Medina Valley ISD Board of Trustees Regular Meeting

{{Date }} at 6:30 PM
Office, 8449 FM 471 S, Castroville, TX 78009

Notice is hereby given that on **August 30, 2017** the **Board of Trustees of the Medina Valley Independent School District** will hold a **Regular Board Meeting at 6:30 PM at {{Location: Meeting Location.}}}** The subjects to be discussed are listed on the agenda which is attached to and made part of this notice.

Members of the public who desire to address the Board during Public Comments will need to sign up to speak prior to the start of the meeting by providing their name, and the topic they wish to address to the Board on the sign in sheet provided. At Regular Board Meetings the Board of Trustees shall permit public comment on any topic. At all other Board Meetings public comments will be limited to items on the agenda posted with the notice of the meeting. All public comments are limited to 5 minutes.

If it is determined that during the meeting an item on the agenda that can be legally discussed in closed session be removed from the open session and discussed in closed session, the board may elect to discuss such agenda item in closed session in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Government Code, Chapter 551, Subchapters D and E. Before convening into Closed Meeting the Presiding Officer will announce the time and identify the section or sections of this chapter under which the closed meeting is held. All final votes, actions, or decisions shall be taken in open meeting. The Presiding Officer will announce the date and time for the end of the Closed Meeting before resuming the Open Meeting.

If you have a disability, please advise the school district about special arrangements that may allow you to fully participate in this meeting by calling Medina Valley ISD at 830-931-2243.

For Medina Valley ISD Board of Trustees:

Scott Caloss ED.D., Superintendent of Schools

Medina	Valley	ISD
Called		
August :	30, 201	7

IV.

V.

Adjournment

{{Name: Age I.		. Item Name}} rst Order of Business	
	A	Establish a Quorum	
II.	Dis	scussion and Possible Action Items	
	A	Discussion and Possible Action on Senate Bill 693	3
	В	Consider Approval of 2016-2017 Budget Amendments	34
	C	Receive Public Comments on the proposed 2017-2018 tax rate and the proposed 2018 Budget	17-
	D	Adopt Ordinance to set Tax Rate for 2017-2018	38
	E	Consider Adoption of Proposed 2017-2018 Budget	41
III.		osed Session (if necessary) o decisions are made by the Board during Closed Session	
	A	Pursuant to Texas Government Code 551.074, the Board will deliberate regarding i contract with the Superintendent.	ts

Consider and take possible action on extension of contract with Superintendent.

relating to three-point seat belts on buses that transport 2 3 schoolchildren. Δ BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS: SECTION 1. Section 547.701(e), Transportation Code, 5 is 6 amended to read as follows: (e) In this subsection, "bus" includes a school bus $\underline{,}$ [and a] 7 school activity bus, multifunction school activity bus, or 8 school-chartered bus. A bus operated by or contracted for use by a 9 school district for the transportation of schoolchildren shall be 10 equipped with a three-point seat belt for each passenger, including 11 12 the operator. This subsection does not apply to: 13 (1) a bus purchased by a school district that is a 14 model year 2017 or earlier; or 15 (2) a bus purchased by a school district that is a model year 2018 or later if the board of trustees for the school 16 17 district: (A) determines that the district's budget does 18 not permit the district to purchase a bus that is equipped with the 19 seat belts required by this subsection; and 20 (B) votes to approve that determination in a 21 22 public meeting [applies to:

AN ACT

1

23

24

after September 1, 2010, for the transportation of schoolchildren;

(1) each bus purchased by a school district

1 and

- 2 [(2) each school-chartered bus contracted for use by a
- 3 school district on or after September 1, 2011, for the
- 4 transportation of schoolchildren].
- 5 SECTION 2. Section 547.701(f), Transportation Code, is
- 6 repealed.
- 7 SECTION 3. It is the public policy of this state to ensure
- 8 the safety of all students by taking every measure possible to
- 9 protect the lives and well-being of students during transportation
- 10 on a bus to and from school and extracurricular activities,
- 11 including the measure enacted in Section 547.701(e),
- 12 Transportation Code, as amended by this Act.
- SECTION 4. This Act takes effect September 1, 2017.

President of the Senate	Speaker of the House
I hereby certify that S.B.	No. 693 passed the Senate on
April 26, 2017, by the following vot	e: Yeas 24, Nays 7.
-	Secretary of the Senate
I hereby certify that S.B.	No. 693 passed the House on
May 19, 2017, by the following	vote: Yeas 96, Nays 48, one
present not voting.	
	Chief Clerk of the House
Approved:	
Date	
Governor	



SB 693

Relating to three-point seat belts on buses that transport schoolchildren.

Signed by Governor 6-15-2017



Arguments for Seatbelts

- Pros
- Educating children to buckle up.
- Seat belts often prevent litigation.
- Using seat belts improves behavior on school buses.
- Seat belts prevent students from being thrown out of their seats if their bus is involved in an accident.



Arguments Against Seatbelts

Cons

- School buses have an excellent safety record. Therefore seat belts are not a necessary expenditure.
- Seat belts are not effective in most school bus crashes.
- Though the cost per child to install seat belts in school buses is low, multiply that by thousands of buses and the cost is astronomical.
- Seat belts prevent students from exiting the bus quickly if fire or water is involved. A bus driver cannot help all students escape if they are belted and the bus is sinking in a lake or other body of water.
- The installation of seat belts doesn't mean they will be used. Drivers cannot be expected to police proper use of seat belts. This would mean helping young students adjust belts each time they got on the bus.
- Seat belts may be a hindrance in catastrophic events such as earthquakes or flash floods.
- Seat belts could be used as weapons if a dispute occurs between students.
- Students who fail to use installed seat belts could cause serious injury to students nearby should a crash occur. They would slam into belted students who would absorb a double impact.
- There are no federal standards to outline proper installation of seat belts in school buses.
- Because a school bus weighs tons and is large, collision impact is absorbed by the mass and the crash force is far less than that felt in an automobile.
- Students on school buses are protected because they are above the impact zone if a crash occurs.
- School buses travel at the speed limit or less. Since speed is a factor in a large percentage of accidents, bus fatalities occur less often than automobile fatalities.



LIABILITY TO THE SCHOOL DISTRICT. This is one of the *unintended* consequences that may arise. If a school district installs three point seat belts on just their new buses and does not retrofit older buses, this could open the district up for potential litigation and lawsuits as some parents, in the case of an accident on a bus without seat belts, may sue under the basis that their child was not afforded the same as students who ride buses with seat belts. Maybe the law should have been an all buses or nothing, but the cost to retrofit an older bus can well exceed \$25,000. If the State's view was a true commitment to the safety of the children, then how can they not include all buses, no matter what the cost or age. Of course, the State did not include funding and left it up to the local school districts, and your district has the option to opt out by having a public hearing on the matter and voting to not fund the difference in cost for adding seat belts.



• 2. EVACUATION TIME. This is critical in the case of a bus fire or bus under water which happened in Mission years ago. Also throw in the panic and fear factor of the children should an event like this happen and you have some chaos. This could *actually increase* the possible *fatalities* in these events.



• 3. WHO WILL ENFORCE CHILDREN TO WEAR THE SEATBELTS AND WHO IS LIABLE WHEN THEY DO NOT. As you are aware, a school bus driver is the only person who can be personally sued within a school district. Will drivers be liable? Will the district have to *hire monitors* to ride buses? (Another possible liability and expense to the district)



• 4. PRE TRIP AND POST TRIP INSPECTIONS. If buses are equipped with seat belts, then it is upon the driver to inspect that they are all fully operational during their inspections and report if they are not. This also adds extra time and driver expense and also maintenance expense. If they are there, they must be fully operational at all times.



• 5. SEAT BELTS USED AS WEAPONS. There is the possibility children will use the seat belts to harm others, adding another liability to the school district.



• 6. COST OF SEAT BELTS. Three point seat belts will add \$7,000-\$10,000 to a new bus, over three to four times more to any older buses. If a district orders normally say 10 buses per year, they may only be able to afford to order 9 with the seat belt law because of budget restraints. Normally, I would never argue the cost, but if you have to order less buses because of it, then it makes a big difference, because you are not replacing 15-20 year old buses, which don't all have the safety standards of today, with the latest technology.



• Currently, and what has always been the safety standard in school buses, has been *compartmentalization* which has been proven very effective. Additionally, school buses are the most heavily regulated vehicles, requiring safety standards that are not found in any other vehicle. Statistics have proven that even without seatbelts, school buses are the safest form of transportation on the planet. I know we have discussed statistics and I won't go into depth here, but school buses transport 25 million students daily to and from school in the U.S. alone with additional activities and field trips.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration





Seat Belts on School Bus Public Meeting July 23, 2015

> Shashi Kuppa, Division Chief, Special Vehicle and Systems Division

Overview

- NHTSA's position on seat belts on school buses
- Rulemaking actions since the 2007 public meeting
- Seeking new information
- Information to facilitate discussion

NHTSA's Position on Seat Belts on Large School Buses

- School buses are the safest form of school transportation in the U.S.
 - The agency encourages all students to ride school buses to and from school.
- NHTSA continuously assesses how school buses can be made safer, but has always been cautious of the unintended consequences of reducing school bus ridership.
- Decision to install seat belts on school buses is left to States and local jurisdictions.
 - Local authorities are best positioned to weigh the benefits and consequences of seat belts and assess overall safety specific to their school transportation programs.

NHTSA's Position on Seat Belts on Large School Buses - Continued

- Seat belts further enhance protection already provided by compartmentalization.
- Federal standards ensure no degradation of compartmentalization when seat belts are installed.
- Recommend that those States and local districts requiring seat belts on school buses also provide training to drivers and students on their proper use.
- Section 402 and certain other grant funds may be used for purchase and installation of seat belts on school buses.
 - Must be included in State Highway Safety Plan
 - Cannot be used for the purchase of school buses

Rulemaking Actions Since the 2007 Public Meeting

2008 Final Rule

- Increased seat back height to improve compartmentalization
- Required lap/shoulder belts for small school buses (GVWR<10,000 lb)
 - Lap belts previously required
- Established performance requirements for lap/shoulder belts on small school buses and for voluntarily installed seat belts (lap only or lap/shoulder belts) on large school buses
 - Ensures compartmentalization is not compromised by addition of seat belts
 - Provisions for flexible seating and dual frame seats
- Lap belts are not prohibited on large school buses
 - Real world data show lap belts can have a positive effect in rollover and side crashes with no real world evidence of increased safety risk.

2011 Denial of Petition for Rulemaking

- Assuming 100% seat belt use, a Federal mandate for lap/shoulder belts could save 2 lives annually.
- Average incremental cost of equipping a large school bus with lap/shoulder belts without loss in capacity = \$7,346 -\$10,296.
- Greater cost to buy and operate a school bus with seat belts may reduce the number of school buses available for pupil transportation.
- Students will use alternative, less safe means of getting to and from school.
 - This could result in an increase of 10 to 19 school transportation fatalities annually.

Seeking New Information

- NHTSA has evaluated the issue of belts on school buses for many years and continuously seeks updated information to ensure we are appropriately addressing this matter.
 - Are there new technologies and strategies to improve school bus safety and overall school transportation safety?
 - What is the experience of school districts and States that have seat belts on school buses? How are these States obtaining sufficient school transportation funds?
- This public meeting is for seeking new information and strategies on ways to improve school bus safety and overall school transportation safety.

Information to Facilitate Discussion

Large School Bus Passenger Fatalities

Average Annual Fatalities of school age child occupants of large school buses by crash mode

Crash mode	Front	Side	Rear	Rollover		
No. of Fatalities	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.3		
% Fatalities	34.2%	18.4%	13.2%	34.2%		

2004-2013 10-year period FARS Data files

- Approximately 4 school age children (5 18 years old) who are occupants of large school buses are killed annually.
 - In contrast, 11, 977 passenger car occupants were killed in 2013
- Fatalities per 100 million miles traveled by school age children to and from school:
 - School buses = 0.01
 - Passenger vehicles = 0.70

Annual School Transportation Fatalities

Average annual fatalities among school age children in the United States during school transportation time.

Transportation Mode	No. of Fatalities	% of Fataliteis
Occupants of Large School Bus	3.4	0.6%
Occupants of Passenger Vehicles	453.3	77.7%
Pedestrians near and around loading/unloading zone of school bus	11.6	2.0%
Pedestrians (other)	60.9	10.4%
Bicyclists	19.4	3.3%
Occupants of other vehicles	34.8	6.0%

FARS data for 10 school years from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013

What Makes Large School Buses so Safe?

- School buses have to meet more Federal safety standards than any other type of motor vehicle.
 - Compartmentalization
 - Overhead flashing lights and a stop arm for halting traffic during loading and unloading students
- Greater weight and elevated passenger deck
 - Lower crash accelerations and impact loads to the occupant compartment.
- Conspicuous yellow color bus
- School bus operation
 - Generally low speed stop and go travel with well trained drivers.

2010 Alabama School Bus Seat Belt Pilot Project

- In 2010, the University Transportation Center for Alabama conducted a study to evaluate the need for seat belts in school buses
 - Explored implementation of lap/shoulder belts on school buses
 - Pilot study determined rate of seat belt use and cost-effectiveness of requiring lap/shoulder belts.
- Benefits = 0.1 lives saved, 8 injuries prevented annually
- Net Benefits (benefits cost) = -\$104 Million to -\$125 Million
- School bus safety funding better spent on reducing fatalities in loading/unloading zone of school buses rather than on seat belts.
 - 6 pupil fatalities in school bus loading/unloading zone in past 10 years.
 - 5 school bus occupant fatalities in past 37 years.

States Requiring Seat Belts on School Buses

Currently 6 States require seat belts on large school buses:

- Florida, New York, and New Jersey require lap belts
- California requires lap/shoulder belts but does not require school districts to provide school bus transportation service.
- Texas requires lap/shoulder belts but State legislature has not provided funds
- Louisiana requires lap belts but State legislature has not provided funds

Use of seat belts

- Florida provides training to bus drivers and students requires students to wear the available lap belts
- New York and New Jersey do not require lap belt use and do not provide training
- California requires students to use lap/shoulder belts.

Seat Belt Use Rate

- Seat belts are only effective if they are used. They are most effective when used properly.
- If the decision is made to install seat belts on school buses, local districts should also consider programs to ensure they are used properly by all students on every school bus ride.
- Seat belt use in the 2010 Alabama Pilot Study 170,000 observations:
 - Average seat belt use rate was 61.5% (range: 2% to 95%)
 - Most important factor influencing seat belt use was a caring driver who consistently encouraged seat belt use.
 - Other factors include age of students, presence of aide on bus, time of day, and length of route.
 - Improper belt use was about 8%
- Anecdotal information in California indicates that middle school and high school students are significantly less likely to wear lap/shoulder belts than elementary school students.

School Bus Production

Percentage production of Type A (small bus cutaway chassis), Type C (conventional school bus), Type D (flat nose school bus)

(During 13 months from July 2014 to July 2015)

Types of Seats on School Buses	Manufacturer A	Manufacturer B
Buses with Lap Belts Installed at Factory	24%	20%
Buses with Lap/Shoulder Belts Installed at Factory	9%	7%
Buses with Seats "Capable" of Having Lap Belts Installed by Customer at a Later Date	50%	25%
Buses with Standard School Bus Seats (No Possibility of Installing any Type of Belt Afterwards)	17%	48%

Data from two major school bus manufacturers

Loss in School Bus Capacity

- Previous school bus seat designs with lap/shoulder belts reduced school bus capacity in two ways:
 - Thicker seat backs take more floor space and result in loss of one or more rows in a bus
 - 2. To maintain minimum width between seat buckle latches, one seat is lost per row.
- No loss in school bus capacity with current school bus seat designs with lap/shoulder belts for most seat configurations.
 - No loss in floor space (thinner seat backs)
 - Flex seating (accommodates 3 elementary school students and 2 middle/high school students)



Questions?

	AMENDMENT#16-17-28	Budget Amendment Appropriations		lment	8/30/2017
			Increase	Original	New Approx.
Ref#	Accounting Code	Description	(Increase Rev.)	Amount	Amount
Increase	1997 00 000 00 080 R5831000	TRS ON BEHALF (REV)	(\$1,217,403.00)	\$0.00	(\$1,217,403.00)
Increase	1997 11 999 11 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$796,449.00	\$0.00	\$796,449.00
Increase	1997 12 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$12,486.00	\$0.00	\$12,486.00
Increase	1997 13 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$8,562.00	\$0.00	\$8,562.00
Increase	1997 21 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$24,733.00	\$0.00	\$24,733.00
Increase	1997 23 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$73,380.00	\$0.00	\$73,380.00
Increase	1997 31 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$46,613.00	\$0.00	\$46,613.00
Increase	1997 32 999 24 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$12,129.00	\$0.00	\$12,129.00
Increase	1997 33 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$17,361.00	\$0.00	\$17,361.00
Increase	1997 34 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$49,110.00	\$0.00	\$49,110.00
Increase	1997 35 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$28,300.00	\$0.00	\$28,300.00
Increase	1997 36 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$24,614.00	\$0.00	\$24,614.00
Increase	1997 41 750 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$35,554.00	\$0.00	\$35,554.00
Increase	1997 51 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$43,402.00	\$0.00	\$43,402.00
Increase	1997 52 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$14,626.00	\$0.00	\$14,626.00
Increase	1997 53 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$28,776.00	\$0.00	\$28,776.00
Increase	1997 61 999 99 080 61440000	TRS ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$1,308.00	\$0.00	\$1,308.00
R	equired by Texas Education Age		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Explanatio Prepared I	Sylvia A. Morales, Finance Manag	Date	8 30 17		
Approved		Date Approved: Disapproved:	::		

	AMENDMENT# 16-17-29		Budget Amen	dment	8/30/2017
			Increase	Original	New Approx.
Ref#	Accounting Code	Description	(Increase Rev.)	Amount	Amount
Increase	1997 00 000 00 080 R5831000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (REV)	(\$121,800.00)	\$0.00	(\$121,800.00
Increase	1997 11 999 11 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$80,388.00	\$0.00	\$80,388.00
Increase	1997 12 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$1,279.00	\$0.00	\$1,279.00
Increase	1997 13 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$877.00	\$0.00	\$877.00
Increase	1997 21 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$2,533.00	\$0.00	\$2,533.00
Increase	1997 23 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$7,308.00	\$0.00	\$7,308.00
Increase	1997 31 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$4,775.00	\$0.00	\$4,775.00
Increase	1997 32 999 24 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$1,248.00	\$0.00	\$1,248.00
Increase	1997 33 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$1,706.00	\$0.00	\$1,706.00
Increase	1997 34 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$4,287.00	\$0.00	\$4,287.00
Increase	1997 35 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$2,436.00	\$0.00	\$2,436.00
Increase	1997 36 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$2,510.00	\$0.00	\$2,510.00
Increase	1997 41 750 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$3,410.00	\$0.00	\$3,410.00
Increase	1997 51 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$4,385.00	\$0.00	\$4,385.00
Increase	1997 52 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$1,464.00	\$0.00	\$1,464.00
Increase	1997 53 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$3,181.00	\$0.00	\$3,181.00
Increase	1997 61 999 99 080 61440000	MEDICARE ON BEHALF (Exp)	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$13.00
Red	 uired by GASB Stateme	nt 24 Tota	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Explanation:	EOY 16-17 MEDICARE On Beha y. Sylvia A. Morales, Finance Manage	Date:	210-1.7		
Approved By	: M.M.e. Howana Mike Homann, Asst. Supt. Of Busin		8-30-17		
Approved B	y:	Date	:		
	Bruce Haby, President	Approved:			

			(C)	5			
	MEDINA VALLEY I S D						
			Budget Amend	dment			
	AMENDMENT# 16-17-30		Request Date:	Request Date: 8/30/2017			
		,	Appropriations	P			
			Increase	Original	New Approx.		
Ref#	Accounting Code	Description	(Decrease)	Amount	Amount		
Increase	1997 21 999 99 999 61190000	Professional Salaries	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00		
Increase	1997 61 999 99 999 61190000	Professional Salaries	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00		
Decrease	1997 36000000	Fund Balance	(\$15,000.00)	\$0.00	(\$15,000.00)		
		Total	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Explanation:	End Of Year 2017 Function Rec	onciliations For Gene	ral Fund				
Prepared By:	Melinda Salinas, Accounting Clerk	_ Date:	8 30/17	-			
Approved By:	M. Ne Horana Mike Homann, Asst. Supt. Of Business & Final	-	8-30-17	-			
Approved By:				-			
	Bruce Haby, President, Board of Trustees	Disapproved:		-			

	MEDINA VALLEY IS D				
			Budget Amer	dment	
AME	NDMENT# 16-17-31				8/30/2017
			Appropriations		
			Increase	Original	New Apprx
Ref#	Accounting Code	Description	(Decrease)	Amount	Amount
Increase	6277 81 999 99 090 66290940	Building/Contruction	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00
Decrease	6277 36000000	Fund Balance	(\$1,000,000.00)	\$0.00	(\$1,000,000.00)
	Increase Appropriations from Capital	Projects Fund#627-7 and	Decrease Fund Balar	nce	
	Luckey Ranch Elementary (New Const	ruction)			
Increase	6277 81 999 99 090 66290948	Building/Contruction	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00
Decrease	6277 36000000	Fund Balance	(\$1,000,000.00)	\$0.00	(\$1,000,000.00)
-	Increase Appropriations from Capital	Projects Fund#627-7 and	Decrease Fund Balar	nce	
	Potranco MS (New Construction)				
		-			
			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Explanation	on: <u>See Above</u>		JE Cas	FOR OFFICE	3
Approved By:	Melinda Jalinas Melinda Salinas, Finance Clerk M.Me. Homana Mike Homana, Asst. Supt. Of Business Bruce Haby, President Board of Trusto	& Finance	8/30/17 8-30-/7 Approved Date: Disapproved Date:		

50-280 (Rev. 4-16/3)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS BUDGET AND PROPOSED TAX RATE

The	Medina V	'alley Independ	dent School Dis	strict		will hold a pu	ıblic
meeting at	6:30 pm, Augus	st 30, 2017	in		Medina \	alley Board Room	
8449 FI	VI 471 South, Castrovill	ie, TX 78009	. TI	ne purpo	se of thi	s meeting is to discuss	the
						oted. Public participat	
in the discussio	on is invited.						
the proposed rate		ss the distric	t publishes a	revised n	otice con	t a later date may not exc taining the same informa revised notice.	
Mainten	ance Tax	\$1.0400	/\$100 (Pr	oposed ra	te for ma	intenance and operations	s)
	ebt Service Tax d by Local Voters	\$ <u>.3992</u>	/\$100 (pr	oposed ra	te to pay	bonded indebtedness)	
	Comparison	of Propose	ed Budget w	ith Last	Year's B	<u>udget</u>	
fiscal year and t	-	ed for the fis	cal year that			budgeted in the preceding turrent tax year is indicated	- ,
Maintena	nce and operations	6.3	% increase	or _		% (decrease)	
Debt serv	rice	.15	% increase	or		% (decrease)	
Total expe	enditures	5.3	% increase	or _		% (decrease)	
100	_		alue and To der Tax Cod			<u> </u>	
			Precedi	ng Tax Ye	ar C	urrent Tax Year	
Total app	raised value* of all p	roperty	\$	2,656,859,	000 \$_	2,848,744,663	
Total app	raised value* of new	property**	\$	76,088,	070 \$_	96,317,390	
Total taxa	ble value*** of all p	roperty	\$	1,593,748,	<u>516</u> \$	1,605,481,510	
Total taxa	ble value*** of new	property**	\$	72,885,	492 \$_	91,985,658	
** "New property	ue" is the amount shown "is defined by Tax Code s is defined by Tax Code S	Section 26.012((17).	ed by Tax Co	de Section	1.04(8).	
		Bonde	ed Indebted	<u>ness</u>			
Total amo	unt of outstanding	and unpaid l	bonded indel	otedness*	\$	118,365,797	
* Outstanding prin	cipal.						

Comparison of Proposed Rates with Last Year's Rates										
		tenance erations		nterest <u>king Fund</u> *		<u>Total</u>		l Revenue <u>Student</u>		e Revenue Student
Last Year's Rate	\$	1.0400	\$.3992*	\$	1.4392	\$	4,992	\$	4,429
Rate to Maintain Same Level of Maintenance & Operations Revenue &										
Pay Debt Service	\$	1.06075	\$.41204*	\$	1.47279	\$	5,063	\$	4,288
Proposed Rate	\$	1.0400	\$.3992*	\$	1.4392	\$	5,063	\$	4,288

^{*} The Interest & Sinking Fund tax revenue is used to pay for bonded indebtedness on construction, equipment, or both. The bonds, and the tax rate necessary to pay those bonds, were approved by the voters of this district.

Comparison of Proposed Levy with Last Year's Levy on Average Residence

	<u>Last Year</u>		<u>This</u>	<u>Year</u>	
Average Market Value of Residences	\$	164,184	\$	176,868	
Average Taxable Value of Residences	\$	137,700	\$	149,955	
Last Year's Rate Versus Proposed Rate per \$100 Value	\$	1.4392	\$	1.4392	
Taxes Due on Average Residence	\$	1981.78	\$	2158.15	
Increase (Decrease) in Taxes			\$	176.37	

Under state law, the dollar amount of school taxes imposed on the residence homestead of a person 65 years of age or older or of the surviving spouse of such a person, if the surviving spouse was 55 years of age or older when the person died, may not be increased above the amount paid in the first year after the person turned 65, regardless of changes in tax rate or property value.

Notice of Roll back Rate: The highest tax rate the district can adopt before requiring voter approval at an adopt adopt before requiring voter approval at an adopt adop					
election is	1.4672	This election will be automatically held if the district adopts			
a rate in excess of the	rollback rate of	1.4672	•		

Fund Balances

The following estimated balances will remain at the end of the current fiscal year and are not encumbered with or by a corresponding debt obligation, less estimated funds necessary for operating the district before receipt of the first state aid payment:

Maintenance and Operations Fund Balance(s) \$ 10,966,681 Interest & Sinking Fund Balance(s) \$ 1,906,781



"Proud of our past, dedicated to the present, committed to the Future"

MEDINA VALLEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT ORDINANCE TO SET TAX RATE

August 30, 2017

On this date, we, the Board of Trustees of the Medina Valley Independent School District, hereby levy or set the tax rate on \$100 valuation for the District for the 2017-18 school year at a total tax rate of \$1.4392, to be assessed and collected by the duly specified assessor and collector as follows:

\$1.0400 for the purpose of maintenance and operation, and

<u>\$0.3992</u> for the purpose of payment of principal and interest on debts.

Such taxes are to be assessed and collected by the tax officials designated by the District.

THIS TAX RATE WILL RAISE MORE TAXES FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS THAN LAST YEAR'S TAX RATE

IN CERTIFIC	CATION THEREOF:	
Signed:		
	President	
Attest:		
-	Secretary	

Medina Valley I.S.D.

2017-2018 Revenue (Approved Funds)

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Description</u>	Revenue	
199	Local Operating	37,832,503	
240	Food Service	3,164,300	
511	Debt Service	7,123,601	
	Total	48,120,404	

The stated budgeted revenues are approved on August 30, 2017

Ву:			

President Medina Valley I.S.D. Board of Trustees

Medina Valley I.S.D. 2017-18

Budgeted Appropriations by Function (Approved Funds)

Function	Description	Budget
11	Instruction	\$ 21,098,292
12	Library Services	\$ 290,357
13	Curr. & Instruction	\$ 398,572
21	Instr. Development	\$ 699,576
23	School Adm.	\$ 1,847,961
31	Guidance & Counsel.	\$ 1,302,376
32	Social Work Services	\$ 211,941
33	Health Services	\$ 419,367
34	Transportation	\$ 2,473,912
35	Food Service	\$ 3,164,300
36	Co/Extra Curr.	\$ 1,323,702
41	General Adm.	\$ 1,486,094
51	Plant Mainten.	\$ 4,490,418
52	Security Service	\$ 681,385
53	Data Processing	\$ 1,065,060
61	Community Services	\$ 38,490
71	Debt Service	\$ 7,123,601
81	Facilities Construction	\$ -
95	Shared Services	\$ 5,000
		\$ 48,120,404

The stated budgeted Appropriations are approved on August 30, 2017

Bv:

President Medina Valley I.S.D. Board of Trustees

Medina Valley I.S.D. 2017-18

Budgeted Appropriations by Function (Approved Funds)

Function	Description	'16	6-'17 Budget	'17	-'18 Budget	% Increase
11	Instruction	\$	19,975,788	\$	21,098,292	5.62%
12	Library Services	\$	302,191	\$	290,357	-3.92%
13	Curr. & Instruction	\$	365,328	\$	398,572	9.10%
21	Instr. Development	\$	595,021	\$	699,576	17.57%
23	School Adm.	\$	1,603,473	\$	1,847,961	15.25%
31	Guidance & Counsel.	\$	1,210,563	\$	1,302,376	7.58%
32	Social Work Services	\$	220,692	\$	211,941	-3.97%
33	Health Services	\$	422,339	\$	419,367	-0.70%
34	Transportation	\$	2,381,100	\$	2,473,912	3.90%
35	Food Service	\$	2,990,310	\$	3,164,300	5.82%
36	Co/Extra Curr.	\$	1,303,565	\$	1,323,702	1.54%
41	General Adm.	\$	1,547,148	\$	1,486,094	-3.95%
51	Plant Mainten.	\$	4,145,562	\$	4,490,418	8.32%
52	Security Service	\$	553,600	\$	681,385	23.08%
53	Data Processing	\$	912,684	\$	1,065,060	16.70%
61	Community Services	\$	39,200	\$	38,490	-1.81%
71	Debt Service	\$	7,112,583	\$	7,123,601	0.15%
95	Shared Services	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	0.00%
		\$	45,686,147	\$	48,120,404	5.33%

Medina Valley I.S.D. 2017-18 Budgeted Appropriations by Object

(Approved Funds)

	2017-18 <u>Budget</u>	% of Budget
Payroll Costs	31,216,317	64.9%
Debt Service	7,123,601	14.8%
Supplies & Materials	4,026,530	8.4%
Professional & Contracted Services	3,977,381	8.3%
Other Operating Costs	1,079,375	2.2%
Capital Outlay/Other Equipment	\$ 697,200	1.4%
Totala	¢ 49 420 404	100.0%

Totals: \$ 48,120,404 100.0%

