

2022 Tax Rate Calculation Worksheet

Form 50-884

School Districts with Chapter 313 Agreements

Perrin-Whitt CISD

940-798-3718

School District's Name

Phone (area code and number)

216 N Benson St Perrin TX 76486

www.pwcisd.net

School District's Address, City, State, ZIP Code

School District's Website Address

GENERAL INFORMATION: Tax Code Section 26.04(c) requires an officer or employee designated by the governing body to calculate the no-new-revenue tax rate and voter-approval tax rate for the taxing unit. These tax rates are expressed in dollars per \$100 of taxable value calculated. The calculation process starts after the chief appraiser delivers to the taxing unit the certified appraisal roll or certified estimate of value and the estimated values of properties under protest. The designated officer or employee shall certify that the officer or employee has accurately calculated the tax rates and used values shown for the certified appraisal roll or certified estimate. The officer or employee submit the rates to the governing body by August 7 or as soon thereafter as practicable. Tax Code Section 26.04(e) does not require school districts to certify tax rate calculations.

This worksheet is for **school districts with Chapter 313 agreements only**. School districts that do not have a Chapter 313 agreement should use Comptroller Form 50-859 *Tax Rate Calculation Worksheet, School District without Chapter 313 Agreements*.

Water districts as defined under Water Code Section 49.001(1) should use Comptroller Form 50-858 *Water District Voter-Approval Tax Rate Worksheet for Low Tax Rate and Developing Districts* or Comptroller Form 50-860 *Developed Water District Voter-Approval Tax Rate Worksheet*.

All other taxing units should use Comptroller Form 50-856 *Tax Rate Calculation, Taxing Units Other Than School Districts*.

The Comptroller's office provides this worksheet to assist taxing units in determining tax rates. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) provides detailed information on and guidance to school districts in calculating their tax rates. Please review and rely on information provided by TEA when completing this worksheet. Additionally, the information provided in this worksheet is offered as technical assistance and not legal advice. Taxing units should consult legal counsel for interpretations of law regarding tax rate preparation and adoption.

SECTION 1: No-New-Revenue Tax Rate

The no-new-revenue (NNR) tax rate enables the public to evaluate the relationship between taxes for the prior year and for the current year based on a tax rate that would produce the same amount of revenue if applied to the same properties that are taxed in both years (no new taxes). When appraisal values increase, the NNR tax rate should decrease.

Chapter 313 agreements allow a school district to limit the value of certain qualified property subject to the agreement for the purposes of maintenance and operations (M&O) taxation. The value of the same property is not limited for the purposes of debt service, or interest and sinking (I&S) taxation. School districts that have entered into a Chapter 313 agreement must calculate the NNR tax rate for M&O and I&S purposes separately and then add together to determine the current year total NNR tax rate.

Line	No-New-Revenue Tax Rate Worksheet	Amount/Rate
1.	2021 total I&S taxable value. Enter the amount of 2021 taxable value on the 2021 tax roll today. Include any adjustments since last year's certification; exclude one-fourth and one-third over-appraisal corrections made under Tax Code Section 25.25(d) from these adjustments. Exclude any property value subject to an appeal under Chapter 42 as of July 25 (will add undisputed value in Line 8). This total includes the taxable value of homesteads with tax ceilings (will deduct in Line 2). ¹ This also includes the taxable value of property subject to a Chapter 313 agreement prior to the limitation.	\$ 301,671,663
2.	2021 tax ceilings. Enter 2021 total taxable value of homesteads with tax ceilings. These include the homesteads of homeowners age 65 or older or disabled. ²	\$ 20,532,858
3.	Preliminary 2021 adjusted I&S taxable value. Subtract Line 2 from Line 1.	\$ 281,138,805
4.	2021 taxable value not subject M&O taxation, due to limitation under Tax Code Chapter 313. A. 2021 I&S value of property subject to Chapter 313 agreement. Enter the total 2021 appraised value of property subject to a Chapter 313 agreement: \$ _____ 0 B. 2021 M&O value of property subject to Chapter 313 agreement. Enter the total 2021 limited value of property subject to a Chapter 313 agreement: - \$ _____ 0 C. Subtract B from A.	\$ 0
5.	Preliminary 2021 adjusted M&O taxable value. Subtract Line 4C from Line 3.	\$ 281,138,805

¹ Tex. Tax Code § 26.012(14)

² Tex. Tax Code § 26.012(14)

Line	No-New-Revenue Tax Rate Worksheet	Amount/Rate
6.	2021 total adopted tax rate. Separate the 2021 adopted tax rate into its two components. A. 2021 M&O tax rate: \$ <u>0.963400</u> /\$100 B. 2021 I&S or debt rate: \$ <u>0.177000</u> /\$100	
7.	2021 taxable value lost because court appeals of ARB decisions reduced 2021 appraised value. A. Original 2021 ARB values: \$ <u>0</u> B. 2021 values resulting from final court decisions: - \$ <u>0</u> C. 2021 value loss. Subtract B from A. ³	\$ <u>0</u>
8.	2021 taxable value subject to an appeal under Chapter 42, as of July 25 A. 2021 ARB certified value: \$ <u>0</u> B. 2021 disputed value: - \$ <u>0</u> C. 2021 undisputed value. Subtract B from A. ⁴	\$ <u>0</u>
9.	2021 Chapter 42 related adjusted values Add Line 7C and 8C.	\$ <u>0</u>
10.	2021 M&O taxable value, adjusted for actual and potential court-ordered adjustments. The taxable value for M&O purposes should be less than the taxable value for I&S purposes. Add Line 5 and Line 9.	\$ <u>281,138,805</u>
11.	2021 I&S taxable value, adjusted for actual and potential court-ordered adjustments. The taxable value for I&S purposes should be more than the taxable value for M&O purposes. Add Line 3 and Line 9.	\$ <u>281,138,805</u>
12.	2021 taxable value of property in territory the school deannexed after Jan. 1, 2021. Enter the 2021 value of property in deannexed territory. ⁵	\$ <u>0</u>
13.	2021 taxable value lost because property first qualified for an exemption in 2022. If the school district increased an original exemption, use the difference between the original exempted amount and the increased exempted amount. Do not include value lost due to freeport or goods-in- transit, temporary disaster exemptions. Note that lowering the amount or percentage of an existing exemption in 2022 does not create a new exemption or reduce taxable value. A. Absolute exemptions. Use 2021 market value: \$ <u>31,070</u> B. Partial exemptions. 2022 exemption amount or 2022 percentage exemption times 2021 value: + \$ <u>2,264,632</u> C. Value loss. Add A and B. ⁶	\$ <u>2,295,702</u>
14.	2021 taxable value lost because property first qualified for agricultural appraisal (1-d or 1-d-1), timber appraisal, recreational/scenic appraisal or public access airport special appraisal in 2022. Use only properties that qualified in 2022 for the first time; do not use properties that qualified in 2021. A. 2021 market value: \$ <u>609,970</u> B. 2022 productivity or special appraised value: - \$ <u>4,810</u> C. Value loss. Subtract B from A. ⁷	\$ <u>605,160</u>
15.	Total adjustments for lost value. Add Lines 12, 13C and 14C.	\$ <u>2,900,862</u>
16.	Adjusted 2021 M&O taxable value. Subtract Line 15 from Line 10. Note: If the governing body of the school district governs a junior college district in a county with a population of more than two million, subtract the amount of M&O taxes the governing body dedicated to the junior college district in 2021 from the result.	\$ <u>278,237,943</u>
17.	Adjusted 2021 I&S taxable value. Subtract Line 15 from Line 11. Note: If the governing body of the school district governs a junior college district in a county with a population of more than two million, subtract the amount of M&O taxes the governing body dedicated to the junior college district in 2021 from the result.	\$ <u>278,237,943</u>
18.	Adjusted 2021 total M&O levy. Multiply Line 6A by Line 16 and divide by \$100.	\$ <u>2,680,544</u>

³ Tex. Tax Code § 26.012(13)
⁴ Tex. Tax Code § 26.012(13)
⁵ Tex. Tax Code § 26.012(15)
⁶ Tex. Tax Code § 26.012(15)
⁷ Tex. Tax Code § 26.012(15)