

State of Misconsin 2013 - 2014 LEGISLATURE



PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

3/14/13 says Please

Regen

AN ACT to renumber and amend 119.12 (6); to amend 119.46, 119.60 (1) and 119.60 (2); and to create 119.61 of the statutes; relating to: authorizing the

city of Milwaukee to sell eligible school facilities to eligible purchasers.

Insert analysis

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Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This is a preliminary draft. An analysis will be provided in a subsequent version of this draft.

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:

- SECTION 1. 119.12 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 119.12 (6) (a) (intro.) and amended to read:
 - 119.12 (6) (a) (intro.) The city attorney of the city shall be the legal adviser of and attorney for the board, except that the board may shall retain an attorney to represent the board in any matter if any of the following applies:

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- 1. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that it the board requires specialized legal expertise not possessed by the city attorney, the.
- 2. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that the city attorney does not have sufficient staff to adequately represent the interests of the board or.
- 3. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that a conflict of interest exists.
- (b) The city attorney shall notify the board as soon as a determination is made under par. (a) that the city attorney is unable to represent the board. The board shall provide the city attorney with reasonable notice of any board meeting at which the board will consider retention of an attorney.

SECTION 2. 119.46 of the statutes is amended to read:

transmitted annually to the common council under s. 119.16 (8) (b), the board shall report the amount of money required for the ensuing school year to operate all public schools in the city under this chapter, to repair and keep in order school buildings and equipment, to make material improvements to school property, and to purchase necessary additions to school sites. The report shall specify the amount of net proceeds from the sale or lease of city-owned property used for school purposes deposited in the immediately preceding school year into the school operations fund as specified under s. 119.60 (2m) (c) or (5) and the net proceeds from the sale of an eligible school building deposited in the immediately preceding school year into the school operations fund as specified under s. 119.61 (4). The amount included in the report for the purpose of supporting the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program under

s. 119.23 shall be reduced by the amount of aid received by the board under s. 121.136 and by the amount specified in the notice received by the board under s. 121.137 (2). The common council shall levy and collect a tax upon all the property subject to taxation in the city, which shall be equal to the amount of money required by the board for the purposes set forth in this subsection, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected. Such taxes shall be in addition to all other taxes which the city is authorized to levy. The taxes so levied and collected, any other funds provided by law and placed at the disposal of the city for the same purposes, and the moneys deposited in the school operations fund under s. ss. 119.60 (1), (2m) (c), and (5), and 119.61 (4) shall constitute the school operations fund.

(2) If moneys specified in s. 119.60 (1), (2m) (c), or (5) or 119.61 (4) are deposited in the school operations fund, the moneys shall be used to pay the principal due on any bonds issued under s. 66.1333 (5r) (b), to make sinking fund payments with respect to such bonds, to purchase or redeem such bonds, to pay any redemption premium required to be paid when such bonds are redeemed prior to maturity, or to establish a defeasance escrow account for such bonds in an amount sufficient to provide for the payment of principal, any redemption premium and interest on such bonds when due, whether at maturity or upon prior redemption, and to pay any fees or expenses associated with the establishment of the defeasance escrow account.

SECTION 3. 119.60 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

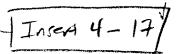
119.60 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2m) (c) and s. 119.61, if any real property within the city which is used for school purposes is sold, the board shall determine whether the proceeds of the sale are deposited in the school operations fund under s. 119.46 or are deposited in the school construction fund under s. 119.48.

SECTION 4. 119.60 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

119.60 (2) Except as provided in sub. (2m) and s. 119.61, city—owned property used for school purposes shall be sold by the city upon written request of the board if the common council adopts a resolution approving the sale. If, within 12 months after a written request by the board, the city has not disposed of the property, has failed to obtain a written agreement to dispose of the property, or has not provided the board with a written report giving specific reasons, which are not identified by the city attorney as constituting a conflict of interest, for its failure to dispose of the property or to obtain an agreement to dispose of the property, the board may retain a real estate agent to represent the board in its real estate transactions.

SECTION 5. 119.61 of the statutes is created to read:

- 119.61 Surplus property. (1) In this section:
- (a) "Education operator" means any of the following:
- 1. The operator of a charter school established under s. 118.40 (2r).
- 2. The operator of a private school.
- 3. The operator of a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school district, as determined under s. 118.40 (7).
- An entity or organization that has entered into a written agreement with any of the operators identified in subds. 1. to 3 to purchase or lease a building within which the operator identified in subds. 1. to 3 will operate a school.
- (b) "Eligible school building" means a school building in the school district operating under this chapter that satisfies any of the following:
- 1. The school building has been designated as surplus, underutilized, or vacant on any resolution adopted within the previous 5 years by the board, and the board is unable to demonstrate that the school building is no longer surplus, underutilized, or vacant.



1 2. The school building has been unused or satisfies any condition qualifying the 2 building as an underutilized school building for a period of 12 consecutive months, 3 including the 12 months preceding the effective date of this subdivision [LRB 4 inserts date]. 5 (c) "Underutilized school building" means a school building that satisfies any 6 of the following: 2 square toologe

1. Less than 40 percent of the classroom space in the building is used for instruction of pupils on a daily, school day basis. 2. The school is not staffed on a full-time basis by a principal and instructional staff assigned exclusively to the school. 11 (2) (a) No later than 30 days after the effective date of this paragraph [LRB 12 inserts date, and annually thereafter, the board shall prepare an inventory of all 13 school buildings in the school district operating under this chapter that includes all of the following for each school building in the district: 14 10 to large of and the 1. The number of classrooms in the school building and the number of pupils the school building can accommodated 2. The portion of classroom space being used for direct pupil instruction and the e the total square bootage (8) number of pupils receiving instruction in the school building 19) For any school building not being used for direct pupil instruction, the 20 manner in which the school building is being used, including whether the building 21 is vacant or is being used for administration, storage, or professional development. 60 → (4.) The duration over the past 36 months that the school building has been used in the manner identified under subd. 2. or 3. 550 Whether the board has ever designated the school building as surplus

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following:

- 6. Facility condition index information, including estimated short-term and (1)2 long-term maintenance costs of the school building.
 - (b) The board shall submit a copy of the inventory required under par. (a) to the president of the common council, the department, and the joint committee on finance.
 - (c) In addition to the report required under par. (a), the board shall annually notify the president of the common council, the department, and the joint committee on finance any time a change is made to the use of a school building.
 - (3) (a) Except as provided in par. (c), only education operators may purchase an eligible school building. An education operator may submit a letter to notify the common council of its interest in purchasing an eligible school building. Upon receipt of a letter of interest under this paragraph, the common council shall do all of the is submitted
 - 1. Make information about the property available and show the property to the under suba (1)(a)
 - education operator.

 Determine whether the prospective larger is an

 2. Evaluate the eligibility and financial capability of the education operator \mathcal{L}_{α} \mathcal{L}_{β} . Negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms with an education operator. The common council may include as a term under this subdivision a reversionary clause permitting the common council to recapture a building that remains unoccupied 36 months after the date of sale, but may not require as a condition of sale that the eligible school building be used as a school. The purchase price shall be based upon either of the following:
- a. The purchase price paid for other comparable school buildings sold by the city within the previous 5 years, with adjustments to the purchase price made by taking into consideration the useable square footage, age, condition, and location of 936 Consider the financial capability of the education operator o

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- the eligible school building and any other pertinent information about the eligible school building and the school building or buildings used for purposes of comparison.
 - b. An appraisal prepared for the eligible school building that includes the purchase price paid for comparable buildings, provided at least one of the comparable buildings is a school building sold by the city and provided the appraisal includes the information about the eligible school building and comparable buildings identified in subd. (3) a.

****Note: Please review these new subdivision paragraphs 3. a. and b. to ensure they are consistent with your intent. Do you want to specify who must prepare the appraisal? See, for example, the language governing an independent appraiser selected jointly by the identified parties under s. 38.20 (2) (b).

****Note: The drafting instructions proposed that a school building could be "recaptured" under a reversionary clause. Does this concept need to be fleshed out? That is, would the city have to pay back the purchase price or could the city take title through eminent domain, or is there some other process that would take place? Please advise.

- par. (a), the common council shall initiate a competitive, request-for-proposal process and shall identify members of a committee to select the most suitable buyer of the eligible school building. Once the most suitable buyer is selected, the common council shall proceed as required under par. (a) 1. to (3) In evaluating proposals submitted under this paragraph, the committee selected by the common council may not consider the organizational status of the education operator nor the type of school proposed to be located in the eligible school building, but may consider any of the following:
 - 1. The nature of any improvements proposed for, and the amount of any investment in, the school building.
- (19) 2. The design quality of the design proposed for the school building
 - 3. The fiscal capability of the education operator.

- (Not) puithin 28 days after an education operator submits a left or of interest under paro (a) particular one other

(c) Beginning on the effective date of this paragraph [LRB inserts date] any person may submit a letter of interest to purchase a school building that has qualified as an eligible school building for more than 48 months. Upon receipt of a letter of interest under this paragraph, the common council shall proceed as required under par. (a) 1. (b) 3.7

(4) If any eligible school building is sold as provided in this section, the net proceeds of the sale shall be deposited into the school operations fund under s. 119.46.

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(END)

2013-2014 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

INSERT ANALYSIS

Under current law, the City of Milwaukee (city) owns the school buildings and school grounds of the Milwaukee Public School (MPS) District. Generally, city-owned property used for school purposes may be sold only upon the written request of the MPS board and if the Milwaukee Common Council adopts a resolution approving the sale. However, if the Common Council finds that city-owned property used for school purposes has been unused or underutilized for at least 12 consecutive months, or if the MPS board has determined by resolution prior to January 1, 2011, that any city-owned property used for school purposes is surplus to the needs of the district, the Common Council may sell or lease that property if it adopts a resolution to do so. If the city sells or leases property identified as underutilized or surplus, the net proceeds must be deposited in the school operations fund, which is used to pay the principal, fees, and premiums due on bonds is sued for school facilities.

This bill creates an additional mechanism for the sale of certain eligible, city-owned school buildings. The bill defines an eligible school building as an MPS school building that either 1) has been designated as surplus, underutilized, or vacant on any resolution adopted by the MPS board within the previous (5) years, provided the board is unable to demonstrate that the school building is no longer surplus, underutilized, or vacant; or 2) has been unused or satisfies any condition qualifying the building as underutilized for 12 consecutive months. The bill defines _ any an Cunderutilized school building as a school building that satisfies either of the following: a) less than 40 percent of the square footage of the school is used for the instruction of pupils on a daily, school day basis; b) the school is not staffed on a full-time basis by a principal and instructional staff assigned exclusively to the school; or 3) the number of hours of pupil instruction offered in the school building in the previous school year was less than 80 percent of the number of hours of pupil instruction required to be offered by MPS. The bill requires MPS to annually prepare a detailed inventory of all school buildings in MPS and submit that inventory to the Common Council, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Joint Committee on finance. The inventory must include the size and capacity of each school building and whether the building has ever been designated as surplus.

Under the bill, once a school building has qualified as an eligible school building, an education operator, and with certain exceptions only an education operator, may submit a letter of interest to the common council to purchase the building. The bill defines an education operator as any of the following: 1) the operator of a charter school established by the common council of the city of Milwaukee, the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Parkside, or the Milwaukee area technical college district board; 2) the operator of a private school; 3) the operator of a charter school that is not an instrumentality of MPS; 4) an individual or group that has applied to contract with MPS to operate a school as a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school district; or 6) an entity or organization

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that has entered into a written agreement with any of the education operators identified in items 1/2 to 5/2 to purchase or lease a building within which that education operator will operate a school.

Under the bill, the Common Council must, in a timely manner, negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms for the purchase with the education operator. The bill specifies that a reasonable purchase price must be based upon the price paid for other, comparable school buildings sold by the city within the previous 5 years or on an appraisal of the eligible school building in which comparable properties are compared. If more than one education operator submits a letter of interest, the Common Council must initiate a request for proposal process and select a committee to select the most suitable eligible buyer. If a building qualifies as an eligible school building for 48 consecutive months, any person may submit a letter of interest to the Common Council, and the Common Council must negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms for the purchase of the eligible school building.

Under current law, the city attorney also serves as the legal advisor for the board. Current law permits the board to retain a separate attorney to represent the board under specified circumstances: if the board determines that the board requires specialized legal expertise; if the city attorney does not have sufficient staff to represent the interests of the board; or if a conflict of interest exists. This bill requires the board to retain a separate attorney if the mayor, the Common Council, the city attorney, or the board determines that any of the specified circumstances exist.

Insert 4-17 is the pursuing a

4. An individual or group that has applied to contract with an entity under s.

118.40 (2r) (b) to operate a school as a charter school.

5. A person that has applied under s. 118.40 (2m) to contract with the board to operate a school as a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school district.

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3. The number of hours of pupil instruction offered in the school building in the previous school year was less than 80 percent of the number of hours of pupil instruction required to be offered under s. 121.02 (1) (f) 2.

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4. The name of the principal and the number of full-time instructional staff assigned to the school.

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1 (Not) Except as provided in par. (b), no later than the first business day that follows

2 the 28th day after a

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3 Section 1. Initial applicability.

The treatment of section 119.61 (3) (c) of the statutes first applies to a school building that qualifies as an eligible school building under section 119.61 (1) (b) of the statutes, as created by this act, on the effective date of this subsection.



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State of Misconsin 2013 - 2014 LEGISLATURE



PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

4/23/13 Today (no change)

AN \overrightarrow{ACT} to renumber and amend 119.12 (6); to amend 119.46, 119.60 (1) and

119.60 (2); and *to create* 119.61 of the statutes; **relating to:** authorizing the city of Milwaukee to sell eligible school facilities to eligible purchasers.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, the city of Milwaukee (city) owns the school buildings and school grounds of the Milwaukee Public School (MPS) District. Generally, city-owned property used for school purposes may be sold only upon the written request of the MPS board and if the Milwaukee Common Council adopts a resolution approving the sale. However, if the common council finds that city-owned property used for school purposes has been unused or underutilized for at least 12 consecutive months, or if the MPS board has determined by resolution prior to January 1, 2011, that any city-owned property used for school purposes is surplus to the needs of the district, the common council may sell or lease that property if it adopts a resolution to do so. If the city sells or leases property identified as underutilized or surplus, the net proceeds must be deposited into the school operations fund, which is used to pay the principal, fees, and premiums due on bonds issued for school facilities.

This bill creates an additional mechanism for the sale of certain eligible, city-owned school buildings. The bill defines an eligible school building as an MPS school building that has been either 1) designated as surplus, underutilized, or vacant on any resolution adopted by the MPS board within the previous five years, provided the board is unable to demonstrate that the school building is no longer surplus, underutilized, or vacant; or 2) unused or satisfies any condition qualifying the building as underutilized for 12 consecutive months. The bill defines an

underutilized school building as a school building that satisfies any of the following: a) less than 40 percent of the square footage of the school is used for the instruction of pupils on a daily, school day basis; b) the school is not staffed on a full–time basis by a principal and instructional staff assigned exclusively to the school; or c) the number of hours of pupil instruction offered in the school building in the previous school year was less than 80 percent of the number of hours of pupil instruction required to be offered by MPS. The bill requires MPS to annually prepare a detailed inventory of all school buildings in MPS and submit that inventory to the common council, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Joint Committee on Finance. The inventory must include the size and capacity of each school building and whether the building has ever been designated as surplus.

Under the bill, once a school building has qualified as an eligible school building, only an education operator, with certain exceptions, may submit a letter of interest to the common council to purchase the building. The bill defines an education operator as any of the following: 1) the operator of a charter school established by the common council of the city, the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin–Parkside, or the Milwaukee Area Technical College district board; 2) the operator of a private school; 3) the operator of a charter school that is not an instrumentality of MPS; 4) an individual or group that is pursuing a contract with an entity under item 1 to operate a school as a charter school; 5) a person that is pursuing a contract with MPS to operate a school as a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school district; or 6) an entity or organization that has entered into a written agreement with any of the education operators identified in items 1 to 5 to purchase or lease a building within which that education operator will operate a school.

Under the bill, the common council must, in a timely manner, negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms for the purchase with the education operator. The bill specifies that a reasonable purchase price must be based upon the price paid for other comparable school buildings sold by the city within the previous five years or on an appraisal of the eligible school building in which comparable properties are compared. If more than one education operator submits a letter of interest, the common council must initiate a request–for–proposal process and select a committee to select the most suitable eligible buyer. If a building qualifies as an eligible school building for 48 consecutive months, any person may submit a letter of interest to the common council, and the common council must negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms for the purchase of the eligible school building.

Under current law, the city attorney also serves as the legal advisor for the board. Current law permits the board to retain a separate attorney to represent the board under specified circumstances: if the board determines that the board requires specialized legal expertise; if the city attorney does not have sufficient staff to represent the interests of the board; or if a conflict of interest exists. This bill requires the board to retain a separate attorney if the mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that any of the specified circumstances exist.

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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:

- SECTION 1. 119.12 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 119.12 (6) (a) (intro.) and amended to read:
 - 119.12 (6) (a) (intro.) The city attorney of the city shall be the legal adviser of and attorney for the board, except that the board may shall retain an attorney to represent the board in any matter if any of the following applies:
 - 1. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that it the board requires specialized legal expertise not possessed by the city attorney, the.
 - 2. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that the city attorney does not have sufficient staff to adequately represent the interests of the board or.
 - 3. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that a conflict of interest exists.
 - (b) The city attorney shall notify the board as soon as a determination is made under par. (a) that the city attorney is unable to represent the board. The board shall provide the city attorney with reasonable notice of any board meeting at which the board will consider retention of an attorney.
 - **SECTION 2.** 119.46 of the statutes is amended to read:
 - 119.46 Taxes for school operations fund. (1) As part of the budget transmitted annually to the common council under s. 119.16 (8) (b), the board shall report the amount of money required for the ensuing school year to operate all public

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schools in the city under this chapter, to repair and keep in order school buildings and equipment, to make material improvements to school property, and to purchase necessary additions to school sites. The report shall specify the amount of net proceeds from the sale or lease of city-owned property used for school purposes deposited in the immediately preceding school year into the school operations fund as specified under s. 119.60 (2m) (c) or (5) and the net proceeds from the sale of an eligible school building deposited in the immediately preceding school year into the school operations fund as specified under s. 119.61 (4). The amount included in the report for the purpose of supporting the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program under s. 119.23 shall be reduced by the amount of aid received by the board under s. 121.136 and by the amount specified in the notice received by the board under s. 121.137 (2). The common council shall levy and collect a tax upon all the property subject to taxation in the city, which shall be equal to the amount of money required by the board for the purposes set forth in this subsection, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected. Such taxes shall be in addition to all other taxes which the city is authorized to levy. The taxes so levied and collected, any other funds provided by law and placed at the disposal of the city for the same purposes, and the moneys deposited in the school operations fund under s. ss. 119.60 (1), (2m) (c), and (5), and 119.61 (4) shall constitute the school operations fund.

(2) If moneys specified in s. 119.60 (1), (2m) (c), or (5) or 119.61 (4) are deposited in the school operations fund, the moneys shall be used to pay the principal due on any bonds issued under s. 66.1333 (5r) (b), to make sinking fund payments with respect to such bonds, to purchase or redeem such bonds, to pay any redemption premium required to be paid when such bonds are redeemed prior to maturity, or to establish a defeasance escrow account for such bonds in an amount sufficient to

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provide for the payment of principal, any redemption premium and interest on such bonds when due, whether at maturity or upon prior redemption, and to pay any fees or expenses associated with the establishment of the defeasance escrow account.

SECTION 3. 119.60 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

119.60 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2m) (c) and s. 119.61, if any real property within the city which is used for school purposes is sold, the board shall determine whether the proceeds of the sale are deposited in the school operations fund under s. 119.46 or are deposited in the school construction fund under s. 119.48.

SECTION 4. 119.60 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

119.60 (2) Except as provided in sub. (2m) and s. 119.61, city—owned property used for school purposes shall be sold by the city upon written request of the board if the common council adopts a resolution approving the sale. If, within 12 months after a written request by the board, the city has not disposed of the property, has failed to obtain a written agreement to dispose of the property, or has not provided the board with a written report giving specific reasons, which are not identified by the city attorney as constituting a conflict of interest, for its failure to dispose of the property or to obtain an agreement to dispose of the property, the board may retain a real estate agent to represent the board in its real estate transactions.

Section 5. 119.61 of the statutes is created to read:

119.61 Surplus property. (1) In this section:

- (a) "Education operator" means any of the following:
- 1. The operator of a charter school established under s. 118.40 (2r).
- 2. The operator of a private school.
- 3. The operator of a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school district, as determined under s. 118.40 (7).

of the following:

instruction of pupils on a daily, school day basis.

staff assigned exclusively to the school.

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1	4. An individual or group that is pursuing a contract with an entity under s.
2	118.40 (2r) (b) to operate a school as a charter school.
3	5. A person that is pursuing a contract with the board under s. 118.40 (2m) to
4	operate a school as a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school
5	district.
6	6. An entity or organization that has entered into a written agreement with any
7	of the operators identified in subds. 1. to 5. to purchase or lease a building within
8	which the operator identified in subds. 1. to 5. will operate a school.
9	(b) "Eligible school building" means a school building in the school district
10	operating under this chapter that satisfies any of the following:
11	1. The school building has been designated as surplus, underutilized, or vacant
12	on any resolution adopted within the previous 5 years by the board, and the board
13	is unable to demonstrate that the school building is no longer surplus, underutilized,
14	or vacant.
15	2. The school building has been unused or satisfies any condition qualifying the
16	building as an underutilized school building for a period of 12 consecutive months,
17	including the 12 months preceding the effective date of this subdivision [LRB
18	inserts date].
19	(c) "Underutilized school building" means a school building that satisfies any

1. Less than 40 percent of the square footage in the building is used for

2. The school is not staffed on a full-time basis by a principal and instructional

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- 3. The number of hours of pupil instruction offered in the school building in the previous school year was less than 80 percent of the number of hours of pupil instruction required to be scheduled under s. 121.02 (1) (f) 2.
- (2) (a) No later than 30 days after the effective date of this paragraph [LRB inserts date], and annually thereafter, the board shall prepare an inventory of all school buildings in the school district operating under this chapter that includes all of the following for each school building in the district:
- 1. The total square footage of and the number of classrooms in the school building.
 - 2. The portion of the total square footage being used for direct pupil instruction.
- 3. The number of pupils the school building can accommodate and the number of pupils receiving instruction in the school building.
- 4. The name of the principal and the number of full-time instructional staff assigned to the school.
- 5. For any school building not being used for direct pupil instruction, the manner in which the school building is being used, including whether the building is vacant or is being used for administration, storage, or professional development.
- 6. The duration over the past 36 months that the school building has been used in the manner identified under subd. 2. or 5.
- 7. Whether the board has ever designated the school building as surplus and, if so, when.
- 8. Facility condition index information, including estimated short-term and long-term maintenance costs of the school building.

- (b) The board shall submit a copy of the inventory required under par. (a) to the president of the common council, the department, and the joint committee on finance.
- (c) In addition to the report required under par. (a), the board shall annually notify the president of the common council, the department, and the joint committee on finance any time a change is made to the use of a school building.
- (3) (a) Except as provided in par. (c), only education operators may purchase an eligible school building. An education operator may submit a letter to notify the common council of its interest in purchasing an eligible school building. Except as provided in par. (b), no later than the first business day that follows the 28th day after a letter of interest is submitted under this paragraph, the common council shall do all of the following:
- 1. Make information about the property available and show the property to the education operator.
- 2. Determine whether the prospective buyer is an education operator under sub. (1) (a).
 - 3. Consider the financial capability of the education operator.
- 4. Negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms with an education operator. The common council may include as a term under this subdivision a reversionary clause permitting the common council to recapture a building that remains unoccupied 36 months after the date of sale, but may not require as a condition of sale that the eligible school building be used as a school. The purchase price shall be based upon either of the following:
- a. The purchase price paid for other comparable school buildings sold by the city within the previous 5 years, with adjustments to the purchase price made by

- taking into consideration the useable square footage, age, condition, and location of the eligible school building and any other pertinent information about the eligible school building and the school building or buildings used for purposes of comparison.
- b. An appraisal prepared for the eligible school building that includes the purchase price paid for comparable buildings, provided at least one of the comparable buildings is a school building sold by the city and provided the appraisal includes the information about the eligible school building and comparable buildings identified in subd. 4. a.
- (b) If, within 28 days after an education operator submits a letter of interest under par. (a) (intro.) at least one other education operator submits a letter of interest under par. (a) (intro.), the common council shall initiate a competitive, request–for–proposal process and shall identify members of a committee to select the most suitable buyer of the eligible school building. Once the most suitable buyer is selected, the common council shall proceed as required under par. (a) 1. to 4. In evaluating proposals submitted under this paragraph, the committee selected by the common council may not consider the organizational status of the education operator nor the type of school proposed to be located in the eligible school building, but may consider any of the following:
- 1. The nature of any improvements proposed for, and the amount of any investment in, the school building.
 - 2. The quality of the design proposed for the school building.
 - 3. The fiscal capability of the education operator.
- (c) Any person may submit a letter of interest to purchase a school building that has qualified as an eligible school building for more than 48 consecutive months.

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Upon receipt of a letter of interest under this paragraph, the common council shall
proceed with the prospective buyer as required under par. (a) 1., 3., and 4.

(4) If any eligible school building is sold as provided in this section, the net proceeds of the sale shall be deposited into the school operations fund under s. 119.46.

SECTION 6. Initial applicability.

(1) The treatment of section 119.61 (3) (c) of the statutes first applies to a school building that qualifies as an eligible school building under section 119.61 (1) (b) of the statutes, as created by this act, on the effective date of this subsection.

(END)

Kuczenski, Tracy

From:

Bennett, Gary

Sent:

Tuesday, September 17, 2013 7:50 AM

To:

Kuczenski, Tracy

Subject:

Facilities Drafting notes

Attachments:

LRB 0928 Drafting Edits.pdf

Hi Tracy,

I am walking over now. See you shortly.

Gary Allen Bennett Office of Senator Alberta Darling 317 East, State Capitol 608-266-5830

cett (310) 228 - 8310

* Holly asso

STATE OF WISCONSIN – LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB

Research (608-266-0341)

Library (608-266-7040)

Legal (608-266-3561)

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LRB 0928/1 Drafting Edits

Page 6 Line 24

Insert language that excludes schools with multiple campuses who "share" administrators, e.g. Rufus King.

Page 7 line 21

Change timeline to create a five year look back so it is consistent with 1(b)(1)

New Section 5

Insert language requiring the report be sorted by classification of building

e.g. all the eligible school buildings that are underutilized are listed together so city staff doesn't have to sort through a list

✓ Page 8 Sectrions 2(b) & (c)

change it so docs ar submitted to city clerk not the Council president $-\delta k$

✓ Page 8 line 9

insert language so the agent of the common council can act (cy/linear, 5) F, etc.)

√ Page 8 line 11

insert language so the agent of the common council can act

Section 3 edits generally

Initial Notice

Insert language that the city has to post the list to provide public notice of eligible buildings within 30 days of receipt of the report.

larguage requestas by "No more than 30 days after receipt of the inventory required under (2)(b) and (c) from the school district, the city shall post an online notice providing the address, square footage, number of classrooms and facility condition index for each building that meets the criteria of "eligible school" as defined in (5)(b) The notice shall solicit letters of interest form parties who wish to purchase eligible buildings."

✓ LOI NOTICE

Insert language that the city has to post notice if an LOI is received

- 1. Upon receipt of a letter of interest under this paragraph, the city shall publicly post an online notice of the inquiry and provide a 28-day period during which other interested parties may submit a letter of interest.
- 2. If no other letters of interest are received within the 28 day period, the city shall proceed to the process outlined in (b). If one or more additional letters of interest are received, the city shall proceed to initiate a competitive RFP process under C.

✓ RFP Process

Insert language

"If under (a)2. One or more additional parties submits a letter of interest, a competitiv RPF shall be initiated by the city within 29 days, as required under state law and city ordinances. The city must complete the RFP process within 90 days. The following shall be consirered when evaluating prooposals.

- 1. The nature of any improvements proposed for, and the amout of any investment in, the school building.
- 2. The quality of the design proposed for the school building.
- 3. The fiscal capacity of the prospective buyers

Submitted by Gary Romett on 9/17/13

"eligible school building" as defined in (5)(b). The notice shall solicit letters of interest from parties who wish to purchase eligible buildings.

Note: The more info you want posted, the more time we will need (we prefer to just post the information noted above, which can be done in 28 days). FYI - other required notices go in the papers but we prefer an online notice.

- 1. Upon receipt of a first letter of interest under this paragraph, the city shall publicly post an online notice of the inquiry and provide a 28-day period during which other interested parties may submit a letter of interest.
- 2. If no other letters of interest are received within the 28-day period, the city shall proceed to the process outlined in (b). If one or more letters of interest are received, the city shall proceed to initiate a competitive request-for-proposal process under (c).
- (b) Within 28 days, the city shall do all of the following with regard to the property for which a single letter of interest was submitted:
 - 1. Make information about the property available to the prospective buyer.
 - 2. Determine whether the prospective buyer is an education operator under sub. (1)(a).
 - 3. Negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms with the prospective buyer. The purchase price shall be based upon either of the following:
 - a. The purchase price paid for other comparable school buildings sold within the previous 5 years, with adjustments to the purchase price made by...(keep the rest the same as (3)(a)4.a.)
 - b. An appraisal prepared for the eligible school building that includes the purchase price paid for comparable buildings, if available.

Note: It does not appear that the execution of the sale is required in the bill draft, therefore (4) might be necessary.

- 4. Except as provided in par. (e), execute the sale?
- 5. The city may condition closing of the sale of eligible school buildings on terms such the following:
 - a. Proof of financing for the purchase and planned renovations.
 - b. Verification that a charter has been secured from a charter authorizer if the buyer is an education operators falling under (1)(a)4. Note — would a similar condition be

A former of building permits, coming artitlements, the

d. A reversionary clause permitting the city to recapture a building that remains unoccupied due to a failure of the buyer to perform within 24 months of the proposed project completion date.

editions of cale recommended by our real estate staff, this area pood

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State of Misconsin 2013 - 2014 LEGISLATURE



2013 BILL

in 9/19/13 Warted 9/20/13 p.m.

AN ACT to renumber and amend 119.12 (6); to amend 119.46, 119.60 (1) and 119.60 (2); and to create 119.61 of the statutes; relating to: authorizing the city of Milwaukee to sell eligible school facilities to eligible purchasers.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, the city of Milwaukee (city) owns the school buildings and school grounds of the Milwaukee Public School (MPS) District. Generally, city-owned property used for school purposes may be sold only upon the written request of the MPS board and if the Milwaukee Common Council adopts a resolution approving the sale. However, if the common council finds that city-owned property used for school purposes has been unused or underutilized for at least 12 consecutive months, or if the MPS board has determined by resolution prior to January 1, 2011, that any city-owned property used for school purposes is surplus to the needs of the district, the common council may sell or lease that property if it adopts a resolution to do so. If the city sells or leases property identified as underutilized or surplus, the net proceeds must be deposited into the school operations fund, which is used to pay the principal, fees, and premiums due on bonds issued for school facilities.

This bill creates an additional mechanism for the sale of certain eligible, city-owned school buildings. The bill defines an eligible school building as an MPS school building that has been either 1) designated as surplus, underutilized, or vacant on any resolution adopted by the MPS board within the previous five years, provided the board is unable to demonstrate that the school building is no longer surplus, underutilized, or vacant; or 2) unused or satisfies any condition qualifying

the building as underutilized for 12 consecutive months. The bill defines an underutilized school building as a school building that satisfies any of the following: a) less than 40 percent of the square footage of the school is used for the instruction of pupils on a daily, school day basis; b) the school is not staffed on a full-time basis by a principal and instructional staff assigned exclusively to the school; or c) the number of hours of pupil instruction offered in the school building in the previous school year was less than 80 percent of the number of hours of pupil instruction required to be offered by MPS. The bill requires MPS to annually prepare a detailed inventory of all school buildings in MPS and submit that inventory to the common council, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Joint Committee on Finance. The inventory must include the size and capacity of each school building and whether the building has ever been designated as surplus. $\not\vdash$

vox eligible

Under the bill, once a school building has qualified as an eligible school building, only an education operator, with certain exceptions, may submit a letter of interest to the common council to purchase the building. The bill defines an education operator as any of the following: 1) the operator of a charter school established by the common council of the city, the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Parkside, or the Milwaukee Area Technical College district board; 2) the operator of a private school; 3) the operator of a charter school that is not an instrumentality of MPS; 4) an individual or group that is pursuing a contract with an entity under item 1 to operate a school as a charter school; 5) a person that is pursuing a contract with MPS to operate a school as a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school district; or 6) an entity or organization that has entered into a written agreement with any of the education operators identified in items 1 to 5 to purchase or lease a building within which that education operator will operate a school.

Under the bill, the common council must, in a timely manney negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms for the purchase with the education operator. The bill specifies that a reasonable purchase price must be based upon the price paid for other comparable school buildings sold by the city within the previous five years or on an appraisal of the eligible school building in which comparable properties are compared. /If more than one education operator submits a letter of interest, the common council must initiate a request-for-proposal process and select a committee to select the most suitable eligible buyer. If a building qualifies as an eligible school building for 48 consecutive months, any person may submit a letter of interest to the common council, and the common council must negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms for the purchase of the eligible school building.

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Under current law, the city attorney also serves as the legal advisor for the board. Current law permits the board to retain a separate attorney to represent the board under specified circumstances: if the board determines that the board requires specialized legal expertise; if the city attorney does not have sufficient staff to represent the interests of the board; or if a conflict of interest exists. This bill requires the board to retain a separate attorney if the mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that any of the specified circumstances exist.

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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:

- SECTION 1. 119.12 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 119.12 (6) (a) (intro.) and amended to read:
 - 119.12 (6) (a) (intro.) The city attorney of the city shall be the legal adviser of and attorney for the board, except that the board may shall retain an attorney to represent the board in any matter if any of the following applies:
 - 1. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that it the board requires specialized legal expertise not possessed by the city attorney, the.
 - 2. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that the city attorney does not have sufficient staff to adequately represent the interests of the board or.
 - 3. The mayor, the common council, the city attorney, or the board determines that a conflict of interest exists.
 - (b) The city attorney shall notify the board as soon as a determination is made under par. (a) that the city attorney is unable to represent the board. The board shall provide the city attorney with reasonable notice of any board meeting at which the board will consider retention of an attorney.
 - **SECTION 2.** 119.46 of the statutes is amended to read:
 - 119.46 Taxes for school operations fund. (1) As part of the budget transmitted annually to the common council under s. 119.16 (8) (b), the board shall report the amount of money required for the ensuing school year to operate all public

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schools in the city under this chapter, to repair and keep in order school buildings and equipment, to make material improvements to school property, and to purchase necessary additions to school sites. The report shall specify the amount of net proceeds from the sale or lease of city-owned property used for school purposes deposited in the immediately preceding school year into the school operations fund as specified under s. 119.60 (2m) (c) or (5) and the net proceeds from the sale of an eligible school building deposited in the immediately preceding school year into the school operations fund as specified under s. 119.61 (4). The amount included in the report for the purpose of supporting the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program under s. 119.23 shall be reduced by the amount of aid received by the board under s. 121.136 and by the amount specified in the notice received by the board under s. 121.137 (2). The common council shall levy and collect a tax upon all the property subject to taxation in the city, which shall be equal to the amount of money required by the board for the purposes set forth in this subsection, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected. Such taxes shall be in addition to all other taxes which the city is authorized to levy. The taxes so levied and collected, any other funds provided by law and placed at the disposal of the city for the same purposes, and the moneys deposited in the school operations fund under s. ss. 119.60 (1), (2m) (c), and (5), and (19.61) shall constitute the school operations fund.

(2) If moneys specified in s. 119.60 (1), (2m) (c), or (5) or 119.61 (4) are deposited in the school operations fund, the moneys shall be used to pay the principal due on any bonds issued under s. 66.1333 (5r) (b), to make sinking fund payments with respect to such bonds, to purchase or redeem such bonds, to pay any redemption premium required to be paid when such bonds are redeemed prior to maturity, or to establish a defeasance escrow account for such bonds in an amount sufficient to

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provide for the payment of principal, any redemption premium and interest on such bonds when due, whether at maturity or upon prior redemption, and to pay any fees or expenses associated with the establishment of the defeasance escrow account.

SECTION 3. 119.60 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

119.60 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2m) (c) and s. 119.61, if any real property within the city which is used for school purposes is sold, the board shall determine whether the proceeds of the sale are deposited in the school operations fund under s. 119.46 or are deposited in the school construction fund under s. 119.48.

SECTION 4. 119.60 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

119.60 (2) Except as provided in sub. (2m) and s. 119.61, city—owned property used for school purposes shall be sold by the city upon written request of the board if the common council adopts a resolution approving the sale. If, within 12 months after a written request by the board, the city has not disposed of the property, has failed to obtain a written agreement to dispose of the property, or has not provided the board with a written report giving specific reasons, which are not identified by the city attorney as constituting a conflict of interest, for its failure to dispose of the property or to obtain an agreement to dispose of the property, the board may retain a real estate agent to represent the board in its real estate transactions.

SECTION 5. 119.61 of the statutes is created to read:

119.61 Surplus property. (1) In this section:

- (a) "Education operator" means any of the following:
- 22 1. The operator of a charter school established under s. 118.40 (2r).
 - 2. The operator of a private school.
 - 3. The operator of a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school district, as determined under s. 118.40 (7).

- 4. An individual or group that is pursuing a contract with an entity under s. 118.40 (2r) (b) to operate a school as a charter school.
- 5. A person that is pursuing a contract with the board under s. 118.40 (2m) to operate a school as a charter school that is not an instrumentality of the school district.
- 6. An entity or organization that has entered into a written agreement with any of the operators identified in subds. 1. to 5. to purchase or lease a building within which the operator identified in subds. 1. to 5. will operate a school.
- (b) "Eligible school building" means a school building in the school district operating under this chapter that satisfies any of the following:
- 1. The school building has been designated as surplus, underutilized, or vacant on any resolution adopted within the previous 5 years by the board, and the board is unable to demonstrate that the school building is no longer surplus, underutilized, or vacant.
- 2. The school building has been unused or satisfies any condition qualifying the building as an underutilized school building for a period of 12 consecutive months, including the 12 months preceding the effective date of this subdivision [LRB inserts date].
- (c) "Underutilized school building" means a school building that satisfies any of the following:
- 1. Less than 40 percent of the square footage in the building is used for instruction of pupils on a daily, school day basis.
- 23) 2. The school is not staffed on a full-time basis by a principal and instructional staff assigned exclusively to the school.

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3. The number of hours of pupil instruction offered in the school building in the previous school year was less than 80 percent of the number of hours of pupil instruction required to be scheduled under s. 121.02 (1) (f) 2.

- (2) (a) No later than 30 days after the effective date of this paragraph [LRB inserts date], and annually thereafter, the board shall prepare an inventory of all school buildings in the school district operating under this chapter that includes all of the following for each school building in the district:
- 1. The total square footage of and the number of classrooms in the school building.
 - 2. The portion of the total square footage being used for direct pupil instruction.
- 3. The number of pupils the school building can accommodate and the number of pupils receiving instruction in the school building.
- 4. The name of the principal and the number of full-time instructional staff assigned to the school.
- 5. For any school building not being used for direct pupil instruction, the manner in which the school building is being used, including whether the building is vacant or is being used for administration, storage, or professional development.
- 6. The duration over the past 36 months that the school building has been used in the manner identified under subd. 2. or 5.
 - 7. Whether the board has ever designated the school building as surplus and,

(21) (if so, where

8. Facility condition index information, including estimated short-term and long-term maintenance costs of the school building.

Undervillized, or Vacant on any resolution adopted by the board within the previous 5 years

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(b) The board shall submit a copy of the inventory required under par. (a) to the president of the common council, the department, and the joint committee on city clerk finance. (c) In addition to the report required under par. (a), the board shall annually aty clerk notify the president of the common council, the department, and the joint committee on finance any time a change is made to the use of a school building. (3) (a) Except as provided in par. (c), only education operators may an eligible school building. An education operator may submit a letter/to notify the or its agent common council/of its interest in purchasing an eligible school building./Except as provided in par. (b), no later than the first business day that follows the 28th day after is submitted under this paragraph, the common council shall do par (0) all of the following: 1.) Make information about the property available and show the property to the becigible school building education operator. (2.) Determine whether the prospective buyer is an education operator under sub. (1) (a). 3. Consider the financial capability of the education operator 4. Negotiate a reasonable purchase price and terms with (an) education operator. The common council may include as a term under this subdivision a reversionary clause permitting the common council to recapture a building that remains unoccupied 36 months after the date of sale, but may not require as a condition of sale that the eligible school building be used as a school. The purchase price shall be based upon either of the following: a. The purchase price paid for other comparable school buildings sold by the

within the previous 5 years, with adjustments to the purchase price made by

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taking into consideration the useable square footage, age, condition, and location of the eligible school building and any other pertinent information about the eligible school building and the school building or buildings used for purposes of comparison.

b. An appraisal prepared for the eligible school building that includes the purchase price paid for comparable buildings, provided at least one of the comparable buildings is a school building sold by the city and provided the appraisal includes the information about the eligible school building and comparable buildings identified in subd. 4.

under par. (a) (intro.) at least one other education operator submits a letter of interest under par. (a) (intro.) at least one other education operator submits a letter of interest under par. (a) (intro.), the common council shall initiate a competitive, request-for-proposal process and shall identify members of a committee to select the most suitable buyer of the eligible school building. Once the most suitable buyer is selected, the common council shall proceed as required under par. (a) 1. to (b) In evaluating proposals submitted under this paragraph, the committee selected by the common council may not consider the organizational status of the education operator nor the type of school proposed to be located in the eligible school building, but may consider any of the following:

- 1. The nature of any improvements proposed for, and the amount of any investment in, the school building.
 - 2. The quality of the design proposed for the school building.
 - 3. The fiscal capability of the education operator.
- (c) Any person may submit a letter of interest to purchase a school building that has qualified as an eligible school building for more than 48 consecutive months.

BILL	
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	Upon receipt of a letter of interest under this paragraph, the common council shall
	proceed with the prospective buyer as required under par. (a) (b), 3., and (b)
	(4) If any eligible school building is sold as provided in this section, the net
	proceeds of the sale shall be deposited into the school operations fund under s. 119.46.
	SECTION 6. Initial applicability. (e)
	SECTION 6. Initial applicability. (4) (e) (1) The treatment of section 119.61 (3) (c) of the statutes first applies to a school
]	building that qualifies as an eligible school building under section 119.61 (1) (b) of
	the statutes, as created by this act, on the effective date of this subsection.
	(END)

2013–2014 Drafting Insert FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

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INSERT 7-1

b. A school building that is staffed on a full time basis by instructional staff assigned exclusively to the school is not an underutilized school building under this paragraph if the principal of the school also serves as the principal of another school.

INSERT 7-6

. The board shall sort the information in the inventory by the use of the building at the time the report is prepared and shall include

INSERT 8-7A

(3) No more than 30 days after receipt of the inventory required under sub. (2) 6 (h) or of a notice under sub. (2) (c), the city clerk shall post a public notice on the city's 7 8 Internet site. The city clerk shall include in the public notice under this subsection the address of and the information specified under sub. (2) (a) 1. and 8. for each school 9 building identified on the inventory under sub. (2) (3) or on the notice under sub. (2) 10 11 (c), that is an eligible school building. The city clerk shall include in the public notice request for and instructions for submitting letters of interest from persons interested in purchasing an eligible school building. 13

INSERT 8-7B

14 The common council may designate a person to act as the agent of the city with 15 respect to the sale of an eligible school building.

INSERT 8-9

(b) Upon receipt of a letter of interest under par. (a), the city clerk shall update that portion of the city's Internet site containing information about the eligible school building to indicate that a letter of interest has been received and that other interested education operators may, within a period of)28 days from the date of the update, submit a letter of interest to notify the common council or its agent of its

interest in purchasing the eligible school building. If, at the end of the 28 day period, 1 no other letters of interest in purchasing the eligible school building have been 2 received, the city shall proceed under par. (c). If, within the 28 day period, one or 3 more other letters of interest in purchasing the eligible school building have been 4 received, the city shall proceed under par. (d). 5 6 (c) INSERT 9-9 7 5. Complete the sale of the eligible school building in accordance with standard 8

city practices. The common council or its agent may condition closing on any of the following:

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- a. Proof of financing for the purchase and any improvements proposed for the eligible school building.
- Inclusion of a reversionary clause permitting the common council to recapture a building that remains unoccupied 24 months after the date of closing due to a failure of the purchaser to complete improvements proposed for the eligible school building.

Parisi, Lori

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From:	

Bennett, Gary

Sent:

Tuesday, October 01, 2013 8:30 AM

To:

LRB.Legal

Subject:

Draft Review: LRB -0928/2 Topic: Authorize the City of Milwaukee to sell eligible school

facilities to eligible buyers

Please rush this – AD would like to introduce it today if possible. Can you call me to advise on turn around time? I know usually it takes a day.

Please Jacket LRB -0928/2 for the SENATE.

Best,

Gary

608-266-5830