NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS BUDGET AND PROPOSED TAX RATE

The		will hold a public			
meeting at	in				
	The purpose of thi	s meeting is to discuss the school			
district's budget that will determine the	tax rate that will be adop	oted. Public participation in the			
discussion is invited.					
The tax rate that is ultimately adopted at this me proposed rate shown below unless the district comparisons set out below and holds another pu	publishes a revised notice c	ontaining the same information and			
Maintenance Tax \$	/\$100 (Proposed rate for r	maintenance and operations)			
School Debt Service Tax Approved by Local Voters \$	/\$100 (proposed rate to p	ay bonded indebtedness)			
Comparison of Prope	osed Budget with Last Yea	nr's Budget			
The applicable percentage increase or decrease year and the amount budgeted for the fiscal yof the following expenditure categories:					
Maintenance and operations	% increase or	% (decrease)			
Debt service	% increase or	% (decrease)			
Total expenditures	% increase or	% (decrease)			
Total Appraised	d Value and Total Taxable	<u>Value</u>			
(as calculated (under Tax Code Section 20	5.04)			
	Preceding Tax Year	Current Tax Year			
Total appraised value* of all property	\$	\$			
Total appraised value* of new property	** \$	\$			
Total taxable value*** of all property	\$	\$			
Total taxable value*** of new property*	* \$	\$			
 * "Appraised value" is the amount shown on the appr ** "New property" is defined by Tax Code Section 26.0 *** "Taxable value" is defined by Tax Code Section 1.04(12(17). (10).	ection 1.04(8).			
Bor	nded Indebtedness				
Total amount of outstanding and unpai	id bonded indebtedness* \$				
* Outstanding principal.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Satistanianing principali.					

Comparison of Proposed Rates with Last Year's Rates						
	Maintenance & Operations	Inter <u>& Sinking</u>		<u>Total</u>	Local Revenue <u>Per Student</u>	State Revenue <u>Per Student</u>
Last Year's Rate	\$	\$	*	\$	\$	\$
Rate to Maintain Same Level of Maintenand Operations Revenue	ce &					
Pay Debt Service	\$	\$	*	\$	\$	\$
Proposed Rate	\$	\$	*	\$	\$	\$

^{*}The Interest & Sinking Fund tax revenue is used to pay for bonded indebtedness on construction, equipment, or both. The bonds, and the tax rate necessary to pay those bonds, were approved by the voters of this district.

Comparison of Proposed Levy with Last Year's Levy on Average Residence

	<u>Last Year</u>	This Year
Average Market Value of Residences	\$	\$
Average Taxable Value of Residences	\$	\$
Last Year's Rate Versus Proposed Rate per \$100 Value	\$	\$
Taxes Due on Average Residence	\$	\$
Increase (Decrease) in Taxes		\$

Under state law, the dollar amount of school taxes imposed on the residence homestead of a person 65 years of age or older or of the surviving spouse of such a person, if the surviving spouse was 55 years of age or older when the person died, may not be increased above the amount paid in the first year after the person turned 65, regardless of changes in tax rate or property value.

Notice of Voter-Approval Rate: The highest tax rate the district can adopt before requiring voter approval at		
an election is	This election will be automatically held if the district adopts a	
rate in excess of the voter-approval rate of	·	

Fund Balances

The following estimated balances will remain at the end of the current fiscal year and are not encumbered with or by a corresponding debt obligation, less estimated funds necessary for operating the district before receipt of the first state aid payment:

Maintenance and Operations Fund Balance(s) \$
Interest & Sinking Fund Balance(s) \$

A school district may not increase the district's maintenance and operations tax rate to create a surplus in maintenance and operations tax revenue for the purpose of paying the district's debt service.

Visit Texas.gov/PropertyTaxes to find a link to your local property tax database on which you can easily access information regarding your property taxes, including information about proposed tax rates and scheduled public hearings of each entity that taxes your property.

The 86th Texas Legislature modified the manner in which the voter-approval tax rate is calculated to limit the rate of growth of property taxes in the state.