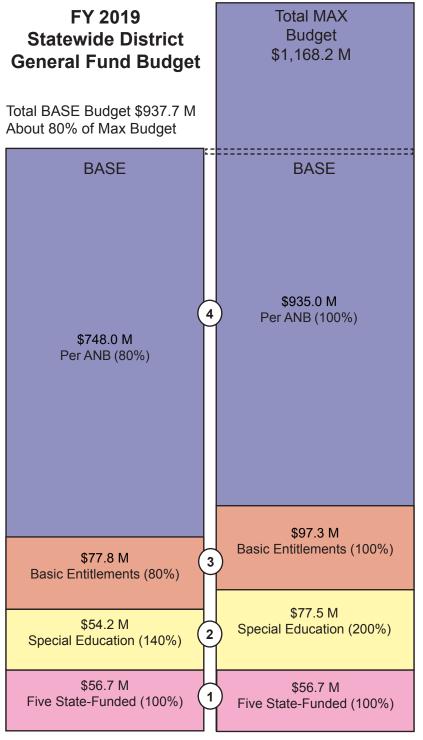
K-12 Funding Basics - District General Fund

School district general fund budget limits are established based on percentages of various funding building blocks.

Building blocks	BASE Budget Limit	MAX Budget Limit
Per ANB Entitlement	80%	100%
Basic Entitlement	80%	100%
Special Ed Payment	140%	200%
Five State-Funded Components	100%	100%



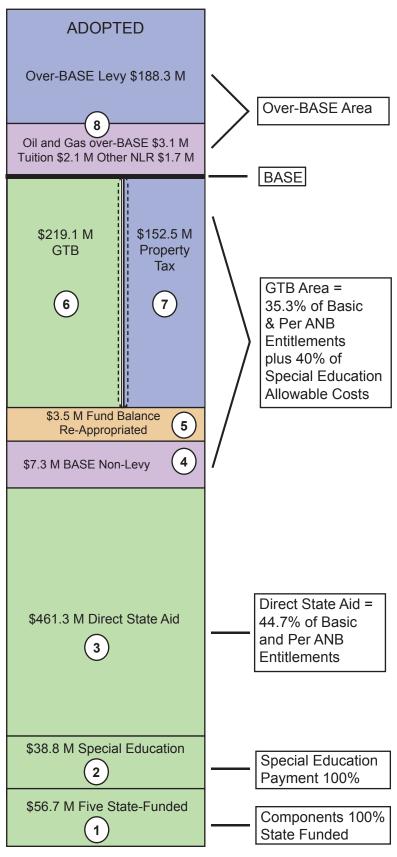
District General Fund

The largest school district fund is the general fund. Statewide, in FY 2019 districts adopted general fund budgets of \$1.13 billion and received \$776 million in state support.

- 4 Per ANB Entitlement- Average Number Belonging
 A per-ANB dollar amount based on the average count of students attending a district in October and February of the previous school year.
- 3 Basic Entitlement A set amount per district based on whether it is an elementary school district, middle school district, or high school district. Districts with higher enrollment are eligible for additional basic entitlement "increments."
- 2 Special Education Payment an amount per ANB regardless of the count of special education students. Portions of the special education appropriation go to cooperatives and to reimbursements for high-cost students.
- (1) Five 100% State-Funded Components (\$56.7 M)
 - 1. Quality Educator Payment A per-FTE payment for teachers and other licensed professionals (\$40.4 M; \$3,245/FTE)
 - 2. At Risk Payment A payment to schools to address at-risk students; or students who are affected by an environment that negatively impacts performance and threatens the likelihood of promotion or graduation (\$5.5 M)
 - 3. Indian Education For All Payment A per-ANB payment to fund the constitutionally required education regarding the cultural heritage of the American Indians. (\$3.3 M; \$21.76/ANB)
 - 4. American Indian Achievement Gap Payment A per-American Indian student payment for the purpose of closing the performance gap that exists between American Indian students and non-Indian students (\$4.3 M; \$214/AI student)
 - 5. Data for Achievement A per-ANB payment used by school districts to pay for costs related to student data systems (\$3.2 M; \$20.84/ANB)

FY 2019 Adopted budget \$1,134.3 M **About 97% of Max Budget**

School district general fund adopted budgets are funded with a blend of state and local revenues.



Local Property Tax

Fund Balance Re-Appropriated

- Any Over-BASE area of a district's adopted budget is funded by available nonlevy revenues, tuition payments, and/or an Over-BASE levy approved by voters.
 - 7 BASE Property Taxes - Local property tax revenues
 - he GTB Area is funded by: 6 • GTB - Guaranteed Tax Base Aid - A state subsidy for mill levies used to equalize property wealth across the state. GTB aid provides a subsidy per mill to eligible districts
 - Fund Balance Re-appropriated Any excess district general fund from the previous year
 - BASE Non-levy Revenue Items such as interest earnings, facility rental income, summer school, oil and gas revenues, coal gross proceeds
 - Direct State Aid received by every district and is egual to 44.7 percent of the district's Per-ANB and Basic entitlements
 - Special Education Payment Formula funds provided to local school districts in the form of block grants
- Five State-Funded Components 100% funded by the state

Other State Funding

The legislature is also responsible for setting rates for state participation in teacher's retirement, transportation and debt service. Formulas for those payments can be found in Title 20, Chapter 9 of the Montana Code Annotated.

Impacts to Local Districts

The legislature's role is to assure adequate funding for a quality school system. If the legislature needs to adjust the formula, there could be local tax consequences. The main source of local contribution is property taxes.



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Local Non-Levy

State (BASE Aid)



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