50-280 (Rev. 4-22/6)

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS BUDGET AND PROPOSED TAX RATE

The	(name of schoo	will hold a public				
meeting at	_ in					
)		. The purpose	of this meeting is to discuss the			
school district's budget that wi						
in the discussion is invited.						
The tax rate that is ultimately adop the proposed rate shown below un and comparisons set out below and	less the district	publishes a revised notic	ce containing the same information			
Maintenance Tax	\$	/\$100 (Proposed rate f	or maintenance and operations)			
School Debt Service Tax Approved by Local Voters	\$	/\$100 (proposed rate to pay bonded indebtedness)				
Comparison of Proposed Budget with Last Year's Budget						
The applicable percentage increating fiscal year and the amount budge for each of the following expendi	eted for the fisc	cal year that begins during	nount budgeted in the preceding g the current tax year is indicated			
Maintenance and operation	ns	% increase or	% (decrease)			
Debt service		% increase or	% (decrease)			
Total expenditures		_% increase or	% (decrease)			
	• •	lue and Total Taxable ler Tax Code Section 2				
		Preceding Tax Year	Current Tax Year			
Total appraised value* of al	l property	\$	\$			
Total appraised value* of ne	ew property**	\$	\$			
Total taxable value*** of all	property	\$	\$			
Total taxable value*** of ne	w property**	\$	\$			
* "Appraised value" is the amount show ** "New property" is defined by Tax Coo *** "Taxable value" is defined by Tax Cod	de Section 26.012(1	17).	Section 1.04(8).			
,						
Bonded Indebtedness						
Total amount of outstandin	g and unpaid b	oonded indebtedness* \$_				
* Outstanding principal.						

Comparison of Proposed Rates with Last Year's Rates									
	Maintenance & Operations	Interest <u>&amp; Sinking Fund</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 Maintenance & Operations Revenue &			v						
Pay Debt Service	\$	\$	*	\$	\$	\$			
Proposed Rate	\$	\$	*	\$	\$	\$			

<sup>\*</sup> 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 Last 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	(school voter-approval rate) . This elec	tion will be automatically held if			
the district adopts a rate in ex	(school voter-approval rate)				

## **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.