HOUSE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION t	oill analysis	5/4/2005	HB 2000 Denny (CSHB 2000 by Anderson)
SUBJECT:	Information included in a school district bond election ballot proposition		
COMMITTEE:	Elections — committee substitute recommended		
VOTE:	5 ayes — Denny, Bohac, Anchia, Anderson, Hughes		
	0 nays		
	2 absent — J. Jor	nes, T. Smith	
WITNESSES: For — (<i>Registered</i> , <i>but did</i> in Libertarian Party of Texas)			e Baccus; Robert Howard,
	Against — None		
	On — (<i>Registered</i> of State)	d, but did not testify: Elizab	oeth Hanshaw Winn, Secretary
BACKGROUND:	of public schools. issue bonds for th equipment, and so authorize issuance board to include i the authority to le	Governing boards of indep e construction, purchase an chool buses for school distr e of bonds, current law requ n the ballot proposition tha	ricts. In an election to
DIGEST:	issuance of bonds	nce would result in an incre	submitted to authorize the of the bonds to be issued and ease in ad valorem taxes paid
	the total outstand valorem taxes tha median taxable va	would have to include, with ing bonded indebtedness of it would be imposed annual alue within the school distri incipal and interest on the b	lly on a residence in the ict, and the total estimated
	The bill would tal	ke effect September 1, 2005	5, and would apply to an

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election held on or after that date.

SUPPORTERS SAY: CSHB 2000 is a truth-in-taxation bill that would give voters valuable information about the school district bond packages they are voting on. The only information now required on the ballot proposition is that governing bodies have the authority to levy, assess, and collect annual ad valorem taxes at a rate not more than \$1.50 per \$100 of valuation of taxable property in the district. All other ballot information about the proposed bond package is decided on by the school districts.

> Voters constantly are asked to go to the polls and vote on bonds for certain projects without enough information provided in the proposition to inform them about the financial impact of the bonds on taxpayers. Voters deserve more disclosure on the financial picture of their school district. Under the provisions of the bill, the information would be broken down in such a way that the average voter could understand what the total indebtedness would be, and most important, how their property taxes would be affected. Because voter turnout for these elections typically is low, it is even more important that voters be informed.

OPPONENTS SAY: CSHB 2000 would make it more difficult for school districts to pass needed bond proposals. School districts go to the voters with bond proposals only when it is absolutely necessary to build facilities or renovate existing ones, or to meet other important needs. An important component of a successful bond election is educating voters on the needs of the school district. Bond propositions are difficult to pass because any proposal to raise taxes, even for educating the state's children, is never popular or easy. The additional information required by the provisions of the bill would complicate and lengthen the ballot and make it difficult to pass bond proposals, no matter how vital the need, and would limit a school district's ability to meet its needs.

> School districts in certain areas of the state do not hold bond elections because the taxpayers simply cannot afford the extra tax burden. This bill could increase the number of school districts that would find it impossible to pass bond proposals.

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NOTES: A related bill, HB 1023 by Denny, which would limit ballot propositions to no more than 75 words, also is on today's General State Calendar.