

LFD INTERACTIVE TOOLS NEW DASHBOARDS

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**REVENUE INTERIM COMMITTEE
MARCH 21, 2024**

PROPERTY TAX MODEL

NEW DASHBOARDS:

EFFECTIVE TAX RATE MAP
PROPERTY TAX SCENARIOS SLIDER TOOL

PROPERTY TAX MODEL

DASHBOARD 5: EFFECTIVE TAX RATE



FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

Data Sources:

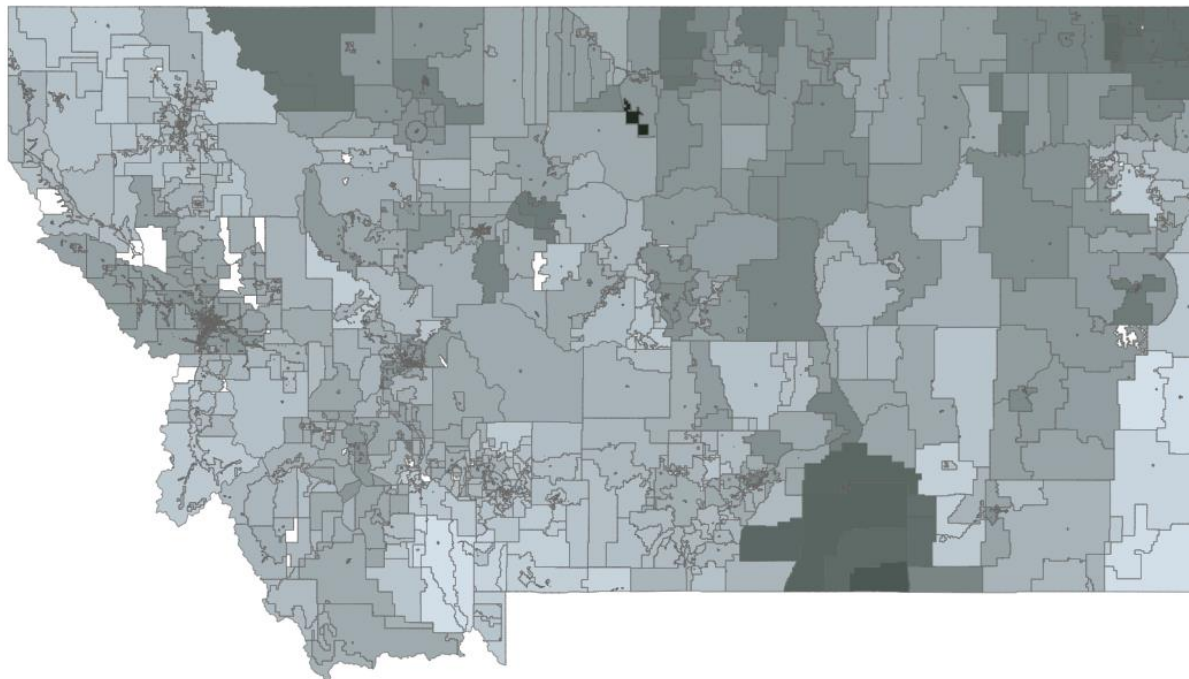
- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

0.6618%

Effective Tax Rate

Effective Tax Rate:
taxes paid as a
percentage of
ASSESSED
property value



Slicer Options

Tax Class Grou...

- Ag/Forest
- Business Equipment
- Commercial
- Other
- Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

County Name

All

**The software
used to create this map
can be slow to load.
Please give the map a
few seconds to load
after selecting a slicer
option.**

NOTE: If you have questions
or concerns, please contact
the Legislative Fiscal
Division.

Effective Tax Rate (ETR)

➤ The **effective tax rate** measures **taxes paid** against the **assessed value** of a property

Taxpayer

\$400,000

assessed
home

\$2,000 taxes
paid

Effective Tax Rate

Taxes Paid ÷ **Assessed Value** = **ETR**

\$2,000 ÷ **\$400,000** = **0.50%**

ETR = 0.50%

Effective Tax Rate Causes (ETR)

	Low Values	High Values
Low Taxes	Mid ETR	Low ETR
High Taxes	High ETR	Mid ETR

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration

The Statewide Average ETR for **Residential** properties is 0.66%

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District



Slicer Options

Tax Class Grou...

Ag/Forest
 Business Equipment
 Commercial
 Other
 Pipelines & Electric

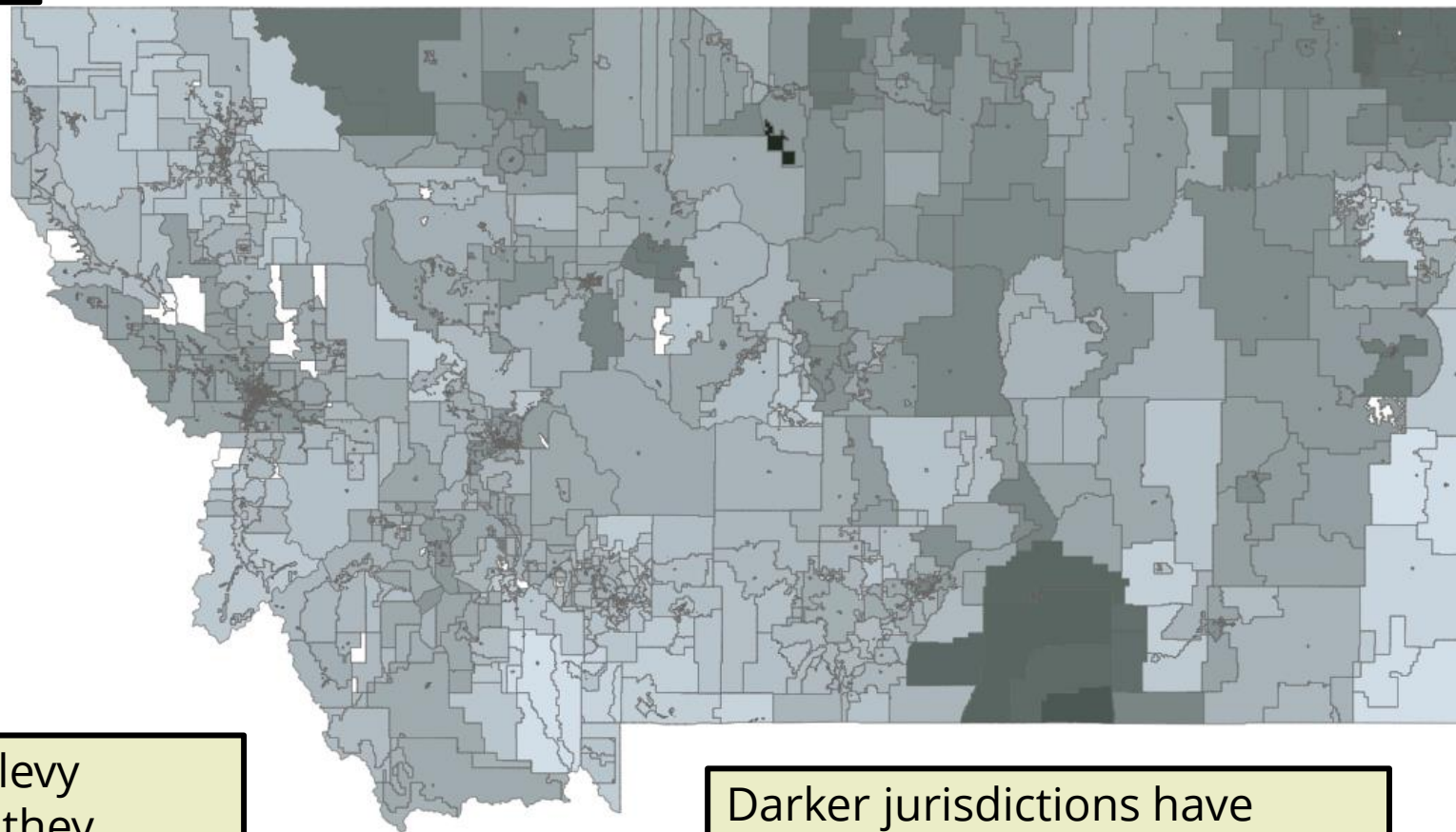
☒ Residential

County Name

All 

The software used to create this map can be slow to load. Please give the map a few seconds to load after selecting a slicer option.

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0.6618%

Effective Tax Rate

Effective Tax Rate:

taxes paid as a percentage of ASSESSED property value

You can hover over levy districts to see how they compare to the average

Darker jurisdictions have higher ETRs, lighter jurisdictions have lower ETRs

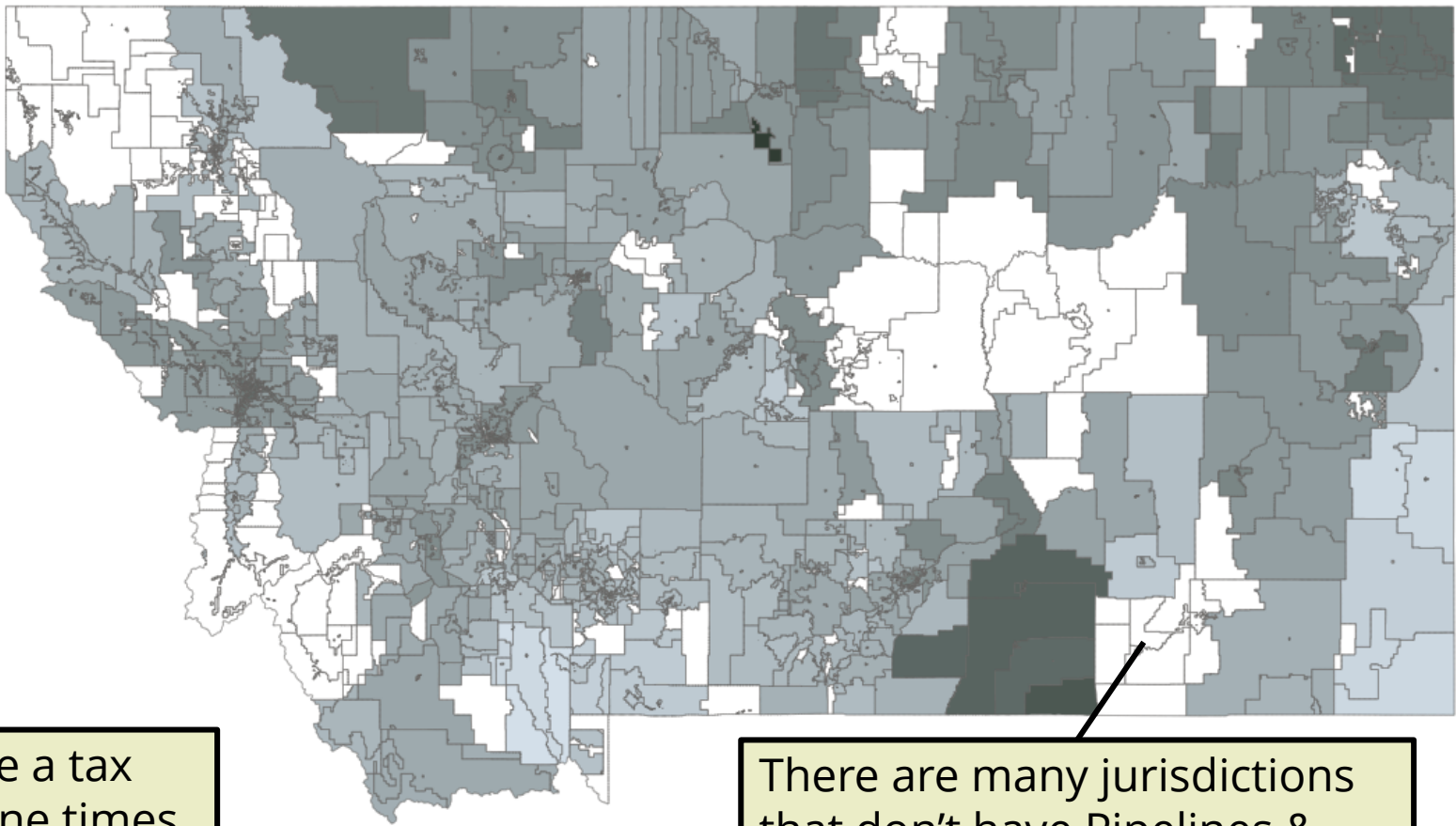
The Effective Tax Rate for **Pipelines and Electric** properties is far higher

5.3958%
Effective Tax Rate

Effective Tax Rate:
taxes paid as a percentage of ASSESSED property value

Class 9 Pipelines have a tax rate of 12%, about nine times higher than the residential rate of 1.35%

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District




There are many jurisdictions that don't have Pipelines & Electric property and show up white on the map

Slicer Options

Tax Class Grou...

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☒ Pipelines & Electric
- ☐ Residential

County Name

All 

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FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration

Slicer Options

Tax Class Group

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

County Name

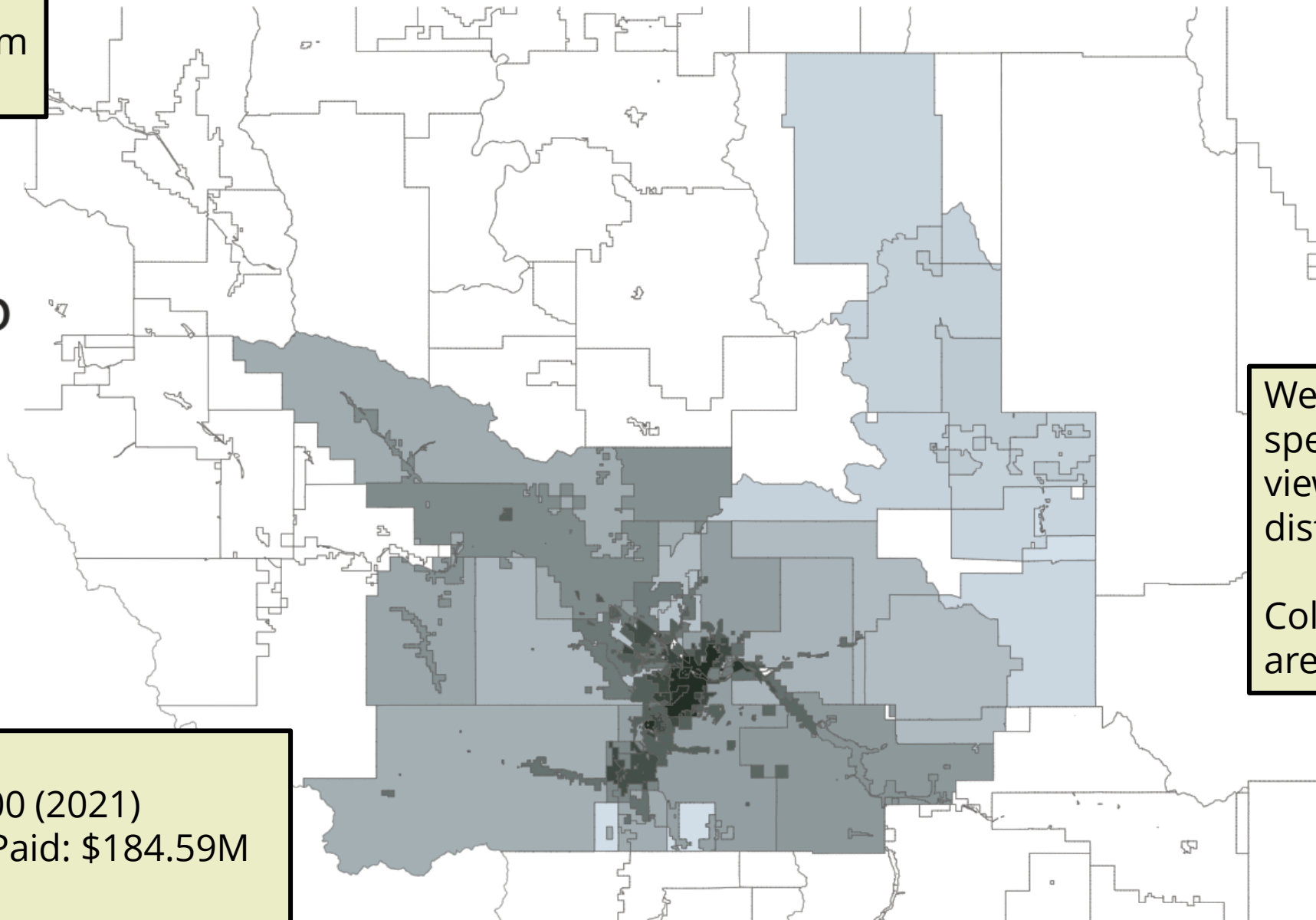
Missoula

We can filter to a specific county to view the levy districts within it.

Colors scale to the area selected

NOTE: If you have questions or concerns, please contact the Legislative Fiscal Division.

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District



Average effective tax rates differ from county to county

0.9535%
Effective Tax Rate

Effective Tax Rate:
taxes paid as a percentage of ASSESSED property value

Missoula
 Population: 119,500 (2021)
 Residential Taxes Paid: \$184.59M (FY 2024)

FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District

Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration

Slicer Options

Tax Class Grou...

- ☐ Ag/Forest
- ☐ Business Equipment
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Pipelines & Electric
- ☒ Residential

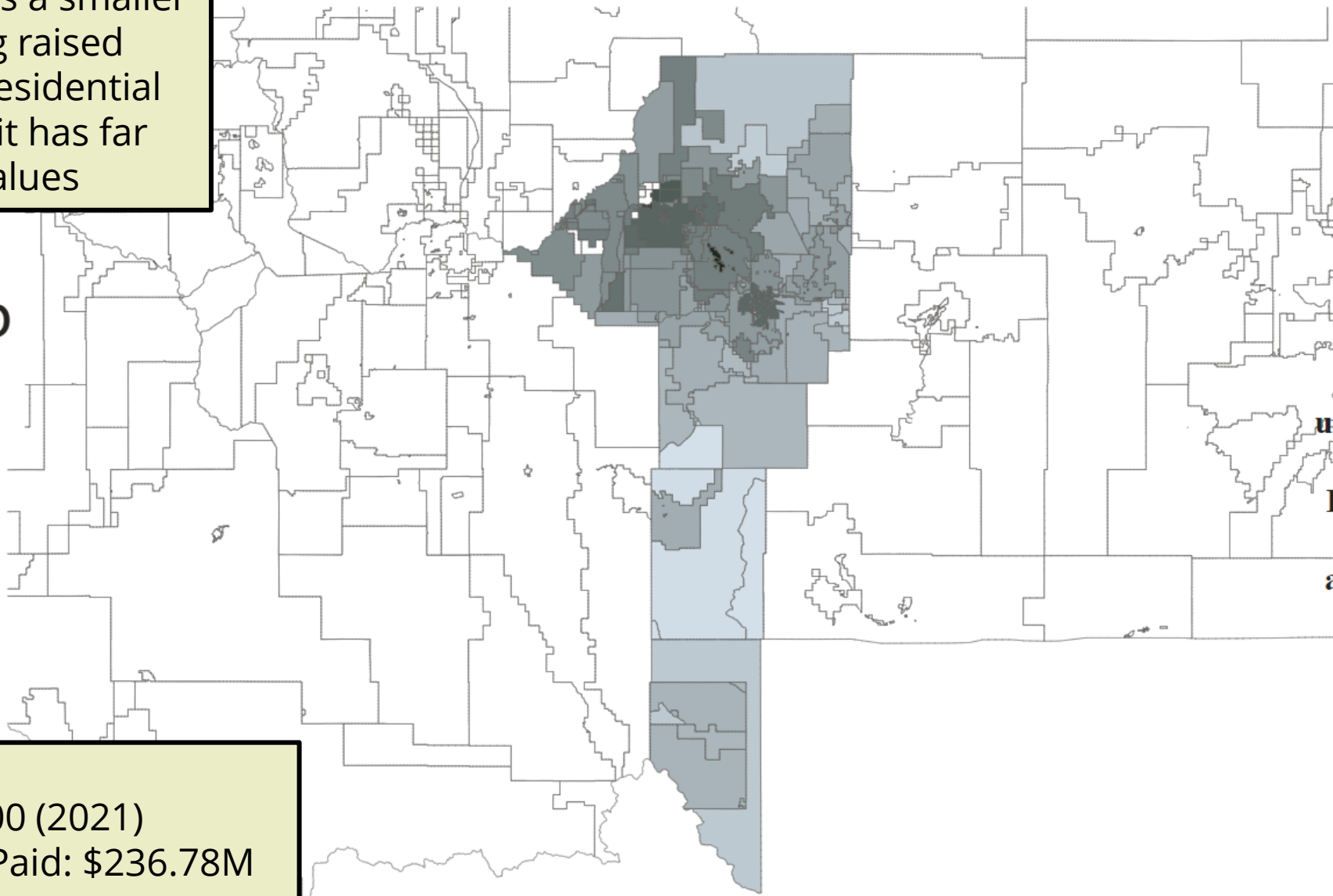
County Name

Gallatin

The software used to create this map can be slow to load. Please give the map a few seconds to load after selecting a slicer option.

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FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate by Levy District



Gallatin County has a smaller ETR despite having raised more taxes from residential property because it has far higher assessed values

0.5967%

Effective Tax Rate

Effective Tax Rate:
taxes paid as a percentage of ASSESSED property value

Gallatin

Population: 122,700 (2021)

Residential Taxes Paid: \$236.78M (FY 2024)

PROPERTY TAX MODEL

DASHBOARD 9: STATE ADJUSTMENT TOOL



State Adjustment Tool

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

Res rate

1.35
ResRateRange Value

EqualizationMillsRange

95.00
EqualizationMillsRange Value

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

2.54
District GF GTB Ratio Parame...

Tax Class Name	Taxes Paid - State	Taxes Paid - State Dynamic	New_State Revenue Difference
1-Mine Net Proceeds	\$414,235	\$414,235	\$0
2-Mine Gross Proceeds	\$3,449,207	\$3,449,207	\$0
3-Ag Land	\$15,356,155	\$15,356,156	\$1
4-Residential	\$280,781,822	\$280,781,826	\$4
4-Commercial	\$63,891,239	\$63,893,424	\$2,185
5-Pollution Controll Equip	\$5,795,606	\$5,795,616	\$10
7-Non Centrally Assessed	\$2,001	\$2,001	\$0
8-Business Equipment	\$21,631,264	\$21,631,264	\$0
9-Pipelines & Electric Utilities	\$60,364,233	\$60,364,233	\$0
10-Forest Land	\$482,224	\$482,224	\$0
12-Railroads & Airlines	\$9,293,834	\$9,293,928	\$94
13-Telecomm & Electric Gen	\$12,998,374	\$12,998,374	\$0
Total	\$478,932,946	\$478,935,241	\$2,295

Slicer Options

County Name

All

FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024

State Revenue Current

\$479M

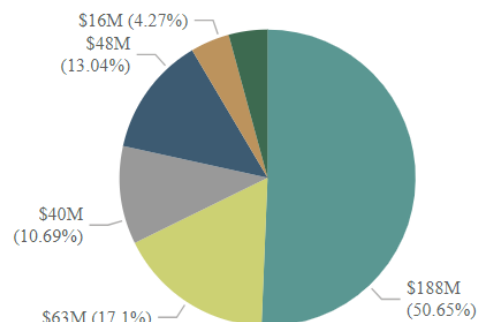
State Revenue Dynamic

\$479M

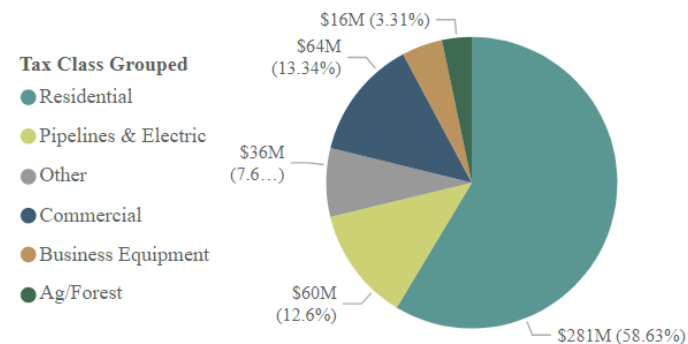
State Revenue Difference

\$2.3K

State Revenue by Tax Class FY 2023



Estimated State Revenue by Tax Class FY 2024



Notes:

- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
- State Revenue includes the 95 mills, the 6 mill levy for the MUS, and the 1.5 mill community college levy in selected counties.
- This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
- This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
- Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are

Res rate

1.35



EqualizationMillsRange

95.00



District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

2.54



1.35

ResRateRange Value

95.00

EqualizationMillsRange Value

2.54

District GF GTB Ratio Parame..

This tool models a “What-If” scenario that allows us to estimate changes to taxes paid in FY 2024 under different scenarios

The first dashboard models state tax collections, which includes the **State Equalization Mills**, the **University 6-Mill Levy**, and the **1.5 Mill Vocational/Technical School Levy**

Slicer Options

County Name

All



FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024

State Revenue Current

\$479M

State Revenue Dynamic

\$479M

State Revenue Difference

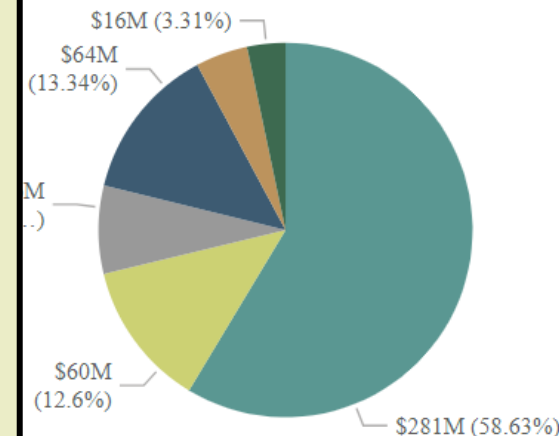
\$2.3K

State Revenue by Tax Class FY 2023

Estimated State Revenue by Tax Class FY 2024

Users can change the **residential tax rate**, the number of **state equalization mills**, and the **school district general fund GTB ratio** to view the impacts to state property tax collections

➤ There is a different GTB ratio for school retirement costs that is not currently modeled in this tool



Notes:

- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
- State Revenue includes the 95 mills, the 6 mill levy for the MUS, and the 1.5 mill community college levy in selected counties.
- This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
- This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
- Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are

State Adjustment Tool

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

Res rate

EqualizationMillsRange

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

Here we lower the **state equalization mills** to 77.9. This tool also has the capability to show what happens if those mills were raised above 95

Tax Class Name	Taxes Paid - State	Taxes Paid - State Dynamic	New_State Revenue Difference
1-Mine Net Proceeds	\$414,235	\$344,102	(\$70,133)
2-Mine Gross Proceeds	\$3,449,207	\$2,867,799	(\$581,408)
3-Ag Land	\$15,356,155	\$12,759,066	(\$2,597,089)
4-Residential	\$280,781,822	\$233,453,414	(\$47,328,408)
4-Commercial	\$63,891,239	\$53,158,655	(\$10,732,584)
5-Pollution Controll Equip	\$5,795,606	\$4,816,750	(\$978,856)
7-Non Centrally Assessed	\$2,001	\$1,662	(\$339)
8-Business Equipment	\$21,631,264	\$18,189,071	(\$3,442,193)
9-Pipelines & Electric Utilities	\$60,364,233	\$50,280,531	(\$10,083,702)
10-Forest Land	\$482,224	\$400,772	(\$81,452)
12-Railroads & Airlines	\$9,293,834	\$7,725,380	(\$1,568,454)
13-Telecomm & Electric Gen	\$12,998,374	\$10,809,487	(\$2,188,887)
Total	\$478,932,946	\$398,811,868	(\$80,121,078)

Slicer Options

County Name

All

FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024

State Revenue Current

\$479M

State Revenue Dynamic

\$399M

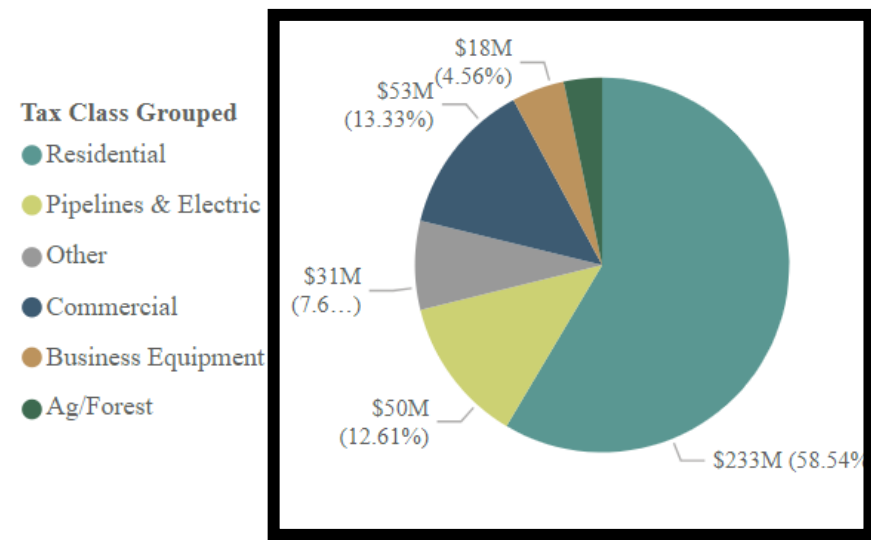
State Revenue Difference

(\$80.12M)

State Revenue by Tax Class FY 2023

We estimate that this results in approximately \$399 million in collections, with approximately **\$80 million** less revenue than 95 mills

Estimated State Revenue by Tax Class FY 2024



Since there is no change in the tax base, the percent makeup of the state tax revenue remains approximately the same

districts.

- Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are calculated separately at the local

State Adjustment Tool

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

Res rate

EqualizationMillsRange

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

State Revenue Current

\$479M

State Revenue Dynamic

\$396M

State Revenue Difference

(\$83.19M)

0.95

Changing the **residential tax rate** will shift taxes between classes

2.54

District GF GTB Ratio Parame...

We estimate that a residential tax rate of 0.95% results in approximately \$396 million in collections, with approximately \$83 million less revenue than a residential rate of 1.35%

Tax Class Name	Taxes Paid - State	Taxes Paid - State Dynamic	New_State Revenue Difference
1-Mine Net Proceeds	\$414,235	\$414,235	\$0
2-Mine Gross Proceeds	\$3,449,207	\$3,449,207	\$0
3-Ag Land	\$15,356,155	\$15,356,156	\$1
4-Residential	\$280,781,822	\$197,588,292	(\$83,193,530)
4-Commercial	\$63,891,239	\$63,893,424	\$2,185
5-Pollution Controll Equip	\$5,795,606	\$5,795,616	\$10
7-Non Centrally Assessed	\$2,001	\$2,001	\$0
8-Business Equipment	\$21,631,264	\$21,631,264	\$0
9-Pipelines & Electric Utilities	\$60,364,233	\$60,364,233	\$0
10-Forest Land	\$482,224	\$482,224	\$0
12-Railroads & Airlines	\$9,293,834	\$9,293,928	\$94
13-Telecomm & Electric Gen	\$12,998,374	\$12,998,374	\$0
Total	\$478,932,946	\$395,741,706	(\$83,191,240)

Slicer Options

County Name

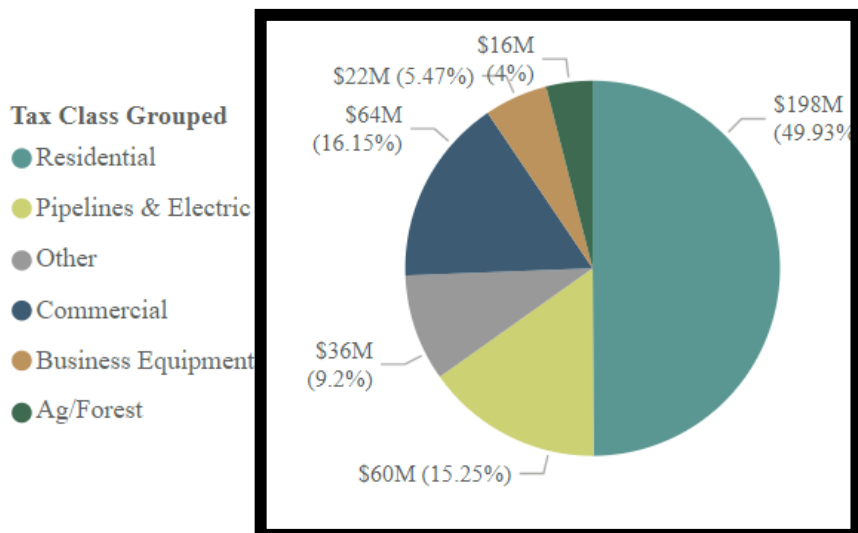
All

FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024

Estimated State Revenue by Tax Class FY 2024



Since the residential tax rate was the only one that changed, this entirely benefits residential properties, and shifts the makeup of the tax base

with local abatements are calculated separately at the local

State Adjustment Tool

We can filter this to a county to examine more specific impacts

- Data Sources:
- Montana Department of Revenue
 - Montana Office of Public Instruction
 - Montana Department of Administration

Res rate

1.20

Equalization Mills Range

90.00

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

2.54

You can also mix these scenarios together to look at the impact of two changes

Although we have a slider for the **district general fund GTB ratio** on this page, changing it does not impact statewide tax collections, only local education collections (which are displayed in the next dashboard)

Tax Class Name	Taxes Paid - State	Taxes Paid - State	
2-Mine Gross Proceeds	\$1,036,038		
3-Ag Land	\$43,041	\$40,941	(\$2,100)
4-Residential	\$4,974,464	\$4,206,051	(\$768,413)
4-Commercial	\$1,715,448	\$1,631,785	(\$83,663)
5-Pollution Controll Equip	\$31,641	\$30,097	(\$1,544)
8-Business Equipment	\$1,125,728	\$1,070,814	(\$54,914)
9-Pipelines & Electric	\$1,596,984	\$1,519,082	(\$77,902)
	\$2,899	\$2,757	(\$142)
	\$74,406	\$70,776	(\$3,630)
	\$204,969	\$194,970	(\$9,999)
	\$80,440	\$76,516	(\$3,924)
	\$10,886,056	\$9,829,290	(\$1,056,766)

Slicer Options

County Name

Silver Bow

FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024

State Revenue Current

\$11M

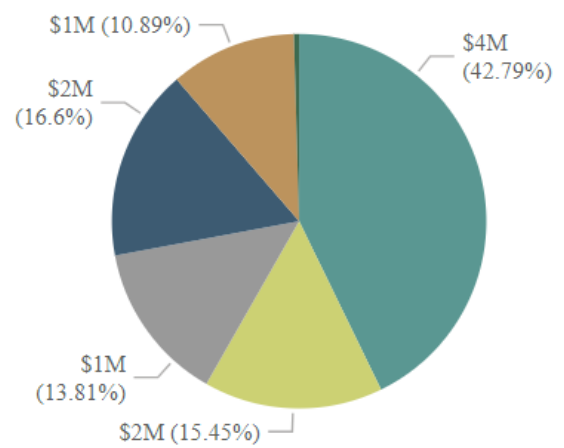
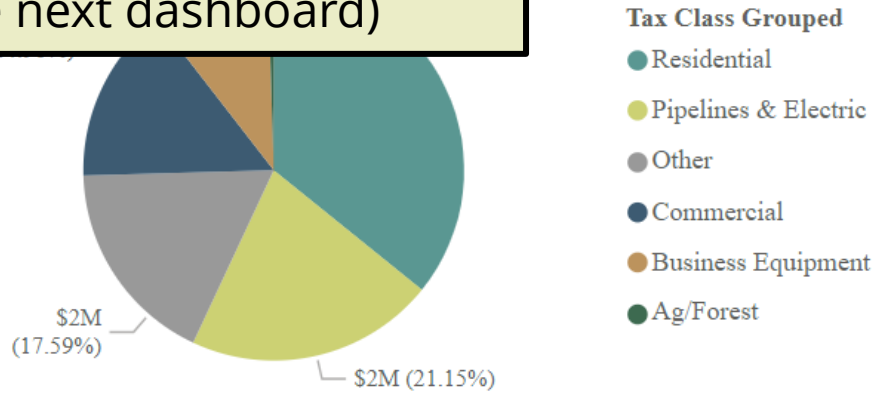
State Revenue Dynamic

\$10M

State Revenue Difference

(\$1.06M)

Estimated State Revenue by Tax Class FY 2024



- Notes:
- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
 - State Revenue includes the 95 mills, the 6 mill levy for the MUS, and the 1.5 mill community college levy in selected counties.
 - This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
 - This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
 - Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are

PROPERTY TAX MODEL

DASHBOARD 10: LOCAL ADJUSTMENT TOOL



Local Adjustment Tool

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

Res rate

1.35
ResRateRange Value

EqualizationMillsRange

95.00
EqualizationMillsRange...

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

2.54
District GF GTB Ratio ...

Local Revenue Current

\$1.87bn

Local Revenue Dynamic

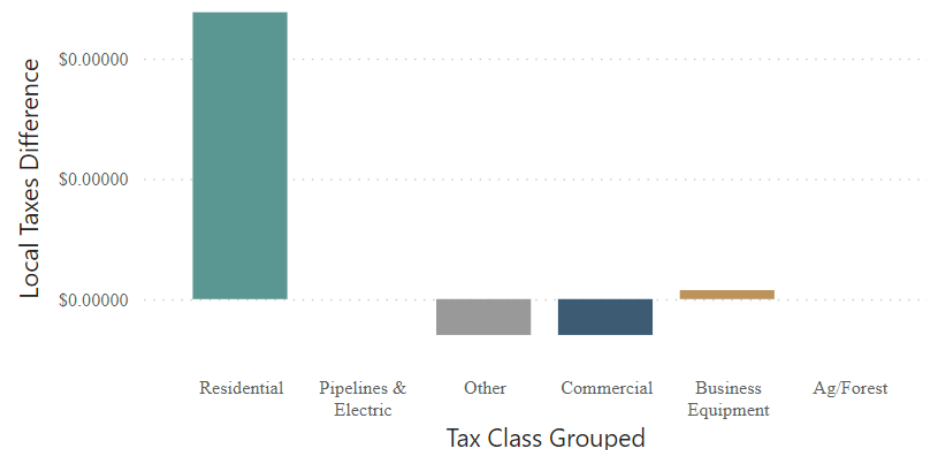
\$1.87bn

Local Revenue Difference

\$0

Tax Class Name	Taxes Paid - Local Static	Taxes Paid - Local Dynamic	Local Taxes Difference
4-Residential	\$1,072,212,449	\$1,072,212,449	\$0
4-Commercial	\$291,388,837	\$291,388,837	(\$0)
9-Pipelines & Electric Utilities	\$208,162,137	\$208,162,137	\$0
8-Business Equipment	\$90,846,404	\$90,846,404	\$0
3-Ag Land	\$64,108,867	\$64,108,867	(\$0)
13-Telecomm & Electric Gen	\$52,378,149	\$52,378,149	(\$0)
12-Railroads & Airlines	\$40,113,936	\$40,113,936	\$0
5-Pollution Controll Equip	\$24,291,866	\$24,291,866	\$0
2-Mine Gross Proceeds	\$13,359,359	\$13,359,359	\$0
14-Wind Generation	\$8,130,545	\$8,130,545	\$0
10-Forest Land	\$1,575,324	\$1,575,324	(\$0)
Total	\$1,868,724,836	\$1,868,724,836	\$0

Difference in Taxes Paid by Class



Slicer Options

County Name

All

FY_Num

☐ 2023
☒ 2024

Notes:

- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
 - This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
 - This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
 - Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are calculated correctly at the local level, but will be off at the statewide level.
 - There is not currently a slider for Retirement GTB, but it is something that may be added to this tool in the future.
- Due to Power BI limitations, some


Local Adjustment Tool

Res rate




1.35
ResRateRange Value

EqualizationMillsRange



95.00
EqualizationMillsRange...

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter



2.54
District GF GTB Ratio ...

Local Revenue Current

\$1.87bn

Local Revenue Dynamic

\$1.87bn

Local Revenue Difference

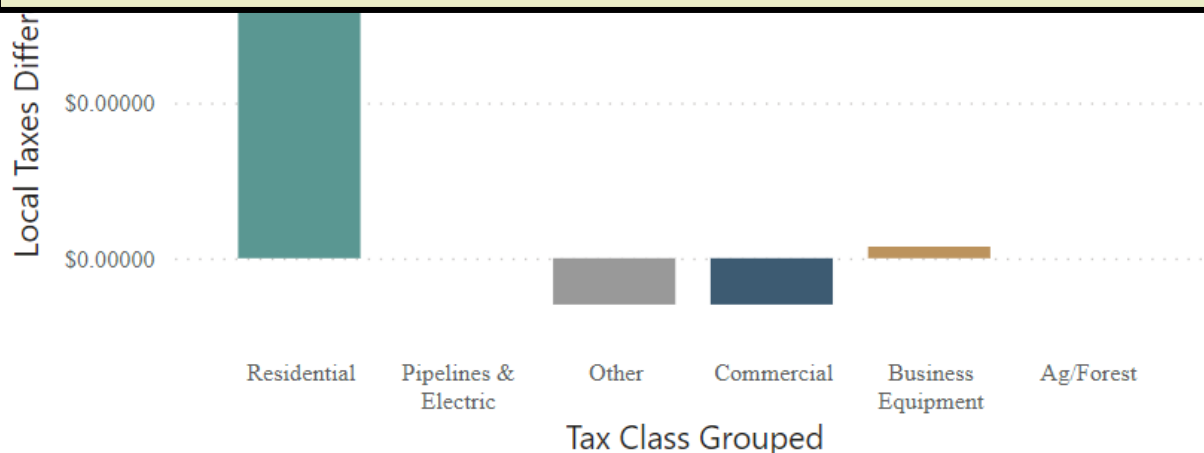
\$0

This tool models how tax changes might impact tax collections at a local level.

Tax collections by each jurisdiction are held constant, so in this case changing the **residential tax rate** will mostly shift taxes from one class to another

Since **equalization mills** are state level taxes and not local taxes, changing them will not affect visuals on this page

Increasing the **district general fund GTB ratio** will draw down local property taxes raised for education by increasing state funding for schools



Slicer Options

County Name

All

FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024

This model currently works for FY 2023 and FY 2024

- tes:
- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
 - This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
 - This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
 - Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are calculated correctly at the local level, but will be off at the statewide level.
 - There is not currently a slider for Retirement GTB, but it is something that may be added to this tool in the future.



Local Adjustment Tool

- Data Sources:
- Montana Department of Revenue
 - Montana Office of Public Instruction
 - Montana Department of Administration

Res rate

0.95
ResRateRange Value

EqualizationMillsRange

95.00
EqualizationMillsRange...

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

2.54
District GF GTB Ratio ...

Tax Class Name	Taxes Paid - Local Static	Taxes Paid - Local Dynamic	Local Taxes Difference
4-Residential	\$1,072,212,449	\$917,874,787	(\$154,337,662)
4-Commercial	\$291,388,837	\$368,192,081	\$76,803,244
9-Pipelines & Electric Utilities	\$208,162,137	\$240,708,850	\$32,546,712
8-Business Equipment	\$90,846,404	\$97,879,396	\$7,032,993
3-Ag Land	\$64,108,867	\$72,473,994	\$8,365,128
13-Telecomm & Electric Gen	\$52,378,149	\$60,666,417	\$8,288,268
12-Railroads & Airlines	\$40,113,936	\$46,462,643	\$6,348,707
5-Pollution Controll Equip	\$24,291,866	\$29,028,691	\$4,736,825
2-Mine Gross Proceeds	\$13,359,359	\$14,900,546	\$1,541,186
14-Wind Generation	\$8,130,545	\$8,476,080	\$345,534
10-Forest Land	\$1,575,324	\$2,070,008	\$494,684
Total	\$1,868,724,836	\$1,861,152,390	(\$7,572,446)

Slicer Options

County Name

All

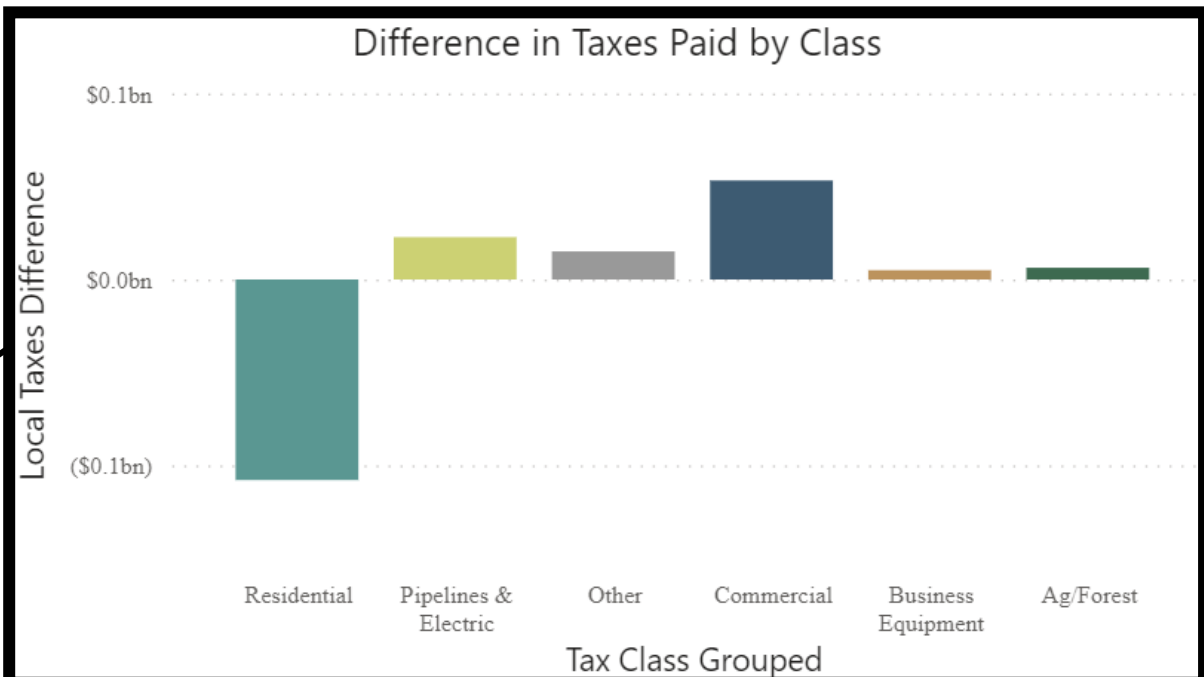
FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024

The right side of the screen allows you to view class shifts that result from changes

Here, since tax collections are held constant, lowering the **residential tax rate** increases the amounts paid by other property classes



- Notes:
- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
 - This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
 - This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
 - Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are calculated correctly at the local level, but will be off at the statewide level.
 - There is not currently a slider for Retirement GTB, but it is something that may be added to this tool in the future.



Local Adjustment Tool

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

Res rate

1.35
ResRateRange Value

EqualizationMillsRange

95.00
EqualizationMillsRange...

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

3.50
District GF GTB Ratio ...

Local Revenue Current

\$1.87bn

Local Revenue Dynamic

\$1.83bn

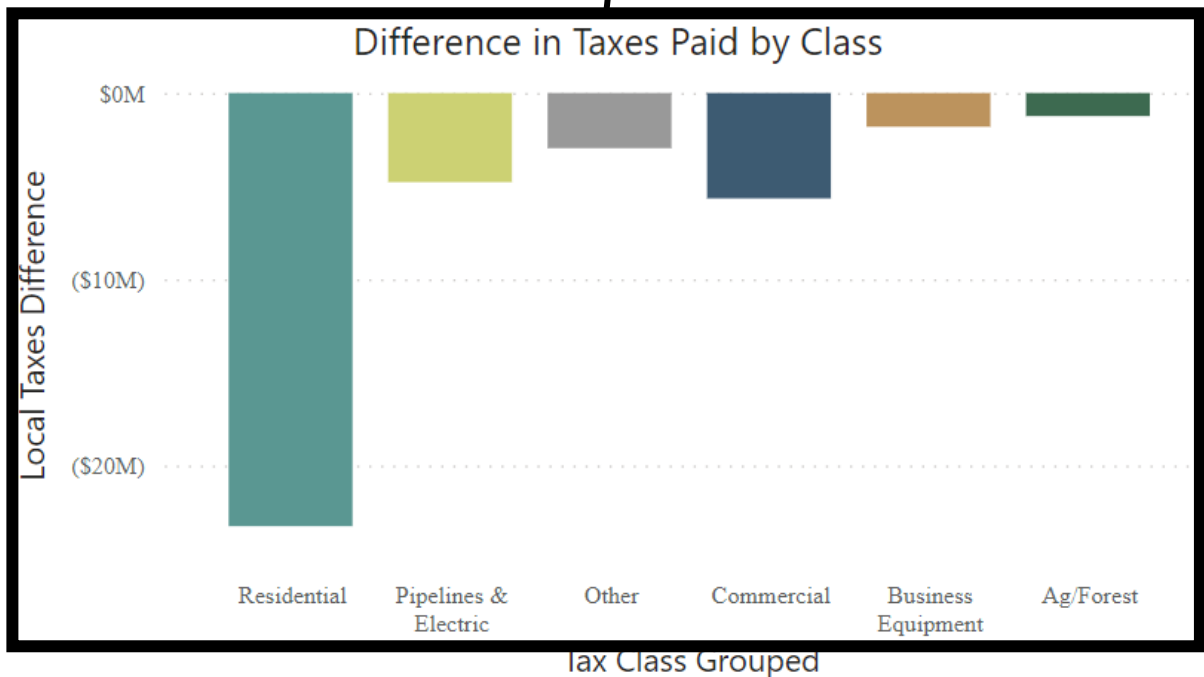
Local Revenue Difference

(\$40M)

Increasing the **school district general fund GTB ratio** will increase the state's contribution to local education funds and drive down local education mills.

This will decrease local taxes paid, at the expense of state funds

Total	\$1,868,724,836	\$1,829,021,097	(\$39,703,739)
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Slicer Options

County Name

All

FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024

Notes:

- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
- This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
- This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
- Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are calculated correctly at the local level, but will be off at the statewide level.
- There is not currently a slider for Retirement GTB, but it is something that may be added to this tool in the future.

Local Adjustment Tool

Res rate

EqualizationMillsRange

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

Local Revenue Current

\$54.28M

Local Revenue Dynamic

\$53.07M

Local Revenue Difference

(\$1M)

1.35
ResRateRange Value

95.00
EqualizationMillsRange

3.50
District GF GTB Ratio ..

The **school district general fund GTB** formula provides more funding to school districts that have a higher ratio of students to property wealth

➤ Not every county will experience the same effects from GTB ratio changes

When the GTB ratio is raised from 2.54 to 3.50, **Silver Bow County** local taxes are reduced by about \$1.2 million, distributed amongst the various property classes

Slicer Options

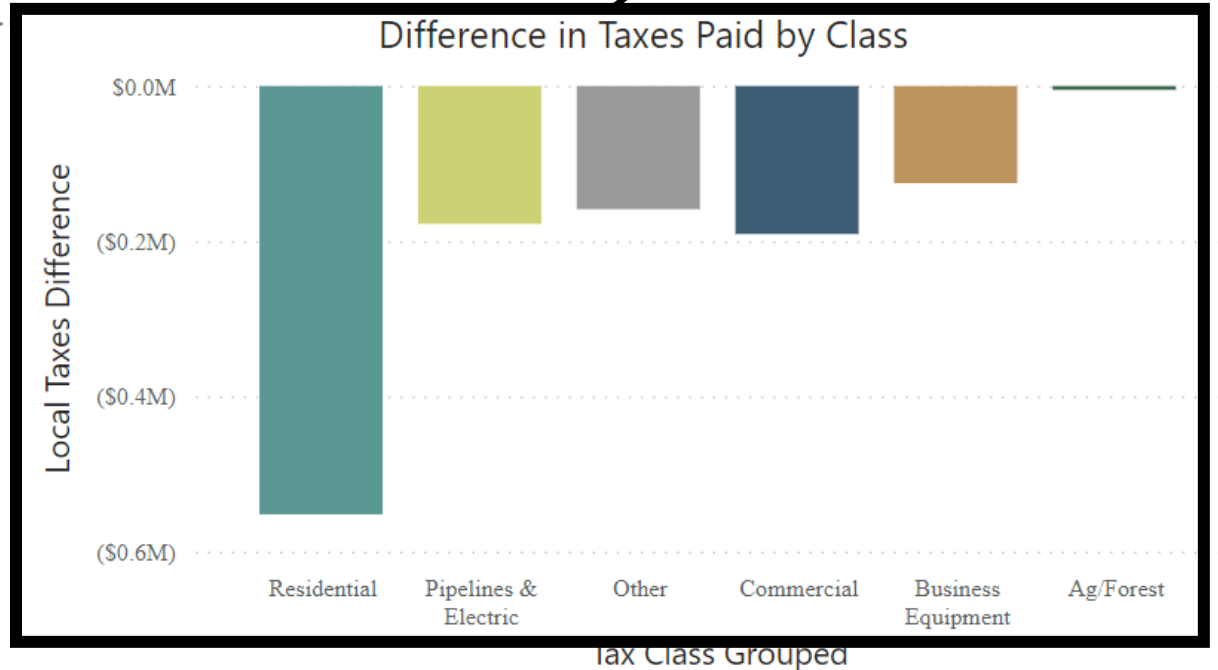
County Name

Silver Bow

FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024



Notes:

- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
- This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
- This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
- Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are calculated correctly at the local level, but will be off at the statewide level.
- There is not currently a slider for Retirement GTB, but it is something that may be added to this tool in the future.



Local Adjustment Tool

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

Res rate

1.35
ResRateRange Value

EqualizationMillsRange

95.00
EqualizationMillsRange..

District GF GTB Ratio Parameter

3.50
District GF GTB Ratio ..

Local Revenue Current

\$38.45M

Local Revenue Dynamic

\$38.25M

Local Revenue Difference

(\$198K)

Madison County has a very low ratio of students in comparison to its property wealth and would experience a smaller reduction in local taxes from the same GTB change.

Most of the benefit would go to residential properties, since they make up most of the taxable value in Madison County

Slicer Options

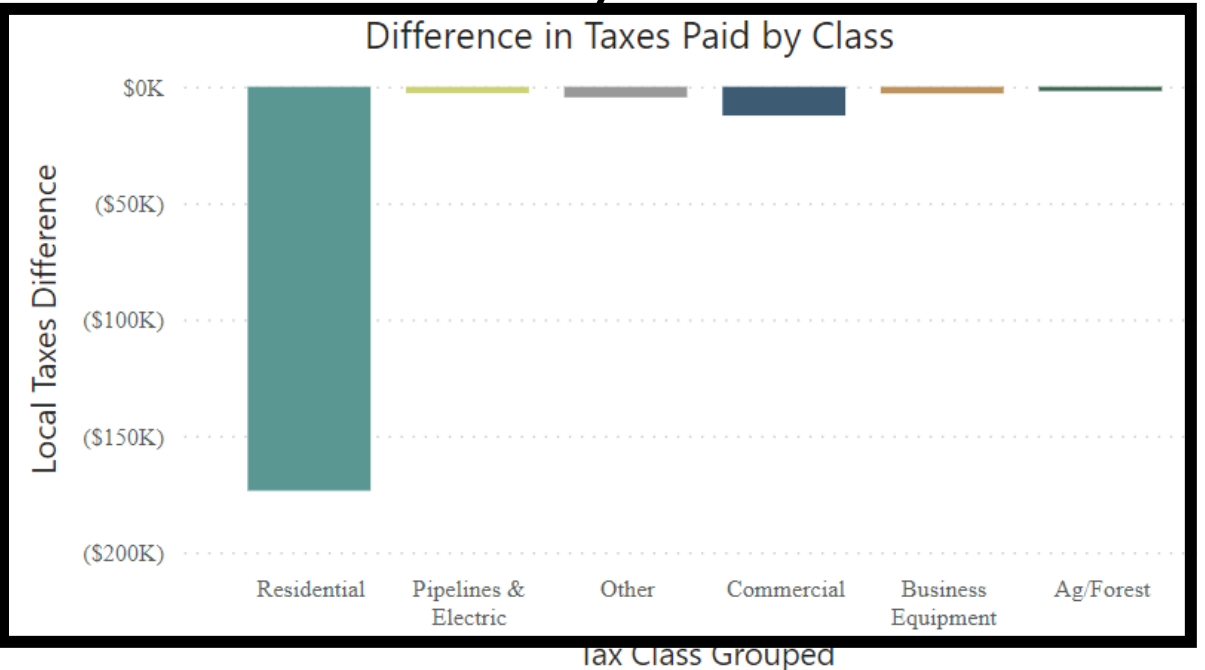
County Name

Madison

FY_Num

☐ 2023

☒ 2024



- Notes:
- There is a known issue with personal property mills that has not yet been resolved that produces a small discrepancy
 - This tool assumes that the commercial tax rate (1.89%) does not change with the residential tax rate.
 - This tool does not currently account for the value in TIF districts.
 - Changes to taxes from properties with local abatements are calculated correctly at the local level, but will be off at the statewide level.
 - There is not currently a slider for Retirement GTB, but it is something that may be added to this tool in the future.

NEXT STEPS

Connection with the county school retirement GTB model in order to implement a Retirement GTB slider

Implementation of a homestead/comstead exemption slider

Potentially develop a forecast capability for the slider tool. This step would be incredibly complicated as it would involve projecting property values, population trends, school budget growth, local government budget growth, etc.

SCHOOL FUNDING INTERACTIVE TOOL

NEW DASHBOARDS:

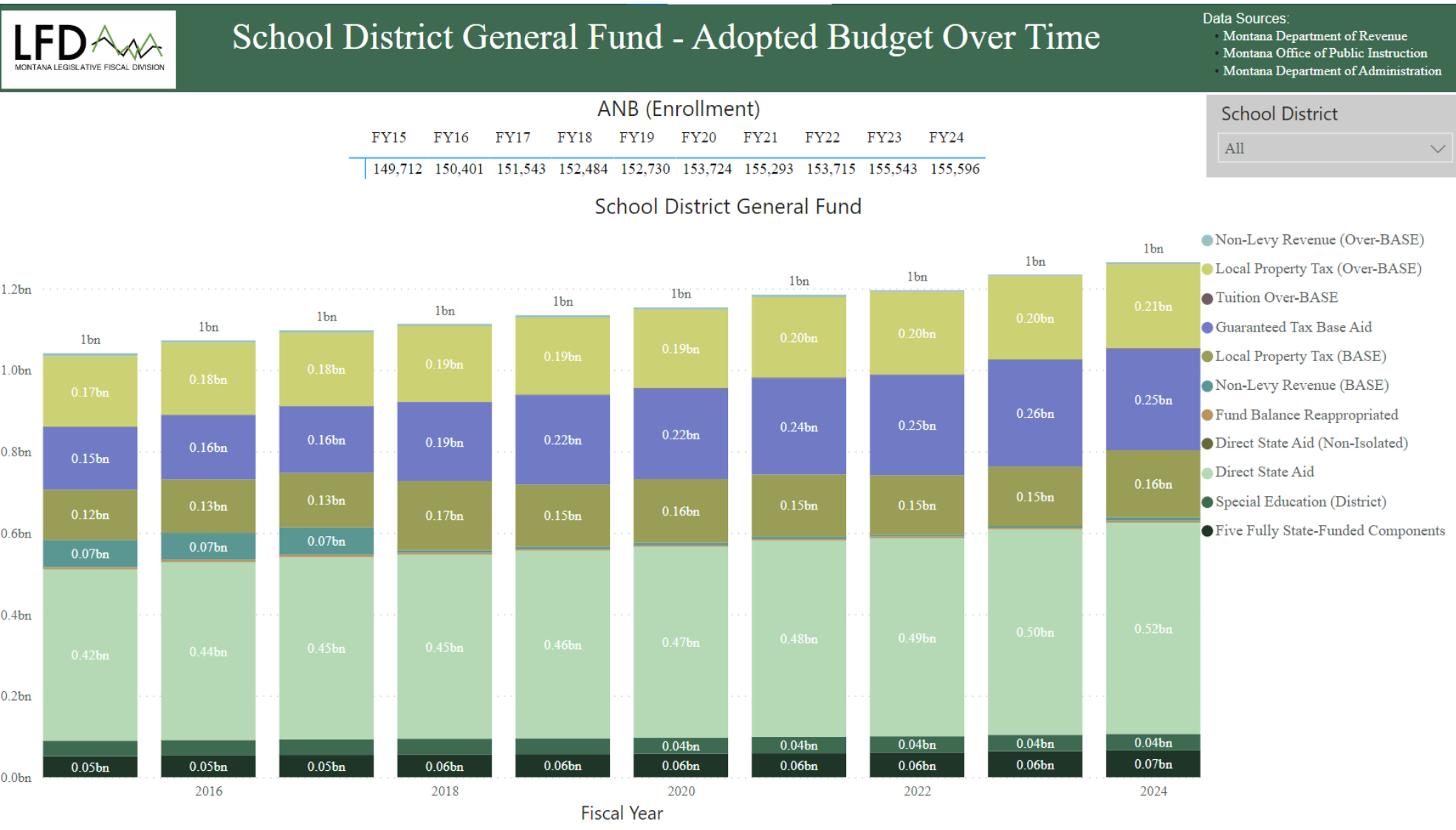
SCHOOL DISTRICT GENERAL FUND – ADOPTED BUDGET OVER TIME

COUNTYWIDE SCHOOL REVENUES

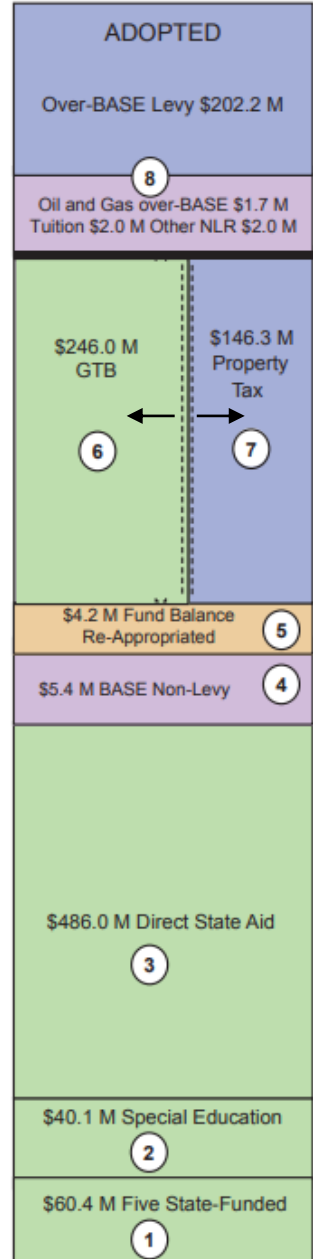
SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES

SCHOOL FUNDING TOOL

DASHBOARD 3: SCHOOL DISTRICT GENERAL FUND – ADOPTED BUDGET OVER TIME



FY 2022
Adopted budget \$1,195.7 M
About 97% of Max Budget



Over-BASE Area

BASE

GTB Area =
35.3% of Basic
& Per ANB
Entitlements
plus 40% of
Special Education
Allowable Costs

Direct State Aid =
44.7% of Basic
and Per ANB
Entitlements

Special Education
Payment 100%

Components 100%
State Funded

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

- 8 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
- 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
- 5 • Fund Balance Re-appropriated - Any excess district general fund from the previous year
- 4 • BASE Non-levy Revenue - Items such as interest earnings, facility rental income, summer school, oil and gas revenues, coal gross proceeds
- 3 Direct State Aid - received by every district and is equal to 44.7 percent of the district's Per-ANB and Basic entitlements
- 2 Special Education Payment - Formula funds provided to local school districts in the form of block grants
- 1 Five State-Funded Components - 100% funded by the state

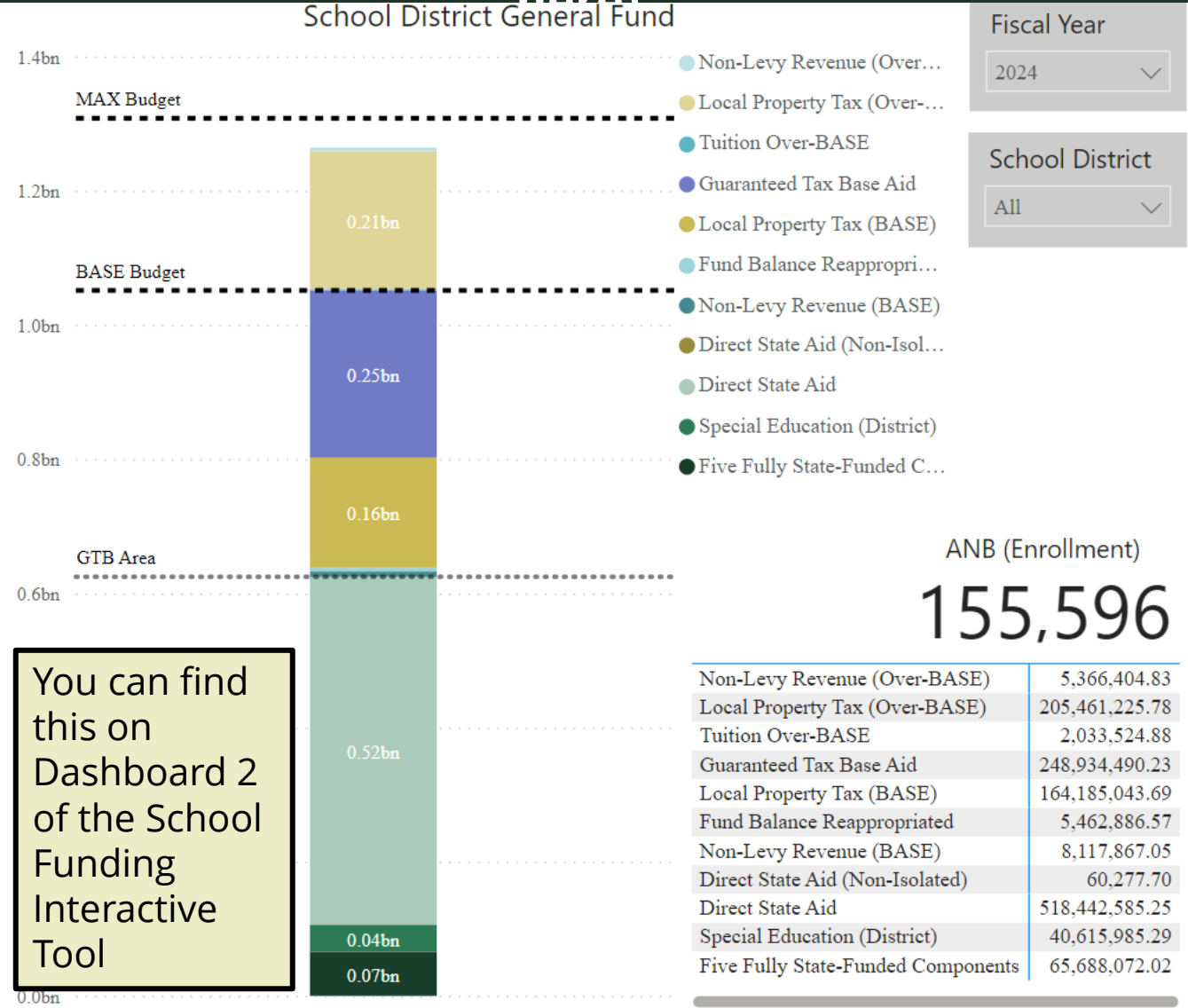
Other State Funding

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.

We have a formula to establish a district's general fund budget limits and a different formula for how a district's adopted budget is funded (shown here)



You can find this on
Dashboard 2
of the School
Funding
Interactive
Tool

Non-Levy Revenue (Over-BASE)	5,366,404.83
Local Property Tax (Over-BASE)	205,461,225.78
Tuition Over-BASE	2,033,524.88
Guaranteed Tax Base Aid	248,934,490.23
Local Property Tax (BASE)	164,185,043.69
Fund Balance Reappropriated	5,462,886.57
Non-Levy Revenue (BASE)	8,117,867.05
Direct State Aid (Non-Isolated)	60,277.70
Direct State Aid	518,442,585.25
Special Education (District)	40,615,985.29
Five Fully State-Funded Components	65,688,072.02

School District General Fund - Adopted Budget Over Time

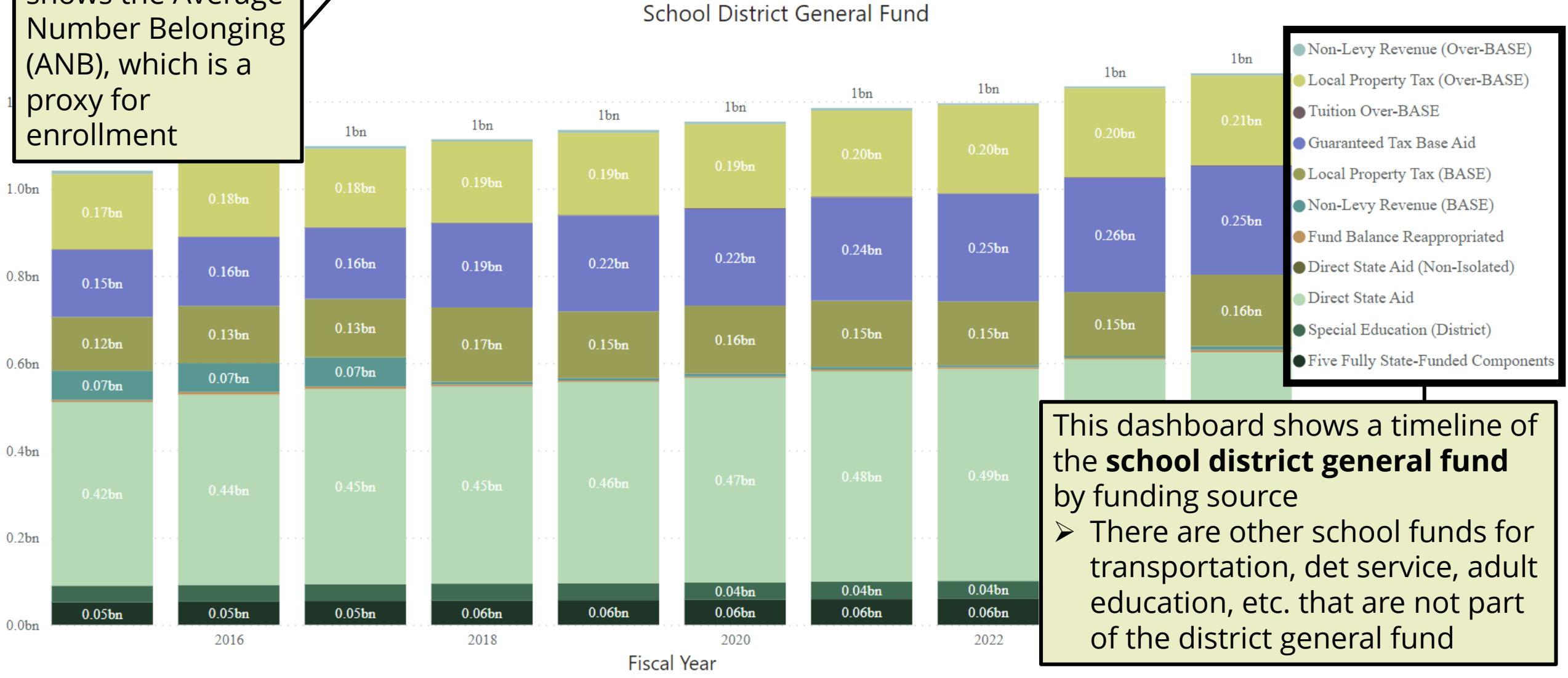
Data Sources:
• Montana Department of Revenue
• Montana Office of Public Instruction
• Montana Department of Administration

The table above the dashboard shows the Average Number Belonging (ANB), which is a proxy for enrollment

ANB (Enrollment)									
FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
149,712	150,401	151,543	152,484	152,730	153,724	155,293	153,715	155,543	155,596

School District

All



This dashboard shows a timeline of the **school district general fund** by funding source

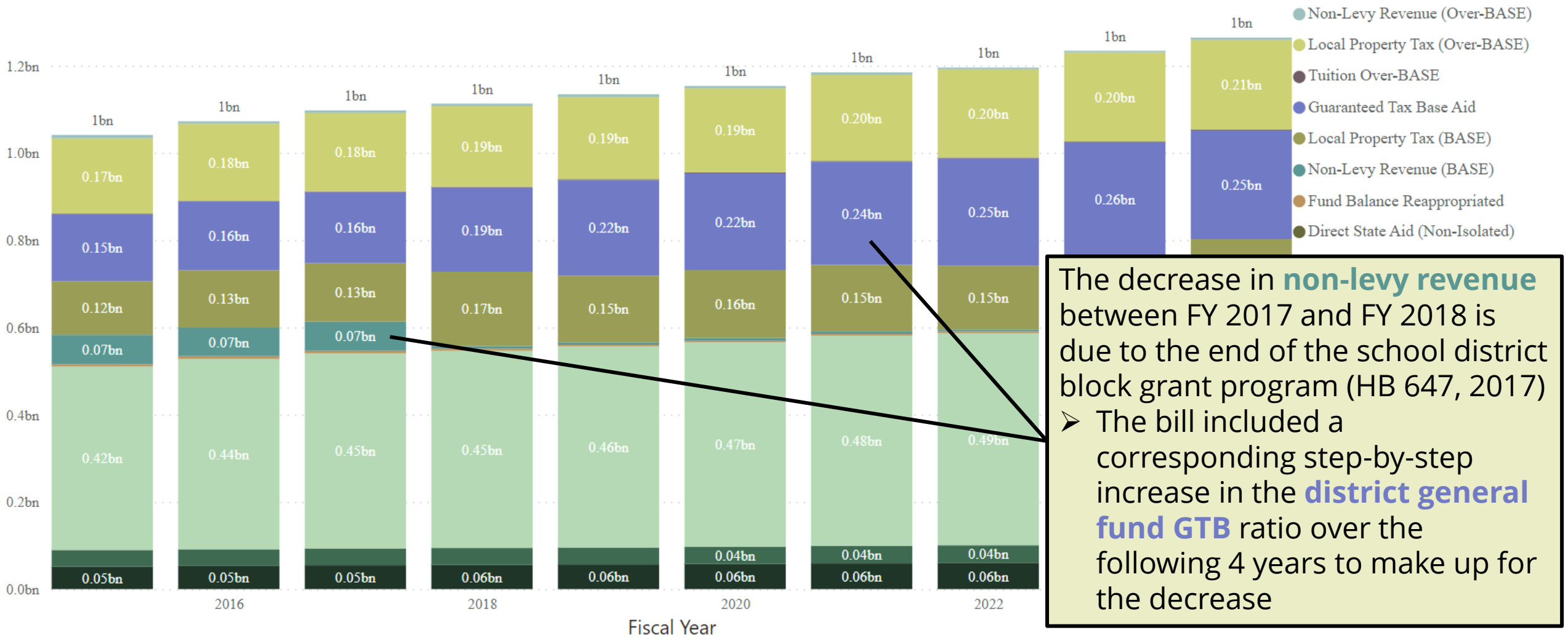
➤ There are other school funds for transportation, det service, adult education, etc. that are not part of the district general fund

ANB (Enrollment)									
FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
149,712	150,401	151,543	152,484	152,730	153,724	155,293	153,715	155,543	155,596

School District

All

School District General Fund



The **Billings High School District** funding makeup looks very similar to that of the statewide total

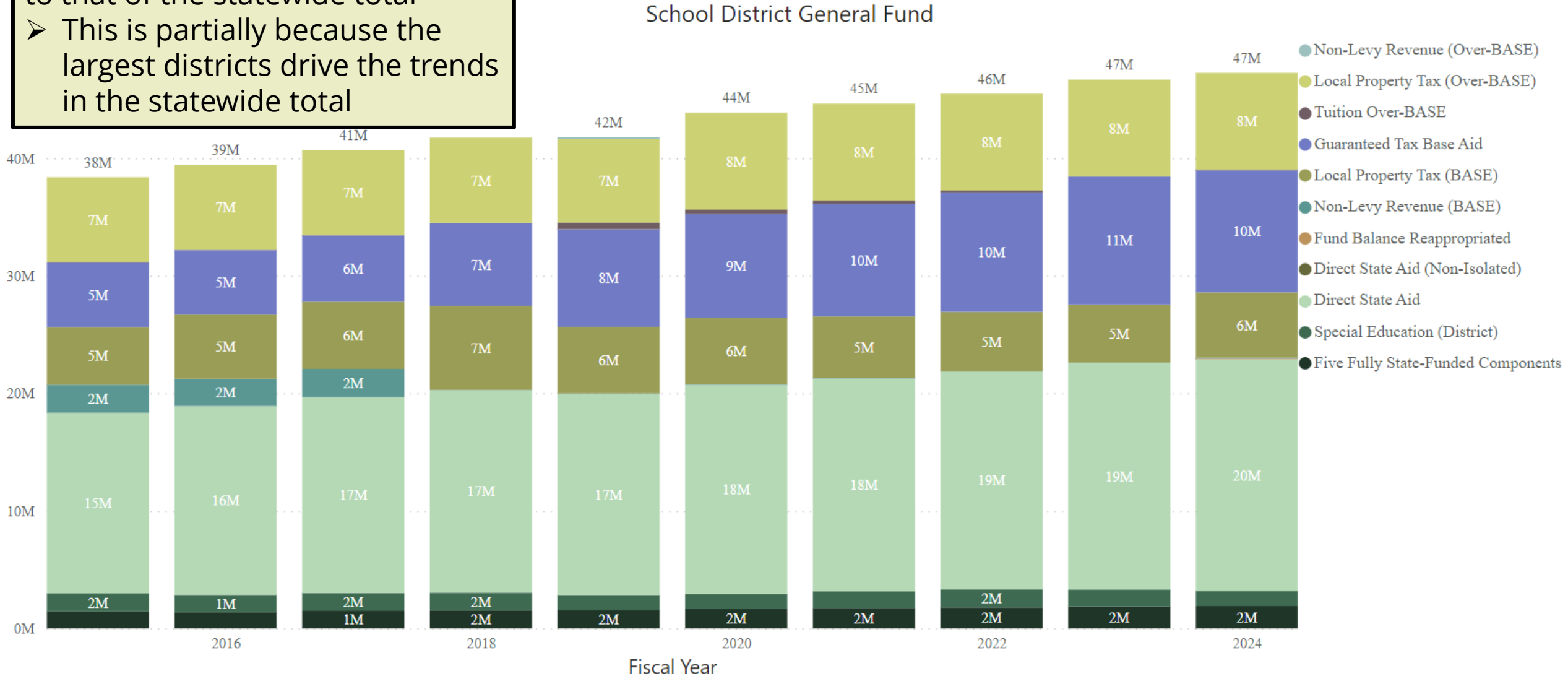
➤ This is partially because the largest districts drive the trends in the statewide total

School District

Billings H S

ANB (Enrollment)

FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
5,467	5,624	5,473	5,643	5,630	5,675	5,765	5,713



The **Lambert Elementary District** funding makeup looks very different than that of the statewide total

- Located in Richland County, this district has a large amount of **non-levy revenue** (in both the **BASE** and **over-BASE** areas) from natural resources and does not need to rely on local property taxes to fund the school district general fund
- However, all properties in the state pay state property taxes for K-12 education (the 95 mills), which returns back to local school districts through **direct state aid**, **special ed funding**, and the **5 fully state funded components**

Data Sources:

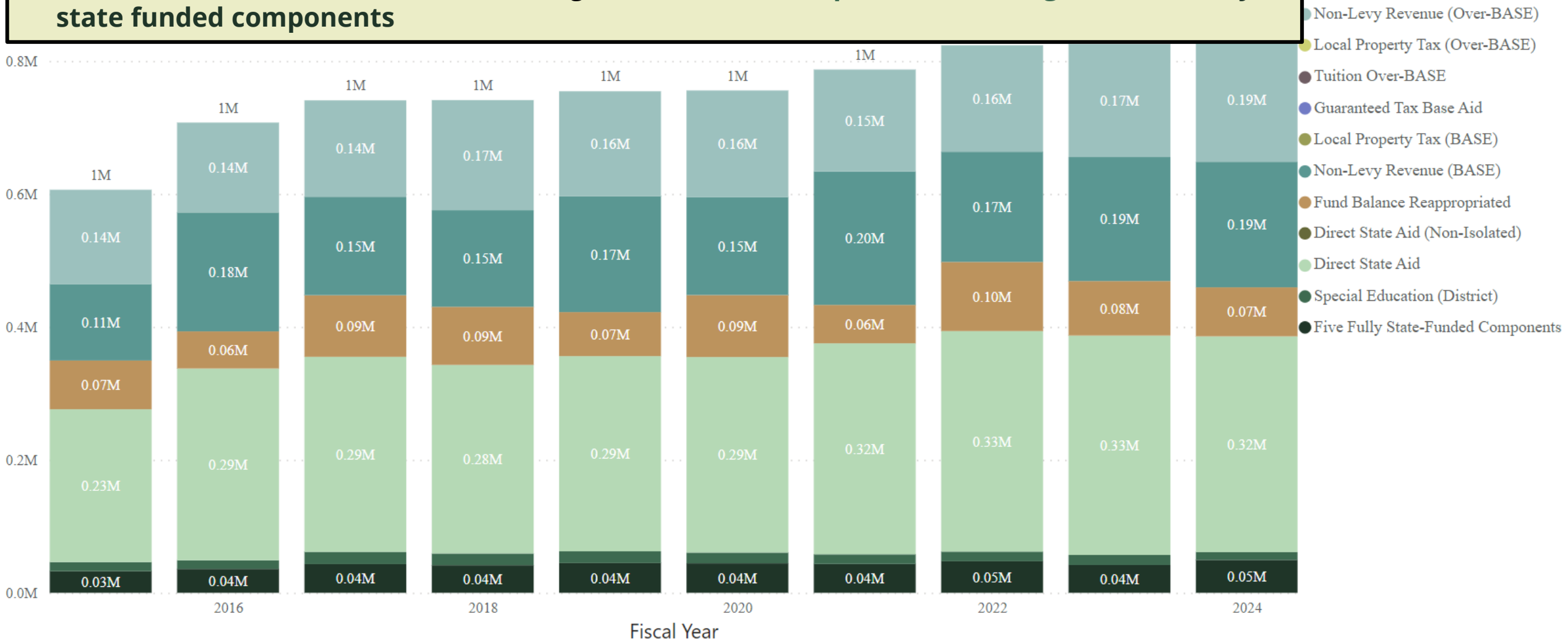
Montana Department of Revenue

Montana Office of Public Instruction

Montana Department of Administration

School District

Lambert Elem



The **Baker K-12 School District** funding makeup also looks very different than that of the statewide total

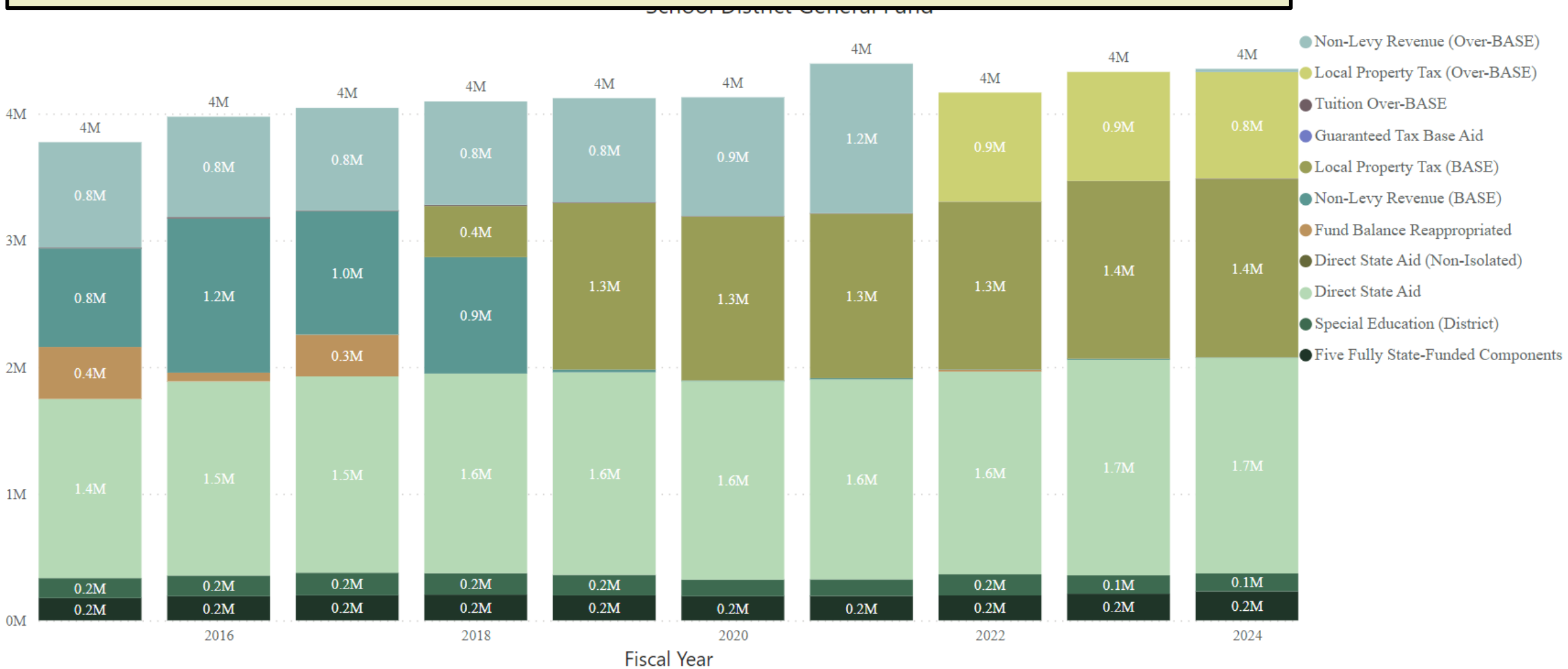
- Located in Fallon County, this district has historically had a large amount of **non-levy revenue** and did not need to rely on local property taxes to fund the school district general fund
- However, as non-levy revenue in the district declined, **local property taxes** in both the **BASE** (required levy) and **over-BASE** (voted levy) areas started to back fill for the decline

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

School District

Baker K-12 Schools

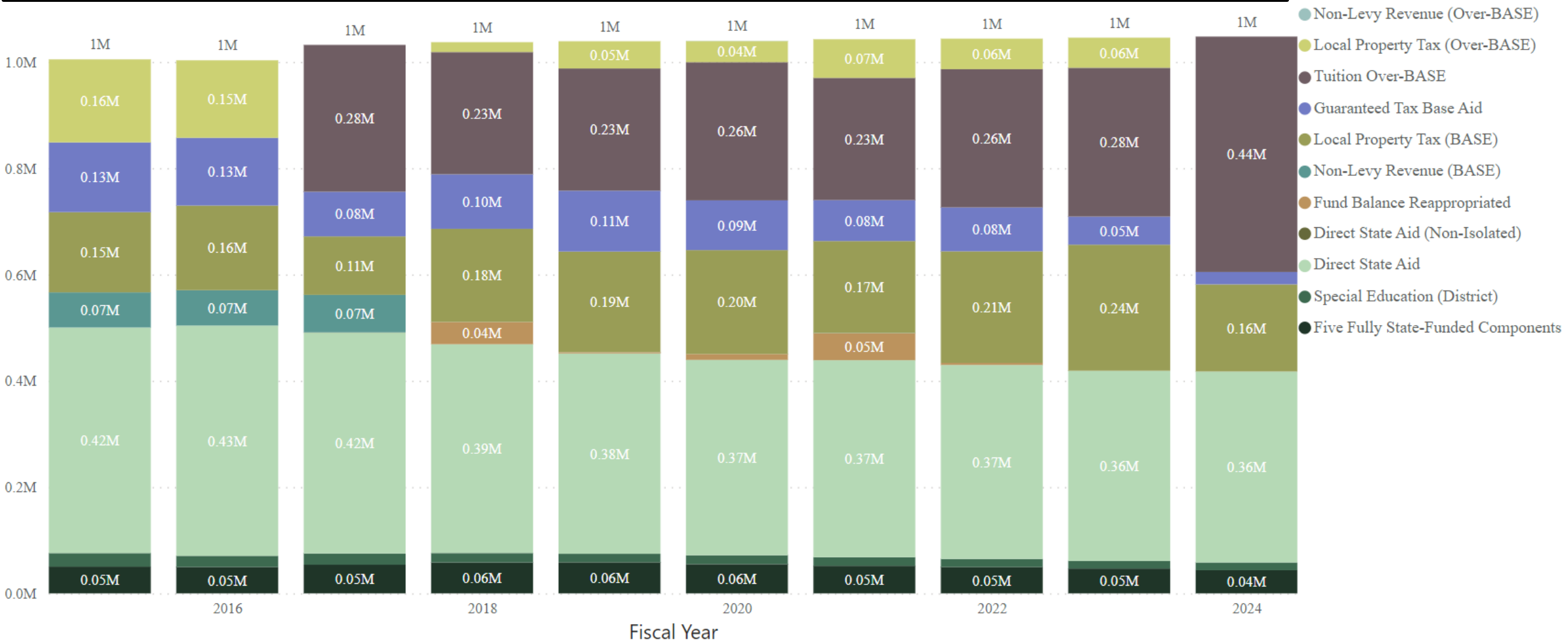


The **Gardiner Elementary District** funding makeup also looks very different than the statewide total

➤ Located in Park County, this district has a large amount of **tuition payments**, likely due to out-of-district students living across the state border in the Park attending school in Gardiner

School District

Gardiner Elem



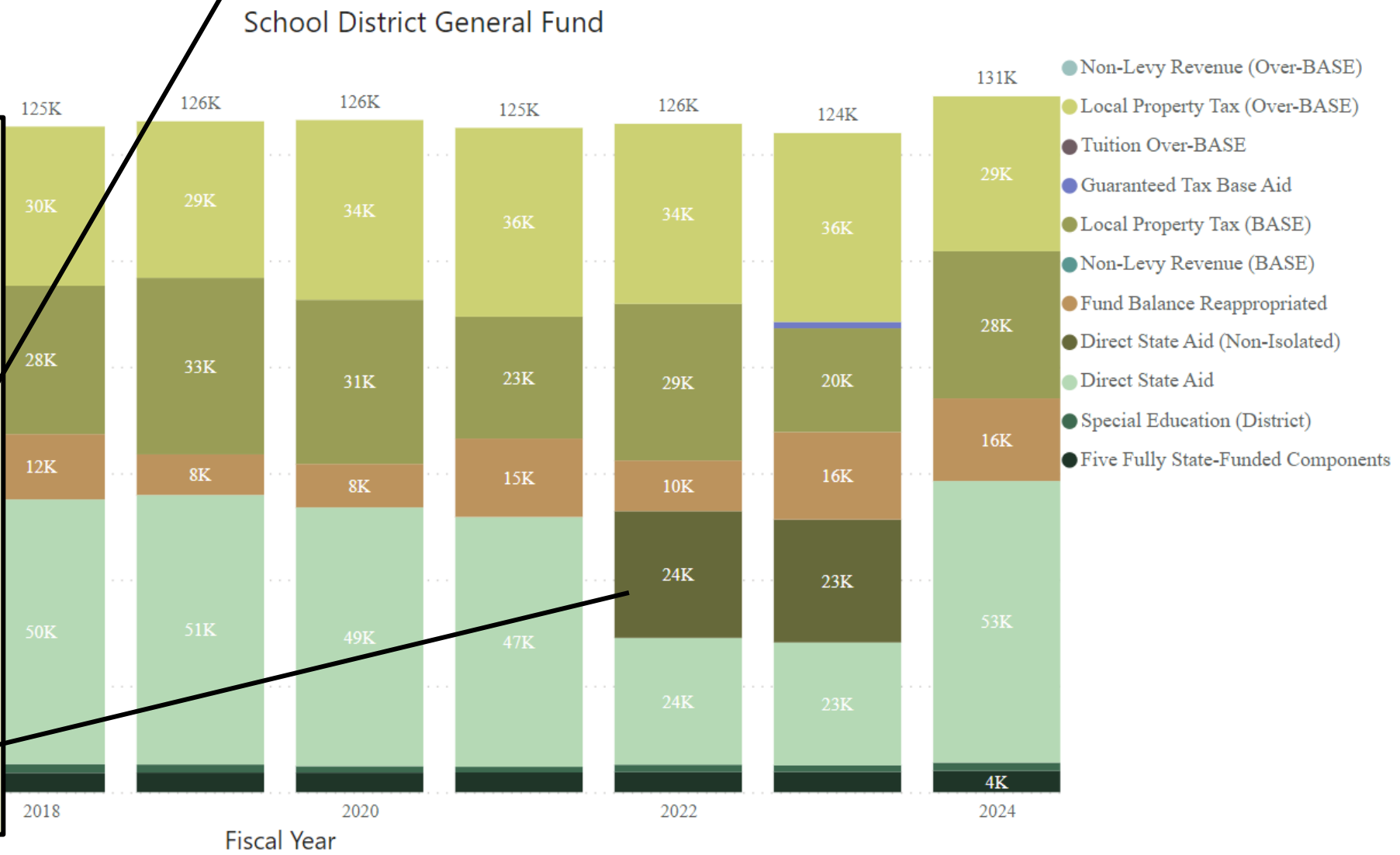
ANB (Enrollment)									
FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
10	9	10	11	11	10	9	9	8	10

School District

Benton Lake Elem

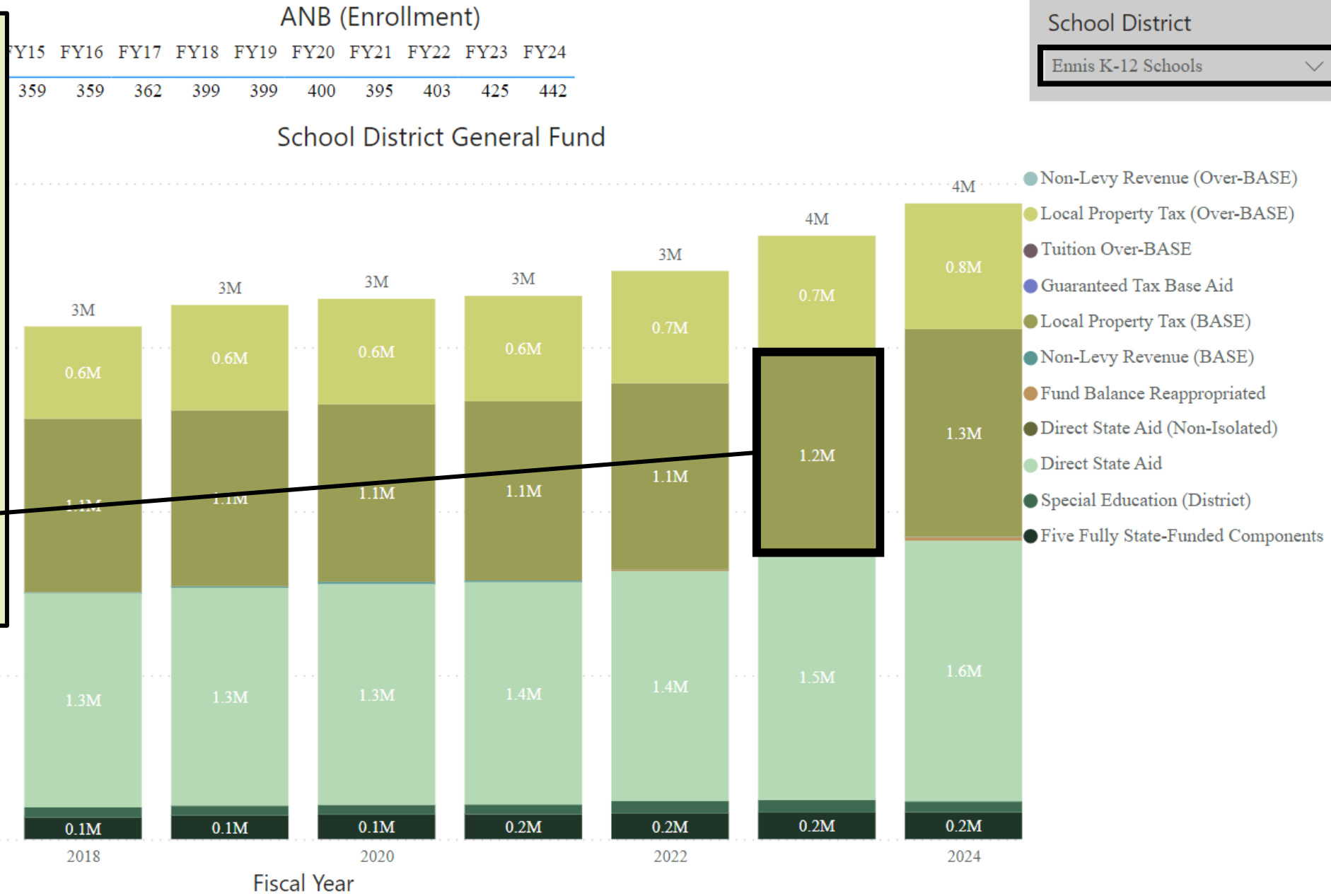
The **Benton Lake Elementary District** funding makeup also looks very different

- This district has moved in and out of non-isolated status
- An elementary school with 9 or fewer ANB for 2 consecutive years that does not meet conditions for transportation obstacles, distance from nearest open school, or other undue hardship on student attendance is classified as non-isolated and must pay half its **direct state aid** with **local property taxes**



The **Ennis K-12 School District** funding makeup also looks different

- Located in Madison County, this district has very high property wealth (largely from residential property in and around the Yellowstone Club) and a relatively low number of students
- Thus, it receives no **GTB aid** from the state and instead fills its **GTB area** almost entirely with **local property taxes**



The **Browning High School District** funding makeup also looks different from the statewide total

- This district has very low property wealth in comparison to the number of students
- Thus, its **GTB area** is primarily made up of **GTB aid** from the state with a small portion of **local property taxes** (since GTB provides a subsidy per mill levied)
- Additionally, this district has historically been funded only up to its BASE budget. There is no funding in the over-BASE area from tuition, local property taxes, or non-levy revenue

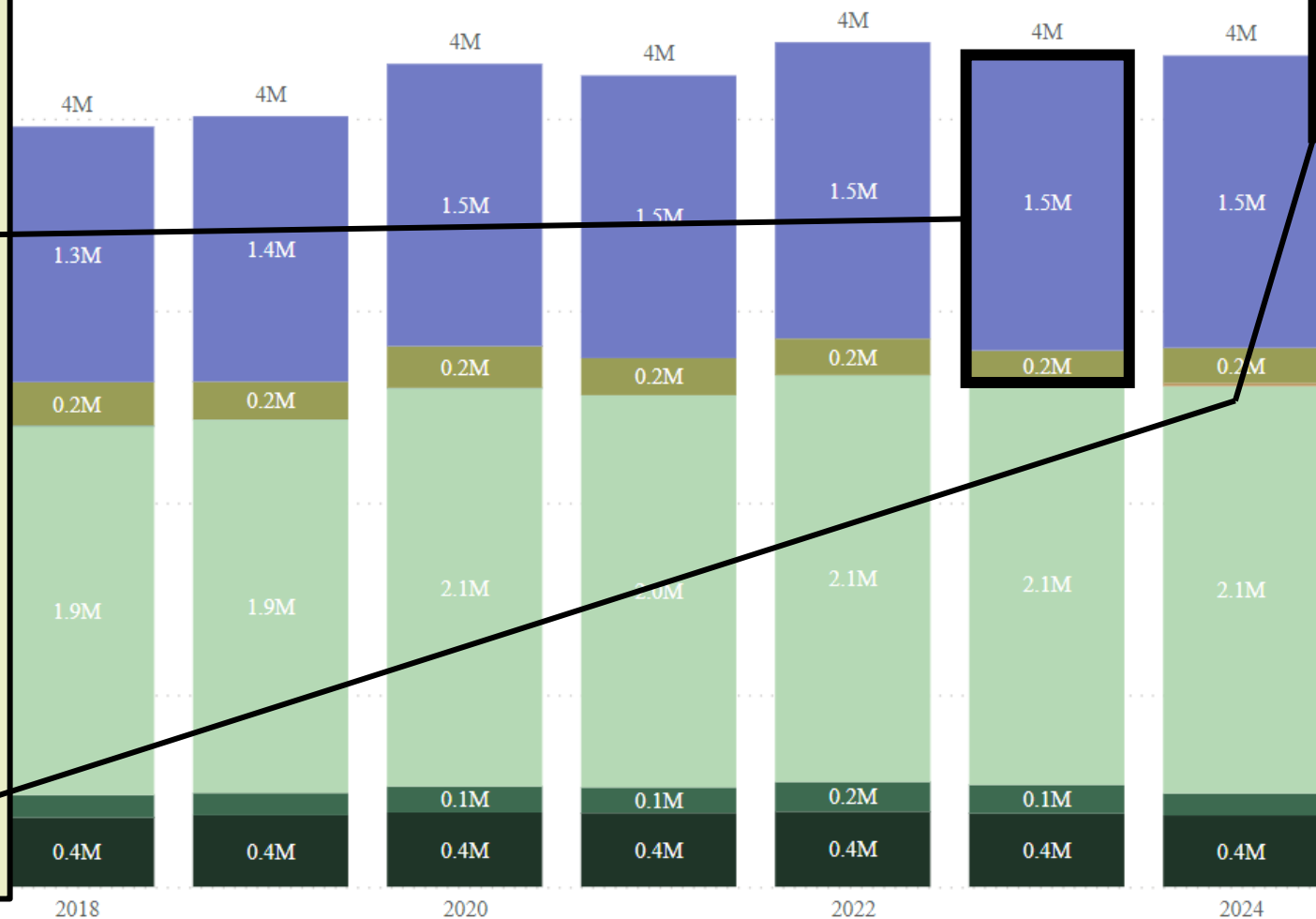
ANB (Enrollment)

	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
5	527	559	581	577	613	591	605	581	572

School District

Browning H S

School District General Fund



- Non-Levy Revenue (Over-BASE)
- Local Property Tax (Over-BASE)
- Tuition Over-BASE
- Guaranteed Tax Base Aid
- Local Property Tax (BASE)
- Non-Levy Revenue (BASE)
- Fund Balance Reappropriated
- Direct State Aid (Non-Isolated)
- Direct State Aid
- Special Education (District)
- Five Fully State-Funded Components

SCHOOL FUNDING TOOL

DASHBOARD 5: COUNTYWIDE SCHOOL REVENUES

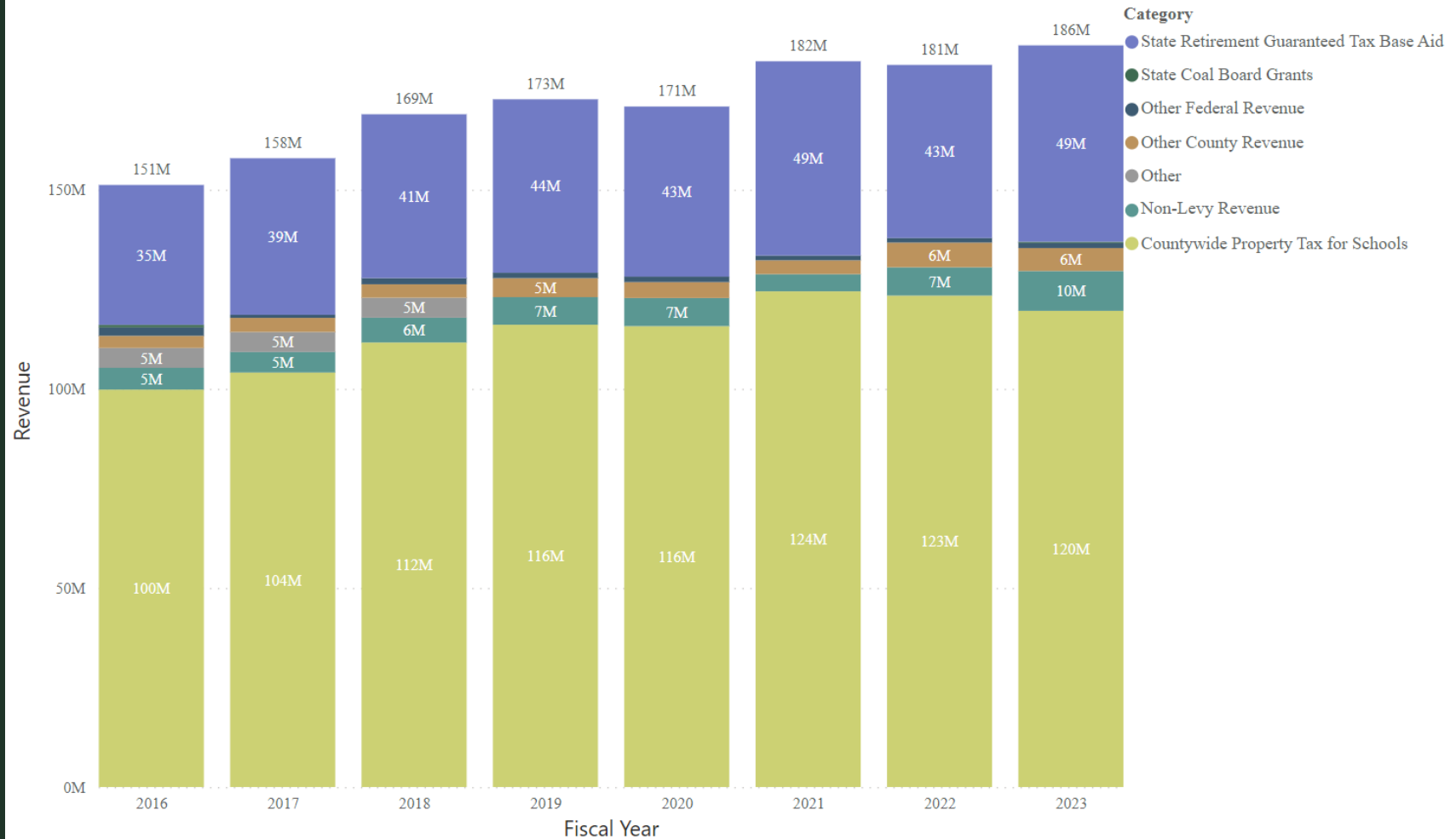
Retirement &
Transportation



Countywide School Revenues For Retirement and Transportation

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

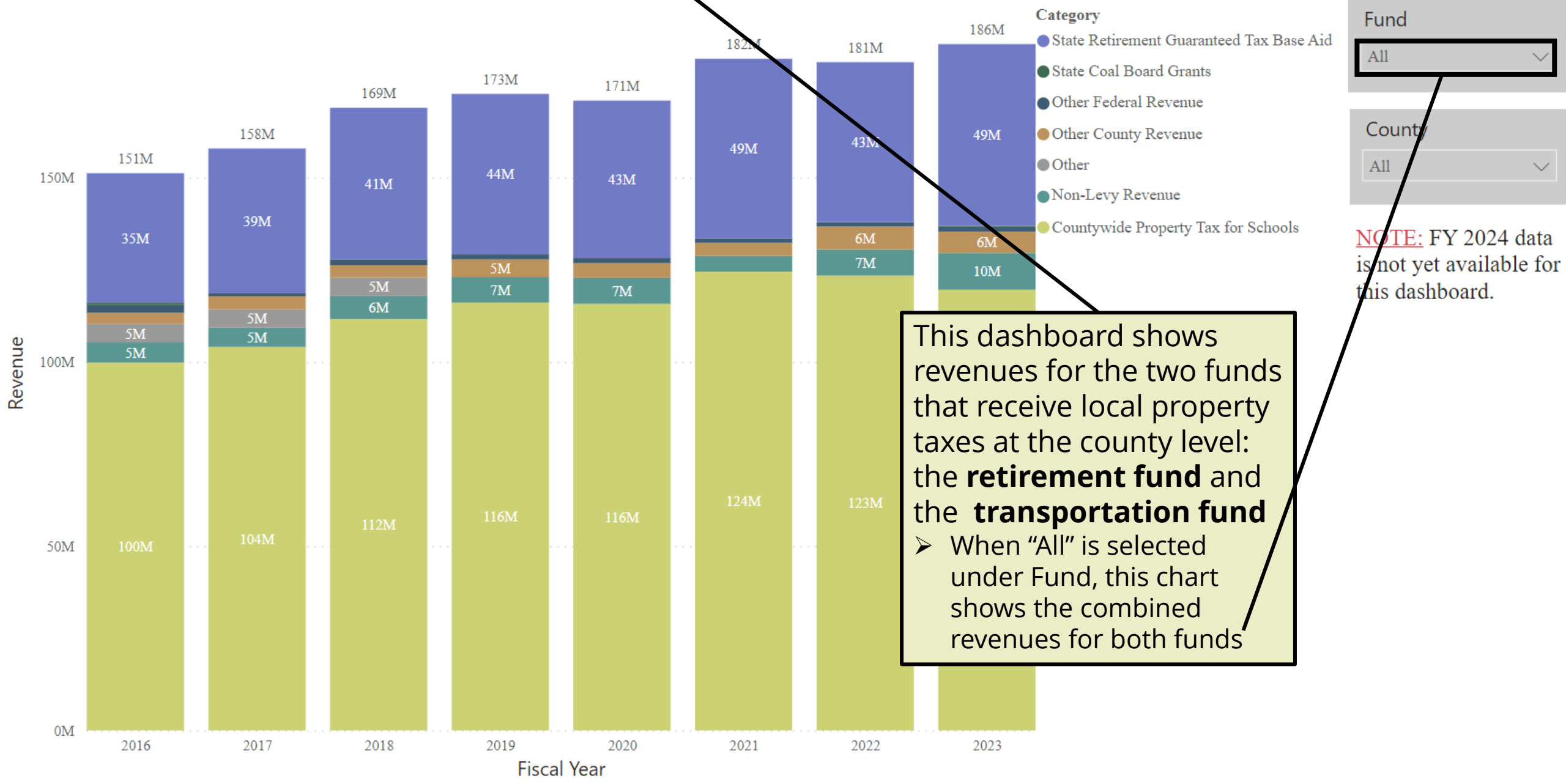


Countywide School Revenues

Data Sources:

- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration

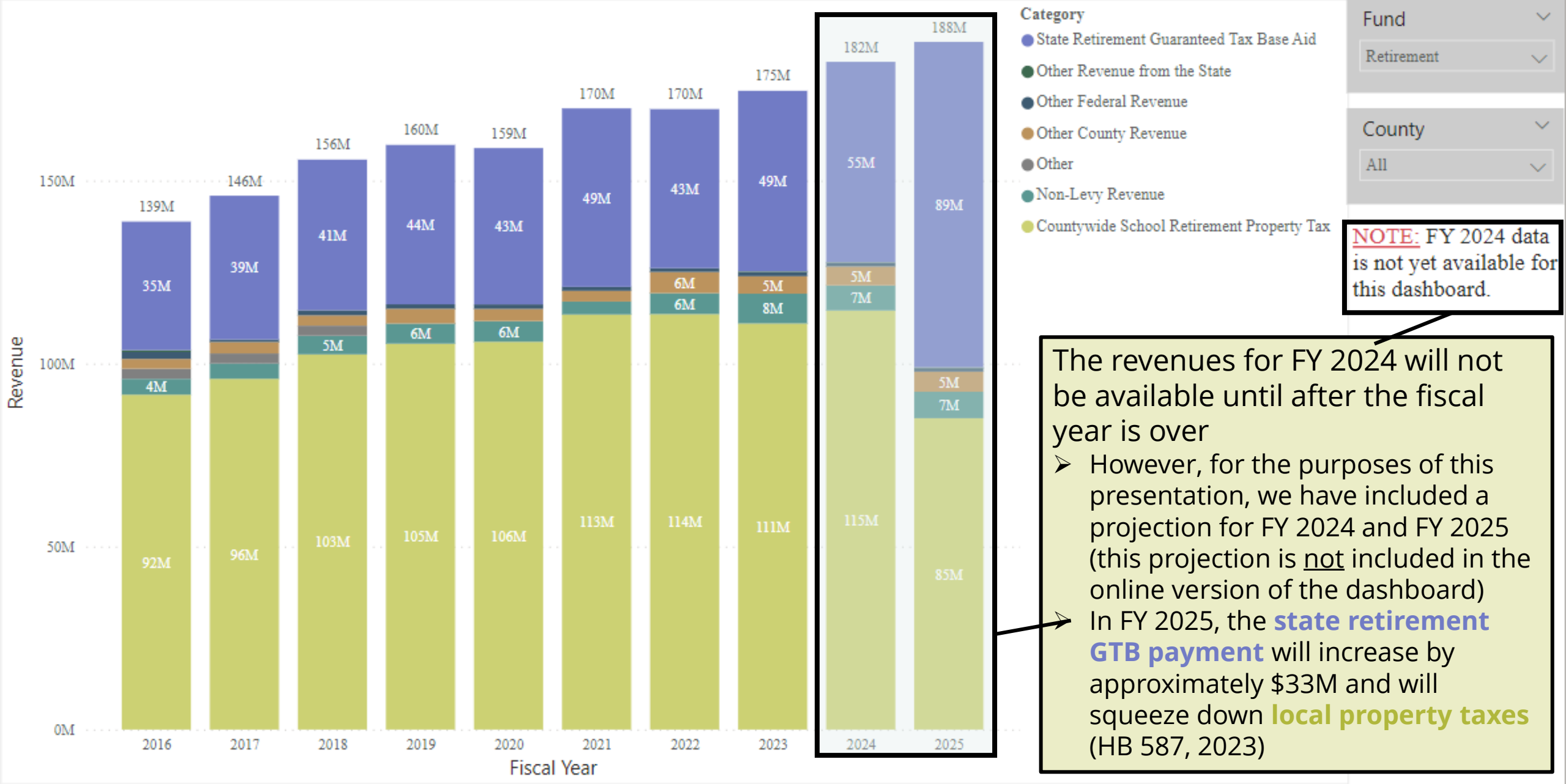
For Retirement and Transportation



Countywide School Revenues

For Retirement and Transportation

Data Sources:
• Montana Department of Revenue
• Montana Office of Public Instruction
• Montana Department of Administration

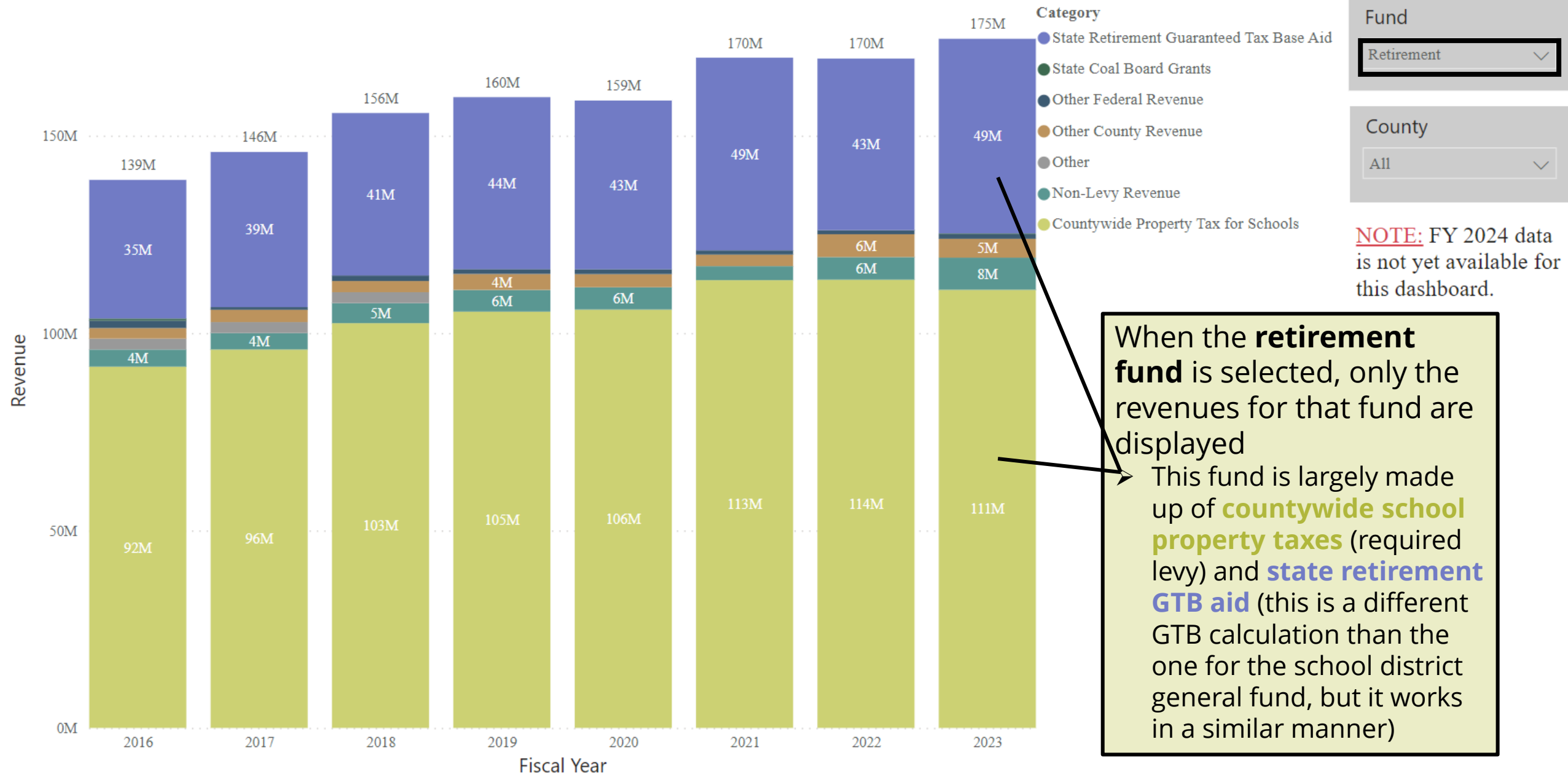


Countywide School Revenues

For Retirement and Transportation

Data Sources:

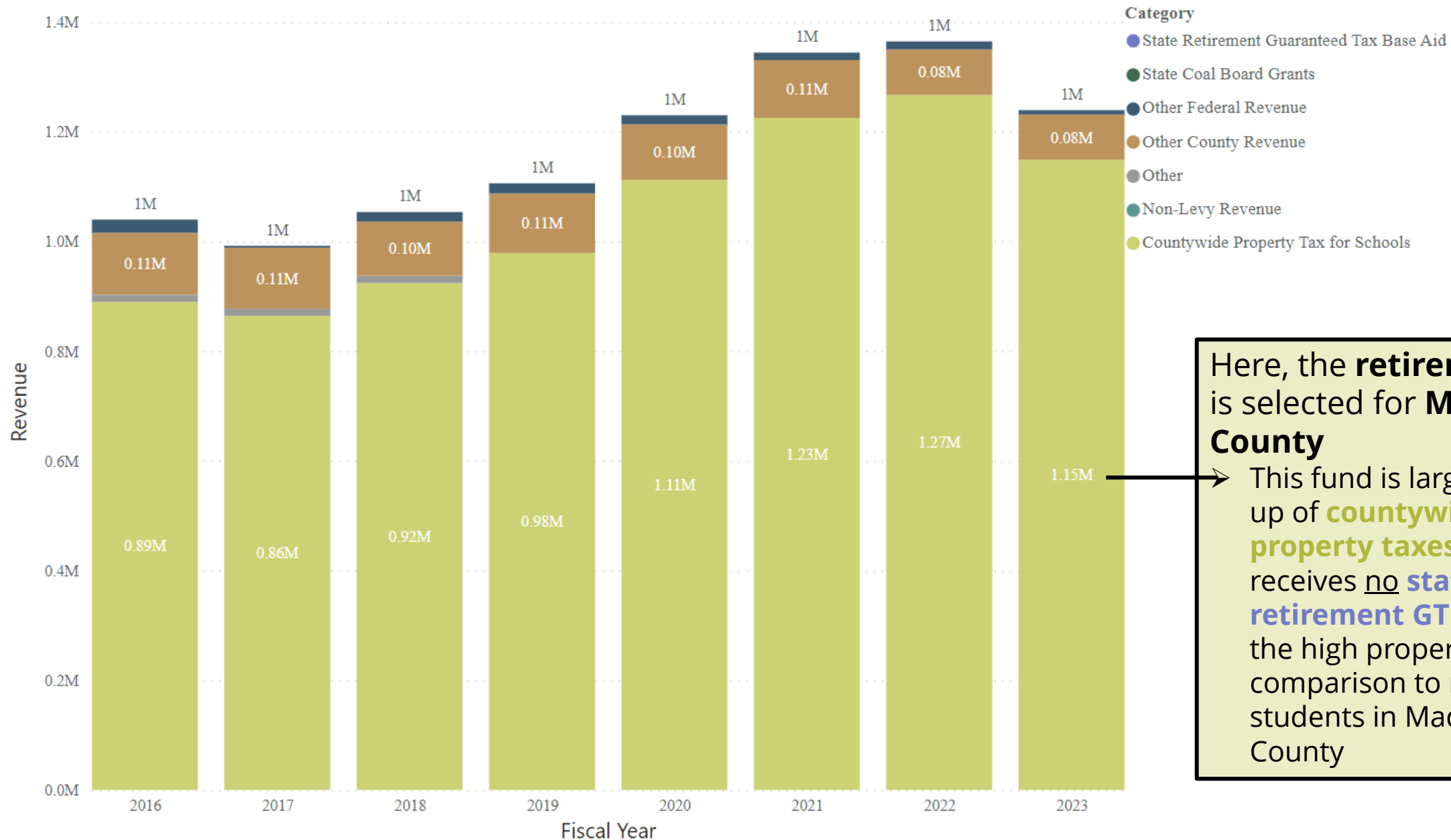
- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration



Countywide School Revenues

For Retirement and Transportation

Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration



Fund

Retirement

County

Madison

NOTE: FY 2024 data is not yet available for this dashboard.

Here, the **retirement fund** is selected for **Madison County**

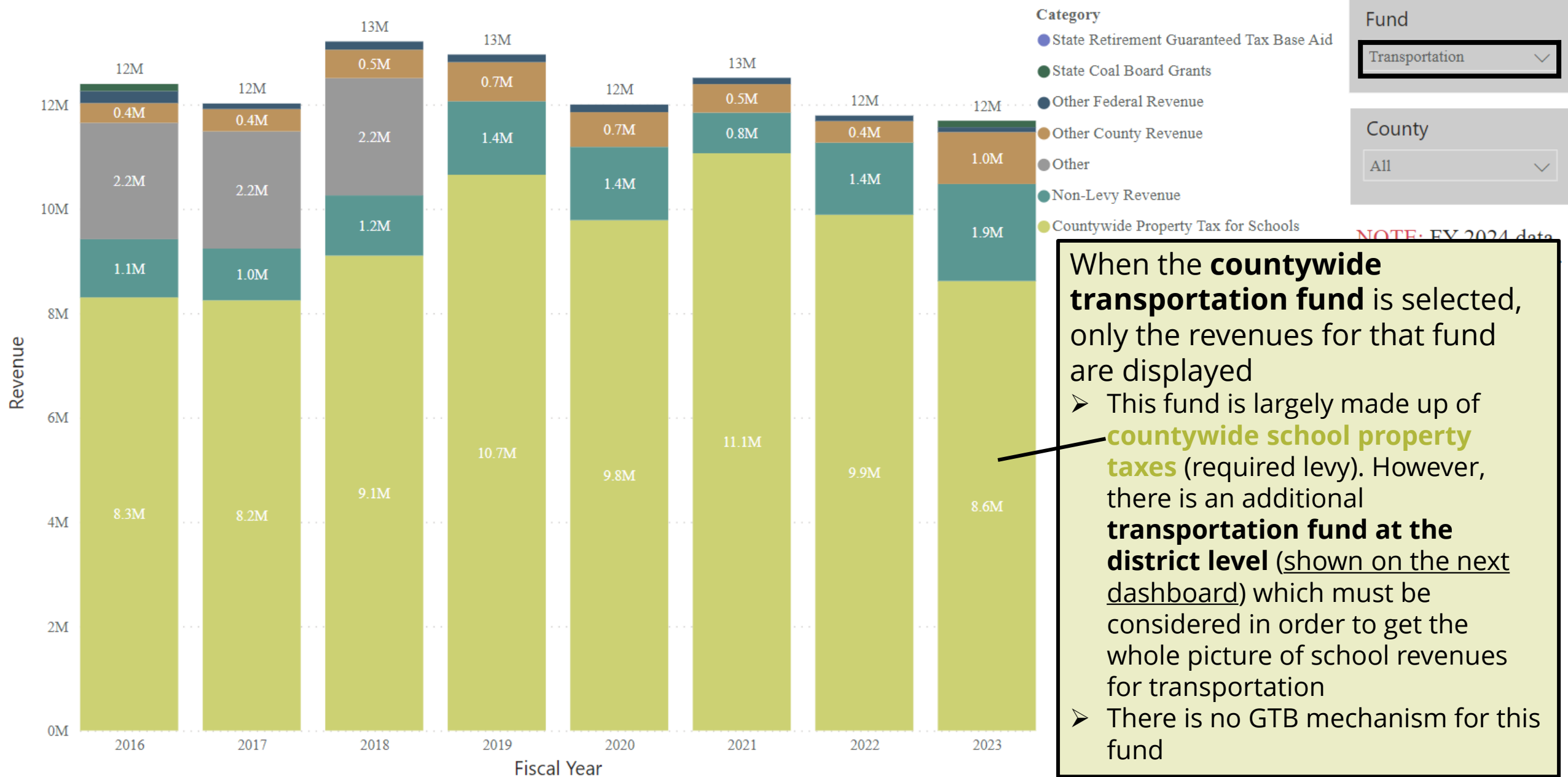
→ This fund is largely made up of **countywide school property taxes** and receives no **state retirement GTB aid** due to the high property wealth in comparison to number of students in Madison County

Countywide School Revenues

For Retirement and Transportation

Data Sources:

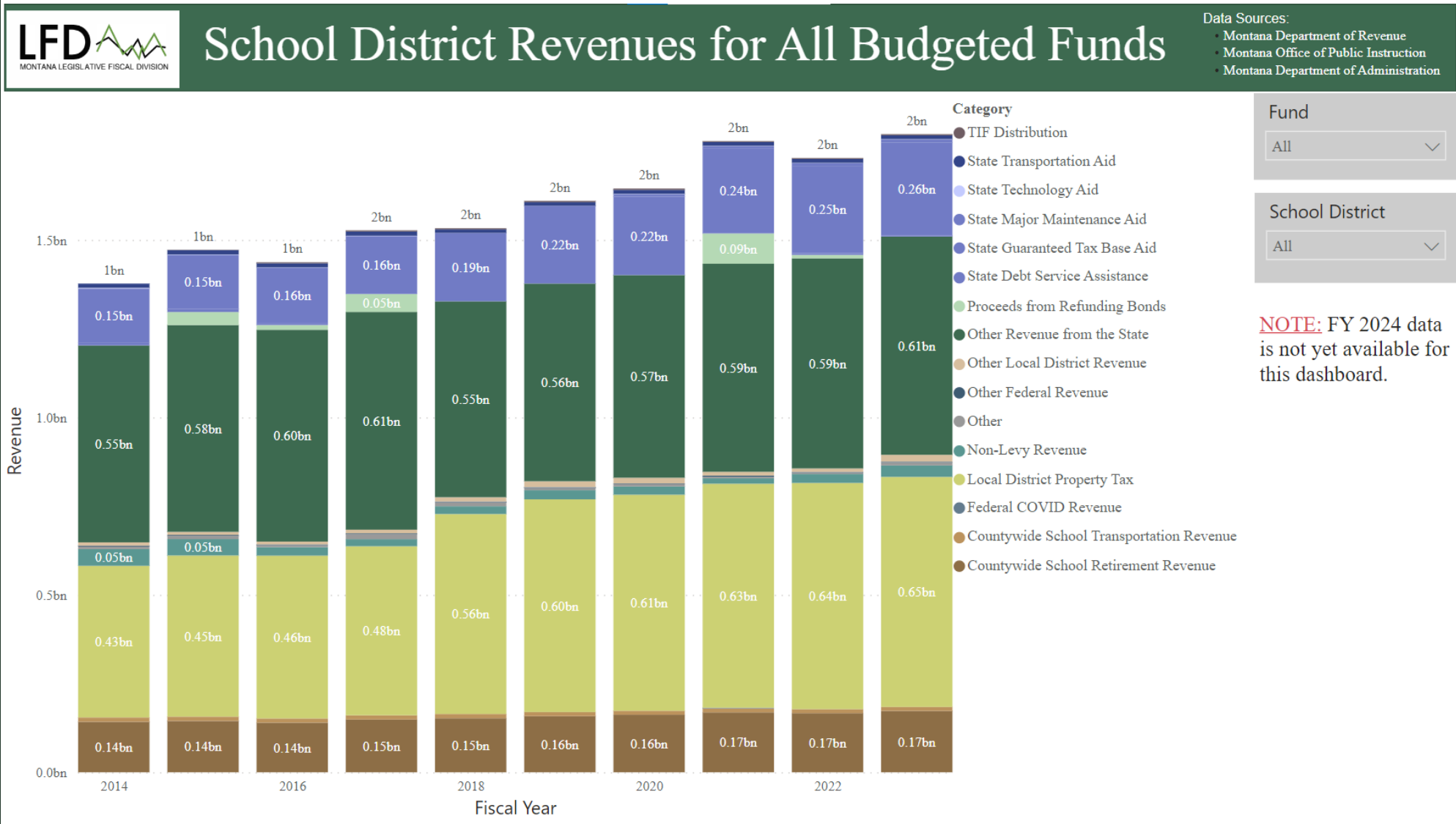
- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration



SCHOOL FUNDING TOOL

DASHBOARD 6: SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES

All Budgeted Funds



NOTE: FY 2024 data is not yet available for this dashboard.

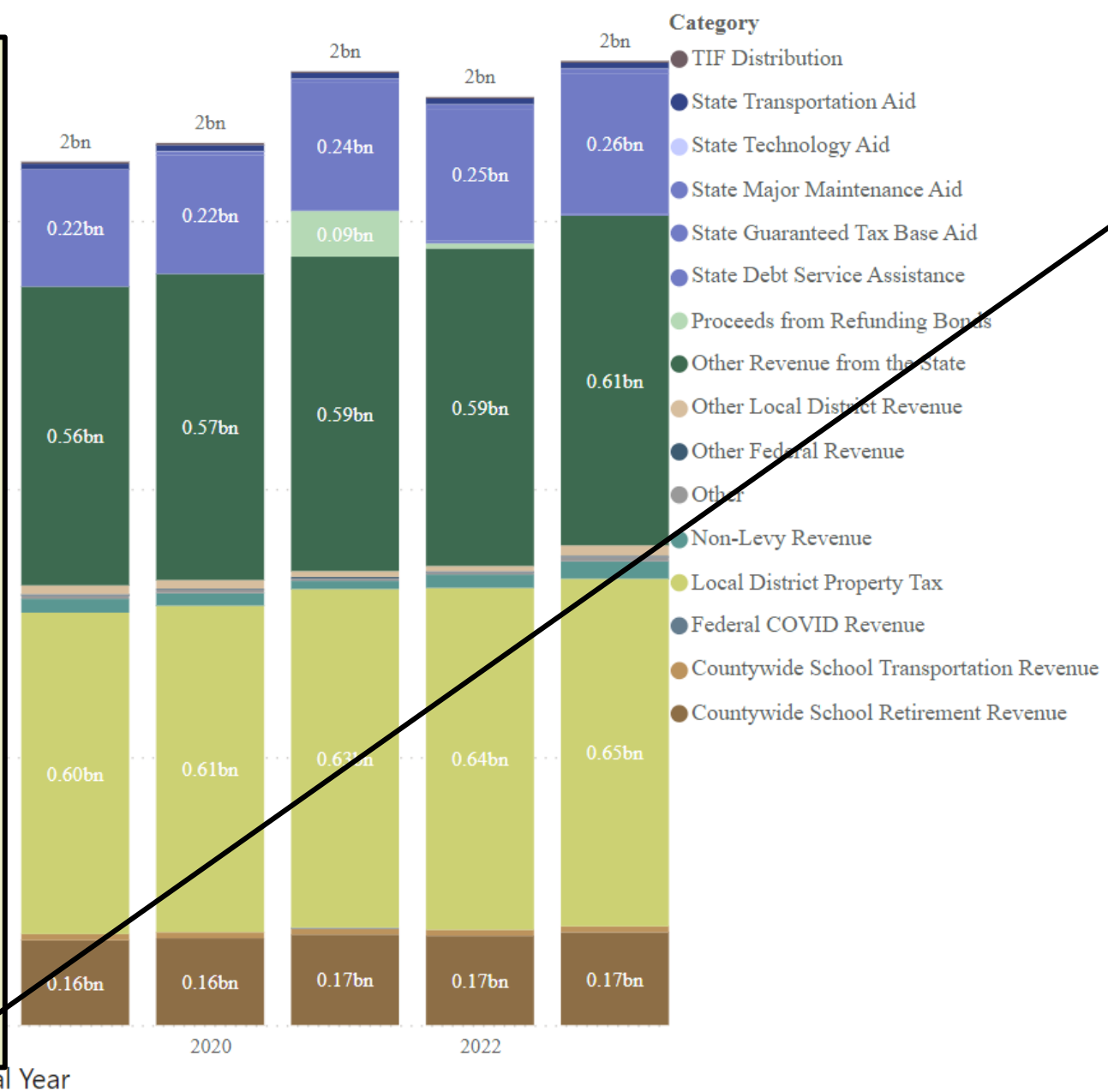
School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

This dashboard shows revenues for the budgeted funds (funds that receive local property taxes) at the school district level:

- The Adult Education Fund
- The Building Reserve Fund
- The Bus Depreciation Fund
- The Debt Service Fund
- The Flexibility Fund
- The District General Fund
- The District Retirement Fund
- The District Transportation Fund
- The Technology Fund
- The Tuition Fund

(There are other funds at the school district level that do not receive property tax revenues, such as the building fund, the Impact Aid fund, etc.)

When "All" is selected under Fund, this chart shows the combined revenues for all ten budgeted funds



Fund

All

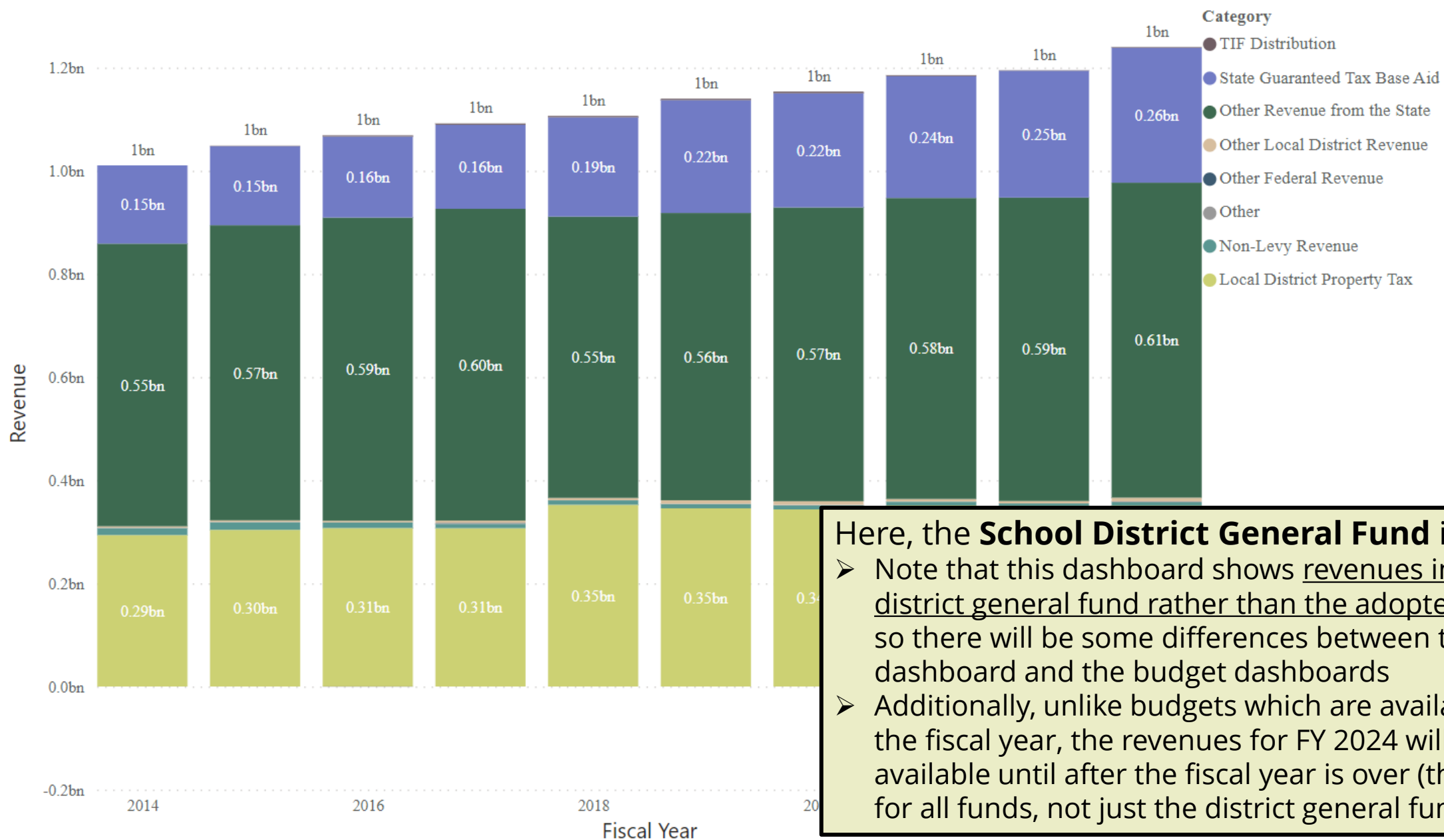
School District

All

NOTE: FY 2024 data is not yet available for this dashboard.

School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

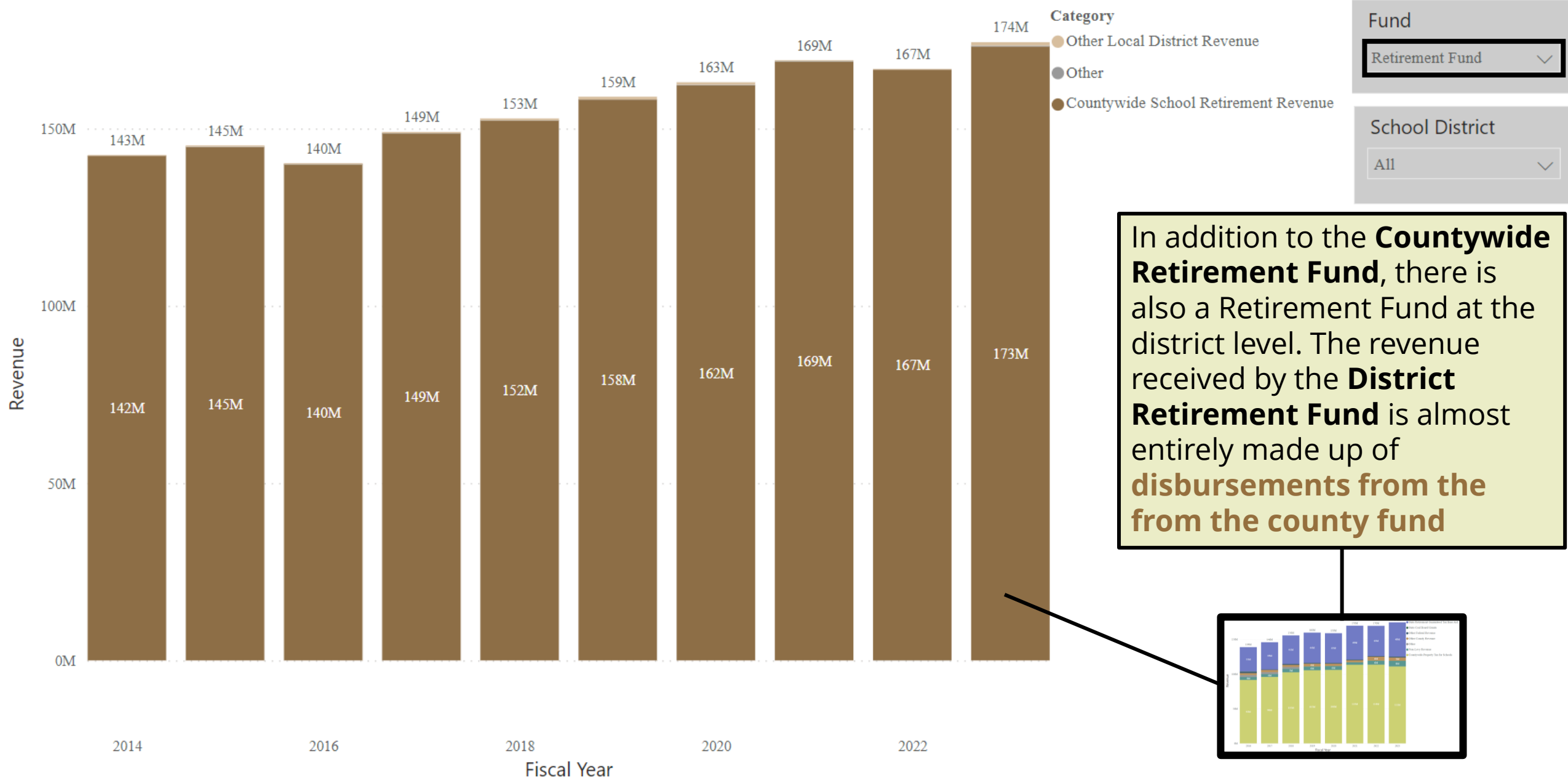
Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration



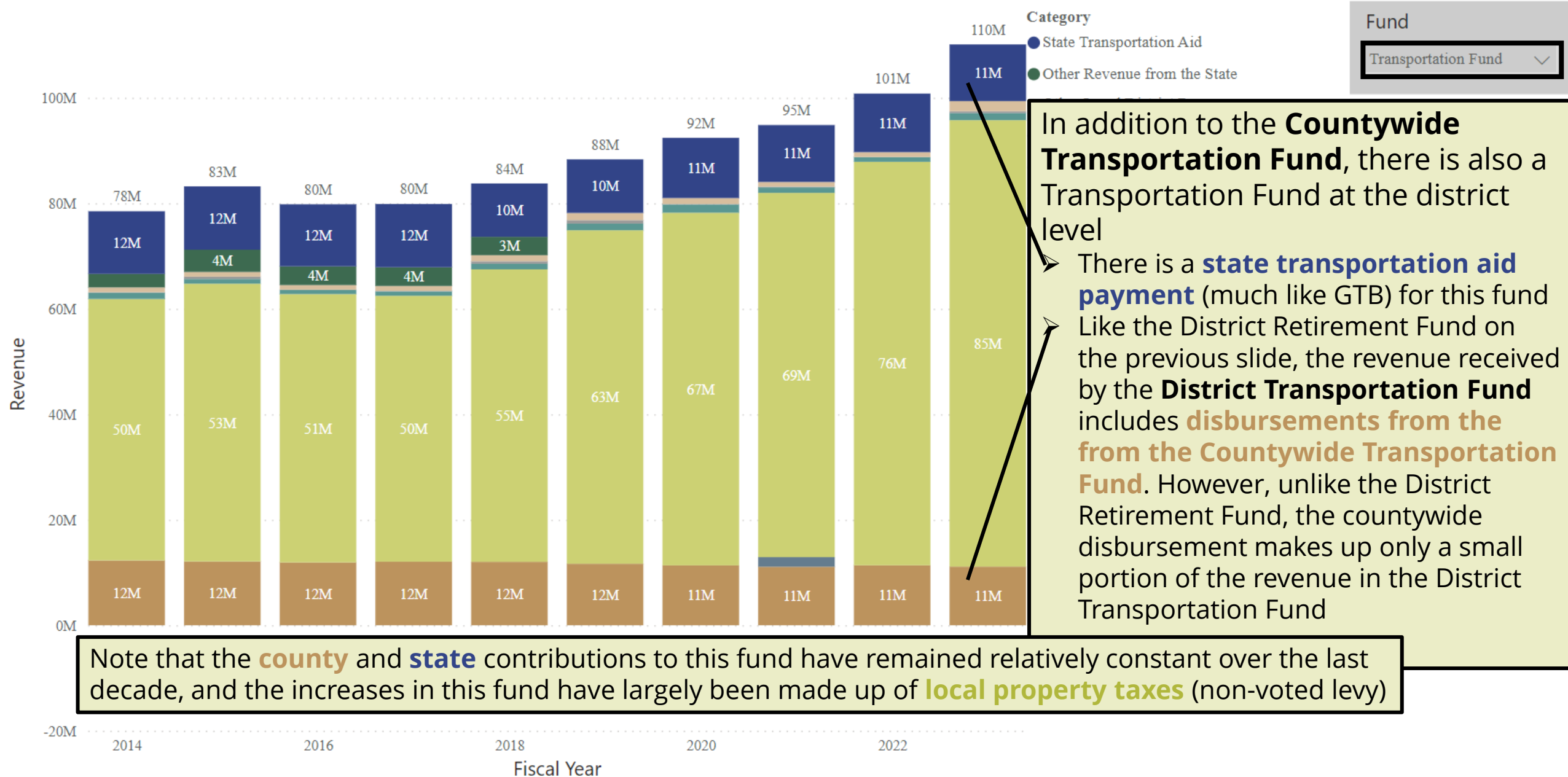
NOTE: FY 2024 data is not yet available for this dashboard.

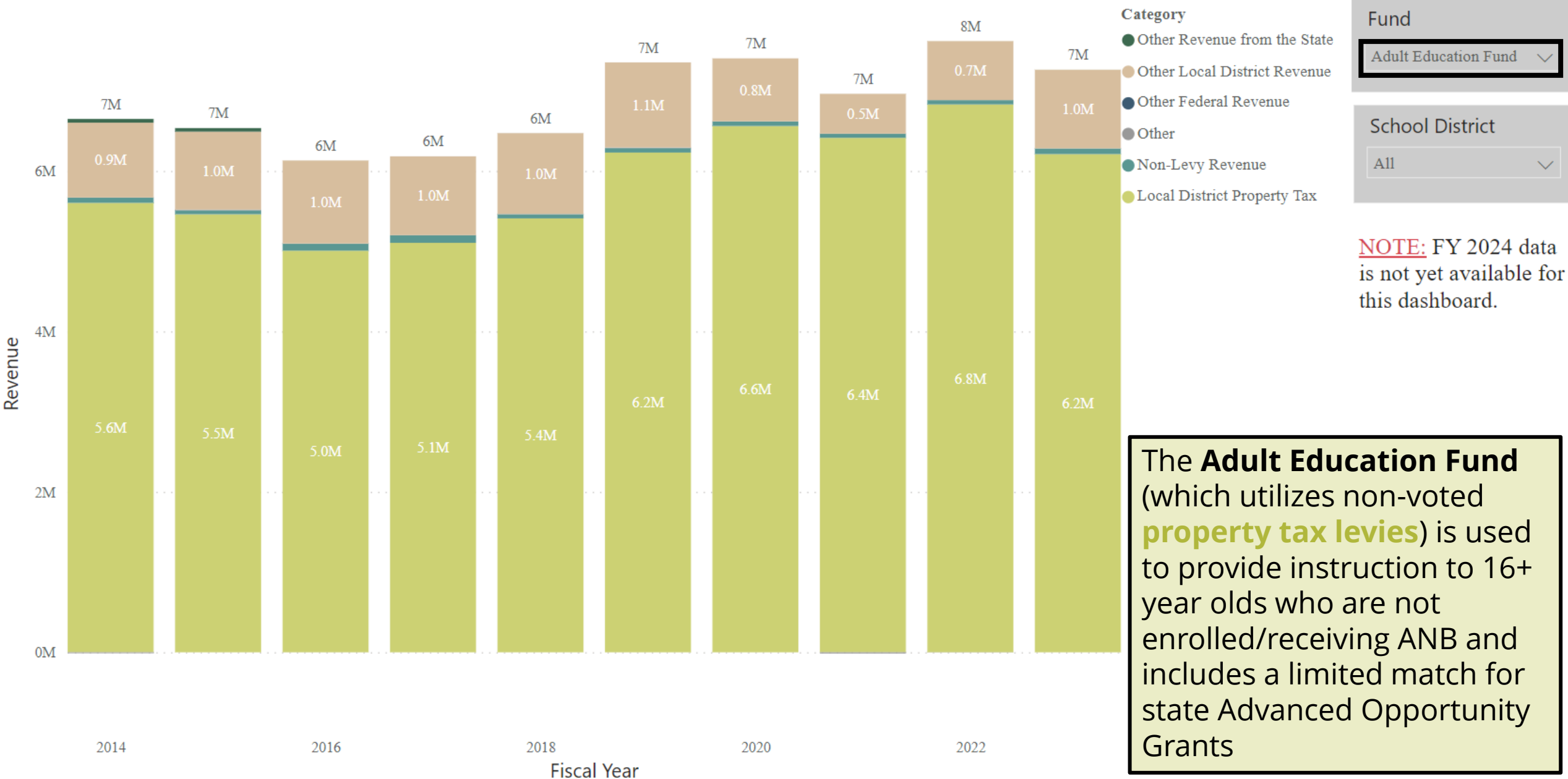
Here, the **School District General Fund** is selected

- Note that this dashboard shows revenues into the district general fund rather than the adopted budget, so there will be some differences between this dashboard and the budget dashboards
- Additionally, unlike budgets which are available during the fiscal year, the revenues for FY 2024 will not be available until after the fiscal year is over (this is true for all funds, not just the district general fund)



School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

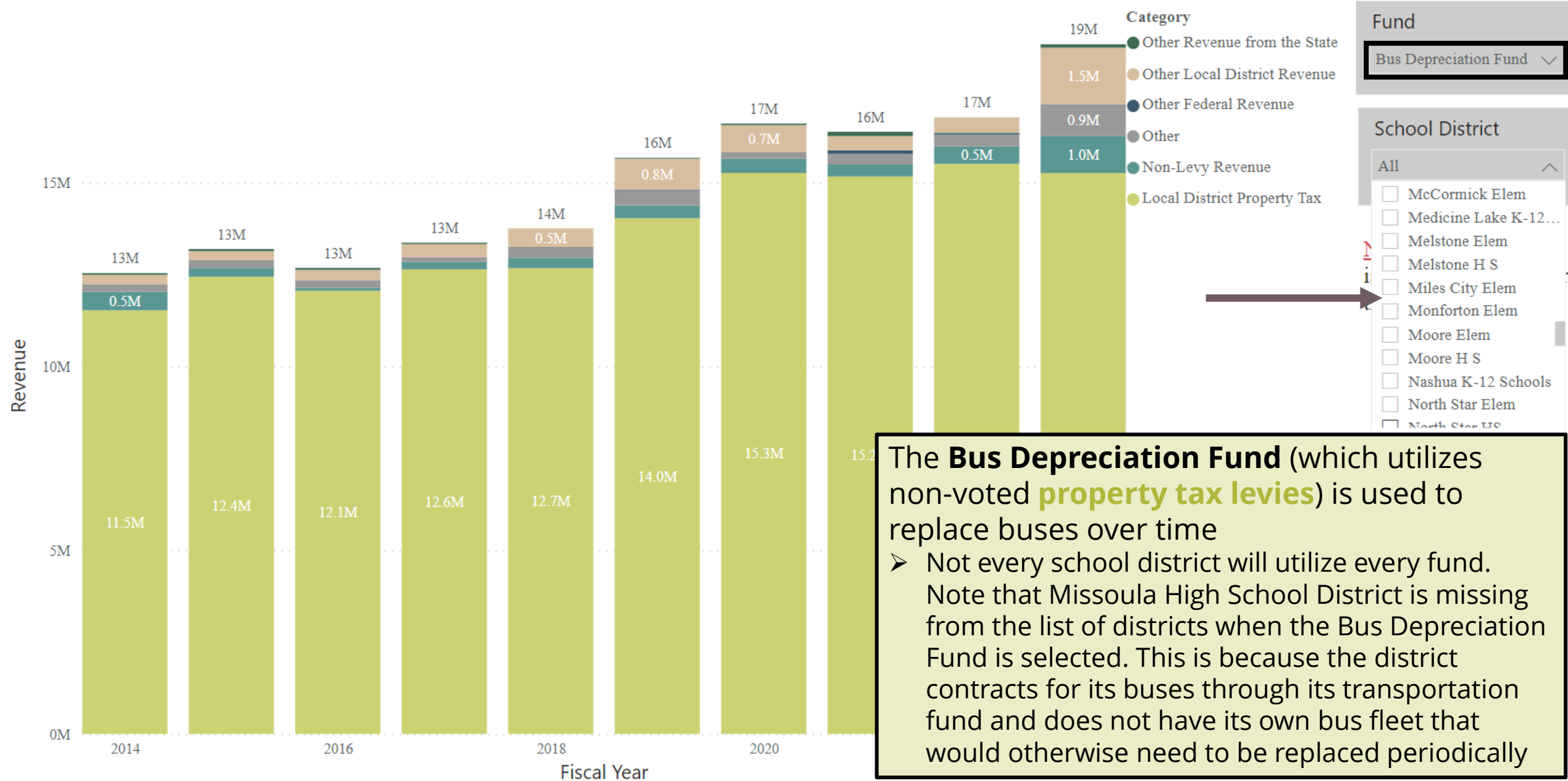




School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

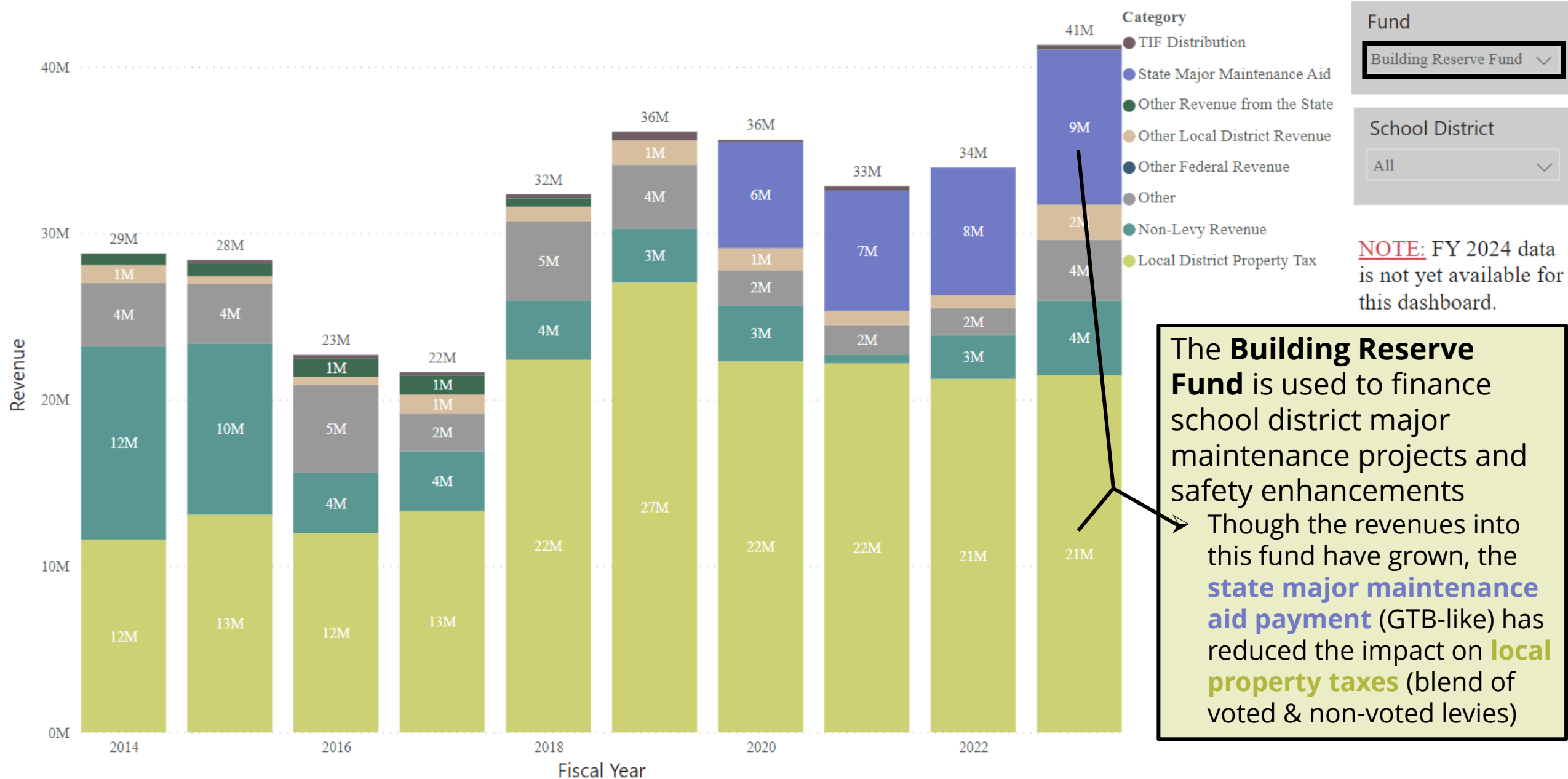
Data Sources:

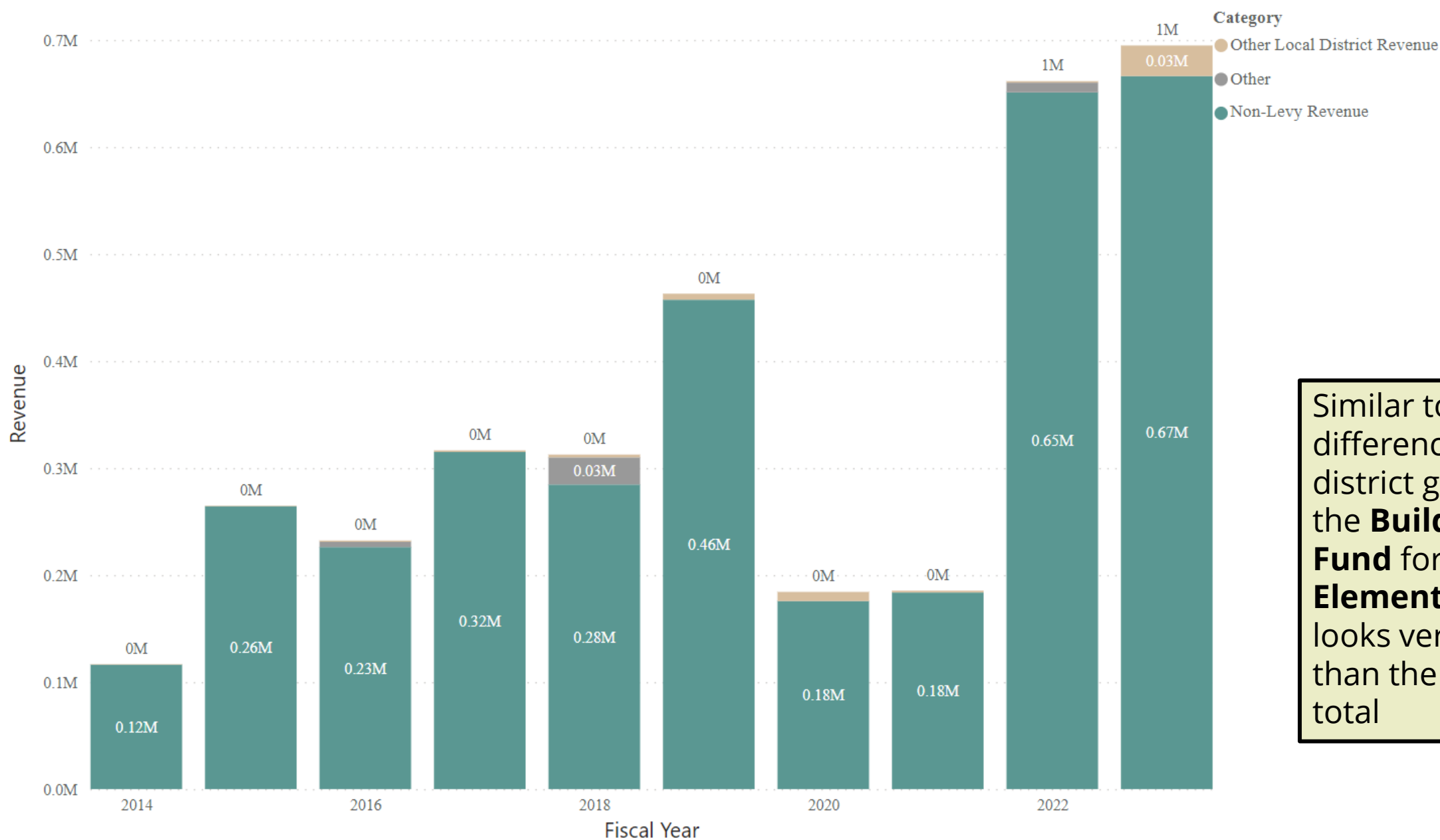
- Montana Department of Revenue
- Montana Office of Public Instruction
- Montana Department of Administration



School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration





Fund

Building Reserve Fund ▾

School District

Broadus Elem ▾

NOTE: FY 2024 data is not yet available for this dashboard.

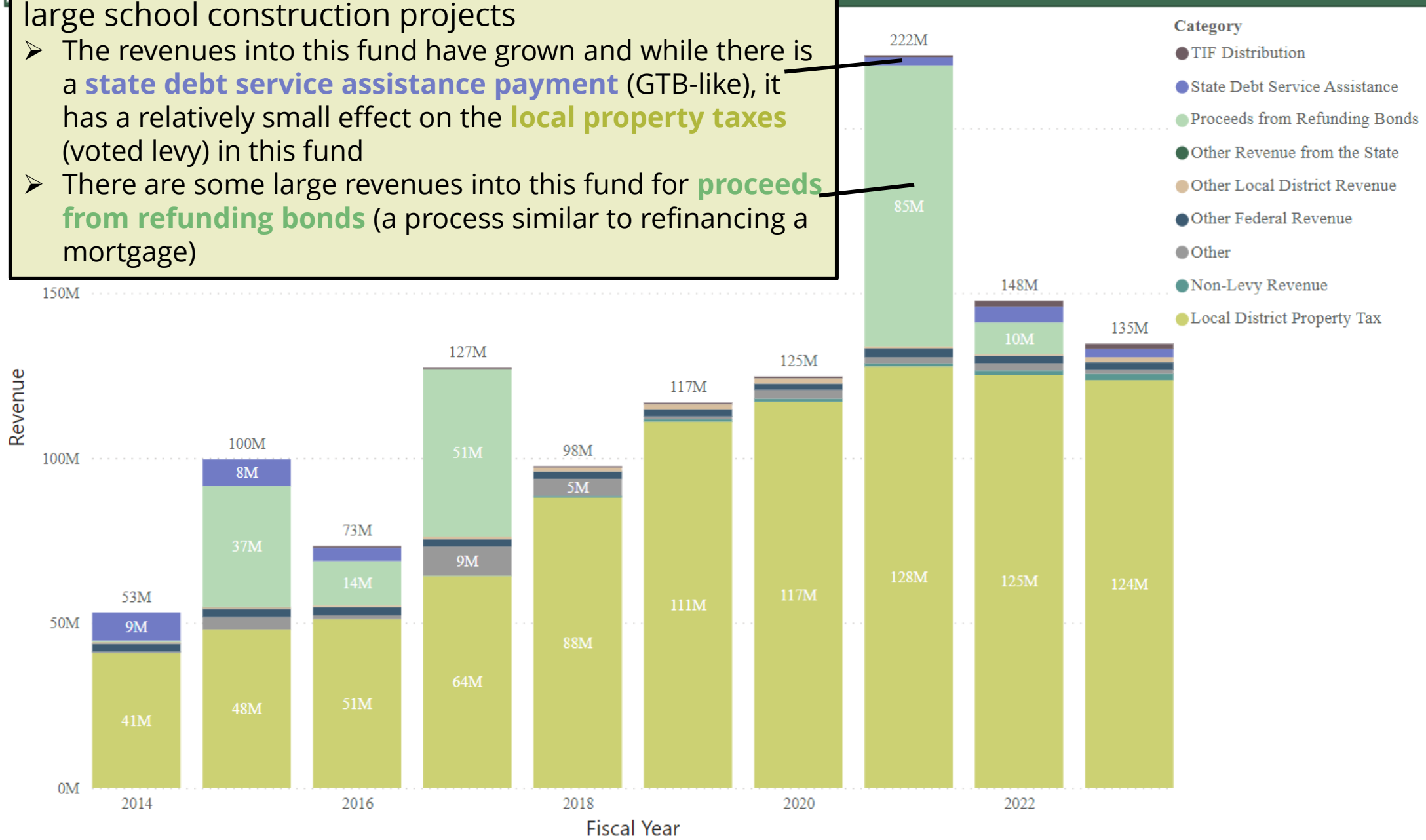
Similar to some of the differences in the district general fund, the **Building Reserve Fund** for the **Broadus Elementary District** looks very different than the statewide total

The **Debt Service Fund** is used to repay principal, interest, and fees on construction bonds, generally for large school construction projects

- The revenues into this fund have grown and while there is a **state debt service assistance payment** (GTB-like), it has a relatively small effect on the **local property taxes** (voted levy) in this fund
- There are some large revenues into this fund for **proceeds from refunding bonds** (a process similar to refinancing a mortgage)

Revenue for All Budgeted Funds

Data Sources:
• Montana Department of Revenue
• Montana Office of Public Instruction
• Montana Department of Administration



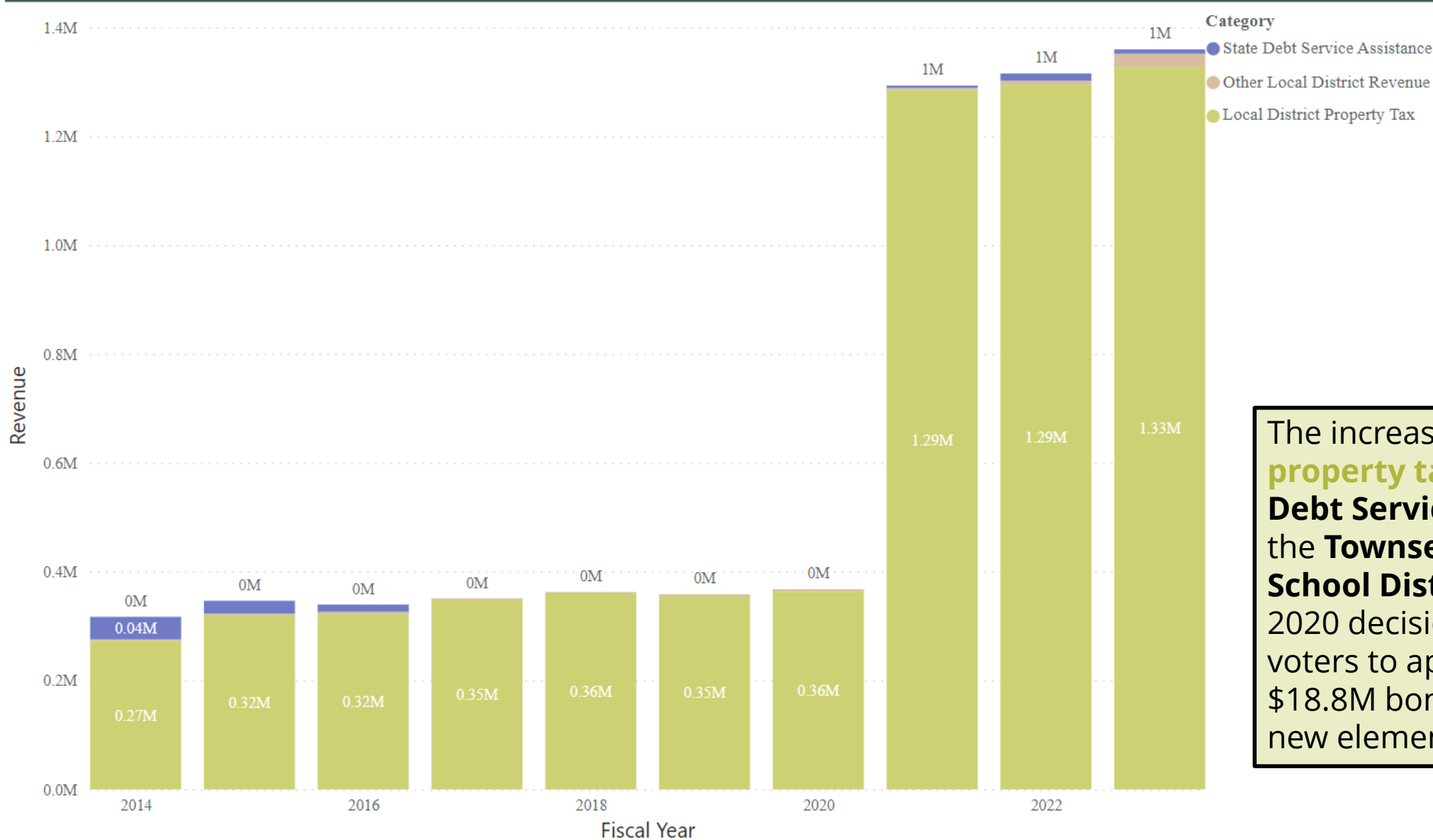
Fund

Debt Service Fund

School District

All

NOTE: FY 2024 data is not yet available for this dashboard.



Fund

Debt Service Fund

School District

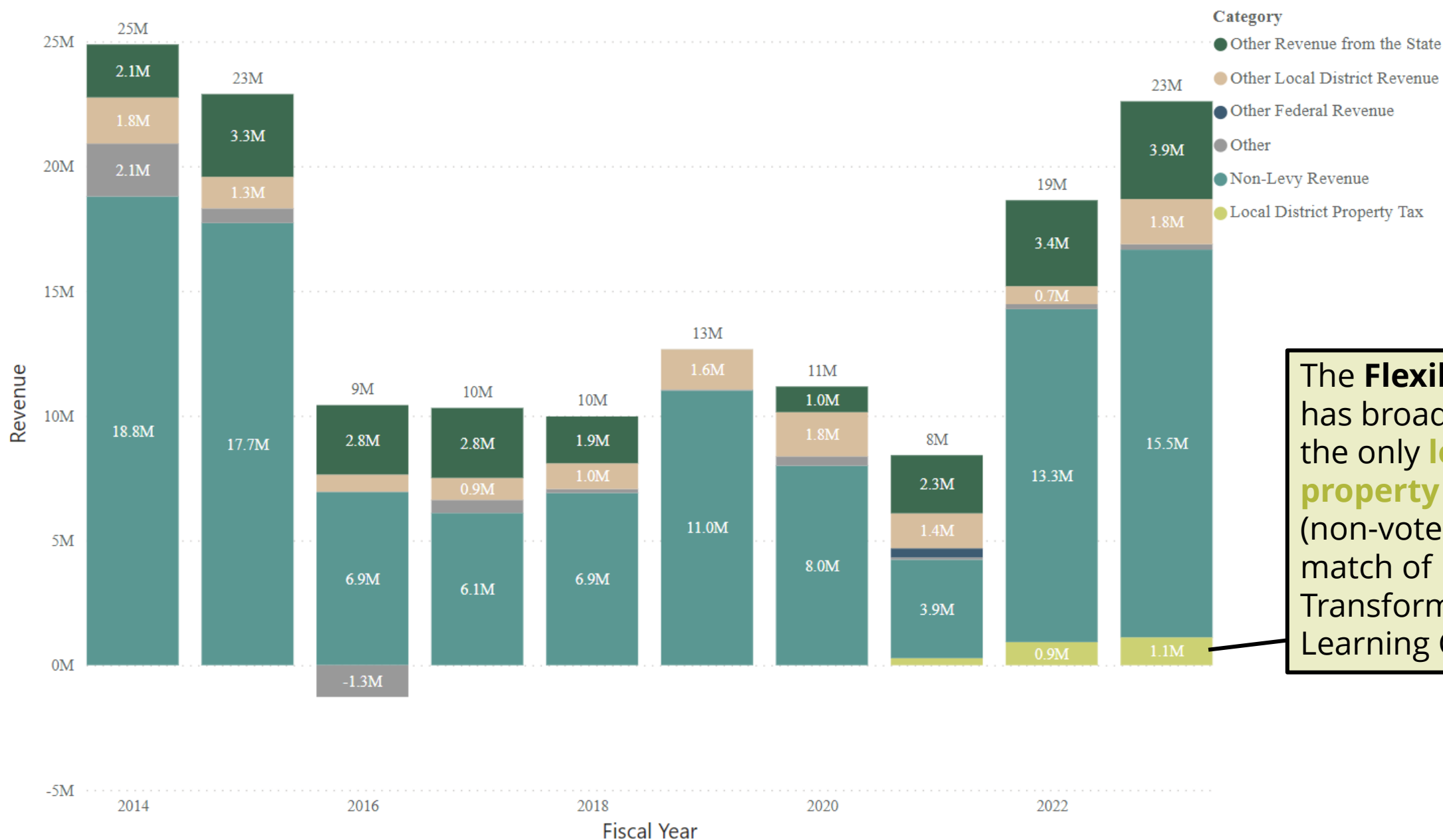
Townsend K-12 Sch...

NOTE: FY 2024 data is not yet available for this dashboard.

The increase in **local property taxes** in the **Debt Service Fund** for the **Townsend K-12 School District** reflects a 2020 decision by the voters to approve a \$18.8M bond to build a new elementary school

School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration

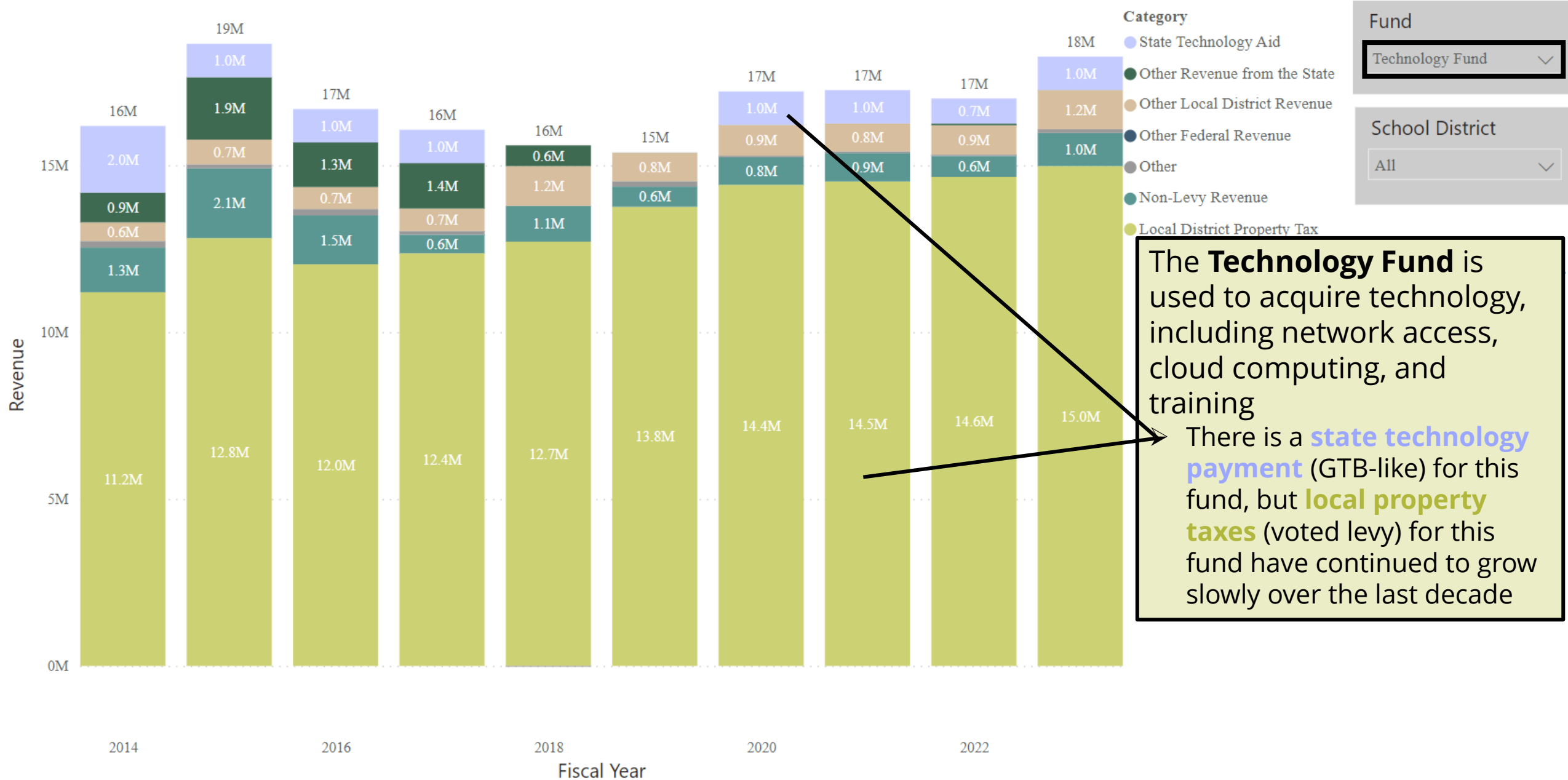


NOTE: FY 2024 data is not yet available for this dashboard.

The **Flexibility Fund** has broad uses, but the only **local property tax** revenue (non-voted levy) is for a match of Transformational Learning Grants

School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

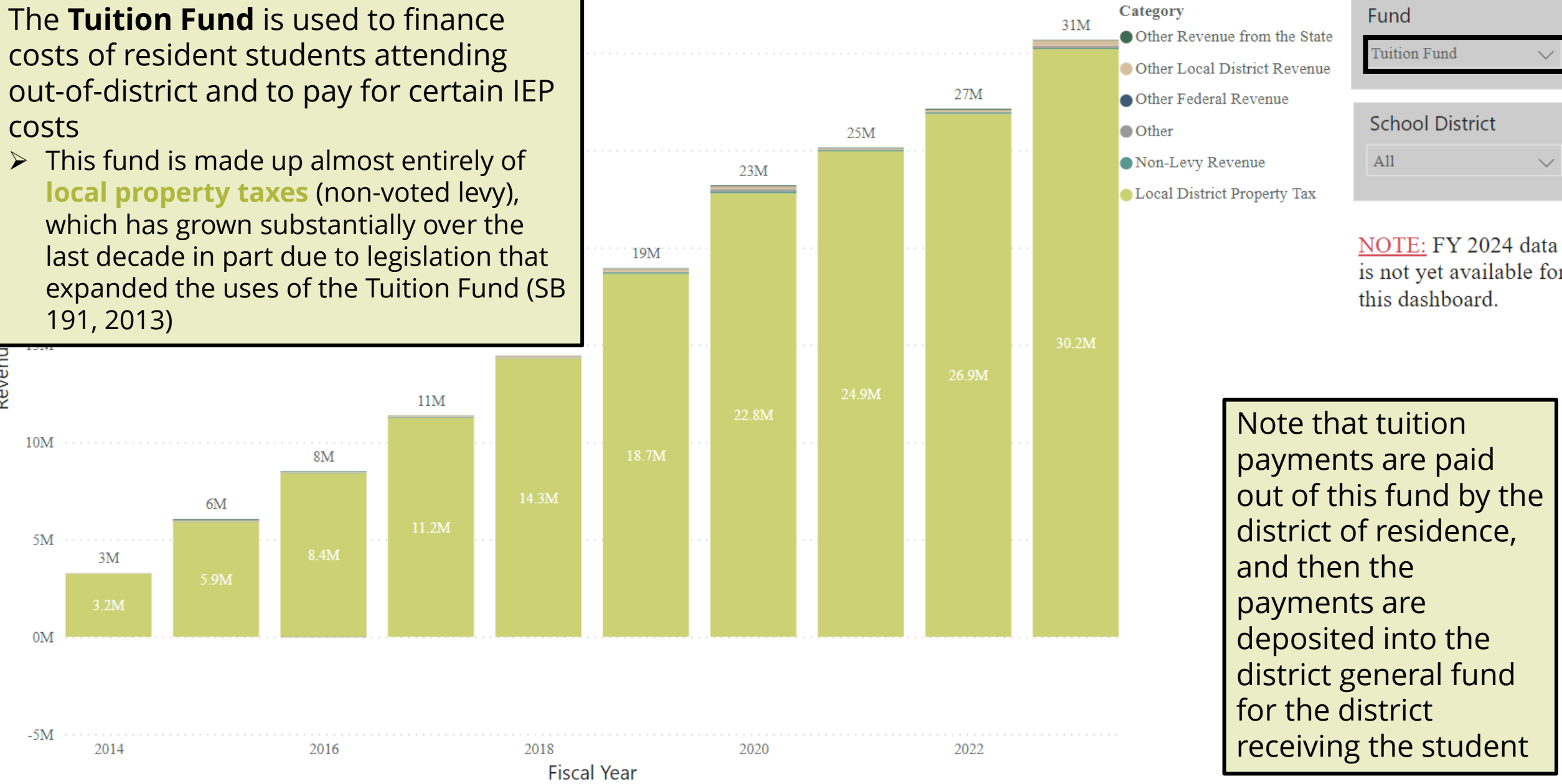
Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration



School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

The **Tuition Fund** is used to finance costs of resident students attending out-of-district and to pay for certain IEP costs

➤ This fund is made up almost entirely of **local property taxes** (non-voted levy), which has grown substantially over the last decade in part due to legislation that expanded the uses of the Tuition Fund (SB 191, 2013)

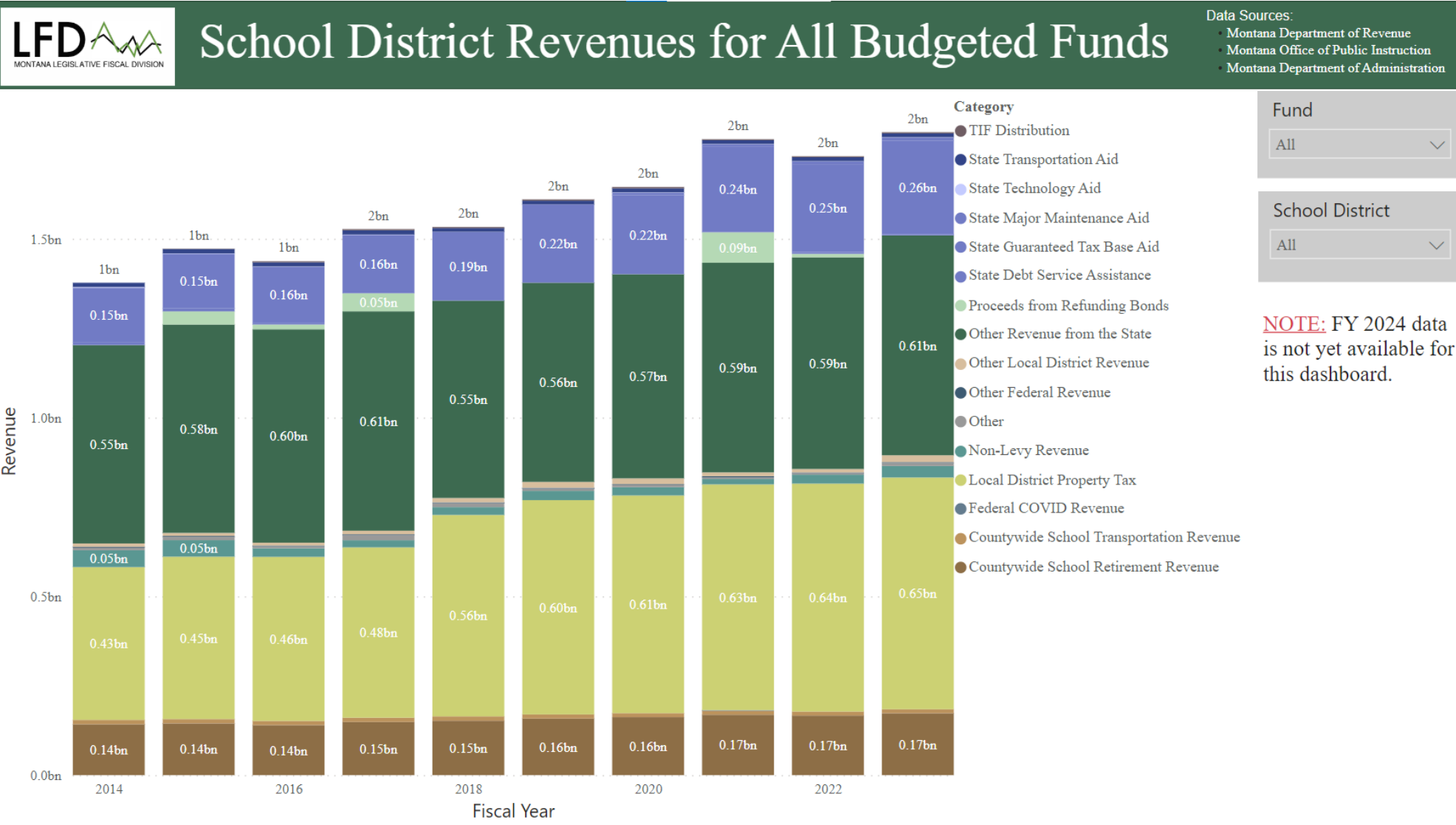


PROPERTY TAX GROWTH TRENDS

DASHBOARD 6: SCHOOL DISTRICT REVENUES

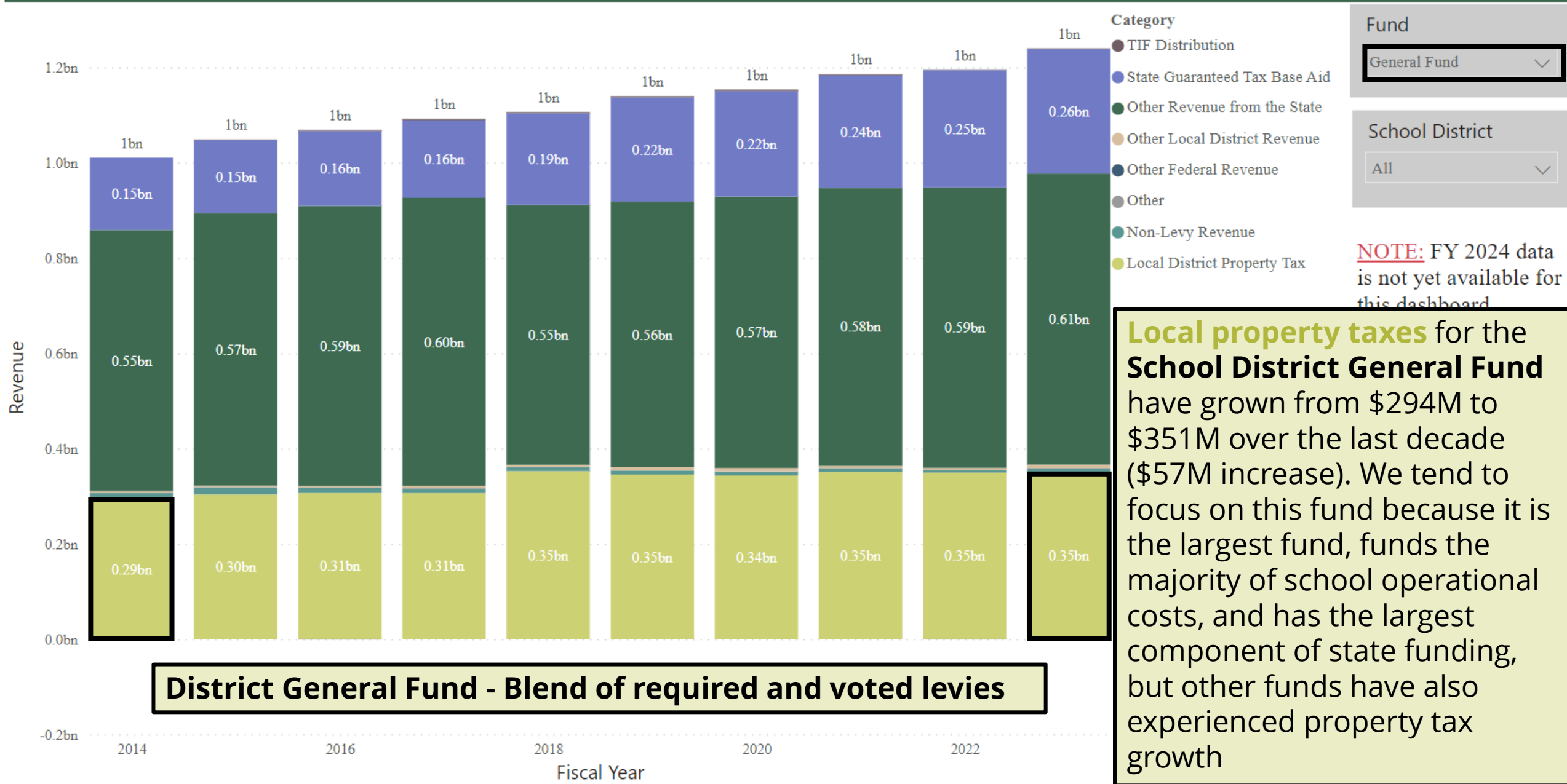
All Budgeted Funds

This discussion of growth in **local property taxes** only includes property taxes at the local school district level. It does not look at the statewide education levies (the 95 mills) or the countywide education levies for retirement and transportation



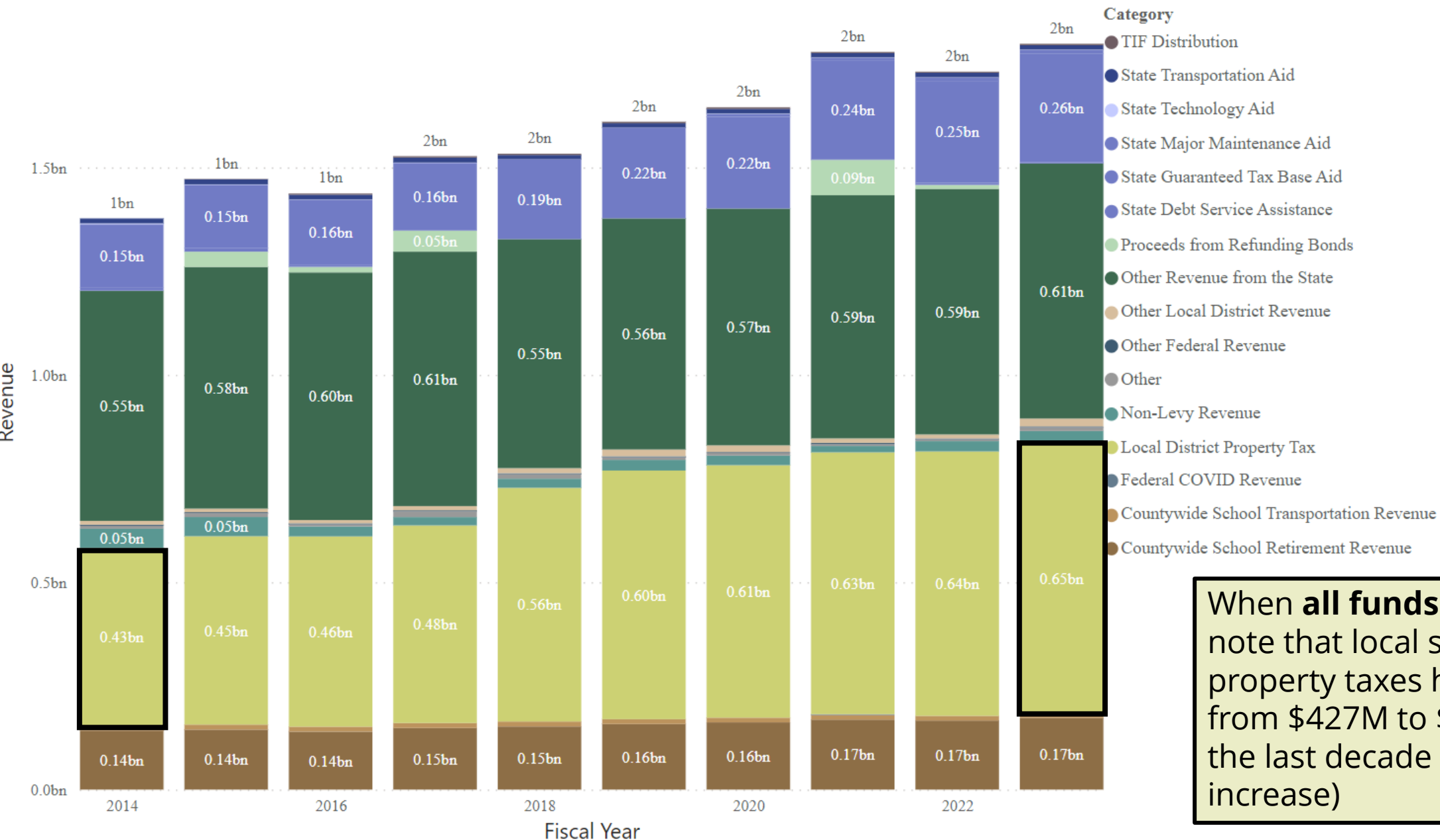
School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

Data Sources:
• Montana Department of Revenue
• Montana Office of Public Instruction
• Montana Department of Administration

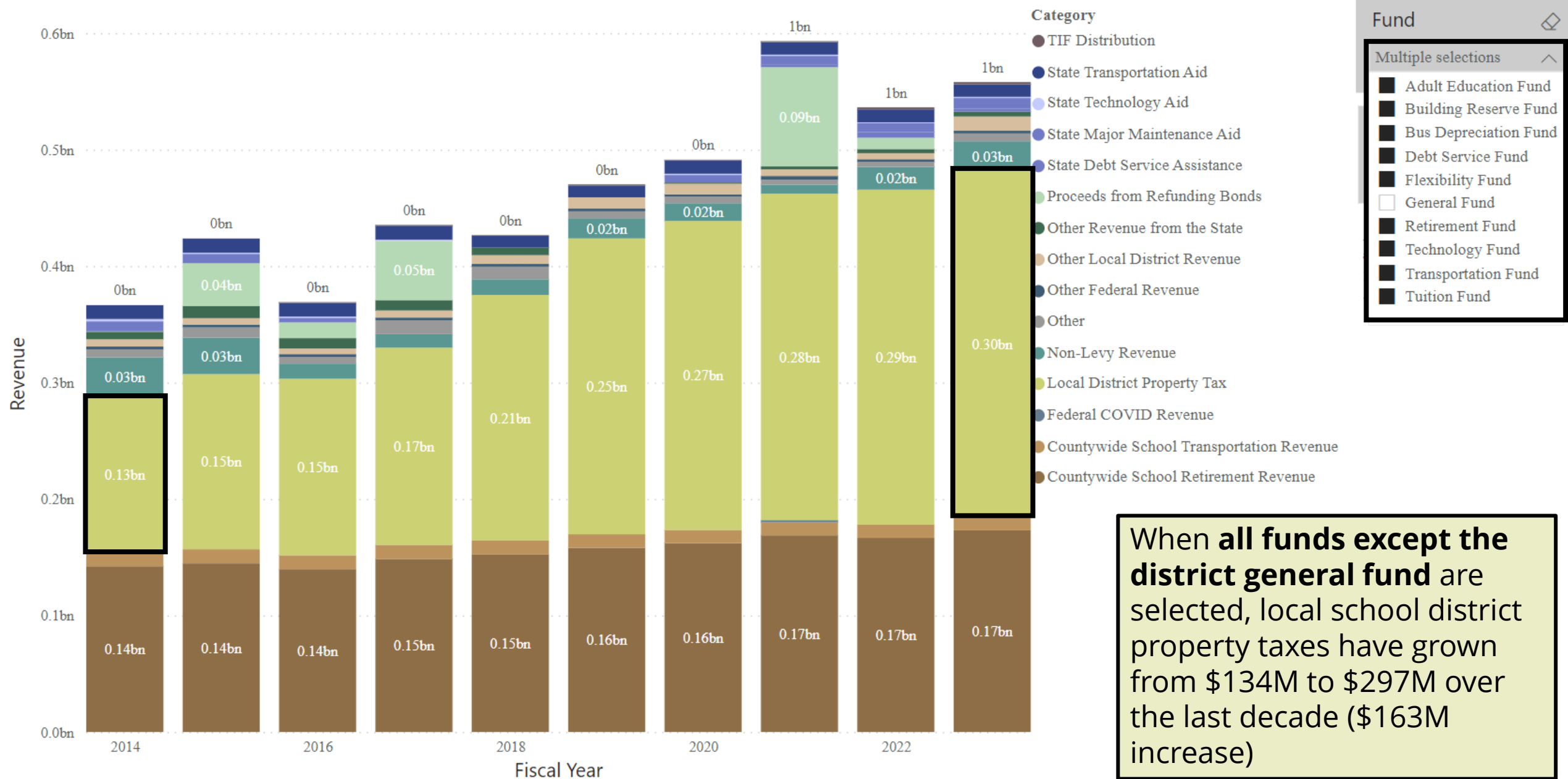


School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

Data Sources:
 • Montana Department of Revenue
 • Montana Office of Public Instruction
 • Montana Department of Administration

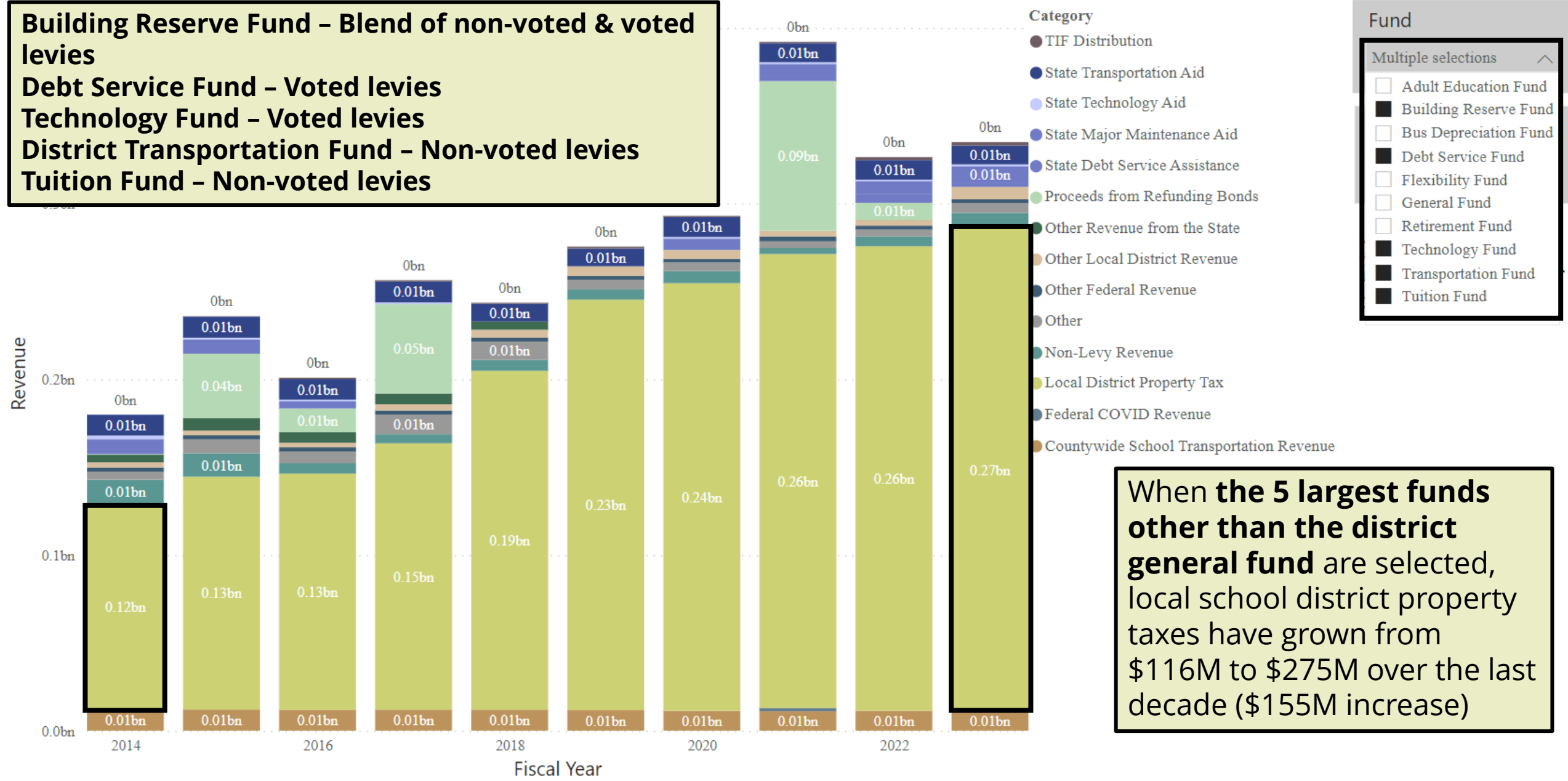


School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds



School District Revenues for All Budgeted Funds

Building Reserve Fund – Blend of non-voted & voted levies
Debt Service Fund – Voted levies
Technology Fund – Voted levies
District Transportation Fund – Non-voted levies
Tuition Fund – Non-voted levies



NEXT STEPS

Implementation of the school district
general fund funding formula model
into the property tax model

Connection with the county school
retirement GTB model