we know about it now. Project by project under those three thresholds, you get those kinds of credit, sales tax credit and income tax credit, and if you're big enough, personal property tax credit. Right now we have about $2 billion of tax credits that we have signed up, essentially, to give. Given what we know about the credits and given what they're authorized for, we anticipate $2 billion. Now they may not take all $2 billion. And, in fact, up until now, they've only taken about a billion three. We've got about $700 million of tax credits that are awaiting being taken. And they may be taken or they may not, depending on the performance of the companies. Understand, you get to earn the credits over seven years; you get to take the credits over 10 years. Now what we do have is...what we have is the experience of what we've done up till now, and I rounded it to $1 billion, okay. So we've given $1 billion of tax credits right now. We've also done a major analysis, and this was in our LR 342 done by the Revenue Committee with our Legislative Fiscal Office in the year 2000. And we said, humm, what have we learned about those hundreds of projects when we expected 15, what happened to all those hundreds of projects? And what came back to us was a finding that said as best we could analyze comparing what Nebraska did to other states, using our TRAIN model, we have given tax credits and that 70 percent of those tax credits were given for economic activity that would otherwise have occurred. Why? Because companies normally expand, because they grow, because they want to open a new department, because their market has picked up, because they were good at their marketing and now they need to expand. Some businesses just generally expand, and if you take a look at what expansion occurs around the country and you compare it to Nebraska, we are very much like other states where they don't have this. And so what our Revenue Committee and our Fiscal Office said was, to the best that we can study with computers, out of that billion dollars of tax credits, 70 percent of it would have happened anyway; 30 percent wouldn't. And, in fact, we for almost a decade analyzed how much of the tax incentives went to jobs and projects that would meet the "but for," meaning if you didn't have the incentives, you wouldn't have had the growth. In '91, it was 27 percent; '92, it was 37 percent; '93, 28 percent; '94, 33 percent; '95, 30 percent; '96, 33 percent; '97, 35 percent; '98, 39 percent, '99, 28 percent. The average