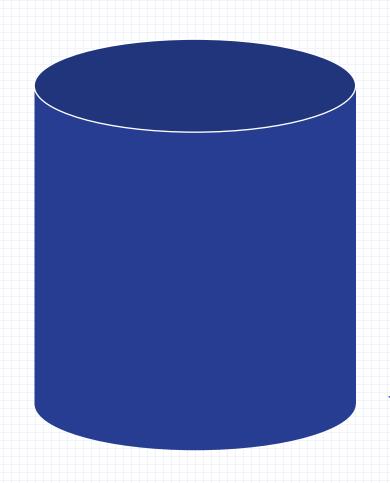


School Finance Update

Prepared for





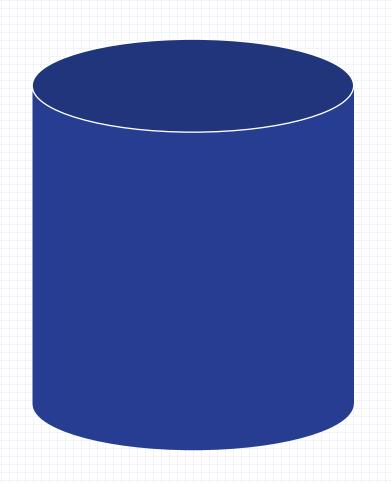


Public schools in Texas receive their funding through a series of formulas and allotments called the **Foundation School Program**.

These formulas determine how much money each school district in Texas is entitled to receive.

You can think of your school district's entitlement as a big bucket.

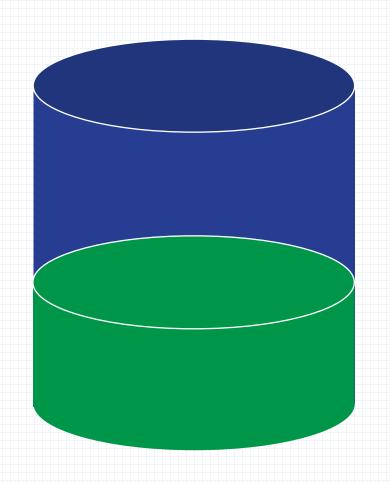




Generally speaking:

- ✓ More students means a bigger bucket.
- More participation in programs like career and technical education and dual language means a bigger bucket.
- Increasing your tax rate can mean a bigger bucket.





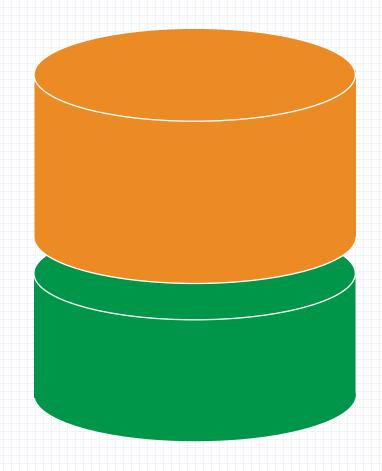
When it comes time to provide funding for your district's entitlement, the state first fills the bucket with **local funds**.

The state looks at your district's property values (as determined by the Comptroller) to determine how much of your entitlement will be funded locally.

Where the state draws this line is called the local share or local fund assignment.







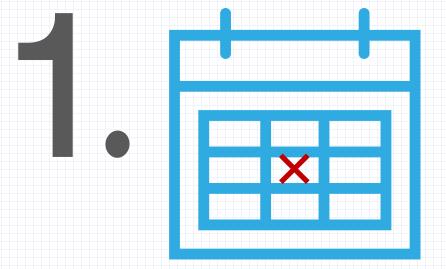
If there is any room left, the state fills it with state aid.



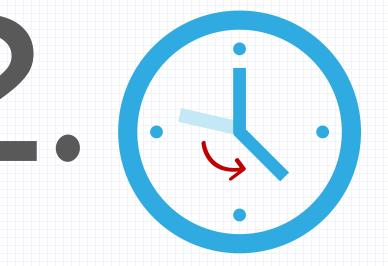
ADA Adjustments



Change to Low-Attendance
Day Waiver



Operational Minute
Adjustment



FOR 2021-22 ONLY



ADA Adjustments

Operational Minute Adjustment

Hypothetical 2021-22 Attendance Report



Six-Week Attendance Reporting Period	1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Final / Average
Actual Average Daily Attendance (ADA)	1,505	1,580	1,661	1,674	1,660	1,642	1,620
Actual Percentage Attendance Rate	86.0%	89.0%	91.0%	93.0%	92.0%	92.5%	
Target Percentage Attendance Rate	92.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
ADA Reflecting Adjusted Operational Minutes	1,619	1,580	1,661	1,674	1,660	1,642	1,639

This adjustment will impact all ADA/FTE counts!



ADA Adjustments



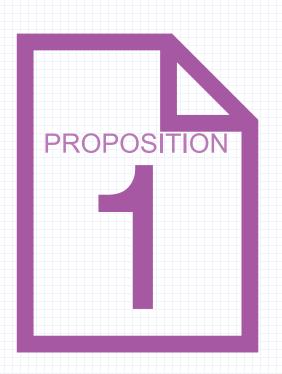
- Neither of these adjustments will help districts facing low enrollment.
- The operational minute adjustment will not help districts who are unable to improve their attendance rates by the spring semester.
- TEA is currently evaluating changes to these adjustments, looking for more "comprehensive" approach.

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Property Tax Relief





- Ensures that over-65/disabled homeowners would see reductions in their property tax bill due to Tier 1 M&O rate compression established under HB 3.
- If approved by voters on May 7, this would take effect for 2023 values. Bill includes state aid to offset property tax loss.



Property Tax Relief

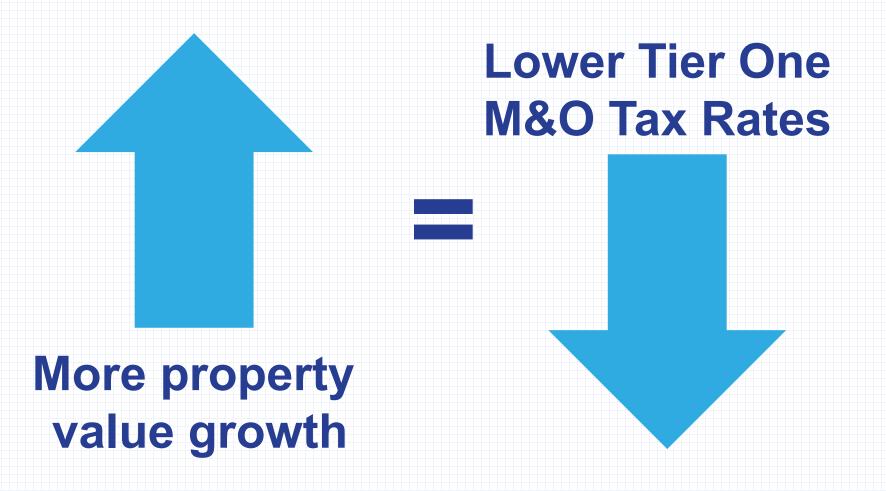




- If approved by voters on May 7, this proposition would increase residence homestead exemption from \$25,000 to \$40,000 beginning with the 2022 tax year.
- Includes additional M&O and I&S state aid to offset impact of lost property tax collections.
 - However, the I&S hold harmless would only cover taxes needed to service **debt issued prior to Sept. 1, 2021.**
- No adjustments made when calculating tax compression on LPVS. Comparison will be between property tax base with \$25k homestead exemption vs. property tax base with \$40k homestead exemption.



(III) M&O Tax Rate Compression





M&O Tax Rate Compression

Texas school districts levy a maintenance and operations property tax rate, comprised of two tiers and two levels.





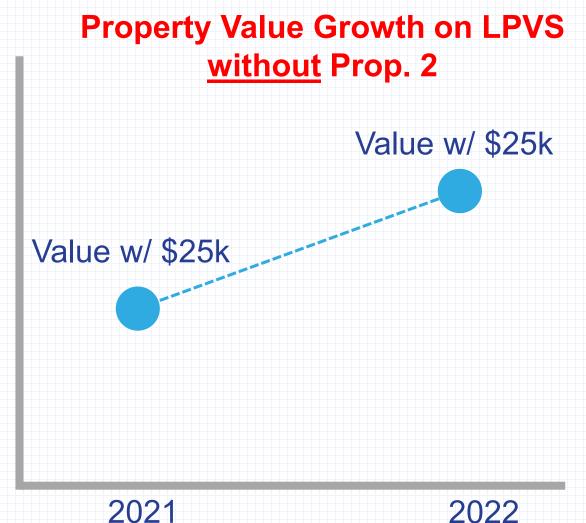
M&O Tax Rate Compression



- The **Tier One** portion of a district's rate is subject to **ongoing compression** due to HB 3 (2019). Prior to HB 3, most districts had a Tier One rate of **\$1.00**.
- After HB 3, districts Tier One rate is determined by various formulas that depend on estimated statewide property value growth and local property value growth.
- TEA notifies districts of the highest Tier One rate they can adopt each summer through the Local Property Value Survey.

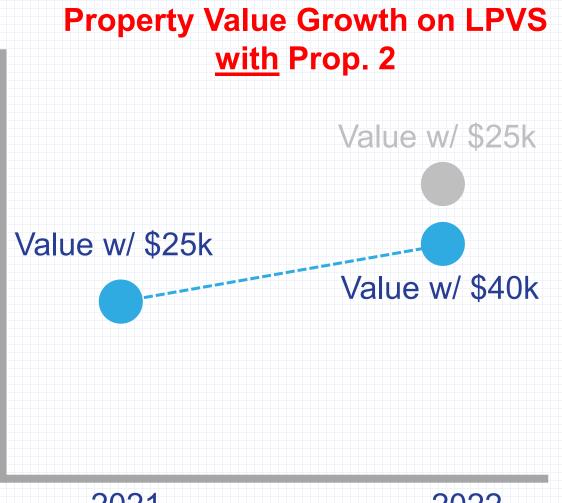


(III) M&O Tax Rate Compression





(II) M&O Tax Rate Compression

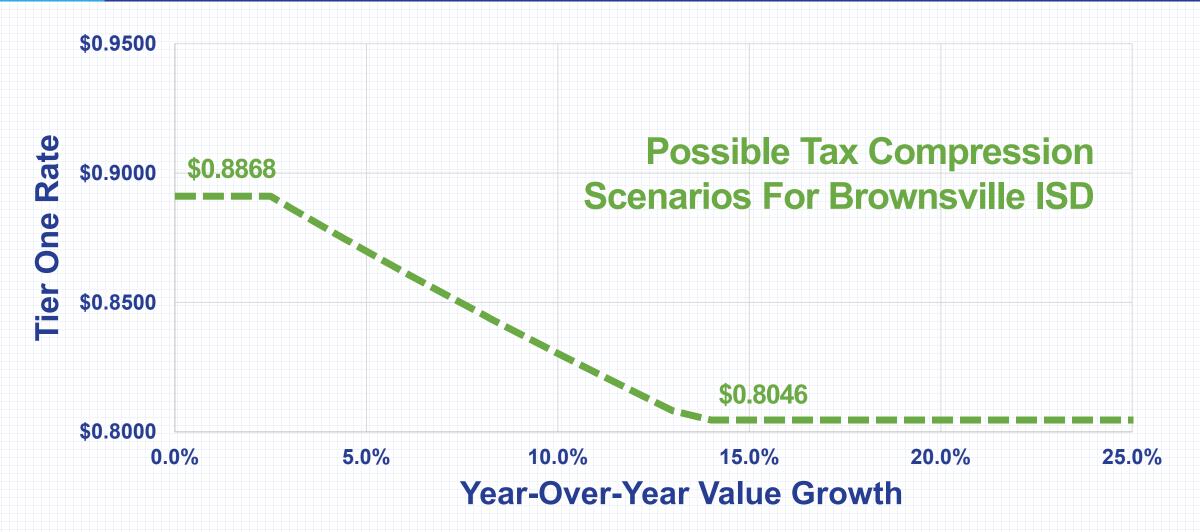


Lower growth could mean less – or no – tax compression in 2022-23.

2021 2022



2022-23 SCHOOL YEAR M&O Tax Rate Tier One Compression





STATEWIDE COMPRESSION

2019-20: **\$0.9300**

Set by HB 3

2020-21: \$0.9164

Calculated based on Comptroller's estimated statewide property value growth of 4.01%.

2021-22: **\$0.9134**

Comptroller's estimated statewide property value growth is 1.84%. However, Legislature funded additional compression of 0.3% due to 90 % floor.

2022-23: \$0.8941

Comptroller's estimated statewide property value growth is 4.36%. Legislature funded additional compression of 0.3% due to 90% floor.

LOCAL COMPRESSION

2019-20: N/A

No local compression in effect this year.

2020-21: **\$0.8984**

Brownsville ISD saw year-over-year property value growth of 6.10%.

2021-22: **\$0.8868**

Brownsville ISD saw year-over-year property value growth of 3.83%.

2022-23: **\$0.8868** (projected)

Due to homestead exemption increase, Brownsville ISD will likely see no year-over-year value increase.





- Districts can levy up to \$0.17 pennies in Tier Two. The first \$0.08 are "golden pennies" and the next \$0.09 are "copper pennies."
- The first **\$0.05** golden pennies can be adopted by a simple majority of the board.



2021-22 SCHOOL YEAR ier Two

PENNIES Corier One

EXPIRE AFTER 2021-22

- Brownsville ISD has adopted **\$0.1525** of these pennies during the 2021-22 school year.
- \$0.1270 of those pennies were permanently adopted through a Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election (VATRE).
- \$0.0255 of those were adopted in response to a declared disaster. These expire after the 2021-22 school year.

2022-23 SCHOOL YEAR ier Two



- Without any board action, Brownsville ISD will be limited to \$0.1270 Tier Two pennies in 2022-23.
- Brownsville ISD has \$0.0430 remaining Tier Two capacity.



To access new Tier Two pennies, Texas school districts have two options:

Hold a Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election (VATRE)

Adopt Disaster Pennies





Disaster Pennies



- Gov. Abbott declared a **statewide disaster** in response to Winter Storm Uri in Jan. 2021.
- This made all school districts eligible to adopt disaster pennies.
- Disaster pennies adopted under this provision only last one year. Districts adopt these pennies in the year after which the disaster occurred.





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