

ADVANCE, REPAY, AND REMIT: THE COMPLICATED JOURNEY OF COUNTY EQUALIZATION AID (AKA THE 55 MILLS)

REVENUE INTERIM COMMITTEE
PAD MCCrackEN - MAY 2024

COUNTY EQUALIZATION AID

We don't talk about it much, and I hadn't realized its significance until recently, but "county equalization aid" is an important and foundational piece of the revenue generated for public schools. What is county equalization aid you ask? Well, it's the revenue generated by the 33 mills for county elementary equalization under [20-9-331](#) and the 22 mills for county high school equalization under [20-9-333](#). Together these are 55 mills of what we call "the 95 mills"; the other 40 mills are levied for state equalization aid. According to [20-9-335\(4\)](#), county equalization money "is the first source of revenue for financing the elementary and high school direct state aid payments." Told you it was important!

In most counties, this revenue isn't sufficient to fully fund the direct state aid of school districts in the county, so the state makes up the difference. In a handful of counties, the county equalization levies produce more than enough money to fully fund the direct state aid of school districts in the county, and the excess revenue is remitted to the state and distributed to districts in counties that need the funding. Sounds straightforward enough.

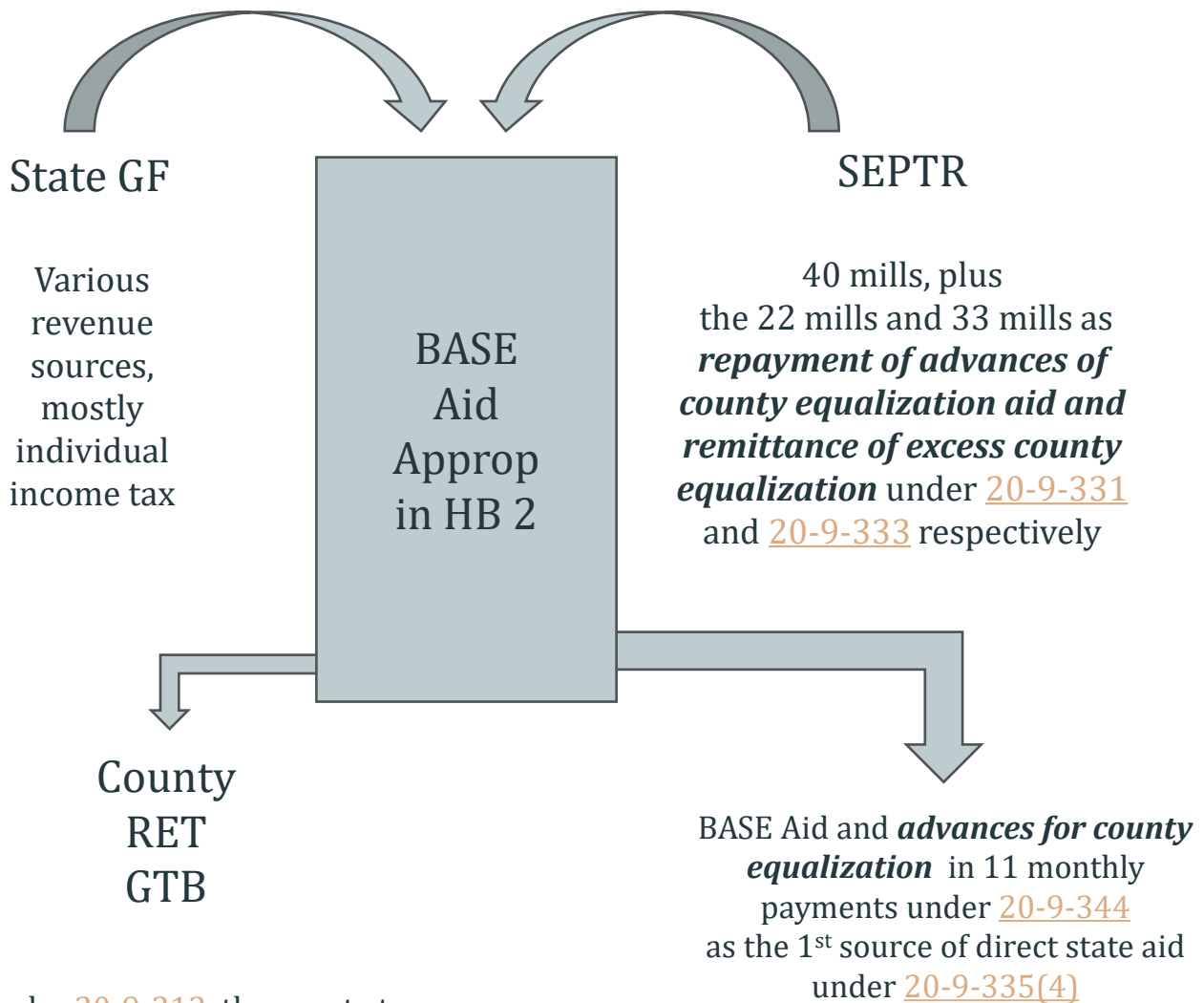
The county equalization levies place a uniform property tax "load" on taxpayers statewide. The revenue from these levies, along with other revenue sources, is used to support the "state's share" of funding public school districts.

But, because the bulk of property tax revenue comes in two installments (late November and late May) the state created "advances of county equalization" during the July 1992 Special Session¹. These advances are part of the monthly payments made to school districts pursuant to [20-9-344](#). Then, when the county receives revenue from the 55 mills, it simply sends it all to the state, mostly as repayments of advances and, again, in a handful of counties, also as remittances of excess. This may seem like an unnecessarily complicated scheme, and it may be, but it helps with county and school district cash flow and also allows the 55-mill revenue to be considered "local effort" for federal funding purposes.

I've provided a graphic on the back of this brief to help explain this flow. I'm aware that the Revenue Interim Committee is exploring the idea of unifying the three sections of statute addressing the 95 mills. This is doable but will require dismantling and reconstructing the rather elaborate county equalization scheme that exists currently. Definitely good work to undertake during the interim if the committee wants to proceed.

¹ House Bill No. 62 (Chapter 6) Montana Session Laws, July 1992 Special Session

1. The state provides advances of county equalization aid
2. The counties send the entirety of the 95 mills (33 + 22 + 40) to the state



Under [20-9-212](#), the county treasurer:

(13) shall remit on a monthly basis to the department of revenue, as provided in [15-1-504](#), all county equalization revenue received under the provisions of [20-9-331](#) and [20-9-333](#), including all interest earned, in repayment of the state advance for county equalization prescribed in [20-9-347](#). Any funds in excess of a state advance must be used as required in [20-9-331\(1\)\(b\)](#) and [20-9-333\(1\)\(b\)](#).

A key definition in all of this is in [20-9-306](#):
(5) "**BASE funding program**" means the state program for the equitable distribution of the state's share of the cost of Montana's basic system of public elementary schools and high schools, **through county equalization aid** as provided in [20-9-331](#) and [20-9-333](#) and state equalization aid as provided in [20-9-343](#), in support of the BASE budgets of districts and special education allowable cost payments as provided in [20-9-321](#).