1	H.304
2	Introduced by Representatives Beck of St. Johnsbury, Willhoit of St.
3	Johnsbury, Bancroft of Westford, Baser of Bristol, Batchelor of
4	Derby, Beyor of Highgate, Bissonnette of Winooski, Brumsted
5	of Shelburne, Canfield of Fair Haven, Christie of Hartford,
6	Condon of Colchester, Conquest of Newbury, Cupoli of
7	Rutland City, Donovan of Burlington, Feltus of Lyndon, Frenier
8	of Chelsea, Gamache of Swanton, Greshin of Warren, Hebert of
9	Vernon, Helm of Fair Haven, Higley of Lowell, Hooper of
10	Brookfield, Hubert of Milton, Jickling of Brookfield,
11	Juskiewicz of Cambridge, LaClair of Barre Town, Lawrence of
12	Lyndon, Lucke of Hartford, McCoy of Poultney, Morris of
13	Bennington, Murphy of Fairfax, Pearce of Richford, Poirier of
14	Barre City, Rosenquist of Georgia, Scheuermann of Stowe,
15	Shaw of Pittsford, Terenzini of Rutland Town, Till of Jericho,
16	Trieber of Rockingham, Van Wyck of Ferrisburgh, Walz of
17	Barre City, Webb of Shelburne, Wright of Burlington, and
18	Young of Glover
19	Referred to Committee on
20	Date:
21	Subject: Taxation; statewide education property tax; rates

2017	
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Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to make several
changes to the current statewide education property tax. First, the bill removes
the excess spending penalty starting in fiscal year 2018. Second, it creates a
new system for calculating spending-adjusted tax rates. It does so by
calculating how much money there is in the Education Fund for a statewide
base tax rate of 1.00, or a 2.0 percent income percentage, and it divides that
number by the number of students in the State. It then allows towns to raise
more than that base amount on an equalized basis. It also allows towns that
raise less than that base amount to lower their spending-adjusted tax rates. The
changes in the calculation of the tax rate are phased in over a five-year period
from fiscal year 2018 through 2023.

- 12 An act relating to making changes to the calculation of the statewide 13 education property tax
- 14 It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:
- \* \* \* Excess Spending \* \* \*
- Sec. 1. REPEALS
- The following are repealed:
- 18 (1) 16 V.S.A. § 4001(6)(B) (education spending).
- 19 (2) 32 V.S.A. § 5401(12) (excess spending).

- 1 Sec. 2. 16 V.S.A. § 4011(i) is amended to read:
- 2 (i) Annually, by on or before October 1, the Secretary shall send to school boards for inclusion in town reports and publish on the Agency website the following information:
  - (1) the statewide average district spending per equalized pupil for the current fiscal year; and 125 percent of that average spending; and
  - (2) a statewide comparison of student-teacher ratios among schools that are similar in number of students and number of grades.
  - Sec. 3. 24 V.S.A. § 2804(b) is amended to read:
  - (b) If a reserve fund is established under subsection (a) of this section to pay a school district's future school capital construction costs approved under 16 V.S.A. chapter 123, any funds raised by the district as part of its education spending to pay for those future costs shall be considered "approved school capital construction spending" in calculating excess spending under 32 V.S.A. § 5401(12). Districts shall submit to the Agency of Education annually a report of deposits into and expenditures from a school capital construction reserve fund. If the Agency of Education determines that any amount in the reserve fund has not been used for approved school capital construction within five years after deposit into the fund, then 150 percent of that amount shall be added to the district's education spending in the then-current year for purposes

1	of calculating the excess spending penalty. The definitions in 16 V.S.A.
2	chapter 133 shall apply to this subsection.
3	* * * Calculation of Rates * * *
4	Sec. 4. 32 V.S.A. § 5401 is amended to read:
5	§ 5401. DEFINITIONS
6	As used in this chapter:
7	* * *
8	(13)(A)(i) "Education For districts with education spending per
9	equalized pupil that is equal to or in excess of the base spending amount,
10	"education property tax spending adjustment" means the greater of: one or one
11	plus a fraction in which the numerator is the district's education spending plus
12	excess spending, per equalized pupil, above the base spending amount for the
13	school year; and the denominator is the property dollar equivalent yield for the
14	school year, as defined in subdivision (15) of this section.
15	(ii) For districts with education spending per equalized pupil that
16	is less than the base spending amount, "education property tax spending
17	adjustment" means a fraction in which the numerator is the district's education
18	spending per equalized pupil for the school year; and the denominator is the
19	base spending amount.
20	(B)(i) "Education For districts with education spending per
21	equalized pupil that is equal to or in excess of the base spending amount,

"education income tax spending adjustment" means the greater of: one or a fraction in which the numerator is the district's education spending plus excess spending, above the base spending amount per equalized pupil, for the school year; and the denominator is the income dollar equivalent yield for the school year, as defined in subdivision (16) of this section.

(ii) For districts with education spending per equalized pupil that is

less than the base spending amount, "education income tax spending
adjustment" means a fraction in which the numerator is the district's education
spending per equalized pupil for the school year; and the denominator is the
base spending amount.

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(15) "Property dollar equivalent yield" means the amount of spending per equalized pupil that would result if the homestead tax rate were \$1.00 per \$100.00 of equalized education property value, and the statutory reserves under 16 V.S.A. § 4026 and section 5402b of this title were maintained, calculated as if total statewide education spending per equalized pupil were equal to the total statewide education spending per equalized pupil minus the total statewide base spending amount per equalized pupil.

(16) "Income dollar equivalent yield" means the amount of spending per equalized pupil that would result if the income percentage in subdivision 6066(a)(2) of this title were 2.0 percent, and the statutory reserves under

1	16 V.S.A. § 4026 and section 5402b of this title were maintained, calculated as
2	if total statewide education spending per equalized pupil were only the total
3	statewide education spending per equalized pupil minus the total statewide
4	base spending amount per equalized pupil.
5	(17) "Base spending amount" means the amount that results from the
6	following a calculation:
7	(A) the sum of the total projected Education Fund revenue sources
8	under 16 V.S.A. § 4025(a) for the following fiscal year, plus any reserve from
9	the prior fiscal year, minus the total projected amount of revenue raised by the
10	statewide education homestead tax in the following fiscal year; minus
11	(B) an amount equal to the projected Education Fund expenditures
12	for the following fiscal year, minus the projected education payments under
13	16 V.S.A. § 4028 for the following fiscal year, and minus any projected
14	transfer to the Education Fund budget stabilization reserve fund established
15	under 16 V.S.A. § 4026; plus
16	(C) the projected amount of revenue raised by the statewide
17	education homestead tax that would result if the homestead tax rate were \$1.00
18	per \$100.00 of equalized education property value in the following fiscal year;
19	divided by
20	(D) the total projected count of equalized, weighted pupils in the
21	following fiscal year.

1	* * * Effective Date * * *
2	Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE AND TRANSITION
3	This act shall take effect on July 1, 2017 and apply to fiscal year 2018 and
4	after, provided however;
5	(1) for fiscal year 2018, the base spending amount shall be only
6	80 percent of the amount normally calculated under statute;
7	(2) for fiscal year 2019, the base spending amount shall be only
8	84 percent of the amount normally calculated under statute;
9	(3) for fiscal year 2020, the base spending amount shall be only
10	88 percent of the amount normally calculated under statute;
11	(4) for fiscal year 2021, the base spending amount shall be only
12	92 percent of the amount normally calculated under statute;
13	(5) for fiscal year 2022, the base spending amount shall be only
14	96 percent of the amount normally calculated under statute;
15	(6) for fiscal year 2023 and after, the base spending amount shall be
16	100 percent of the amount normally calculated under statute.