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that...that, in the aggregate, as I've said, on the statewide basis that no more than 45 percent of the school needs will come from property taxes. The rest will come from other sources, including state aid. If you're a nonequalized district, under the current system, the bill will tend to cause you to become an equalized district because as the maximum levy is lowered, as the minimum...as the local effort yield rate is lowered, equalization...nonequalization districts will look poorer and they will tend to become equalization districts. At the moment, at the moment, a nonequalized district might find it to its advantage to maintain the levy limit at a dollar. They might find that to their advantage because they perhaps can realize more out of the property tax levy than they can out of the combination of property taxes plus state aid and other resources that they would...that they would be subject to if they were an equalized district.

SENATOR RAIKES: Okay. To follow that up a little bit, it would negatively impact a nonequalized district, is it the case, only if their spending exceeded the needs?

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: No, it depends on whether their aggregate spending would be at a level that would exceed the maximum that they could obtain under whatever maximum levy the bill provided for.

SPEAKER KRISTENSEN: One minute.

SENATOR RAIKES: Okay. Let me move on to another question. Right now, the limit is set at...or the percentage is set at 45 percent. What about moving that to 46 or 47 percent? The justification would be that if you had it, say, at 47 percent that would allow schools to remain at the dollar limit possibly for a couple years before it was lowered below that. Comment on that idea, if you would.

SENATOR WICKERSHAM: Okay. If the percentage in the bill was 46 percent, the bill would have, if the amendment is adopted anyway, would have no fiscal impact. If we set the limit at 47 percent it would again have no fiscal impact, but in the future, in one of two years out, we would have...