2,503,101	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$390,484
20140509-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$4,239,793	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$537,606
20140510-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$4,690,082	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$594,702
20080398B-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Phase 3 - Glycol 1 Plant Life Expansion	Addition	0		\$7,260,038	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$1,132,566
20111182-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Methocel Facility Lifetime Extension - Phase 1 and Phase 2	Addition	0		\$1,796,095	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$280,191
20140447-ITE	Dow Hydrocarbon and Resources LLC	Assumption	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$1,002,490	Highway 866	Napoleonville	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$152,078
20100796A-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Phase I expansion to accommodate additional products. This application is partial closure our of total project. (Part-2)	Addition	0		\$2,523,261	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Manikanta Raju (318) 861-8046	325412	\$522,063
20140359-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Miscellaneous capital addition 2013	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$3,974,175	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Manikanta Raju (318) 861-8046	325412	\$822,257
20140561-ITE	Dresser, Inc.	Rapides	Miscellaneous Capital Additions - 2013	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$1,096,471	8011 Shreveport Highway	Alexandria	Jason Hoot (678) 844-5365	333200	\$184,536
20140573-ITE	Eagle US 2 LLC	Calcasieu	2013 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0		\$3,891,958	1300 PPG Drive	Westlake	Charles Zatarain (504) 831-4515	325181	\$647,622

ITE - Page 55

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
2012042-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	LA-3 Ethane Cracking Project - install piping and equipment to enable ethane crating at LA-2 & LA-3 plants	Addition	0	1411	\$0	\$909,410	\$3,489,114	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$472,077
20130282-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1396	\$0	\$1,321,770	\$3,925,510	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$589,612
20130255-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1387	\$0	\$807,310	\$2,752,668	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$413,451
20130247-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1388	\$0	\$968,069	\$4,416,968	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$597,616
20130250-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1385	\$0	\$831,501	\$3,335,125	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$451,242
20130253-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1393	\$0	\$1,097,470	\$2,855,098	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$386,295
20130248-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1404	\$0	\$1,657,379	\$3,318,136	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$448,944
20130251-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1401	\$0	\$1,529,698	\$3,951,957	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$593,584

ITE - Page 50

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20130254-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1403	\$0	\$1,602,153	\$4,290,994	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$644,507
20130292-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2012 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1391	\$0	\$1,068,625	\$3,063,476	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$460,134
20080939A-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Glycol 1 Plant Life Expansion - Phase 2	Addition	0	1015	\$0	\$522,003	\$7,115,601	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$1,068,763
20110228-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Install a new waste vent pipeline insulated w/heat tracing and two knock out pots to Glycol I	Addition	0	1408	\$0	\$798,036	\$3,598,945	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$540,562
20130155-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Misc capital addition 2012	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		282		\$0	\$2,430,358	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Manikanta Raju V (318) 861-8046	325412	\$514,750
20121268-ITE	Drake Specialties LLC	Lafayette	Addition to the manufacturing shop adding an additional 2000 sf to the facility.	Addition	0	13	\$0	\$372,500	\$85,000	221 Fourpark Road	Lafayette	Karen Sonnier (337) 886-3161	339999	\$10,838
20130486-ITE	Dresser, Inc.	Rapides	2012 Misc Cap Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		0		\$0	\$314,541	8011 Shreveport Highway	Alexandria	Jason Hoot (678) 844-5365	333200	\$52,340
20130307-ITE	Dubroc Machine, LLC	St Martin	Purchase of new CNC Lathe25.5x80 max capacity	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	1	2	\$39,529	\$65,529	\$248,680	1546 Smede Highway	Broussard	Kristle Boudreaux (337) 236-9992	332721	\$38,197

ITE - Page 51

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20120435-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	St Helena	2011 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	9	\$0	\$0	\$283,662	1897 Highway 63	Pine Grove	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	327320	\$51,400
20120438-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	Pointe Coupee	2011 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	9	\$0	\$0	\$14,738	1951 Hospital Road	New Roads	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	32732	\$1,181
20120437-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	East Baton Rouge	2011 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	9	\$0	\$0	\$7,412	8806 S Choctaw Dr.	Baton Rouge	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	32732	\$1,219
20120436-ITE	Dolese Brothers Co., Inc.	East Feliciana	2011 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	9	\$0	\$0	\$16,570	498 Hwy 51 at Hwy 68	Jackson	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	32732	\$1,266
20110781A-ITE	Donald Jackson Brink & Roberta L. Brink d/b/a Brink Properties	Lafayette	0	Addition	0	8	\$0	\$100,000	\$853,076	615 East Second St	Broussard	Roberta Brink (318) 839-8006	331200	\$108,767
20120994-ITE	Dove Equipment & Boat Rentals, Inc.	Terrebonne	2011 Building addition	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	10	42	\$5,891,600	\$5,891,600	\$629,850	596 South Hollywood Road	Houma	David Prevost (985) 868-2630	333132	\$91,013
20080398B-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Power 3 Integration Project - Phase 3	Addition	0	1704	\$0	\$3,910,124	\$15,683,219	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$2,018,430
20100819-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	New Isothermal Reactor - Glycol Ethers	0	0	1388	\$0	\$0	\$1,022,416	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$157,043
20120472-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2011 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1422	\$0	\$1,561,080	\$3,672,560	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$564,105

ITE - Page 48

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20120473-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2011 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1355	\$0	\$791,017	\$2,334,607	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$358,596
20120479-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2011 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1394	\$0	\$306,019	\$620,652	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$95,332
20120485-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2011 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1414	\$0	\$1,200,166	\$4,027,562	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$543,721
20100730-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Complete detail, design and construction to extend the useful life of the Chlorine 1 facilities in Plaquemine to ensure continued operation through 2020.	Expansion	0	1415	\$0	\$1,257,504	\$3,783,629	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$581,165
20111028-ITE	Dow Hydrocarbon and Resources LLC (DHR, LLC)	Assumption	Grand Bayou Operations Well head Packer	Addition	0	1410	\$0	\$457,213	\$3,431,973	Highway 966	Napoleonville	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325110	\$523,719
20100796-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Phase I expansion to accommodate additional products. This application is partial closure out of total project. (Part 1)	Addition	53	216	\$2,120,000	\$10,620,000	\$1,927,115	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	C Kameswara Rao (318) 861-8309	325412	\$409,319
20120188-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	Misc capital items purchased and installed during 2011	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$2,951,643	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	C Kameswara Rao (318) 861-8309	325412	\$627,519

ITE - Page 49

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20110231-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	St Helena	Additional equipment for manufactured printed products.	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	9	\$0	\$0	\$249,506.00	1897 Highway 63	Pine Grove	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	327320	\$45,161
0708069-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Addition - Dixie Propane Connection Stage 2	Addition	0	1408	\$0	\$5,270,455	\$9,800,000.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325	\$1,340,640
20071037-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Aromatics Control System Upgrade Project	Addition	0	1413	\$0	\$7,119,234	\$10,974,002.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325	\$1,501,243
20081066-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville		Addition	0	1508	\$0	\$7,739,022	\$24,950,000.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$3,787,410

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20091052-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville		Addition	0	1423	\$0	\$1,636,290	\$4,000,000.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$607,200
20110267-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2010 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1446	\$0	\$1,229,286	\$3,596,263.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$545,913
20110268-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2010 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1486	\$0	\$2,821,654	\$2,448,356.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325	\$334,935
20110269-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2010 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1470	\$0	\$2,179,019	\$3,794,197.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325	\$519,046

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20110270-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2010 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1503	\$0	\$3,480,810	\$2,002,981.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325	\$274,008
20110276-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2010 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1460	\$0	\$1,777,721	\$4,183,821.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$635,104
20110277-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2010 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1446	\$0	\$1,217,220	\$2,717,605.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$412,532
20110278-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2010 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1424	\$0	\$335,233	\$2,228,908.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$338,348

Application Number	Company Name	Project Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
062293A-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Phase 2 - Cellulose LOPA Gap Closure Phase II - new central vacuum system	Addition	0	1476	\$0	\$2,892,621	\$5,392,094.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$818,520
20101004-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Polyethylene Plant New Catalyst System		0	1434	\$0	\$802,926	\$3,671,085.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325	\$502,204
20110028-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Separation vessels, demister pads, and inlet piping.	Addition	0	1456	\$0	\$762,709	\$2,459,128.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$373,296
20091059-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	New 15K Auxiliary Power Substation/LA Operations		0	1461	\$0	\$1,367,090	\$8,252,710.00	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Rona Daigle (225) 353-1526	325199	\$1,252,761

Application Number	Company Name	Company Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20100334-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	Pointe Coupee	2009 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	5		\$0	\$25,697	1951 Hospital Road	New Roads	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	32732	\$2,012
201003323-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	East Baton Rouge	2009 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	25		\$0	\$25,697	1335 Choctaw Dr.	Baton Rouge	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	32732	\$4,204
20100262-ITE	Dove Equipment & Boat Rentals, Inc.	Terrebonne	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		32		\$0	\$387,000	596 South Hollywood Road	Houma	David Prevost (985) 868-2630	333132	\$55,380
20080938-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Power 3 Integration Project (Phase 1)	Addition		1890		\$8,459,603	\$17,554,617	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$2,259,279
070649-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville		Addition		1630		\$3,204,538	\$11,000,000	21255 LA Hwy 1	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$1,415,700

Application Number	Company Name	Company Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20071026-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Low Viscosity Feedstock Transfer System Upgrade	Addition		1423		\$743,700	\$4,355,902	21255 LA Highway 1	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$368,958
20100132-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2009 Miscellaneous Capital Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1396		\$738,121	\$2,499,721	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$377,208
20100135-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville		Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1407		\$1,167,961	\$4,682,928	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$522,780
20100136-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2009 Miscellaneous Capital Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1421		\$1,711,549	\$3,689,503	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$491,811
20100137-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville		Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1388		\$413,263	\$3,927,510	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$592,661

Application Number	Company Name	Company Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20100139-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2009 Miscellaneous Capital Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1404		\$1,052,787	\$3,197,581	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$482,515
20100140-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville		Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1408		\$1,183,075	\$3,357,575	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$400,331
20100141-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville		Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1400		\$878,959	\$1,463,623	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$220,861
20100158-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2009 Miscellaneous Capital Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1411		\$1,325,595	\$3,421,176	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$516,255
20100159-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2009 Miscellaneous Capital Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1379		\$43,405	\$2,726,432	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$242,186

Application Number	Company Name	Company Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20100160-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2009 Miscellaneous Capital Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1397		\$778,454	\$4,496,466	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$546,591
20100134-ITE	Dow Hydrocarbon and Resources LLC (DHR, LLC)	Assumption	2009 Miscellaneous Capital Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		1391		\$504,676	\$2,447,809	Highway 966	Napoleonville	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$365,703
20100427-ITE	Dr. Reddys Laboratories Louisiana LLC	Caddo	2009 Miscellaneous Capital Additions	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$160,319	8800 Line Avenue	Shreveport	Dare Powers (225) 658-6065	325412	\$34,052
20100105-ITE	DuPont Performance Elastomers, LLC	St John the Baptist	2009 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		218		\$35,000	\$1,314,195	560 Hwy 44	LaPlace	Michael Ford (281) 586-6707	325212	\$232,350
20080014-ITE	Dynamic Fuels, LLC	Ascension	Dynamic Fuels is building North America's first renewable, synthetic fuels plant in Geismar, Louisiana, near Baton Rouge, utilizing its technology to turn	Start-Up/New	36	36	\$3,933,000	\$3,933,000	\$4,064,368	PO Box 599	Geismar	Timothy Bryan (225) 744-1304	325199	\$642,554

Application Number	Company Name	Company Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20090921-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	East Baton Rouge	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		25		\$0	\$250,079	1335 Choctaw Dr.	Baton Rouge	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	32732	\$41,338
20090922-ITE	Dolese Bros. Co. Inc.	East Baton Rouge	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition		39		\$0	\$66,246	1335 Choctaw Dr.	Baton Rouge	Bryan Stutts (504) 669-5114	32732	\$10,950
20071164-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Addition - Environmental Project Railcar Area	Addition	0	1685	\$0	\$473,796	\$2,700,000	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$327,240
20071036-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	Marine Dock II Fire Fighting Equipment	Addition	0	1660	\$0	\$1,331,760	\$2,932,000	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$355,358
20080155-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Addition	Addition	0	1655	\$0	\$1,483,350	\$4,800,000	21255 LA Hwy 1	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$617,760

Application Number	Company Name	Company Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20090260-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1615	\$0	\$1,017,231	\$3,466,885	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$490,804
20090261-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1596	\$0	\$279,907	\$3,344,687	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$248,806
20090262-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1633	\$0	\$1,752,177	\$4,576,861	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$523,920
20090263-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1631	\$0	\$1,661,128	\$4,734,636	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$496,990
20090264-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1604	\$0	\$564,995	\$3,797,438	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$488,730

Application Number	Company Name	Company Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
20090265-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1598	\$0	\$324,425	\$3,676,744	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$473,197
20090268-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1609	\$0	\$760,925	\$4,773,134	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$614,302
20090269-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1622	\$0	\$1,283,539	\$4,395,397	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$532,265
20090270-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	West Baton Rouge	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1623	\$0	\$1,326,540	\$4,536,181	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$568,841
20090272-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1603	\$0	\$548,077	\$875,227	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$107,633

Application Number	Company Name	Company Parish	Project Description	Project Type	New Jobs	Total Jobs	New Ten Year Payroll	Total Ten Year Payroll	Total Investment	Project Address	City	Contact	NAICS	Estimated Ten Year Property Tax Exemption
070909-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	Addition	Addition	0	1627	\$0	\$690,907	\$4,110,000	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$528,957
20090280-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008 MCA	Miscellaneous Capital Addition	0	1634	\$0	\$0	\$3,185,598	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$353,288
20080666-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2008/2009 Addition	Addition		1690		\$3,340,895	\$28,227,576	21255 LA Highway 1	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$3,076,419
062293-ITE	Dow Chemical Company	Iberville	2006/2009 Addition	Addition		1640		\$1,622,054	\$4,310,250	21255 LA Highway 1, South	Plaquemine	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325199	\$459,933
20080707-ITE	Dow Hydrocarbon and Resources LLC (DHR, LLC)	Assumption	Grand Bayou Operations Storage Upgrade	Addition	0	1695	\$0	\$6,140,821	\$13,500,000	Highway 966	Napoleonville	Laurie Aucoin (225) 353-1545	325110	\$2,092,500

附件 39

非保密概要

附件 39：申请人同类产品生产、经营和财务数据。

本附件内容为申请书正文部分所提供的申请人的生产、经营和财务数据的底层数据及相关证明材料，属于申请人的商业秘密，故申请保密。

在申请书公开版本的正文部分，已经以指数形式提供了上述数据的非保密概要，其他利害关系方可以合理理解。