

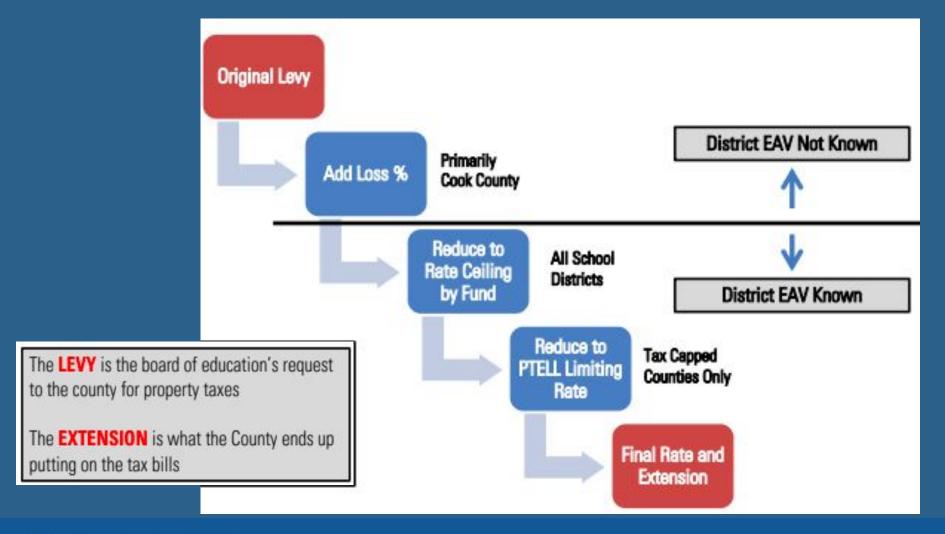


Levy versus Extension

- Tax Levy: The amount of money a school district requests from property tax.
- Extension: The amount of money the district <u>receives</u> from the property tax.
- PTELL (Property Tax Extension Limitation Law) limits an amount of increase in taxes from year to year to the lesser of 5% or the prior year CPI, plus the value of new construction.
- EAV (Equalized Assessed Valuation): The term EAV refers to the assessed value of all taxable real estate in the district.
- The actual tax rate (or extension) is determined by the county clerk's office based on the requested amounts, after applying PTELL reductions (tax cap law).



The Levy Process





2022 Extension

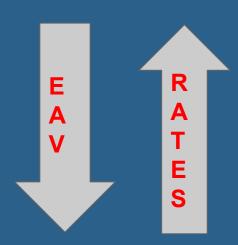
- 2022 Estimated Extension
 - \$96,980,003 excluding bond and interest
 - \$102,228,743 including bond and interest
- 2022 Cook County Equalizer
 - 2.9237%
- 2022 CPI used for PTELL calculations
 - 5.0%



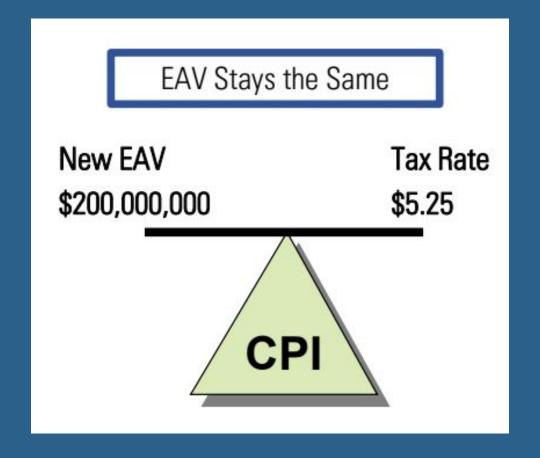


EAVs Up, Rates Down

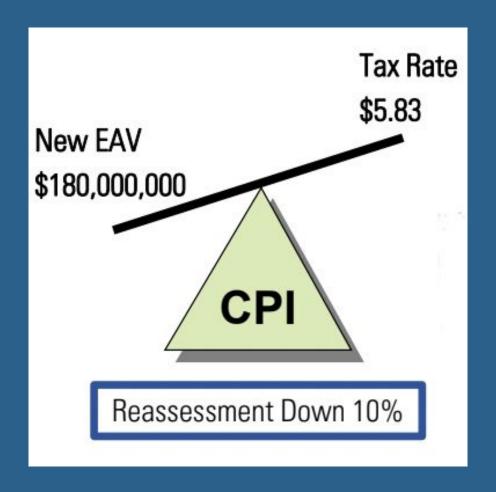
EAVs Down, Rates Up



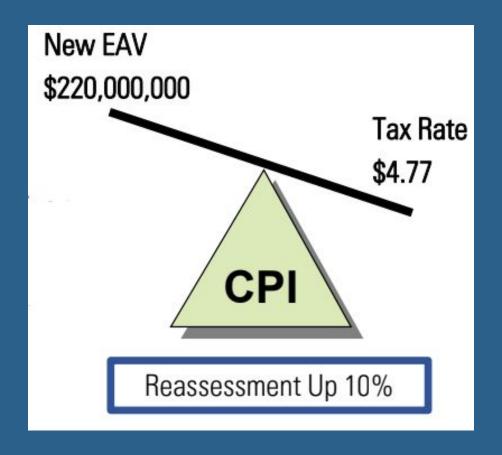






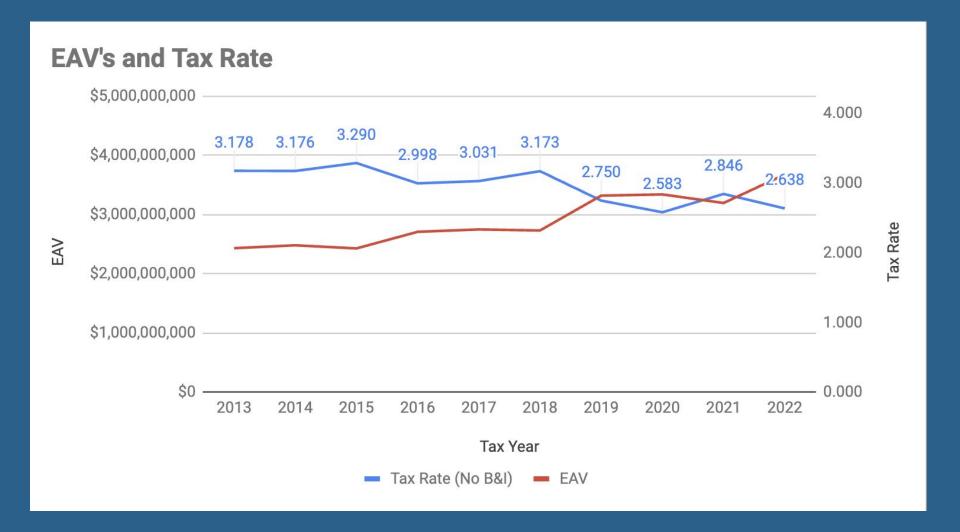








Historical EAVs and Tax Rates



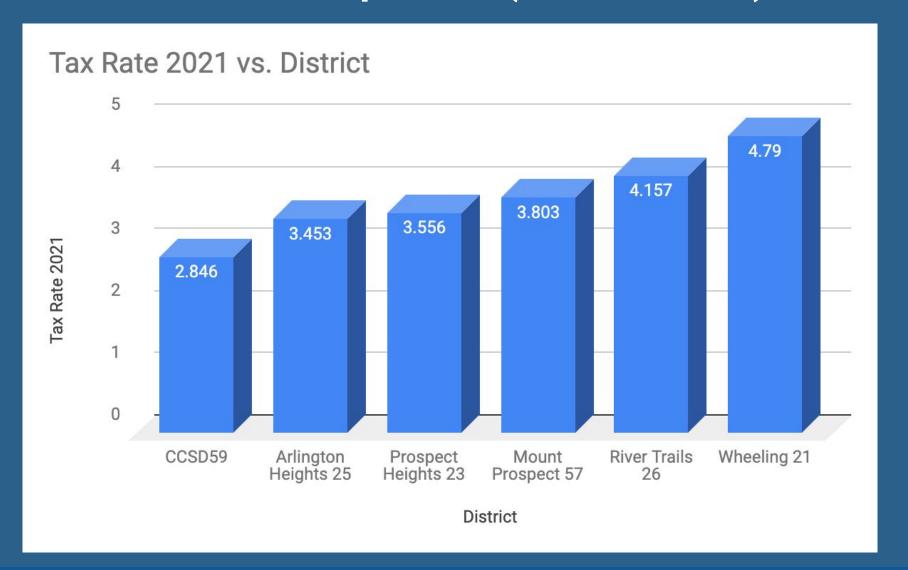


FY23 Commercial/Industrial vs. Residential

	FY11 EAV %	FY20 EAV %	Cook Co. Avg
Residential	38.7%	36.6%	64.2%
Commercial and Industrial	61.3%	63.3%	35.5%

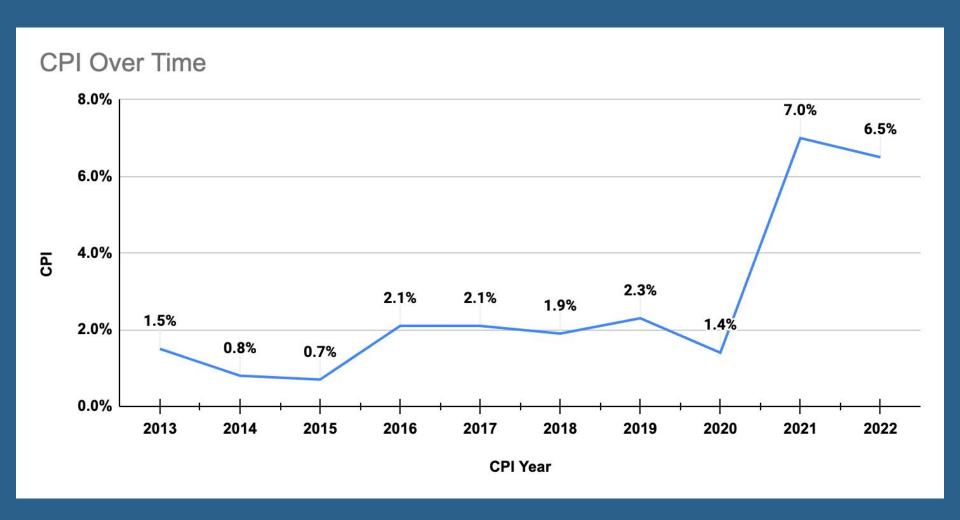


2021 Tax Rate Comparison (Excludes B&I)





2022 CPI



2023 Levy Timeline

- Oct. 9, 2023: Resolution authorizing the preparation of the Levy and set the date for the public hearing
- Nov. 13, 2023: Public Hearing
 - Notification of public hearing is published in the newspaper not more than 14 nor less than 7 days prior to action if Truth in Taxation is in effect
- Dec. 11, 2023: Adoption of the Levy and Resolution authorizing which Levy to reduce if exceeds tax cap
- Dec. 26, 2023: Last day Levy filed with County Clerk
 - Must be prior to last Tuesday in December unless it's a holiday

Tax Bill Information

- Cook County estimates the first tax bill at 55% of the prior year (due usually March 1)
- Cook County assigns the remaining levy (once determined) to the final bill, which is due based on when the assessment process is completed
- There will be a likely impact of high inflation and historic labor shortages on labor costs
- Recent strong fiscal performance is partially due to savings tied to school closings during COVID

2023 Tax Levy Considerations

Tax Cap Limiting Rate Calculations:

- Levy more than the anticipated tax amount (extension) or else District loses out on funding
- Funding disappears forever
- This is the unintended consequence of the tax cap law

. Unknowns:

- 2023 New Property
- Tax Rate = Levy/EAV

Proposed 2023 Tax Levy Summary

	Prior Year Extension	Levy (Ask) Amount
Educational	\$84,955,291	\$89,482,714
Operations & Maintenance	\$3,088,288	\$3,242,703
Transportation	\$5,114,220	\$5,369,931
Municipal Retirement	\$1,422,054	\$1,300,000
Social Security	\$1,320,479	\$1,300,000
Special Education	\$1,079,671	\$1,133,655
Capped Extension	\$96,980,003	\$101,829,003
Bond & Interest Extension	\$5,248,740	\$4,998,800



Proposed 2023 Levy Summary

- Estimating EAV to be a 30% change inflation and reassessments
- CPI is 5%
- Estimated EAV is \$4,779,427,407
- Proposed levy (ask) is 5.0% more than the prior year's extension excluding debt service costs
- Including estimated debt service costs, proposed levy is 4.50% more than prior year's extension
- Tax cap reduction will still be applied to Operations & Maintenance Fund

