

Levy Chapter 4:



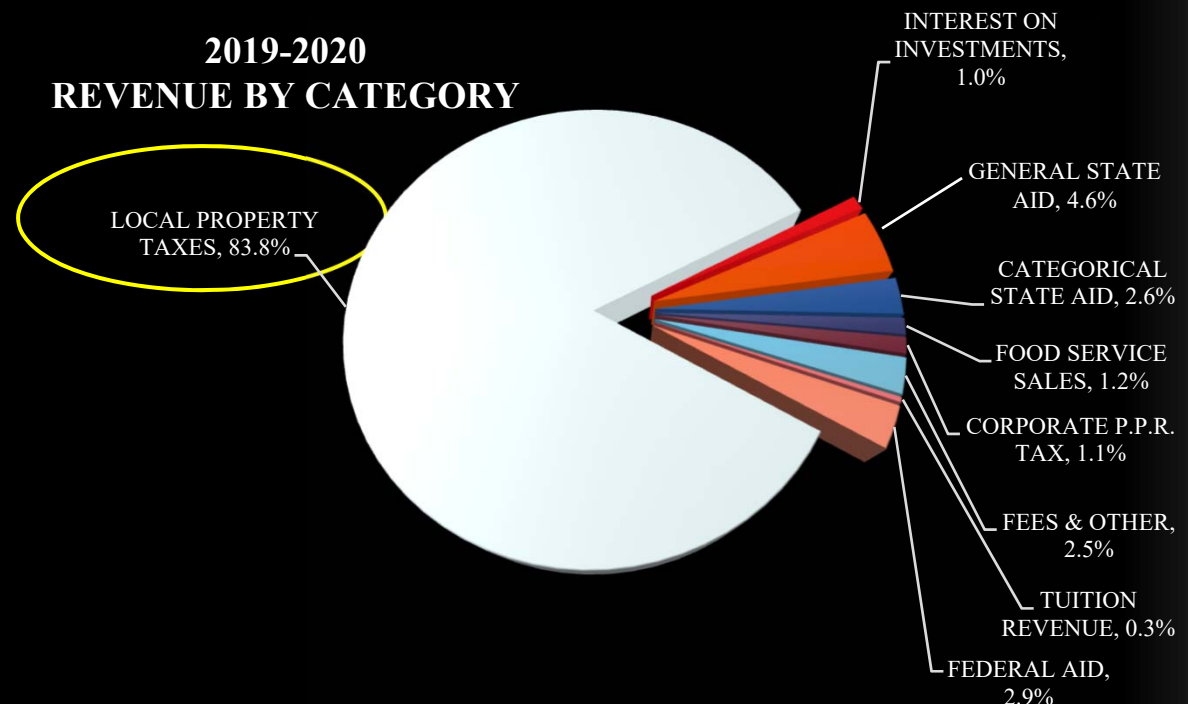
The Levy and Budget Relationship

Property Taxes are D211's Primary Revenue Source



Approximately
84% of the
District's total
revenue comes
from property
taxes

2019-2020
REVENUE BY CATEGORY



Budgets and Levies Overlap



The current year levy impacts the following year's budget

Budget and Levy Sequence



Tax Cap Limitation on Levy

A levy decrease in Operating Funds for one year (2019) results in compounded lost revenue that can never be recovered under limitations of Tax Cap law

\$10.4 million in lost Operating Fund revenue over 5 years

Example-\$2 million reduction in levy year 2018

Losses continue in perpetuity



The compounding loss of revenue adversely affects the District's ability to sustain its long-term plan of sustaining programming while paying for facility improvements free of debt

** Assumes CPI increase of 2% in 2020 levy and 1.5% in 2021-2023 levies consistent with projections*

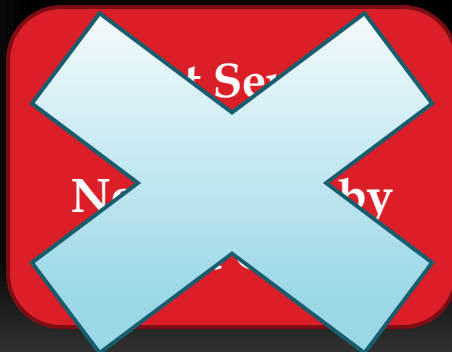
Operating Debt Free

Allowable Levy

Operating Levy
Subject to Tax
Cap
(CPI-U + New
Property
Growth)



1. All operations are funded through the Operating Levy, including major facility improvements
2. No Debt Service Levy extended to taxpayers, which translates to lower taxes
3. Sustainability of operating debt-free relies on long-term planning to ensure that levy revenue aligns with expenses



Prudent Financial Planning

In order to remain debt-free, the District must operate within a structural surplus of its select operating funds to support strategic capital initiatives

