

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 2424

As Reported by House Committee On:

Education

Title: An act relating to school district elections.

Brief Description: Providing for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district levies and bonds.

Sponsors: Representatives Schual-Berke, Hatfield, Conway, Doumit, Dunshee, Veloria, Darneille, O'Brien, Fromhold, Ruderman, Cody, Chase, Morris, Dickerson, Ogden, Rockefeller, Linville, Tokuda, Cooper, Berkey, Reardon, Hurst, Hunt, Upthegrove, Lantz, Romero, Santos, Lysen, Quall, Kagi, McIntire, Sommers, Haigh, Wood, McDermott, Kenney, Simpson, Lovick and Jackley; by request of Governor Locke and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Education: 1/23/02, 1/30/02 [DP].

Brief Summary of Bill

- If, at the next general election, a constitutional amendment is passed by the voters that will permit school levies and bonds to be approved by a simple majority of people voting in an election, state law is changed to permit that as well. If the constitutional amendment does not pass, the bill is null and void.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Majority Report: Do pass. Signed by 7 members: Representatives Quall, Chair; Haigh, Vice Chair; McDermott, Rockefeller, Santos, Schmidt and Upthegrove.

Minority Report: Without recommendation. Signed by 3 members: Representatives Talcott, Ranking Minority Member; Anderson and Cox.

Staff: Susan Morrissey (786-7111).

Background:

School Levies and Bonds - Statutory and Constitutional Approval Requirements

The Washington Constitution gives school districts the authority to collect property tax revenues in excess of 1 percent of the assessed value of county property for capital or operating purposes, and to assume excess debt when voters approve a levy or bond issue by certain margins. The constitution also specifies the timing and frequency of such "excess" levies and bond elections.

General Obligation Bonds and Debt: A school district is authorized to issue general obligation bonds or to assume debt for capital purposes in excess of set limits only when the number of voters voting on the proposition is not less than 40 percent of district voters who participated in the last preceding general election. Additionally, at least 60 percent of those voting on the proposition must vote "yes".

Excess Property Tax Levies: There are two methods for authorizing a school district excess levy. The first method results in approval if 60 percent vote "yes" so long as the number of voters voting on the proposition equals or exceeds 40 percent of district voters who participated in the last preceding general election.

The second method can result in approval where voters turn out in fewer numbers than the requisite "40 percent-. In this case, the "yes" count threshold is higher for levy approval. The number of "yes" votes must equal or exceed three-fifths (60 percent) of a number that represents 40 percent of district voters who participated in the last preceding general election.

Timing and Frequency: School excess levies or bond issues may be submitted at a special or regular election, but not more than twice in a 12-month period. Levy propositions may not be submitted more than 12 months prior to the effective date.

Process for Changing the Requirement: Any amendment to change the Washington Constitution must be approved by a two-thirds majority of both houses of the Legislature, followed by approval of a majority of the people voting in the election. In addition, several laws must be changed to implement the constitutional amendment.

Summary of Bill:

If, at the next general election, a constitutional amendment is passed by the voters that will permit school levies and bonds to be approved by a simple majority of people voting at an election, state law is changed to permit that as well. The new provisions would change the current statutory requirement that school levies and bonds be approved by 60 percent of the voters.

It also changes the current validation requirement that either the number of people voting

must equal or exceed 40 percent of those who voted at the last general election, or if fewer than 40 percent of the voters turn out for the election, the number of "yes" votes must equal or exceed 60 percent of a number that represents 40 percent of district voters who participated in the last preceding general election.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Preliminary fiscal note available.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Testimony For: Winning an election to the Legislature by 59.9 percent is a landslide for legislators; for a school levy the same percentage is a crushing defeat. The people of Washington have shown through recent initiatives that they value their schools and want to improve the funding levels provided for the children those schools educate. This legislation will go into effect only if the voters decide to change the voting requirements for school levies. With the passage of recent initiatives that limit local governmental levies to a 1 percent increase a year, ballots will be crowded and confusing, making the passage of school levies more challenging. Good schools help keep a community economically vibrant so making it simpler to pass levies makes good economic sense. When levies fail, property values decline, employee morale suffers, teachers leave, and educational quality suffers. The current 60 percent approval requirement for the passage of school bonds is crippling the ability of some communities to pay for much needed school construction and renovation. Most levies pass eventually, but the delay in providing funding for capital projects balloons the cost of those projects and ends up hurting students.

Testimony Against: None.

Testified: Representative Schual-Berke, prime sponsor; Robert Butts and Ken Kanikeberg, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; Kristen Bunce, Governor's Office; Julie Salvi, Office of Financial Management; Robby Stern, Washington State Labor Council; Roger Boatwright, Washington State Building Trades; Carol Taylor Cann, Lynn Goebel, Matt Webster, Kristie Mahan, Joseph Mosolino, Jean Strother, Suzanne Spiller, and Pat Montgomery, Washington State Parent Teacher Association; Denny Eliason, Highline Citizens for Schools; Ryan Spiller, Washington Fire Commissioners Association; Jim Richardson, Public School Employees; Bill Lahmann, Olympia School District; Connie Fletcher, Susan Cross, and Martin Boyle, Washington State School Directors' Association; Russ Hartman, Bremerton Levy Committee; Patricia Metropulos, Evergreen School District; Carol Gregory, Highline School District; Barbara Mertens, Washington Association of School Administrators; Ray Tobiason, Alliance of Educational Associations; Cheryl Bond, South Kitsap Education Association and Washington Education Association; Jean Brown, Association of

Washington School Principals; Christie Perkins, Washington State Special Education Coalition; Pamela Crone, League of Women Voters; Glenn Gorton, Public School Employees of Washington; Patti Holmgren, Washington School Public Relations Association; Nancy Moffatt, Bethel School District; Cheryl Ellsworth, Seattle Public Schools; Judy Hartmann, Tacoma Public Schools; Warren Smith, Washington State Board of Education; Kurt Miller, Tacoma Citizens' Commission; Kathleen Lopp, Washington Association for Career and Technical Education; and Nick Johnson, Private Citizen.