SECTION 2: Voter-Approval Tax Rate

The voter-approval tax rate is the highest tax rate that a taxing unit may adopt without holding an election to seek voter approval of the rate. Most school districts calculate a voter-approval tax rate that is split into three separate rates.

1. **Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (MCR):** A district's maximum compressed tax rate is defined as the tax rate for the current tax year per $100 of valuation of taxable property at which the district must levy a maintenance and operations tax to receive the full amount of the tier one allotment.

2. **Enrichment Tax Rate (DTR):** A district's enrichment tax rate is defined as any tax effort in excess of the district's MCR and less than $0.17. The enrichment tax rate is divided into golden pennies and copper pennies. School districts can claim up to 8 golden pennies, not subject to compression, and 9 copper pennies which are subject to compression with any increases in the guaranteed yield.

3. **Debt Rate:** The debt tax rate includes the debt service necessary to pay the school district's debt payments in the coming year. This rate accounts for principal and interest on bonds and other debt secured by property tax revenue.

The MCR and DTR added together make up the school district's maintenance and operations (M&O) tax rate. Districts cannot increase the district's M&O tax rate to create a surplus in M&O tax revenue for the purpose of paying the district's debt service.

If a school district adopted a tax rate that exceeded its voter-approval tax rate without holding an election to respond to a disaster in the prior year, as allowed by Tax Code Section 26.042(e), the school district may not consider the amount by which it exceeded its voter-approval tax rate (disaster pennies) in the calculation this year. This adjustment will be made in Section 4 of this worksheet.

A district must complete an efficiency audit before seeking voter approval to adopt a M&O tax rate higher than the calculated M&O tax rate, hold an open meeting to discuss the results of the audit, and post the results of the audit on the district's website 30 days prior to the election. Additionally, a school district located in an area declared a disaster by the governor may adopt a M&O tax rate higher than the calculated M&O tax rate during the two-year period following the date of the *declaration without conducting an efficiency audit.*

Districts should review information from TEA when calculating their voter-approval rate.

Voter-Approval Tax Rate Worksheet	Amount/Rate
26. 2021 maximum compressed tax rate (MCR). TEA will publish compression rates based on district and statewide property value growth. Enter the school districts' maximum compressed rate based on guidance from TEA	$0.822000/$100
27. 2021 enrichment tax rate (DTR). Enter the greater of A and B. A. Enter the district's 2020 DTR, minus any required reduction under Education Code Section 48.202(f) B. $0.05 per $100 of taxable value.	$0.138300 $0.138300
28. 2021 maintenance and operations (M&O) tax rate (TR). Add Lines 26 and 27. Note: M&O tax rate may not exceed the sum of $0.17 and the product of the state compression percentage multiplied by $1.00.	$0.960300/$100
29. Total 2021 debt to be paid with property tax revenue. Debt means the interest and principal that will be paid on debts that: (1) Are paid by property taxes; (2) Are secured by property taxes; (3) Are scheduled for payment over a period longer than one year; and (4) Are not classified in the school district's budget as M&O expenses. A. **Debt** includes contractual payments to other school districts that have incurred debt on behalf of this school district, if those debts meet the four conditions above. Include only amounts that will be paid from property tax revenue. Do not include appraisal district budget payments. If the governing body of a taxing unit authorized or agreed to authorize a bond, warrant, certificate of obligation, or other evidence of indebtedness on or after Sept. 1, 2021, verify if it meets the amended definition of debt before including it here:	

Enter debt amount:	$386,275
B. Subtract **unencumbered fund amount** used to reduce total debt.	$0
C. Subtract **state aid** received for paying principal and interest on debt for facilities through the existing debt allotment program and/or instructional facilities allotment program.	$177,406
D. **Adjust debt:** Subtract B and C from A.	$208,869
30. Certified 2020 excess debt collections. Enter the amount certified by the collector.	$0
31. Adjusted 2021 debt. Subtract line 30 from line 29D.	$208,869
32. 2021 anticipated collection rate. If the anticipated rate in A is lower than actual rates in B, C and D, enter the lowest rate from B, C and D. If the anticipated rate in A is higher than at least one of the rates in the prior three years, enter the rate from A. Note that the rate can be greater than 100%	100.00%
A. Enter the 2021 anticipated collection rate certified by the collector:	100.00%
B. Enter the 2020 actual collection rate	100.00%
C. Enter the 2019 actual collection rate	100.00%
D. Enter the 2018 actual collection rate	100.00%
33. 2021 debt adjusted for collections. Divide line 31 by line 32. Note: If the governing body of the school district governs a junior college district in a county with a population of more than two million, add the amount of taxesthe governing body proposes to dedicate to the junior college district in 2021 to the result.	$208,869
34. 2021 total taxable value. Enter amount on line 20 of the *No-New-Revenue Tax Rate Worksheet*.	$83,273,129
35. 2021 debt tax rate. Divide line 33 by line 34 and multiply by $100.	$0.250824/$100
36. 2021 voter-approval tax rate. Adds lines 28 and 35. If the school district received distributions from an equalization tax imposed under former Chapter 18, Education Code, add the NNR tax rate as of the date of the county unit system's abolition to the sum of Lines 28 and 35.	$1.211124/$100

SECTION 3: Voter-Approval Tax Rate Adjustment for Pollution Control

A school district may raise its rate for M&O funds used to pay for a facility, device or method for the control of air, water or land pollution. This includes any land, structure, building, installation, excavation, machinery, equipment or device that is used, constructed, acquired or installed wholly or partly to meet or exceed pollution control requirements. The school district's expenses are those necessary to meet the requirements of a permit issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The school district must provide the tax assessor with a copy of the TCEQ letter of determination that states the portion of the cost of the installation for pollution control.

This section should only be completed by a school district that uses M&O funds to pay for a facility, device or method for the control of air, water or land pollution.

Voter-Approval Rate Adjustment for Pollution Control Requirements Worksheet	Amount/Rate
37. Certified expenses from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Enter the amount certified in the determination letter from TCEQ. The school district shall provide its tax assessor with a copy of the letter.[34]	$0
38. 2021 total taxable value. Enter the amount from line 20 of the No-New-Revenue Tax Rate Worksheet.	$83,273,129
39. Additional rate for pollution control. Divide line 37 by line 38 and multiply by $100.	$0/$100
40. 2021 voter-approval tax rate, adjusted for pollution control. Add line 36 and line 39.	$1.211124/$100

SECTION 4: Voter-Approval Tax Rate Adjustment in Year Following Disaster

If a school district adopted a tax rate that exceeded its voter-approval tax rate without holding an election to respond to a disaster in the prior year, as allowed by Tax Code Section 26.042(e), the school district may not consider the amount by which it exceeded its voter-approval tax rate in the calculation this year.[35] As such, it must reduce its voter-approval tax rate for the current tax year.

NOTE: This section will not apply to any taxing units in 2021. It is added to implement Senate Bill 1438 (87th Regular Session) and does not apply to a school district that adopted a tax rate without the required election in 2020, as provided for in the recently repealed Tax Code Section 26.08(a-1).

In future tax years, this section will apply to school district in a disaster area that adopts a tax rate greater than its voter-approval tax rate without holding an election in the prior year, as provided for by Tax Code Section 26.042(e).

Prior Year Disaster Adjustment Worksheet	Amount/Rate
41. 2020 adopted tax rate. Enter the rate in Line 4 of the *No-New-Revenue Tax Rate Worksheet*.	N/A
42. 2020 voter-approval tax rate. If the school district adopted a tax rate above the 2020 voter-approval tax rate without holding an election due to a disaster, enter the voter-approval tax rate from the prior year's worksheet.	N/A
43. Increase in 2020 tax rate due to disaster (disaster pennies). Subtract Line 42 from Line 41.	N/A
44. 2021 voter-approval tax rate, adjusted for prior year disaster. Subtract Line 43 from one of the following lines (as applicable): Line 36 or Line 40 (school districts with pollution control).	N/A

SECTION 5: Total Tax Rate

Indicate the applicable total tax rates as calculated above.

No-New-Revenue Tax Rate
Enter the 2021 NNR tax rate from Line 25. $1.234296

Voter-Approval Tax Rate
As applicable, enter the 2021 voter-approval tax rate from Line 36, Line 40 or Line 44. $1.211124
Indicate the line number used: 36

SECTION 6: School District Representative Name and Signature

Enter the name of the person preparing the tax rate as authorized by the governing body of the school district. By signing below, you certify that you are the designated officer or employee of the school district and have calculated the tax rates in accordance with requirements in Tax Code and Education Code.[35]

print here   Greg Jones
Printed Name of School District Representative

sign here _____   _____
School District Representative   Date