



FY2023 General Fund Budget Overview and Worksheets

This document and an Excel spreadsheet for calculating general fund limits are posted on the OPI website at <http://opi.mt.gov/Leadership/Finance-Grants/School-Finance/School-Finance-Budgets>.

This is an overview of general fund budgeting requirements for Montana school districts. It contains a narrative summary of laws and procedures for setting general fund budget limits and funding for the 2022-23 school year.

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If you need further assistance, contact the OPI school budgeting staff: Barb Quinn 444-3249, Andrea Mohammadi 444-1960, or Mari Haefka 444-9852.

TIMELINE

This list is not all-inclusive. For a more detailed calendar, see the [School Accounting Manual](#).

January 31, 2022	Deadline for districts that intend to consolidate/annex effective July 1, 2022, to notify the OPI.
March 1, 2022	Preliminary Budget Data Sheets sent from the OPI to districts and county superintendents § 20-9-369, MCA .
March 31, 2022	Deadline for districts to adopt a resolution and provide notice of intent to impose an increase in a non-voted levy in FY2023.
May 3, 2022	Election Day. Trustee election and general fund levy election, if needed, must be held. Other school elections may be set at times determined by the trustees. § 20-20-105, MCA . (The first Tuesday after the first Monday in May)
By May 26, 2022	FY2022 school facility reimbursement payment to eligible districts sent to county treasurers for deposit in district's debt service fund. § 20-9-367(3), MCA .
June 1, 2022	FY2023 revenue estimates for coal gross proceeds sent to districts and to county superintendents from the Department of Revenue. § 20-9-141(4), MCA .
June 27, 2022	Final FY2022 Direct State Aid (DSA) and State Special Education payment to schools and cooperatives. § 20-9-344(5), MCA .
June 30, 2022	Fiscal year-end 2022. § 20-1-301, MCA .
July 20, 2022	County treasurer reports final cash balances and bond information for the school year ended June 30 to each district. § 20-9-121, MCA .
Between July 1 & August 10, 2022	Clerk publishes notice of final budget hearing. § 20-9-115, MCA .
By August 1, 2022	County assessors deliver taxable valuation information to county superintendent (1st Monday in August). § 20-9-122, MCA .
August 1, 2022	Last day to hold an election for approval to establish a Building Reserve Fund (61), Technology Fund (28), or Flexibility Fund (29) levy. § 20-9-353, MCA
On or before August 20, 2022	Trustees meet to consider all budget information. § 20-9-131(1), MCA .
Not later than August 25, 2022	Final budget adopted by trustees. § 20-9-131(2), MCA .
By August 15, 2022	Trustees submit FY2022 Trustees' Financial Summary (TFS) to the county superintendent. § 20-9-213(6), MCA .
By August 28, 2022	Trustees submit the final adopted budget to the county superintendent within 3 days of adoption. § 20-9-131, MCA .
By September 6, 2022	Levy requirements reported to county commissioners by county superintendent. § 20-9-141, MCA . (1 st Tuesday in September)
By September 8, 2022, or 30 calendar days after receiving taxable values	Levies fixed by county commissioners. § 7-6-4036, MCA . (1 st Thursday after the 1 st Tuesday in September)
September 15, 2022	FY2023 Final Budget and FY2022 Trustees' Financial Summary (TFS) due to the OPI from the county superintendent. § 20-3-209 and § 20-9-134, MCA* .

***NOTE:** The OPI MAEFAIRS System electronically accepts Trustees' Financial Summary and Final Budget on the same date.

OVERVIEW OF GENERAL FUND BUDGETING LAWS

This is a summary of the major budget laws for the general fund.

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING

Average Number Belonging (ANB) for each district is derived from the October Student Count for ANB reported to the OPI on the Fall Student Count for ANB Report and the February Student Count for ANB reported to the OPI on the Spring Student Count for ANB Report. Pre-kindergarten (PK) students are excluded from the ANB calculation (note: a student who has reached the age of 5 on or before September 10 and is enrolled in a kindergarten program but is receiving services in a pre-school environment pursuant to an individualized education program (IEP), is reported as a kindergarten student and is included for purposes of ANB) and kindergarten students in a half-time program are included as one-half ANB. Students are counted as quarter-time enrolled for 180-359 aggregate hours, half-time enrolled for 360-539 aggregate hours, three-quarter-time enrolled for 540-719 aggregate hours, or full-time enrolled for 720 or more aggregate hours of pupil instruction per school year. Students who are 19 years old on or before September 10 of the school year are not counted for ANB. A pupil with disabilities who is over 19 years of age and has not yet reached 21 years of age by September 10 of the school year and who is receiving special education services from a school district pursuant to 20-7-411(4)(a) may be included. Certain students who participate in extracurricular activities may be included as partial enrollment for ANB calculations.

A school district may use either Current Year ANB or 3-year average ANB for each budget unit by level (Elementary or High School), whichever generates the greatest Maximum General Fund Budget. **“Current Year ANB”** means the ANB generated by budget unit calculated from the prior year enrollment counts. **“3-year average ANB”** means an average ANB over the most recent 3-year period, calculated by adding the Current Year ANB to the current ANB for each of the previous two school fiscal years, dividing the sum by 3, and rounding up to the next whole number. **“Budgeted ANB”** means the ANB used on the final General Fund Budget for a district. The budgeted ANB will be either the current ANB or the 3-year average ANB, whichever is greater. [§ 20-9-311, MCA](#).

SEPARATE BUDGET UNITS

Enrollment is generally aggregated, or combined, for all schools of a district. The unit of aggregated enrollment used to determine ANB funding is called a "budget unit." When a school is 20 miles or more from another school in the same district and more than 20 miles beyond the incorporated limits of a city located in the district, the school is funded as a separate budget unit. Separate budget units are established only with the approval of the OPI.

Districts with a school 20 or more miles away from another school within the district qualify for a separate budget unit and may receive an additional basic entitlement payment. [§ 20-9-311\(8\)\(a\)\(iii\), MCA](#).

The provisions in law for separate budget unit status should not be confused with an isolated school. Pursuant to [§ 20-9-302, MCA](#), the trustees of any district operating an elementary school having fewer than 10 ANB or a high school of less than 25 ANB for 2 consecutive years shall apply to have the school classified as an isolated school. Once approved, isolation status applies for a three-year period so long as the budget limit ANB remains under 10 for an elementary or 25 for high school.

CONSOLIDATION BONUS: Districts that consolidate or annex are entitled to maintain funding for separate budget units for each district for up to three years. After three years, districts retain a percentage of the basic entitlement for an additional three years as follows: 75% of the basic entitlement in the fourth year, 50% of the basic entitlement in the fifth year, and 25% of the basic entitlement in the sixth year. [§ 20-9-311\(8\)\(a\)\(iv\), MCA](#).

BASIC ENTITLEMENT AND PER-ANB ENTITLEMENT

The basic and per-ANB entitlements, along with the district's funding components and special education funding, define the BASE and Maximum General Fund budget limits.

The **basic entitlement** for an elementary district, or the elementary program of a K-12 district, without an approved and accredited junior high school, 7th and 8th grade program or middle school, is \$55,741 up to 250 ANB, plus \$2,788 for each additional 25 ANB over 250.

For an elementary district, or the elementary program of a K-12 district, with an approved and accredited junior high school, 7th and 8th grade program or middle school, the basic entitlement for the district's kindergarten through grade 6 elementary program is \$55,741 up to the first 250 ANB, plus \$2,788 for each additional 25 ANB over 250. The basic entitlement for the district's junior high school, 7th and 8th grade programs or middle school is \$111,483 up to the first 450 ANB, plus \$5,574 for each additional 45 ANB over 450.

For a high school district, or the high school program of a K-12 district, the basic entitlement is \$334,453 up to 800 ANB, plus \$16,723 for each additional 80 ANB over 800.

The **per-ANB entitlement** varies based on the total number of ANB in the district. "Total per-ANB entitlement" means the district entitlement resulting from the following calculations using current year ANB or the 3-year average ANB for all budget units, whichever generates the greatest maximum general fund budget.

For an elementary district, or the elementary program of a K-12 district, without an approved and accredited junior high school, 7th and 8th grade program, or middle school has a per-ANB entitlement of \$5,962 decreased at a rate of \$0.20 per-ANB for each additional elementary ANB, up to 1,000 ANB. For each ANB over 1,000, the district per-ANB entitlement is \$5,762.20.

For an elementary district, or the elementary program of a K-12 district, with an approved and accredited junior high school, 7th and 8th grade program, or middle school, the per-ANB entitlement is \$5,962 for each K-6 ANB, decreased at a rate of \$0.20 per-ANB for each additional K-6 ANB, up to 1,000 ANB. For each K-6 ANB over 1000, the district per-ANB entitlement is \$5,762.20. For the 7th and 8th grade program, the per-ANB entitlement is \$7,634 per-ANB, decreased at a rate of \$0.50 per-ANB for each additional 7th and 8th grade ANB, up to 800. For each 7th and 8th grade ANB over 800, the district per-ANB entitlement is \$7,234.50.

For a high school district, or the high school program of a K-12 district, the per-ANB entitlement is \$7,634, decreased at a rate of \$.50 per-ANB for each additional high school ANB, up to 800 ANB. For each ANB over 800, the district per-ANB entitlement is \$7,234.50.

FLEXIBLE NON-VOTED LEVY AUTHORITY

The trustees of a district may increase the district's Over-BASE budget levy without a vote if the board of trustees reduces the non-voted property tax levy authority in the Transportation (10), Bus Depreciation (11), Tuition (13), or Adult Ed (17) funds by at least as much of the amount of the over-BASE budget levy is increased.

The non-voted levy authority for the Transportation (10), Bus Depreciation (11), Tuition (13), or Adult Education (17) funds cannot be increased until the prior amount of non-voted levy authority used to increase the over-BASE budget levy is decreased to the extent that the trustees of the district imposed any increase in other non-voted property tax levies. A non-voted levy authority transfer from any of the above funds to increase the over-BASE budget levy restricts the ability to increase the non-voted levy authority in all funds.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING COMPONENTS

Schools receive five additional funding components, which expand the General Fund. These components are 100% funded by the state in the BASE portion of the district's General Fund budget.

Quality Educator Component – Each school district and special education cooperative will receive a \$3,472 payment for each full-time equivalent (FTE) licensed educator and for other licensed professionals employed by the school district. Districts report FTE for calculating the Quality Educator payment through Terms of Employment, Accreditation, and Master Schedule (TEAMS) [§ 20-9-327, MCA](#).

Indian Education for All Component – Each district will receive an Indian Education for All payment to implement the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Montana, [Article X, section 1\(2\)](#), and the statutory requirements for the recognition of American Indian cultural heritage, [§ 20-1-501, MCA](#). The Indian Education for All payment is the greater of \$100 for each district or \$23.28 per Budgeted ANB, [§ 20-9-329, MCA](#)

American Indian Achievement Gap Component – A school district will receive \$229 for each American Indian student reported by the district in MAEFAIRS for the Fall Enrollment Count, [§ 20-9-330, MCA](#).

At-Risk Student Component – The legislature appropriated \$5,873,777 for FY2023 for distribution to public schools to address the needs of at-risk students. The money is to be distributed in the same manner as Title I monies are distributed to schools. For FY2023, the OPI will base the distribution of this payment on FY2022 Title I allocations paid to school districts [§ 20-9-328, MCA](#).

Data for Achievement Component – Each district will receive \$22.29 per Budgeted ANB. Funds received must be used to pay for access fees or other costs associated with use of or participation in the statewide data system, [§ 20-9-325, MCA](#).

STATE FUNDING FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION COSTS

The state's special education funding is allocated in:

- two block grants for districts, based on current year ANB
- reimbursement for disproportionate costs to districts, and
- an additional administrative/travel costs payment to cooperatives

Block grants are based on the **current year ANB** of a district. Each district that: a) operates a special education program (has a student reported on the most recent special education child count); b) belongs to a special education cooperative; or c) has a signed written agreement with another public entity to provide instructional services to children with disabilities is eligible to receive block grants based on current year ANB. If one or more of the above are true, a "Yes" appears on Line 8 of the Budget Data Sheet indicating eligibility status.

The **Instructional Block Grant (IBG)** per **current year ANB** is sent to each qualified district. The district must match the block grant by spending \$1 of local money for every \$3 received in the IBG. The matching funds and the block grant are spent for allowable special education costs in accordance with [§ 20-7-431, MCA](#).

Each qualified district will also be allocated a **Related Services Block Grant (RSBG)** per **current year ANB**. If the district is a member of a special education cooperative, the district's RSBG will be sent directly to the cooperative from the OPI. The district must match the block grant by providing \$1 of local revenue for every \$3 received from the state RSBG.

The match is required, whether the district or its cooperative receives the RSBG. If the district is a member of a cooperative, the district transfers the match for the RSBG to the cooperative and records it as an operating transfer in the district's General Fund. Again, the matching funds must be spent only for allowable special education costs in accordance with [§ 20-7-431, MCA](#).

If certain conditions are met per [§ 20-9-321\(4\)\(b\)\(iii\), MCA](#), a district will be eligible to receive reimbursement dollars as part of their state payment. If a district's prior year expenditures exceed that district's required spending by a threshold percentage (new percentage each year), the district will be eligible for **reimbursement of 40% of these disproportionate costs**. The required spending level is based upon state special education payments received plus a percentage of local contribution.

In addition to receiving the RSBG for its participating members, **cooperatives will be allocated payments for administrative and travel costs**. These payments will be based on weighted statewide and individual cooperative travel and administrative factors. The cooperative will receive the weighted payment directly and no district or cooperative match is required. The allocation is spent by the cooperative for allowable special education costs in accordance with [§ 20-7-431, MCA](#).

The district's special education allowable cost payments for the Special Education block grants and reimbursements are deposited in the general fund.

ESTABLISHING THE BASE & MAXIMUM GENERAL FUND BUDGETS

State law establishes a minimum (BASE) and Maximum General Fund budget range for each school district based on the district's basic and per-ANB entitlements, the five funding components and the special education allowable cost payment.

The BASE budget of a district is the sum of 80% of the district's basic entitlement, 80% of the district's per-ANB entitlement, 100% of the total Quality Educator component, 100% of the total At-Risk Student component, 100% of the total Indian Education for All component, 100% of the total American Indian Achievement Gap component, 100% of the total Data For Achievement component, 140% of the district's special education allowable cost payments, and 40% of the related services block grant received directly by the cooperative.

The maximum general fund budget of a district is the sum of 100% of the district's basic entitlement, 100% of the district's per-ANB entitlement, 100% of the total Quality Educator payment, 100% of the total At-Risk Student payment, 100% of the total Indian Education for All payment, 100% of the total American Indian Achievement Gap payment, 100% of the total Data For Achievement payment, 175% to 200% of the district's special education allowable cost payments, and 75% to 100% of the related services block grant received directly by the cooperative.

A district may adopt a budget equal to its prior year adopted budget plus any increases in the basic entitlement, the per-ANB entitlement, the five funding components, and an FTK transition amount, if applicable, or the ensuing year's maximum general fund budget, whichever is higher. However, voter approval is required for any increase in the over-BASE levy. See "FY2023 General Fund Budget and Voting Limits" on page 11 for more information.

FUNDING THE GENERAL FUND BUDGET

A district may fund its general fund budget from the following sources:

- a) Direct State Aid (DSA) equal to 44.7% of the district's basic and per-ANB entitlements; and
- b) 100% of the total Quality Educator component; and
- c) 100% of the total At-Risk Student component; and
- d) 100% of the total Indian Education for All component; and
- e) 100% of the total American Indian Achievement Gap component; and
- f) 100% of the total Data for Achievement component; and
- g) Special Education Allowable Cost payment from the state (amounts directly paid to district); and

- h) Non-levy revenue and fund balance reappropriated (fund balance reappropriated is limited to 15% of the maximum General Fund budget), [§ 20-9-104, MCA](#); and
- i) Non-voted local levies subsidized with GTB aid to fund up to 35.3% of its basic and per-ANB entitlement and 40% of its special education allowable cost payment, including the related services block grant paid directly to cooperatives; and
- j) Voted and non-voted local levies with no GTB aid for that portion of the general fund budget above 80% of the basic and per-ANB entitlements and 140% of special education allowable cost payments, and 40% of the related services block grant payment to the cooperative.

In general, non-levy revenue sources must be **budgeted using actual prior year receipts**. These sources include investment earnings, most taxes and fees, and miscellaneous revenues. [See page 24 for more information on Non-Levy Revenues.]

Non-levy revenue sources that may be **estimated** include oil and gas production taxes, and tuition. Tuition revenue can be used to fund the over-BASE budget. MAEFAIRS automatically applies tuition revenue to the over-BASE budget area.

Oil and Gas revenue is not required to be estimated in the general fund however the calculation for guaranteed tax base aid will be determined as though you have estimated 12.5% oil and gas revenue to the BASE budget unless an exception is met. See [§ 20-9-310, MCA](#) for details.

Coal Gross Proceeds Taxes may be anticipated using estimates provided by the state Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue will make estimates available to districts in May for purposes of budgeting for the ensuing year. The OPI enters this revenue in MAEFAIRS.

GUARANTEED TAX BASE AID (GTB)

Each school district receives DSA for the first 44.7% of its basic and per-ANB entitlements and 100% of each of the Quality Educator, At-Risk Student, Indian Education for All, American Indian Achievement Gap, and Data for Achievement components. The district may also receive a special education allowable cost payment to fund a portion of the district's special education program. The next 35.3% of the basic and per-ANB entitlements plus up to 40% of the special education allowable cost payment, including the related services block grant received directly by a cooperative, is the **GTB budget area**. The GTB budget area is funded by fund balance reappropriated from the prior year (not to exceed 15% of the maximum general fund budget), non-levy revenues (oil and gas production taxes, coal gross proceeds, investment earnings, etc.), district property taxes, and state GTB aid.

A district is eligible for GTB aid if its GTB ratio is less than the statewide elementary or high school GTB ratio. If a district is eligible for GTB aid, then **for every mill levied to fund the GTB budget area**, the district will receive a subsidy per BASE mill from the state as calculated on page 26, line f. A district first funds its budget with fund balance available for reappropriation and non-levy revenues before it levies property taxes to fund the GTB budget area.

During the 2015 Legislative session, passage of SB 252 limits the amount of Guaranteed Tax Base Aid to schools who receive oil and gas revenue and do not qualify for certain exemptions. If a district estimates oil and gas to its BASE budget less than 12.5% of the prior year receipts of oil and natural gas production taxes, the district must levy permissive mills to make up the difference between 12.5% of its prior year receipts and the amount allocated to the BASE budget. This portion of the BASE levy will not be matched by guaranteed tax base aid [§ 20-9-310, MCA](#).

The preliminary calculation of the weighted GTB subsidy per BASE mill is reported to districts in March. Any adjustments of GTB are reflected in the final subsidies shown on the final budget forms. The OPI pays the GTB subsidy to eligible school districts twice per year, in December and May.

OPERATING RESERVES AND "EXCESS" RESERVES

At the end of the school fiscal year, a district may reserve a portion of its fund balance as an **operating reserve** for the ensuing school year. The amount reserved may not exceed 10% of the final General Fund budget for the following school year or \$10,000, whichever is greater.

Fund balance must be used to fund the ensuing year's BASE budget (not to exceed 15% of the maximum general fund budget) unless it is set aside as an operating reserve or prior year excess reserves. A district that is eligible for GTB will experience a lower BASE mill levy and a lower GTB payment when fund balance is reappropriated to fund the BASE budget.

A district may exceed the 10% reserve limit when the source of the **excess reserves** is the unexpended balance of any amount received for a prior year from a protested tax settlement, tax audit, or delinquent taxes. Retain documentation supporting the excess reserves for audit purposes.

Excess reserves may be used to fund budget amendments for deferred projects; may be used in a subsequent year's budget to fund the over-BASE portion of the budget; or may be retained for any number of years, if they remain unspent and the operating reserve limit is met.

Interest earned on excess reserves is not an allowable addition to excess reserves.

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND VOTER APPROVAL

If voter approval is required, the proposition must comply with [§ 20-9-353, MCA](#).

SUGGESTED BALLOT LANGUAGE:

Districts must obtain voter approval for an increase in the amount needed for the Over-BASE tax levy from the prior year. [§ 15-10-425, MCA](#), requires the ballot proposing to **increase the Over-BASE levy amount** to include the following information:

PROPOSITION

Shall the district be authorized to impose an increase in local taxes to support the general fund in the amount of \$_____ which is approximately _____ mills for the purpose of _____? Passage of this proposal will increase the taxes on a home with a market value of \$100,000 by approximately \$_____ and on a home with a market value of \$200,000 by approximately \$_____. The durational limit of the levy is permanent once approved by the voters, assuming the district levies that amount each year thereafter. However, lowering over-BASE tax levies in any year will lower the amount of permissively over-BASE levies in subsequent years.

- ☐ FOR the additional levy.
- ☐ AGAINST the additional levy.

NOTE: The ballot above presents one option. It contains all information required to be included per [§15-10-425, MCA](#). If key information is contained in the ballot, trustees can use their discretion in formulating ballot language for General Fund elections.

The proposition lists an approximate number of mills, since taxable valuation and other information necessary to determine an exact number of mills is not available at the time of the election. Actual mills will commonly differ from this estimate.

How do you determine how much to ask voters to approve?

The **DOLLAR AMOUNT** to vote is any positive difference between the proposed budget and the Highest Budget Without a Vote. (See table on page 23)

The approximate **NUMBER OF MILLS** to put on the ballot is the approximate number of additional over-BASE mills that will result if the proposition passes.

Calculate the mill increase by dividing the proposed dollar increase in the over-BASE levy by the estimated district mill value. District mill value is the taxable valuation times 0.001.

Non-levy revenues or fund balance reappropriated, or excess reserves available to fund the over-BASE budget area do not need to be voted.

NOTE: Do not put the entire proposed budget amount on the ballot. Only the increase in the over-BASE levy from the previous year's over-BASE levy requires voter approval. Asking voter approval for the entire budget amount can cause potential legal questions about the meaning of the voter's approval or disapproval.

How do you determine mill value?

"Mill value" is the total taxable valuation of the district times 0.001.

For example: Taxable Valuation = \$1,234,267

Mill Value = \$1,234,267 X 0.001 = \$1,234.267 per mill

Actual taxable valuation is reported to districts in August and is therefore not available at the time the ballot must be prepared for the May election. For purposes of voting requirements in January through May, districts may estimate mill value using one of the following options:

- 1) Taxable valuation from the previous year's final budget cover page; or
- 2) Taxable valuation reported on the Preliminary Budget Data Sheet posted on the OPI website (that valuation is more current, since it is the "final" prior year value updated by Department of Revenue in the prior December); or
- 3) An estimate based on information gathered through discussions with the local assessor.

For calculating final budget mills in August, the district and County Superintendent must use the taxable valuation delivered to the school district by the Assessment Division of the Department of Revenue in August or a subsequent official revision of that report.

DISTRIBUTION OF DSA AND GTB PAYMENTS

Each district receives 10% of its DSA, Special Education, Quality Educator, At-Risk Student, Indian Education for All, American Indian Achievement Gap, and Data for Achievement each month during August through November, January through April, and the remainder in June. In December and May, eligible districts receive one-half of their annual GTB aid. DSA is not paid in December or May. The OPI posts a monthly payment advice for each district clerk, county superintendent and county treasurer on the OPI website under State School Payments at the following link: [State School Payments](#).

BUDGET AMENDMENTS

HB 630 of the 2021 legislative session temporarily, suspends the language in § 20-9-314, MCA for anticipated unusual enrollment increases during FY 2022 and FY 2023. Language in HB 630 allows for a new mechanism for unanticipated enrollment increased due to increases in enrollment post COVID-19 pandemic.

K-12 DISTRICTS

The per-ANB entitlement for a K-12 district is calculated by applying the funding formulas to the number of K-8 ANB and 9-12 ANB separately.

The BASE-budget levy is prorated based on the ratio of each subsidized BASE budget of the elementary and high school program to the total subsidized BASE budget. The proration will be used to determine GTB aid separately for elementary and high school.

STATUS AND ANB CHANGES

(Annexation/Consolidation)

Districts planning to change status for the ensuing year must notify the OPI as soon as possible, and not later than January 31. Because lead-time is necessary to process and record changes for a district, notifying the OPI after January 31 may result in lower Title I allocations and delays in other funding areas.

FY2023 GENERAL FUND BUDGET AND VOTING LIMITS

HIGHEST BUDGET WITHOUT A VOTE	HIGHEST BUDGET	VOTING REQUIREMENT
<p>FY2023 BASE</p> <p>+ The highest levy over-BASE authorized or imposed between FY2018 and FY2022</p> <p>+ Estimated FY2022 Tuition Revenue</p> <p>+ Non-Levy Revenues available to fund the over-BASE budget</p> <p>+ FY2022 Excess Reserves used to fund the FY2023 over-BASE budget</p> <p>+ Fund Balance Reappropriated available to fund the over-BASE budget</p> <p>+ Flexible Non-Voted Levy Authority transferred from the Transportation, Bus Depreciation, Tuition, or Adult Education funds.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total fund balance reappropriated to fund the BASE and over-BASE budgets may not exceed 15% of the maximum general fund budget Must adopt at least FY2023 BASE budget and highest budget without a vote cannot exceed the FY2023 Highest Budget. 	<p><u>Greater of:</u></p> <p>FY2023 Maximum Budget</p> <p>- or -</p> <p>FY2022 Adopted Budget</p> <p>+ increases resulting from individually comparing the FY2023 Basic Entitlement, Per-ANB Entitlement, Quality Educator, Indian Education for All, At Risk, American Indian Achievement Gap, and Data for Achievement payments to each FY2022 payment received.</p> <p>+ Fulltime Kindergarten (FTK) Transition Amount (FY2022 Average Kindergarten Enrollment / 2 X (PAA-3) % X 5,226 + 20.40)</p>	<p>Any increase in Over-BASE tax dollars needed to fund the budget.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equals the difference between the proposed budget (up to Highest Budget) and the permissive budget (Highest Budget Without a Vote).

WORKSHEETS

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING (ANB) CALCULATION

		Ex. EL	Ex. HS	Elem	Middle	H S
Total October Enrollment (Most recent fall count)	(a)	50	100			
Pupils FTK-12 receiving less than 180 hours of service per year* Subtract All	(b)	1 x 1 =1.0	0			
Pupils FTK-12 receiving 180-359 hours of service per year* Subtract ¾	(c)	2 x .75 =1.5	0			
Pupils HTK or FTK-12 receiving 360-539 hours of service per year* Subtract ½	(d)	1 x .5 =0.5	2 x .5=1			
Pupils FTK-12 receiving between 540-719 hours of service per year* Subtract ¼	(e)	2 x .25 =0.5	0			
Pupils attending MT Youth Challenge program Subtract ½	(f)	N/A	2 x .5=1			
Pupils 19 years of age by Sept 10 or greater included in (a)** Subtract All	(g)	N/A	1 x 1=1			
October Adjusted Enrollment [a - b - c - d - e - f - g]	(h)	46.5	97			

Total February Enrollment (Most recent spring count)	(i)	52	99			
Pupils FTK-12 receiving less than 180 hours of service per year* Subtract All	(j)	1 x 1=1	0			
Pupils FTK-12 receiving 180-359 hours of service per year* Subtract ¾	(k)	2 x .75=1.5	0			
Pupils HTK or FTK-12 receiving 360-539 hours / year* Subtract ½	(l)	1 x .5=0.5	2 x .5=1			
Pupils FTK-12 receiving between 540-719 hours / year* Subtract ¼	(m)	2 x .25=0.5	0			
Pupils attending MT Youth Challenge program Subtract ½	(n)	N/A	2 x .5=1			
Pupils 19 years of age by Sept 10 or greater included in (j) ** Subtract All	(o)	N/A	1 x 1=1			
Enter Early graduates† Add All	(p)	N/A	2 x 1=2			
February Adjusted Enrollment [i - j - k - l - m - n - o + p]	(q)	48.5	98			

Average Enrollment Don't round [(h + q) / 2]	(r)	47.5	97.5			
Pupil Instruction Related (PIR) Days - for same year as two enrollment counts	(s)	7	7			
Total Days Funded	(t)	180	180			
Current Year ANB [(r times (s + t)) / 180] round up	(u)	50	102			
Current ANB from Prior Year	(v)	55	100			
Current ANB from Two Years Prior	(w)	51	98			
Three Year Average ANB [(u + v + w) / 3] round up	(x)	52	100			

*See hour requirements in ARM [10.20.102\(7\)](#)

†Early Graduates are high school seniors who complete graduation requirements in 7 semesters and are no longer enrolled as of the February count date.

**A pupil with disabilities who has not yet reached 21 years of age by September 10 of the school year and who is receiving special education services from a school district pursuant to 20-7-411(4)(a) may be included.



Spring Student Count For ANB Summary By District

February

Total of all enrolled for Budget Unit

TOTAL STUDENT COUNT FOR ANB BY GRADE - DISTRICT

Grade	Fall Students	Winter Students	Spring Students
Subtract 100% < 180	Subtract 75% 180-359	Subtract 50% 360-539	Subtract 25% 540-719
12th Grade H1	515	0	475
H1 Total	2,224	0	2,154
District Total:	2,224	0	2,154

PART-TIME STUDENTS - DISTRICT

	Not Counted For ANB < 180 hrs/yr	Parttime Count 180-359 hrs/yr	Parttime Count 360-539 hrs/yr	Parttime Count 540-719 hrs/yr
9-12 Grade H1	5	4	6	7
9-12 Grade H1	6	2	3	6

Students who turned 19 on or before September 10, 2018 are not included in part-time students counted for

OTHER STUDENT COUNTS FOR ANB - DISTRICT

Student Count Type	Fall	Winter	Spring
19 Year Olds H1	2	0	2
Early Graduates H1	0	0	15
Job Corps H1	0	0	1
MT Youth Challenge H1	1	0	12

Subtract 19-Year-Old Students*

Add in Early Graduates

Job Corps Students (No Effect)

Subtract ½ Youth Challenge

*See section 20-9-311(7)(c), MCA, and/or page 12 above, for exceptions.



Spring Student Count For ANB Summary By District

February

PART-TIME STUDENTS - DISTRICT

		Subtract 100% < 180	Subtract 75% 180-359	Subtract 50% 360-539	Subtract 25% 540-719
		Not Counted For ANB < 180 hrs/yr	Parttime Count 180-359 hrs/yr	Parttime Count 360-539 hrs/yr	Parttime Count 540-719 hrs/yr
Kindergarten E1	Fall	0	0	2	2
Transition 1st - 6 Grades E1	Fall	1	0	0	0
7-8 Grade M1	Fall	2	1	1	1
Kindergarten E1	Spring	0	0	1	1
Transition 1st - 6 Grades E1	Spring	1	0	0	0
7-8 Grade M1	Spring	3	2	1	0

BASIC ENTITLEMENT CALCULATIONS

Elementary District K-6 or K-8 OR K-12 <u>without</u> an accredited junior high school, 7th and 8th grade program or middle school	Elementary District K-6 and 7-8 OR K-12 <u>with</u> an accredited junior high school, 7th and 8th grade program or middle school	High School District OR K-12 9-12 program
<p>If current year ANB is < 250 then basic entitlement equals \$55,741, otherwise basic entitlement equals</p> $\text{Round Down } ((\text{CY ANB} - 250) / 25) =$ $\times \$2,788 + \$55,741$	<p>If current year ANB grades K-6 is < 250 then basic entitlement equals \$55,741, otherwise basic entitlement equals</p> $\text{Round Down } ((\text{CY ANB} - 250) / 25) =$ $\times \$2,788 + \$55,741$ <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>If current year ANB grades 7-8 is < 450 then basic entitlement equals \$111,483, otherwise basic entitlement equals</p> $\text{Round Down } ((\text{CY ANB} - 450) / 45) =$ $\times \$5,574 + \$111,483$	<p>If current year ANB grades 9-12 is < 800 then basic entitlement equals \$334,453, otherwise basic entitlement equals</p> $\text{Round Down } ((\text{CY ANB} - 800) / 80) =$ $\times \$16,723 + \$334,453$
(a1)	(b1)	(c1)
<p>If 3-year average ANB is < 250 then basic entitlement equals \$55,741, otherwise basic entitlement equals</p> $\text{Round Down } ((3\text{Y Ave ANB} - 250) / 25) =$ $\times \$2,788 + \$55,741$	<p>If 3-year average ANB for grades K-6 is < 250 then basic entitlement equals \$55,741, otherwise basic entitlement equals</p> $\text{Round Down } ((3\text{Y Ave ANB} - 250) / 25) =$ $\times \$2,788 + \$55,741$ <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p>If 3-year average ANB for grades 7-8 is < 450 then basic entitlement equals \$111,483, otherwise basic entitlement equals</p> $\text{Round Down } ((3\text{Y Ave ANB} - 450) / 45) =$ $\times \$5,574 + \$111,483$	<p>If 3-year average ANB is < 800 then basic entitlement equals \$334,453, otherwise basic entitlement equals</p> $\text{Round Down } ((3\text{Y Ave ANB} - 800) / 80) =$ $\times \$16,723 + \$334,453$
(a2)	(b2)	(c2)

Enter basic entitlement on page 17, Line (a1) and (a2) and/or (f1) and (f2)

- If 7th-8th grade students attend a school without an accredited 7th-8th grade, middle school or junior high school program, the district calculates its basic entitlement using formula (a).
- If 7th-8th grade students attend a school with an accredited 7th-8th grade, middle school or junior high school program, the district calculates its basic entitlement using formula (b).

PER-ANB ENTITLEMENT CALCULATION

Elementary Districts with K-6 –OR-- K-8 OR K-12 Districts (no junior high school, 7th and-8th grade program or middle school)				
			Current ANB	3-yr average ANB
(a) With <u>1000 ANB or less</u>			[\$5,962 X Elem ANB] - [0.20 X (Elem ANB / 2) X (Elem ANB - 1)]	
(b) With greater than 1000 ANB			\$5,862,100 + [(Elem ANB - 1000) X \$5,762.20]	
Elementary Districts or K-12 Districts with approved and accredited junior high school, 7th and 8th grade program or middle school				
(c) 7th and 8th Grade With 800 ANB or less			[\$7,634 X 7-8 ANB] - [0.50 X (7-8 ANB / 2) X (7-8 ANB - 1)]	
(d) 7th and 8th Grade With greater than 800 ANB			\$5,947,400 + [(7-8 ANB - 800) X \$7,234.50]	
High School or K-12 Districts				
(e) High School With 800 ANB or less			[\$7,634 X HS ANB] - [0.50 X (HS ANB / 2) X (HS ANB - 1)]	
(f) High School With greater than 800 ANB			\$5,947,400 + [(HS ANB - 800) X \$7,234.50]	
		Elementary & 7-8 Accredited Programs sum (a) through (d)	High School Districts sum (e) and (f)	
		Current ANB	3-yr average ANB	Current ANB
(g) Totals		[Sum of (a) through (d)] and [Sum of (e) and (f)]	(g1)	(g2)
			(g3)	(g4)

Enter per-ANB entitlement on page 17, Line (b1) and (b2) and/or (g1) and (g2)

- If 7th-8th grade students attend a school without an accredited 7th-8th grade, middle school or junior high school program, the district calculates its per-ANB entitlement using elementary formula (a) or (b).
- If 7th-8th grade students attend a school with an accredited 7th-8th grade, middle school or junior high school program, the district calculates its per-ANB entitlement by using the K-6 ANB in elementary formula (a) or (b) and the 7-8 ANB in high school formula (c) or (d).
- A district with a school that is more than 20 miles from any other school of the district calculates its per-ANB entitlement for that school as if the school were a separate district (i.e., as a separate district). Approval from the OPI is required for additional budget units.

ANB BASED FUNDING

This calculation is used exclusively to determine the ANB that generates the greatest Maximum General Fund budget.

Elementary ANB (K-8)	Current Year ANB (K-8)	3-Yr Average ANB (K-8)
(a) Total Basic Entitlement	(a1) page 15, (a1) or (b1)	(a2) page 15, (a2) or (b2)
(b) Per-ANB Entitlement	(b1) page 16, (g1)	(b2) page 16, (g2)
(c) Indian Education for All [Budget Limit ANB X \$23.28] minimum \$100.00	(c1) ANB for formula page 12, line (u)	(c2) ANB for formula page 12, line (x)
(d) Data for Achievement [Budget Limit ANB X \$22.29]	(d1)	(d2)
(e) Totals [Sum of (a) through (d)]	(e1)	(e2)
High School Districts (9-12)	Current Year ANB (9-12)	3-Yr Average ANB (9-12)
(f) Total Basic Entitlement	(f1) page 15, (c1)	(f2) page 15, (c2)
(g) Per-ANB Entitlement	(g1) page 16, (g3)	(g2) page 16, (g4)
(h) Indian Education for All [Budget Limit ANB X \$23.28] minimum \$100.00	(h1) ANB for formula page 12, line (u)	(h2) ANB for formula page 12, line (x)
(i) Data for Achievement [Budget Limit ANB X \$22.29]	(i1)	(i2)
(j) Totals [Sum of (f) through (i)]	(j1)	(j2)

	Elementary School	High School
Totals	(k1) Select the greater of (e1) or (e2)	(k2) Select the greater of (j1) or (j2)
	If the elementary current year ANB total is the highest elementary amount, enter (a1), (b1), (c1), (d1). OR If the elementary 3-year average ANB total is the highest elementary amount, enter (a2), (b2), (c2), (d2).	If the high school current year ANB total is the highest high school amount, enter (f1), (g1), (h1), (i1). OR If the high school 3-year average ANB total is the highest high school amount, enter (f2), (g2), (h2), (i2).
Total Basic Entitlement	(l1) (a1) or (a2)	(l2) (f1) or (f2)
Per – ANB Entitlement	(m1) (b1) or (b2)	(m2) (g1) or (g2)
Indian Education for All	(n1) (c1) or (c2)	(n2) (h1) or (h2)
Data for Achievement	(o1) (d1) or (d2)	(o2) (i1) or (i2)

SPECIAL EDUCATION FUNDING AND BUDGET

Formula uses current year (2023) ANB (page 12, line u)

Special Education Allowable Cost Payments	Elementary K-6 & 7-8	High School 9-12	K12 Total EI & HS
(a) Instructional Block Grant Budget Data Sheet, Line 8a [IBG rate X CY ANB]			
(b) Related Services Block Grant Budget Data Sheet, Line 8b If COOP member, enter 0 If NOT a COOP member, enter [RSBG rate X CY ANB]			
(c) Reimbursement for Disproportionate Costs <u>For Elem or HS Districts:</u> Budget Data Sheet, Line 8c <u>For K-12 Districts:</u> Elem: Budget Data Sheet, page 2 HS: Budget Data Sheet, page 2			
(d) Total Special Education Allowable Cost Payment (district) [a + b + c]	Enter on page 19, line (h); page 20 line (t) & (u); & page 27, line (3b)		
Prorated Cooperative Cost Payments			
(e) Related Services Block Grant Budget Data Sheet, Line 8e If NOT a COOP member, enter 0 If a COOP member, enter [RSBG rate X CY ANB]	Enter on page 20 line (u)		
Local Match and Required Spending			
(f) Required Local Match [(a + b + e) X 0.33]			
(g) Special ED Spending to Avoid Reversion [a + b + f] You must spend this amount to avoid "reverting" (refunding state special education funds.)			

- **Districts must spend** \$1 of local money for every \$3 of state funding received for special education block grants. If match is not provided, or if state funding is not spent, the state money is proportionally reverted from the next year's special education funding. Reverted means the unspent or unmatched amount is subtracted from special education payments in the next year.
- **Match** any expenditures of state special education funding must be paid for allowable costs as defined by [§ 20-7-431, MCA](#). Match may include allowable special education costs using expenditure program 280 in General Fund (01), Tuition Fund (13), Metal Mines and Tax Reserve Fund (24), State Mining Impact Fund (25), and Impact Aid Fund (26). Match may not include money received for services provided by your district to other districts or cooperatives; prorated costs of operations and maintenance, such as heat, lights, repairs, minor remodeling, service contracts on equipment and security services; transportation costs; and retirement costs (i.e., retirement fund expenditures). Receipts for special education services provided to other districts or cooperatives must be deposited in the miscellaneous programs fund and spent within the year received.
- **Match for the IBG** may include direct expenditures of the district OR payments or transfers to the district's cooperative for special education purposes (X01-280-6200-920). If the district is a cooperative member, the match for the related services block grant MUST be paid to the district's cooperative. If the district is not a member of a cooperative, the match for the related services block grant must be made in direct district expenditures for special education allowable costs.
- **State special education** funding received by a district must be deposited in the general fund. State special education funding received by a cooperative must be deposited to the cooperative fund (82).

MAXIMUM BUDGET LIMIT

	Elementary	High School	K12*
(a) 100% of Basic Entitlement page 17, Line (l1) or (l2)			
(b) 100% of Per-ANB Entitlement page 17, Line (m1) or (m2)			
(c) 100% Quality Educator Component Budget Data Sheet, Line 3 [FTE X \$3,472]			
(d) 100% At Risk Component, Budget Data Sheet, Line 4 [Proportion of Title I X \$5,873,777]			
(e) 100% Indian Ed. for All Component Budget Data Sheet, Line 5 [ANB X \$23.28]			
(f) 100% Student Achievement Gap Component Budget Data Sheet, Line 6 [Indian Students X \$229]			
(g) 100% Data for Achievement Component Budget Data Sheet, Line 7 [ANB X \$22.29]			
(h) Special Education Allowable Cost Payments Budget Data Sheet, Line 8d page 18, Line (d)			
(i) Prorated SPED COOP Payments Budget Data Sheet, Line 8e page 18, Line (e)			
% of Special Ed Funding in Maximum (j-1) Actual % (round up to nearest whole %) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> $\frac{\text{FY2021 SPED GF Allowable Cost Expenditures} - 1.00 \times 100}{\text{FY2021 Special Ed Allowable Cost Payments}}$ </div> <u>SPED GF Allowable Cost Expenditures:</u> From FY2021 Trustees' Financial Summary, SPED Reversion Report, General Fund column. <u>Special Ed Allowable Cost Payments:</u> From FY2021 Final Budget, Line (I-H)			
(j-2) Minimum % = 75%	75%	75%	75%
(j-3) Required % of SPED Funding in Maximum: Budget Data Sheet, Line 9a Greater of (j-1) or (j-2), but not more than 100%			
(k) Dollar Amount of Required % of SPED Allowable Costs in (j-3) Maximum including prorated SPED cooperative payments: [(h + i) X (j-3)]			
(l) Maximum Budget Limit [(a) + (b) + (c) + (d) + (e) + (f) + (g) + (h) + (k)]	Enter on page 22, line 2		

* K-12 districts – Calculate Elementary and High School portions separately then add across to the K12 column.

- First 40% of Special Education MUST be in BASE. Between 35% and 60% is applied in over-BASE, totaling up to 100% in the Maximum budget

BASE BUDGET LIMIT

	Elementary	High School	K-12*
(m) 80% of Basic Entitlement [0.80 X page 17, Line l1or l2]			
(n) 80% of Per-ANB Entitlement [0.80 X page 17, Line m1 or m2]			
(o) 100% Quality Educator Component Budget Data Sheet, Line 3 [FTE X \$3,472]			
(p) 100% At Risk Component, Budget Data Sheet, Line 4 Proportion of Title I X \$5,873,777]			
(q) 100% Indian Ed. for All Component Budget Data Sheet, Line 5 [ANB X \$23.28]			
(r) 100% Student Achievement Gap Component Budget Data Sheet, Line 6 [Indian Students X \$229]			
(s) 100% Data for Achievement Budget Data Sheet, Line 7 [ANB X \$22.29]			
(t) Special Education Allowable Cost Payments (district) page 18, Line d			
(u) **40% of SPED Allowable Costs, including prorated special education cooperative payments [0.40 X page 18 (d + e)]			
(v) Base Budget Limit [(m) + (n) + (o) + (p) + (q) + (r) + (s) + (t) + (u)]	Enter on page 22 line 1		

*K-12 districts – Calculate Elementary and High School portions separately then add across to the K-12 column.

**First 40% of Special Education MUST be in BASE. Between 35% and 60% is applied in OVERBASE, totaling up to 100% in the Maximum Budget.

CALCULATION OF RATIO FOR PRORATION OF SUBSIDIZED BASE BUDGET

For K-12 only	Elementary	High School	K-12
(w) GTB Area			
(x) Subsidized BASE Amounts [u + w]	(x1)	(x2)	(x3)
(y) Subsidized BASE Ratio Round to the nearest whole percentage not to exceed 100 %	Enter on page 28 line (6c) & (6d)		
	(y1) [x1/x3]	(y2) [x2/x3]	(y3) 100%

- If GTB Subsidy per BASE mill on Budget Data Sheet, page 3, equals zero for BOTH Elem and HS, skip this section.

HIGHEST LEVY OVER BASE AUTHORIZED OR IMPOSED BETWEEN FY18 & FY22

FY17		FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
(a) OB Levy (Imposed) Budget Worksheet, Line (II-D)	(a1) If cell (b2) = 0 this cell = 0	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)
(b) Amount Approved by Voters on Ballot Budget Worksheet, Line (II-L)		(b2)	(b3)	(b4)	(b5)	(b6)
(c) Highest Voted Amount Budget Data Sheet, page 2, Line 9f		(c2)	(c3)	(c4)	(c5)	(c6)
(d) Highest Budget With a Vote Budget Worksheet Line (II-J)		(d2)	(d3)	(d4)	(d5)	(d6)
		FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
(e) PY OB Levy + CY Amount Approved on Ballot by Voters (a+b)		(e2) (a1)+(b2)	(e3) (a2)+(b3)	(e4) (a3)+(b4)	(e5) (a4)+(b5)	(e6) (a5)+(b6)
(f) PY OB Levy + CY Highest Voted Amount (a+c)		(f2) (a1)+(c2)	(f3) (a2)+(c3)	(f4) (a3)+(c4)	(f5) (a4)+(c5)	(f6) (a5)+(c6)
(g) Choose the Lesser of (e) or (f) (Authorized)		(g2)	(g3)	(g4)	(g5)	(g6)
(h) Choose the Higher of (a) or (g) If the result is higher than (d) then (d)		(h2)	(h3)	(h4)	(h5)	(h6)
(i) Choose the Highest of cells (h2) through (h6) and use this number on cell (6b) of page 23 (Budget Year Permissive Over-BASE)						(i)

**Recap of General Fund
BUDGET LIMITS AND VOTED AMOUNT
FY2023**

1	Current Year (FY23) BASE	page 20(v)	(1)	
2	Current Year (FY23) Maximum	page 19(l)	(2)	
3	Adjusted Prior Year (FY22) Adopted General Fund Budget:			
a	Prior Year Quality Educator Entitlement		(3a)	
b	Current Year Quality Educator Entitlement		(3b)	
c	Increase in Quality Educator Entitlement	(3b)-(3a), but not less than zero	(3c)	
d	Prior Year Indian Ed for All Entitlement		(3d)	
e	Current Year Indian Ed for All Entitlement		(3e)	
f	Increase in Indian Ed for All Entitlement	(3e)-(3d), but not less than zero	(3f)	
g	Prior Year American Indian Achievement Gap Entitlement		(3g)	
h	Current Year American Indian Achievement Gap Entitlement		(3h)	
i	Increase in Achievement Gap Entitlement	(3h)-(3g), but not less than zero	(3i)	
j	Prior Year At- Risk Entitlement		(3j)	
k	Current Year At-Risk Entitlement		(3k)	
l	Increase in At-Risk Entitlement	(3k)-(3j), but not less than zero	(3l)	
m	Prior Year Data for Achievement Entitlement		(3m)	
n	Current Year Data for Achievement Entitlement		(3n)	
o	Increase in Data for Achievement Entitlement	(3n)-(3m), but not less than zero	(3o)	
p	Prior Year Basic DSA Entitlement		(3p)	
q	Current Year Basic DSA Entitlement		(3q)	
r	Increase in Basic Entitlement	(3q)-(3p), but not less than zero	(3r)	
s	Prior Year Per-ANB DSA Entitlement		(3s)	
t	Current Year Per-ANB DSA Entitlement		(3t)	
u	Increase in Per-ANB DSA Entitlement	(3t)-(3s), but not less than zero	(3u)	
	1) Sum of Increases in State Funding	[(3c)+(3f)+(3i)+(3l)+(3o)+(3r)+(3u)]	(3v)	
	2) Prior Year Adopted General Fund Budget (DO NOT include budget amendments)	Budget Data Sheet Line 10d	(3w)	
	3) Adjusted Prior Year Adopted Budget	(3v)+(3w)	(3x)	
4	FY23 Highest Budget	greater of (2) or (3x)	(4)	
5	FY23 Minimum Budget is BASE		(5)	

Continued next page

**Recap of General Fund
BUDGET LIMITS AND VOTED AMOUNT
FY 2020**

Continued

6 FY22 Highest Budget WITHOUT A VOTE

BASE (Line 1) (6a)

Plus: Highest Levy Over-BASE Authorized or Imposed Between FY17 and FY21.
Budget Data Sheet, Line 10e or page 21(i) (6b)

Plus: Fund balance reappropriated and non-levy revenue available to fund
Over-BASE area after funding BASE.
Note: It will be rare to have an amount here.
BASE levy will be zero when an amount is available to use in this field. (6c)

Plus: Other non-levy revenues to fund **over-BASE** (6d)

Plus: Excess reserves used to fund **over-BASE** (6e)

Plus: Tuition revenue to fund **over-BASE** (6f)

Plus: Flexible non-voted levy authority to fund **over-BASE** (6g)

TOTAL Sum of (6a) through (6g) (6h)

Highest Budget Without a Vote: Lesser of (6h) or (4) **(6)**

7 Largest Voted Amount Possible Line (4) minus Line (6), but not less than zero **(7)**

8 Proposed FY22 General Fund Budget Cannot exceed line (4) **(8)**

9 Amount Requiring Voter Approval i.e., must vote the dollar increase in over-BASE levies
Line (8) minus Line (6) **(9)**

BUDGETING NON-LEVY REVENUE GENERAL FUND BASE

Estimating General Fund Non-Levy (i.e., non-tax) resources for the FY23 budget. [§ 20-9-141, MCA.](#)

Code	Description	Comments	FY23 Amount
ACTUAL - The following revenues MUST BE anticipated on the budget form USING ACTUAL PY receipts			
1130	Tax Title / Property Sales		
1510	Interest Earnings		
1800	Community Services Activities		
1900	Other Revenue from Local Sources	Miscellaneous revenue	
1910	Rentals for Building and Equipment		
1920	Contributions / Donations	Not usually a general fund item	
1940	Textbook Sale / Rental		
1945	Resale of Supplies / Materials		
1950	Services to Other Schools / Coops		
1960	Services to Other Governments		
1970	Services to Other Funds		
1981	Summer School Revenues		
3302	State PILT, FWP		
Total Actual (Enter on page 30, line 5a)			
ANTICIPATED- The following types SHOULD BE ESTIMATED using the best information available			
0171	MT Oil and Gas Production Tax Funding the BASE Budget (3460 revenue in the BASE)	FY23 the GTB calculation assumes you are estimating 12.5% of all O&G receipts from the prior year to the BASE. Should you estimate less than 12.5% any difference will be permissive property tax levies. *See exceptions listed below	
1123	Coal Gross Proceeds	Department of Revenue sends eligible districts an estimate in May.	
3448/ 3449	State Lands or Coal Mitigation Block Grant. 70% in Nov (Coal) Dec (Lands) 30% in May.	State Lands or Coal-Fired Generating Unit Closure Mitigation Block Grant see § 20-9-640, MCA or § 20-9-638, MCA.	
9100	Other Revenue	Use for any revenue type for which a code is not provided on budget, but you want to anticipate.	
9710	Residual Equity Transfers-In	Use if you expect to close a fund to the general fund, have receipts from closed or annexed school, etc.	
4800	Federal PILT	Rare	
Total Anticipated (Enter on page 27, line 5b)			
OTHER- MAY BE estimated- NOT RECOMMENDED due to ability to hold receipts as Excess Reserves			
1117	District-Prior Year Taxes	Allowed as excess reserves	
1118	Dist. Dept. of Rev Tax Audit	Allowed as excess reserves	
1190	Penalties and Interest on Taxes	Allowed as excess reserves	
Total Other (Enter on page 27, line 5c)			

*Exceptions to limitations on GTB subsidy related to estimating oil and gas revenue to the General Fund BASE budget.

1. If the prior year oil and gas receipts deposited to all funds plus current year adopted General Fund budget is $\leq 105\%$ of the current year Maximum budget.
2. If the current year Maximum budget is $< \$1$ million.
3. If you currently have an oil and gas revenue bond (O&G must be applied toward debt service payment first).
4. If you had an unusual enrollment increase related to the current budget.

If any of these exceptions apply your GTB subsidy will not be limited by not estimating 12.5% to the BASE budget.

GENERAL FUND OVER-BASE

Tuition Revenue Used to Fund the Over-BASE Budget			
1310	Tuition from Individuals	For attendance in the budget year	
1320	Tuition from In-State Schools	For attendance in the prior year. Includes regular education tuition received from another in-state district.	
1330	Tuition from Out-of-State Schools	For attendance in the prior year. Includes regular education tuition received from an out-of-state district or another state.	
3117	State Placement Tuition	For attendance in the prior year. Includes regular education tuition received from the state.	
Total Tuition to Fund the over-BASE (Enter on page 28, line 13b)			
Oil and Gas Revenue to fund the over-BASE:			
0172	MT Oil and Gas Production tax (3460 revenue in the Over-BASE)	There is no longer a requirement to estimate 25% of actual prior year oil & gas tax receipts to the general fund, or a requirement to estimate 12.5% to the BASE before estimating to the over-BASE. However, it is suggested that you estimate 12.5% to the BASE should your district receive GTB (see comment in BASE NLR section).	
Flexible Non-Voted Levy Authority to fund the over-BASE:			
	Flexible Non-Voted Levy Authority (FNVLA)	Levy authority in the Transportation Fund (10), Bus Depreciation Fund (11), Tuition Fund (13), and the Adult Ed Fund (17) may be transferred to the General Fund (01) to fund the over-BASE	
Total over-BASE Oil & Gas and FNVLA (Enter on page 28, line 13c)			

GENERAL FUND GUARANTEED TAX BASE AID (GTB) RATIOS AND SUBSIDIES

This schedule can be used to verify the Weighted GTB subsidy reported on the Budget Data Sheet.

I. STATEWIDE GTB RATIO		FY 2022	
(a) Statewide taxable valuation (Tax Year 2021) *		\$3,429,942,159	
(b) FY22 Statewide GTB subsidized budget area for <u>elementary</u> districts: 35.3% of the Basic Entitlement + 35.3% of the Per-ANB Entitlement + 40% of special education allowable cost payments to elementary Districts (including prorated coop costs)		\$260,884,829.52	
(c) FY22 Statewide GTB subsidized budget area for <u>high school</u> districts: 35.3% of the Basic Entitlement + 35.3% of the Per-ANB Entitlement + 40% of special education allowable cost payments to high school Districts (including prorated coop costs)		\$140,013,575.30	
(d) Elementary GTB ratio	[(a) divided by (b)] x 254%	33.39	
(e) High School GTB ratio	[(a) divided by (c)] x 254%	61.22	
II. DISTRICT GTB SUBSIDY:		Elementary	High School
(a) Statewide GTB ratio [elementary from (d) above, or high school from (e) above]		33.39	61.22
(b) FY22 District GTB subsidized budget area: 35.3% of the Basic Entitlement + 35.3% of the Per-ANB Entitlement Budget Data Sheet, Page 3			
(c) 40% of (FY22 District special education allowable cost payment plus district prorated coop cost payment) Budget Data Sheet, Page 3			
(d) District's FY23 GTB (a) x [(b)+ (c)]			
(e) District taxable valuation (Tax Year 2021) Budget Data Sheet, Page 3			
(f) If (d) is greater than (e), then: District's FY23 GTB subsidy per BASE mill [(d-e) x .001] Round to whole number			
		Enter GTB subsidy per mill on page 27, line 8(a) or 8(b)	

*A final determination of the Taxable Value by the Department of Revenue based on information delivered to the County Clerk and Recorder as required in [§ 15-10-305, MCA](#) (December). Tax Increment Districts are excluded from taxable valuations used in GTB calculations.

- See Budget Data Sheet, Page 3 for district's certified GTB subsidy.
- GTB ratios for the ensuing year are calculated using prior year taxable values and GTB subsidized area.
- GTB ratios on I(d) and I(e) are rounded to two decimal places.
- GTB ratios for K-12 districts are calculated separately as Elementary and High School Programs.

Districts that **DO NOT** receive oil and gas revenue, **OR** meet one of the exemptions listed, **OR** intend on estimating at least 12.5% of the prior year's oil and gas revenue received in all funds AND qualify for GTB, use these pages. Otherwise use the alternative levy pages.

*Exceptions to limitations on GTB subsidy related to estimating oil and gas revenue to the General Fund BASE budget.

1. If the prior year oil and gas receipts deposited to all funds plus current year adopted General Fund budget is $\leq 105\%$ of the current year Maximum budget.
2. If the current year Maximum budget is $< \$1$ million.
3. If you currently have an oil and gas revenue bond (O&G must be applied toward debt service payment first).
4. If you had an unusual enrollment increase related to the current budget.

If any of these exceptions apply your GTB subsidy will not be limited by not estimating 12.5% to the BASE budget.

CALCULATING GENERAL FUND LEVIES

Funding the BASE Budget			
1. Proposed FY23 General Fund Budget	page 23, Line 8	(1)	
2. BASE Budget	FY23 BASE from page 22, line1	(2)	
3. a. DSA	[0.447 X page 19, lines (a + b)]	(3a)	
b. Special Education Allowable Costs Funding	page 18, Line (d)	(3b)	
c. Quality Educator Component	Budget Data Sheet, Line 3 [FTE X \$3,472]	(3c)	
d. At Risk Component	Budget Data Sheet, Line 4	(3d)	
e. Indian Ed. for All Component	[Budget Limit ANB X \$23.28] minimum \$100	(3e)	
f. American Indian Student Achievement Gap Component	[Indian Students X \$229]	(3f)	
g. Data for Achievement Component	[Budget Limit ANB X \$22.29]	(3g)	
h. Natural Resources K-12 Development Funding Payment est. from GF Bud Spreadsheet		(3h)	
4. a. Total Unreserved Fund Balance for Budgeting		(4a)	
b. Prior Year Excess Reserves Used to Fund Over-BASE Budget		(4b)	
c. Unreserved Fund Balance for Funding BASE and over-BASE	[Line 4a - 4b]	(4c)	
5. Non-Levy Revenues	DO NOT Enter Tuition Rev unless over-BASE budget = 0		
a. Total Actual (Include BASE TIF & BASE PY over-Levy Amounts)	See page 24	(5a)	
b. Total Anticipated	See page 24	(5b)	
c. Total Other	See page 24	(5c)	
d. Total Non-Levy Revenues for BASE	[Line 5a + Line 5b + Line 5c]	(5d)	
6 a. Tax Levy and GTB Needed to Fund BASE Budget			
[Line 2- Line 3a- Line 3b- Line 3c- Line 3d- Line 3e- Line 3f- Line 3g- Line 3h- Line 4c- Line 5d.]		(6a)	
If < 0 , enter 0			

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Districts that **DO NOT** receive oil and gas revenue, **OR** meet one of the exemptions listed, **OR** intend on estimating at least 12.5% of the prior year's oil and gas revenue received in all funds AND qualify for GTB, use these pages. Otherwise use the alternative levy pages.

This section is for K-12 Districts only			
a. ELEM Portion of Tax and GTB in BASE	[Line 6a X page 20, Line (y1)]	(6c)	
b. HS Portion of Tax and GTB in BASE	[Line 6a X page 20, Line (y2)]	(6d)	
7. District Mill Value	[Estimate using most updated Taxable Value X .001]	(7)	
8. a. ELEM Weighted GTB per BASE Mill	Budget Data Sheet, page 3	(8a)	
b. HS Weighted GTB per BASE Mill	Budget Data Sheet, page 3	(8b)	
9. a. ELEM Adjusted Mill Value	[Line 7 + Line 8a]	(9a)	
b. HS Adjusted Mill Value	[Line 7 + Line 8b]	(9b)	
K-12 Districts use 10(a) and 10(b) all other Districts (ELEM & HS) use 10(c)			
10. a. K-12 ELEM BASE Mills Required	[Line 6c divided by Line 9a] Round to XX.XX	(10a)	
b. K-12 HS BASE Mills Required	[Line 6d divided by Line 9b] Round to XX.XX	(10b)	
10 c. BASE Mills Required	[Line 6a divided by (Line 9(a) + 9(b))] Round to XX.XX	(10c)	
Funding the Over-BASE Budget (Includes any Over-Maximum Budget)			
11. Amount Budgeted Over-BASE	[Line 1 - Line 2]	(11)	
12. Prior Year General Fund "Excess Reserves" Used to Fund the Over-BASE Budget	Line 4b	(12)	
13. a. Fund Balance and Non-Levy Revenues Available to Fund the Over-BASE Budget [Line 3a+Line 3b+Line 3c+Line 3d+Line 3e+Line 3f+Line 3g+Line 3h+Line 4c+Line 5d+Line 6a- Line 2]		(13a)	
b. Total "Tuition to Fund Over-BASE"	See page 25	(13b)	
c. Flexible Non-Voted Levy Authority (FNVLA) & Oil & Gas & Over Levy Amt. to over-BASE See page 25		(13c)	
14. Tax Levy Needed to Fund Over-BASE Budget	[Line 11-Line 12-Line 13a-Line 13b-Line 13c]	(14)	
15. Over-BASE Mills Required	[Line 14 divided by Line 7] Round to XX.XX	(15)	

Add Mandatory Non-Isolated Mill Levy here, if applicable. [§ 20-9-303, MCA](#), Number of mills equals [(Line 3a ÷ by 2) ÷ by Line 7]. This applies only to Non-Isolated Elem. districts with less than 10 ANB.

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Districts that **DO NOT** receive oil and gas revenue, **OR** meet one of the exemptions listed, **OR** intend on estimating at least 12.5% of the prior year's oil and gas revenue received in all funds AND qualify for GTB, use these pages. Otherwise use the alternative levy pages.

Are Funding Sources Adequate to Cover Budget?			
16. a. DSA	Line 3a	(16a)	
b. Special Education Funding	Line 3b	(16b)	
c. Quality Educator Component	Line 3c	(16c)	
d. At Risk Component	Line 3d	(16d)	
e. Indian Ed. for All Component	Line 3e	(16e)	
f. American Indian Student Achievement Gap Component	Line 3f	(16f)	
g. Data for Achievement Component	Line 3g	(16g)	
h. Natural Resources Development Payment	(estimate from prior year amt.)	(16h)	
i. Unreserved Fund Balance	Line 4a	(16i)	
j. Prior Year Excess Reserves Reappropriated to Fund Over-BASE	Line 12	(16j)	
k. Non-Levy Revenues (including OB NLR's)	[Line 5d + Line 13b + Line 13c]	(16k)	
l. Guaranteed Tax Based Aid	[Line 8(a) X Line 10(a)] + [Line 8(b) X Line 10(b)]	(16l)	
m. BASE Levy Tax Revenues	[Line 6a- 16l]	(16m)	
n. Over-BASE Levy Tax Revenues	[Line 7 X Line 15]	(16n)	
o. TOTAL FUNDING SOURCES (Must = Line 1, may vary slightly due to rounding). If funding sources exceed total budget, BASE levy and Over-BASE levy must equal -0- [Sum Lines 16a through 16n]		(16o)	
17. TOTAL GENERAL FUND MILLS	If K12 [Line 10(a) + Line 10(b) + Line 15] If Elem or HS [Line 10(c) + Line 15]	(17)	

Add Mandatory Non-Isolated Mill Levy here, if applicable. [§ 20-9-303, MCA](#), Number of mills equals $[(\text{Line } 3a \div \text{by } 2) \div \text{by Line } 7]$. This applies only to Non-Isolated Elem. districts with less than 10 ANB.

Districts that **DO** receive oil and gas revenue, **AND DO NOT** meet one of the exemptions listed, or **DO NOT** intend on estimating at least 12.5% of the prior year's oil and gas revenue received in all funds AND qualify for GTB, use these pages otherwise use the preceding levy pages.

*Exceptions to limitations on GTB subsidy related to estimating oil and gas revenue to the General Fund BASE budget.

1. If the prior year oil and gas receipts deposited to all funds plus current year adopted General Fund budget is $\leq 105\%$ of the current year Maximum budget.
2. If the current year Maximum budget is $< \$1$ million.
3. If you currently have an oil and gas revenue bond (O&G must be applied toward debt service payment first).
4. If you had an unusual enrollment increase related to the current budget.

If any of these exceptions apply your GTB subsidy will not be limited by not estimating 12.5% to the BASE budget.

CALCULATING GENERAL FUND LEVIES

Funding the BASE Budget			
1. Proposed FY23 General Fund Budget	page 22, Line 8	(1)	
2. BASE Budget	FY23 BASE from page 22, line1	(2)	
3. a. DSA	[0.447 X page 19, lines (a + b)]	(3a)	
b. Special Education Allowable Costs Funding	page 18, Line (d)	(3b)	
c. Quality Educator Component	Budget Data Sheet, Line 3 [FTE X \$3,472]	(3c)	
d. At Risk Component	Budget Data Sheet, Line 4	(3d)	
e. Indian Ed. for All Component	[Budget Limit ANB X \$23.28] minimum \$100.00	(3e)	
f. American Indian Student Achievement Gap Component	[Indian Students X \$229]	(3f)	
g. Data for Achievement Component	[Budget Limit ANB X \$22.29]	(3g)	
h. Natural Resources K-12 Development Funding Payment est. from GF Bud Spreadsheet		(3h)	
4. a. Total Unreserved Fund Balance for Budgeting		(4a)	
b. Prior Year Excess Reserves Used to Fund Over-BASE Budget		(4b)	
c. Unreserved Fund Balance for Funding BASE and over-BASE	[Line 4a - Line 4b]	(4c)	
5. Non-Levy Revenues	DO NOT Enter Tuition Rev unless over-BASE budget = 0		
a. Total Actual (Include BASE TIF & BASE PY over-Levy Amounts)	See page 24	(5a)	
b. Total Anticipated	See page 24	(5b)	
c. Total Anticipated O&G estimated to the BASE	See page 24		
d. Total Other	See page 24	(5c)	
e. Total Non-Levy Revenues for BASE	[Line 5a + Line 5b + Line 5d]	(5d)	
6 b. Tax Levy and GTB Needed to Fund BASE Budget [Line 2- Line 3a- Line 3b- Line 3c- Line 3d- Line 3e- Line 3f- Line 3g- Line 3h- Line 4c- Line 5d- (12.5% of O&G revenue from all funds in the PY- 5c)] If < 0 , 0		(6b)	

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Districts that **DO** receive oil and gas revenue, **AND DO NOT** meet one of the exemptions listed, or **DO NOT** intend on estimating at least 12.5% of the prior year's oil and gas revenue received in all funds AND qualify for GTB, use these pages otherwise use the preceding levy pages.

This section is for K-12 Districts only			
a. ELEM Portion of Tax and GTB in BASE	[Line 6b X page 20, Line (y1)]	(6c)	
b. HS Portion of Tax and GTB in BASE	[Line 6b X page 20, Line (y2)]	(6d)	
7. District Mill Value	[Estimate using most updated Taxable Value X .001]	(7)	
8. a. ELEM Weighted GTB per BASE Mill	Budget Data Sheet, page 3	(8a)	
b. HS Weighted GTB per BASE Mill	Budget Data Sheet, page 3	(8b)	
9. a. ELEM Adjusted Mill Value	[Line 7 + Line 8a]	(9a)	
b. HS Adjusted Mill Value	[Line 7 + Line 8b]	(9b)	
K-12 Districts use 10(a) and 10(b) all other Districts (ELEM & HS) use 10(c)			
10. a. K-12 ELEM BASE Mills Required	[Line 6c divided by Line 9a] Round to XX.XX]	(10a)	
b. K-12 HS BASE Mills Required	[Line 6d divided by Line 9b] Round to XX.XX]	(10b)	
10 c. BASE Mills Required	[Line 6b divided by (Line 9(a) + 9(b))] Round to XX.XX]	(10c)	
Funding the Over-BASE Budget (Includes any over-Maximum Budget)			
11. Amount Budgeted Over-BASE	[Line 1 - Line 2]	(11)	
12. Prior Year General Fund "Excess Reserves" Used to Fund the Over-BASE Budget	Line 4b	(12)	
13. a. Fund Balance and Non-Levy Revenues Available to Fund the Over-BASE Budget	[Line 3a+ Line 3b+ Line 3c+ Line 3d+ Line 3e+ Line 3f+ Line 3g+ Line 3h+ Line 4c+ Line 5d+ Line 6- Line 2]	(13a)	
b. Total "Tuition to Fund Over-BASE"	See page 25	(13b)	
c. Flexible Non-Voted Levy Authority (FNVLA) & Oil&Gas & Over Levy Amt. to over-BASE	See page 25	(13c)	
14. Tax Levy Needed to Fund Over-BASE Budget	[Line 11- Line 12- Line 13a- Line 13b- Line 13c]	(14)	
15. Over-BASE Mills Required	[Line 14 ÷ Line 7] Round to XX.XX	(15)	

Add Mandatory Non-Isolated Mill Levy here, if applicable. [§ 20-9-303, MCA](#), Number of mills equals [(Line 3a ÷ by 2) ÷ by Line 7]. This applies only to Non-Isolated Elem. districts with less than 10 ANB.

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Districts that **DO** receive oil and gas revenue, **AND DO NOT** meet one of the exemptions listed, or **DO NOT** intend on estimating at least 12.5% of the prior year's oil and gas revenue received in all funds AND qualify for GTB, use these pages otherwise use the preceding levy pages.

Are Funding Sources Adequate to Cover Budget?			
16. a. DSA	Line 3a	(16a)	
b. Special Education Funding	Line 3b	(16b)	
c. Quality Educator Component	Line 3c	(16c)	
d. At Risk Component	Line 3d	(16d)	
e. Indian Ed. for All Component	Line 3e	(16e)	
f. American Indian Student Achievement Gap Component	Line 3f	(16f)	
g. Data for Achievement Component	Line 3g	(16g)	
h. Natural Resources Development Payment	(estimate from prior year amount)	(16h)	
i. Unreserved Fund Balance	Line 4a	(16i)	
j. Prior Year Excess Reserves Reappropriated to Fund over-BASE	Line 12	(16j)	
k. Non-Levy Revenues (including OB NLR's)	[Line 5d + Line 13b + Line 13c]	(16k)	
K-12 Districts use \$\$ (a) and \$\$ (b) all other Districts (ELEM & HS) use \$\$ (c)			
\$\$ a. K-12 ELEM BASE Mills Required	[Line 6c divided by Line 9a] Round to XX.XX	(\$\$a)	
\$\$ b. K-12 HS BASE Mills Required	[Line 6d divided by Line 9b] Round to XX.XX	(\$\$b)	
\$\$ c. BASE Mills Required	[Line 6b divided by (Line 9(a) + 9(b))] Round to XX.XX	(\$\$c)	
l. Guaranteed Tax Based Aid	Line 8(a) X Line \$\$ (a) + [Line 8(b) X Line \$\$ (b)]	(16l)	
m. BASE Levy Tax Revenues plus underestimated Oil and Gas	[(Line 7 X (Line 10(a) + 10(b)) + (12.5% of all PY O&G Revenue - Line 5c]	(16m)	
n. Over-BASE Levy Tax Revenues	[Line 7 X Line 15]	(16n)	
o. TOTAL FUNDING SOURCES (Must = Line 1, may vary slightly due to rounding). If funding sources exceed total budget, BASE levy and over-BASE levy must equal -0-	[Sum Lines 16a through 16o]	(16o)	
17. TOTAL GENERAL FUND MILLS	[Line 10(a) + Line 10(b) + Line 15]	(17)	

Add Mandatory Non-Isolated Mill Levy here, if applicable. [§ 20-9-303, MCA](#). Number of mills equals [(Line 3a ÷ by 2) ÷ by Line 7]. This applies only to Non-Isolated Elem. districts with less than 10 ANB.

BALLOTS AND PROPOSITIONS:

ESTIMATING THE TAX IMPACT OF MILL INCREASES FOR SCHOOL BALLOT ISSUES

[§ 15-10-425, MCA](#) requires that ballots for levy elections must state the estimated tax impact of the proposed ballot issue on the taxes assessed on a home with a market value of \$100,000 or \$200,000. The OPI's budgeting spreadsheets [FY2023 General Fund Budget Worksheet](#), available at <http://opi.mt.gov/Leadership/Finance-Grants/School-Finance/School-Finance-Budgets> under the Budget Spreadsheet & Guidance tab will also perform these calculations. This applies to the ballot for the General Fund levy election.

This example shows how to calculate the tax impact of a FY2023 general fund levy increase of \$6,800 on a house valued at \$100,000 and \$200,000. This example assumes an elementary district is proposing a tax increase from \$35,700 to \$42,500 and that taxable valuation was \$1,000,000 for tax year 2021 and is estimated to be \$1,000,000 for tax year 2022.

(a) Home with Market Value of:			\$ 100,000	\$ 200,000
(b) Times:	Assessment Rate § 15-6-134, MCA	1.35%	0.0135	0.0135
(c) Equals:	Taxable Valuation	[line a X line b]	\$1,350	\$2,700
(d) Estimated Mills for Ballot for FY2023 over-BASE Budget *		42.50 mills	Example	
Proposed mills for FY2023:			Elem Mills	
FY2023 Actual Over-BASE Levy Amt. = $\frac{42,500}{(2022 \text{ TY Taxable Valuation} \times 0.001)} = 42.50$			HS or K-12 Mills	
(2022 TY Taxable Valuation X 0.001) (1,000,000 X 0.001)				
(e) Actual Mills from Prior Year (FY2022) over-BASE Budget **		35.70 mills	Example	
FY2022 Actual Over-BASE Levy Amt. = $\frac{35,700}{(2021 \text{ TY Taxable Valuation} \times 0.001)} = 35.70$			Elem Mills	
(2021 TY Taxable Valuation X 0.001) (1,000,000 X 0.001)			HS or K-12 Mills	
(f) Proposed Increase (Decrease) in Mills		[42.50- 35.70]	6.80 mills	Example
				Elem Mills
		[line d- line e]		HS or K-12 Mills
(g) Impact of Proposed Tax Increase		[6.80 X 1,350 X 0.001]	Example	\$9.18
			Elementary	\$18.36
		[line f X line c X 0.001]	HS or K-12	

* For a general fund election, the proposed mills would be the number of over-BASE mills needed to support the budget for the coming year. For other types of school elections, enter the estimated number of mills estimated to be levied if the election passes.

** For a general fund election, this amount would be the number of over-BASE mills raised to support the prior year's General Fund budget (Final Budget form, Lines V-K or Budget Data Sheet, Line 4e). For other types of school elections, enter the number of mills levied for the fund in the prior year.

Other requirements of [§ 15-10-425, MCA](#):

- Disclosure requirements apply to a regular or special school election that proposes to impose or raise a mill levy.
- The ballot under [§ 15-10-425, MCA](#), must include: specific purpose for which the money will be used, specific amount to be raised, approximate number of mills required, and durational limit, if any. (i.e., If the law allows you to run the election once to levy for a stated number of years, state that number of years- otherwise, the election applies for one year only)
- The ballot must state the tax impacts for homes valued at \$100,000 and \$200,000 and MAY ALSO state the tax impact for a home of another value.

BALLOTS AND PROPOSITIONS

(a) Proposed Over-BASE Levy	Page 31, Line 14	
(b) Minus: Highest levy over-Base authorized or imposed between FY18 and FY22	Page 21, Line (i) or Budget Data Sheet, Line10e	
(c) Equals: (If <0, enter Zero) Amount of Voted Tax Levy <u>Increase</u> needed to support the over-BASE Budget	[(a) minus (b)]	Insert at *A
(d) Divided by: District Mill Value (see Note 1 below)	[Taxable Value X 0.001] or page 28, Line 7	
(e) Equals: Total Number of over-BASE Mills Needed for Ballot	[(c) divided by (d)]	Insert at *B

Example Ballot for Districts -- Insert items above where indicated.

<p style="text-align: center;">PROPOSITION</p> <p>Shall the district be authorized to impose an increase in local taxes to support the general fund in the amount of \$ <u> *A </u> which is approximately <u> *B </u> mills for the purpose of _____? Passage of this proposal will increase the taxes on a home with a market value of \$100,000 by approximately \$ <u> *C </u> and on a home with a market value of \$200,000 by approximately \$ <u> *D </u>. The durational limit of the levy is permanent once approved by the voters, assuming the district levies that amount at least once in the next five years.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> FOR the additional levy.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST the additional levy.</p>

***C** and ***D** come from page 33.

Note 1: See page 8 & 9 for discussion of taxable valuation and mill values.