

2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

Senate Amendment (SA-SSA1-SB55)

Received: 06/15/2001

Received By: **rmarchan**

Wanted: **Soon**

Identical to LRB:

For: **Senate Democratic Caucus**

By/Representing: **Keckhaver**

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**

Drafter: **rmarchan**

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters: **kuesejt**

Subject: **Elections - miscellaneous
Elections - school elections**

Extra Copies: **PG**

Submit via email: **NO**

Requester's email:

Pre Topic:

SDC:.....Keckhaver - CN1509, 1058,

Topic:

Scheduling school district referenda (also CN5575)

Instructions:

See Attached.

Drafting History:

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
/?	rmarchan 06/16/2001 kuesejt 06/16/2001	csicilia 06/16/2001		_____			
/1			kfollet 06/16/2001	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/16/2001		

FE Sent For:

<END>

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1?	rmarchan	1 ejs 6/16 01	Kyl 6/16	Kyl/le 6/16			

FE Sent For:

<END>

Date: June 8, 2001

Re: Caucus Budget Request

Adopt Alternative 3 in LFB Paper 765 regarding School District Referenda Scheduling.

CN1509

Rob
1509 is
on the in-list,

and
5575 is too!

~~5575~~



DOA:.....Maternowski – Scheduling of school district referenda

FOR 2001-03 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1 **AN ACT** ...; **relating to:** scheduling of certain referenda by school districts.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Under current law, referenda are required or authorized to be held by school districts in order to incur debt or exceed state revenue limits, or to exceed the levy rate limit for a school construction fund that is applicable only to the Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS). Currently, these referenda are required or authorized to be held at special elections when no offices appear on the ballot.

This bill provides that such referenda must be held concurrently with the spring election (held in each year) or the general election (held in each even-numbered year), or on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year.

For further information see the *local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

2 **SECTION 1.** 24.66 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

1 24.66 (3) (b) *For long-term loans by unified school districts.* Every application
2 for a loan, the required repayment of which exceeds 10 years, shall be approved and
3 authorized for a unified school district by a majority vote of the members of the school
4 board at a regular or special meeting of the school board. Every vote so required shall
5 be by ayes and noes duly recorded. In addition, the application shall be approved for
6 a unified school district by a majority vote of the electors of the school district at a
7 ~~special election~~ referendum as provided under sub. (4) (b).

8 **SECTION 2.** 24.66 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 24.66 (4) (a) and amended
9 to read:

10 24.66 (4) (a) If any municipality other than a school district is not empowered
11 by law to incur indebtedness for a particular purpose without first submitting the
12 question to its electors, the application for a state trust fund loan for that purpose
13 must be approved and authorized by a majority vote of the electors at a special
14 election called, noticed and held in the manner provided for other special elections.
15 The question to be voted on shall be filed as provided in s. 8.37. The notice of the
16 election shall state the amount of the proposed loan and the purpose for which it will
17 be used.

18 **SECTION 3.** 24.66 (4) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

19 24.66 (4) (b) If any school district is not empowered by law to incur
20 indebtedness for a particular purpose without first submitting the question to its
21 electors, the application for a state trust fund loan for that purpose must be approved
22 and authorized by a majority vote of the electors at the next regularly scheduled
23 spring election or general election that occurs not sooner than 42 days after the filing
24 of the resolution under sub. (5) or at a special election held on the Tuesday after the
25 first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year if that date occurs not sooner

1 than 42 days after the filing of the resolution under sub. (5). The referendum shall
2 be called, noticed, and held in the manner provided for other referenda. The notice
3 of the referendum shall state the amount of the proposed loan and the purpose for
4 which it will be used.

5 SECTION 4. 66.0921 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

6 66.0921 (2) FACILITIES AUTHORIZED. A municipality may enter into a joint
7 contract with a nonprofit corporation organized for civic purposes and located in the
8 municipality to construct or otherwise acquire, equip, furnish, operate and maintain
9 a facility to be used for municipal and civic activities if a majority of the voters voting
10 in a referendum authorize the municipality to enter into the joint contract. The
11 referendum shall be held at a special election or at a spring primary or election or
12 September primary or general election ~~approve the question of entering into the joint~~
13 ~~contract or, if the municipality is a school district, at the next spring election or~~
14 general election to be held not earlier than 42 days after submittal of the issue or at
15 a special election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in an
16 odd-numbered year if that date occurs not earlier than 42 days after submittal of the
17 issue.

18 SECTION 5. 67.05 (6a) (a) 2. a. of the statutes is amended to read:

19 67.05 (6a) (a) 2. a. Direct the school district clerk to call a ~~special election~~
20 referendum for the purpose of submitting the resolution to the electors for approval
21 or rejection, ~~or direct that the resolution be submitted~~ at the next regularly
22 ~~scheduled primary or~~ spring election or general election to be held not earlier than
23 45 days after the adoption of the resolution or at a special election held on the
24 Tuesday after the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year if that date
25 occurs not earlier than 45 days after the adoption of the resolution. The resolution

1 shall not be effective unless adopted by a majority of the school district electors voting
2 at the referendum.

3 **SECTION 6.** 119.48 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 119.48 (4) (b) The communication shall state the purposes for which the funds
5 from the increase in the levy rate will be used and shall request the common council
6 to submit to the voters of the city the question of exceeding the levy rate specified in
7 s. 65.07 (1) (f) ~~at the September election or a special election.~~

8 **SECTION 7.** 119.48 (4) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

9 119.48 (4) (c) Upon receipt of the communication, the common council shall file
10 the communication as provided in s. 8.37 and shall cause the question of exceeding
11 the levy rate specified under s. 65.07 (1) (f) to be submitted to the voters of the city
12 at the ~~September election or at a special election~~ next regularly scheduled spring
13 election or general election that occurs not sooner than 42 days after receipt of the
14 communication or at a special election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in
15 November in an odd-numbered year if that date occurs not sooner than 42 days after
16 receipt of the communication. The question of exceeding the levy rate specified under
17 s. 65.07 (1) (f) shall be submitted so that the vote upon exceeding the levy rate
18 specified in s. 65.07 (1) (f) is taken separately from any other question submitted to
19 the voters. If a majority of the electors voting on the question favors exceeding the
20 levy rate specified under s. 65.07 (1) (f), the common council shall approve the
21 increase in the levy rate and shall levy and collect a tax equal to the amount of money
22 approved by the electors.

23 **SECTION 8.** 119.49 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

24 119.49 (1) (b) The communication shall state the amount of funds needed under
25 par. (a) and the purposes for which the funds will be used and shall request the

1 common council to submit to the voters of the city at the next election held in the city
2 the question of issuing school bonds in the amount and for the purposes stated in the
3 communication.

4 **SECTION 9.** 119.49 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

5 119.49 (2) Upon receipt of the communication, the common council shall file
6 the communication as provided in s. 8.37 and shall cause the question of issuing such
7 school bonds in the stated amount and for the stated school purposes to be submitted
8 to the voters of the city at the next election held in the city regularly scheduled spring
9 election or general election that occurs not sooner than 42 days after receipt of the
10 communication or at a special election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in
11 November in an odd-numbered year if that date occurs not sooner than 42 days after
12 receipt of the communication. The question of issuing such school bonds shall be
13 submitted so that the vote upon issuing such school bonds is taken separately from
14 any other question submitted to the voters. If a majority of the electors voting on the
15 school bond question favors issuing such school bonds, the common council shall
16 cause the school bonds to be issued immediately or within the period permitted by
17 law, in the amount requested by the board and in the manner other bonds are issued.

18 **SECTION 10.** 121.91 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

19 121.91 (3) (a) If a school board wishes to exceed the limit under sub. (2m)
20 otherwise applicable to the school district in any school year, it shall promptly adopt
21 a resolution supporting inclusion in the final school district budget of an amount
22 equal to the proposed excess revenue. The resolution shall specify whether the
23 proposed excess revenue is for a recurring or nonrecurring purpose, or, if the
24 proposed excess revenue is for both recurring and nonrecurring purposes, the
25 amount of the proposed excess revenue for each purpose. The resolution shall be filed

1 as provided in s. 8.37. Within 10 days after adopting the resolution, the school board
2 shall notify the department of the scheduled date of the referendum and submit a
3 copy of the resolution to the department. The school board shall call a special
4 referendum for the purpose of submitting the resolution to the electors of the school
5 district for approval or rejection. ~~In lieu of a special referendum, the school board~~
6 ~~may specify that the referendum be held at the next succeeding spring primary or~~
7 ~~election or September primary or general election, if such election is to be held not~~
8 ~~sooner than 42 days after the filing of the resolution of the school board, or at a special~~
9 election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in an
10 odd-numbered year if that date occurs not earlier than 42 days after the filing of the
11 resolution of the school board. The school district clerk shall certify the results of the
12 referendum to the department within 10 days after the referendum is held.

13 **SECTION 9340. Initial applicability; public instruction.**

14 (1) SCHOOL DISTRICT REFERENDA. The treatment of sections 24.66 (3) (b) and (4)
15 (b), 66.092 (2), 67.05 (6a) (a) 2. a., 119.48 (4) (b) and (c), 119.49 (1) (b) and (2), and
16 121.91 (3) (a) of the statutes and the renumbering and amendment of section 24.66
17 (4) of the statutes first apply with respect to referenda called on the effective date of
18 this subsection.

19 (END)

Adopt Alternative 3 to Paper 765, maintaining current law in regard to school district referenda scheduling.



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873

May 29, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #765

School District Referenda Scheduling (DPI -- School District Operations)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 557, #3]

CURRENT LAW

Referendum to Exceed Revenue Limit. In submitting a resolution to exceed the school district revenue limit to voters, a school board may call a special referendum, or a referendum at the next succeeding spring primary or election or September primary or general election, if such election is to be held not sooner than 42 days after the filing of the resolution of the school board.

School District Borrowing. In submitting a resolution to the voters for the purpose of borrowing, the school board is required to direct the school district clerk to call a special election for the purpose of submitting the resolution to the electors for approval or rejection or to submit the resolution at the next regularly scheduled primary or election to be held not earlier than 45 days after the adoption of the resolution.

State Trust Fund and Long-Term Loans. If any municipality, including a school district, is not empowered by law to incur indebtedness for a particular purpose without first submitting the question to its electors, the application for a state trust fund loan for that purpose would be required to be approved and authorized by a majority vote of the electors at a special election. The special election must be called, noticed and held in the manner provided for other special elections. The notice must state the amount of the proposed loan and the purpose for which it would be used. Every application for a long-term loan by a unified school district, the required repayment of which exceeds ten years, must be approved by a majority vote of the electors of the school district at a special election.

Milwaukee Public Schools. If the MPS School Board deems it necessary to exceed the statutory 0.6 mill levy rate for purposes of a school construction fund, it may by a two-thirds vote of the members-elect include a communication to the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee as part of the budget transmitted to the Council. Upon receipt of the communication,

the Council is required to cause the question of exceeding the levy rate to be submitted to the voters of the City at the September election or at a special election.

If the MPS School Board deems it necessary to construct buildings or additions to buildings, to remodel buildings or to purchase school sites or to provide funds for any such purpose as a participant in an intergovernmental contract, it may by a two-thirds vote of the members-elect send a communication to the Council requesting that the Council submit a question to the voters to issue school bonds. Upon the receipt of the communication, the Council is required to cause the question of issuing such school bonds in the stated amount and for the stated school purposes to be submitted to the voters at the next election held in the city.

GOVERNOR

Require that the following referenda and elections be held only at spring elections or general elections or at a special elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, within the current law requirements for calling and noticing such referenda or elections: (a) any referendum held by a school district to exceed the district's revenue limit; (b) any election held by a school district for borrowing, for the application for a state trust fund loan and for certain joint contracts; and (c) any election held by MPS to exceed the statutory 0.6 mill levy rate for purposes of a school construction fund or to issue bonds for school construction or remodeling.

Provide that these modifications would first apply with respect to referenda called on or after the effective date of the bill.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. Based on data collected by the Department of Public Instruction (DPI), since the imposition of school district revenue limits in 1993-94, school districts have offered a total of nearly 1,400 referenda. Of these referenda, 40.5% have been subject to a vote at an annual spring election or a November general election date or the equivalent Tuesday in an odd-numbered year, 20.9% have been put to voters during a spring or September primary election or the equivalent Tuesday in an odd-numbered year and 38.6% have been offered during a special election on another date. Table 1 provides a further breakdown of school district referenda vote scheduling, including referenda held through the 2001 spring general election.

TABLE 1

**Number of School District Referenda Offered
By Timing of Election Date**

<u>Election Date</u>	<u>Referenda Offered</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Spring General	339	24.4%
November General	223	16.1
Spring Primary	141	10.1
September Primary	150	10.8
Other Dates	<u>536</u>	<u>38.6</u>
Total	1,389	100.0%

2. Under the Governor's proposal, school districts could hold referenda two days per year, during the annual spring election, or the November general election in even-numbered years or the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in odd-numbered years. Administration staff indicate that the proposed limit on the number of days that school districts may hold a referendum vote is intended to encourage higher voter turnout for such referenda, and as such will provide a more accurate representation of the will of the voters in a school district on the question being posed in the referendum.

3. Generally, the best guarantee for higher voter turnout is citizen interest in an issue or race. While there is no central data source through which to analyze voter turnout for local school district referenda questions, voter turnout is normally highest during the November general election, generally followed by spring election dates and September primary elections. Local voter turnout figures likely vary significantly across the state, and cannot be predicted for special elections.

4. Proponents of the proposal believe that some school districts may be scheduling referenda during odd special election dates in an effort to suppress voter turnout and increase the likelihood of passage of their building or revenue limit referendum. Proponents also feel that, especially because of the enhanced financial benefits of a successful referendum due to both revenue limits and, for some districts, increased state equalization aid funding, school districts may have an increased incentive for scheduling referenda during a time when voter turnout is not at its peak.

5. Opponents of the Governor's proposal assert that school districts generally schedule referenda during times when they feel they can attract the greatest local turnout and therefore, support. Because voter turnout is dependent on voter interest in a race, local school district questions may be able to garner significant voter turnout due to the importance of the referendum for local school programs and property tax levels, regardless of the date of the vote.

6. Table 2 provides an outline of referenda success rates by election date since the imposition of revenue limits in 1993-94. The table shows the total number and funding amount of referenda offered for spring and September primaries, spring regular elections, November general elections or the equivalent Tuesdays in odd-numbered years and all other dates, as well as approval rates based on the number of referenda and total funding requested. School district referenda have generally been approved at the highest rates when they have been before voters on the regular spring or fall election dates. Referenda that have been offered on special election dates have the next highest approval rates, followed by those that have been offered during a primary election.

TABLE 2

**School District Referenda Approval Rates by Election Date
(\$ in Millions)**

	<u>Spring Primary</u>	<u>Fall Primary</u>	<u>Spring General</u>	<u>Fall General</u>	<u>Other Dates</u>	<u>Total</u>
Debt Referenda						
Number Proposed	114	107	214	172	406	1,013
Number Passed	53	55	130	115	222	575
Percent of Referenda Passed	46.5%	51.4%	60.7%	66.9%	54.7%	56.8%
Bonding						
Bonding Proposed	\$992.3	\$808.1	\$1,486.2	\$1,475.7	\$3,164.6	\$7,926.9
Bonding Passed	\$509.8	\$345.0	\$803.9	\$840.6	\$1,606.0	\$4,105.2
Percent of Bonding Passed	51.4%	42.7%	54.1%	57.0%	50.8%	51.8%
Referenda to Exceed Revenue Limit						
Number Proposed	27	43	125	51	130	376
Number Passed	11	16	60	20	57	164
Percent of Referenda Passed	40.7%	37.2%	48.0%	39.2%	43.8%	43.6%
Funding						
Funding Proposed	\$26.4	\$22.9	\$62.4	\$19.5	\$59.9	\$191.1
Funding Passed	\$11.4	\$6.6	\$23.9	\$6.2	\$26.6	\$74.7
Percent of Funding Passed	43.1%	28.6%	38.4%	32.0%	44.5%	39.1%

7. Based on this data, it appears that school district referenda are most likely to pass during elections that traditionally have higher voter turnout. However, it is difficult to speculate what the passage rate for all school district referenda would have been had they been scheduled during either the November general election or spring election, as proposed under the budget bill. Because it appears that higher voter turnout is beneficial for the passage of school district referenda, the overall approval rate may have been higher had all of the school district referenda been voted on during spring regular or November general elections. However, because school districts may currently schedule referenda during times when they believe they are most likely to pass, overall passage rates may be lower under the Governor's proposal.

8. Proponents of the Governor's proposal argue that because the outcome of a local school district referendum affects the amount of funding that is required to meet the state's two-thirds funding commitment, the state should be able to limit the dates upon which school districts are allowed to offer a referendum to voters. School districts would still have the ability to reallocate

resources within the revenue limits to respond to unanticipated situations, and districts may be covered by insurance for emergencies. Additionally, because the cost of administering a referendum vote is more expensive during a special election than during an active primary, spring or general election, because school districts are not able to share the costs with another municipality, referenda dates should be limited to times during which other elections are likely to occur.

9. Opponents assert that local school boards should maintain the authority to decide when a school district referendum is proposed to voters and that the Governor's proposal hinders the tradition of local control of school district policies and finances. Limiting referenda dates could also hinder a district's ability to respond to certain emergency situations. In addition, opponents argue that the imposition of revenue limits and the state's commitment to fund two-thirds of partial school revenues were predicated on the ability of local voters to increase local school revenues, if desired. They believe that limiting the number of dates on which local citizens can vote on a school district referendum diminishes both the state's commitment to two-thirds funding and local control of school district business.

10. Arguably, reducing the number of dates on which a school district may schedule a referendum from virtually any day of the year to two dates per year may be too restrictive. In order to provide school districts with more flexibility, the Committee may wish to extend the number of dates that school districts could schedule a referendum to include the spring primary, held in most election districts in each year, the September primary, held in even-numbered years, and the second Tuesday in September in odd-numbered years. Under this alternative, school districts would be provided four dates per year upon which they could schedule referenda. These dates covered 61.4% of all referenda scheduled since 1993-94.

ALTERNATIVES TO BILL

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to generally require that school district referenda and elections be held only at spring elections, general elections or special elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year.

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to also permit school districts to schedule referenda on the spring primary, the September primary and the second Tuesday in September in odd-numbered years.

3. Maintain current law.

Prepared by: Russ Kava

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION – SCHOOL DISTRICT OPERATIONS

School District Referenda Scheduling

[re: LFB Paper # 765]

Motion:

Alternative 3

CN5575

Explanation:

Alternative 3 would maintain current law relating to school district referenda scheduling.

Fiscal Effect: \$0

ROM



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873

May 29, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #765

School District Referenda Scheduling (DPI -- School District Operations)

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School District Borrowing. In submitting a resolution to the voters for the purpose of borrowing, the school board is required to direct the school district clerk to call a special election for the purpose of submitting the resolution to the electors for approval or rejection or to submit the resolution at the next regularly scheduled primary or election to be held not earlier than 45 days after the adoption of the resolution.

State Trust Fund and Long-Term Loans. If any municipality, including a school district, is not empowered by law to incur indebtedness for a particular purpose without first submitting the question to its electors, the application for a state trust fund loan for that purpose would be required to be approved and authorized by a majority vote of the electors at a special election. The special election must be called, noticed and held in the manner provided for other special elections. The notice must state the amount of the proposed loan and the purpose for which it would be used. Every application for a long-term loan by a unified school district, the required repayment of which exceeds ten years, must be approved by a majority vote of the electors of the school district at a special election.

Milwaukee Public Schools. If the MPS School Board deems it necessary to exceed the statutory 0.6 mill levy rate for purposes of a school construction fund, it may by a two-thirds vote of the members-elect include a communication to the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee as part of the budget transmitted to the Council. Upon receipt of the communication,

the Council is required to cause the question of exceeding the levy rate to be submitted to the voters of the City at the September election or at a special election.

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Provide that these modifications would first apply with respect to referenda called on or after the effective date of the bill.

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Number Proposed	114	107	214	172	406	1,013
Number Passed	53	55	130	115	222	575
Percent of Referenda Passed	46.5%	51.4%	60.7%	66.9%	54.7%	56.8%
Bonding Proposed	\$992.3	\$808.1	\$1,486.2	\$1,475.7	\$3,164.6	\$7,926.9
Bonding Passed	\$509.8	\$345.0	\$803.9	\$840.6	\$1,606.0	\$4,105.2
Percent of Bonding Passed	51.4%	42.7%	54.1%	57.0%	50.8%	51.8%
<u>Referenda to Exceed Revenue Limit</u>						
Number Proposed	27	43	125	51	130	376
Number Passed	11	16	60	20	57	164
Percent of Referenda Passed	40.7%	37.2%	48.0%	39.2%	43.8%	43.6%
Funding Proposed	\$26.4	\$22.9	\$62.4	\$19.5	\$59.9	\$191.1
Funding Passed	\$11.4	\$6.6	\$23.9	\$6.2	\$26.6	\$74.7
Percent of Funding Passed	43.1%	28.6%	38.4%	32.0%	44.5%	39.1%

7. Based on this data, it appears that school district referenda are most likely to pass during elections that traditionally have higher voter turnout. However, it is difficult to speculate what the passage rate for all school district referenda would have been had they been scheduled during either the November general election or spring election, as proposed under the budget bill. Because it appears that higher voter turnout is beneficial for the passage of school district referenda, the overall approval rate may have been higher had all of the school district referenda been voted on during spring regular or November general elections. However, because school districts may currently schedule referenda during times when they believe they are most likely to pass, overall passage rates may be lower under the Governor's proposal.

8. Proponents of the Governor's proposal argue that because the outcome of a local school district referendum affects the amount of funding that is required to meet the state's two-thirds funding commitment, the state should be able to limit the dates upon which school districts are allowed to offer a referendum to voters. School districts would still have the ability to reallocate

resources within the revenue limits to respond to unanticipated situations, and districts may be covered by insurance for emergencies. Additionally, because the cost of administering a referendum vote is more expensive during a special election than during an active primary, spring or general election, because school districts are not able to share the costs with another municipality, referenda dates should be limited to times during which other elections are likely to occur.

9. Opponents assert that local school boards should maintain the authority to decide when a school district referendum is proposed to voters and that the Governor's proposal hinders the tradition of local control of school district policies and finances. Limiting referenda dates could also hinder a district's ability to respond to certain emergency situations. In addition, opponents argue that the imposition of revenue limits and the state's commitment to fund two-thirds of partial school revenues were predicated on the ability of local voters to increase local school revenues, if desired. They believe that limiting the number of dates on which local citizens can vote on a school district referendum diminishes both the state's commitment to two-thirds funding and local control of school district business.

10. Arguably, reducing the number of dates on which a school district may schedule a referendum from virtually any day of the year to two dates per year may be too restrictive. In order to provide school districts with more flexibility, the Committee may wish to extend the number of dates that school districts could schedule a referendum to include the spring primary, held in most election districts in each year, the September primary, held in even-numbered years, and the second Tuesday in September in odd-numbered years. Under this alternative, school districts would be provided four dates per year upon which they could schedule referenda. These dates covered 61.4% of all referenda scheduled since 1993-94.

ALTERNATIVES TO BILL

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to generally require that school district referenda and elections be held only at spring elections, general elections or special elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year.

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to also permit school districts to schedule referenda on the spring primary, the September primary and the second Tuesday in September in odd-numbered years.

3. Maintain current law.

Prepared by: Russ Kava

2001

Date (time) needed

SOON

LRB L 09861 1

AMDT TO BUDGET SUB AMDT

BSM:JTK: cjs:

See form AMENDMENTS — COMPONENTS & ITEMS.

SENATE AMENDMENT
TO ~~SENATE AMENDMENT~~
TO SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,
TO 2001 SENATE BILL 55

At the locations indicated, amend the substitute amendment ~~[amendment]~~ as follows:

#. Page 467, line 3: del. mat. beginning with that line and ending with page 468, line 7.

#. Page 682, line 10: delete line 10 to 22.

#. Page 684, line 9: delete lines 9 to 18.

#. Page 923, line 8: delete the material beginning with that line and ending with page 924, line 22.

#. Page 931, line 3: del. lines 3 to 22.

#. Page 1402, line 6: del. lines 6 to 10.

<end>

SDC:.....Keckhaver – CN1509, 1058, Scheduling school district referenda
(also CN5575)

FOR 2001-03 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

CAUCUS SENATE AMENDMENT
TO SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,
TO 2001 SENATE BILL 55

- 1 At the locations indicated, amend the substitute amendment as follows:
- 2 **1.** Page 467, line 3: delete the material beginning with that line and ending
- 3 with page 468, line 7.
- 4 **2.** Page 682, line 9: delete lines 10 to 22.
- 5 **3.** Page 684, line 9: delete lines 9 to 18.
- 6 **4.** Page 923, line 8: delete the material beginning with that line and ending
- 7 with page 924, line 22.
- 8 **5.** Page 931, line 3: delete lines 3 to 22.

1 **6.** Page 1402, line 6: delete lines 6 to 10.

2 **(END)**