The normal calculation for M&O is as follows:

- 1. Net Taxable Value x Highway M&O Levy = M&O Portion of Highway District Tax
- 2. M&O Portion of Highway District Tax / 2 = Amount given to both districts (Highway & City)

Example #1 (see example pictures on pages 2 & 3 of this document):

Parcel RPB00000170059A has a Net Taxable Value of 286,813. The M&O Levy on the Highway district is .000127092.

- 1. $286,813 \times .000127092 = 36.45$
- 2. 36.45 / 2 = 18.22 (rounded down from 18.225)

Therefore the amount of M&O tax going back to the city is 18.22

If the parcel is in an Urban Renewal area, the calculation for M&O is as follows:

- 1. **Base** Market Value x Highway M&O Levy = M&O Portion of Highway District Tax
- 2. M&O Portion of Highway District Tax / 2 = Amount given to both districts (Highway & City)

Example #2 (see example pictures on pages 4 & 5 of this document):

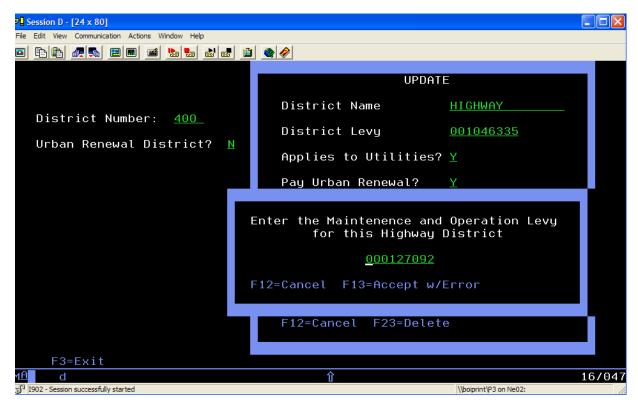
Parcel RPB3300001008CA has a Net Taxable Value of 392,533 and is in an Urban Renewal Area. The Base value for this parcel is 55,269. The M&O Levy on the Highway district is .000127092.

- 1. $55,269 \times .000127092 = 7.02$ (rounded from 7.024)
- 2. 7.02 / 2 = 3.51

Therefore the amount of M&O tax going back to the city is 3.51

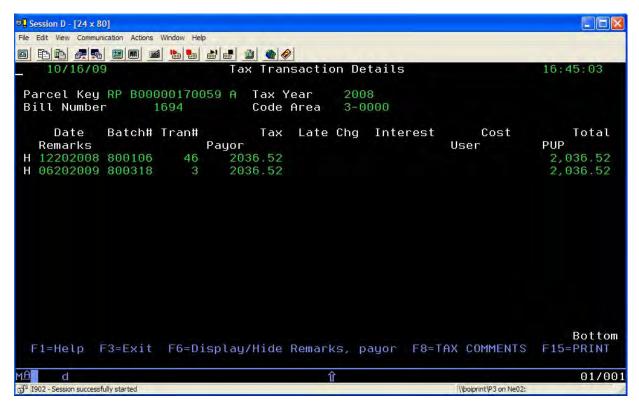
Note The actual program calculation for M&O on parcels in an urban renewal area is more complex. The program uses the Increment Percent rather than the base value. So when you run TXB022 on a payment for an UR parcel the results can be off by a few cents because of rounding.

Example #1

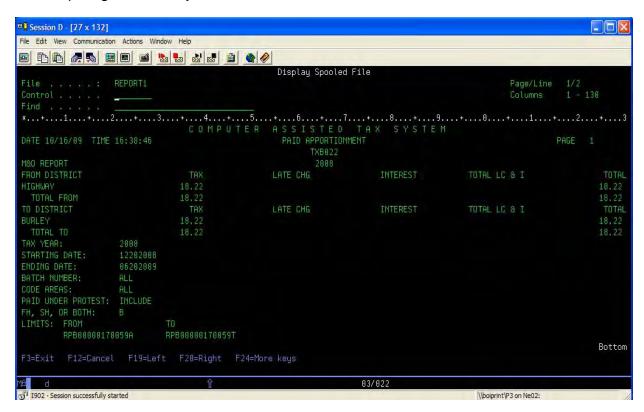


Tax Inquiry showing parcel paid in full and Net Market Value

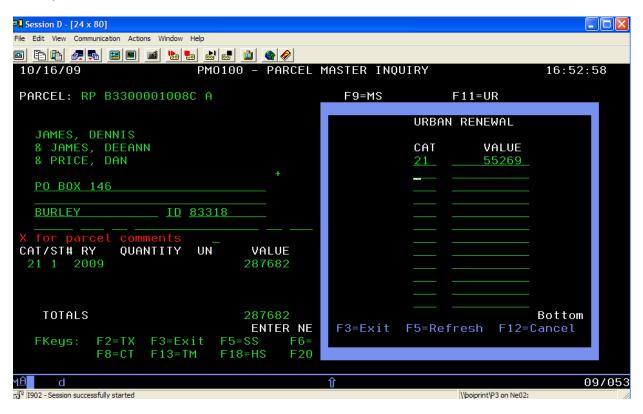


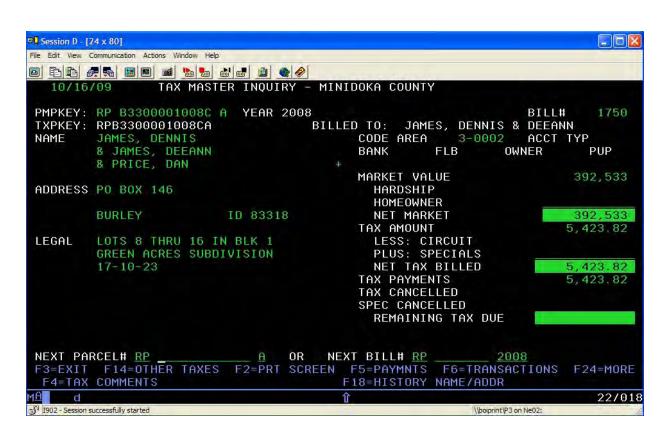


M&O report generated by TXB022.



Example #2





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M&O CALCULATION

