



Understanding Your Taxes

Truth in Taxation

2021 - 2022

Elgin/New Leipzig Public School



What has changed?

- Taxable valuations increased
- All levies are at the same mills as 19-20 & 20-21
- **THIS MEETING IS NOT ABOUT INCREASES IN TAXES**

What funds does our district have?

We have four funds at the school, two of which tax dollars go into.

Funds that tax dollars go directly into:

1. General Fund
2. Building Fund

Other Funds

3. Activity Fund
4. Hot Lunch



What types of levies does the ENL School use?

- General Fund Levy – 70 mills
- Building Fund Levy – 15 mills
- Miscellaneous Levy – 12 mills
- Total: 97 mills

A mill is worth
\$11,340

Please note: the value
of a mill varies based
on current valuations.

Other Levying Authority Not Utilized – Tuition Levy, Special Reserve, Special Assessment, Judgement Bond, School Safety Plan & Sinking and Interest (voter approved).

What are mills?

- A mill stands for one thousandth of a dollar or for every 10 mills, you are taxed one penny for every dollar of your property's taxable value

Keep in mind, the market value of your property is not its taxable value.



What is taxable value?

1. It is not market or appraised value

2. It's not the same as the True and Full Value of your property

The taxable value of your property can be figured out by using the True and Full Value from your property tax statement.

Residential Property – $(\text{True \& Full Value} * 0.5) * 9\% = \text{Taxable Value}$

Agricultural Property - $(\text{True \& Full Value} * 0.5) * 10\% = \text{Taxable Value}$

From this number, you can figure out how much taxes you are paying the school.

$\text{Taxable value} * 0.097 = \text{tax dollars going to the ENL School district}$



Who determines taxable value?

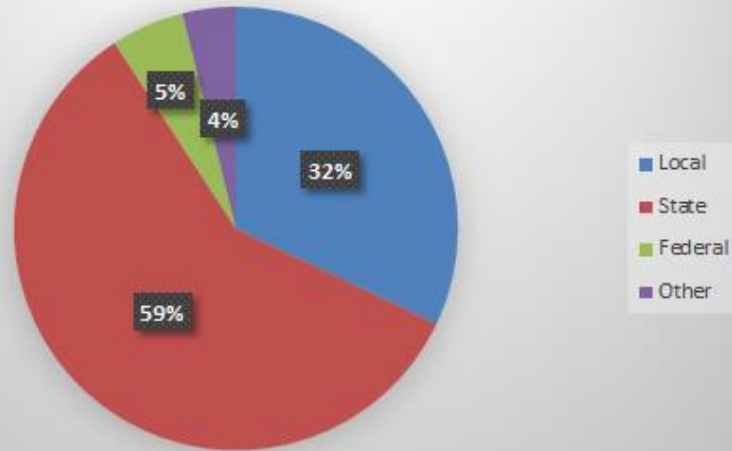
Production value is based on a 10-year Olympic average. For the 2021 values the 2010 to 2019 years are used. The high production year for crop and non-crop are dropped, and the low production year for crop and non-crop are dropped and the remaining 8 years are averaged. The capitalization rate is a 12-year Olympic average of mortgage rates. Again, the high and low years are dropped, and the remaining 10 years are averaged.

Taxable values are determined by county auditors and tax directors.

The values of residential and commercial properties are determined by a sales ratio study of properties within our counties. The tax director conducts this study and the state board of equalization oversees it.

For agricultural properties, it is based off a production formula figuring in several years completed by NDSU for the ND Tax Commissioner. Each county has an average value they must reach from this process.

2020-2021
Revenue



What types of revenue does the district receive in 20 - 21?

1. Local taxes - \$1,13,913.66

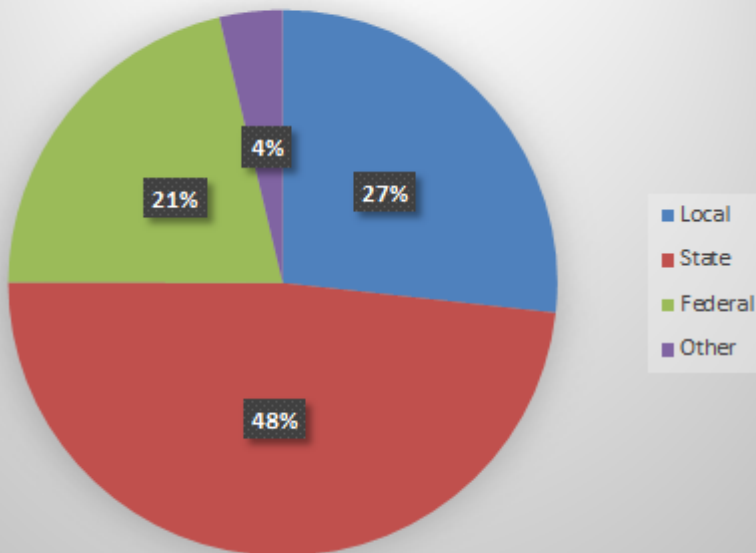
2. State Aid - \$2,039,269.30

- Foundation Aid and Transportation Aid

3. Federal Dollars - \$135,257

- Title I & ESSER

Revenue Sources 21-22



How is our state aid determined?

Our general fund receives state aid based on our per pupil count.

We receive \$11,122.76 per pupil unit.

Under the current funding formula, our funding with local contributions is set at minimum of \$2,681,441.61.

60 mills or \$680,437.92 is deducted from this total.

Various local revenue sources are deducted from our state aid at 75% of the total estimated amount equaling \$45,899.87.

We receive a total of \$1,938,268.17 from the state after these local contribution deductions.

Please note that in this legislative cycle, the per pupil payment will change and in the next funding cycle, we will not be locked at a minimum level of funding.



OFFICE OF
Elementary & Secondary Education

ESSER Funding

- ESSER I or the CARES Act - \$57,582
 - Ed Corps - \$66,491
 - Resiliency - \$72,159
 - ESSER II or CRRSA - \$227,210.22
 - ESSER III or ARP - \$515,242.00
 - USDA Grant Dollars -
 - Obligated \$159,402.20
 - Will Apply For - \$150,000.00
- Best in Class –
- Preschool Grant – up to \$60,000 for preschool