

1. WHAT PROPERTY TAXES ARE LEVIED BY THE SCHOOL DISTRICT?

Your property tax notification from the county lists the different taxing entities and the amounts levied by them but not always the specific levies. In Piute County property taxes are levied by the county, the school district, the towns, the water district, county assessors, and the state.

Piute County School District has control of four levies that are typically combined on tax notifications.

1. The Voted Local Levy

This levy was created by vote in Piute County in May 1989 and can only be raised with a county-wide vote.

2. The Board Local Levy

This levy is controlled by the school board but cannot exceed 0.0025 and increases must go through the Truth In Taxation (TNT) process.

3. The Capital Outlay Levy

This levy is also controlled by the school board and requires the TNT process for increases. These funds must be used for capital projects such as school buses or building and land improvements. Piute's Capital Outlay levy was the lowest of 41 school districts in 2016.

4. The GO Bond Levy

This levy was created with a county-wide vote and can only be used to pay general obligation bonded debt. The current GO Bond levy is being used to pay for the new high school.



5. WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED CHANGES?

For more information about the school district's proposed changes you may call the Business Administrator, Koby Willis, at (435) 577-2912 Ext: 1202.

For more information regarding your assessed valuation you may contact the county assessor, Dale Bagley, at (435) 577-2899.

For general information about state wide property taxes and how they are governed you can visit the state property tax website at <http://propertytax.utah.gov>.

For more information about non-school district property taxes contact the county offices or members of your town council.



PIUTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
500 North Main, Junction, Utah 84740
(435) 577-2912
<http://www.piutek12.org>



PIUTE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 2017 PROPERTY TAX INFORMATION



Questions answered in this publication

1. What property taxes are levied by the school district?
2. Why is the school district doing a county wide vote to raise the cap of the Voted Levy?
3. Will my property tax bill be more than last year?
4. What will the school district do with the additional funds from state guarantee programs?
5. Where can I get more information about the proposed changes?



2. WHY IS THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DOING A COUNTY-WIDE VOTE TO RAISE THE CAP ON THE VOTED LEVY?

Because some areas of the state have homes and property with higher values, the school districts in those areas can generate more money per student with lower tax rates. The state has passed some legislation to help school districts in low home and property value areas by creating state guarantees on the school district property taxes.

These guarantees ensure that a school district generates a specified amount per student for each increment of property tax on the voted and board levies. Guarantees for the Board Levy are available up to a rate of 0.0004 and for the Voted Levy up to 0.0016.

In May of 1989 Piute County conducted a county wide vote to establish a Local Voted Levy for the school district. Since the actual property tax rates fluctuate according to assessed valuations of property the vote established a rate cap of 0.0004.

For tax year 2016 the actual voted levy rate was 0.000295 and the actual board levy was .001740. This means that the school district's board levy is well above what it needs to be to get the available state guarantees, but the voted levy is well below the maximum amount of state guarantees.

If the school district can raise the voted levy to .0016 and lower the board levy a corresponding amount the district would qualify for an additional \$300,000 in state guarantees annually. This is why even though there would be no tax increase it would be a major benefit to the school district.

For additional information on state guarantees you can reference Utah Code 53A-17a-164 and 53A-17a-133.



3. WILL MY PROPERTY TAX BILL BE MORE THAN LAST YEAR?

First consider that apart from the school district, the state, the county, the towns, and the water district also levy property taxes. Consider also that your home, business, or property values can change each year. The combination of all the property tax rates and the current assessed value of your property is used to calculate your final property tax bill.

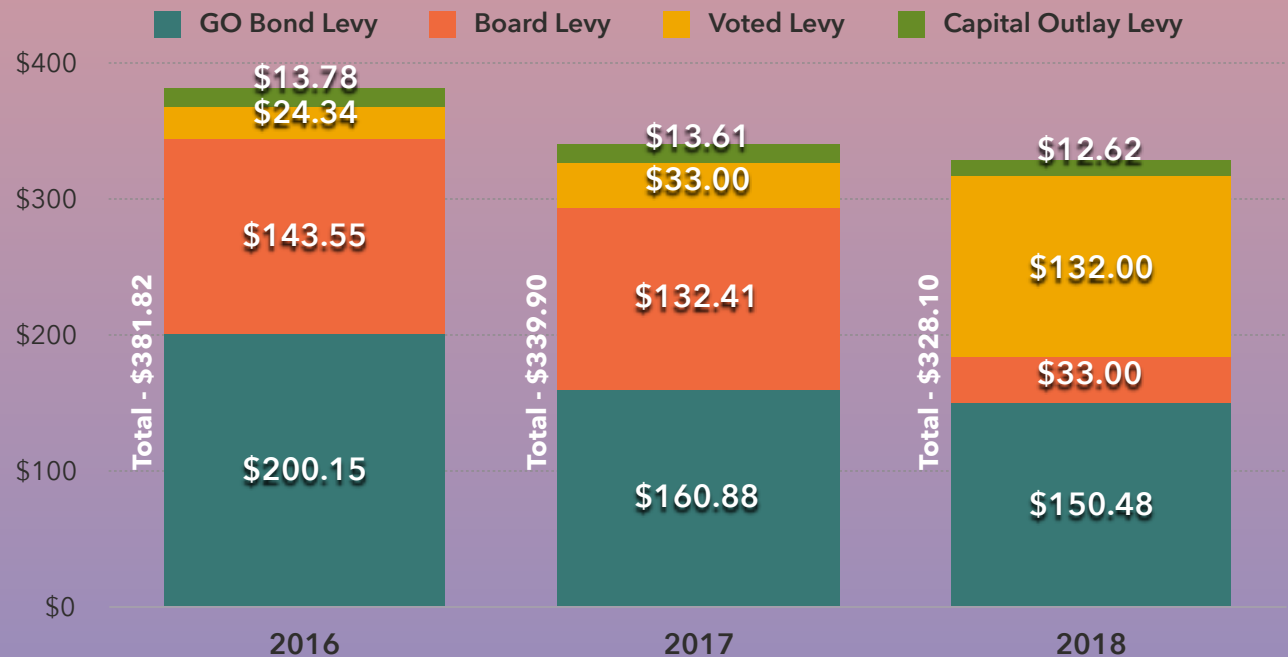
The four school district controlled property tax rates went down by 10.98% in 2017 because the GO Bond levy is being lowered and the other levies go down with increasing assessed valuations. If your property does not have an increase in value and the other taxing entities do not raise their rates your tax bill will actually go down in 2017.

The illustration below compares three years of the school districts property tax levies on a primary residence with an assessed valuation of \$150,000 assuming the proposed changes are made.

4. WHAT WILL THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DO WITH THE ADDITIONAL FUNDS FROM THE STATE GUARANTEE PROGRAMS?

Like all school districts across the state the recruitment and retention of highly qualified teachers and staff is a primary concern. Currently Piute County School District's teacher salaries rank 40th of the 41 school districts. One priority would be to make the school district's teacher and classified staff salaries competitive in the state market.

In 2015 the school district's assessed valuation per student rose above the state average. With this change the school district was moved from the \$200,000 base to the \$100,000 base in the State Capital Outlay Foundation program. This \$100,000 loss of revenue significantly impacted the school district's ability to fund capital projects for school buses, parking lot maintenance, and building improvements. A second priority would be maintaining our public buildings and grounds for student safety and public enjoyment.



The column labeled 2018 is an estimation only. Actual amounts may vary based on changes in assessed valuation and legislative action. This illustration assumes the primary residence value stays the same for three years.