FOREWORD

This 2011 Edition of *Kentucky School Laws Annotated* has been published and distributed in accordance with KRS 156.240. It contains those provisions of the Kentucky Constitution and the Kentucky Revised Statutes pertaining to schools and education. In addition, it contains the new laws enacted by the 2011 Regular Session and First Extraordinary Session of the Kentucky General Assembly.

Interpretations of the laws which have resulted from court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General are included in notes at the end of sections in the education title. For easy reference, education-related annotations have been selected for sections outside of the education title. In addition, to facilitate research, cross references and citations to other sources are provided. Finally, at the end of this edition, you will find a "Kentucky School Laws — Quick Reference" to aid in searching for statutes by subject.

I trust this volume will serve as a valuable resource for all those with an interest in the education of Kentucky's children.

Terry Holliday, Ph.D.
Commissioner of Education

August, 2011

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Table of Contents

Chapter — Page

Sections Affected by 2011 Legislation xi

Constitution of Kentucky

Bill of Rights, § 5 1
Legislative Department, §§ 55, 59 2
The Executive Department, §§ 91, 93, 95, 96 4
Suffrage and Elections, §§ 152, 155 5
Municipalities, §§ 157, 157b, 158, 165 7
Revenue and Taxation, §§ 169, 170, 172A, 179, 180 13
Education, §§ 183 to 189 19
General Provisions, §§ 228, 237, 246 31

Title I

Sovereignty and Jurisdiction of the Commonwealth

2. Citizenship, Emblems, Holidays, and Time, §§ 2.040, 2.050, 2.060, 2.110, 2.120, 2.190, 2.230, 2.245, 2.990 33

Title II

Legislative Branch

7. Legislative Research Commission, §§ 7.410, 7.420 34

Title III

Executive Branch

12. Administrative Organization, § 12.550 36
13A. Administrative Regulations, §§ 13A.010 to 13A.255, 13A.270 to 13A.338, 13A.350 37
13B. Administrative Hearings, §§ 13B.005 to 13B.170 59
15. Department of Law, §§ 15.257, 15.380 to 15.404 66
15A. Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, §§ 15A.065, 15A.0651, 15A.067 74
17. Public Safety, §§ 17.125, 17.470, 17.545, 17.990 76
18A. State Personnel, §§ 18A.196, 18A.197, 18A.225 to 18A.226, 18A.227, 18A.2286, 18A.375 78

Title IV

Judicial Branch

27A. Judicial Support Agencies and Personnel, § 27A.095 84

Title V

Military Affairs

36. Department of Military Affairs, §§ 36.390 to 36.396 84
38. National Guard, §§ 38.470, 38.510 85

Title VI

Financial Administration

41. Department of the Treasury, § 41.240 85
42. Finance and Administration Cabinet, §§ 42.024, 42.0651, 42.4592, 42.500, 42.705, 42.746 86
43. Auditor of Public Accounts, § 43.073 91
44. Claims Upon the Treasury, § 44.070 92
45. Budget and Financial Administration, §§ 45.031, 45.301, 45.812 93
45A. Kentucky Model Procurement Code, §§ 45A.300, 45A.335 to 45A.345, 45A.351 to 45A.470, 45A.480, 45A.485, 45A.490 to 45A.494, 45A.540, 45A.605, 45A.620, 45A.990 94

Title VII

Public Property and Public Printing

56. State Lands and Buildings, §§ 56.030, 56.440, 56.450, 56.467, 56.495, 56.513, 56.520, 56.550 109
57. Public Printing and Distribution of Public Documents, §§ 57.370, 57.375 113
58. Acquisition and Development of Public Projects Through Revenue Bonds, §§ 58.150, 58.155, 58.410 to 58.440, 58.600 to 58.610 113

Chapter Page

Title VIII

Offices and Officers

61. General Provisions as to Offices and Officers — Social Security for Public Employees — Employees Retirement System, §§ 61.020, 61.080, 61.330, 61.371 to 61.379, 61.392, 61.394 to 61.396, 61.410 to 61.430, 61.440 to 61.500, 61.535, 61.552, 61.5525, 61.595, 61.691, 61.703, 61.705, 61.800 to 61.823, 61.826, 61.835, 61.840, 61.846 to 61.884, 61.900 to 61.926, 61.930, 61.991 117
62. Oaths and Bonds, §§ 62.010, 62.020, 62.050, 62.060, 62.070, 62.080, 62.160 to 62.200 160
63. Resignations, Removals, and Vacancies, §§ 63.080, 63.190 164
64. Fees and Compensation of Public Officers and Employees, §§ 64.410, 64.480, 64.590, 64.640, 64.660, 64.690, 64.710 165

Title IX

Counties, Cities, and Other Local Units

65. General Provisions Applicable to Counties, Cities, and Other Local Units, §§ 65.130, 65.160, 65.162, 65.210 to 65.250, 65.260 to 65.300, 65.310 to 65.314, 65.7701 to 65.7721, 65.940 to 65.956 168
66. Issuance of Bonds and Control of Funds, § 66.480 175
67. County Government (Fiscal Courts and County Commissioners), §§ 67.750 to 67.795 177
68. County Finance and County Treasurer, §§ 68.180 to 68.190, 68.199, 68.990 182
78. County Employees' Civil Service and Retirement, §§ 78.606, 78.615 184
79. Intercity, Intercounty and City-County Compacts for Purchasing and Merit Systems — Retirement and Disability Plans for Employees of Counties and Cities, § 79.080 186
95A. Fire Protection Personnel, § 95A.265 187
96. Utilities in Cities, §§ 96.150, 96.536, 96.820, 96.895 187
97. Parks, Playgrounds, and Recreation, §§ 97.010, 97.020 191
107. Municipal Improvements — Alternate Methods, § 107.140 191

Title X

Elections

116. Voter Registration, §§ 116.046, 116.200 193
117. Regulation of Elections, §§ 117.315, 117.995 193
118. Conduct of Elections, §§ 118.025, 118.315, 118.365, 118.367 195

Title XI

Revenue and Taxation

131. Department of Revenue, § 131.110 197
132. Levy and Assessment of Property Taxes, §§ 132.010, 132.017 to 132.027, 132.030, 132.130 to 132.160, 132.190 to 132.200, 132.210, 132.220, 132.260, 132.280, 132.486, 132.487, 132.550, 132.670, 132.690, 132.720, 132.730, 132.751 to 132.990 198
133. Supervision, Equalization, and Review of Assessments, §§ 133.010, 133.070, 133.120, 133.160 to 133.180, 133.185, 133.220 217
134. Payment, Collection, and Refund of Taxes, §§ 134.119, 134.191, 134.192, 134.230, 134.420, 134.421, 134.452, 134.490, 134.547, 134.590, 134.800, 134.990 221
136. Corporation and Utility Taxes, §§ 136.050, 136.120, 136.180, 136.1877, 136.190, 136.200, 136.320, 136.602, 136.605, 136.608, 136.648 to 136.658, 136.990 229
138. Excise Taxes, § 138.470 239
139. Sales and Use Taxes, §§ 139.496, 139.497 240

Title XII

Conservation and State Development

147A. Program Development, §§ 147A.020, 147A.050 to 147A.120 241
149. Forestry, § 149.130 243
151B. Workforce Education, §§ 151B.010, 151B.020, 151B.025 to 151B.035, 151B.040 to 151B.050, 151B.055, 151B.065, 151B.075 to 151B.085, 151B.097, 151B.112, 151B.120 to 151B.130, 151B.145, 151B.150, 151B.155, 151B.165 to 151B.210, 151B.225 to 151B.255, 151B.280, 151B.285, 151B.410, 151B.450 to 151B.460, 151B.470 243

Title XIII

Education

156. Department of Education, §§ 156.005 to 156.990 262
157. State Support of Education, §§ 157.010 to 157.990 317
158. Conduct of Schools—Special Programs, §§ 158.005 to 158.990 360
159. Compulsory Attendance, §§ 159.010 to 159.990 436
160. School Districts, §§ 160.010 to 160.991 447
161. School Employees — Teachers' Retirement and Tenure, §§ 161.010 to 161.990 551
162. School Property and Buildings, §§ 162.010 to 162.990 660
163. Vocational Education and Rehabilitation, §§ 163.010 to 163.990 681

Chapter Page
164. State Universities and Colleges — Regional Education — Archaeology, §§ 164.002, 164.006, 164.007, 164.020, 164.0203, 164.0206, 164.0207, 164.023, 164.0285 to 164.0288, 164.033, 164.035, 164.041, 164.097, 164.098, 164.281, 164.2845 to 164.2849, 164.518, 164.525, 164.6901 to 164.6935, 164.757, 164.769, 164.785, 164.7871 to 164.7890 689
164A. Higher Education Finance, §§ 164A.300 to 164A.315, 164A.325 to 164A.337, 164A.350 to 164A.380, 164A.700 to 164A.709 714
165A. Proprietary Education, § 165A.515 723
167. Education of the Physically Handicapped, §§ 167.010 to 167.990 724
168. Educational Television, §§ 168.010 to 168.100 727

Title XIV

Libraries and Archives

171. State Libraries — Librarians — State Archives and Records, §§ 171.130 to 171.145, 171.223, 171.410 to 171.480, 171.500 to 171.640, 171.660 to 171.740, 171.990 730

Title XV

Roads, Waterways, and Aviation

175. Turnpike Authority, § 175.525 735
178. County Roads — Grade Crossing Elimination, §§ 178.200, 178.210, 178.290, 178.990 736

Title XVI

Motor Vehicles

186. Licensing of Motor Vehicles, Operators and Trailers, §§ 186.060, 186.440, 186.990 737
189. Traffic Regulations — Vehicle Equipment and Storage, §§ 189.292, 189.294, 189.336, 189.370, 189.375, 189.380, 189.394, 189.450, 189.540, 189.550, 189.990, 189.993 739

Title XVII

Economic Security and Public Welfare

194A. Cabinet for Health and Family Services, §§ 194A.085, 194A.135, 194A.145, 194A.146, 194A.620, 194A.622 747
195. Manpower Services, § 195.105 751
198B. Housing, Buildings, and Construction — Building Code § 198B.010 751
199. Protective Services for Children — Adoption, §§ 199.800 to 199.805, 199.892 to 199.990 753
200. Assistance to Children, §§ 200.650 to 200.676, 200.700, 200.703, 200.705, 200.707, 200.709 761
207. Aid to the Needy Blind — Equal Opportunities, § 207.135 768

Title XVIII

Public Health

211. State Health Programs, § 211.287 769
212. Local Health Programs, §§ 212.210, 212.990 769
213. Vital Statistics, § 213.031 770
214. Diseases, §§ 214.032 to 214.036, 214.185, 214.468, 214.990 770
216. Health Facilities and Services, § 216.2970 773
216B. Licensure and Regulation of Health Facilities and Services, §§ 216B.176, 216B.177 773
217. Foods, Drugs, and Poisons, § 217.125 773
223. Sanitarians, Water Plant Operators, and Water Well Construction Practices, § 223.160 775
224. Environmental Protection, §§ 224.20-300, 224.20-310, 224.99-010 775

Title XIX

Public Safety and Morals

227. Fire Prevention and Protection, §§ 227.220, 227.990 777
236. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety, §§ 236.005 to 236.990 778
237. Firearms and Destructive Devices, §§ 237.110, 237.115 784
238. Charitable Gaming, §§ 238.535, 238.550 790

Title XXI

Agriculture and Animals

247. Promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture, § 247.080 793
259. Strays and Animals Running at Large, §§ 259.200, 259.990 793

Title XXIII

Private Corporations and Associations

271B. Business Corporations, § 271B.3-020 793

Chapter Page
273. Religious, Charitable and Educational Societies — Nonstock, Nonprofit Corporations, §§ 273.070, 273.080, 273.130 794

Title XXIV

Public Utilities

281. Motor Carriers, § 281.605 794
281A. Commercial Driver's Licenses, §§ 281A.175, 281A.190, 281A.205 795

Title XXV

Business and Financial Institutions

286. Kentucky Financial Services Code, §§ 286.3-280, 286.3-290, 286.3-330 797
304. Insurance Code, §§ 304.12-260, 304.13-167 799

Title XXVI

Occupations and Professions

309. Miscellaneous Occupations and Professions, §§ 309.300 to 309.319 799
319. Psychologists, §§ 319.010, 319.015 802
322. Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, §§ 322.010, 322.020, 322.360, 322.990 803
323. Architects, §§ 323.010, 323.020, 323.031, 323.033, 323.050, 323.060, 323.080, 323.990 805
334A. Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists, §§ 334A.020 to 334A.035, 334A.050, 334A.060, 334A.160, 334A.170, 334A.190, 334A.990 807

Title XXVII

Labor and Human Rights

337. Wages and Hours, §§ 337.010, 337.100, 337.275, 337.505 to 337.512, 337.520 to 337.530, 337.550, 337.990 811
339. Child Labor, §§ 339.205 to 339.220, 339.230, 339.250, 339.270, 339.360, 339.370, 339.400, 339.430, 339.450, 339.990 819
342. Workers' Compensation, §§ 342.340, 342.630, 342.640, 342.990 821
344. Civil Rights, § 344.030 824

Title XXIX

Commerce and Trade

369. Information Technology, §§ 369.101 to 369.120 825

Title XXX

Contracts

371. Formality and Assignability of Contracts — Installment Sales Contracts, §§ 371.180, 371.400 to 371.425 829

Title XXXIII

Administration of Trusts and Estates of Persons Under Disability

386. Administration of Trusts — Legal Investments — Uniform Principal and Income Act, § 386.050 831

Title XXXV

Domestic Relations

405. Parent and Child, § 405.023 832
406. Uniform Act on Paternity, §§ 406.011, 406.021, 406.025, 406.031, 406.051 832

Title XXXVI

Statutory Actions and Limitations

415. Repeal or Vacation of Charters — Usurpation, §§ 415.050 to 415.070 834

Title XXXVII

Special Proceedings

416. Eminent Domain, §§ 416.540 to 416.680, 416.990 835

Title XXXVIII

Witnesses, Evidence, Notaries, Commissioners of Foreign Deeds, and Legal Notices

424. Legal Notices, §§ 424.110 to 424.170, 424.195, 424.220, 424.230, 424.250 to 424.270, 424.290, 424.330, 424.360, 424.380, 424.990 839

Chapter Page

Title XXXIX

Provisional Remedies, Enforcement of Judgments, and Exemptions

427. Exemptions, § 427.130 846

Title XL

Crimes and Punishments

431. General Provisions Concerning Crimes and Punishments, § 431.650 846
432. Offenses Against the State and Public Justice, § 432.350 846
434. Offenses Against Property by Fraud, §§ 434.441, 434.442 847
438. Offenses Against Public Health and Safety, §§ 438.047, 438.050, 438.310, 438.313 847

Title L

Kentucky Penal Code

503. General Principles of Justification, § 503.110 848
506. Inchoate Offenses, §§ 506.140, 506.150 849
508. Assault and Related Offenses, §§ 508.010 to 508.160 849
518. Miscellaneous Crimes Affecting Businesses, Occupations, and Professions, § 518.090 853
522. Abuse of Public Office, § 522.050 854
525. Riot, Disorderly Conduct and Related Offenses, §§ 525.070 to 525.090 854
527. Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons, §§ 527.070, 527.100 855
530. Family Offenses, § 530.070 856
532. Classification and Designation of Offenses — Authorized Disposition, § 532.045 857

Title LI

Unified Juvenile Code

600. Introductory Matters, §§ 600.020, 600.060 858
605. Administrative Matters, §§ 605.110, 605.115 862
610. Procedural Matters, §§ 610.010, 610.100, 610.220, 610.265, 610.280, 610.290, 610.295 863
620. Dependency, Neglect, and Abuse, §§ 620.030, 620.040, 620.050, 620.990 867
630. Status Offenders, §§ 630.010, 630.020, 630.040, 630.070, 630.080, 630.100, 630.120, 630.160 871
635. Public Offenders, § 635.055 873

Quick Reference 875

Index 877

SECTIONS AFFECTED BY 2011 LEGISLATION

NOTE: In addition to the sections listed below, users of this edition should be aware that additional section and case note annotations have also been appropriately incorporated throughout. The sections with new and/or revised annotations do *not* appear in this listing.

KRS Section	Effect	Bill Number	Acts Chapter	Section of Bill
13A.222	Amended	HB 478	73	1
15.400	Amended	HB 272	25	1
45.031	Amended	HB 478	73	5
45A.480	Amended	SB 39	80	2
61.705	Amended	HB 358	68	1
132.810	Amended	HB 244	22	1
138.470	Amended	HB 245	53	1
156.438	Added	HB 464	72	1
157.623	Added	HB 428	32	1
158.6450	Added	HB 192	50	1
160.345	Amended	SB 12	76	1
161.185	Amended	HB 427	9	1
161.655	Amended	HB 358	68	2
161.700	Amended	HB 358	68	4
163.032	Amended	HB 425	103	1
189.292	Amended	HB 289	59	3
189.294	Amended	HB 289	59	4
189.394	Amended	HB 289	59	2
199.895	Added	HB 382	69	3
236.030	Amended	HB 250	100	19
339.230	Amended	HB 247	74	20
424.130	Amended	HB 129	46	1
424.220	Amended	HB 129	46	2
532.045	Amended	HB 463	2	94

CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY

BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION.
5. Right of religious freedom.

§ 5. Right of religious freedom.

No preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, society or denomination; nor to any particular creed, mode of worship or system of ecclesiastical polity; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, to contribute to the erection or maintenance of any such place, or to the salary or support of any minister of religion; nor shall any man be compelled to send his child to any school to which he may be conscientiously opposed; and the civil rights, privileges or capacities of no person shall be taken away, or in anywise diminished or enlarged, on account of his belief or disbelief of any religious tenet, dogma or teaching. No human authority shall, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Cross-References. Freedom of worship, Const., § 1.

Religious instruction in schools, KRS 158.170 to 158.260.

School money not to be used for sectarian schools, Const., § 189.

Kentucky Law Journal. Comment, Regulation of Fundamentalist Christian Schools: Free Exercise of Religion v. The State's Interest in Quality Education, 67 Ky. L.J. 415 (1978-79).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

The Establishment Clause: A Survey of Recent Religion Cases Decided Within the Sixth Circuit, 29 N. Ky. L. Rev. 73 (2002).

Bartlett, Displaying the Ten Commandments on Public Property: The Kentucky Experience: Wasn't It Written In Stone?, 30 N. Ky. L. Rev. 163 (2003).

Opinions of Attorney General. Under subsection (2) of KRS 160.290, a school board may make regulations designed to protect the general welfare and safety of students and in doing so may take into account specific standards of moral conduct so that school dances could be eliminated as an approved school function by the board unless such ban were imposed for religious reasons, in which case it would violate this section and the first amendment to the federal Constitution. OAG 70-167.

Voluntary and spontaneous prayer meetings by students on school property not held during regular school hours constitute no violation of this section. OAG 72-386.

A local board of education may constitutionally conduct within its school speech therapy courses for parochial school pupils residing within the school district. OAG 75-639.

There is no statute that regulates the entrance age for a child to attend a nonpublic school and one could not constitutionally be enacted due to the Kentucky Supreme Court's view of this section and the proscription against state regulation of nonpublic schools. OAG 82-408.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

3. Schools.
4. — Religious Beliefs of School Administration.
5. — Compulsory Attendance.
6. — Achievement Testing.
7. — Maintenance.
8. — Student Transportation.
9. — Place of Worship.
19. Taxation.

3. Schools.

4. — Religious Beliefs of School Administration.

Where school administrator's use of her religious beliefs in exercising her administrative duties and in exercising authority over teachers was offensive to some of the staff, it did not invariably pose some substantial threat to public safety, peace or order, and thus, her behavior in this regard was protected conduct. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

5. — Compulsory Attendance.

While the state has an interest in the education of its citizens which could be furthered through compulsory education, the rights of conscience of those who desire education of their children in private and parochial schools should be protected. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980), cert. denied, Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

The language of this section concerning compulsory school attendance is intended to permit the Commonwealth to prepare its children to intelligently exercise the right of suffrage by compelling attendance at a formal school, public or private or parochial, for a legislatively determined period each year. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980), cert. denied, Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

If the legislature wishes to monitor the work of private and parochial schools in accomplishing the constitutional purpose of compulsory education, it may do so by an appropriate standardized achievement testing program, and if the results show that one or more private or parochial schools have failed to reasonably accomplish the constitutional purpose, the Commonwealth may then withdraw approval and seek to close them for they no longer fulfill the purpose of "schools." Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980), cert. denied, Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

6. — Achievement Testing.

Requiring students to take the Kentucky Instructional Results Information System (KIRIS) examination did not violate students' constitutional rights of freedom of religion. Triplett v. Livingston County Bd. of Educ., 967 S.W.2d 25, 1997 Ky. App. LEXIS 74 (Ky. Ct. App. 1997), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 1104, 119 S. Ct. 870, 142 L. Ed. 2d 771, 1999 U.S. LEXIS 599, 67 U.S.L.W. 3457 (1999).

7. — Maintenance.

Contract by school district trustees to maintain sectarian school free of charge from public funds in return for sectarian school teaching common school pupils free of charge was in violation of this section. Williams v. Board of Trustees, 173 Ky. 708, 191 S.W. 507, 1917 Ky. LEXIS 518, L.R.A. (n.s.) 1917D453 (Ky. 1917).

8. — Student Transportation.

A county fiscal court's resolution which provided approximately 65 percent of the total cost of transporting non-public elementary school students was not unconstitutional where (1) funds were not paid directly to any private or parochial school and were, instead, paid to the individual local board of education operated transportation system of contracted bus and vehicle companies, (2) the benefit provided by the resolution went directly toward the safety and welfare of elementary age school children and not into the accounts of non-public schools, and (3) the resolution did not establish a tuition ceiling as a requisite to eligibility for the transportation subsidy. Neal v. Fiscal Court, 986 S.W.2d 907, 1999 Ky. LEXIS 24 (Ky. 1999).

9. — Place of Worship.

A public school opened with prayer and the reading without comment of passage from King James' translation of the Bible, during which pupils are not required to attend, is not a place of worship, nor are its teachers ministers of religion within the meaning of this section.

Hackett v. Brooksville Graded School Dist., 120 Ky. 608, 87 S.W. 792, 27 Ky. L. Rptr. 1021, 1905 Ky. LEXIS 144, 69 L.R.A. 592 (Ky. 1905).

19. Taxation.

KRS 158.115 authorizing county to use county funds to provide transportation for school children attending school in compliance with compulsory attendance laws, where children did not reside within reasonable walking distance of school and there were no sidewalks upon which they could travel, did not violate this section, notwithstanding that it would authorize transportation of children to parochial schools as well as public schools for it is simply an exercise of police power for the protection of children against the inclemency of weather and hazards of highway traffic. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION.
55. When laws to take effect — Emergency legislation.
59. Local and special legislation.

§ 55. When laws to take effect — Emergency legislation.

No act, except general appropriation bills, shall become a law until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was passed, except in cases of emergency, when, by the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, by a yea and nay vote entered upon their journals, an act may become a law when approved by the Governor; but the reasons for the emergency that justifies this action must be set out at length in the journal of each House.

Cross-References. Date of approval or passage to be stated at end of act, KRS 6.240.

§ 59. Local and special legislation.

The General Assembly shall not pass local or special acts concerning any of the following subjects, or for any of the following purposes, namely:

First: To regulate the jurisdiction, or the practice, or the circuits of the courts of justice, or the rights, powers, duties or compensation of the officers thereof; but the practice in circuit courts in continuous session may, by a general law, be made different from the practice of circuit courts held in terms.

Second: To regulate the summoning, impaneling or compensation of grand or petit jurors.

Third: To provide for changes of venue in civil or criminal causes.

Fourth: To regulate the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors, or to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures.

Fifth: To regulate the limitation of civil or criminal causes.

Sixth: To affect the estate of cestuis que trust, decedents, infants or other persons under disabilities, or to authorize any such persons to sell, lease, encumber or dispose of their property.

Seventh: To declare any person of age, or to relieve an infant or feme covert of disability, or to enable him to do acts allowed only to adults not under disabilities.

Eighth: To change the law of descent, distribution or succession.

Ninth: To authorize the adoption or legitimation of children.

Tenth: To grant divorces.

Eleventh: To change the names of persons.

Twelfth: To give effect to invalid deeds, wills or other instruments.

Thirteenth: To legalize, except as against the Commonwealth, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer or public agent of the Commonwealth, or of any city, county or municipality thereof.

Fourteenth: To refund money legally paid into the State Treasury.

Fifteenth: To authorize or to regulate the levy, the assessment or the collection of taxes, or to give any indulgence or discharge to any assessor or collector of taxes, or to his sureties.

Sixteenth: To authorize the opening, altering, maintaining or vacating of roads, highways, streets, alleys, town plats, cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not owned by the Commonwealth.

Seventeenth: To grant a charter to any corporation, or to amend the charter of any existing corporation; to license companies or persons to own or operate ferries, bridges, roads or turnpikes; to declare streams navigable, or to authorize the construction of booms or dams therein, or to remove obstructions therefrom; to affect toll gates or to regulate tolls; to regulate fencing or the running at large of stock.

Eighteenth: To create, increase or decrease fees, percentages or allowances to public officers, or to extend the time for the collection thereof, or to authorize officers to appoint deputies.

Nineteenth: To give any person or corporation the right to lay a railroad track or tramway, or to amend existing charters for such purposes.

Twentieth: To provide for conducting elections, or for designating the places of voting, or changing the boundaries of wards, precincts or districts, except when new counties may be created.

Twenty-first: To regulate the rate of interest.

Twenty-second: To authorize the creation, extension, enforcement, impairment or release of liens.

Twenty-third: To provide for the protection of game and fish.

Twenty-fourth: To regulate labor, trade, mining or manufacturing.

Twenty-fifth: To provide for the management of common schools.

Twenty-sixth: To locate or change a county seat.

Twenty-seventh: To provide a means of taking the sense of the people of any city, town, district, precinct or county, whether they wish to authorize, regulate or prohibit therein the sale of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or alter the liquor laws.

Twenty-eighth: Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Twenty-ninth: In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Cross-References. Practice in courts of continuous session, KRS ch. 451.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. There is a reasonable distinction which justifies the separate treatment given to the salaries of beginning teachers in the state-supported vocational schools, the state school for the deaf, and the state school for the blind, and therefore KRS 163.032 is not "special" legislation in violation of either this section or § 60 of the Kentucky Constitution. OAG 85-86.

The General Assembly may permit referenda on local school curriculum; however, in doing so, the General Assembly must not violate equal protection provisions and special and local legislation provisions of the Kentucky Constitution. OAG 00-3.

Cited: Talbott v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 244 Ky. 826, 52 S.W.2d 727, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 516 (Ky. 1932); Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 469, 171 S.W.2d 963, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1942); Cotton v. Walton-Verona Independent Graded School Dist., 295 Ky. 478, 174 S.W.2d 712, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 262 (Ky. 1943); Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

5. Classification.

7. — Cities.
8. — Reasonable.
11. — Unreasonable.
25. Taxation.
26. Public Property.
42. Schools.
46. General Laws.
47. Special Laws.

5. Classification.

Legislation establishing a classification, the wisdom of which is a legislative function, is not in violation of the Constitution prohibition against special legislation where the classification is based on natural and reasonable distinction. Board of Education v. Mescher, 310 Ky. 453, 220 S.W.2d 1016, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 954 (Ky. 1949).

Law authorizing board of education in any county containing a city of the first class to impose occupational license fees is not special legislation prohibited by this section, although at present the statute applies in fact only to one (1) county. Sims v. Board of Education, 290 S.W.2d 491, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 329 (Ky. 1956).

Classification of cities and counties on the basis of size and population alone for any purpose other than their organization or government is permissible only if size and population has an appreciable relevancy to the subject matter of the legislation. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 522 S.W.2d 854, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1975).

7. — Cities.

Law providing that use of escheats in cities of first class shall be for public schools in such cities and authorizing school board to sue for same is not special legislation within the meaning of this section notwithstanding that same privilege is not allowed to school boards of other cities. Commonwealth use of Louisville School Board v. Chicago, S. L. & N. O. R. Co., 124 Ky. 497, 30 Ky. L. Rptr. 673, 99 S.W. 596, 1907 Ky. LEXIS 207 (Ky. 1907).

8. — Reasonable.

Statutory provisions (KRS 160.040-160.210) that allowed special structuring of a new school board upon the merger of the school district of a city of the first class with the county school district did not constitute forbidden local or special legislation where the reasons for treatment different from other mergers were justified by the factors of urbanization which differentiate school problems in cities of the first class. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 522 S.W.2d 854, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1975).

11. — Unreasonable.

An act violates this section if it contains no justification for the requirement that a county containing a city of the first class that also contains a city of some other class with an independent school district that would be required under such an act to use an entirely different procedure to annex adjacent areas to its independent school district from the procedure used by independent school districts in cities of the same class in all the remaining counties in the state. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 472 S.W.2d 496, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1971).

25. Taxation.

Law providing a minimum school tax rate of 36 mills for cities of second class was not unconstitutional as local or special legislation. Louisville v. Commonwealth, 134 Ky. 488, 121 S.W. 411, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 399 (Ky. 1909).

Provisions of KRS 160.475 and 160.476, leaving it optional with county boards of education as to amount of tax necessary to operate district schools and to request county fiscal court to make levy accordingly, did not violate subsection Fifteenth of this section, since such act was general statute applicable to all fiscal courts and county public school districts equally throughout state. Harlan-Wallins Coal Corp. v. Cawood, 303 Ky. 544, 198 S.W.2d 218, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 891 (Ky. 1946).

26. Public Property.

Law permitting cities of the second class to condemn land for proper public purposes does not constitute special or local legislation prohibited by this section. Shipp v. Lexington, 212 Ky. 702, 279 S.W. 1094, 1926 Ky. LEXIS 221 (Ky. 1926).

42. Schools.

Special acts concerning school districts in towns and cities were repealed by the general law relating to common schools to extent that they were inconsistent with the general law. Hickman College v. Trustees Colored Common School Dist., 111 Ky. 944, 23 Ky. L. Rptr. 1271, 65 S.W. 20, 1901 Ky. LEXIS 278 (Ky. 1901).

Act providing that any graded school district created by special act and having school fund other than that provided by general law shall have power to issue bonds with coupons attached not to exceed certain amount was not unconstitutional, since terms of act were applicable to all of separate class of schools to which it related. Smith v. Board of Trustees, 171 Ky. 39, 186 S.W. 927, 1916 Ky. LEXIS 300 (Ky. 1916).

Since act providing for a visitor for Negro but not white schools did not give the Negro race the benefit of a Negro visitor in addition to a trustee but only in place of a trustee, it is not unconstitutional under this section. Daviess County Board of Education v. Johnson, 179 Ky. 34, 200 S.W. 313, 1918 Ky. LEXIS 171 (Ky. 1918).

Law requiring a county to pay the tuition of pupils authorized to attend the most convenient high school in their county of residence is not unconstitutional as special or local legislation. Madison County Board of Education v. Smith, 250 Ky. 495, 63 S.W.2d 620, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 738 (Ky. 1933).

Law which exempts fifth and sixth-class city school districts from the obligation imposed on other districts to provide educational facilities for Negroes is unconstitutional as special legislation. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 264 Ky. 245, 94 S.W.2d 687, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 324 (Ky. 1936).

Exemption of incumbent members of board of education from meeting new educational qualifications does not make law local or special legislation. Commonwealth v. Griffen, 268 Ky. 830, 105 S.W.2d 1063, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 536 (Ky. 1937).

The fundamental mandate of the Constitution and statutes is that there shall be equality and that all public schools shall be nonpartisan and nonsectarian. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956).

The phrase "standards promulgated by the state board of education" in subsection (3) of KRS 157.305 (now repealed) was a mandate to formulate and establish such reasonable and uniform regulations as were necessary to a just and proper administration of the act and thus this section was not violated. Butler v. United Cerebral Palsy, Inc., 352 S.W.2d 203, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1961).

Under KRS 157.305 (now repealed), exceptional children, for whose education the common schools were not adequate, were proper subjects of classification. Butler v. United Cerebral Palsy, Inc., 352 S.W.2d 203, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1961).

The ordinary duties of a school principal differ greatly from those of a school teacher, as administrative personnel have either fiscal management duties and educational supervisory duties, or both, with responsibilities which are quite different from those of classroom teachers; the role of an administrator in carrying out policy and in formulating overall policy is also quite different from that of a teacher, and it is certainly not beyond reason that the Legislature would deem it advisable not to give one whose supervisory and policy role is so different, the same kind of job protection given to a classroom teacher. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

The proper test to be applied under the equal protection clause and this section of the Kentucky Constitution is whether there is a rational basis for the different treatment of school administrators from that of school teachers. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

Statutory grant of authority under KRS 156.160 and KRS 189.540 to Department of Transportation to adopt regulations to govern the design and operation of school buses was not unconstitutional special legislation because it applied only to public and not to private or parochial school bus drivers; the statutes apply equally to a class and further a legitimate state interest in safe transportation of public school children. Cornette v. Commonwealth, 899 S.W.2d 502, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 108 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

46. General Laws.

Law vesting escheated property within cities of first class in board of education for use of schools was not unconstitutional as local or special legislation. Commonwealth v. Thomas' Adm'r, 140 Ky. 789, 131 S.W. 797, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 362 (Ky. 1910).

Law providing for escheat of property to a board of education does not violate this section as special legislation. Shanks v. Board of Education, 221 Ky. 470, 298 S.W. 1111, 1927 Ky. LEXIS 754 (Ky. 1927).

KRS 160.045, granting owners of realty in territory which may become incorporated in any municipality and is located in county school district the right to demand that property be placed in school district in which greater part of municipality is located, does not violate the Constitution prohibiting special legislation where a general law can be made applicable. Board of Education v. Mescher, 310 Ky. 453, 220 S.W.2d 1016, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 954 (Ky. 1949).

KRS 160.045 was not special legislation and did not violate subsection Twenty-ninth of this section. Board of Education v. Mescher, 310 Ky. 453, 220 S.W.2d 1016, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 954 (Ky. 1949).

The mere fact that a legislative enactment works to the benefit of some and is sponsored by persons interested by no means makes that act special legislation. Board of Education v. Mescher, 310 Ky. 453, 220 S.W.2d 1016, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 954 (Ky. 1949).

47. Special Laws.

KRS 164.7901, which provided scholarship money to individual students who attended the university's pharmacy school, was a special legislation in contravention of Ky. Const. § 59 because in restricting scholarships to those attending the university's pharmacy school, the Kentucky General Assembly failed to treat equally all members of the pharmacy student class, precisely the type of special privilege and favoritism that § 59 condemned. Univ. of the Cumberlands v. Pennybacker, 308 S.W.3d 668, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 97 (Ky. 2010).

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION.

OFFICERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE

91. Constitutional State officers — Election — Qualifications — Term of office — Duties — Secretary of State to record acts of Governor and report them to General Assembly.
93. Succession of elected Constitutional State Officers — Duties — Inferior officers and members of boards and commissions.
95. Time of election of elected Constitutional State officers.
96. Compensation of Constitutional State officers.

OFFICERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE

§ 91. Constitutional State officers — Election — Qualifications — Term of office — Duties — Secretary of State to record acts of Governor and report them to General Assembly.

A Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at the same time the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected, for the term of four years, each of whom shall be at least thirty years of age at the time of his election, and shall have been a resident citizen of the State at least two years next before his election. The duties of all these officers shall be such as may be prescribed by law, and the Secretary of State shall keep a fair register of and attest all the official acts of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before either House of the General Assembly. The officers named in this section shall enter upon the discharge of their duties the first Monday in January after their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.
(Amendment, proposed by Acts 1992, ch. 168, § 11, and ratified November 3, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1992 (Acts 1992, ch. 168, § 11) proposed an amendment to the Constitution which amendment was ratified by the voters at the regular election November 3, 1992. Prior to the amendment this section read:

"§ 91. Constitutional state officers — Election, qualification, term of office — Duties — Secretary of State to record acts of Governor and report them to General Assembly. — A Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Register of the Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be be elected by the qualified voters of the State at the same time the Governor is elected, for the term of four years, each of whom shall be at least thirty years of age at the time of his election, and shall have been a resident citizen of the State at least two years next before his election. The duties of all these officers shall be such as may be prescribed by law, and the Secretary of State shall keep a fair register of and attest all the official acts of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before either House of the General Assembly. The officers named in this section shall enter upon the discharge of their duties the first Monday in January after their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified."

Section 19 of Acts 1992, ch. 168 provided: "It is further proposed as a part of this amendment and as a schedule of transitional provisions, for the purposes of this amendment, and any other provision of the Constitution of Kentucky notwithstanding:

"(1) The Governor; Lieutenant Governor; Treasurer; Auditor of Public Accounts; Attorney General; Secretary of State; Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics; Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Railroad Commissioners elected in 1991 shall be ineligible for election to the same office for the succeeding term. Those officers elected in 1995 shall be eligible for election to the next succeeding term.

"(2) The term of office of Commonwealth's Attorneys and Circuit Clerks elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of seven years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 2000 and every six years thereafter.

"(3) The term of office of District Judges, Mayors, County Judges/Executive, and local officers who regularly serve a four-year term and who are scheduled to be elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of five years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 1998 and every four years thereafter.

"(4) The term of office for local officers who regularly serve a two-year term and who are scheduled to be elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of three years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 1996 and every two years thereafter.

"(5) The term of office for Circuit Judges and Judges of the Court of Appeals elected in 1999 shall be for a single term of seven years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 2006 and every eight years thereafter.

"(6) The term of office for mayor, magistrate, or other officer not specifically provided for in subsection (4) of this section elected in 1995 shall be extended for one year and subsequent elections for offices subject to the provisions of this subsection shall be held in even-numbered years.

"(7) No person holding elective office upon the effective date of this amendment shall have the duration of his current term extended. However, if the next election of any officer not specifically provided for in this section is scheduled to appear on the ballot in an odd-numbered year, the duration of that term of the officer elected shall be extended for one year. The election for any office subject to the provisions of this subsection shall subsequently be held in even-numbered years."

Cross-References. Attorney general, KRS ch. 15.
Auditor of public accounts, KRS ch. 43.
Commissioner of agriculture, KRS ch. 246.
Official acts to be attested by secretary of state, KRS 14.040.
Register of land office, secretary of state to perform duties of, KRS 56.230 to 56.320.
Secretary of state, KRS ch. 14.
Superintendent of public instruction, KRS ch. 156.
Treasurer, KRS ch. 41.

Cited: Booth v. Board of Education, 191 Ky. 147, 229 S.W. 84, 1921 Ky. LEXIS 267 (Ky. 1921).

§ 93. Succession of elected Constitutional State Officers — Duties — Inferior officers and members of boards and commissions.

The Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, and Attorney General shall be ineligible to reelection for the succeeding four years after the expiration of any second consecutive term for which they shall have been elected. The duties and responsibilities of these officers shall be prescribed by law, and all fees collected by any of said officers shall be covered into the treasury. Inferior State officers and members of boards and commissions, not specifically provided for in this Constitution, may be appointed or elected, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, which may include a requirement of consent by the Senate, for a term not exceeding four years, and until their successors are appointed or elected and qualified.
(Amendment, proposed by Acts 1992, ch. 168, § 12, and ratified November 3, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1992 (Acts 1992, ch. 168, § 12) proposed an amendment to the Constitution which amend-

ment was ratified by the voters at the regular election November 3, 1992. Prior to the amendment this section read:

"§ 93. Constitutional state officers not to succeed themselves — Duties — Fees — Inferior state officers — Term. — The Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Register of the Land Office shall be ineligible to re-election for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the term for which they shall have been elected. The duties and responsibilities of these officers shall be prescribed by law, and all fees collected by any of said officers shall be covered into the treasury. Inferior state officers, not specifically provided for in this Constitution, may be appointed or elected, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, for a term not exceeding four years, and until their successors are appointed or elected and qualified."

Section 19 of Acts 1992, ch. 168 provided: "It is further proposed as a part of this amendment and as a schedule of transitional provisions, for the purposes of this amendment, and any other provision of the Constitution of Kentucky notwithstanding:

"(1) The Governor; Lieutenant Governor; Treasurer; Auditor of Public Accounts; Attorney General; Secretary of State; Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics; Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Railroad Commissioners elected in 1991 shall be ineligible for election to the same office for the succeeding term. Those officers elected in 1995 shall be eligible for election to the next succeeding term.

"(2) The term of office of Commonwealth's Attorneys and Circuit Clerks elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of seven years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 2000 and every six years thereafter.

"(3) The term of office of District Judges, Mayors, County Judges/Executive, and local officers who regularly serve a four year term and who are scheduled to be elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of five years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 1998 and every four years thereafter.

"(4) The term of office for local officers who regularly serve a two-year term and who are scheduled to be elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of three years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 1996 and every two years thereafter.

"(5) The term of office for Circuit Judges and Judges of the Court of Appeals elected in 1999 shall be for a single term of seven years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 2006 and every eight years thereafter.

"(6) The term of office for mayor, magistrate, or other officer not specifically provided for in subsection (4) of this section elected in 1995 shall be extended for one year and subsequent elections for offices subject to the provisions of this subsection shall be held in even-numbered years.

"(7) No person holding elective office upon the effective date of this amendment shall have the duration of his current term extended. However, if the next election of any officer not specifically provided for in this section is scheduled to appear on the ballot in an odd-numbered year, the duration of that term of the officer elected shall be extended for one year. The election for any office subject to the provisions of this subsection shall subsequently be held in even-numbered years."

Cross-References. Fees to be paid into treasury, KRS 41.070.

When officers to enter upon duties, KRS 61.030 (see cross-references under Const., § 91).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Creation of Officers.
2. — Appointment.

1. Creation of Officers.

2. — Appointment.

Trial court erred in dismissing an appointed education council member's declaratory action that claimed appointment of a nominee when the general assembly was not in session was invalid, because Ky. Const. § 93 was ambiguous and language permitting the senate to confirm nominees led to a strong presumption that the house was intentionally excluded from the confirmation process. Fox v. Grayson, 317 S.W.3d 1, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 2010).

§ 95. Time of election of elected Constitutional State officers.

The election under this Constitution for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, Secretary of State, and Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and the same day every four years thereafter.

(Amendment, proposed by Acts 1992, ch. 168, § 13, and ratified November 3, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1992 (Acts 1992, ch. 168, § 13) proposed an amendment to the Constitution which amendment was ratified by the voters at the regular election November 3, 1992. Prior to the amendment this section read:

"§ 95. Time of election of constitutional state officers. — The election under this Constitution for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Register of the Land Office, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and the same day every four years thereafter."

Section 19 of Acts 1992, ch. 168 provided: "It is further proposed as a part of this amendment and as a schedule of transitional provisions, for the purposes of this amendment, and any other provision of the Constitution of Kentucky notwithstanding:

"(1) The Governor; Lieutenant Governor; Treasurer; Auditor of Public Accounts; Attorney General; Secretary of State; Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics; Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Railroad Commissioners elected in 1991 shall be ineligible for election to the same office for the succeeding term. Those officers elected in 1995 shall be eligible for election to the next succeeding term.

"(2) The term of office of Commonwealth's Attorneys and Circuit Clerks elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of seven years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 2000 and every six years thereafter.

"(3) The term of office of District Judges, Mayors, County Judges/Executive, and local officers who regularly serve a four-year term and who are scheduled to be elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of five years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 1998 and every four years thereafter.

"(4) The term of office for local officers who regularly serve a two-year term and who are scheduled to be elected in 1993 shall be for a single term of three years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 1996 and every two years thereafter.

"(5) The term of office for Circuit Judges and Judges of the Court of Appeals elected in 1999 shall be for a single term of seven years. The regular election for those offices shall then be held in 2006 and every eight years thereafter.

"(6) The term of office for mayor, magistrate, or other officer not specifically provided for in subsection (4) of this section elected in 1995 shall be extended for one year and subsequent elections for offices subject to the provisions of this subsection shall be held in even-numbered years.

"(7) No person holding elective office upon the effective date of this amendment shall have the duration of his current term extended. However, if the next election of any officer not specifically provided for in this section is scheduled to appear on the ballot in an odd-numbered year, the duration of that term of the officer elected shall be extended for one year. The election for any office subject to the provisions of this subsection shall subsequently be held in even-numbered years."

Cross-References. Time of election of public officers generally, Const., § 148.

§ 96. Compensation of Constitutional State officers.

All officers mentioned in Section 95 shall be paid for their services by salary, and not otherwise.

Cross-References. Compensation of constitutional state officers, KRS 64.480.

Maximum limit on salaries, Const., § 246.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

SECTION.
152. Vacancies — When filled by appointment, when by election — Who to fill.
155. School elections not governed by Constitution.

§ 152. Vacancies — When filled by appointment, when by election — Who to fill.

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, vacancies in all elective offices shall be filled by election or appointment, as follows: If the unexpired term will end at the next succeeding annual election at which either city, town, county, district or State officers are to be elected, the office shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term. If the unexpired term will not end at the next succeeding annual election at which either city, town, county, district or State officers are to be elected, and if three months intervene before said succeeding annual election at which either city, town, county, district or State officers are to be elected, the office shall be filled by appointment until said election, and then said vacancy shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term. If three months do not intervene between the happening of said vacancy and the next succeeding election at which city, town, county, district or State officers are to be elected, the office shall be filled by appointment until the second succeeding annual election at which city, town, county, district or State officers are to be elected; and then, if any part of the term remains unexpired, the office shall be filled by election until the regular time for the election of officers to fill said offices. Vacancies in all offices for the State at large, or for districts larger than a county, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor; all other appointments shall be made as may be prescribed by law. No person shall ever be appointed a member of the General Assembly, but vacancies therein may be filled at a special election, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Cross-References. How and by whom vacancies filled, Const., § 76; KRS 63.150 to 63.220.

Special election to fill vacancy in general assembly, KRS 118.730.

Opinions of Attorney General. School board elections are not county wide and consequently do not qualify as regular elections embracing the entire county as required by this section. OAG 70-266 and 70-347.

The only possible regular election to fill a vacancy in a city office in November 1970 would be a school board election and that would qualify only if it embraced the entire city. OAG 70-606.

A school district election would not qualify as a state election so that a person appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of police judge could run for the unexpired term where the school district boundaries did not embrace the entire city. OAG 70-631.

The only possible regular election in November 1970 at which a vacancy in the office of police judge could be filled would be a school board election embracing the entire city. OAG 70-635.

Where a vacancy occurs in the office of county attorney and the vacancy is not filled with reasonable haste, if there is one lawyer in the county who meets the constitutional requirements for the office, the county judge is subject to a mandamus action by a taxpayer in which the plaintiff could procure an order of the Circuit Court requiring the county court to fill the vacancy. OAG 70-650.

Where there was a vacancy on the city council filled by appointment prior to a regular school board race, the vacancy on the council would have to be placed on the ballot even though no candidate filed for the unexpired term. OAG 70-732.

If there were parts of the city that were not included in either or both of two (2) school elections there would be no regular election embracing the entire city within the meaning of this section of the Constitution and no election could be held for the unexpired term of a city council member and, accordingly, an appointee could serve out the remainder of the unexpired term ending in January, 1980, since the next regular election for city council would be at the November, 1979, election. OAG 78-229.

If there were school elections in both the county and independent school districts in 1978 and their territory is adjacent to each other and at the same time (by the combined elections) takes in the entire City of Murray though neither alone embraces the City of Murray, the terms of § 152 would be complied with in that there would be regular elections at which all of the voters of the city would participate though they would not be entitled to vote for the same officers and, consequently, a vacancy on the city council would have to be filled in those November elections rather than allowing an appointee to finish the term. OAG 78-229.

Where an appointment has been made to fill a vacancy, and an election must be made to fill the unexpired term, it must occur at the same time as the next regular election embracing the entire area where the vacancy occurred, and this may include a school board election, provided the school district covers the entire jurisdiction, but does not include a federal election. OAG 78-439; OAG 78-451.

This section requires that all vacancies in elective offices must be filled at the next regular election embracing the area in which the vacancies have occurred, and although federal elections do not qualify, school elections can qualify if all of the qualified voters of the city will be entitled to vote in the school election. OAG 78-552, 78-566.

A person elected to office may resign from office at any time and for any reason, and such resignation of itself does not in any way affect his qualifications to hold office or his right to change his mind and decide to run for the unexpired term to which he was elected. OAG 79-65.

Where upcoming school board race would not embrace entire magisterial district, as would be required in order to qualify as a regular election embracing the magisterial district under the terms of this section, and there were no other regular state or local elections embracing the county (federal elections for members of Congress not qualifying as state elections under the terms of this section), vacancy in the office of justice of the peace in the magisterial district could not be filled at the coming November 1982 election, and the Governor's appointee to fill this vacancy would have to serve until the 1983 general election, at which time an election for statewide officers would have to be held. OAG 82-257.

City council vacancy existing in April, 1982, could not be filled for the unexpired term unless there was no regular election in the fall of 1982 embracing the city. If there was such an election as, for example, a school board election or an election for the Supreme Court, then this section would require the vacancy to be filled at that time for the unexpired term; if there was no qualifying election under the terms of the Constitution, then the mayor's appointee would serve for the remainder of the term. OAG 82-351.

Where a person is elected to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term, such person is entitled to take office immediately after his election or as soon thereafter as he receives his certificate of election and qualifies; he would then hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. OAG 84-244.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

5. Appointment.
6. Election.
14. — School Board.

5. Appointment.

The provision that "all other appointments shall be made as may be prescribed by law" controls the appointment of school board members to fill vacancies in a school district that is not larger than the county. Glass v. Hopkinsville, 225 Ky. 428, 9 S.W.2d 117, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 798 (Ky. 1928).

6. Election.

14. — School Board.

Election for school board members, in scattered districts and parts of districts within a county, was not an election for city, town, county, district, or state officers at which an election to fill a vacancy in an office elected by the entire county could be held. Brumleve v. Ruth, 302 Ky. 813, 195 S.W.2d 777, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 948, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 949 (Ky. 1946). See White v. Hubbard, 302 Ky. 820, 195 S.W.2d 781, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 739 (1946).

A person appointed under KRS 160.190 to fill a vacancy on the school board would be entitled to serve for the balance of the unexpired term. Shields v. Wilkins, 449 S.W.2d 220, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 33 (Ky. 1969).

§ 155. School elections not governed by Constitution.

The provisions of Sections 145 to 154, inclusive, shall not apply to the election of school trustees and other common school district elections. Said elections shall be regulated by the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Cross-References. School elections, KRS 160.200 to 160.260.

MUNICIPALITIES

SECTION.
157. Maximum tax rate for cities, counties, and taxing districts.
157b. Adoption of budget required for cities, counties, and taxing districts — Expenditures not to exceed revenues for fiscal year.
158. Maximum indebtedness of cities, counties, and taxing districts — General Assembly authorized to set additional limits and conditions.
165. Incompatible offices and employments.

§ 157. Maximum tax rate for cities, counties, and taxing districts.

The tax rate of cities, counties, and taxing districts, for other than school purposes, shall not, at any time, exceed the following rates upon the value of the taxable property therein: For all cities having a population of fifteen thousand or more, one dollar and fifty cents on the hundred dollars; for all cities having less than fifteen thousand and not less than ten thousand, one dollar on the hundred dollars; for all cities having less than ten thousand, seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars; and for counties and taxing districts, fifty cents on the hundred dollars.

(Amendment, proposed by Acts 1994, ch. 168, § 2, and ratified November 8, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1994 (Acts 1994, ch. 168, § 2) proposed an amendment to this section, which amendment was ratified by the voters at the regular election November 8, 1994 and became effective November 8, 1994. Prior to this amendment this section read:

"§ 157. Maximum tax rate for cities, counties and taxing districts — Indebtedness exceeding income provided for year not to be incurred without popular vote. The tax rate of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts and other municipalities, for other than school purposes, shall not, at any time, exceed the following rates upon the value of the taxable property therein, viz: For all towns or cities having a population of fifteen thousand or more, one dollar and fifty cents on the hundred dollars; for all towns or cities having less than fifteen thousand and not less than ten thousand, one dollar on the hundred dollars; for all towns or cities having less than ten thousand, seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars; and for counties and taxing districts, fifty cents on the hundred dollars; unless it should be necessary to enable such city, town, county, or taxing district to pay the interest on, and provide a sinking fund for the extinction of, indebtedness contracted before the adoption of this Constitution. No county, city, town, taxing district, or other municipality, shall be authorized or permitted to become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount exceeding, in any year, the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose; and any indebtedness contracted in violation of this section shall be void. Nor shall such contract be enforceable by the person with whom made; nor shall such municipality ever be authorized to assume the same."

Section 5 of Acts 1994, ch. 168 provides: "It is further proposed as a part of this amendment and as a transitional provision for the purposes of this amendment, that any contract or legally binding obligation of a local government shall remain unaffected until the contract or obligation is renegotiated or expires."

Cross-References. City taxes, levy of, KRS 91.260 to 91.280, 92.280 to 92.320.

County taxes, levy of, KRS 68.090.

County tax in excess of 50 cents per hundred for maintenance of tubercular institution, KRS 68.090.

Improvements, financing through special assessments, KRS 91A.200 to 91A.290.

School taxes, levy of, KRS 160.460 to 160.477.

Taxation by cities and counties, Const., § 181.

Opinions of Attorney General. By exempting school districts from the scope of application of the act, and by permitting termination by a taxing district on a year-to-year basis of a contractual arrangement with an agency, Acts 1986, ch. 13, which repealed the Tax Increment Act, KRS 99.750, and enacted KRS 99.751, 99.756, 99.761, 99.766 and 99.771 (now see KRS 65.490 et seq.), has remedied the constitutional problems under this section and Const., § 184 that the Supreme Court in Miller v. Covington Development Authority, 539 S.W.2d 1, 1976 Ky. LEXIS 40 (Ky. 1976), found with the Tax Increment Act. OAG 86-48.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

8. School Purposes.
10. Indebtedness.
13. — Not Debts.
15. — Created Before Constitution.
18. — Estimation of Amount.
19. — — Debts of School Boards.
23. — Annexed or Merged Entities.
24. — Approval of Voters.
25. — — Two-thirds Vote.
32. — Valid Expenditures.
35. — — Contracts.
37. — Invalid Expenditures.
39. — — Contracts.
45. — Unconstitutional Statutes.
46. — Municipality or Taxing District.

Many of the decisions under this section regarding indebtedness were decided prior to the 1994 amendment of this section which deleted that portion of the section prohibiting an entity from becoming indebted in amount exceeding yearly income and revenue. Now see Const., § 157b.

8. School Purposes.

The tax rate provided for cities and towns of less than 10,000 population applies to an indebtedness for school purposes as well as for strictly municipal purposes. Richmond v. Powell, 101 Ky. 7, 16 Ky. L. Rptr. 174, 27 S.W. 1, 1894 Ky. LEXIS 133 (Ky. 1894).

The limitation on indebtedness in this section also applies to debts incurred for school purposes. Commonwealth v. Louisville & N. R. Co., 105 Ky. 206, 20 Ky. L. Rptr. 1127, 48 S.W. 1092, 1899 Ky. LEXIS 203 (Ky. 1899).

The tax rates of this section do not place a limit on rates that may be levied for school purposes but the debt limit does include indebtedness for school purposes. Walsh v. Pineville, 152 Ky. 556, 153 S.W. 1002, 1913 Ky. LEXIS 721 (Ky. 1913).

The limitations imposed by this section have no application to the property tax voted for school purposes under authority of a valid election. Christopher v. Robinson, 164 Ky. 262, 175 S.W. 387, 1915 Ky. LEXIS 368 (Ky. 1915).

The provisions of this section fixing tax rates for other than school purposes were not intended as an exception to the debt limits of Const., § 158, which limits no city, town, county, taxing district and municipality can exceed even for school purposes. Booth v. Board of Education, 229 Ky. 719, 17 S.W.2d 1013, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 833 (Ky. 1929).

There is no constitutional limitation on tax rates for school purposes. Bell v. Board of Education, 343 S.W.2d 804, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 433 (Ky. 1961).

10. Indebtedness.

13. — Not Debts.

Issuance of bonds by a county board of education was not the creation of a debt in violation of this section where anticipated tax revenues on which the anticipated tax revenues on which the school budget was based were reduced as a result of judicial decisions with respect to methods of computing assessed valuations of certain property. Bell v. Board of Education, 343 S.W.2d 804, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 433 (Ky. 1961).

15. — Created Before Constitution.

This section does not forbid an indebtedness to be incurred where all the necessary steps had been taken pursuant to a statute and prior to the adoption of the Constitution. Ludlow v. Board of Educ., 29 S.W. 854, 16 Ky. L. Rptr. 805 (1895).

18. — Estimation of Amount.

The validity of a note of a board of education given in exchange for warrants previously issued must be determined by the financial status of the school district when the original indebtedness was created. Citizens Bank v. Rowan County Board of Education, 274 Ky. 481, 118 S.W.2d 704, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 266 (Ky. 1938).

19. — — Debts of School Boards.

Where a board of education was authorized by statute to issue bonds and hold an election for approval, the indebtedness is that of the board alone and the debt of the city is not considered in determining when the limits of this section are reached. Rogan v. Board of Education, 192 Ky. 770, 234 S.W. 443, 1921 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1921).

The outstanding indebtedness of a municipality may not be taken into consideration in determining whether a graded school district has reached the constitutional limitation on indebtedness. Fall v. Read, 194 Ky. 135, 238 S.W. 177, 1922 Ky. LEXIS 105 (Ky. 1922). See Dayton v. Board of Education, 201 Ky. 566, 257 S.W. 1021, 1923 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1923).

An indebtedness of a municipality is not to be taken into account in estimating the indebtedness of a school board of the district which covers the same territory. Dayton v. Board of Education, 201 Ky. 566, 257 S.W. 1021, 1923 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1923).

23. — Annexed or Merged Entities.

A county school board would not be permitted to assume the debts of another school district which it had absorbed, assuming such debt would create a total indebtedness in excess of the income for that year. Owsley County Board of Education v. Owsley County Fiscal Court, 251 Ky. 165, 64 S.W.2d 179, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 797 (Ky. 1933).

This section does not relieve a county school board from liability for a judgment against an independent school district which had been merged with the county district by order of the state board of education. Board of Education v. Nelson, 268 Ky. 83, 103 S.W.2d 691, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 413 (Ky. 1937).

A county board of education could be liable for the debts of an independent school district when the district was merged and issue bonds to satisfy the indebtedness, since it was a debt which the board did not voluntarily incur. Bales v. Holt, 270 Ky. 272, 109 S.W.2d 632, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 68 (Ky. 1937).

If the question of incurring an indebtedness and issuing general obligation bonds had been submitted to the voters in accordance with this section and had received the required two-thirds (⅔) vote in favor, then property in the district at the time the vote was taken would remain liable for the tax required to pay the indebtedness, regardless of the transfer of the property to another school district. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

24. — Approval of Voters.

Under this section county school district has no right to anticipate more than one (1) year's taxes at a time without a two-thirds (⅔) vote of the people. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

25. — — Two-thirds Vote.

A prospective indebtedness may be approved by two-thirds (⅔) of the voters voting on the question and it is not necessary to have the assent of two thirds (⅔) of the electorates or two-thirds (⅔) who vote for the candidates in the election. Montgomery County Fiscal Court v. Trimble, 104 Ky. 629, 20 Ky. L. Rptr. 827, 47 S.W. 773, 1898 Ky. LEXIS 210, 42 L.R.A. 738 (Ky. 1898), overruling in part Belknap v. Louisville, 99 Ky. 474, 18 Ky. L. Rptr. 313, 36 S.W. 1118, 1896 Ky. LEXIS 122, 34 L.R.A. 256 (Ky. 1896); Owensboro v. Baker, 37 S.W. 1129, 18 Ky. L. Rptr. 324 (1896); McGoodwin v. Franklin, 38 S.W. 481, 18 Ky. L. Rptr. 752 (1896). See Worthington v. Board of Educ., 71 S.W. 879, 24 Ky. L. Rptr. 1510 (1903); Board of Education v. Winchester, 120 Ky. 591, 27 Ky. L. Rptr. 994 , 87 S.W. 768, 1905 Ky. LEXIS 139 (Ky. 1905); Kentucky Light & Power Co. v. James H. Williams & Co., 124 S.W. 840 (1910); Iglehart v. Dawson Springs, 143 Ky. 140, 136 S.W. 210, 1911 Ky. LEXIS 376 (1911); Logan v. Gilbert, 151 Ky. 659, 152 S.W. 778, 1913 Ky. LEXIS 553 (Ky. 1913); Fowler v. Oakdale, 158 Ky. 603, 166 S.W. 195, 1914 Ky. LEXIS 687 (Ky. 1914).

32. — Valid Expenditures.

Where a school district employed a contractor to build a schoolhouse and the total price was beyond the amount of funds available, there was no proof that the debt was invalid where there was no contract executed and the builder agreed not to do any more than could be paid from yearly revenue. Cockrell v. Board of Trustees, 237 Ky. 280, 35 S.W.2d 310, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 591 (Ky. 1931).

Payment of increased teachers' salaries from a capital outlay item of the education budget was not improper where it was within the limits and constituted a part of the anticipated revenues. Dunn v. Allen, 308 Ky. 774, 215 S.W.2d 957, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1047 (Ky. 1948).

35. — — Contracts.

A contract by which the board of education sold a school building for a fixed consideration to a corporation organized to purchase the building, with option by the board to lease and rebuy the building but with no obligation to do so, did not require the board to incur an indebtedness in excess of that authorized by this section and Const., § 158, without a vote of the voters thereon. Waller v. Georgetown Board of Education, 209 Ky. 726, 273 S.W. 498, 1925 Ky. LEXIS 589 (Ky. 1925).

A contract between a school corporation and a corporation where the corporation was to build a school to be rented by the city for the term of one (1) year with an option to renew from year to year for a yearly rent within the constitutional debt limit was valid. Kirkpatrick v. City Board of Education, 234 Ky. 836, 29 S.W.2d 565, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 281 (Ky. 1930). See Holman v. Glasgow Graded Common School Dist., 237 Ky. 7, 34 S.W.2d 733, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 529 (1931).

Where a lease entered into by a school board was for one (1) year with options to renew on a year-to-year basis, this did not create an indebtedness for more than a year and such yearly rent was not in excess of anticipated revenue; therefore, there was no violation of this section. Davis v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 294, 83 S.W.2d 34, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 396 (Ky. 1935).

37. — Invalid Expenditures.

Approval of $3,800 for school improvements by the school trustees was improper where the revenue was only $2,800 and the voters had disapproved a bond issue for these improvements. Flanders v. Board of Trustees, 170 Ky. 627, 186 S.W. 506, 1916 Ky. LEXIS 115 (Ky. 1916).

Where the Legislature increased the maximum rate of levy but the board of education did not request the fiscal court to impose this new maximum, then the board was without power to issue bonds to fund a floating indebtedness. Hockensmith v. County Board of Education, 240 Ky. 76, 41 S.W.2d 656, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1931).

A board of education may not fund an indebtedness by issuing bonds when the fiscal court failed to act on the board's request for an additional levy. Downey v. Board of Education, 243 Ky. 66, 47 S.W.2d 931, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 30 (Ky. 1932).

The mere fact that a school board has exceeded the amount of its realized annual revenue does not violate the constitutional debt limitation where the board stays within the amount of its budget, if its excess expenditure over realized income is within the amount which the board might reasonably have anticipated would be received by it from the tax levy, but where board did not reduce the amount of its budgets, notwithstanding repeated annual experience of failing to realize revenue called for by its budgets, it did not keep its expenditures within required reasonably anticipated amount. Fiscal Court of Lincoln County v. Lincoln County Board of Education, 273 Ky. 174, 115 S.W.2d 891, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 704 (Ky. 1937).

A board of education could not validly issue bonds with maturity dates antedating the issuance, thereby making them past due and payable with accumulated interest at the time they are issued. Abbott v. Oldham County Board of Education, 272 Ky. 654, 114 S.W.2d 1128, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 176 (Ky. 1938).

39. — — Contracts.

A contract by which a school district was to pay for the building of a school through the levy of a tax for four (4) years was invalid where the contract was not authorized by the voters. Grady v. Pruit, 111 Ky. 100, 23 Ky. L. Rptr. 506, 63 S.W. 283, 1901 Ky. LEXIS 180 (Ky. 1901).

The acts of school trustees in contracting an indebtedness for the building of a schoolhouse in excess of the revenues, and in levying a tax to pay the debt, are void. Howard v. Trustees, 102 S.W. 318, 31 Ky. L. Rptr. 399 (1907).

A contract by which a board of education agreed to rent of building for seven (7) years at the end of which time the building would be conveyed to the board was invalid as not having been approved by the electorate even though each yearly rental could be paid out of the annual revenue. Billings v. Bankers' Bond Co., 199 Ky. 490, 251 S.W. 643, 1923 Ky. LEXIS 875 (Ky. 1923).

A contract by a board of education to convey property to a private corporation which was in its effect a mortgage of the property is invalid as a creation of indebtedness under this section. Hardin v. Owensboro Educational Ass'n, 244 Ky. 390, 50 S.W.2d 968, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 430 (Ky. 1932).

A plan to convey property to the fiscal court which would lease the school building to be constructed to the school board for a year-to-year lease with rent sufficient to amortize the mortgage and then reconvey the building to the board was invalid. Fiscal Court of Jackson County v. Board of Education, 268 Ky. 336, 104 S.W.2d 1103, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 466 (Ky. 1937).

A plan by which a school board was to convey school properties to a nonprofit corporation which would erect a new school building to be leased to the board for a period of years after which the board was to become owner of the property conveyed to the corporation was invalid. Weaks v. Board of Education, 282 Ky. 241, 137 S.W.2d 1094, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 132 (Ky. 1940).

If a board of education incurs an indebtedness by contracting for construction of a school, and its cost exceeds its income and revenue for the current year, the contract is unenforceable unless it has been approved by two thirds (⅔) of the voters of the area affected. Hacker

Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

Where a construction company was attempting to maintain an action on the basis that it had a valid contract with the school board, the contract was unenforceable because the approval of the voters of the county was not obtained, as required by this section; on the other hand, if the construction company was attempting to maintain the action on the basis that the revenue bond methods provided for in KRS 162.120 to KRS 162.290 were followed, the contract was unenforceable because the only government agency possessing the power and authority to execute such a contract failed to do so. Hacker Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

45. — Unconstitutional Statutes.

The provisions of KRS 162.090, making school bonds the obligation of the city in cases where the city school district embraces the city, cannot constitutionally be applied where the city boundaries extend beyond those of the school district, therefore the bonds constitute obligations of the school district, for which only property within the district may be taxed and for which only voters in the district may vote on the question of issuance of bonds. Board of Education v. Louisville, 258 S.W.2d 707, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 877 (Ky. 1953).

46. — Municipality or Taxing District.

A county is for school purposes a taxing district and a municipality, within the meaning of this section and Const., § 158 limiting indebtedness but permitting issuance of bonds to fund floating indebtedness, but county board of education is not, but is merely an arm through which the taxing district operates. Farson v. County Board of Education, 100 F.2d 974, 1939 U.S. App. LEXIS 4586 (6th Cir. 1939). See First Trust Co. v. County Board of Education, 78 F.2d 114, 1935 U.S. App. LEXIS 3651 (6th Cir. Ky. 1935).

A board of education is a municipality within the meaning of this section and may not create an indebtedness in excess of revenues without approval of the voters. Brown v. Board of Education, 108 Ky. 783, 22 Ky. L. Rptr. 483, 57 S.W. 612, 1900 Ky. LEXIS 102 (Ky. 1900).

A county board of education may not assume an illegally created debt incurred by trustees of a school district, as a school district is a "taxing district or other municipality" within the meaning of this section. Scobee v. County Board of Education, 157 Ky. 510, 163 S.W. 472, 1914 Ky. LEXIS 315 (Ky. 1914).

A county board of education is an entity subject to the provisions of this section. Lee v. Board of Education, 261 Ky. 379, 87 S.W.2d 961, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 666 (Ky. 1935).

§ 157b. Adoption of budget required for cities, counties, and taxing districts — Expenditures not to exceed revenues for fiscal year.

Prior to each fiscal year, the legislative body of each city, county, and taxing district shall adopt a budget showing total expected revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year. No city, county, or taxing district shall expend any funds in any fiscal year in excess of the revenues for that fiscal year. A city, county, or taxing district may amend its budget for a fiscal year, but the revised expenditures may not exceed the revised revenues. As used in this section, "revenues" shall mean all income from every source, including unencumbered reserves carried over from the previous fiscal year, and "expenditures" shall mean all funds to be paid out for expenses of the city, county, or taxing district during the fiscal year, including amounts necessary to pay the principal and interest due during the fiscal year on any debt.

(Adoption proposed by Acts 1994, ch. 168, § 3, and ratified November 8, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1994 (Acts 1994, ch. 168, § 2) proposed that a new section be added to the Constitution to be numbered as section 157b. Such proposed section was ratified by the voters at the regular election November 8, 1994 and became effective November 8, 1994.

Section 5 of Acts 1994, ch. 168 provides: "It is further proposed as a part of this amendment and as a transitional provision for the purposes of this amendment, that any contract or legally binding obligation of a local government shall remain unaffected until the contract or obligation is renegotiated or expires."

§ 158. Maximum indebtedness of cities, counties, and taxing districts — General Assembly authorized to set additional limits and conditions.

Cities, towns, counties, and taxing districts shall not incur indebtedness to an amount exceeding the following maximum percentages on the value of the taxable property therein, to be estimated by the last assessment previous to the incurring of the indebtedness: Cities having a population of fifteen thousand or more, ten percent (10%); cities having a population of less than fifteen thousand but not less than three thousand, five percent (5%); cities having a population of less than three thousand, three percent (3%); and counties and taxing districts, two percent (2%), unless in case of emergency, the public health or safety should so require. Nothing shall prevent the issue of renewal bonds, or bonds to fund the floating indebtedness of any city, county, or taxing district. Subject to the limits and conditions set forth in this section and elsewhere in this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have the power to establish additional limits on indebtedness and conditions under which debt may be incurred by cities, counties, and taxing districts.

(Amendment proposed by Acts 1994, ch. 168, § 4, and ratified November 8, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1994 (Acts 1994, ch. 168, § 4) proposed an amendment to this section of the Constitution which was ratified by the voters at the regular election November 8, 1994 and became effective November 8, 1994. Prior to this amendment this section read:

"§ 158. Maximum indebtedness of cities, counties, and taxing districts — Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to Constitution The respective cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, and municipalities shall not be authorized or permitted to incur indebtedness to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding the following named maximum percentages on the value of the taxable property therein, to be estimated by the assessment next before the last assessment previous to the incurring of the indebtedness, viz.: Cities of the first and second classes, and of the third class having a population exceeding fifteen thousand, ten per centum; cities of the third class having a population of less than fifteen thousand, and cities and towns of the fourth class, five per centum; cities and towns of the fifth and sixth classes, three per centum; and counties, taxing districts and other municipalities, two per centum: Provided, any city, town, county, taxing district or other municipality may contract an indebtedness in excess of such limitations when the same has been authorized under laws in force prior to the adoption of this Constitution, or when necessary for the completion of and payment for a public improvement undertaken and not completed and paid for at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: And provided further, If, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the aggregate indebtedness, bonded or floating, of any city, town, county, taxing district, or other municipality, including that which it has been or may be authorized to contract as herein provided, shall exceed the limit herein prescribed, then no such city or town shall be authorized or permitted to increase its indebtedness in an amount exceeding two per centum, and no such county, taxing district or other municipality, in an amount exceeding one per centum, in the aggregate upon the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained as herein provided, until the aggregate of its indebtedness shall have been reduced below the limit herein fixed, and thereafter it shall not exceed the limit, unless in case of emergency, the public health or safety should so require. Nothing herein shall prevent the issue of renewal bonds, or bonds to fund the floating indebtedness of any city, town, county, taxing district or other municipality.

Section 5 of Acts 1994, ch. 168 provides: "It is further proposed as a part of this amendment and as a transitional provision for the purposes of this amendment, that any contract or legally binding obligation of a local government shall remain unaffected until the contract or obligation is renegotiated or expires."

Cross-References. Issuance of bonds, KRS ch. 66.

Law for borrowing money must specify purpose, Const., § 178.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

4. Indebtedness.
10. — Estimation of Amount.
12. — — School Debts.
16. — Assessment.
17. — Floating.
18. — — Funding.
19. — — — Judgments.
20. — — — Deficits in Revenue.
21. — — — School Debts.
22. — Refunding Bonds.
23. — Emergencies.
24. — — Not Emergencies.
25. — — Question of Fact.
26. — Municipalities and Taxing Districts.
28. — Partial Invalidity.
34. — Invalid Statutes.
36. — Pleading and Proof.

Cross-References. See notes to Const., § 157.

4. Indebtedness.

10. — Estimation of Amount.

12. — — School Debts.

Where a city includes an independent school district which is an independent corporation, the indebtedness of the school district is not to be treated as a part of the city's indebtedness, in determining whether the city has reached its maximum constitutional debt limit, so as to preclude the issuance of further bonds. Ex parte Newport, 141 Ky. 329, 132 S.W. 580, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 462, 37 L.R.A. (n.s.) 1034 (Ky. 1910), overruled on other grounds, Ex parte Ashland, 256 Ky. 384, 76 S.W.2d 43, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 415 (1934).

In estimating the indebtedness of a city in order to determine whether a proposed bond issue would exceed the limits of this section, the bonded indebtedness of the school board is not considered as part of the city's indebtedness. Rash v. Madisonville, 148 Ky. 154, 146 S.W. 386, 1912 Ky. LEXIS 406 (Ky. 1912).

An indebtedness of cities of the second class for school purposes is distinct from that of any other municipal corporation or political body, including the school district, and in reckoning the indebtedness thereof to determine whether contemplated school bonds would exceed the city's debt limit, the indebtedness of a school corporation wholly or partially within the city is not to be considered. Coppin v. Board of Education, 155 Ky. 387, 159 S.W. 937, 1913 Ky. LEXIS 258 (Ky. 1913).

School improvement bonds which were approved by the voters of the city were debts of the city and not of the board of education with respect to the determination of debt limitations of this section. Hager v. Board of Education, 254 Ky. 791, 72 S.W.2d 475, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1934).

Outstanding bonds of two (2) school districts which were authorized by the voters and which are being taken care of by special taxes are not to be considered in determining whether the contemplated increase in the bonded indebtedness is within the limits of this section. Rowan County Board of Education v. Citizens Bank, 279 Ky. 413, 130 S.W.2d 832, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 297 (Ky. 1939).

16. — Assessment.

Under this section, the amount of indebtedness which might be incurred by board of education was not controlled by assessment next before election at which bonds were authorized but by assessment next before indebtedness was incurred by issuance and sale of the bonds. Sutherland v. Board of Education, 209 Ky. 351, 272 S.W. 887, 1925 Ky. LEXIS 498 (Ky. 1925).

The assessed valuation of the property taxable for the support of the county board of education when the bonds are sold determines the constitutional limitation of the debt, but that value is presumed to be the same as the last complete and final assessment. Rowan County Board of Education v. Citizens Bank, 279 Ky. 413, 130 S.W.2d 832, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 297 (Ky. 1939).

17. — Floating.

18. — — Funding.

19. — — — Judgments.

An issue of bonds to fund a judgment debt was valid where evidence showed that the indebtedness incurred for each year plus the total indebtedness for the preceding years was not in excess of the limits of this section. Hundley v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 33, 95 S.W.2d 1091, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 429 (Ky. 1936).

20. — — — Deficits in Revenue.

A floating debt accumulated over several years from unexpected deficits in revenue and based on obligations assumed pursuant to a fair estimate of revenue was a valid obligation for which bonds could be issued. Lee v. Board of Education, 261 Ky. 379, 87 S.W.2d 961, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 666 (Ky. 1935).

21. — — — School Debts.

Issue of bonds of school district to refund validly created debts was authorized even though the debt did accumulate over a period of years, and the board of education should have paid the preceding year's indebtedness from revenues of the succeeding year. Meade v. Board of Education, 268 Ky. 71, 103 S.W.2d 701, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 417 (Ky. 1937).

In order to approve a bond issue to fund an indebtedness of a school board, it must be shown that the anticipated revenue of the board is its budgeted revenue. Arrowood v. Board of Education, 269 Ky. 464, 107 S.W.2d 324, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 626 (Ky. 1937).

A board of education which has kept its expenditures within its budget may fund a floating indebtedness caused by an unexpected failure in its revenue. Ebert v. Board of Education, 277 Ky. 633, 126 S.W.2d 1111, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 706 (Ky. 1939).

A floating indebtedness of a board of education incurred for valid obligations and within constitutional limits which resulted from deficits in revenue caused by judicial invalidation of certain assessments could be funded by a bond issue. Bell v. Board of Education, 343 S.W.2d 804, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 433 (Ky. 1961).

22. — Refunding Bonds.

A board of education could issue refunding bonds for previous valid bonds as this would create no additional liability. Wilson v. Board of Education, 226 Ky. 476, 11 S.W.2d 143, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 124 (Ky. 1928).

The issuance of bonds for the purpose of paying or funding other outstanding bonds or other valid indebtedness is not an increase in the taxing district's indebtedness. Abbott v. Oldham County Board of Education, 272 Ky. 654, 114 S.W.2d 1128, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 176 (Ky. 1938).

Matured interest on bonds validly issued is itself a valid floating indebtedness, and can be refunded. Whitworth v. Breckinridge County Board of Education, 276 Ky. 346, 124 S.W.2d 495, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 534 (Ky. 1939).

23. — Emergencies.

24. — — Not Emergencies.

The need to replace a school building destroyed by fire does not constitute an emergency within the meaning of this section. Nelson v. Board of Education, 213 Ky. 714, 281 S.W. 808, 1926 Ky. LEXIS 603 (Ky. 1926).

25. — — Question of Fact.

Whether a school bond issue was necessitated by an emergency is a question of fact on which the finding of the board of education is not conclusive. Buckner v. Board of Education, 236 Ky. 768, 34 S.W.2d 236, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 837 (Ky. 1930).

26. — Municipalities and Taxing Districts.

A board of education may not incur an indebtedness in excess of the limitations of this section which are applicable to counties, taxing districts and other municipalities, as the debts are those of the board itself and not part of the city's debt. Sutherland v. Board of Education, 200 Ky. 23, 252 S.W. 123, 1923 Ky. LEXIS 12 (Ky. 1923).

A board of education which can mandatorily require the fiscal court to make a school levy is a taxing district, and may issue bonds to fund its floating indebtedness. Ebert v. Board of Education, 277 Ky. 633, 126 S.W.2d 1111, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 706 (Ky. 1939).

28. — Partial Invalidity.

An order for an election to authorize an issue of school district bonds, exceeding the limitation fixed by this section, is not invalid as to the issuance of the legal amount. McKinney v. Board of Trustees, 144 Ky. 85, 137 S.W. 839, 1911 Ky. LEXIS 555 (Ky. 1911).

Where the voters had approved a $50,000 bond issue and $25,000 worth of bonds were issued, the additional amount of bonds cannot later be issued where at the time of the election the assessed property of the district would have supported an issue of only $22,000. Nelson v. Williamsburg Independent Graded School Dist., 265 Ky. 792, 97 S.W.2d 814, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1936).

34. — Invalid Statutes.

A statute raising the limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by a school district from two percent (2%) to four percent (4%) is unconstitutional. Boll v. Ludlow, 227 Ky. 208, 12 S.W.2d 301, 1928 Ky. LEXIS

483 (Ky. 1928). See Booth v. Board of Education, 229 Ky. 719, 17 S.W.2d 1013, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 833 (Ky. 1929).

36. — Pleading and Proof.

A petition which merely avers that a floating indebtedness was illegally incurred is insufficient where it states conclusions rather than facts. King v. Christian County Board of Education, 229 Ky. 234, 16 S.W.2d 1053, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 728 (Ky. 1929).

Where a school board's proof in a proceeding to approve a bond issue was inconsistent, the validity of the indebtedness cannot be established. Arrowood v. Board of Education, 271 Ky. 812, 113 S.W.2d 466, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 65 (Ky. 1938).

§ 165. Incompatible offices and employments.

No person shall, at the same time, be a State officer or a deputy officer or member of the General Assembly, and an officer of any county, city, town, or other municipality, or an employee thereof; and no person shall, at the same time, fill two municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities, except as may be otherwise provided in this Constitution; but a Notary Public, or an officer of the militia, shall not be ineligible to hold any other office mentioned in this section.

Cross-References. Incompatible offices, Const., §§ 44, 237; KRS 61.080.

Opinions of Attorney General. Membership on the McLean County board of education is not incompatible with the position of teacher of vocational agriculture in Muhlenberg County. OAG 60-901.

Although the positions of county director of pupil personnel and city director of pupil personnel are not incompatible as such, they are incompatible in fact because KRS 159.140(1) requires that a director of pupil personnel must devote his entire time to his duties, which he could not do if he held such positions. OAG 60-1027.

Membership on a board of education is incompatible with the office of magistrate. OAG 61-212.

There is no statutory or constitutional incompatibility between the position of teacher and the office of county commissioner, but there may be a common-law incompatibility. OAG 61-292.

There is no incompatibility between the office of magistrate and driving a school bus for the county board of education under this section or KRS 61.080(1), but there may be a common-law incompatibility. OAG 61-390.

The offices of treasurer of the school board and city clerk are incompatible. OAG 61-823.

The secretary and treasurer of the city board of education and the treasurer of the county board of education were disqualified from serving on the electric plant board. OAG 61-846.

A member of a board of education vacates his office on said board of education when he qualifies and assumes the office of deputy sheriff. OAG 61-942.

One would be prohibited from serving on the county board of health and on the county board of education at the same time, since the two (2) offices are incompatible. OAG 62-617.

Actions taken as a school board member after filing for nomination for the office of sheriff and thus disqualifying himself would be valid until the school board member resigned or was removed from office. OAG 65-211.

A member of the school board who files for nomination for the office of sheriff disqualifies himself from serving on the school board. OAG 65-211.

No constitutional or statutory incompatibility exists between membership on the school board and membership on the municipal housing commission. OAG 66-673.

The office of treasurer of the county board of education and the office or employment of county finance officer are incompatible. OAG 66-754.

A county treasurer may not simultaneously serve also as school (county) treasurer of the board of education. OAG 67-5.

Employment as director of pupil personnel for a district board of education is not incompatible with the position of member on the board of trustees of a public library district. OAG 67-83.

The holding of the position of public schoolteacher and the position of member of the board of county commissioners, at the same time, is not constitutionally nor statutorily incompatible. OAG 67-163.

There is no incompatibility in the holding of the offices of member of the board of education of an independent school district and stenographic reporter for a judicial district. OAG 67-177.

The offices of member of a city independent board of education and member of the county library board are incompatible. OAG 67-186.

The offices of member of the county board of education and member of the county library board of trustees are incompatible. OAG 67-186.

There is no prohibition against a person being a member of the county board of education and at the same time holding a position with the Commonwealth. OAG 68-21.

There is no statutory or constitutional incompatibility against a person holding the position of secretary to the superintendent of the district board of education and at the same time holding the position of secretary-bookkeeper for the head start program of that school district. OAG 68-200.

The office of county school board member is incompatible with employment as county road supervisor. OAG 68-210.

A schoolteacher may at the same time legally serve as an election officer. OAG 68-601.

There is no constitutional or statutory prohibition against a schoolteacher holding the office of magistrate, but a common-law incompatibility would exist. OAG 68-607.

While membership on the council on public higher education, established pursuant to KRS 164.010, would constitute the holding of a state office, membership on a consolidated planning and zoning commission is neither a city, county nor a state office as contemplated by either this section or KRS 61.080, so that no constitutional or statutory incompatibility exists that would prohibit a person from holding both offices at the same time. OAG 69-19.

An employee of the school system may seek and hold the office of county commissioner. OAG 69-94.

A schoolteacher may, at the same time, hold the office of property valuation administrator. OAG 69-158.

There is no incompatibility to prevent a schoolteacher or principal from serving on the county commission. OAG 69-448.

There is no constitutional or statutory provision that prohibits a teacher in the public schools from running for the nomination of city commissioner and serving as such if elected. OAG 69-485.

A department head at a state university not only may become a candidate for the office of city commissioner but also may serve as such. OAG 69-486.

A schoolteacher or principal of a school may at the same time serve on the city commission. OAG 69-519.

The director of pupil personnel for a county board of education may at the same time serve as deputy coroner of that same county. OAG 70-31.

A city elementary school principal may at the same time hold the office of city councilman in a city of the fourth class. OAG 70-183.

An individual can legally serve on the city-county youth commission and at the same time run for and hold membership on the local school board. OAG 70-391.

A member of the municipal housing commission can, at the same time, serve as a member of the local school board. OAG 70-444.

A school board member could not be hired by the county judge to operate, manage or drive a county ambulance. OAG 70-478.

A person can become a candidate for school board membership and at the same time continue to serve on the city commission. OAG 70-558.

A person may not serve on a county board of health and on the board of education at the same time without forfeiting the first office he held. OAG 70-632.

An individual may not at the same time hold the office of school board member and hold employment with a city. OAG 70-663.

There is no constitutional or statutory provision that would prohibit a member of the county board of education from being appointed as a director or member of a water district. OAG 70-723.

There appears to be no constitutional or statutory incompatibility nor any conflict with merit system law in the holding of the office of board member in an independent school district and a position of employment with the Department of Corrections (now Corrections Cabinet). OAG 70-811.

There is no statutory or constitutional incompatibility between being a school principal and serving on the city council. OAG 71-56.

There is no constitutional or statutory incompatibility between holding a position of schoolteacher and holding the office of police judge at the same time. OAG 71-108.

A person could not at the same time serve on the city's park and recreation board and be a member of the local board of education. OAG 72-618.

There is no violation of this section where a member of a city board of aldermen is a part-time paid faculty member of the University of Louisville. OAG 72-654.

Although a school board employee is a state employee, he is not under the merit system as established by KRS chapter 18 (repealed), and neither this section nor KRS 61.080, which define incompatible

offices, forbid a school board employee from serving as a city councilman. OAG 73-144.

There is no apparent common law conflict when a magistrate drives a school bus and, as driving a school bus is state employment, and a magistrate is a county officer, there is no constitutional or statutory conflict. OAG 73-212.

An unclassified employee of a state university is eligible to run for and serve on a county school board as there is no general prohibition against holding a state office and state employment at the same time. OAG 74-646.

The treasurer of a county school board is considered a state officer and may not at the same time serve as commissioner of a municipal public utility which office in all probability constitutes a municipal office and, even if not, constitutes municipal employment. OAG 74-707.

No incompatibility exists between the positions of public school teacher and employee of the state racing commission where neither the days nor hours of work required by both conflict. OAG 74-792.

A person may not be a school board member and hold a position on the planning and zoning commission at the same time under this section and KRS 160.180, but until he either resigns or is ousted by the judgment of the court, he is a de facto officer in both agencies and his actions as such are valid. OAG 75-123.

Although there would be no constitutional or statutory provision prohibiting a person from holding the office of magistrate, a county office, and at the same time serving on the county school board staff, which would constitute a form of State employment, there could be a common-law incompatibility since a magistrate must be accessible at all times to persons desiring to serve warrants and to those desiring to bring civil actions. OAG 76-216.

There is no statutory or constitutional incompatibility or conflict of interest between membership on a county school board and employment as a full-time mental health worker for a nonprofit corporation which administers a community mental health program. OAG 76-227.

The mayor of the city of Glasgow can at the same time legally serve as principal of the local school. OAG 76-402.

A person cannot serve as a member of the school board and at the same time hold the position of city manager of a city without violating KRS 61.080 and this section since these sections prohibit a state officer from holding a municipal office or employment. OAG 76-433.

A person who holds the position of director of the city's recreation program could not continue to serve as such and at the same time serve as a member of the local board of education. OAG 76-434.

Inasmuch as the position of maintenance supervisor for a local board of education is a form of state employment, a person would not be prohibited from holding that position and also serving as a member of the county commission. OAG 76-533.

Membership on a county school board and the position of county director of civil defense are incompatible. OAG 76-687.

There is no provision under this section or KRS 61.080 relating to incompatible offices that would prohibit a person from holding a position on a county board of education, which is a form of state employment, and serving on the fiscal court, which is a county office, nor is there any prohibition against a person serving as a member of a county board of education and as mayor of a fourth class city. OAG 77-8.

An individual who is a member of an independent school board cannot at the same time serve as a member of a county board of health as these positions are incompatible. OAG 77-39.

The position of assistant superintendent of schools, a state office, and the office of magistrate, a county office, are incompatible. OAG 77-129.

The principal of an elementary school, a state employee, can become a candidate for the office of magistrate and if elected continue to retain his position as principal unless there would be some common-law conflict of interest where the individual could not perform the duties of both positions at the same time with care and ability or unless there is some local regulation promulgated by the county board of education prohibiting school employees from becoming candidates for public office without resigning or taking leave of absence. OAG 77-146.

Members of county boards of education are state officers and at the same time the position of state ABC officer is one authorized pursuant to KRS 241.090 and such representatives have full police powers which may or may not place their position in the category of a state officer; and although subsection (1)(d) of KRS 160.180 prohibits a school board member from holding and discharging the duties of any local office or agency under the city or county of his residence, it would not prohibit a school board member from holding employment or an appointive office with the State. OAG 77-245.

A university safety and security officer appointed and holding his position pursuant to KRS 164.950 to 164.980 is a state officer and as a state officer he is precluded by this section and KRS 61.080(1) from serving, at the same time, as either a city officer or a county officer. OAG 77-521.

The holding of the two (2) State officer positions of superintendent of schools and member of a local school board does not by itself present a statutory or constitutional incompatibility, under KRS 61.080 and this section. OAG 78-413.

There is no statutory incompatibility between the offices of assistant commissioners of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association and a county board of education. OAG 78-583.

While nothing in the law prevents an incompatibility between the office of assistant city administrator and candidate for school board, both this section and KRS 61.080 prohibit one from holding a city position and at the same time serving as a school board member, which is a State office. OAG 78-631.

If one is not an employee of a county school board but serves, for example, as an employee of the State Department of Education, there would be no constitutional or statutory conflict under this section and KRS 61.080 since a person can hold two (2) State positions at the same time, whether they be in the form of an office or employment. OAG 78-645.

One may serve as a member of the Bowling Green Board of Education of the Bowling Green Independent School District while at the same time being employed as an administrator of the Bowling Green-Warren County Health Department pursuant to appointment by the joint city-county board of health which is, in turn, approved by the Kentucky Department of Human Resources (now Cabinet for Human Resources), since the joint city-county health department would be considered a hybrid agency not contemplated by the Constitution or statute relating to incompatible offices, namely this section and KRS 61.080. OAG 78-646.

There is nothing under this section or KRS 61.080 that would prohibit an employee of the University of Kentucky Extension Specialist Department, Poultry Division, from holding a State office at the same time (such as the school board position), and this would be true even if the employee was under the State merit system in view of KRS 18.310(4) (now see KRS 18A.140). OAG 78-706.

A person could hold office on the county board of education and at the same time serve as State conservation officer. OAG 78-773.

A person holding the position of membership on the Marshall County Board of Education cannot at the same time serve as city treasurer of Calvert City. OAG 79-1.

This section and KRS 61.080 prohibit a State officer from holding a municipal office at the same time, therefore, no one can hold the office of city attorney and serve as a member of an independent school board at the same time since the two (2) positions are incompatible one with the other. OAG 79-44.

There is no conflict between the positions of superintendent of county schools and a supervisor of a county conservation district. OAG 79-149.

Since a school board member is a state officer, and since a county emergency director is a county employee, this section and KRS 61.080 expressly prohibit one person from holding such office and employment at the same time. OAG 79-319.

The position of county court clerk is a county office under the Constitution, particularly § 99, and a school teacher, part-time or otherwise, is a state employee. OAG 79-459.

There is no constitutional nor statutory prohibition which would inhibit a local board from hiring a county clerk as a substitute teacher. OAG 79-459.

This section and KRS 61.080 prohibit a state officer from holding a county office at the same time; however, there is no prohibition against a state employee holding a county office except where such person is under the state merit system and cannot run for such office, which prohibition would not be applicable with respect to school teachers since they do not come under the state system. OAG 79-459.

The office of city school board member and that of county comptroller are incompatible. OAG 80-92.

This section and KRS 61.080 prohibit a state officer or deputy state officer from holding a county office; however, there is no provision prohibiting a state employee, such as a school principal, who is not under the state merit system from becoming a candidate for a county office, such as a county magistrate, and serving as such at the same time he holds his state position. OAG 80-131.

There is no incompatibility between serving as an employee of the Department of Human Resources (now Cabinet for Human Resources) and as a school board member since both positions are with the state, one being a form of state employment and the other (school board) a state office. OAG 80-505.

A county school teacher can be elected to the office of magistrate without violating this section and KRS 61.080 since a person may hold

both state employment such as a school teacher and at the same time hold a county office such as magistrate. OAG 81-13.

The executive director of the Kentucky Higher Education Authority must be considered a state employee within the meaning of this section and KRS 61.080; the same would be true with respect to his serving as Executive Director to the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation pursuant to KRS 164A.050(7). OAG 82-282.

An unpaid city council member who is also employed by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority as Executive Director, and by virtue of his position as Executive Director of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, is also the Executive Director of the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation, is holding a municipal office and state employment, concerning which there is no constitutional or statutory objection. OAG 82-282.

No conflict of interest or incompatibility existed where an auxiliary police officer of a city was at the same time a full-time Instructor-Coordinator of the Department of Training at Eastern Kentucky University; an auxiliary police officer of a city has the same powers as a regular police officer and is, therefore, considered a municipal officer while the position of Instructor-Coordinator for a department at Eastern Kentucky University would at most be considered a form of state employment. Neither this section nor KRS 61.080 prohibits a state employee from holding a municipal office. OAG 83-29.

Membership on a school board constitutes a state office. OAG 83-318.

A member of the board of education can at the same time serve as a member of a county fair board. OAG 83-318.

This section and KRS 61.080 do not prohibit a person from holding a state office and state employment at the same time unless the duties involved are incompatible; thus, the position of a member of the local board of education would not be incompatible with a position as an instructor at the Hazard Area Vocational School since the local board would have no control over the appointment of the instructor. OAG 85-23.

From the standpoint of the incompatible offices provisions of this section of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 61.080, state officers are not prohibited from holding positions on the boards of directors of the Kentucky Housing Corporation and the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation when those officers are holding positions specifically authorized by KRS 198A.030(3) and KRS 164A.050(3), because where a statute provides for the appointment of specifically designated public officers to hold another public office, these public officers hold their second public office in an "ex officio" capacity, which eliminates the possibility of a constitutional or statutory incompatibility. OAG 91-208.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

5. Municipal Officer.
6. Incompatible Offices.
9. Compatible Offices.

5. Municipal Officer.

Superintendent and members of board of children's home are city and county employees, not state officers; therefore, they could not be designated as superintendent of schools and board of education of independent school district established at the home, since to do so would violate this section. Williams v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 305 Ky. 440, 204 S.W.2d 490, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 825 (Ky. 1947).

6. Incompatible Offices.

The offices of postmaster and school trustee are, under the law, incompatible, and both cannot be held at the same time by the same person. Johnson v. Sanders, 131 Ky. 537, 115 S.W. 772, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 54 (Ky. 1909).

The office of school trustee, a state office, and the office of city councilman or town trustee, which are municipal offices, are incompatible. Middleton v. Middleton, 239 Ky. 759, 40 S.W.2d 311, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 847 (Ky. 1931).

Where a school district trustee subsequently qualified as and assumed the duties of a councilman, he thereby vacated his office as trustee. Middleton v. Middleton, 239 Ky. 759, 40 S.W.2d 311, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 847 (Ky. 1931).

Membership on a county board of education was incompatible with the office of county election commissioner, and a school board member who had accepted the office of county election commissioner vacated his membership on the board by the acceptance of the latter office. Adams v. Commonwealth, 268 S.W.2d 930, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 931 (Ky. 1954).

9. Compatible Offices.

A member of the General Assembly was not disqualified by virtue of this office from accepting a contract position to teach school executed with the trustees of a common graded school district. Board of Trustees v. Renfroe, 259 Ky. 644, 83 S.W.2d 27, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 370 (Ky. 1935).

REVENUE AND TAXATION

SECTION.
169. Fiscal year.
170. Property exempt from taxation — Cities may exempt factories for five years.
172A. Assessment of farm land according to value for farm purposes.
179. Political subdivision not to become stockholder in corporation, or appropriate money or lend credit to any person, except for roads or State Capitol.
180. Act or ordinance levying any tax must specify purpose, for which alone money may be used.

§ 169. Fiscal year.

The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July in each year, unless otherwise provided by law.

Cross-References. Fiscal year for counties, KRS 68.060.
Fiscal year for highway purposes, KRS 176.260.
Fiscal year for school districts, KRS 160.450.

Opinions of Attorney General. School boards and cities are covered by this section, except where otherwise provided by statute. OAG 85-65.

§ 170. Property exempt from taxation — Cities may exempt factories for five years.

There shall be exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes; places of burial not held for private or corporate profit; real property owned and occupied by, and personal property both tangible and intangible owned by, institutions of religion; institutions of purely public charity, and institutions of education not used or employed for gain by any person or corporation, and the income of which is devoted solely to the cause of education, public libraries, their endowments, and the income of such property as is used exclusively for their maintenance; household goods of a person used in his home; crops grown in the year in which the assessment is made, and in the hands of the producer; and real property maintained as the permanent residence of the owner, who is sixty-five years of age or older, or is classified as totally disabled under a program authorized or administered by an agency of the United States government or by any retirement system either within or without the Commonwealth of Kentucky, provided the property owner received disability payments pursuant to such disability classification, has maintained such disability classification for the entirety of the particular taxation period, and has filed with the appropriate local assessor by December 31 of the taxation period, on forms provided therefor, a signed statement indicating continuing disability as provided herein made under penalty of perjury, up to the assessed valuation of sixty-five hundred dollars on said residence and contiguous real property, except for assessment for special benefits. The real property may be held by legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium, or indirectly by the stock ownership or membership representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight years. The exemptions shall apply only to the value of the real property assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion which his interest in the corporation bears to the assessed value of the property. The General Assembly may authorize any incorporated city or town to exempt manufacturing establishments from municipal taxation, for a period not exceeding five years, as an

inducement to their location. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 3, 172, and 174 of this Constitution to the contrary, the General Assembly may provide by law an exemption for all or any portion of the property tax for any class of personal property.

(Amendment, proposed Acts 1954, ch. 111, § 1, ratified November, 1955; amendment, proposed Acts 1970, ch. 186, § 1, ratified November, 1971; amendment, proposed Acts 1974, ch. 105, § 1, ratified November, 1975; amendment, proposed Acts 1980, ch. 113, § 1, ratified November, 1981; amendment, proposed Acts 1990, ch. 151, § 1, ratified November, 1990; amendment, proposed Acts 1998, ch. 227, § 1, ratified November, 1998.)

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1998 (Acts 1998, ch. 227, § 1) proposed an amendment to this section of the Constitution, which amendment was ratified by the voters at the regular election in November, 1998. Prior to the amendment, the section read: "There shall be exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes; places of burial not held for private or corporate profit; real property owned and occupied by, and personal property both tangible and intangible owned by, institutions of religion; institutions of purely public charity, and institutions of education not used or employed for gain by any person or corporation, and the income of which is devoted solely to the cause of education, public libraries, their endowments, and the income of such property as is used exclusively for their maintenance; household goods of a person used in his home; crops grown in the year in which the assessment is made, and in the hands of the producer; and real property maintained as the permanent residence of the owner, who is sixty-five years of age or older, or is classified as totally disabled under a program authorized or administered by an agency of the United States government or by the railroad retirement system, provided the property owner received disability payments pursuant to such disability classification, has maintained such disability classification for the entirety of the particular taxation period, and has filed with the appropriate local assessor by December 31 of the taxation period, on forms provided therefor, a signed statement indicating continuing disability as provided herein made under penalty of perjury, up to the assessed valuation of sixty-five hundred dollars on said residence and contiguous real property, except for assessment for special benefits. The real property may be held by legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium, or indirectly by the stock ownership or membership representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight years. The exemptions shall apply only to the value of the real property assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion which his interest in the corporation bears to the assessed value of the property. All laws exempting or omitting property from taxation other than the property above mentioned shall be void. The General Assembly may authorize any incorporated city or town to exempt manufacturing establishments from municipal taxation, for a period not exceeding five years, as an inducement to their location."

The General Assembly in 1990 (Acts 1990, ch. 151, § 1) proposed an amendment to the Constitution which amendment was ratified by the voters at the regular election in November, 1990. Prior to the amendment this section read:

"§ 170. Property exempt from taxation — Cities may exempt factories for five years There shall be exempted from taxation public property used for public purposes; places actually used for for religious worship, with the grounds attached thereto and used and appurtenant to the house of worship, not exceeding one-half acre in cities or towns, and not exceeding two acres in the country; places of burial not held for private or corporate profit, institutions of purely public charity, and institutions of education not used or employed for gain by any person or corporation, and the income of which is devoted solely to the cause of education, public libraries, their endowments, and the income of such property as is used exclusively for their maintenance; all parsonages or residences owned by any religious society, and occupied as a home, or residences owned by any religious society, and occupied as a home, and for no other purpose, by the minister of any religion, with not exceeding one-half acre of ground in towns and cities and two acres of ground in the country appurtenant thereto: household goods of a person used in his home; crops grown in the year in which the assessment is made, and in the hands of the producer; and real property maintained as the permanent residence of the owner, who is sixty-five years of age or older, or is classified as totally disabled under a program authorized or administered by an agency of the United States government or by any retirement system, provided the property owner received disability payments pursuant to such disability classification, has maintained such disability classification for the entirety of the particular taxation period, and has filed with the appropriate local assessor by December 31 of the taxation period, on forms provided therefor, a signed statement indicating continuing disability as provided herein made under penalty of perjury, up to the assessed valuation of sixty-five hundred dollars on said residence and contiguous real property, except for assessment for special benefits. The real property may be held by legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium, or indirectly by the stock ownership or membership representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight years. The exemptions shall apply only to the value of the real property assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion which his interest in the corporation bears to the assessed value of the property. All laws exempting or omitting property from taxation other than the property above mentioned shall be void. The General Assembly may authorize any incorporated city or town to exempt manufacturing establishments from municipal taxation, for a period not exceeding five years, as an inducement to their location."

An amendment to this section was also proposed by the 1990 General Assembly (Acts 1990, ch. 150, § 3), was submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection at the regular election in November, 1990, and was defeated.

The General Assembly in 1980 (Acts 1980, ch. 113, § 1) proposed an amendment to this section of the Constitution, which amendment was ratified by the voters at the regular election in November, 1981. Prior to the amendment, the section read: "**§ 170. Property exempt from taxation — Cities may exempt factories for five years. —** There shall be exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes; places actually used for religious worship, with the grounds attached thereto and used and appurtenant to the house of worship, not exceeding one half acre in cities or towns, and not exceeding two acres in the country; places of burial not held for private or corporate profit, institutions of purely public charity, and institutions of education not used or employed for gain by any person or corporation, and the income of which is devoted solely to the cause of education, public libraries, their endowments, and the income of such property as is used exclusively for their maintenance; all parsonages or residences owned by any religious society, and occupied as a home, or residences owned by any religious society, and occupied as a home, and for no other purpose, by the minister of any religion, with not exceeding one half acre of ground in towns and cities and two acres of ground in the country appurtenant thereto; household goods of a person used in his home; crops grown in the year in which the assessment is made, and in the hands of the producer; and real property maintained as the permanent residence of the owner, who is sixty-five years of age or older, up to the assessed valuation of sixty-five hundred dollars on said residence and contiguous real property, except for assessment for special benefits. The real property may be held by legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium, or indirectly by the stock ownership or membership representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight years. The exemption shall apply only to the value of the real property assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion which his interest in the corporation bears to the assessed value of the property. All laws exempting or omitting property from taxation other than the property above mentioned shall be void. The general assembly may authorize any incorporated city or town to exempt manufacturing establishments from municipal taxation, for a period not exceeding five years, as an inducement to their location."

Cross-References. Exemption of factories by cities, KRS 91.260, 92.300.

Exempt property to be listed with county tax commissioner, KRS 132.220 (5).

Property not to be exempted by General Assembly, Const., § 3.

Property subject to taxation, KRS 132.190 to 132.210.

Opinions of Attorney General. By virtue of the exemption from taxation granted to institutions of education by this section, county public schools would not be subject to the license tax permitted by KRS 137.115 on the sale of soft drinks or ice cream from the school cafeteria if the income derived from such sales is devoted exclusively to educational purposes. OAG 62-743.

A board of education is not exempt under this section from paying sewer service fees or tolls. OAG 62-1086.

A city has authority to exempt a manufacturing establishment for at least five (5) years from city taxes only as an inducement to its location within the city, but no exemption is permitted from city school taxes. OAG 65-171.

As long as income from property owned by a city and county board of education is used solely for the furtherance of the education process in such city and county, the property is exempt from ad valorem property taxes by the city. OAG 72-44.

A special school building tax is of general benefit to the whole community and is not the type of special benefit contemplated in the homestead amendment and, therefore, cannot be levied on property in the school district entitled to the homestead exemption except on the value in excess of $6,500. OAG 73-733.

The charges for sewer services to a board of education are not an ad valorem tax from which boards of education are exempt but are like tolls or rentals so that a board of education is neither exempt from paying the sewer charges nor entitled to a refund for charges previously paid. OAG 75-598.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

26. Educational Institutions.
28. — Not Exempt.
32. School Tax.
33. Gross Receipts Tax.
43. Sewer User Charges.

26. Educational Institutions.

28. — Not Exempt.

A board of education is not exempt under this section from the payment of a state gasoline tax. Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941).

32. School Tax.

A school tax is not municipal taxation within the meaning of this section and an exemption of a manufacturing plant from municipal taxation does not entitle it to exemption from a school tax although such tax had not been collected for a long period. Louisville v. Board of Education, 154 Ky. 316, 157 S.W. 379, 1913 Ky. LEXIS 66 (Ky. 1913).

The Louisville Water Co., owned and operated for public use by the city, was exempt from taxation for school tax purposes. Board of Education v. Louisville Water Co., 555 S.W.2d 587, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 789 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

33. Gross Receipts Tax.

Sales by municipalities and by educational and charitable institutions are not exempt from gross receipts taxes. Covington v. State Tax Com., 257 Ky. 84, 77 S.W.2d 386, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 519 (Ky. 1934).

Sales to educational and charitable and to state institutions are exempt from gross receipts taxes. Covington v. State Tax Com., 257 Ky. 84, 77 S.W.2d 386, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 519 (Ky. 1934).

Sales to municipalities are subject to gross receipts taxes except where the purchases are exclusively for use by purely educational or charitable institutions of the municipality. Covington v. State Tax Com., 257 Ky. 84, 77 S.W.2d 386, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 519 (Ky. 1934).

43. Sewer User Charges.

Sewer user charges of a county government for the construction and maintenance of public sanitary sewers were not taxes and the County Board of Education had no constitutional exemption from the payment of such charges by virtue of this section. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, 691 S.W.2d 218, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 518 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

§ 172A. Assessment of farm land according to value for farm purposes.

Notwithstanding contrary provisions of Sections 171, 172, or 174 of this Constitution —

The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the assessment for ad valorem tax purposes of agricultural and horticultural land according to the land's value for agricultural or horticultural use. The General Assembly may provide that any change in land use from agricultural or horticultural to another use shall require the levy of an additional tax not to exceed the additional amount that would have been owing had the land been assessed under Section 172 of this Constitution for the current year and the two next preceding years.

The General Assembly may provide for reasonable differences in the rate of ad valorem taxation within different areas of the same taxing districts on that class of property which includes the surface of the land. Those differences shall relate directly to differences between non-revenue-producing governmental services and benefits giving land urban character which are furnished in one or several areas in contrast to other areas of the taxing district.

(Proposed by Acts 1968, ch. 103, ratified November, 1969.)

§ 179. Political subdivision not to become stockholder in corporation, or appropriate money or lend credit to any person, except for roads or State Capitol.

The General Assembly shall not authorize any county or subdivision thereof, city, town or incorporated district, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to, any corporation, association or individual, except for the purpose of constructing or maintaining bridges, turnpike roads, or gravel roads: Provided, If any municipal corporation shall offer to the Commonwealth any property or money for locating or building a Capitol, and the Commonwealth accepts such offer, the corporation may comply with the offer.

Opinions of Attorney General. If implemented in a school district, the young historians program can be regarded as educational in purpose within the meaning of the constitution. OAG 63-214.

Where not all of the residents of three cities included in an independent school district lived inside the school district and one city had its own tax assessor while two (2) other cities where assessed by the county assessor, the proper tax levying authority for the district was the county fiscal court and the election expense should be borne by the fiscal court. OAG 69-2.

In view of this section, a city cannot legally appropriate funds to assist a women's civic club to construct an amphitheater on land owned by the board of education, a separate public entity. The city could, however, build the amphitheater as a public project, or jointly establish a recreational system with the school district pursuant to KRS 97.010 which could include the amphitheater or, pursuant to the same statute, the city could lease land from the school board to establish a recreational center. OAG 70-514.

An agreement by a board of education to lease unused portions of a television facility owned by it to a private corporation was lawful with the exception of a provision that a part of the consideration for the lease would be an option to purchase up to 10% of the stock of the private corporation, which provision was illegal and void under §§ 177, 179, 184 and 186 of the Kentucky Constitution. OAG 73-418.

For a school district to hold a vendor's lien on the sale of surplus school property would be a prohibited extension of its credit to the purchaser. OAG 77-771.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

10. Recreational Facilities.
14. Teacher Salaries and Pensions.
15. Assumption of School Debts.

10. Recreational Facilities.

An agreement by a city to lease recreational facilities from a county board of education is not in contravention of this section as long as there is a good faith transaction as opposed to a gift disguised as an arm's-length contract. Sawyer v. Jefferson County Fiscal Court, 392 S.W.2d 83, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 275 (Ky. 1965).

14. Teacher Salaries and Pensions.

This section does not prohibit the operation of a municipal teachers' pension system under an enabling act. Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

An appropriation of funds by a city, to supplement salaries of teachers in independent school district, the boundaries of which coincide with those of the city, violates this section. Board of Education v. Corbin, 301 Ky. 686, 192 S.W.2d 951, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 544 (Ky. 1946).

15. Assumption of School Debts.

An assumption by the city of Louisville of a bonded indebtedness of the Louisville independent school district would be the equivalent of lending credit in violation of this section as to the city taxpayers who live outside the boundaries of the school district. Board of Education v. Louisville, 258 S.W.2d 707, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 877 (Ky. 1953).

§ 180. Act or ordinance levying any tax must specify purpose, for which alone money may be used.

Every act enacted by the General Assembly, and every ordinance and resolution passed by any county, city, town or municipal board or local legislative body, levying a tax, shall specify distinctly the purpose for which said tax is levied, and no tax levied and collected for one purpose shall ever be devoted to another purpose.

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1996 proposed (Acts 1996, ch. 98, § 1) the amendment of this section. The amendment was ratified by the voters at the regular election in November 1996. Prior to the amendment the section read:

"§ 180. Act or ordinance levying any tax must specify purpose, for which alone money may be used. The General Assembly may authorize the counties, cities or towns to levy a poll tax not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per head. Every act enacted by the General Assembly, and every ordinance and resolution passed by any county, city, town or municipal board or local legislative body, levying a tax, shall specify distinctly the purpose for which said tax is levied, and no tax levied and collected for one purpose shall ever be devoted to another purpose."

The 1990 General Assembly, by Acts 1990, ch. 150, § 5, proposed that the Constitution be amended by repealing this section. This amendment was submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection at the regular election in November, 1990, and was defeated.

Cross-References. City poll taxes, KRS 92.280.

County poll taxes, KRS 68.090.

Exemptions from poll tax, KRS 142.020.

Purpose of tax, specification and use for, KRS 68.100, 92.330.

Surplus in special fund may be used for a similar purpose, KRS 68.120.

Opinions of Attorney General. The lending of school property, such as chairs, tables and projectors to various organizations for banquets and similarly related meetings constitutes an indirect, if not direct, use of school property and school funds for other than school purposes and is expressly prohibited by the Constitution. OAG 60-1032.

A board of education may enter into a contract with the county library whereby the library will provide and circulate books to designated schools within the county school district without violating the provisions of this section and Const., § 184. OAG 61-506.

A county board of education may not donate school funds to a town public library which is open to the public as well as school students, because such an appropriation or donation would constitute an expenditure of school funds for other than educational purposes; however, a board of education could enter into a contract with a town public library whereby the latter would agree to furnish books and services to the county school children in return for a certain sum. This would not violate this section and Const., § 184 because the school money expended would be for the direct benefit of only the school children in their district and, therefore, would not include the public generally. OAG 61-879.

A municipality may not erect a water tank on school premises without the consent of the board of education and the payment of fair compensation for the use of school property. OAG 63-1060.

A board of education may not provide and maintain an automobile for the personal use of a school superintendent. OAG 64-130.

A board of education may provide and maintain an automobile for the benefit of the school superintendent while discharging the duties attendant to his office. OAG 64-130.

An independent school district and a city may not cooperate to jointly construct, pay for and own an auditorium-gymnasium on school property, which would be used by the schools for educational purposes and by the city for various public functions. OAG 64-475.

An independent school district can construct an auditorium-gymnasium and, after its completion, use the money which the city wishes to contribute as rent for the times when the building could be leased to the city. OAG 64-475.

An organization may use school buses of an independent school district to transport children to a function if the buses are not being used for school purposes, if reasonable and adequate compensation is paid for their use, if adequate collision insurance is purchased by the organization, and if it will carry liability insurance sufficient to cover the liability of any and all persons who may be concerned, including the members of the local boards of education. OAG 64-630.

A school board has legal authority to purchase liability insurance to cover the liability for sick-leave payments imposed by KRS 161.155. OAG 64-841.

It is legal for a board of education to execute a contract with a local health department to provide preventive medical services. OAG 65-293.

Commingling of state and federal funds by a school would result in their becoming subject to the provisions of both state and federal laws governing their expenditure. OAG 65-625.

A school board may lawfully purchase fire and extended coverage insurance in the form of a package policy even though the premium is not specifically allocable to individual coverages if it does not exceed the rate regularly charged for fire and extended coverage insurance, as approved by the Kentucky department of insurance for such risks. OAG 66-36.

A restriction contained in a declaration of restrictions affecting a 10.44-acre tract proposed as a school site that would require the owner of the tract to pay an assessment that could be used for maintenance of other property in the subdivision would preclude the purchase of the tract as a school site since the payment of the assessment would violate this section and Const., § 184. OAG 67-413.

Public schoolteachers may not, as a part of the duties for which they are compensated by boards of education, be assigned to teach in a private or sectarian school since the effect of such assignment would be to the primary benefit of the private or sectarian school as opposed to a primary benefit to its students or to the common schools and would offend this section and Const., § 184 which restrict school funds to public school purposes and would also offend Const., § 189 which prohibits the use by sectarian schools of funds levied for educational purposes. OAG 68-423.

Expenditures of school funds to provide turnabouts for school buses on private property adjacent to bridges that have been condemned would offend this section and Const., § 184 and would not be a proper school board expenditure. OAG 68-473.

An arrangement whereby a high school constructs a swimming pool on school property to be used by the students during school hours but which would be in the exclusive control of the school booster organization after school hours, which organization would sell pool memberships to the general public with the net proceeds to be paid to the board of education, would be proscribed by this section and Const., § 184. OAG 69-121.

A school board could not grant an easement across school property to the metropolitan sewer district since the easement would not constitute an educational purpose. OAG 69-127.

A lease of school property permitting the construction of a swimming pool on the leased premises would not violate this section or Const., § 184 if the consideration received by the school district would be sufficient to compensate for the lease. OAG 69-290.

Under this section and Const., § 184, the funds of the school board may not properly be expended to pay a portion of the salary of policewomen to patrol intersections on the city streets during school rush hours since this activity involves a service for the general public welfare rather than one which is designed to accomplish an educational purpose. OAG 69-488.

While general tax dollars provided by the state may be used to pay a portion of the costs incurred in operating special education classes for exceptional children, a local board of education is precluded from spending school funds for such purpose even though such an operation is a most laudable and commendable one. OAG 72-86.

A school board may not make a contribution to a park commission which is seeking to accumulate a fund in order to secure matching federal funds for development of a community recreation park. Section 186 of the Constitution prohibits the use of school funds for other than school purposes. This section provides that no tax levied and collected for one purpose shall be used for another. It is therefore unconstitutional for a school board to contribute money for other purposes. OAG 72-95.

Any fee collected by a sheriff in excess of the cost of collecting school funds would constitute a diversion of school funds for other than school purposes in violation of this section and section 184 of the Constitution. OAG 72-277.

Under this section and § 184 of the Constitution it would be invalid for a school board to convey title to its property to a city except for fair market value or to lease the property for less than its fair rental value. OAG 72-376.

Under this section and § 184 of the Constitution a school board may lease unused property provided that the consideration paid by the lessee is the fair rental value of the property. OAG 72-397.

It is proper for a school district to require students to pay the cost of their meals, but if a school district sees fit to do so, it may use school funds to subsidize the school lunch program with the result that the pupils will be paying a price which is less than the cost of supplying their meals. OAG 73-754.

The announcement over a school speaker system or the distribution of notices to children on school property of meetings of an organization of parents to promote a constitutional amendment which would forbid busing of school pupils for the purpose of achieving racial balance in the public schools constitutes an illegal use of school property and improperly interjects political questions into the operation of the public school. OAG 74-118.

Public school teachers may not, as a part of the duties for which compensated by boards of education, be assigned, to teach in a private or sectarian school. OAG 74-331. (Modifying OAG 68-150, OAG 68-585.)

Proposed public relations plan to have administrators of the school system join various service organizations of the community would not be a proper expenditure of school funds and would be unconstitutional under this section and Const., § 184. OAG 74-873.

A school district may not spend funds for street construction and improvement on nonschool property. OAG 75-108.

Public school funds may not be expended to employ persons to control vehicular and pedestrian traffic on public streets or roads in or around school premises. OAG 75-614.

An off-duty constable employed as a school security guard is an employee of the school board which may compensate him for his services. OAG 75-631.

Although the services of school crossing guards are a benefit to school children, the guards do not serve an "educational purpose," and thus school board funds may not be expended to pay the salaries of individuals who patrol intersections on city streets. OAG 76-239.

A county sheriff's fee for collecting school taxes must represent the reasonable cost of collection, as long as the rate does not exceed 4 percent, and the sheriff must document his reasonable costs of collection. OAG 76-251.

The expenses of opening schools to serve as voting places on a presidential election day, as provided by subsection (2) of KRS 117.065, when the schools are mandated to be closed by KRS 2.190 would be so small and incidental as not to be proscribed by Kentucky Constitution, §§ 180, 184, 186. OAG 76-592. Withdrawing OAG 42-363.

The circumstances surrounding the use of schools as voting places, as provided for in subsection (2) of KRS 117.065, may be structured so that there does not exist any unwarranted and impermissible expenditures of public common school money for election purposes. OAG 76-614.

Once the sheriff's total fee for collecting school taxes is properly computed the constitutional test of diversion is met since the constitutional diversion occurs no sooner than the reasonable cost of collection is exceeded, regardless of how much the excess is. OAG 78-146.

The payment to the urban county government of 25% for the school tax collection fee paid to the sheriff does not constitute an unlawful diversion of school money. OAG 78-146.

The total cost of collecting school taxes (prior to the 75% and 25% distribution at State level) is strictly constitutional as being an expenditure for school purposes. OAG 78-146.

If school district money in any respect and in any amount is used to transport nonpublic school children the Constitution would be violated. OAG 82-392.

It is not appropriate for the Board of Education to provide transportation for parochial pupils from their homes to the nearest public school, where they do not live within a reasonable walking distance to such school, and for the Board of Education to be reimbursed by either the fiscal court and/or the local parochial school system for the additional cost (if any) to the school system since reimbursement is required to be on a "per capita" basis. OAG 82-392.

It is not constitutionally permissible for the Board of Education to provide transportation for parochial school pupils from their homes to the nearest public schools so long as they do not live within a reasonable walking distance to such school, where transportation from public schools to parochial schools would then be provided either by the fiscal court or the local parochial school system. OAG 82-392.

Where nonpublic school children are transported on public school buses, irrespective of their point of departure, the local school district must be reimbursed on a per capita basis to avoid constitutional violation. The Court of Appeals has sanctioned only the per capita methodology for use in determining the additional transportation costs in transporting such children. OAG 82-392.

KRS 158.115 was the authorizing statute for a contract requiring a fiscal court to reimburse a school district on a straight per capita basis for nonpublic school students who rode public school buses and, absent full reimbursement by the fiscal court to the school board, the expenditure of public school moneys for transporting nonpublic school children would create a constitutional violation under this section as well as other provisions. Therefore, failure by the school board to enforce the contract with the fiscal court would be tantamount to willful neglect of duty and could lead to removal from office. OAG 82-405.

Within reason, school boards are permitted to bear the direct and indirect expenses incurred by teachers and administrators who attend, after prior approval by the board, professional activities and functions; however, school boards are not wholly unfettered in exercising their discretion in approving attendance at sundry professional activities since Const., § 184 and this section require that school funds may be used only for school purposes, the test being whether the expenditure is for an educational purpose rather than whether an activity might be beneficial to education. OAG 83-228.

An expenditure of common school funds or a donation of school property for a public purpose other than for the benefit of public education is not permissible under this section and Const., §§ 184 and 186; therefore, under this section and Const., §§ 184 and 186, any transfer of surplus school buildings to community service organizations must be based on the fair market value of the property. OAG 91-85.

It is still the opinion of the Attorney General's office that OAG 79-107 represents the law of Kentucky and the interpretation of this section and Ky. Const., § 184, and that the expenditure of school funds for school guard crossings is prohibited constitutionally. OAG 92-6.

A reward, offered by the local school board, for the purpose of apprehending the vandals who damaged school property constitutes a proper educational purpose within the meaning of this section and Ky. Const., §§ 184 and 186; the act also falls within the parameters of KRS 160.160 as being necessary in order that the board may accomplish the purposes for which it was created as the resources of each school system are limited, and must be protected. OAG 92-63.

A school board cannot lawfully agree to provide materials paid for with school funds, or provide school funds themselves, whether under an intergovernmental agreement or otherwise, for the construction or maintenance of school bus turnarounds within the meaning of subsection (2) of KRS 178.290. OAG 93-63.

KRS 158.6455 permits a local school council or principal to use school reward money to pay teacher bonuses, and these bonuses are permissible under the Kentucky Constitution because they are "for school purposes." OAG 00-2.

A county board of education can constitutionally pay a privilege fee for connecting to a public sewer system. A privilege fee to fund construction of a sewer system is a "public school purpose" if it bears a rational relationship to the value of the services provided to the public schools. A fee based on usage and acreage meets this standard because it is proportional to the services provided. OAG 2009-01.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Construction.
2. Application.
3. Poll Taxes.
10. Surplus Funds.
11. — Educational.
12. Levy.
13. — Valid.
14. — Invalid.
15. Expenditures.
16. — Valid.
18. Statutes.
19. — Valid.
20. — Invalid.
21. Collection Expenses.
22. Liability for Improper Expenditures.
24. — Repayment of Funds.

Cross-References. See notes to Const., § 184 under "8. Expenditures of Funds" and "9. — Valid:" Grayson County Board of Educ. v. Boone, 452 S.W.2d 371, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 348 (Ky. Ct. App. 1970).

1. Construction.

This section and sections 184 and 186 of the Kentucky Constitution, when read together, prohibit the diversion of common school funds for

purposes other than the maintenance of the public schools of the Commonwealth. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, 691 S.W.2d 218, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 518 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

2. Application.

The limitations imposed by this section have no application to the poll tax voted for school purposes under authority of a valid election. Christopher v. Robinson, 164 Ky. 262, 175 S.W. 387, 1915 Ky. LEXIS 368 (Ky. 1915).

This section has no application to poll taxes levied for school purposes. Fiscal Court of Monroe County v. Board of Education, 294 Ky. 758, 172 S.W.2d 624, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 534 (Ky. 1943).

3. Poll Taxes.

This section refers to poll taxes imposed for purposes other than the maintenance of common schools, and the maximum poll tax for general county purposes does not prevent a similar tax for school purposes, and under the Constitution the legislature may levy whatever taxes, ad valorem or capitation, necessary to provide an efficient system of common schools. McIntire v. Powell, 137 Ky. 477, 125 S.W. 1087, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 590 (Ky. 1910).

10. Surplus Funds.

Where a city collected a greater sum for school purposes than requested by the board of education but within the limitation of the rate of assessment fixed in the statute, amount collected belonged to the school district. Board of Education v. Newport, 174 Ky. 28, 191 S.W. 871, 1917 Ky. LEXIS 153 (Ky. 1917).

When school bond issue raises more funds than are needed, the application of the excess to the payment of the bonds and interest is not a diversion prohibited by this section. Ashland v. Board of Education, 286 Ky. 69, 149 S.W.2d 728, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 206 (Ky. 1941).

11. — Educational.

A tax levied and collected by a city for school purposes cannot be appropriated by act of the legislature to maintain a public library which is open to the pupils of the common schools only as a part of the general public, and which is not under the control of the board of education or the schools. Board of Education v. Board of Trustees, 113 Ky. 234, 24 Ky. L. Rptr. 98, 68 S.W. 10, 1902 Ky. LEXIS 45 (Ky. 1902).

The use of funds collected for educational purposes, common school purposes, and the common school for the maintenance of a recreation plan did not violate this section, as recreational training is a part of the educational function. Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1, 181 S.W.2d 406, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 815 (Ky. 1944).

A board of education cannot be required to pay an assessment to help build a floodwall because payment would be in violation of this section and Const., § 184. Board of Education v. Spencer County, Levee, Flood Control & Drainage Dist., 313 Ky. 8, 230 S.W.2d 81, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 797 (Ky. 1950).

This section and Const., § 184 must be read together in determining how school funds shall be spent, and the test to be applied in each instance is what constitutes an educational purpose within the meaning of Const., § 184, rather than whether an activity might be beneficial to education. Board of Education v. Spencer County, Levee, Flood Control & Drainage Dist., 313 Ky. 8, 230 S.W.2d 81, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 797 (Ky. 1950).

Revenues from bonds issued and from a special fund created for school buildings may not be used to repair a school stadium. Board of Education v. Williams, 256 S.W.2d 29, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 714 (Ky. 1953).

12. Levy.

13. — Valid.

A city ordinance providing that all moneys received from licenses shall be paid to the treasurer, placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of the city, and used in defraying current and incidental expenses, except a certain proportion to be paid to the treasurer of the board of education for the use of the public schools of the city, sufficiently complies with this section. Burch v. City of Owensboro, 36 S.W. 12, 18 Ky. L. Rptr. 284 (1896).

14. — Invalid.

A resolution of the trustees of a school district declaring that a property tax of 50 cents on each $100 worth of taxable property should be levied was void as it omitted to state the purpose of the tax. Morrell Refrigerator Car Co. v. Commonwealth, 128 Ky. 447, 32 Ky. L. Rptr. 1383, 32 Ky. L. Rptr. 1389, 108 S.W. 926, 1908 Ky. LEXIS 86 (Ky. 1908). See Fidelity & Guar. Co. v. Board of Educ., 118 Ky. 355, 80 S.W. 1191, 1904 Ky. LEXIS 56 (1904); Chesapeake, O. & S.W.R.R. v. Commonwealth, 129 Ky. 318, 33 Ky. L. Rptr. 882, 111 S.W. 334, 1908 Ky. LEXIS 131 (1908).

15. Expenditures.

16. — Valid.

Identical resolutions of the fiscal court and county school board issued prior to an election ordered under KRS 160.477 to permit the electorate to vote on a proposed special school building tax levy, which resolutions informed the voters the levy was to be used for a school building adequate for the pupils in the locality in grades one through 12, did not amount to a contract to conduct a high school in the new building and a subsequent decision, resulting from a school consolidation plan, to use the new building for a grade school was within the school board's powers and did not constitute a diversion of tax revenues from the purpose for which they were collected. Ewing v. Peak, 266 S.W.2d 300, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 793 (Ky. 1954).

The applicability of this section and Ky. Const., Sections 184 and 186 to the issue of whether a sewer user charge can be paid from school funds must be determined by a reasonable interpretation of whether the service or commodity provided is necessary for the maintenance of the public schools and is exclusively for the benefit of the public schools. Sewer user charges imposed upon a county board of education bear a reasonable and rational relationship to the value of the services provided and therefore are exclusively for the benefit of and necessary for the maintenance of the public schools. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, 691 S.W.2d 218, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 518 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

18. Statutes.

19. — Valid.

An act involving a school tax levy was valid under this section where the budget section showed every item of school expense for the year as well as the total amount needed to be raised for school purposes by the tax levy. Fiscal Court of Jefferson County v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 196 Ky. 212, 244 S.W. 764, 1922 Ky. LEXIS 511 (Ky. 1922).

An act requiring that the proceeds of a school tax levy should bear the costs of the collection of this levy does not violate this section or Const., § 184. Ross v. Board of Education, 196 Ky. 366, 244 S.W. 793, 1922 Ky. LEXIS 520 (Ky. 1922).

KRS 158.115 authorizing county to use general funds to supplement school transportation system, including the furnishing of transportation to private, sectarian and parochial schools, does not violate this section. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

Statute authorizing a school board to impose occupational license fees but only after electoral approval is not unconstitutional on the ground that the use of school tax funds to defray the expenses of the election amounts to a diversion of tax revenue from the purpose for which it was collected. Sims v. Board of Education, 290 S.W.2d 491, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 329 (Ky. 1956).

20. — Invalid.

The additional three percent (3%) fee allowed a sheriff for the collection of school taxes by KRS 160.500 violates this section and Const., § 184 as a diversion of tax revenues from the purpose for which levied. Dickson v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 311 Ky. 781, 225 S.W.2d 672, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1251 (Ky. 1949).

A former provision of KRS 134.310 permitting excess of sheriff's commission for collecting school taxes over and above costs of such collection to be applied to the general expenses of the sheriff's office authorizes a diversion of school tax revenues to nonschool purposes and is unconstitutional. Board of Education v. Greenhill, 291 S.W.2d 36, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 366 (Ky. 1956).

21. Collection Expenses.

Under this section a tax collector's commission may not be paid out of taxes collected for school purposes. Winchester v. Board of Education, 182 Ky. 313, 206 S.W. 492, 1918 Ky. LEXIS 366 (Ky. 1918).

This section is not violated when a reasonable charge is made against a local school tax for its collection. Dickson v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 311 Ky. 781, 225 S.W.2d 672, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1251 (Ky. 1949).

Retention by sheriff of four percent (4%) of school tax collected was unconstitutional diversion of school funds where evidence indicated one percent (1%) was sufficient to cover cost of collecting school tax and the extra three percent (3%) was to be used by sheriff for general expenses of his office. Board of Education v. Wagers, 239 S.W.2d 48, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 836 (Ky. 1951).

A sheriff's fee for collecting school taxes must not exceed the cost of such collection. Barren County Board of Education v. Edmunds, 252 S.W.2d 882, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1036 (Ky. 1952).

Although it may have been that the General Assembly's intent was to create a flat four percent (4%) commission for the county clerks for

collecting the taxes, such interpretation would bring subsection (3) of KRS 134.805 into conflict with this section and Const., § 184; therefore, a county clerk may not receive a fee for collecting the school tax which is in excess of his or her actual cost of collection, not exceeding four percent (4%). Benson v. Board of Education, 748 S.W.2d 156, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 11 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

The only exception to the constitutional limitations of this section and Const., § 184 prohibiting the use of school funds for anything other than school purposes is the payment by the school board of the reasonable and actual costs of collecting the taxes. Benson v. Board of Education, 748 S.W.2d 156, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 11 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

22. Liability for Improper Expenditures.

The fact that a board of education had been enjoined, in suit by taxpayers, from further collection of original tax for bonds was no defense where board had misapplied from sinking fund more than enough to pay the bonds. Board of Education v. Highland Cemetery, 292 Ky. 374, 166 S.W.2d 854, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 99 (Ky. 1942).

24. — Repayment of Funds.

Where a city collected taxes paid in compromise, part of which money was for the public school tax, the city could not withhold the tax from the school system as under this section the city had no power to use such tax money for any other purpose. Cynthiana v. Board of Educ., 52 S.W. 969, 21 Ky. L. Rptr. 731 (1899).

Money paid by a city to a library pursuant to a statute which was found to be in violation of this section may be recovered by the board of education to which the money should properly have been paid. Board of Trustees v. Board of Educ., 75 S.W. 225, 25 Ky. L. Rptr. 341 (1903).

Where school subdistrict used, for general school purposes, the proceeds of a tax levied to pay bonds, which proceeds would have been sufficient to pay bonds in full, bondholders were entitled to judgment requiring school board to pay bonds out of board's general fund, and to levy a tax to pay the balance of the bonds if the amount in the general fund was not sufficient to pay the bonds in full. Board of Education v. Highland Cemetery, 292 Ky. 374, 166 S.W.2d 854, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 99 (Ky. 1942).

EDUCATION

SECTION.
183. General Assembly to provide for school system.
184. Common school fund — What constitutes — Use — Vote on tax for education other than in common schools.
185. Interest on school fund — Investment.
186. Distribution and use of school fund.
187. Race or color not to affect distribution of school fund.
188. Refund of federal direct tax part of school fund — Irredeemable bond.
189. School money not to be used for church, sectarian, or denominational school.

§ 183. General Assembly to provide for school system.

The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, provide for an efficient system of common schools throughout the State.

Compiler's Notes. The following amendment was proposed by the 1986 General Assembly (Acts 1986, ch. 36, § 4), was submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection at the regular election in November, 1986 and was defeated:

§ 183. Common schools to be provided for — State board of education — Superintendent of public instruction. The general assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, provide for an efficient system of common schools throughout the state. There shall be a state board of education which shall consist of thirteen (13) members whose duties and qualifications shall be prescribed by statute. The governor shall appoint one (1) board member from each of the seven (7) supreme court districts and six (6) members at large to begin their respective terms on July 1, 1987. Individual appointments shall be subject to confirmation by majority vote of the senate during the first regular, special or organizational session of the general assembly subsequent to the appointment. Appointments not confirmed shall be void and the governor shall make an additional appointment to serve the remainder of the particular term, subject to confirmation by the senate. Of the original thirteen (13) appointments, three (3) shall be for six (6) year terms, two (2) for five (5) year terms, two (2) for four (4) year terms, two (2) for three (3) year terms, two (2) for two (2) year terms, and two (2) for one (1) year terms, at the designation of the governor. Thereafter, at the expiration of each term, a member of the state board of education shall be appointed for a six (6) year term. Board members shall be eligible to serve no more than two (2) consecutive terms. The state board of education shall appoint a superintendent of public instruction, who shall act as executive officer for the board and perform such duties and possess such qualifications as may be provided by the board or by statute. The superintendent shall serve pursuant to an employment contract which may be executed in a maximum term of five (5) years. An individual may, at the pleasure of the board, serve consecutive contractual periods of employment as superintendent. The superintendent of public instruction shall serve at such salary and allowances as may be fixed by the board and may be removed for cause to be prescribed by law.

Sections 5 and 6 of Acts 1986, ch. 36 read:

"Section 5. It is further proposed as a part of this amendment that the superintendent of public instruction serving in office at the time of the ratification of this amendment, shall continue in office until his elective term shall expire with the first appointed superintendent to take office at the expiration of the elected superintendent's term."

"Section 6. It is further provided as a part of this amendment and as a schedule of transitional provisions for the purposes of this amendment, any other provision of the Constitution of Kentucky to the contrary notwithstanding, that:

1. The first appointments of the members of the State Board of Education shall be confirmed by the Senate in the 1987 organizational session of the General Assembly.

2. The State Board of Education that takes office in July, 1987 shall appoint an acting Superintendent of Public Instruction to take office the first Monday in January, 1988.

3. The terms of board members serving in office on June 30, 1987 shall expire on that date.

4. All statutes relating to the State Board of Education or the Superintendent of Public Instruction in force on the first Monday in January, 1988, as then constituted, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force until altered or repealed by the General Assembly. The provisions of all statutes which are inconsistent with this amendment shall cease on the first Monday in January, 1988."

An amendment was proposed by the 1972 General Assembly (Acts 1972, ch. 129, § 1), was submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection at the regular election in November, 1973 and was defeated.

Cross-References. Schools, KRS chs. 156 to 167.

Uniform system of schools to be maintained, KRS 158.010.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Prather, Establishing Schools, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 19.

Education Law: An Overview of the Rose Decision and the Newest Suit on Educational Funding, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 23.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lewis, Jural Rights under Kentucky's Constitution: Realities Grounded in Myth, 80 Ky. L.J. 953 (1992).

Roach, Rule of Men, 81 Ky. L.J. 483 (1992-93).

Article: New Directions in School Funding and Governance: Moving from Politics to Evidence, 98 Ky. L.J. 653 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Foreword: Rights, Remedies, and Rose, 98 Ky. L.J. 703 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Judicial Humility: The Enduring Legacy of Rose v. Council for Better Education, 98 Ky. L.J. 717 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Justiciability, Adequacy, Advocacy, and the "American Dream", 98 Ky. L.J. 739 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: The Evolving Role of the Courts in School Reform Twenty Years After Rose, 98 Ky. L.J. 789 (2009/2010).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. The summer school sessions operated by the Louisville and Jefferson County school systems on a tuition basis are not extensions of the regular school term and, consequently, are not in violation of the constitutional or statutory provisions which require a uniform system of common schools to be maintained in the state. OAG 60-1053.

Following the tax rollback, the executive department of state government had the authority and duty to provide supplemental payments to certain schools under the minimum foundation program as would

insure the orderly continuation of the common schools program and as would prevent the regression of the program. OAG 70-474.

Although there is a wide disparity of per pupil financial support for education, in view of the recent United States Supreme Court case, San Antonio Independent School District v. Rodriguez, the only way our present system of common schools could be declared unconstitutional as violating this section would be to hold that it is not an "efficient system" and, if there is a better way of school financing, it is not up to the courts but the educators and Legislature to find it. OAG 73-273.

There is no constitutional or legislative requirement that the cost of education to public school pupils must be free and a board of education may require that pupils be charged a reasonable fee for school supplies. OAG 75-619.

A local school board regulation requiring its certified employees to reside in the board district would seem to work against efficiency in operating schools and procurement of teacher personnel so as to violate this section. OAG 82-59.

The purchase of satellite receiving equipment for nonpublic schools through an appropriation by the General Assembly would appear to be educational in purpose and, therefore, would appear to be a constitutionally prohibited expenditure. OAG 89-41.

It is not unconstitutional for the Legislature to require reorganization of the Department of Education, in the course of developing an efficient system of common schools in compliance with this section. OAG 91-66.

Based on the language of this section of the Kentucky Constitution, and on case law interpreting this section, the General Assembly has authorization to create the Office of Education Accountability. OAG 91-222.

The discovery powers set forth in KRS 7.410(2)(d) are broad; however, they relate to the ability of the arm of the Legislature to study the implementation of the Reform Act, and to insure that the General Assembly is successful in creating an "efficient system of common schools," as mandated by this section of the Kentucky Constitution. OAG 91-222.

A school board may not require principals to be residents of the school district. OAG 01-7.

Cited: Davenport v. Cloverport, 72 F. 689, 1896 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 143 (D. Ky. 1896); Berkley v. Board of Educ., 58 S.W. 506, 22 Ky. L. Rptr. 638 (1900); Pratt v. Breckinridge, 112 Ky. 1, 23 Ky. L. Rptr. 1356, 65 S.W. 136, 1901 Ky. LEXIS 286 (Ky. 1901); Marsee v. Hager, 125 Ky. 445, 31 Ky. L. Rptr. 79, 101 S.W. 882, 1907 Ky. LEXIS 304 (Ky. 1907); James v. State University, 131 Ky. 156, 114 S.W. 767, 1908 Ky. LEXIS 118 (Ky. 1908); Prowse v. Board of Education, 134 Ky. 365, 120 S.W. 307, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 383 (Ky. 1909); Ex parte Newport, 141 Ky. 329, 132 S.W. 580, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 462, 37 L.R.A. (n.s.) 1034 (Ky. 1910); Mt. Sterling v. Montgomery County, 152 Ky. 637, 153 S.W. 952, 1913 Ky. LEXIS 702, 44 L.R.A. (n.s.) 57 (Ky. 1913); Larue v. Redmon, 168 Ky. 487, 182 S.W. 622, 1916 Ky. LEXIS 583 (Ky. 1916); Gilbert v. Greene, 185 Ky. 817, 216 S.W. 105, 1919 Ky. LEXIS 380 (Ky. 1919); Schultz v. Ohio County, 226 Ky. 633, 11 S.W.2d 702, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 149 (Ky. 1928); Talbott v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 244 Ky. 826, 52 S.W.2d 727, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 516 (Ky. 1932); Board of Education v. Simmons, 245 Ky. 493, 53 S.W.2d 940, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 625 (Ky. 1932); Dean v. Board of Education, 247 Ky. 553, 57 S.W.2d 477, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 419 (Ky. 1933); Board of Education v. Talbott, 261 Ky. 66, 86 S.W.2d 1059, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 592 (Ky. 1935); Wirth v. Board of Education, 262 Ky. 291, 90 S.W.2d 62, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 787 (Ky. 1935); Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941); Gill v. Board of Education, 288 Ky. 790, 156 S.W.2d 844, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 142 (Ky. 1941); Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Reeves, 289 Ky. 73, 157 S.W.2d 751, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 21 (Ky. 1941); Board of Education v. Corbin, 301 Ky. 686, 192 S.W.2d 951, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 544 (Ky. 1946); Williams v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 305 Ky. 440, 204 S.W.2d 490, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 825 (Ky. 1947); Board of Education v. Spencer County, Levee, Flood Control & Drainage Dist., 313 Ky. 8, 230 S.W.2d 81, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 797 (Ky. 1950); Wooley v. Spalding, 365 S.W.2d 323, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 294 (Ky. 1962); International Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers v. Board of Education, 393 S.W.2d 793, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 245 (Ky. 1965); Baker v. Strode, 348 F. Supp. 1257, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14893 (W.D. Ky. 1971); Carroll v. Board of Education, 561 F.2d 1, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11870 (6th Cir. 1977); Chapman v. Gorman, 839 S.W.2d 232, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 124 (Ky. 1992).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Construction.
2. Power of Legislature.
3. State Control.
4. Common Schools.
5. — Constitutionality of School System.
6. Normal Schools.
7. Institutional Schools.
8. Uniform Education.
9. School Districts.
10. Boards of Education.
11. School Elections.
12. School Taxes.
13. Assessments for Public Improvements.
14. Teacher Requirements.
15. Teacher Retirement.
16. Valid Statutes.
17. Prior Statutes.
18. Efficient System.
19. Funding.

1. Construction.

This section makes it mandatory upon the general assembly to provide an efficient common school system. Board of Education v. McChesney, 235 Ky. 692, 32 S.W.2d 26, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 441 (Ky. 1930). See Commonwealth ex rel. Baxter v. Burnett, 237 Ky. 473, 35 S.W.2d 857, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 623 (Ky. 1931).

This section is as broad as it is possible to frame an authority to the Legislature to deal with the common schools in any way it should desire. Louisville v. Board of Education, 302 Ky. 647, 195 S.W.2d 291, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 725 (Ky. 1946).

Although this section permits the General Assembly to provide, by appropriate legislation, for an efficient system of common schools, such legislation is not appropriate if it contravenes another constitutional provision of equal dignity. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 472 S.W.2d 496, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1971).

The Kentucky Constitution contemplates that public funds shall be expended for public education and the Commonwealth is obliged to furnish every child in this state an education in the public schools, but it is constitutionally proscribed from providing aid to furnish a private education. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

A fair reading of Const., §§ 183-189 compels the conclusion that money spent on education is to be spent exclusively in the public school system, except where the question of taxation for an educational purpose has been submitted to the voters and the majority of the votes cast at the election on the question shall be in favor of such taxation. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

Several conclusions readily appear from a reading of this section. First, it is the obligation, the sole obligation, of the General Assembly to provide for a system of common schools in Kentucky. The obligation to so provide is clear and unequivocal and is, in effect, a constitutional mandate. Next, the school system must be provided throughout the entire state, with no area (or its children) being omitted. The creation, implementation and maintenance of the school system must be achieved by appropriate legislation. Finally, the system must be an efficient one. Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

2. Power of Legislature.

What the system of education referred to in this section is, or is to be, is left wholly to the discretion of the General Assembly. Prowse v. Board of Education, 134 Ky. 365, 120 S.W. 307, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 383 (Ky. 1909). See Elliott v. Garner, 140 Ky. 157, 130 S.W. 997, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1910); Madison County Board of Education v. Smith, 250 Ky. 495, 63 S.W.2d 620, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 738 (Ky. 1933); Commonwealth v. Griffen, 268 Ky. 830, 105 S.W.2d 1063, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 536 (Ky. 1937).

Cities of the fifth and sixth classes, in the absence of legislative authority, do not have the power under this section to organize by ordinance city school districts independent of the county districts. Allen v. Elkhorn Coal Corp., 208 Ky. 108, 270 S.W. 743, 1925 Ky. LEXIS 223 (Ky. 1925).

The determination of whether legislation providing for the common school system is "appropriate" is a legislative function. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 458 S.W.2d 6, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1970).

The sole responsibility for providing the system of common schools is that of our General Assembly. The General Assembly must not only establish the system, but it must monitor it on a continuing basis so that it will always be maintained in a constitutional manner. The General Assembly must carefully supervise it, so that there is no waste, no duplication, no mismanagement, at any level. Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

This section requires the General Assembly to establish a system of common schools that provides an equal opportunity for children to have an adequate education. In no way does this constitutional require-

ment act as a limitation on the General Assembly's power to create local school entities and to grant to those entities the authority to supplement the state system. Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

3. State Control.

Public education has always been regarded as a matter of state concern, and the state does not relinquish its control and management of the school system by allowing or requiring the different localities to supplement the state's appropriation of funds by local taxation. Louisville v. Commonwealth, 134 Ky. 488, 121 S.W. 411, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 399 (Ky. 1909). See Commonwealth ex rel. Baxter v. Burnett, 237 Ky. 473, 35 S.W.2d 857, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 623 (Ky. 1931).

Every common school in the state, whether located in a city or a rural district, is a state institution, protected, controlled, and regulated by the state, and the fact that the state has appointed agencies such as fiscal courts, school trustees, and municipal bodies to aid it in the collection of taxes for the maintenance of these schools does not deprive them of their state character. Louisville v. Board of Education, 154 Ky. 316, 157 S.W. 379, 1913 Ky. LEXIS 66 (Ky. 1913). See Moss v. Mayfield, 186 Ky. 330, 216 S.W. 842, 1919 Ky. LEXIS 218 (Ky. 1919); Whitt v. Wilson, 212 Ky. 281, 278 S.W. 609, 1925 Ky. LEXIS 1120 (Ky. 1925); Commonwealth ex rel. Baxter v. Burnett, 237 Ky. 473, 35 S.W.2d 857, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 623 (Ky. 1931).

A provision in a deed of property to a city school board that such property be held for the exclusive use of white male students is void as an unconstitutional attempt to cede away governmental powers by the school board. Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951).

4. Common Schools.

City schools, including high schools, are part of the state's common school system. Louisville v. Commonwealth, 134 Ky. 488, 121 S.W. 411, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 399 (Ky. 1909). See Whitt v. Wilson, 212 Ky. 281, 278 S.W. 609, 1925 Ky. LEXIS 1120 (Ky. 1925).

Graded schools are common schools. Jeffries v. Board of Trustees, 135 Ky. 488, 122 S.W. 813, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 312 (Ky. 1909).

Although county schools and graded common schools are part of common school system, application to graded common school system of laws clearly intended to be applicable only to county schools is not warranted. Sugg v. Board of Trustees, 255 Ky. 356, 74 S.W.2d 198, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 236 (Ky. 1934).

Common schools are public or free schools maintained by the state at public expense, as distinguished from private, parochial or sectarian schools. Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 469, 171 S.W.2d 963, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1942).

This section places a duty on the General Assembly to establish an efficient common school system free from political influence. KRS 161.164 and 161.990 were enacted by the General Assembly in an effort to comply with this directive. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Howard, 834 S.W.2d 657, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 85 (Ky. 1992).

5. — Constitutionality of School System.

The Kentucky Supreme Court ruled that Kentucky's entire system of common schools was unconstitutional. That decision applied to the entire sweep of the system—all its parts and parcels; it applied to the statutes creating, implementing and financing the system and to all regulations, etc., pertaining thereto; it covered the creation of local school districts, school boards, and the Kentucky Department of Education to the Minimum Foundation Program and Power Equalization Program; and it covered school construction and maintenance, teacher certification—the whole gamut of the common school system in Kentucky. Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

6. Normal Schools.

The state normal schools constitute a part of the common school system of the state, and the object of the Legislature in establishing them was to more fully effect the provisions of this section. James v. State University, 131 Ky. 156, 114 S.W. 767, 1908 Ky. LEXIS 118 (Ky. 1908).

In the absence of statutory authority the board of regents of a state normal school could not sell property of the school which held it as an agency of the state. Board of Regents v. Engle, 224 Ky. 184, 5 S.W.2d 1062, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 566 (Ky. 1928).

7. Institutional Schools.

State aid to institutional schools such as Louisville and Jefferson County children's home is not within the scope of this section to Const., § 186. Hodgkin v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S.W.2d 1008, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1101 (Ky. 1951).

8. Uniform Education.

This section does not require a school district to provide a level of public education exceeding that prescribed by the state board of education as authorized by statute. Major v. Cayce, 98 Ky. 357, 17 Ky. L. Rptr. 967, 33 S.W. 93, 1895 Ky. LEXIS 66, 30 L.R.A. 697 (Ky. 1895).

City revenue from tax on corporations must be apportioned between white and colored schools, for to do otherwise would violate this section. Trustees of Graded Free Colored Common Schools v. Trustees of Graded Free White Common Schools, 180 Ky. 574, 203 S.W. 520, 1918 Ky. LEXIS 114 (Ky. 1918).

Operation of two high schools in western part of county and none in eastern part without providing equal and uniform educational opportunities for those in the eastern half is clearly arbitrary, discriminatory, and in violation of this section and KRS 158.010. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956).

Uniformity does not require equal classification but it does demand that there shall be substantially uniform system and equal school facilities without discrimination as between different sections of a district or county. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956).

9. School Districts.

School districts created in accordance with this section are creatures of the Legislature and Legislature has power to alter them or even do away with them entirely. Board of Education v. Mescher, 310 Ky. 453, 220 S.W.2d 1016, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 954 (Ky. 1949). See Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

Though a school district possesses some of the attributes of a municipal corporation for some legal purposes, and though a school district is regarded as a political subdivision for some legal considerations, a school district is, nevertheless, an agency of the state subject to the will of the Legislature and existing for one public purpose only — to locally administer the common schools within a particular area subject to the paramount interest of the state. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 458 S.W.2d 6, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1970).

10. Boards of Education.

General Assembly may require that members of county board of education have an eighth grade education. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Norfleet, 272 Ky. 800, 115 S.W.2d 353, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 207 (Ky. 1938).

It is the local boards which hold the substantial decision-making authority in regard to the local concerns for which they are established; although the state does establish guiding rules and policies for the efficient administration of the public schools, being a steward of state education policy does not make the school district an alter ego of the state. Blackburn v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 749 F. Supp. 159, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18321 (E.D. Ky. 1990).

11. School Elections.

All elections affecting schools are exclusively under the control of the General Assembly, and are not included in the franchise and election articles of the Constitution. Hoskins v. Ramsey, 197 Ky. 465, 247 S.W. 371, 1923 Ky. LEXIS 663 (Ky. 1923).

Under this section the Legislature has the power to regulate school district elections by virtue of which the corrupt practices act applies to such elections. Ridings v. Jones, 213 Ky. 810, 281 S.W. 999, 1926 Ky. LEXIS 626 (Ky. 1926).

Statute providing for election by secret ballot of a board of education of each county, was in implementation of this section. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

12. School Taxes.

The Legislature is empowered to levy whatever taxes, either ad valorem or capitation, which are necessary to provide an efficient system of common schools throughout the state. McIntire v. Powell, 137 Ky. 477, 125 S.W. 1087, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 590 (Ky. 1910).

Since the imposition of a poll or capitation tax for school purposes is authorized by the Constitution, it is the absolute duty of the fiscal court to levy such a tax, within the statutory limit, at the request of the board of education. Fiscal Court of Logan County v. Board of Education, 138 Ky. 98, 127 S.W. 527, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 44 (Ky. 1910).

This section does not authorize Legislature to ignore limitation on indebtedness of two per cent of taxable property. Booth v. Board of Education, 229 Ky. 719, 17 S.W.2d 1013, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 833 (Ky. 1929).

All taxes imposed for common school purposes are state taxes, although the fund raised by any particular common school tax may be designed to be devoted exclusively to schools located in the territory affected by the tax. Paducah-Illinois R. Co. v. Graham, 46 F.2d 806, 1931 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1138 (D. Ky. 1931).

Providing funds by taxation for common schools, and providing for their organization and administration, are inherently legislative in character, and by this section expressly allocated to the legislative department. Paducah-Illinois R. Co. v. Graham, 46 F.2d 806, 1931 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1138 (D. Ky. 1931).

13. Assessments for Public Improvements.

In view of this section public school property belonging to a city school board may not be subjected to the payment of an assessment for the original construction of a street. Louisville v. Leatherman, 99 Ky. 213, 18 Ky. L. Rptr. 124, 35 S.W. 625, 1896 Ky. LEXIS 75 (Ky. 1896).

The Legislature may not authorize a school district to issue bonds for or assume any obligation to pay for abutting municipal street improvements. Wilson v. Board of Education, 226 Ky. 476, 11 S.W.2d 143, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 124 (Ky. 1928).

14. Teacher Requirements.

The requirement of a county board of education, exercised under statutory authority, that teachers employed by it have higher educational requirements than are required for a teacher's license does not violate constitutional or statutory requirements of a uniform school system. Daviess County Board of Education v. Vanover, 219 Ky. 565, 293 S.W. 1063, 1927 Ky. LEXIS 379 (Ky. 1927).

15. Teacher Retirement.

A board of education regulation compelling retirement of teachers at age 65 was not unconstitutional. Belcher v. Gish, 555 S.W.2d 264, 1977 Ky. LEXIS 505 (Ky. 1977).

16. Valid Statutes.

Under this section, that part of the school law authorizing the conversion of a part of a common school district into a graded school district without the consent of a majority of all the patrons of the common school district is constitutional. Elliott v. Garner, 140 Ky. 157, 130 S.W. 997, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1910).

KRS 160.045 does not violate Const., §§ 2, 19, 52, or this section. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

KRS 160.486 is valid and does not contravene the expressed will of the people contained in this Constitution. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 458 S.W.2d 6, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1970).

Since the school based council is an authoritative body within the local school district, and the restriction in subdivision (2)(a) of KRS 160.345 prohibiting school district employees or their spouses from serving as parent members on the school based councils directly addresses the appearance of nepotism within that body and is clearly related to the goals of the Legislature to eradicate nepotism within the school districts of the Commonwealth, they are not unconstitutional as a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Department of Educ. v. Risner, 913 S.W.2d 327, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1996).

17. Prior Statutes.

Special acts concerning school districts in towns and cities were repealed by the subsequent general law relating to common schools, to the extent that they were inconsistent therewith. Hickman College v. Trustees Colored Common School Dist., 111 Ky. 944, 23 Ky. L. Rptr. 1271, 65 S.W. 20, 1901 Ky. LEXIS 278 (Ky. 1901).

18. Efficient System.

A school system does not cease to be efficient, and thus violate this section, because of court ordered busing for de-desegregation since at the very least "efficient" refers to a system which exists and operates and it must operate in a constitutional manner. Carroll v. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, 410 F. Supp. 234, 1976 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16031 (W.D. Ky. 1976), aff'd, 561 F.2d 1, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11870 (6th Cir. 1977), aff'd, Carroll v. Board of Education, 561 F.2d 1, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11870 (6th Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 904, 98 S. Ct. 1449, 55 L. Ed. 2d 494, 1978 U.S. LEXIS 945 (1978).

The essential, and minimal, characteristics of an "efficient" system of common schools, may be summarized as follows: 1) The establishment, maintenance and funding of common schools in Kentucky is the sole responsibility of the General Assembly. 2) Common schools shall be free to all. 3) Common schools shall be available to all Kentucky children. 4) Common schools shall be substantially uniform throughout the state. 5) Common schools shall provide equal educational opportunities to all Kentucky children, regardless of place of residence or economic circumstances. 6) Common schools shall be monitored by the General Assembly to assure that they are operated with no waste, no duplication, no mismanagement, and with no political influence. 7) The premise for the existence of common schools is that all children in Kentucky have a constitutional right to an adequate education. 8) The General Assembly shall provide funding which is sufficient to provide each child in Kentucky an adequate education. 9) An adequate education is one which has as its goal the development of the seven (7) capacities recited previously. Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

The Supreme Court considered foreign cases, along with constitutional debates, Kentucky precedents and the opinion of experts in formulating the definition of "efficient" as it appears in this section. Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

19. Funding.

The present school funding statutes permit local Boards of Education to raise funds through property taxes and permissive taxes such as the utilities tax; base funding and Tier One funding can be produced by a property tax not subject to voter recall and this nonrecallable option enables boards of education to fund schools without relying on permissive taxes; the General Assembly has supplied a mechanism to satisfy base funding, as well as Tier One funding, according to the mandate of this section; and that is all that Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989) requires. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

§ 184. Common school fund — What constitutes — Use — Vote on tax for education other than in common schools.

The bond of the Commonwealth issued in favor of the Board of Education for the sum of one million three hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars shall constitute one bond of the Commonwealth in favor of the Board of Education, and this bond and the seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars of the stock in the Bank of Kentucky, held by the Board of Education, and its proceeds, shall be held inviolate for the purpose of sustaining the system of common schools. The interest and dividends of said fund, together with any sum which may be produced by taxation or otherwise for purposes of common school education, shall be appropriated to the common schools, and to no other purpose. No sum shall be raised or collected for education other than in common schools until the question of taxation is submitted to the legal voters, and the majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of such taxation: Provided, The tax now imposed for educational purposes, and for the endowment and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, shall remain until changed by law.

Cross-References. City universities and colleges, KRS ch. 165.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. A board of education has no authority to appropriate money to a fire department, as the benefit to education in this regard would be remote and would not be an expenditure of school funds for educational purposes as required by this section. OAG 60-612.

The county board of education has authority to request the department of highways to allow a water line to be attached to the water main serving the school in order that service may be extended to a subdivision, since there would not be any additional expenditure of school funds for the extension of the water line to the new subdivision, there is no violation of this section. OAG 60-704.

If implemented in a school district the young historians program can be regarded as educational in purpose within the meaning of the Constitution. OAG 63-214.

A board of education may not provide and maintain an automobile for the personal use of a school superintendent. OAG 64-130.

A board of education may provide and maintain an automobile for the benefit of the school superintendent while discharging the duties attendant to his office. OAG 64-130.

A school board has legal authority to purchase liability insurance to cover the liability for sick-leave payments imposed by KRS 161.155. OAG 64-841.

It is legal for a board of education to execute a contract with a local health department to provide preventive medical services. OAG 65-293.

In order for a local school board to have a legal right to spend foundation program funds or revenue raised by local taxation for adults

over 21 years of age the program would have to be part of the common school program. OAG 65-410.

Commingling of state and federal funds by a school would result in their becoming subject to the provisions of both state and federal laws governing their expenditure. OAG 65-625.

A school board may lawfully purchase fire and extended coverage insurance in the form of a package policy even though the premium is not specifically allocable to individual coverage if it does not exceed the rate regularly charged for fire and extended coverage insurance, as approved by the Kentucky department of insurance for such risks. OAG 66-36.

A restriction contained in a declaration of restrictions affecting a 10.44 acre tract proposed as a school site that would require the owner of the tract to pay an assessment that could be used for maintenance of other property in the subdivision would preclude the purchase of the tract as a school site since the payment of the assessment would violate this section. OAG 67-413.

The city council's requiring the board of education to make repairs in the sidewalk in front of the high school would be in direct violation of this section. OAG 68-67.

An expenditure of school funds to help defray the operating costs of the county health department would not be proper. OAG 68-143.

The payment to the city by the board of education of a tap-in fee for connecting to the sewer line would not violate this section or Const., § 186. OAG 68-283.

Expenditures of school funds to provide turnabouts for school buses on private property adjacent to bridges that have been condemned would offend this section and Const., § 180 and would not be a proper school board expenditure. OAG 68-473.

A school board could not grant an easement across school property to the metropolitan sewer district since the easement would not constitute an educational purpose. OAG 69-127.

A lease of school property permitting the construction of a swimming pool on the leased premises would not violate this section or Const., § 180 if the consideration received by the school district would be sufficient to compensate for the lease. OAG 69-290.

Under this section and Const., § 180 the funds of the school board may not properly be expended to pay a portion of the salary of policewomen to patrol intersections on the city streets during school rush hours since this activity involves a service for the general public welfare rather than one which is designed to accomplish an educational purpose. OAG 69-488.

The members of families of employees and/or the dependents of employees may, within the discretion of the board, participate in the various types of group coverage provided the extra cost of the family coverage or dependent coverage is paid by the employee. OAG 70-336.

A lease by a school board of school property at the nominal rental value of $1.00 per year merely on the basis that United Cerebral Palsy would conduct a school on the premises could not be justified per se under Const., §§ 180, 184, and 186. However, if a factual determination were made that a proposed United Cerebral Palsy school would furnish an approved program for the instruction of exceptional children and that such a program was needed by the local school board, the board could execute a lease of property for such a school for the nominal sum of $1.00 per year. OAG 70-805.

Both the value received criterion and the direct benefit criterion must be considered in applying tests to determine whether a particular expenditure is valid under the school purpose restriction. OAG 70-805.

The Kentucky statutes do not authorize the expending of bond proceeds to renovate school buildings presently existing and already acquired. OAG 71-107.

The statutory sections relating to acquisition of existing buildings in KRS chs. 58 and 162 are broad enough to include, by reasonable implication, whatever may be properly spent for the functional adaptation of purchased buildings to school purposes. OAG 71-107.

A school board cannot expend money for the construction of a community center building to be used for educational, recreational, and social community services and health purposes. OAG 71-184.

A local board of education is precluded from expending school funds to pay a portion of the costs incurred by either private or quasi-public nonschool agencies in operating special education classes for exceptional children. OAG 72-86.

An agreement by a board of education to lease unused portions of a television facility owned by it to a private corporation was lawful with the exception of a provision that a part of the consideration for the lease would be an option to purchase up to 10% of the stock of the private corporation, which provision was illegal and void under §§ 177, 179, 184, and 186 of the Constitution. OAG 73-418.

It is proper for a school district to require students to pay the cost of their meals, but if a school district sees fit to do so, it may use school funds to subsidize the school lunch program with the result that the pupils will be paying a price which is less than the cost of supplying their meals. OAG 73-754.

It would be a violation of the Constitution to pay the salary of a parochial schoolteacher from the funds of a public school district. OAG 73-799.

Since the control of air pollution is for the public benefit, the obtaining of a pollutant permit is a public school purpose and therefore payment of the fee does not violate the Constitution. OAG 74-57.

The announcement over a school speaker system or the distribution of notices to children on school property of meetings of an organization of parents to promote a constitutional amendment which would forbid busing of school pupils for the purpose of achieving racial balance in the public schools constitutes an illegal use of school property and improperly interjects political questions into the operation of the public school. OAG 74-118.

Public school teachers may not, as a part of the duties for which compensated by boards of education, be assigned, to teach in a private or sectarian school. OAG 74-331 (modifying OAG 68-150, and withdrawing OAG 68-585).

Qualified pupils in private schools which are nonsectarian and which do not teach religion are entitled to the benefits of the Title I program. OAG 74-683.

Proposed public relations plan to have administrators of the school system join various service organizations of the community would not be a proper expenditure of school funds and would be unconstitutional under this section and Const., § 180. OAG 74-873.

A public school district cannot be compelled to pay for public improvements nor can it voluntarily use school funds for such purposes. OAG 75-108 and 75-613.

Under this section and § 186 of the Const., school funds may not be expended for the construction of entrances to school property within the rights of way of state highways and the expense of such entrances must be borne by the state department of transportation (now transportation cabinet). OAG 75-362 and 75-613.

Public school funds may not be expended to employ persons to control vehicular and pedestrian traffic on public streets or roads in or around school premises. OAG 75-614.

An off-duty constable employed as a school security guard is an employee of the school board which may compensate him for his services. OAG 75-631.

Although the services of school crossing guards are a benefit to school children, the guards do not serve an "educational purpose," and thus school board funds may not be expended to pay the salary of individuals who patrol intersections on city streets. OAG 76-239.

A county sheriff's fee for collecting school taxes must represent the reasonable cost of collection, as long as the rate does not exceed 4 percent, and the sheriff must document his reasonable costs of collection. OAG 76-251.

Once approval to sell school property as surplus is given by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, there is no legal requirement that a board of education must dispose of the property by public auction or advertisement of sealed bids and the board may establish a price for the land and sell to any purchaser willing and able to meet that price if the figure represents at least the appraised fair market value of the property. OAG 76-291.

A board of education may not participate in defraying the cost of a property reappraisal that was ordered by the Circuit Court in an action by a private party against the city. OAG 77-299.

The expenses of opening schools to serve as voting places on a presidential election day, as provided by subsection (2) of KRS 117.065, when the schools are mandated to be closed by KRS 2.190 would be so small and incidental as not to be proscribed by Kentucky Constitution, §§ 180, 184, 186. OAG 76-592. Withdrawing OAG 42-363.

Since the requirement that schools not be opened without a custodian is a policy created by school board and not by statute, the circumstances surrounding the use of schools as voting places as provided for in subsection (2) of KRS 117.065 may be structured so that there does not exist any unwarranted and impermissible expenditures of public common school money for election purposes. OAG 76-614.

Since a water system is a necessary appendage to the school building and may relate very closely to the health and welfare of the students, a county board of education could legally spend public common school funds to construct a water line from the school property to an existing water line supply. OAG 76-654.

Once the sheriff's total fee for collecting school taxes is properly computed the constitutional test of diversion is met since the constitutional diversion occurs no sooner than the reasonable cost of collection is exceeded, regardless of how much the excess is. OAG 78-146.

The payment to the urban county government of 25% for the school tax collection fee paid to the sheriff does not constitute an unlawful diversion of school money. OAG 78-146.

The total cost of collecting school taxes (prior to the 75% and 25% distribution at State level) is strictly constitutional as being an expenditure for school purposes. OAG 78-146.

A city ordinance making school crossing guards, who are sworn peace officers with authority to issue citations and place and remove traffic control devices, employees of the school board rather than the city is invalid under KRS 94.360 (repealed), giving a city exclusive control over its streets, KRS 189.336, giving a city exclusive authority to place traffic control devices, and this section requiring school board funds be used only for the purpose of education. OAG 79-107.

The employment of school crossing guards is not an "educational purpose" for which school funds may be expended. OAG 79-107.

The governing body of a city of the second class has authority by ordinance to present the question to its citizens concerning whether they wish to have a seven cents special tax levy to support a community college continued or repealed. OAG 79-503.

An emergency ambulance service for school children and personnel may legally be provided by a contract made between a board of education and a private ambulance service since this is for school purposes and the expenditure would not be prohibited by this section of the Constitution. OAG 81-87.

The present school laws, in light of the Constitution, do not authorize or permit any state-funded extended employment days to be used for vacation or holidays. OAG 82-356.

Within reason, school boards are permitted to bear the direct and indirect expenses incurred by teachers and administrators who attend, after prior approval by the board, professional activities and functions; however, school boards are not wholly unfettered in exercising their discretion in approving attendance at sundry professional activities since Const., § 180 and this section require that school funds may be used only for school purposes, the test being whether the expenditure is for an educational purpose rather than whether an activity might be beneficial to education. OAG 83-228.

It is legal for a board of education to pay salaries and/or expenses — including travel, lodging, and meals for school administrators or teachers to attend business sessions of their respective professional organizations, training and professional improvement meetings conducted by their professional organization and accreditation associations to which their schools or districts belong, and/or lobbying activities conducted by their professional associations. OAG 83-228.

A proposal by the fiscal court to pay a sum equal to 150 percent of the purported "actual cost" of transporting "all" the school children in a school district may not be legally tolerated, since it appears that a purported "actual increase cost" figure for the cost of transporting the nonpublic school children may not be constitutionally determined. OAG 83-294.

Language in budget memorandum recommending and directing that 705 KAR 2:030 Section 8 be amended to change the local district transfer provision from 20% to the established value of the capital outlay component of a foundation unit with difference in the transfer to be used to fund the operational costs of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and the expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown is precatory in nature and in light of this section and Const., § 186 cannot be carried out for funds involved, are foundation program funds and not just general funds appropriated for education and using the difference in the transfer amount of funds to support the operational cost of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown would be using foundation program funds for nonfoundation purposes. OAG 84-314.

Where one or more school districts initiate a suit to enforce state equalization of school funding within the Commonwealth, interested school districts may contribute reasonable amounts of money from school funds to meet the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney's fees; such expenditures would, however, have to be made in accordance with appropriate budget considerations. OAG 85-100.

By exempting school districts from the scope of application of the act, and by permitting termination by a taxing district on a year-to-year basis of a contractual arrangement with an agency, Acts 1986, ch. 13 which repealed the Tax Increment Act, KRS 99.750, and enacted KRS 99.751, 99.756, 99.761, 99.766 and 99.771, has remedied the constitutional problems under this section and Const., § 157 that the Supreme Court in Miller v. Covington Development Authority, 539 S.W.2d 1, 1976 Ky. LEXIS 40 (Ky. 1976), found with the Tax Increment Act. OAG 86-48.

Any settlement of claims for taxes owed, including interest and penalties, would be a diversion of school fund moneys for a purpose other than that of the common schools. OAG 88-46.

Neither the school nor the tax collector can abate past due interest or penalty on local school taxes paid prior to or after filing suit for collection of the unpaid taxes, penalty, and interest. OAG 88-46.

The purchase of satellite receiving equipment for nonpublic schools through an appropriation by the General Assembly would appear to be educational in purpose and, therefore, would appear to be a constitutionally prohibited expenditure. OAG 89-41.

No existing law prohibits, outright, local districts from showing instructional TV programming with minimal commercials included so long as curricular materials are properly reviewed; if instructional TV programming, with minimal commercials included, is allowed in the public schools, then the two (2) minutes of advertising do not have to be excluded from the six (6) hour day. OAG 90-42.

The state board has the authority to ban any television instruction with commercial advertising if the board determines as a matter of public policy that such should not be utilized in the classroom. The board also has the authority to allow the local boards of education and school councils to decide this matter. OAG 90-42.

The common school fund consists of all sums produced by taxation or otherwise for common school purposes in addition to the interest and dividends of the fund. Those sums are to be spent exclusively on public education. KRS 156.665 (now repealed) provides that among the duties and responsibilities of the Council for Education Technology is the investment of all funds received by the council for the purpose of carrying out these duties and responsibilities, and accordingly, KRS 42.500 does not apply, as the authority granted to the State Investment Commission is limited by KRS 156.665 (now repealed). OAG 91-39.

Under KRS 168.100, the use of state funds appropriated for educational purpose may be applied by Kentucky Educational Television only for the benefit of public or common schools in order to avoid violation of this section and Const., §§ 171, 186, and 189. Accordingly, KET is required to charge nonstate schools, whether private and nonsectarian or parochial, for services delivered in the process of returning student responses to the KET master computer. OAG 91-71.

An expenditure of common school funds or a donation of school property for a public purpose other than for the benefit of public education is not permissible under this section and Const., §§ 180 and 186; therefore, under this section and Const., §§ 180 and 186, any transfer of surplus school buildings to community service organizations must be based on the fair market value of the property. OAG 91-85.

It is still the opinion of the Attorney General's office that OAG 79-107 represents the law of Kentucky and the interpretation of Ky. Const., § 180 and this section, and that the expenditure of school funds for school guard crossings is prohibited constitutionally. OAG 92-6.

A reward, offered by the local school board, for the purpose of apprehending the vandals who damaged school property constitutes a proper educational purpose within the meaning of this section and Ky. Const., §§ 180 and 186; the act also falls within the parameters of KRS 160.160 as being necessary in order that the board may accomplish the purposes for which it was created as the resources of each school system are limited, and must be protected. OAG 92-63.

A school board cannot lawfully agree to provide materials paid for with school funds, or provide school funds themselves, whether under an intergovernmental agreement or otherwise, for the construction or maintenance of school bus turnarounds within the meaning of subsection (2) of KRS 178.290. OAG 93-63.

KRS 158.6455 permits a local school council or principal to use school reward money to pay teacher bonuses, and these bonuses are permissible under the Kentucky Constitution because they are "for school purposes." OAG 00-2.

A county board of education can constitutionally pay a privilege fee for connecting to a public sewer system. A privilege fee to fund construction of a sewer system is a "public school purpose" if it bears a rational relationship to the value of the services provided to the public schools. A fee based on usage and acreage meets this standard because it is proportional to the services provided. OAG 2009-01.

Cited: Bank of Cumberland v. Simpson, 77 S.W. 695, 25 Ky. L. Rptr. 1227 (1903); Commonwealth v. Southern Pac. Co., 154 Ky. 41, 156 S.W. 865, 1913 Ky. LEXIS 4 (Ky. 1913); Greene v. Gilbert, 168 Ky. 380, 182 S.W. 202, 1916 Ky. LEXIS 563 (Ky. 1916); Larue v. Redmon, 168 Ky. 487, 182 S.W. 622, 1916 Ky. LEXIS 583 (Ky. 1916); Cassady v. Oldham County, 246 Ky. 772, 246 Ky. 773, 56 S.W.2d 368, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 25 (Ky. 1933); Board of Education v. Williams, 256 S.W.2d 29, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 714 (Ky. 1953); Van Hoose v. Williams, 496 F. Supp. 947, 1980 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15217 (E.D. Ky. 1980); Marshall v. Commonwealth, 20 S.W.3d 478, 2000 Ky. App. LEXIS 62 (Ky. Ct. App. 2000).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Purpose.
2. Construction.
3. Application.
4. Common School System.
5. Common School Fund.
6. School Taxes.
7. — Collection Fees.
8. Expenditure of Funds.
9. — Valid.
10. — Invalid.
11. Assessment for Public Improvements.
12. University of Kentucky.
13. Normal Schools.
14. Institutional Schools.
15. Valid Statutes.
16. Invalid Statutes.
17. Sewer User Charges.

1. Purpose.

It was the intent of this section to prohibit the collection of any taxes to any extent for educational purposes other than in common schools, without a majority vote of the people. Brown v. Board of Education, 108 Ky. 783, 22 Ky. L. Rptr. 483, 57 S.W. 612, 1900 Ky. LEXIS 102 (Ky. 1900).

2. Construction.

This section is a restriction upon legislative power, not upon municipal indebtedness. Brown v. Board of Education, 108 Ky. 783, 22 Ky. L. Rptr. 483, 57 S.W. 612, 1900 Ky. LEXIS 102 (Ky. 1900).

This section leaves to the law-making body the determination of what is an efficient educational system, and to that body wide discretion in choosing the method of supplying an efficient system. Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1, 181 S.W.2d 406, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 815 (Ky. 1944).

This section and sections 180 and 186 of the Kentucky Constitution, when read together, prohibit the diversion of common school funds for purposes other than the maintenance of the public schools of the Commonwealth. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, 691 S.W.2d 218, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 518 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

3. Application.

The prohibitions of this section apply to local political units as well as to the General Assembly. Pollitt v. Lewis, 269 Ky. 680, 108 S.W.2d 671, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 659, 113 A.L.R. 691 (Ky. 1937).

4. Common School System.

In order for there to be a common school there must be a common school district. Hodgkin v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S.W.2d 1008, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1101 (Ky. 1951).

Neither the statements of the Court of Appeals nor the pronouncements of the legislature can make an institution a part of the common school system contrary to the mandate of the Constitution. Hodgkin v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S.W.2d 1008, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1101 (Ky. 1951).

5. Common School Fund.

The income to which the common school fund was entitled was not confined to those sources of revenue provided in a certain statute, but might be supplemented from other sources such as inheritance taxes. Gilbert v. Greene, 185 Ky. 817, 216 S.W. 105, 1919 Ky. LEXIS 380 (Ky. 1919).

Money appropriated for schools immediately becomes part of school fund, although appropriated after tax is levied or collected. Talbott v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 244 Ky. 826, 52 S.W.2d 727, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 516 (Ky. 1932).

Under this section, the school fund was entitled to the surplus in the county livestock fund, despite the repeal of statute providing for payment of the surplus to the school fund. Board of Education v. Tierney, 280 S.W.2d 201, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 148 (Ky. 1955).

6. School Taxes.

Under this section, a city could not avoid paying over to the school board the whole amount of taxes collected, on the ground that it went into the sinking fund. City of Louisville v. Louisville School Bd., 32 S.W. 406, 17 Ky. L. Rptr. 697 (1895).

In view of Const., § 180 and this section, where a city collected a greater sum for school purposes than requested by board of education but within limitation of rate of assessment fixed in statute, the total amount collected belonged to the board of education. Board of Education v. Newport, 174 Ky. 28, 191 S.W. 871, 1917 Ky. LEXIS 153 (Ky. 1917).

Where a city collects taxes for school purposes without insisting upon levy being reduced by amount of unreported resources of board of education, it cannot subsequently so insist and may not withhold from the school board any portion of the tax levied for school purposes. Board of Education v. Newport, 174 Ky. 28, 191 S.W. 871, 1917 Ky. LEXIS 153 (Ky. 1917).

A tax levied for the benefit of common schools is a state tax, although it may be levied and collected by municipal county or district agencies. Moss v. Mayfield, 186 Ky. 330, 216 S.W. 842, 1919 Ky. LEXIS 218 (Ky. 1919). See Whitt v. Wilson, 212 Ky. 281, 278 S.W. 609, 1925 Ky. LEXIS 1120 (Ky. 1925).

Legislature may provide for efficient school system by directly levying tax which is sufficient when proceeds are distributed pro rata or by raising limit of local school tax rates. Talbott v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 244 Ky. 826, 52 S.W.2d 727, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 516 (Ky. 1932).

Continued collection of seven cents special tax voted in 1937 for a junior college program was not in violation of this section, although the junior college was to be operated by a state university under contract with the school board and the tax would be paid over to a nonprofit corporation created by the school board as its own agency, the school board having option to withdraw from the program of operation of the junior college. Montague v. Board of Education, 402 S.W.2d 94, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 355 (Ky. 1966).

7. — Collection Fees.

Using a portion of a tax collected for purposes of common school education to bear the costs of its collection, does not violate Const., § 180 or this section. Ross v. Board of Education, 196 Ky. 366, 244 S.W. 793, 1922 Ky. LEXIS 520 (Ky. 1922).

No violence is done to constitutional provisions prohibiting diversion of taxes or school funds when a reasonable charge is made against a local school tax for its collection. Dickson v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 311 Ky. 781, 225 S.W.2d 672, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1251 (Ky. 1949).

The additional three percent (3%) fee allowed the sheriff of Jefferson County for the collection of school taxes by KRS 160.500 violates this section and Const., § 180. Dickson v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 311 Ky. 781, 225 S.W.2d 672, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1251 (Ky. 1949).

A sheriff may not retain for the general expenses of his office from school tax funds any fee in an amount greater than that incurred as an expense of collecting such school tax funds despite statutory authority for a larger fee and the court is required to limit his fee upon such showing. Board of Education v. Wagers, 239 S.W.2d 48, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 836 (Ky. 1951). See Barren County Board of Education v. Edmunds, 252 S.W.2d 882, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1036 (Ky. 1952); Board of Education v. Greenhill, 291 S.W.2d 36, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 366 (Ky. 1956).

The trial court must fix the fee of the sheriff for collecting board of education tax levy at a figure commensurate with the services rendered since a flat percentage fee violates Const., § 180 and this section in those cases where the reasonable cost of collection is less than amount which would be paid the sheriff by the application of the flat percentage to the total amount of taxes collected. Barren County Board of Education v. Edmunds, 252 S.W.2d 882, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1036 (Ky. 1952).

Although it may have been that the General Assembly's intent was to create a flat four percent (4%) commission for the county clerks for collecting the taxes, such interpretation would bring subsection (3) of KRS 134.805 into conflict with Const., § 180 and this section; therefore, a county clerk may not receive a fee for collecting the school tax which is in excess of his or her actual cost of collection, not exceeding four percent (4%). Benson v. Board of Education, 748 S.W.2d 156, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 11 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

The only exception to the constitutional limitations of Const., § 180 and this section prohibiting the use of school funds for anything other than school purposes is the payment by the school board of the reasonable and actual costs of collecting the taxes. Benson v. Board of Education, 748 S.W.2d 156, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 11 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

The allocation of the costs of collection of school taxes based on a percentage of revenue collected does not violate this section; such collection costs in no way diminish the constitutional command that school taxes must be appropriated to the common schools and no other purpose. These basic principles were not changed by the adoption of the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990. Board of Educ. v. Williams, 930 S.W.2d 399, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 94 (Ky. 1996).

8. Expenditure of Funds.

City school board's appropriation for purposes not expressly named in statute must reasonably relate to proper school activities or interests. Board of Education v. Simmons, 245 Ky. 493, 53 S.W.2d 940, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 625 (Ky. 1932).

Discretion vested in boards of education to expend school moneys, is subject to constitutional restriction that such expenditures must be for purposes of common school education. Schuerman v. State Board of Education, 284 Ky. 556, 145 S.W.2d 42, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 514 (Ky. 1940).

The determination of proper purposes of common school education is subject to wide and varied opinion and, unless an expenditure is extreme or clearly not for a proper educational purpose, the determination of such purpose is within the discretion of the General Assembly. Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941).

If the taxes are paid, the sum so collected shall not be devoted to any other purpose than school purposes. Dickson v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 311 Ky. 781, 225 S.W.2d 672, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1251 (Ky. 1949).

This section must be read together with Const., § 180 in determining how school funds must be spent, and the test to be applied in each instances is, what constitutes an educational purpose rather than whether an activity might merely be beneficial to education. Board of Education v. Spencer County, Levee, Flood Control & Drainage Dist., 313 Ky. 8, 230 S.W.2d 81, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 797 (Ky. 1950).

School funds may not be diverted from school purposes. Grayson County Board of Education v. Boone, 452 S.W.2d 371, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 348 (Ky. 1970).

A fair reading of Const., §§ 183-189 compels the conclusion that money spent on education is to be spent exclusively in the public school system, except where the question of taxation for an educational purpose has been submitted to the voters and the majority of the votes cast at the election on the question shall be in favor of such taxation. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

The Kentucky Constitution contemplates that public funds shall be expended for public education and the Commonwealth is obliged to furnish every child in this state an education in the public schools, but it is constitutionally proscribed from providing aid to furnish a private education. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

9. — Valid.

City and county boards of education may expend reasonable amounts from public school fund to pay membership dues in Kentucky school board association, since maintenance of that association for purposes specified in its Constitution is beneficial to public education in Kentucky. Schuerman v. State Board of Education, 284 Ky. 556, 145 S.W.2d 42, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 514 (Ky. 1940).

Payment of gasoline tax by boards of education does not violate this section. Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941).

The carrying of liability insurance on school buses is an expense incident to a rational program of school transportation, and the requirement of KRS 160.310 that such insurance be carried does not violate this section. Bronaugh v. Murray, 294 Ky. 715, 172 S.W.2d 591, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1943).

Where no accurate time accounting could be made for school tax collection by the sheriff and his employees but the four percent (4%) he retained was not excessive, there was no diversion of school funds in the retention of the four percent (4%). Grayson County Board of Education v. Boone, 452 S.W.2d 371, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 348 (Ky. 1970).

A county fiscal court's resolution which provided approximately 65 percent of the total cost of transporting non-public elementary school students was not unconstitutional where (1) funds were not paid directly to any private or parochial school and were, instead, paid to the individual local board of education operated transportation system of contracted bus and vehicle companies, (2) the benefit provided by the resolution went directly toward the safety and welfare of elementary age school children and not into the accounts of non-public schools, and (3) the resolution did not establish a tuition ceiling as a requisite to eligibility for the transportation subsidy. Neal v. Fiscal Court, 986 S.W.2d 907, 1999 Ky. LEXIS 24 (Ky. 1999).

10. — Invalid.

The appropriation of any part of a school fund or of the taxes which have been devoted to the purposes of the common school system, to the payment either of general taxation for support of the state government, or of special assessments to pay the cost of street improvements, would be an appropriation thereof to another purpose than that of the school system, forbidden by this section. Louisville v. Leatherman, 99 Ky. 213, 18 Ky. L. Rptr. 124, 35 S.W. 625, 1896 Ky. LEXIS 75 (Ky. 1896). See Kentucky Institution for Education of Blind v. Louisville, 123 Ky. 767, 30 Ky. L. Rptr. 136, 97 S.W. 402, 1906 Ky. LEXIS 213, 8 L.R.A. (n.s.) 553 (Ky. 1906).

A tax levied and collected by a city for school purposes cannot be appropriated by act of legislature to maintain public library open to pupils of common schools only as a part of general public, and not under control of board of education for common schools. Board of Education v. Board of Trustees, 113 Ky. 234, 24 Ky. L. Rptr. 98, 68 S.W. 10, 1902 Ky. LEXIS 45 (Ky. 1902).

State board of education could not purchase free textbooks for schools, where none of state's school fund had been appropriated for that purpose and general fund had been exhausted. State Board of Education v. Kenney, 230 Ky. 287, 18 S.W.2d 1114, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 71 (Ky. 1929).

The Tax Increment Act, KRS 99.750 to 99.770 (repealed), which permits various taxing districts to release increments expected to be derived by such districts as a result of the undertaking of a renewal or redevelopment project by an urban renewal community agency or authority to be used as a special fund for bond payment is invalid as it violates this section, for money collected for the purposes of education in the common school system cannot be spent for any other purpose. Miller v. Covington Development Auth., 539 S.W.2d 1, 1976 Ky. LEXIS 40 (Ky. 1976).

If the exclusive purpose of KRS 171.215, which provides that the state must supply textbooks to students in nonpublic schools, is to pay the expenses of children in private schools, Const., § 3 has been directly violated; conversely, if the textbooks also aid in the functioning of the private schools themselves, Const., §§ 171, 186, 189 and this section have been violated. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

KRS 171.215, which provides that the department of libraries (now department for libraries and archives) must supply textbooks without cost to pupils attending nonpublic schools, is unconstitutional in that it directs the expenditure of public funds for educational purposes through nonpublic schools. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

Grants made by fiscal court from county tax revenue by direct payment to certain specified privately-owned schools designated as transportation subsidies violated this section which provides that money cannot be expended for education other than in common schools without a vote of the public, because public money is being expended for the benefit of the private institution rather than providing specifically for the health and safety of all the children. Fiscal Court v. Brady, 885 S.W.2d 681, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1994).

11. Assessment for Public Improvements.

Board of education could not be required to pay assessment by county flood and drainage district to build a flood wall notwithstanding board and children in its district would benefit thereby since such expenditure would be for other than educational purposes. Board of Education v. Spencer County, Levee, Flood Control & Drainage Dist., 313 Ky. 8, 230 S.W.2d 81, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 797 (Ky. 1950).

Even if the money paid by the state as the apportionment of a special improvement benefit assessment against school property is considered money appropriated in aid of education, it is within the legislative discretion to specify the purpose of its use. Robertson v. Danville, 291 S.W.2d 816, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 400 (Ky. 1956).

KRS 107.010 to 107.220 providing for the financing of public improvement projects by annual assessments on the basis of the assessed values of the benefited properties, does not, by providing that public school properties shall be assessed and that levies against it should be paid from the state treasury out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, violate this section. Robertson v. Danville, 291 S.W.2d 816, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 400 (Ky. 1956).

12. University of Kentucky.

This section does not prohibit a subsequent, new, statutory appropriation for the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Agricultural & Mechanical College v. Hager, 121 Ky. 1, 27 Ky. L. Rptr. 1178, 87 S.W. 1125, 1905 Ky. LEXIS 171 (Ky. 1905).

Neither the change of the name of the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Kentucky to State University, nor transfer of normal work proper to state normal schools, destroyed its identity as a public corporation and state institution as respects the matter of appropriation therefor. James v. State University, 131 Ky. 156, 114 S.W. 767, 1908 Ky. LEXIS 118 (Ky. 1908). See Agricultural & Mechanical College v. Hager, 121 Ky. 1, 27 Ky. L. Rptr. 1178, 87 S.W. 1125, 1905 Ky. LEXIS 171 (Ky. 1905); Marsee v. Hager, 125 Ky. 445, 31 Ky. L. Rptr. 79, 101 S.W. 882, 1907 Ky. LEXIS 304 (Ky. 1907).

The State University and the state normal schools are among the educational institutions for which, under this section, the legislature may make appropriations without submitting the matter to a vote of the people. James v. State University, 131 Ky. 156, 114 S.W. 767, 1908 Ky. LEXIS 118 (Ky. 1908). See Agricultural & Mechanical College v. Hager, 121 Ky. 1, 27 Ky. L. Rptr. 1178, 87 S.W. 1125, 1905 Ky. LEXIS 171 (Ky. 1905); Marsee v. Hager, 125 Ky. 445, 31 Ky. L. Rptr. 79, 101 S.W. 882, 1907 Ky. LEXIS 304 (Ky. 1907).

This section has no application to a statute providing that counties may send a number of pupils free of tuition to the State University.

Barker v. Crum, 177 Ky. 637, 198 S.W. 211, 1917 Ky. LEXIS 665, L.R.A. (n.s.) 1918F673 (Ky. 1917).

13. Normal Schools.
Statute establishing a system of state normal schools and appropriating money therefor was not in violation of this section. Marsee v. Hager, 125 Ky. 445, 31 Ky. L. Rptr. 79, 101 S.W. 882, 1907 Ky. LEXIS 304 (Ky. 1907).

14. Institutional Schools.
This section and Const., § 185 do not empower the commissioners of the sinking fund of the Commonwealth to provide funds for reconstruction of building of Industrial College for Colored People destroyed by fire or to authorize the trustees to reconstruct the building at state expense. Rhoads v. Fields, 219 Ky. 303, 292 S.W. 809, 1927 Ky. LEXIS 321 (Ky. 1927).

15. Valid Statutes.
Statute providing that the expenses of the Department of Education, of whatever character, be paid from the common school fund, is not repugnant to this section. Superintendent of Public Instruction v. Auditor of Public Accounts, 97 Ky. 180, 17 Ky. L. Rptr. 46, 30 S.W. 404, 1895 Ky. LEXIS 169 (Ky. 1895).
Under this section statute authorizing discounts for prompt payment of taxes including school taxes is not invalid as allowing sums produced by taxation for common schools to be appropriated to other purposes. Board of Education v. Sea, 167 Ky. 772, 181 S.W. 670, 1916 Ky. LEXIS 492 (Ky. 1916).
Law providing for an increase of the tax for operating expenses of common schools was valid. Larue v. Redmon, 168 Ky. 487, 182 S.W. 622, 1916 Ky. LEXIS 583 (Ky. 1916).
An act providing for payment of interest on warrants to be issued by the auditor for teachers' salaries did not violate this section. Adams v. Greene, 182 Ky. 504, 206 S.W. 759, 1918 Ky. LEXIS 387 (Ky. 1918).
KRS 212.260 authorizing county health officers to visit schools and inspect premises does not limit or substitute for school board's power to appropriate school funds under the Constitution. Board of Education v. Simmons, 245 Ky. 493, 53 S.W.2d 940, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 625 (Ky. 1932).
Statute authorizing a board of education to impose occupational license fees after electoral approval does not violate this section by providing that the necessary expenses of the required election be paid from school funds. Sims v. Board of Education, 290 S.W.2d 491, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 329 (Ky. 1956).
Former statute that authorized public aid to private institutions for the education of exceptional children did not violate this section since it was not the intention of the delegates in adopting this section and Const., § 186 to deny forever the possibility of special educational assistance to those who by no choice of their own are unsuited to the standard programs and facilities of the common school system, the act in question being primarily a welfare rather than an educational measure and the fact that it takes the form of education being immaterial. Butler v. United Cerebral Palsy, Inc., 352 S.W.2d 203, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1961).

16. Invalid Statutes.
Legislative act providing for furnishing free transportation to pupils attending private schools violated this section, there being no merit in argument that act provided benefit for children and not for school. Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 469, 171 S.W.2d 963, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1942).

17. Sewer User Charges.
The applicability of this section and Ky. Const., §§ 180 and 186 to the issue of whether a sewer user charge can be paid from school funds must be determined by a reasonable interpretation of whether the service or commodity provided is necessary for the maintenance of the public schools and is exclusively for the benefit of the public schools. Sewer user charges imposed upon a county board of education bear a reasonable and rational relationship to the value of the services provided and therefore are exclusively for the benefit of and necessary for the maintenance of the public schools. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, 691 S.W.2d 218, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 518 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

§ 185. Interest on school fund — Investment.

The General Assembly shall make provision, by law, for the payment of the interest of said school fund, and may provide for the sale of the stock in the Bank of Kentucky; and in case of a sale of all or any part of said stock, the proceeds of sale shall be invested by the Sinking Fund Commissioners in other good interest-bearing stocks or bonds, which shall be subject to sale and reinvestment, from time to time, in like manner, and with the same restrictions, as provided with reference to the sale of the said stock in the Bank of Kentucky.

Cited: Pratt v. Breckinridge, 112 Ky. 1, 23 Ky. L. Rptr. 1356, 65 S.W. 136, 1901 Ky. LEXIS 286 (Ky. 1901); Board of Education v. Talbott, 261 Ky. 66, 86 S.W.2d 1059, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 592 (Ky. 1935); Hodgkin v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S.W.2d 1008, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1101 (Ky. 1951).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Escheated Property.
2. Industrial College.

1. Escheated Property.
This section does not prevent the legislature from allowing certain localities to make additional provision for the financing of their schools and, consequently, a statute providing that certain categories of property, in case of escheat, shall go to a school district is valid. Commonwealth v. Thomas' Adm'r, 140 Ky. 789, 131 S.W. 797, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 362 (Ky. 1910).

2. Industrial College.
Commissioners of the sinking fund had no authority to provide funds for reconstruction of building of Industrial College destroyed by fire, nor could they authorize trustees of college to do so at expense of state. Rhoads v. Fields, 219 Ky. 303, 292 S.W. 809, 1927 Ky. LEXIS 321 (Ky. 1927).

§ 186. Distribution and use of school fund.

All funds accruing to the school fund shall be used for the maintenance of the public schools of the Commonwealth, and for no other purpose, and the General Assembly shall by general law prescribe the manner of the distribution of the public school fund among the school districts and its use for public school purposes.
(Amendment, Acts 1952, ch. 89, approved November, 1953.)

Compiler's Notes. The provision of this section providing for pro rata distribution of school funds was repealed in 1953. Cases which construed this provision are as follows: Louisville School Board v. Superintendent of Public Instruction (1897), 102 Ky. 394, 19 K.L.R. 1350, 43 S.W. 718; Louisville School Board v. McChesney (1900), 109 Ky. 9, 22 K.L.R. 506, 58 S.W. 427; Talbott v. Kentucky State Board of Education (1932), 244 Ky. 826, 52 S.W.2d 727; Board of Education v. Talbott (1935), 261 Ky. 66, 86 S.W.2d 1059; Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Reeves (1941), 289 Ky. 73, 157 S.W.2d 751; Jefferson County Board of Education v. Goheen (1947), 306 Ky. 439, 207 S.W.2d 567; Hodgkin v. Kentucky Chamber of Commerce (1952), 246 S.W.2d 1014.
Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).
Wintersheimer, State Constitutional Law, 20 N. Ky. L. Rev. 591 (1993).
Opinions of Attorney General. A school board may not make a contribution to a park commission which is seeking to accumulate a fund in order to secure matching federal funds for development of a community recreation park. This section prohibits the use of school funds for other than school purposes. Section 180 provides that no tax levied and collected for one purpose shall be used for another. OAG 72-95.
This section would prohibit a school board from contributing funds to repair a city street which had been damaged by continued use by heavy school buses. OAG 72-514.
An agreement by a board of education to lease unused portions of a television facility owned by it to a private corporation was lawful with the exception of a provision that a part of the consideration for the lease would be an option to purchase up to 10% of the stock of the private corporation, which provision was illegal and void under §§ 177, 179, 184, and 186 of the Constitution. OAG 73-418.
It is proper for a school district to require students to pay the cost of their meals, but if a school district sees fit to do so, it may use school funds to subsidize the school lunch program with the result that the pupils will be paying a price which is less than the cost of supplying their meals. OAG 73-754.

Since the control of air pollution is for the public benefit, the obtaining of a pollutant permit is a public school purpose and payment of the fee does not violate the constitution. OAG 74-57.

Qualified pupils in private schools which are nonsectarian and which do not teach religion are entitled to the benefits of the Title I program. OAG 74-683.

Under Const. § 184 and this section, school funds may not be expended for the construction of entrances to school property within the right of way of a state highway and the expense of such entrances must be borne by the state department of transportation (now transportation cabinet). OAG 75-362.

In view of this section and § 184 of the Const., a board of education may not be compelled to replace or repair a sidewalk abutting one of its schools, nor may it voluntarily expend funds for such purpose, as such would constitute the expenditure of school funds for a nonschool purpose. OAG 75-613.

In view of this section, Const. § 184 and KRS 67A.060, a board of education may not be compelled to, nor may it voluntarily, pay an assessment imposed under KRS 67A.780 for a sanitary sewer benefiting school property. OAG 75-613.

Public school funds may not be expended to employ persons to control vehicular and pedestrian traffic on public streets or roads in or around school premises. OAG 75-614.

An off-duty constable employed as a school security guard is an employee of the school board which may compensate him for his services. OAG 75-631.

Inasmuch as common school funds may only be paid to common school districts, a county school board may not expend public common school funds to transport students attending a nonpublic model school. OAG 76-261.

The expenses of opening schools to serve as a voting place on a presidential election day, as provided by subsection (2) of KRS 117.065, when the schools are mandated to be closed by KRS 2.190 would be so small and incidental as not to be proscribed by Kentucky Constitution, §§ 180, 184, and 186. OAG 76-592. Withdrawing OAG 42-363.

Since the requirement that schools not be opened without a custodian is a policy created by the school board and not by statute, the circumstances surrounding the use of schools as voting places as provided for in subsection (2) of KRS 117.065 may be structured so that there does not exist any unwarranted and impermissible expenditures of public common school money for election purposes. OAG 76-614.

Where four teacher-owned cars were damaged by paint blown by wind from the paint room of a senior high school's agriculture department during the painting of a tractor, the board of education would be immune from liability under the doctrine of sovereign immunity, and since using school board funds for such a purpose would be tantamount to concluding there could be such liability, such an expenditure would be unconstitutional under this section. OAG 80-49.

A county fiscal court may provide snow removal service to the county schools in exchange for the transporting of nonpublic school students, provided that the value of such service is fairly and accurately determined, provisions are made for the payment to the county school system of any balance due, and appropriate procurement laws are followed where applicable; the best method for handling any legitimate exchange of services as outlined would be for the county school system to pay for the service and for the county fiscal court to pay that amount back to the county school system for the transporting of nonpublic school students. OAG 80-390.

The present school laws, in light of the Constitution, do not authorize or permit any state-funded extended employment days to be used for vacation or holidays. OAG 82-356.

Language in budget memorandum recommending and directing that 705 KAR 2:030 Section 8 be amended to change the local district transfer provision from 20% to the established value of the capital outlay component of a foundation unit with difference in the transfer to be used to fund the operational costs of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and the expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown is precatory in nature and in light of this section and Const., § 184 cannot be carried out for funds involved, are foundation program funds and not just general funds appropriated for education and using the difference in the transfer amount of funds to support the operational cost of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown would be using foundation program funds for nonfoundation purposes. OAG 84-314.

Payment by a board of education for the sabbatical leave of a teacher or superintendent is constitutional so long as the teacher or superintendent agrees to extend at least two (2) years of future services to the school board. OAG 88-29.

No existing law prohibits, outright, local districts from showing instructional TV programming with minimal commercials included so long as curricular materials are properly reviewed; if instructional TV programming, with minimal commercials included, is allowed in the public schools, then the two (2) minutes of advertising do not have to be excluded from the six (6) hour day. OAG 90-42.

The state board has the authority to ban any television instruction with commercial advertising if the board determines as a matter of public policy that such should not be utilized in the classroom. The board also has the authority to allow the local boards of education and school councils to decide this matter. OAG 90-42.

Under KRS 168.100, the use of state funds appropriated for educational purpose may be applied by Kentucky Educational Television only for the benefit of public or common schools in order to avoid violation of this section and Const., §§ 171, 184 and 189. Accordingly, KET is required to charge nonstate schools, whether private and nonsectarian or parochial, for services delivered in the process of returning student responses to the KET master computer. OAG 91-71.

An expenditure of common school funds or a donation of school property for a public purpose other than for the benefit of public education is not permissible under this section and Const., §§ 180 and 184; therefore, under this section and Const., §§ 180 and 184, any transfer of surplus school buildings to community service organizations must be based on the fair market value of the property. OAG 91-85.

A reward, offered by the local school board, for the purpose of apprehending the vandals who damaged school property constitutes a proper educational purpose within the meaning of this section and Ky. Const., §§ 180 and 184; the act also falls within the parameters of KRS 160.160 as being necessary in order that the board may accomplish the purposes for which it was created as the resources of each school system are limited, and must be protected. OAG 92-63.

A school board cannot lawfully agree to provide materials paid for with school funds, or provide school funds themselves, whether under an intergovernmental agreement or otherwise, for the construction or maintenance of school bus turnarounds within the meaning of subsection (2) of KRS 178.290. OAG 93-63.

A county board of education can constitutionally pay a privilege fee for connecting to a public sewer system. A privilege fee to fund construction of a sewer system is a "public school purpose" if it bears a rational relationship to the value of the services provided to the public schools. A fee based on usage and acreage meets this standard because it is proportional to the services provided. OAG 2009-01.

Cited: Louisville School Board v. McChesney, 109 Ky. 9, 22 Ky. L. Rptr. 506, 58 S.W. 427, 1900 Ky. LEXIS 163 (Ky. 1900); Crosby v. Mayfield, 133 Ky. 215, 117 S.W. 316, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 161 (Ky. 1909); Commonwealth v. Southern Pac. Co., 154 Ky. 41, 156 S.W. 865, 1913 Ky. LEXIS 4 (Ky. 1913); Cassady v. Oldham County, 246 Ky. 772, 246 Ky. 773, 56 S.W.2d 368, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 25 (Ky. 1933); Board of Education v. Williams, 256 S.W.2d 29, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 714 (Ky. 1953); Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956); Van Hoose v. Williams, 496 F. Supp. 947, 1980 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15217 (E.D. Ky. 1980).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Construction.
2. Application.
3. Common School Purposes.
4. — Teachers' Salaries.
5. — Expenditures.
6. — — Valid.
7. — — Invalid.
8. Distribution of Funds.
9. Sewer User Charges.
10. Escheated Property.
11. Aid for Exceptional Children.
12. Institutional Schools.

1. Construction.

This section and sections 180 and 184 of the Kentucky Constitution, when read together, prohibit the diversion of common school funds for purposes other than the maintenance of the public schools of the Commonwealth. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, 691 S.W.2d 218, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 518 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

2. Application.

This section applies exclusively to common school funds levied and collected by the Commonwealth in its sovereign capacity and from the

state at large, it has no application to public school funds levied, collected, and raised by subdivisions of the state to supplement the state school fund for their exclusively local purposes, and the state has no right to take charge of such funds and distribute them throughout the state among the common schools. Talbott v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 244 Ky. 826, 52 S.W.2d 727, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 516 (Ky. 1932). See Cassady v. Oldham County, 246 Ky. 772, 246 Ky. 773, 56 S.W.2d 368, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 25 (Ky. 1933).

3. Common School Purposes.

A tax levied for the benefit of common schools is a state tax, although it may be levied and collected by municipal county or district agencies. Moss v. Mayfield, 186 Ky. 330, 216 S.W. 842, 1919 Ky. LEXIS 218 (Ky. 1919). See Whitt v. Wilson, 212 Ky. 281, 278 S.W. 609, 1925 Ky. LEXIS 1120 (Ky. 1925).

The definition of the purposes of common school education is necessarily broad and, unless a particular expenditure is clearly outside the reasonable purview of educational activities, the Legislature has a right to declare it to be for such a purpose. Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941).

The courts scrupulously protect school funds from diversion even for laudable purposes. Board of Education v. Wagers, 239 S.W.2d 48, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 836 (Ky. 1951).

School districts were created by the General Assembly and exist only as a means for the state to carry out the General Assembly's constitutional duty to provide for an efficient system of common schools throughout the state. Calvert Invest., Inc. v. Louisville & Jefferson County Metro. Sewer Dist., 805 S.W.2d 133, 1991 Ky. LEXIS 17 (Ky. 1991).

4. — Teachers' Salaries.

An act providing for payment of interest on warrants to be issued by the auditor for teachers' salaries did not violate Const., § 184. Adams v. Greene, 182 Ky. 504, 206 S.W. 759, 1918 Ky. LEXIS 387 (Ky. 1918).

Common school teachers are state employees and as such may receive salaries appropriated by the General Assembly provided by statutes authorized by the constitution and distributed to all teachers of common school within the Commonwealth on a per capita basis. Board of Education v. Talbott, 261 Ky. 66, 86 S.W.2d 1059, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 592 (Ky. 1935).

5. — Expenditures.

A fair reading of Const., §§ 183-189 compels the conclusion that money spent on education is to be spent exclusively in the public school system, except where the question of taxation for an educational purpose has been submitted to the voters and the majority of the votes cast at the election on the question shall be in favor of such taxation. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

The Kentucky Constitution contemplates that public funds shall be expended for public education and the Commonwealth is obliged to furnish every child in this state an education in the public schools, but it is constitutionally proscribed from providing aid to furnish a private education. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

6. — — Valid.

Since the terms education, common school purpose and common school system are sufficiently broad enough to encompass recreational training, a county board of education may, under this section and Const., §§ 180 and 184, expend tax funds collected for school purposes for the financing of recreational training. Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1, 181 S.W.2d 406, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 815 (Ky. 1944).

County board of education was authorized to expend school funds to pay attorney's fees and court costs in defending two (2) cases against them for protection of corporate action and decisions of board for these actions serve a public school purpose. Hogan v. Glasscock, 324 S.W.2d 815, 1959 Ky. LEXIS 385, 75 A.L.R.2d 1335 (Ky. 1959).

The extra cost to some school districts for busing as a result of court ordered desegregation does not violate this section since all that is required is that a common formula be used to arrive at distributions, not that distribution to each district be proportionately equal. Carroll v. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, 410 F. Supp. 234, 1976 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16031 (W.D. Ky. 1976), aff'd, 561 F.2d 1, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11870 (6th Cir. 1977), aff'd, Carroll v. Board of Education, 561 F.2d 1, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11870 (6th Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 904, 98 S. Ct. 1449, 55 L. Ed. 2d 494, 1978 U.S. LEXIS 945 (1978).

7. — — Invalid.

School taxes received from the state by a graded common school district cannot be used to purchase a lot or erect or furnish a school building. Crabbe v. Board of Trustees, 132 Ky. 478, 116 S.W. 706, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 113 (Ky. 1909).

Contract between county board of education and sheriff fixing sheriff's fee for collecting school taxes substantially in excess of the cost of collection is invalid as an unconstitutional diversion of school funds. Hager v. McConathy, 269 S.W.2d 725, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1017 (Ky. 1954).

If the exclusive purpose of KRS 171.215, which provides that the state must supply textbooks to students in nonpublic schools, is to pay the expenses of children in private schools, Const., § 3 has been directly violated; conversely, if the textbooks also aid in the functioning of the private schools themselves, Const., §§ 171, 184, 189 and this section have been violated. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

KRS 171.215, which provides that the department of libraries (now department for libraries and archives) must supply textbooks without cost to pupils attending nonpublic schools, is unconstitutional in that it directs the expenditure of public funds for educational purposes through nonpublic schools. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

8. Distribution of Funds.

Under this section the distribution of school funds is now left to Legislature discretion, although prior to the constitutional amendment of 1953, deleting the previous per capita clause of this section, the Legislature was thereby limited in the method by which it could distribute funds in aid of education. Robertson v. Danville, 291 S.W.2d 816, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 400 (Ky. 1956).

9. Sewer User Charges.

The applicability of this section and Ky. Const., sections 180 and 184 to the issue of whether a sewer user charge can be paid from school funds must be determined by a reasonable interpretation of whether the service or commodity provided is necessary for the maintenance of the public schools and is exclusively for the benefit of the public schools. Sewer user charges imposed upon a county board of education bear a reasonable and rational relationship to the value of the services provided and therefore are exclusively for the benefit of and necessary for the maintenance of the public schools. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, 691 S.W.2d 218, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 518 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

10. Escheated Property.

This section does not prevent the Legislature from allowing certain localities to make additional provision for the financing of their schools and, consequently, a statute providing that certain categories of property, in case of escheat, shall go to a school district is valid. Commonwealth v. Thomas' Adm'r, 140 Ky. 789, 131 S.W. 797, 1910 Ky. LEXIS 362 (Ky. 1910).

11. Aid for Exceptional Children.

Former statute that authorized public aid to private institutions for the education of exceptional children did not violate this section since it was not the intention of the delegates in adopting this section and Const., § 184 to deny forever the possibility of special educational assistance to those who by no choice of their own are unsuited to the standard programs and facilities of the common school system, the act in question being primarily a welfare rather than an educational measure and the fact that it takes the form of education being immaterial. Butler v. United Cerebral Palsy, Inc., 352 S.W.2d 203, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1961).

12. Institutional Schools.

State aid to institutional schools such as Louisville and Jefferson County children's home is not within the scope of this section and Const., §§ 183-185. Hodgkin v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S.W.2d 1008, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1101 (Ky. 1951).

Uniformity does not require equal classification but it does demand that there shall be substantially uniform system and equal school facilities without discrimination as between different sections of a district or county. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956).

§ 187. Race or color not to affect distribution of school fund.

In distributing the school fund no distinction shall be made on account of race or color.

(Amendment, proposed by Acts 1996, ch. 98, § 2, ratified November, 1996)

Compiler's Notes. The General Assembly in 1996 proposed (Acts 1996, ch. 98, § 2) the amendment of this section. The amendment was

ratified by the voters at the regular election in November 1996. Prior to the amendment the section read:

"**§ 187. White and colored to share fund without distinction — Separate schools.** — In distributing the school fund no distinction shall be made on account of race or color, and separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained."

Kentucky Law Journal. Comment, Regulation of Fundamentalist Christian Schools: Free Exercise of Religion v. The State's Interest in Quality Education, 67 Ky. L.J. 415 (1978-1979).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

It was conceded by the state superintendent of public schools that this section was unconstitutional in light of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Brown v. Board of Educ., 347 U.S. 483, 74 S. Ct. 686, 98 L. Ed. 873, 1954 U.S. LEXIS 2094, 38 A.L.R.2d 1180, 53 Ohio Op. 326 (1954). See Willis v. Walker, 136 F. Supp. 177, 1955 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2389 (D. Ky. 1955).

§ 188. Refund of federal direct tax part of school fund — Irredeemable bond.

So much of any moneys as may be received by the Commonwealth from the United States under the recent act of Congress refunding the direct tax shall become a part of the school fund, and be held as provided in Section 184; but the General Assembly may authorize the use, by the Commonwealth, of moneys so received or any part thereof, in which event a bond shall be executed to the Board of Education for the amount so used, which bond shall be held on the same terms and conditions, and subject to the provisions of Section 184, concerning the bond therein referred to.

Cross-References. Irredeemable bond for University of Kentucky and Kentucky State College, KRS 164.520.

Cited: Talbott v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 244 Ky. 826, 52 S.W.2d 727, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 516 (Ky. 1932); Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 469, 171 S.W.2d 963, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1942).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. District School Funds.

District school funds are separate and distinct from the common school fund of the state which prior to the 1953 amendment of Const., § 186 deleting the per capita clause therefrom, was distributed by the state to the various school districts on a per capita basis under Const., § 186 and this section. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Reeves, 289 Ky. 73, 157 S.W.2d 751, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 21 (Ky. 1941).

§ 189. School money not to be used for church, sectarian, or denominational school.

No portion of any fund or tax now existing, or that may hereafter be raised or levied for educational purposes, shall be appropriated to, or used by, or in aid of, any church, sectarian or denominational school.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. A county board of education was authorized to pay the salaries of teachers at a school within the system even though the buildings of the school were owned by a religious denomination. OAG 60-1217.

Tuition to the Oneida School, a non-public institution, may not be paid by the Perry County board of education. OAG 67-348.

Public school teachers may not, as a part of the duties for which they are compensated by boards of education, be assigned to teach in a private or sectarian school since the effect of such an assignment would be to the primary benefit of the private or sectarian school as opposed to a primary benefit to its students or the common schools and would offend Const., §§ 180 and 184 which restrict school funds to public school purposes, and would offend this section which prohibits the use by sectarian schools of funds levied for educational purposes. OAG 68-423.

For the Commonwealth to grant to a private college the power to exercise eminent domain, from a public-purpose standpoint the private institution of higher learning would have to be one which accords entrance privileges to qualified applicants on an open and equal basis without discrimination as to race, national origin or religious belief. OAG 70-567.

The benefits of eminent domain could be given to certain qualifying private colleges either by providing for the exercise of the right in behalf of a particular qualifying private college through a designated state agency with related over-all responsibilities for higher education or by extending the right to certain specified classes of private colleges and private universities. OAG 70-567.

Funds appropriated by the General Assembly for the school lunch programs may be shared by parochial schools without violating this section. OAG 72-422.

As long as a public school corporation receives fair market value for the services it renders and as long as there is no entanglement of the business operation of the corporation with a parochial school, there is no legal objection to the corporation providing computer service to the parochial school. OAG 73-669.

It would be a violation of the constitution to pay the salary of a parochial schoolteacher from public school district funds. OAG 73-799.

Public school teachers may not, as a part of the duties for which compensated by boards of education, be assigned, to teach in a private or sectarian school. OAG 74-331 (modifying OAG 68-150, and withdrawing OAG 68-585).

This section has no bearing on whether a public school may agree to allow students attending parochial schools to participate on the athletic teams of the public school. OAG 74-650.

A public school may not pay the tuition of a deaf student who attends a catholic school at the parents' election after rejection of the public school's arrangement for the child to be admitted to the Kentucky school for the deaf. OAG 74-660.

Under KRS 168.100, the use of state funds appropriated for educational purpose may be applied by Kentucky Educational Television only for the benefit of public or common schools in order to avoid violation of this section and Const., §§ 171, 184 and 186. Accordingly, KET is required to charge nonstate schools, whether private and nonsectarian or parochial, for services delivered in the process of returning student responses to the KET master computer. OAG 91-71.

Cited: Commonwealth v. Thomas, 119 Ky. 208, 26 Ky. L. Rptr. 1128, 83 S.W. 572, 1904 Ky. LEXIS 160, 6 L.R.A. (n.s.) 320 (Ky. 1904); Shanklin v. Boyd, 146 Ky. 460, 142 S.W. 1041, 1912 Ky. LEXIS 101, 38 L.R.A. (n.s.) 710 (Ky. 1912); Calvary Baptist Church v. Milliken, 148 Ky. 580, 147 S.W. 12, 1912 Ky. LEXIS 486 (Ky. 1912); Jefferson County Board of Education v. Goheen, 306 Ky. 439, 207 S.W.2d 567, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 1019 (Ky. 1947); Kentucky Bldg. Com. v. Effron, 310 Ky. 355, 220 S.W.2d 836, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 915 (Ky. 1949); Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951); Ashland v. Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, 278 S.W.2d 708, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 483 (Ky. 1955); Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956); Van Hoose v. Williams, 496 F. Supp. 947, 1980 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15217 (E.D. Ky. 1980).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Construction.
2. Religious Activities Prohibited.
3. Prayer in Schools.
4. Rental of Church Property.
5. Private Schools.
6. Salary Contributions.
7. Transportation to Private Schools.
8. Textbooks for Private Schools.
9. Sectarian Orphanage.
10. Valid Agreements.
11. Invalid Agreements.
12. Public funding of religious schools

1. Construction.

The constitution and statutes require that there shall be equality and that all public schools shall be nonpartisan and nonsectarian. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956).

A fair reading of Const., §§ 183-189 compels the conclusion that money spent on education is to be spent exclusively in the public school system, except where the question of taxation for an educational purpose has been submitted to the voters and the majority of the votes

cast at the election on the question shall be in favor of such taxation. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

The Kentucky Constitution contemplates that public funds shall be expended for public education and the Commonwealth is obliged to furnish every child in this state an education in the public schools, but it is constitutionally proscribed from providing aid to furnish a private education. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

2. Religious Activities Prohibited.

A board of education may be enjoined from distributing sectarian literature in a public school, from expending public school funds for religious or sectarian purposes, from keeping sectarian publications in public school libraries, and from stopping the operation of public school buses on religious holidays, not also legalized as state or national holidays, such activities being in violation of this section and applicable statutes. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956).

3. Prayer in Schools.

A prayer offered at the opening of a public school, imploring the aid and presence of the Heavenly Father, looking forward to a heavenly reunion after death, and concluding in Christ's name, is not sectarian, and does not make the school a sectarian school. Hackett v. Brooksville Graded School Dist., 120 Ky. 608, 87 S.W. 792, 27 Ky. L. Rptr. 1021, 1905 Ky. LEXIS 144, 69 L.R.A. 592 (Ky. 1905).

4. Rental of Church Property.

Rental of school buildings from church by a county school board was not of itself a violation of this section. Rawlings v. Butler, 290 S.W.2d 801, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 345, 60 A.L.R.2d 285 (Ky. 1956).

5. Private Schools.

The term private schools in KRS 157.305 does not include schools outside the state or schools that give sectarian instruction or have any denominational requirements with respect to their teachers or pupils and this section is not violated thereby. Butler v. United Cerebral Palsy, Inc., 352 S.W.2d 203, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1961).

6. Salary Contributions.

Where members of religious order hired by the state and paid to teach in public schools had taken vow of poverty to religious order and contributed their salaries over living expenses to such order there was no violation of this section although there would be violation if the members were but conduits through which public school funds were channeled to a religious order. Rawlings v. Butler, 290 S.W.2d 801, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 345, 60 A.L.R.2d 285 (Ky. 1956).

7. Transportation to Private Schools.

Statute providing free transportation to pupils attending private schools violated this section, there being no merit in argument that act provided benefit for children and not for school. Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 469, 171 S.W.2d 963, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1942).

Award of 99 percent of fiscal court's transportation subsidy to educational institutions that promoted religious teachings and beliefs, while equivalent support for the public school optional program was withheld violated Const., § 5 and this section. Fiscal Court v. Brady, 885 S.W.2d 681, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1994).

A county fiscal court's resolution which provided approximately 65 percent of the total cost of transporting non-public elementary school students was not unconstitutional where (1) funds were not paid directly to any private or parochial school and were, instead, paid to the individual local board of education operated transportation system of contracted bus and vehicle companies, (2) the benefit provided by the resolution went directly toward the safety and welfare of elementary age school children and not into the accounts of non-public schools, and (3) the resolution did not establish a tuition ceiling as a requisite to eligibility for the transportation subsidy. Neal v. Fiscal Court, 986 S.W.2d 907, 1999 Ky. LEXIS 24 (Ky. 1999).

8. Textbooks for Private Schools.

If the exclusive purpose of KRS 171.215, which provides that the state must supply textbooks to students in nonpublic schools, is to pay the expenses of children in private schools, Const., § 3 has been directly violated; conversely, if the textbooks also aid in the functioning of the private schools themselves, Const., §§ 171, 184, 186 and this section have been violated. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

KRS 171.215, which provides that the department of libraries (now department for libraries and archives) must supply textbooks without cost to pupils attending nonpublic schools, is unconstitutional in that it directs the expenditure of public funds for educational purposes through nonpublic schools. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

9. Sectarian Orphanage.

Acceptance of inmates of Baptist Orphans' Home as students in public schools does not violate this section. Crain v. Walker, 222 Ky. 828, 2 S.W.2d 654, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 255 (Ky. 1928).

10. Valid Agreements.

Where a graded school employed two teachers from a denominational college whose services were donated to the school after a fire at the college had reduced its capacity to use these teachers, there was no invalid arrangement which would authorize the county superintendent to withhold funds from the graded school. McDonald v. Parker, 130 Ky. 501, 33 Ky. L. Rptr. 805, 110 S.W. 810, 1908 Ky. LEXIS 231 (Ky. 1908).

11. Invalid Agreements.

Contract between trustees of common school district and sectarian educational institution, whereby latter agreed to teach common school pupils and trustees agreed to keep buildings in repair out of common school funds, violated this section and Const., § 5. Williams v. Board of Trustees, 173 Ky. 708, 191 S.W. 507, 1917 Ky. LEXIS 518, L.R.A. (n.s.) 1917D453 (Ky. 1917).

12. Public funding of religious schools

Pharmacy school appropriation for the university violated Ky. Const. § 189 because it was an allocation of public funds for educational purposes to a church, sectarian, or denominational school, and the university was a Baptist university that had been supported by members and churches of the Baptist faith. Univ. of the Cumberlands v. Pennybacker, 308 S.W.3d 668, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 97 (Ky. 2010).

All revenue raised or taxes levied by the Commonwealth may fairly be said to have been collected for state government purposes and one leading purpose is indisputably public education at the primary, secondary and postsecondary levels. Under these circumstances, Ky. Const. § 189 is properly read to prohibit appropriation of any public funds to religious schools. Univ. of the Cumberlands v. Pennybacker, 308 S.W.3d 668, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 97 (Ky. 2010).

Ky. Const. § 189 did not offend the First Amendment by prohibiting appropriations of public tax monies to religious schools because there is no speech forum at issue where defendants allege discrimination in the expenditure of public funds for education. Univ. of the Cumberlands v. Pennybacker, 308 S.W.3d 668, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 97 (Ky. 2010).

Collateral References. Constitutionality, under state constitutional provision forbidding financial aid to religious sects, of public provision of school bus service for private school pupils. 41 A.L.R.3d 344.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION.

228. Oath of officers and attorneys.
237. Federal office incompatible with State office.
246. Maximum limit on compensation of public officers.

§ 228. Oath of officers and attorneys.

Members of the General Assembly and all officers, before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, and all members of the bar, before they enter upon the practice of their profession, shall take the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully execute, to the best of my ability, the office of ..... according to law; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the adoption of the present Constitution, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within this State nor out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, nor aided or assisted any person thus offending, so help me God.

Cross-References. Form of oath altered on pardon of person convicted of dueling, Const., § 240.

Oaths of officers, KRS 62.010 to 62.040.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where five (5) months after taking office school board members had not yet taken the statutory oath of office the board members forfeited their office for failure to qualify within a reasonable time after their election. OAG 61-485.

Where five (5) months after taking office school board members had not yet taken the statutory oath, the state board of education was required to fill the resulting vacancies pursuant to KRS 160.190. OAG 61-485.

Where a full-time student and resident of Kentucky has already been sworn into office as the student body president and assumed student government responsibilities as the student member of a state university board of regents, there is no need for him to take the constitutional oath of office provided for in this section, since subsection (5) of KRS 164.320 only requires that appointed members take the constitutional oath, and student body president is an elective office. OAG 81-172.

§ 237. Federal office incompatible with State office.

No member of Congress, or person holding or exercising an office of trust or profit under the United States, or any of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible to hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this Constitution, or the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Cross-References. Incompatible offices, Const., §§ 44, 165; KRS 61.080.

Opinions of Attorney General. A fourth-class postmaster is a federal officer and a school board member is a state officer, and for one person to hold both offices at the same time is prohibited by this section. OAG 60-813.

A school board member would be eligible to serve where he resigned his federal office of substitute mail carrier after his election but before he qualified for office and assumed his duties as school board member. OAG 65-157.

The position of rural mail carrier is a form of federal employment rather than a federal office and a person who holds such a position is not disqualified by the provisions of this section from serving on the county board of education. OAG 68-191.

An employee of the Blue Grass army activities could, at the same time, serve as a member of the school board without violating this section. OAG 69-438.

Since the offices of school board member and selective service board member are both offices of trust, they are incompatible under the Constitution and cannot be held by a person at the same time. OAG 70-812.

A member of the county board of education cannot also hold the position of postmaster. The offices are incompatible under this section. OAG 72-67.

There is no prohibition against a federal employee serving as a school board member. OAG 72-665.

It would be legal for a person regularly employed by the federal government as a coal mine inspector to be elected and serve at the same time as a member of the school board. OAG 79-491.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

3. Incompatibility.
6. Postmaster.

3. Incompatibility.

The incompatibilities set out in this section and Const., § 165 are not exclusive, and common-law incompatibility exists when the public functions to be performed are inconsistent the one with the other and when the nature and duties of the two (2) offices are such as to render it improper from consideration of public policy for one incumbent to retain both. Knuckles v. Board of Education, 272 Ky. 431, 114 S.W.2d 511, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 138 (Ky. 1938).

6. Postmaster.

The trial court properly concluded that the postmaster of a fourth-class post office was not a holder of an office of trust or profit within the meaning of this section, and therefore was eligible to serve as a member of a school board. Commonwealth ex rel. Hancock v. Clark, 506 S.W.2d 503, 1974 Ky. LEXIS 749 (Ky. 1974).

§ 246. Maximum limit on compensation of public officers.

No public officer or employee except the Governor, shall receive as compensation per annum for official services, exclusive of the compensation of legally authorized deputies and assistants which shall be fixed and provided for by law, but inclusive of allowance for living expenses, if any, as may be fixed and provided for by law, any amount in excess of the following sums: Officers whose jurisdiction or duties are coextensive with the Commonwealth, the mayor of any city of the first class, and Judges and Commissioners of the Court of Appeals, Twelve Thousand Dollars ($12,000); Circuit Judges, Eight Thousand Four Hundred Dollars ($8,400); all other public officers, Seven Thousand Two Hundred Dollars ($7,200). Compensation within the limits of this amendment may be authorized by the General Assembly to be paid, but not retroactively, to public officers in office at the time of its adoption, or who are elected at the election at which this amendment is adopted. Nothing in this amendment shall permit any officer to receive, for the year 1949, any compensation in excess of the limit in force prior to the adoption of this amendment.

(Amendment, proposed Acts 1948, ch. 172, ratified November, 1949.)

Cross-References. Compensation not to be changed during term, Const., §§ 161, 235.

Compensation of governor, KRS 64.480.

Compensation of public officers, generally, KRS 64.480 to 64.740.

Deductions for neglect of duty, Const., § 235; KRS 61.120 to 61.150.

Opinions of Attorney General. Fees collected from independent school district, drainage board and other municipalities within counties are to be included with other official fees in fixing the limitation on salary of sheriff. OAG 62-56.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

39. Public Officers.
41. Schools.
43. Statutes.
50. — Schools.
51. Universities.

39. Public Officers.

Where independent initiative is exercised by an officeholder in performing his official duties, he is a public officer subject to the salary limitation of this section, although his functions are subject to general control by some higher authority, such as a board of education. Reynolds v. Board of Education, 311 Ky. 458, 224 S.W.2d 442, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1156 (Ky. 1949).

41. Schools.

Principals and supervisors employed by a board of education are employees, not public officers, and are not subject to constitutional salary limitation. Schranz v. Board of Education, 307 Ky. 590, 211 S.W.2d 861, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 801 (Ky. 1948).

School superintendent and assistant school superintendent for business affairs are subject to the constitutional limitation on salaries of public officers. Reynolds v. Board of Education, 311 Ky. 458, 224 S.W.2d 442, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1156 (Ky. 1949). But see Board of Education v. De Weese, 343 S.W.2d 598, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1960).

A superintendent of schools is not an officer within the meaning of Const., §§ 161, 235 or this section, since the office of superintendent is a creature of statute and is not named in the Constitution. Board of Education v. De Weese, 343 S.W.2d 598, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1960). But see Reynolds v. Board of Education, 311 Ky. 458, 224 S.W.2d 442, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1156 (Ky. 1949).

43. Statutes.

50. — Schools.

Presumption obtained that Legislature fixed Superintendent of Public Instruction's salary at $4,000 with no intention to leave in effect a provision of law for payment of an additional $1,500 for performance of duties of special inspector and examiner of schools, in view of this section. Bell v. Talbott, 252 Ky. 721, 68 S.W.2d 36, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 848 (Ky. 1934).

51. Universities.

The limitations of this section do not apply to a professor of the University of Kentucky. Pardue v. Miller, 306 Ky. 110, 206 S.W.2d 75, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 953 (Ky. 1947).

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

TITLE I

SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH

CHAPTER 2

CITIZENSHIP, EMBLEMS, HOLIDAYS, AND TIME

SECTION.
2.040. United States flag to be displayed on public buildings and schools — To be supplied schools.
2.050. Printing or lettering on United States flag, or use for advertising purposes — Exception.
2.060. United States flag not to be used for advertisement.
2.110. Public holidays.
2.120. Flag Day.
2.190. Presidential election day.
2.230. Native American Indian Month.
2.245. Retired Teachers' Week.
2.990. Penalty.

2.040. United States flag to be displayed on public buildings and schools — To be supplied schools.

(1) The flag of the United States shall be displayed on the main administration buildings of every public institution, and, during school days, either from the flagstaff or, in inclement weather, within the school building of every schoolhouse.
(2) The flag, with staff or flagpole, shall be provided for every schoolhouse.
(3) All official flags of the United States purchased by a public institution shall be manufactured in the United States.

(2089i-1, 2089i-2: amend. Acts 2009, ch. 4, § 2, effective June 25, 2009.)

2.050. Printing or lettering on United States flag, or use for advertising purposes — Exception.

(1) Printing or lettering of any kind on the flag of the United States, or the use of the flag for advertising purposes in any manner, is prohibited.
(2) Nothing in this section or in KRS 2.060 shall prohibit a newspaper from publishing a picture of the flag of the United States next to the obituary of a deceased active member or honorably discharged veteran of the United States military service.

(2089i-3, 2089i-4: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 64, § 1, effective July 13, 1990.)

2.060. United States flag not to be used for advertisement.

No person shall in any manner, for exhibition or display, place or cause to be placed upon, or expose or cause to be exposed to public view any flag, standard, colors or ensign of the United States upon which has been placed, or to which is attached, appended, affixed or annexed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design or drawing, or advertisement of any nature; nor shall any person manufacture, sell, expose for sale or to public view or give away or have in possession for sale or to be given away or for use for any purpose, any article of merchandise, or a receptacle for merchandise or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise upon which has been placed a representation of any such flag, standard, colors or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish the article on which so placed.

(2089i-5: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 296, effective January 1, 1975.)

Cross-References. Flag desecration, Penal Code, KRS 525.110.

2.110. Public holidays.

(1) The first day of January (New Year's Day), the third Monday of January (Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.), the nineteenth day of January (Robert E. Lee Day), the thirtieth day of January (Franklin D. Roosevelt Day), the twelfth day of February (Lincoln's Birthday), the third Monday in February (Washington's Birthday), the last Monday in May (Memorial Day), the third day of June (Confederate Memorial Day, and Jefferson Davis Day), the fourth day of July (Independence Day), the first Monday in September (Labor Day), the second Monday in October (Columbus Day), the eleventh day of November (Veterans Day), the twenty-fifth day of December (Christmas Day) of each year, and all days appointed by the President of the United States or by the Governor as days of thanksgiving, are holidays, on which all the public offices of this Commonwealth may be closed.
(2) No person shall be compelled to labor on the first Monday in September (Labor Day) by any person.

(2089b to 2089g, 2089j: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 5, § 1; 1948, ch. 73, § 1; 1958, ch. 73; 1970, ch. 50, § 1; 1974, ch. 14, § 1; 1974, ch. 176, § 1; 1978, ch. 24, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 88, § 1, effective January 1, 1986; 1992, ch. 77, § 17, effective July 14, 1992.)

Cross-References. Bank holidays, KRS 286.3-193.
Process, issuance on holiday, KRS 454.125.
School holidays, KRS 156.160.
Sunday, act directed to be done on, to be done on next day, KRS 446.030.
Sunday work and business prohibited, KRS 436.160.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

5. Qualification of School Trustees.

Where statute required school trustees to meet and qualify on first Monday in January after their election, qualification by trustees on Tuesday, January 2, because Monday, January 1, was holiday, was sufficient compliance. Jewett v. Matteson, 148 Ky. 820, 147 S.W. 924, 1912 Ky. LEXIS 551 (Ky. 1912).

2.120. Flag Day.

The fourteenth day of June of each year is "Flag Day."

(2089i.)

2.190. Presidential election day.

The Tuesday after the first Monday in November in Presidential election years shall be a state holiday on which all state offices, all schools and all state universities and colleges shall be closed. Any employee who is required to work on said state holiday shall receive compensatory pay or time off.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 188, § 71, effective December 1, 1972; 1992, ch. 77, § 18, effective July 14, 1992.)

2.230. Native American Indian Month.

(1) The month of November of each year shall be observed

in Kentucky as "Native American Indian Month" and during this month schools, clubs, and civic and religious organizations are encouraged to recognize the contributions of Native American Indians with suitable ceremony and fellowship designed to promote greater understanding and brotherhood between Native American Indians and the non-Native American Indian people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(2) The Governor shall, prior to the first day of November of each year, issue a proclamation inviting and urging the people of the Commonwealth to observe Native American Indian Month with suitable ceremony and fellowship.

(3) The Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky Heritage Council, and the Native American Heritage Commission established in KRS 171.820 shall, within the limits of funds available for this purpose, make information available to all people of this Commonwealth regarding Native American Indian Month and the observance thereof.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 352, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2004, ch. 49, § 3, effective July 13, 2004.)

2.245. Retired Teachers' Week.

The fourth week of May of each year is designated as Retired Teachers' Week. The Governor may annually issue a proclamation designating the fourth week of May as Retired Teachers' Week and calling upon public schools and citizens of the state to observe the occasion and honor the retired teachers of the state.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 35, § 1, effective July 15, 1986.)

2.990. Penalty.

Any person violating any of the provisions of KRS 2.060 shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars ($100) or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

(2089i-5.)

TITLE II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CHAPTER 7

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION

SECTION.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY

7.410. Office of Education Accountability — Deputy director of LRC to administer — Duties of office — Relations with other entities — Annual research agenda — Confidentiality of testimony, work products, and records.

7.420. Gathering information.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY

7.410. Office of Education Accountability — Deputy director of LRC to administer — Duties of office — Relations with other entities — Annual research agenda — Confidentiality of testimony, work products, and records.

(1) It is the intent of the General Assembly to provide an efficient system of common schools which shall be operated without waste, duplication, mismanagement, and political influence. The system of schools shall have the goal of providing all students with at least the seven (7) capacities referred to in KRS 158.645.

(2) (a) An Office of Education Accountability is hereby created and shall be under the direction of the Legislative Research Commission and shall be advised and monitored by the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee.

(b) The Office of Education Accountability shall be administered by a deputy director appointed by the Legislative Research Commission upon recommendation of the director of the Legislative Research Commission. The deputy director shall have the qualifications set by the Commission. The salary of the deputy director shall be set by the Commission. The Commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the employment of personnel necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. The deputy director shall be subject to the direction of and report to the director of the Legislative Research Commission.

(c) The Office of Education Accountability shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Monitor the elementary and secondary public education system, including actions taken and reports issued by the Kentucky Board of Education, the Education Professional Standards Board, the commissioner of education, the Department of Education, and local school districts. Upon and under the direction of the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee, the monitoring of the elementary and secondary public education system shall also include periodic reviews of local district and school-based decision making policies relating to the recruitment, interviewing, selection, evaluation, termination, or promotion of personnel. The office shall report any district or school when evidence demonstrates a pattern of exclusionary personnel practices relating to race or sex to the Kentucky Department of Education, which shall then independently investigate facts raised in or associated with the report. The results of the investigation conducted by the department shall be forwarded to the Kentucky Board of Education which shall conduct an investigative hearing on the matter.

2. Upon and under the direction of the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee, review the elementary and secondary public education finance system. The review shall include an analysis of the level of equity achieved by the funding system and whether adequate funds are available to all school districts and an analysis of the weights of various education program components developed by the Department of Education. The review may also include recommendations for the base per pupil funding for the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky Program and a statewide salary schedule, and studies of other finance issues identified by the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee.

3. Upon and under the direction of the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee, verify the accuracy of reports of school, district, and state performance by

conducting, requesting, or upon approval of the Legislative Research Commission, contracting for periodic program and fiscal audits. Upon and under the direction of the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee, the Office of Education Accountability shall monitor and verify the accuracy of reports of the Department of Education and the Kentucky Board of Education, including but not limited to the annual fiscal conditions of grants, categorical programs, and other educational initiatives set forth by the General Assembly.

4. Investigate allegations of wrongdoing of any person or agency, including but not limited to waste, duplication, mismanagement, political influence, and illegal activity at the state, regional, or school district level; make appropriate referrals to other agencies with jurisdiction over those allegations; and make recommendations for legislative action to the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee. Upon acceptance by the subcommittee, recommendations for legislative action shall be forwarded to the Legislative Research Commission. The Office of Education Accountability shall submit to the subcommittee, for each of its regular meetings, a report that summarizes investigative activity initiated pursuant to this subparagraph. The subcommittee may consider each report as it determines and in its discretion. Each report, and the consideration thereof by the subcommittee, shall be exempt from the open records and open meetings requirements contained in KRS Chapter 61.
5. Upon and under the direction of the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee, conduct studies, analyze, verify, and validate the state assessment program through other external indicators of academic progress including but not limited to American College Test scores, Scholastic Assessment Test scores, National Assessment of Educational Progress scores, Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test scores, Advanced Placement Program participation, standardized test scores, college remediation rates, retention and attendance rates, dropout rates, and additional available data on the efficiency of the system of schools and whether progress is being made toward attaining the goal of providing students with the seven (7) capacities as required by KRS 158.645.
6. Make periodic reports to the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee as directed by the subcommittee. Upon acceptance by the subcommittee, the reports shall be forwarded to the Legislative Research Commission.
7. Make periodic reports to the Legislative Research Commission as may be directed by the Commission.
8. Prepare an annual report, which shall consist of a summary of the status and results of the current year annual research agenda provided in paragraph (d) of this subsection, a summary of completed investigative activity conducted pursuant to subparagraph 4. of this paragraph, and other items of significance as determined by the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee. The annual report shall be submitted to the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee. Upon acceptance by the subcommittee, the annual report shall be submitted to the Governor, the Legislative Research Commission, and the Kentucky Board of Education.

(d) On or before December 1 of each calendar year, the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee shall adopt the annual research agenda for the Office of Education Accountability. The annual research agenda may include studies, research, and investigations considered to be significant by the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee. Staff of the Office of Education Accountability shall prepare a suggested list of study and research topics related to elementary and secondary public education for consideration by the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee in the development of the annual research agenda. An adopted annual research agenda shall be amended to include any studies mandated by the next succeeding General Assembly for completion by the Office of Education Accountability.

(e) The Office of Education Accountability shall have access to all public records and information on oath as provided in KRS 7.110. The office shall also have access to otherwise confidential records, meetings, and hearings regarding local school district personnel matters. However, the office shall not disclose any information contained in or derived from the records, meetings, and hearings that would enable the discovery of the specific identification of any individual who is the focus or subject of the personnel matter.

(f) In compliance with KRS 48.800, 48.950, and 48.955, the Finance and Administration Cabinet and the Governor's Office for Policy and Management shall provide to the Office of Education Accountability access to all information and records, other than preliminary work papers, relating to allotment of funds, whether by usual allotment or by other means, to the Department of Education, local school districts, and to other recipients of funds for educational purposes.

(g) Any state agency receiving a complaint or information which, if accurate, may identify a violation of the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, 1990 Ky. Acts ch. 476, shall notify the office of the complaint or information.

(h) The Office of Education Accountability may contract for services as approved by the Legislative Research Commission pursuant to KRS 7.090(7).

(3) The provisions of KRS 61.878 or any other statute, including Acts of the 1992 Regular Session of the General Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding, the testimony of investigators, work products, and records of the Office of Education Accountability relating to duties and responsibilities under subsection (2) of this section shall be privileged and confidential during the course of an ongoing investigation or until authorized, released, or otherwise made public by the Office of Education Accountability and shall not be subject to discovery, disclosure, or production upon the order or subpoena of a court or other agency with subpoena power.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 92, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 518, § 10, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 270, § 1, effective April 7, 1992; 1994, ch. 296, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 437, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 143, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 170, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/2/94). By letter of September 2, 1994, the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, acting under KRS 48.500, advised the Reviser of Statutes of his determination "that no funds appropriated by the Executive Branch Appropriations Act for the 1995-96 biennium can be identified as having been appropriated for the purpose of implementing Sections 1 to 7 of House Bill No. 616, Chapter (296), Acts of the 1994 Regular Session of the General Assembly." Accordingly, the amendment to this statute contained in 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 296 is void under sec. 3(8) of that Act and has not been codified into the statute.

Opinions of Attorney General. If there is school board opposition to school based decision making (SBDM) the SBDM council could seek assistance from the Office of Education Accountability and if they cannot assist the council, then legal action should be considered to force the school board to comply with the statute; however, that should not be necessary once the statute contains protections within it. OAG 91-24.

Based on the language of Ky. Const., § 183 and on case law interpreting this section, the General Assembly has authorization to create the Office of Education Accountability. OAG 91-222.

Superintendents and boards are subject to investigation by legislative agencies, but those agencies, in this case the Office of Education Accountability, may not take enforcement action against them. OAG 91-222.

The activities of the Office of Education Accountability do not violate the separation of powers set forth in Ky. Const., §§ 27 and 28. OAG 91-222.

The authority under which superintendents and boards must respond to questions raised in the course of investigation by the Office of Education Accountability is found in this section and KRS 6.905 et seq. OAG 91-222.

The discovery powers set forth in subsection (2)(d) of this section are broad; however, they relate to the ability of the arm of the legislature to study the implementation of the Reform Act, and to insure that the General Assembly is successful in creating an "efficient system of common schools," as mandated by Ky. Const., § 183. OAG 91-222.

While the Office of Education Accountability does not have the right to perform the executive functions of regulating and supervising administration of the day to day operations of school districts, the office may study and monitor the implementation of the Kentucky Education Reform Act. OAG 91-222.

Subsection (3) vests virtually unfettered discretion in the Office of Education Accountability to withhold records relating to its duties and responsibilities while an investigation is pending, and after it has concluded; the urgency and importance of this provision is further underscored by the fact that in 1992, the General Assembly elected to make it retroactive to July 13, 1990, and to include an emergency clause making it effective upon passage by the Governor; thus, a teacher's request to have full access to records pertaining to a complaint filed against her was properly denied. OAG 98-ORD-149.

The Office of Education Accountability properly denied a request for access to intra-office memorandum and the identity of an informant, which related to the requester's attempt to hack into or invade the agency's computer system. OAG 99-ORD-96.

The Office of Education Accountability cannot prosecute a case to have an executive branch employee disciplined or removed for violation of subsection (9)(a). OAG 02-4.

Cited: Craig v. Kentucky State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ., 902 S.W.2d 264, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 124 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995); Behanan v. Cobb, 2007 Ky. App. LEXIS 37 (Ky. Ct. App. 2007).

7.420. Gathering information.

As a part of any investigation, study, monitoring, or evaluation pursuant to KRS 7.410, the Office of Education Accountability shall attempt to gather all relevant information before reaching conclusions or making public any findings. This shall include providing an opportunity for the subject school district, agency, or individual to provide responsive information. (Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 362, § 3, effective July 15, 1996.)

TITLE III

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

CHAPTER 12

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

SECTION.

WELLNESS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

12.550. Governor's Council on Wellness and Physical Activity — Membership — Powers and duties — Reports.

WELLNESS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

12.550. Governor's Council on Wellness and Physical Activity — Membership — Powers and duties — Reports.

(1) The Governor's Council on Wellness and Physical Activity is hereby established and authorized to operate the Governor's Wellness and Physical Activity Program, Inc. for the purpose of establishing and implementing a health, wellness, and fitness program for Kentucky and to promote a healthy lifestyle for all citizens of the Commonwealth. The Governor's Council on Wellness and Physical Activity shall be attached to the Office of the Governor for administrative purposes.

(a) The ex officio members of the Governor's Council on Wellness and Physical Activity shall be as follows:

1. The Governor or the Governor's designee from the executive cabinet;
2. The secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or designee;
3. The secretary of the Personnel Cabinet or designee;
4. The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet;
5. The Senate co-chair of the Interim Joint Committee on Health and Welfare of the General Assembly; and
6. The House co-chair of the Interim Joint Committee on Health and Welfare of the General Assembly.

(b) In addition to the ex officio members, the Governor shall appoint five (5) council members to serve three (3) year terms on the Governor's Council on Wellness and Physical Activity. Members appointed by the Governor may be reappointed by the Governor to serve successive terms. In making appointments, the Governor shall attempt to include individuals from different geographic regions of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Governor shall make appointments to fill vacancies as they occur. Each appointment after the initial appointment shall be for a three (3) year term unless the appointment is to fill the unexpired portion of a term.

(c) The Governor or, if so designated by the Governor, the chairman of the council shall have the authority to hire, fire, and manage all personnel of the Governor's Wellness and Physical Activity Program, Inc., including the executive director.

(d) The council shall administer funds appropriated or gifts, donations, or funds received from any source. The council may expend funds in its discretion to carry out the intent of KRS 12.020, 12.023, 12.550, 194A.030 and 194A.085.

(e) The council shall closely coordinate with the Governor's Office of Wellness and Physical Activity to establish policies and procedures.

(f) The council shall select from its membership a chairman and any other officers it considers essential. The council may have committees and subcommittees as determined by the council.

(g) The council shall develop funding and support plans that provide for the maintenance of the Governor's Office of Wellness and Physical Activity, and shall make recommendations to the Governor and secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(h) The council shall meet quarterly or more often as necessary for the conduct of its business. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Members' designees shall have voting privileges at committee meetings.

(i) Members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their necessary travel expenses actually incurred in the discharge of their duties on the council, subject to Finance and Administration Cabinet administrative regulations.

(j) The council may establish working groups as necessary.

(k) The council shall establish the Governor's Wellness and Physical Activity Program, Inc. pursuant to the requirements in KRS 12.020, 12.023, 12.550, 194A.030, and 194A.085.

(2) Funds appropriated for purposes of the program shall only be used to facilitate the goals of the Governor's Office of Wellness and Physical Activity and shall not lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

(3) (a) The Governor's Wellness and Physical Activity Program, Inc. shall follow standard accounting practices and shall submit the following financial reports to the Office of the Governor, the Finance and Administration Cabinet, and the Legislative Research Commission:

1. Quarterly reports of expenditures of state funds, submitted on or before the thirtieth day after the end of each quarter in the corporation's fiscal year;
2. Annual reports of receipts and expenditures for the Governor's Wellness and Physical Activity Program, Inc., submitted on or before the sixtieth day after the end of the fiscal year of the corporation; and
3. The report of an annual financial audit conducted by an independent auditor, submitted on or before September 1 of each year.

(b) The Governor's Wellness and Physical Activity Program, Inc. and the Governor's Office of Wellness and Physical Activity shall file quarterly reports with the Office of the Governor and the Legislative Research Commission. The report shall include a detail of the operations of the program for the preceding year. The report shall include information concerning the participant demographics, number of incentives distributed, and program outcomes according to such measures of success as the board may adopt.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 172, § 1, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 5, effective June 25, 2009.)

CHAPTER 13A

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

SECTION.
13A.010. Definitions for chapter.
13A.020. Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee — Membership — Meetings — Vote required to act.
13A.030. Duties of subcommittee.
13A.040. Administrative regulations compiler — Duties.
13A.050. Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service — "The Administrative Register" — Publication dates — Certificate of compiler — Fees.
13A.060. Exclusive publication by Legislative Research Commission — Copies available to members of General Assembly.
13A.070. Administrative regulations promulgated by Commission — Assistance to administrative bodies.
13A.075. Legislative Research Commission may promulgate regulations.
13A.080. Inclusion in Administrative Register of notice of review process and procedures for public comment.
13A.090. Rebuttable presumption of correctness of content of administrative regulations — Judicial notice.
13A.100. Matters which shall be prescribed by administrative regulation.
13A.110. Prescription of forms and tables.
13A.120. Promulgation of administrative regulations — Prohibitions concerning promulgations.
13A.125. Restriction of subsequent amendment to pending regulation or regulation with amendment already filed.
13A.130. Matters prohibited as subject of internal policy, memorandum or other form of action.
13A.140. Administrative regulations presumed valid — Promulgating administrative body to bear burden of proof in court challenge.
13A.150. Specified time for filing.
13A.160. Notice of hearing to compiler when hearing is required before filing of administrative regulations — Publication.
13A.170. Methods of promulgating administrative regulations.
13A.180. Ordinary administrative regulation defined.
13A.190. Emergency administrative regulations.
13A.200. Administrative regulation in contemplation of a statute — Procedure.
13A.210. Tiering of administrative regulations.
13A.220. Compliance with KRS 13A.222 and 13A.224 required — Filing with compiler — Format.
13A.221. Division of subject matter of administrative regulation.
13A.222. Drafting rules.
13A.224. General requirements for incorporation by reference.
13A.2245. Incorporation of code or uniform standard by reference.
13A.2251. Information required in administrative regulation when incorporating material by reference.
13A.2255. Amendment of material previously incorporated by reference.
13A.2261. Federal statutes and regulations not to be incorporated by reference.
13A.230. Other material to be filed with compiler.
13A.240. Regulatory impact analysis.
13A.245. Agencies to prepare a federal mandate analysis comparing proposed state regulatory standards to federal standards — Relationship between state administrative regulation and federal law or regulation governing a subject matter.
13A.250. Consideration of costs to local and state government — Fiscal note.
13A.255. Notice of ordinary administrative regulation proposing to establish or increase fees.
13A.270. Public hearing and comments — Notice — Communication by e-mail regarding administrative regulations — When notification of regulations compiler required.
13A.280. Statement of consideration — Amendment — Format — Information required — Publication.
13A.290. Review by Administrative Regulation Review Subcommit-

SECTION.
tee — Review by subject-matter subcommittee or standing committee.
13A.300. Request by promulgating agency or a subcommittee to defer consideration of proposal — Consideration of deferred administrative regulation — Expiration of regulation.
13A.310. Repeal or permissive withdrawal of administrative regulation.
13A.312. Actions required when authority over a subject matter is transferred to another administrative body or name of administrative body is changed.
13A.315. Mandatory withdrawal of administrative regulation prior to review by legislative subcommittee — Effect of noncompliance with chapter — Withdrawal of deficient administrative regulation upon Governor's determination.
13A.320. Amendment of administrative regulation during meeting of subcommittee or public meeting.
13A.330. Adoption and effective date of administrative regulation — Governor's determination after finding of deficiency.
13A.331. Administrative regulations assigned to standing committees of the General Assembly during a legislative session.
13A.335. Reasons regulation found deficient shall not be considered deficient.
13A.337. Legislative finding — Certain administrative regulations void — Prohibition against promulgating substantially similar regulations — Judicial review.
13A.338. Legislative finding — Certain administrative regulations void — Prohibition against promulgating substantially similar regulations within specified time.
13A.350. Application of chapter.

13A.010. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Administrative body" means each state board, bureau, cabinet, commission, department, authority, officer, or other entity, except the General Assembly and the Court of Justice, authorized by law to promulgate administrative regulations;

(2) "Administrative regulation" means each statement of general applicability promulgated by an administrative body that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of any administrative body. The term includes an existing administrative regulation, a new administrative regulation, an emergency administrative regulation, an administrative regulation in contemplation of a statute, the amendment or repeal of an existing administrative regulation, but does not include:
(a) Statements concerning only the internal management of an administrative body and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public;
(b) Declaratory rulings;
(c) Intradepartmental memoranda not in conflict with KRS 13A.130;
(d) Statements relating to acquisition of property for highway purposes and statements relating to the construction or maintenance of highways; or
(e) Rules, regulations, and policies of the governing boards of institutions that make up the postsecondary education system defined in KRS 164.001 pertaining to students attending or applicants to the institutions, to faculty and staff of the respective institutions, or to the control and maintenance of land and buildings occupied by the respective institutions;

(3) "Adopted" means that an administrative regulation has become effective in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;

(4) "Authorizing signature" means the signature of the head of the administrative body authorized by statute to promulgate administrative regulations;

(5) "Commission" means the Legislative Research Commission;

(6) "Economic impact" means a financial impact on:
(a) Commercial enterprises;
(b) Retail businesses;
(c) Service businesses;
(d) Small businesses;
(e) Industry;
(f) Government;
(g) Consumers of a product or service; or
(h) Taxpayers;

(7) "Effective" means that an administrative regulation has completed the legislative subcommittee review established by KRS 13A.290, 13A.330, and 13A.331;

(8) "Federal mandate" means any federal constitutional, legislative or executive law or order which requires or permits any administrative body to engage in regulatory activities which impose compliance standards, reporting requirements, recordkeeping, or similar responsibilities upon entities in the Commonwealth;

(9) "Federal mandate comparison" means a written statement containing the information required by KRS 13A.245;

(10) "Filed" or "promulgated" means that an administrative regulation, or other document required to be filed by this chapter, has been submitted to the Commission in accordance with this chapter;

(11) "Government" means and includes a city, county, urban-county, charter county, consolidated local government, special district, or a quasi-governmental body authorized by the Kentucky Revised Statutes or a local ordinance;

(12) "Proposed administrative regulation" means an administrative regulation that an administrative body proposes to promulgate;

(13) "Regulatory impact analysis" means a written statement containing the provisions required by KRS 13A.240;

(14) "Small business" means a business entity, including its affiliates, that:
(a) Is independently owned and operated; and
(b) 1. Employs fewer than one hundred fifty (150) full-time employees or their equivalent; or
2. Has gross annual sales of less than six million dollars ($6,000,000).

(15) "Statement of consideration" means that an administrative body must either accept suggestions or recommendations regarding an administrative regulation or issue a concise statement setting forth the reasons for not accepting suggestions or recommendations regarding an administrative regulation;

(16) "Subcommittee" means the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee, any other subcommittee of the Legislative Research Commission, an interim joint committee, or a House and Senate standing committee; and

(17) "Tiering" means the tailoring of regulatory requirements to fit the particular circumstances surrounding regulated entities.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 1, effective April 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 89, § 5, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 516, § 13, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 30, effective May 30, 1997; 1998, ch. 38, § 9, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 288, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 406, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 165, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 100, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Agriculture, Department of, appeal from order revoking or suspending license of frozen food locker plant, KRS 221.040.

Airport zoning regulations, enforcement of, KRS 183.873.

Alcoholic beverage administrator, city or county, appeal from to state board, KRS 241.150, 241.200.

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board:
Appeal from, KRS 243.560 to 243.590.
Hearings on appeal to, KRS 243.550.
Apprenticeship agreements, appeal from order of executive director of Office of Workforce Standards, KRS 343.070.
Apprenticeship agreements, appeal from order of supervisor to executive director of Office of Workforce Standards, KRS 343.070.
Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules, KRS 236.020.
Board of chiropractic examiners, appeal from KRS 312.160.
Board of Claims for damage claims, enforcement and review of decisions of, KRS 44.130, 44.140.
Board of equalization, cities of fifth or sixth class, appeal from, KRS 92.530.
Board of equalization, cities of first class, appeal from, KRS 91.400.
Board of equalization, cities of second class, appeal from, KRS 92.440.
Board of tax supervisors, cities of third class, appeal from, to city council and to courts, KRS 92.480.
Consumer loan companies, denial or revocation of license, appeal from executive director of financial institutions, KRS 286.4-500.
County board of elections, appeals from, KRS 116.135.
Drivers' licenses, denial, suspension or revocation of by Transportation Cabinet, appeal from, KRS 186.580.
Embalmers and Funeral Directors, state Board of, appeal from KRS 316.155.
Engineers, professional, state board of registration for, hearing procedure, KRS 322.200.
Escheated property, appeal by claimant from decision of commissioner of revenue, KRS 393.160.
Extension, director of, KRS 164.625.
Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Program, 781 KAR 1:010.
Finance and Administration Cabinet, enforcement of orders, KRS 45.142.
Gasoline dealer's license, appeal from revocation by Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals, KRS 138.340.
Grade crossings, overhead and underpass structures, appeal by railroad from order of Department of Highways concerning, KRS 177.190, 177.200.
Hairdressers and cosmetologists, Kentucky board of, appeal from, KRS 317A.070.
Health, board of for Louisville and Jefferson County, enforcement of orders of, KRS 212.600.
Insurance, department of, appeals from executive director's orders or actions, KRS 304.2-370.
Insurance rates of surety or casualty companies, hearings upon disapproval of filings, KRS 304.13-071.
Judicial review of board of tax appeals, KRS 131.370.
Labor, commissioner of, enforcement of subpoenas issued by, KRS 336.060.
Labor, executive director of, rule as to wages, appeal from, KRS 337.310.
Librarians, state board for certification of, appeal from, KRS 171.300.
Livestock sanitary division, appeal from order denying or revoking permit for hatchery or dealer in chicks or eggs, KRS 257.440.
Medicine, revocation of license to practice, appeal from order of state board of health, KRS 311.595.
Mine, closed by department of natural resources, petition to reopen, KRS 352.430.
Motorists' financial responsibility law, court review of orders under, KRS 187.300.
Interstate water sanitation control commissions, enforcement of orders, KRS 224.18-715.
Oil wells, appeal from department of natural resources, KRS 351.040.
Podiatrist's license, appeal, KRS 311.490.
Police and firefighter's, cities of fourth and fifth class, dismissal or suspension, appeal from city legislative body, KRS 95.766.
Police and firefighter's, cities of second and third class, dismissal or suspension, appeal from city legislative body, KRS 95.460.
Police and firefighter's pension fund, trustees of cities of third class, regulations not subject to review, KRS 95.540.
Psychologists, board of examiners of, appeal from revocation or suspension of license by, KRS 319.092.
Public assistance, appeal to appeal board from decision of hearing officer delay in action on or amount of assistance, KRS 205.231.
Public Service Commission:
Appeal from, KRS 278.410 to 278.450.
Enforcement of, KRS 278.390.
Real estate commission, state, appeal from, KRS 324.200.
Revenue, department of, equalization of assessments by, appeal from, KRS 133.150 to 133.170.
Revenue, department of, rulings and findings:
Appeal from to Kentucky board of tax appeals, KRS 131.110.
Enforcement of, KRS 131.990.
Revenue, department of, valuation of omitted property by, appeal from, KRS 132.320.
Road and bridge contracts, eligibility to bid upon, appeal from Department of Highways, KRS 176.170.
Securities, division of, appeal from, KRS 292.490.
Soil conservation board of adjustment, appeal from orders of, KRS 262.520.
Soil conservation district board of supervisors, enforcement of land use regulations, KRS 262.430, 262.440, 262.450.
State aid for specific counties, 725 KAR 2:040.
State Board of Accountancy, appeal from, KRS 325.360; enforcement of orders of, KRS 325.400.
Toll bridges and ferries, intrastate; appeal from order of Department of Highways, KRS 280.110.
Unemployment Insurance Commission:
Appeal from, KRS 341.450, 341.460.
Appeal to from referee, KRS 341.200.
Enforcement of orders, KRS 341.200.
Veterinary examiners, state board of, appeal from, KRS 321.360.
Workers' Compensation Board:
Appeal from, KRS 342.281 to 342.300.
Enforcement of orders, KRS 342.305.
Zoning:
Appeal from board of adjustment, KRS 100.347.
Appeal to board of adjustment, KRS 100.261.
Board of adjustment, KRS 100.217.
Comprehensive plan, KRS 100.183, 100.187, 100.191 to 100.197.
Planning commissions, KRS 100.133, 100.137.
Objectives, KRS 100.193.
Planning units, KRS 100.113 to 100.123.
Regulations, KRS 100.203, 100.207.

13A.020. Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee — Membership — Meetings — Vote required to act.

(1) There is hereby created a permanent subcommittee of the Legislative Research Commission to be known as the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee. The subcommittee shall be composed of eight (8) members appointed as follows: three (3) members of the Senate appointed by the President; one (1) member of the minority party in the Senate appointed by the Minority Floor Leader in the Senate; three (3) members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and one (1) member of the minority party in the House of Representatives appointed by the Minority Floor Leader in the House of Representatives. The members of the subcommittee shall serve for terms of two (2) years, and the members appointed from each chamber shall elect one (1) member from their chamber to serve as co-chair. Any vacancy which may occur in the membership of the subcommittee shall be filled by the same appointing authority who made the original appointment.

(2) On an alternating basis, each co-chair shall have the first option to set the monthly meeting date. A monthly meeting may be canceled by agreement of both co-chairs. The co-chairs shall have joint responsibilities for subcommittee meeting agendas and presiding at subcommittee meetings. The members of the subcommittee shall be compensated for attending meetings, as provided in KRS 7.090(3).

(3) Any professional, clerical or other employees required by the subcommittee shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of KRS 7.090(4) and (5).

(4) A majority of the entire membership of the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum, and all actions of the subcommittee shall be by vote of a majority of its entire membership.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 2, effective April 13, 1984; 2003, ch. 185, § 3, effective March 31, 2003.)

13A.030. Duties of subcommittee.

(1) The Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee

shall:
(a) Conduct a continuous study as to whether additional legislation or changes in legislation are needed based on various factors, including, but not limited to, review of new, emergency, and existing administrative regulations, the lack of administrative regulations, and the needs of administrative bodies;
(b) Except as provided by KRS 158.6471 and 158.6472, review and comment upon administrative regulations submitted to it by the Commission;
(c) Make recommendations for changes in statutes, new statutes, repeal of statutes affecting administrative regulations or the ability of administrative bodies to promulgate them; and
(d) Conduct such other studies relating to administrative regulations as may be assigned by the Commission.
(2) The subcommittee may make a nonbinding determination:
(a) That an administrative regulation is deficient because it:
1. Is wrongfully promulgated;
2. Appears to be in conflict with an existing statute;
3. Appears to have no statutory authority for its promulgation;
4. Appears to impose stricter or more burdensome state requirements than required by the federal mandate, without reasonable justification;
5. Fails to use tiering when tiering is applicable;
6. Is in excess of the administrative body's authority;
7. Appears to impose an unreasonable burden on government or small business, or both; or
8. Appears to be deficient in any other manner;
(b) That an administrative regulation is needed to implement an existing statute; or
(c) That an administrative regulation should be amended or repealed.
(3) The subcommittee may require any administrative body to submit data and information as required by the subcommittee in the performance of its duties under this chapter, and no administrative body shall fail to provide the information or data required.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 3, effective April 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 89, § 6, effective July 15, 1986; 1994, ch. 410, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 598, § 7, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 165, § 3, effective July 13, 2004.)

13A.040. Administrative regulations compiler — Duties. The director of the Legislative Research Commission shall appoint an administrative regulations compiler who shall:
(1) Receive administrative regulations, and other documents required to be filed by the provisions of this chapter, tendered for filing;
(2) Stamp administrative regulations tendered for filing with the time and date of receipt;
(3) Provide administrative and support services to the subcommittee;
(4) Maintain a file of administrative regulations and other documents required to be filed by this chapter, for public inspection, with suitable indexes;
(5) Maintain a file of ineffective administrative regulations;
(6) Maintain a file of material incorporated by reference, including superseded or ineffective material incorporated by reference;
(7) Prepare the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service;
(8) Upon request, certify copies of administrative regulations and other documents that have been filed with the regulations compiler;
(9) Correct errors that do not change the substance of an administrative regulation, including, but not limited to, typographical errors, errors in format, and grammatical errors;
(10) Change items in an administrative regulation in response to a specific written request submitted by the administrative body if the regulations compiler determines that the requested changes do not affect the substance of the administrative regulation. The changes may include the address of the administrative body, citations to statutes or other administrative regulations if a format change within that statute or administrative regulation has changed the numbering or lettering of parts, or other changes in accordance with KRS 13A.312;
(11) Refuse to accept for filing administrative regulations, and other documents required to be filed by this chapter, that do not conform to the drafting, format, or filing requirements established by the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A, and notify the administrative body in writing of the reasons for refusing to accept an administrative regulation for filing; and
(12) Perform other duties required by the Commission or by a subcommittee.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 4, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 425, § 4, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 15, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 38, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 100, § 2, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.050. Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service — "The Administrative Register" — Publication dates — Certificate of compiler — Fees.
(1) The Legislative Research Commission shall compile, publish, and distribute the administrative regulations filed by administrative bodies. This compilation shall be known as the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service and shall constitute the official state publication of administrative regulations.
(2) (a) There is hereby created a publication known as "The Administrative Register" to be printed and published on a monthly basis by the Legislative Research Commission for the purpose of giving notice of administrative regulations filed in accordance with this chapter.
(b) Every administrative regulation forwarded to the Legislative Research Commission shall have its complete text printed in the Administrative Register along with the accompanying statements required by KRS 13A.190, 13A.210, 13A.2251(1), 13A.240, 13A.245, 13A.250, and 13A.270.
(c) Within five (5) workdays of the publication of an administrative regulation in the Administrative Register, an administrative body shall:
1. Review the text and accompanying statements of the administrative regulation; and
2. Notify the regulations compiler in writing or by e-mail of errors.
(3) The Administrative Register shall be published the first day of each month and shall include all administrative regulations received by the Legislative Research Commission by 12 noon, eastern time, on the fifteenth day of the preceding month. When the fifteenth day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday the deadline is the workday which immediately precedes the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.
(4) The compiler shall cause to be prepared a certificate to

the effect that the text of the administrative regulations as printed in this service is correct. One (1) copy of the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service with the original certificate therein shall be maintained in the Office of the Secretary of State. All other copies shall contain a printed copy of the certificate and shall constitute prima facie evidence of the law in all courts and proceedings.

(5) The Commission shall prescribe reasonable fees for subscription to the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service and the Administrative Register. All fees paid to the Commission for these publications shall be placed in the State Treasury to the credit of a revolving trust or agency fund account, for use by the Legislative Research Commission in carrying out the provisions of this section.

(6) Copies of regulatory impact analysis shall be made available to any interested party upon request to the Legislative Research Commission. The Commission may prescribe reasonable fees for duplication services and all fees paid to the Commission for duplication services shall be placed in the State Treasury to the credit of a revolving trust or agency fund account, for use by the Legislative Research Commission in carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 5, effective April 13, 1984; 1994, ch. 410, § 7, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 2003, ch. 89, § 5, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 100, § 3, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.060. Exclusive publication by Legislative Research Commission — Copies available to members of General Assembly.

(1) No administrative body other than the Legislative Research Commission shall publish administrative regulations unless permission is granted by the Legislative Research Commission and the administrative regulations are enclosed in a booklet or binder on which the words "informational copy" are clearly stamped or printed.

(2) Copies of the Administrative Register and the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service shall be provided to a member of the General Assembly only upon the request of the member.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 6, effective April 13, 1984.)

13A.070. Administrative regulations promulgated by Commission — Assistance to administrative bodies.

(1) The Commission shall promulgate administrative regulations governing the manner and form in which administrative regulations shall be prepared, to the end that all administrative regulations shall be prepared in a uniform manner. The compiler shall refuse to accept for filing any administrative regulation that does not conform to KRS Chapter 13A and the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.

(2) The Commission shall furnish advice and assistance to all administrative bodies in the preparation of their administrative regulations, and in revising, codifying, and editing existing or new administrative regulations.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 7, effective April 13, 1984; 2000, ch. 406, § 6, effective July 14, 2000.)

13A.075. Legislative Research Commission may promulgate regulations.

The Legislative Research Commission may promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. An emergency administrative regulation promulgated by the Legislative Research Commission shall be signed by its co-chairmen.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 3, effective July 13, 1990.)

13A.080. Inclusion in Administrative Register of notice of review process and procedures for public comment.

Each issue of the Administrative Register shall contain a notice describing the regulation review process and the methods by which the public may comment upon administrative regulations, including the procedure for contacting agencies about public hearings and the public comment period.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 8, effective April 13, 1984; 1994, ch. 410, § 8, effective July 15, 1994; 2003, ch. 89, § 6, effective June 24, 2003.)

13A.090. Rebuttable presumption of correctness of content of administrative regulations — Judicial notice.

(1) The Commission's authenticated file stamp upon an administrative regulation or publication of an administrative regulation in the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service or other publication shall raise a rebuttable presumption that the contents of the administrative regulation are correct.

(2) The courts shall take judicial notice of any administrative regulation duly filed under the provisions of this chapter after the administrative regulation has been adopted.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 9, effective April 13, 1984.)

13A.100. Matters which shall be prescribed by administrative regulation.

Subject to limitations in applicable statutes, any administrative body which is empowered to promulgate administrative regulations shall, by administrative regulation prescribe, consistent with applicable statutes:

(1) Each statement of general applicability, policy, procedure, memorandum, or other form of action that implements; interprets; prescribes law or policy; describes the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of any administrative body; or affects private rights or procedures available to the public;

(2) The process for application for license, benefits available or other matters for which an application would be appropriate unless such process is prescribed by a statute;

(3) Fees, except for those exempted in paragraphs (a) through (j) of this subsection, to be charged by the administrative body if such fees are authorized by law and are not set by statute:
   (a) State park room rates;
   (b) Prices for food in restaurants at state facilities;
   (c) Prices for goods at gift shops at state facilities;
   (d) Prices for groceries and other items sold at state facilities;
   (e) Prices charged for state publications;
   (f) Prices charged for rides and amusement activities at state facilities;
   (g) Admission fees to athletic and entertainment events at state facilities;
   (h) Charges for swimming, skiing, horseback riding, and similar recreational activities at state facilities;
   (i) Charges for boat and equipment rentals for recreational purposes at state facilities; and
   (j) Admission fees charged for seminars and educational courses by state administrative bodies;

(4) The procedures to be utilized by the administrative body in the conduct of hearings by or for the administrative body unless such procedures are prescribed by a

statute; and

(5) The disciplinary procedures within the jurisdiction of the administrative body unless such procedures are prescribed by statute.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 10, effective April 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 516, § 16, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Acts 1984, ch. 419, effective July 13, 1984, provides:

"Section 1. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the amendment of Section 10 by the Free Conference Committee report to 1984 HB 334 applies only to fees which are governmental in nature charged by state agencies and not to fees and charges which are proprietary in nature.

Section 2. This resolution may be used by a court as an aid in the construction of 1984 HB 334."

Cross-References. Adult Literacy Program fund, 784 KAR 1:010.
Borrower eligibility, 11 KAR 3:015.
Distribution of publications, 11 KAR 4:060.
Dual enrollment under consortium agreement, 11 KAR 5:110.
Eligible program, 11 KAR 3:025.
KTG student eligibility requirements, 11 KAR 5:033.
Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program, 11 KAR 5:036.
Maximum loan amounts, 11 KAR 3:035.
Notification of award, 11 KAR 5:150.
Obtaining and repaying a loan, 11 KAR 3:055.
Permissible charges by lenders to borrowers, 11 KAR 3:045.
Provision of instruction for individuals sentenced by a court to participate in educational programs, 785 KAR 1:100.
Records and reports, 11 KAR 5:180.
Refund and repayment policy, 11 KAR 5:170.
State Adult Literacy Program plan, 784 KAR 1:020.
Student protection fund, 201 KAR 40:035.

13A.110. Prescription of forms and tables.

Subject to limitations in applicable statutes, any administrative body which is empowered to promulgate administrative regulations may, consistent with applicable statutes, prescribe forms and tables for use by the administrative body and for the public in dealing with the administrative body unless the content of such form is prescribed by a statute. Forms that are required to be submitted by a regulated entity shall be included in an administrative regulation. Forms and tables that meet the requirements of KRS 13A.2245 may be incorporated by reference.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 11, effective April 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 516, § 17, effective July 13, 1990.)

13A.120. Promulgation of administrative regulations — Prohibitions concerning promulgations.

(1) (a) An administrative body may promulgate administrative regulations to implement a statute only when the act of the General Assembly creating or amending the statute specifically authorizes the promulgation of administrative regulations or administrative regulations are required by federal law, in which case administrative regulations shall be no more stringent than the federal law or regulations.

(b) An administrative body that promulgates an administrative regulation required by federal law or federal regulation shall comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) An administrative body shall not promulgate administrative regulations:

(a) When a statute prohibits the administrative body from promulgating administrative regulations;

(b) When the administrative body is not authorized by statute to promulgate administrative regulations;

(c) When a statute prohibits the administrative body from regulation of that particular matter;

(d) When the administrative body is not authorized by statute to regulate that particular matter;

(e) When a statute prescribes the same or similar procedure for the matter regulated;

(f) When a statute sets forth a comprehensive scheme of regulation of the particular matter;

(g) On any matter which is not clearly within the jurisdiction of the administrative body;

(h) On any matter which is beyond the statutory authorization of the administrative body to promulgate administrative regulations or which is not clearly authorized by statute; and

(i) Which modify or vitiate a statute or its intent.

(3) If a statute requires an administrative body or official to submit an administrative regulation to an official or administrative body for review or approval prior to filing the administrative regulation with the commission, the administrative body or official shall not file the administrative regulation without first having obtained the review or approval.

(4) Any administrative regulation in violation of this section or the spirit thereof is null, void, and unenforceable.

(5) No administrative body, other than the Court of Justice, shall issue rules.

(6) No administrative body shall issue standards or by any other name issue a document of any type where an administrative regulation is required or authorized by law.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 12, effective April 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 499, § 8, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 516, § 18, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 9, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

13A.125. Restriction of subsequent amendment to pending regulation or regulation with amendment already filed.

Prior to the effective date of a new administrative regulation, or an amended administrative regulation that has been filed with the Legislative Research Commission, an administrative body shall not file subsequent amendments to that administrative regulation unless:

(1) Failure to do so would result in a loss of accreditation, or federal or state funds, or the imposition of another state or federal penalty; or

(2) A court decision, or a federal or state mandate requires immediate implementation of the amendment; or

(3) Conditions warrant the filing of an emergency administrative regulation; or

(4) The amendments are made:

(a) After a public hearing or public comment period as provided by KRS 13A.280; or

(b) At a subcommittee meeting during which the administrative regulation is reviewed as provided by KRS 13A.290.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 2003, ch. 89, § 7, effective June 24, 2003.)

13A.130. Matters prohibited as subject of internal policy, memorandum or other form of action.

(1) An administrative body shall not by internal policy, memorandum, or other form of action:

(a) Modify a statute or administrative regulation;

(b) Expand upon or limit a statute or administrative regulation; and

(c) Except as authorized by the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Kentucky or a statute, expand or limit a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Kentucky, a statute, or an administrative regulation.

(2) Any administrative body memorandum, internal policy, or other form of action violative of this section or the

spirit thereof is null, void, and unenforceable.
(3) This section shall not be construed to prohibit an administrative body issuing an opinion or administrative decision which is authorized by statute.
(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 13, effective April 13, 1984.)

13A.140. Administrative regulations presumed valid — Promulgating administrative body to bear burden of proof in court challenge.

(1) Administrative regulations are presumed to be valid until declared otherwise by a court, but when an administrative regulation is challenged in the courts it shall be the duty of the promulgating administrative body to show and bear the burden of proof to show:
  (a) That the administrative body possessed the authority to promulgate the administrative regulation;
  (b) That the administrative regulation is consistent with any statute authorizing or controlling its issuance;
  (c) That the administrative regulation is not in excess of statutory authority;
  (d) That the administrative regulation is not beyond the scope of legislative intent or statutory authority;
  (e) That the administrative regulation is not violative of any other applicable statute; and
  (f) That the laws and administrative regulations relating to promulgation of administrative regulations were faithfully followed.
(2) It shall be prima facie evidence of compliance with the provisions of this section as to the holding of hearings, statements of consideration, consideration of tiering, local government impact, and fiscal impact to file with the court appropriate citations to the Administrative Register which indicate such compliance.
(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 14, effective April 13, 1984.)

13A.150. Specified time for filing.
(1) When any section of this chapter requires that an action be taken at a specified date with regard to filing of items to the Commission and the section does not specify a time deadline, they shall be filed on or before 12 noon, eastern time, on the specified date.
(2) When any section of this chapter requires that an action be taken at a specified date and the specified date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the action shall be taken on or before 12 noon, eastern time, on the working day immediately preceding the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday unless the statute specifies a different deadline.
(3) When any section of this chapter requires that a meeting be held on or before a specified date and the specified date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the meeting shall be held on or before close of business on the working day immediately following the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.
(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 15, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 425, § 5, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 19, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 100, § 4, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.160. Notice of hearing to compiler when hearing is required before filing of administrative regulations — Publication.
When a statute requires that a hearing be held before an administrative regulation is filed with the Commission the administrative body shall, in addition to the notice required in the statute, notify the administrative regulations compiler not less than forty-five (45) days prior to the date of the hearing of the time, date, place, and subject of the hearing and the administrative regulations compiler shall place the notice in the Administrative Register.
(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 16, effective April 13, 1984.)

13A.170. Methods of promulgating administrative regulations.
Three (3) methods of promulgating administrative regulations are authorized:
(1) An ordinary administrative regulation;
(2) An emergency administrative regulation; and
(3) An administrative regulation in contemplation of a statute.
(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 17, effective April 13, 1984.)

13A.180. Ordinary administrative regulation defined.
An ordinary administrative regulation is one that is promulgated in the normal manner by an administrative body which does not require that it be placed in effect immediately.
(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 18, effective April 13, 1984.)

13A.190. Emergency administrative regulations.
(1) An emergency administrative regulation is one that:
  (a) Must be placed into effect immediately in order to:
    1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
    2. Prevent a loss of federal or state funds;
    3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative regulation that is established by state law, or federal law or regulation; or
    4. Protect human health and the environment; and
  (b) 1. Is temporary in nature and will expire as provided in this section; or
    2. Is temporary in nature and will be replaced by an ordinary administrative regulation as provided in this section.
(2) Emergency administrative regulations shall become effective and shall be considered as adopted upon filing. Emergency administrative regulations shall be published in the next Administrative Register.
(3) (a) Except as provided by paragraph (b) of this subsection, emergency administrative regulations shall expire one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of filing or when the same matter filed as an ordinary administrative regulation filed for review is adopted, whichever occurs first.
  (b) If an administrative body extends the time for filing a statement of consideration as provided by KRS 13A.280(2)(b), an emergency administrative regulation shall remain in effect for one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of filing plus the number of days extended under the provisions of KRS 13A.280(2)(b) or when the same matter filed as an ordinary administrative regulation filed for review is adopted, whichever occurs first.
(4) An emergency administrative regulation shall not be filed for a period of nine (9) months after it has been initially filed. No other emergency administrative regulation that is identical to or substantially the same as the previously filed emergency administrative regulation shall be promulgated.
(5) When an emergency administrative regulation governing the same subject matter governed by an emergency administrative regulation filed within the previous nine (9) months is filed, it shall contain a detailed explanation of the manner in which it differs from the previously filed emergency administrative regulation. The detailed explanation shall be included in the statement

of emergency.

(6) Each emergency administrative regulation shall contain a statement of:
   (a) The nature of the emergency;
   (b) The reasons why an ordinary administrative regulation is not sufficient;
   (c) Whether or not the emergency administrative regulation will be replaced by an ordinary administrative regulation;
   (d) If the emergency administrative regulation will be replaced by an ordinary administrative regulation, the following statement: "The ordinary administrative regulation [is or is not] identical to this emergency administrative regulation.";
   (e) If the emergency administrative regulation will not be replaced by an ordinary administrative regulation, the reasons therefor; and
   (f) If applicable, the explanation required by subsection (5) of this section.

(7) An administrative body shall attach the:
   (a) Statement of emergency required by subsection (6) of this section to the front of the original and each copy of a proposed emergency administrative regulation; and
   (b) Regulatory impact analysis, tiering statement, federal mandate comparison, fiscal note, summary of material incorporated by reference if applicable, and other forms or documents required by the provisions of this chapter to the back of the emergency administrative regulation.

(8) (a) If an emergency administrative regulation will not be replaced by an ordinary administrative regulation, the administrative body shall schedule a public hearing and public comment period pursuant to KRS 13A.270(1). The public hearing and public comment period information required by KRS 13A.270(2) shall be attached to the back of the emergency administrative regulation.
   (b) If an emergency administrative regulation will be replaced by an ordinary administrative regulation:
      1. The ordinary administrative regulation shall be filed at the same time as the emergency administrative regulation that will be replaced; and
      2. A public hearing and public comment period shall not be required for the emergency administrative regulation.

(9) The statement of emergency shall have a two (2) inch top margin. The number of the emergency administrative regulation shall be typed directly below the heading "Statement of Emergency." The number of the emergency administrative regulation shall be the same number as the ordinary administrative regulation followed by an "E."

(10) Each executive department emergency administrative regulation shall be signed by the head of the administrative body and countersigned by the Governor prior to filing with the Commission. These signatures shall be on the statement of emergency attached to the front of the emergency administrative regulation.

(11) (a) If an ordinary administrative regulation that was filed to replace an emergency administrative regulation is withdrawn, the emergency administrative regulation shall expire on the date the ordinary administrative regulation is withdrawn.
   (b) If an ordinary administrative regulation that was filed to replace an emergency administrative regulation is withdrawn, the administrative body shall inform the regulations compiler of the reasons for withdrawal in writing.

(12) (a) If an emergency administrative regulation, that was intended to be replaced by an ordinary administrative regulation, is withdrawn, the emergency administrative regulation shall expire on the date it is withdrawn.
   (b) If an emergency administrative regulation has been withdrawn, the ordinary administrative regulation that was filed with it shall not expire unless the administrative body informs the regulations compiler that the ordinary administrative regulation is also withdrawn.
   (c) If an emergency administrative regulation is withdrawn, the administrative body shall inform the regulations compiler of the reasons for withdrawal in writing.

(13) A subcommittee may review an emergency administrative regulation and may recommend to the Governor that the regulation be withdrawn.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 19, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 71, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 425, § 6, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 20, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 10, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 7, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 406, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 89, § 8, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 100, § 5, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.200. Administrative regulation in contemplation of a statute — Procedure.

An administrative regulation in contemplation of a statute provides a means whereby an administrative body may promulgate and file an administrative regulation following the enactment of a statute authorizing or directing its promulgation by the General Assembly and its approval by the Governor or its becoming law without signature but before the effective date subject to the following:

(1) The administrative regulation may be filed any time after signature by the Governor or upon the act becoming law without the Governor's signature but prior to the act's effective date.

(2) The administrative regulation may be reviewed, hearings held, and all other steps taken with regard thereto, except for adoption, prior to the effective date of the statute which authorized or directed its issuance.

(3) All dates and other procedures which apply to an ordinary administrative regulation shall apply to an administrative regulation in contemplation of a statute.

(4) An administrative regulation in contemplation of a statute shall in all other respects be considered as an ordinary administrative regulation.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 20, effective April 13, 1984; 1994, ch. 410, § 11, effective July 15, 1994.)

13A.210. Tiering of administrative regulations.

(1) When promulgating administrative regulations and reviewing existing ones, administrative bodies shall, whenever possible, tier their administrative regulations to reduce disproportionate impacts on certain classes of regulated entities, including government or small business, or both, and to avoid regulating entities that do not contribute significantly to the problem the administrative regulation was designed to address. The tiers, however, shall be based upon reasonable criteria and uniformly applied to an entire class. Administrative bodies shall use any number of tiers that will solve most efficiently and effectively the problem the administrative regulation addresses. A written statement shall be submitted to the Legislative Research Commission explaining why tiering was or was not used.

(2) Administrative bodies may use, but shall not be limited to, the following methods of tiering administrative regulations:
   (a) Reduce or modify substantive regulatory require-

ments;
(b) Eliminate some requirements entirely;
(c) Simplify and reduce reporting and recordkeeping requirements;
(d) Provide exemptions from reporting and recordkeeping requirements;
(e) Reduce the frequency of inspections;
(f) Provide exemptions from inspections and other compliance activities;
(g) Delay compliance timetables;
(h) Reduce, modify, or waive fines or other penalties for noncompliance; and
(i) Address and alleviate special problems of individuals and small businesses in complying with an administrative regulation.

(3) When tiering regulatory requirements, administrative bodies may use, but shall not be limited to, size and nonsize variables. Size variables include number of citizens, number of employees, level of operating revenues, level of assets, and market shares. Nonsize variables include degree of risk posed to humans, technological and economic ability to comply, geographic locations, and level of federal funding.

(4) When modifying tiers, administrative bodies shall monitor, but shall not be limited to, the following variables:
(a) Changing demographic characteristics;
(b) Changes in the composition of the work force;
(c) Changes in the inflation rate requiring revisions of dollar-denominated tiers;
(d) Changes in market concentration and segmentation;
(e) Advances in technology; and
(f) Changes in legislation.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 21, effective April 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 516, § 21, effective July 13, 1990; 2003, ch. 89, § 9, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 165, § 4, effective July 13, 2004.)

13A.220. Compliance with KRS 13A.222 and 13A.224 required — Filing with compiler — Format.

All administrative regulations shall comply with the provisions of KRS 13A.222 and 13A.224.

(1) An administrative body shall file with the regulations compiler:
(a) The original and five (5) copies of an administrative regulation; and
(b) At the same time the original and five (5) copies are filed, an electronic version, if available, of the administrative regulation and required attachments on a diskette or by e-mail in an electronic format approved by the regulations compiler.

(2) The original and each copy of each administrative regulation shall be stapled in the top left corner. The original and the five (5) copies of each administrative regulation shall be grouped together.

(3) An amendment to an administrative regulation shall not be made on a copy of the administrative regulation reproduced from the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service or the Administrative Register. It shall be a typed original in the format specified in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) The format of an administrative regulation shall be as follows:
(a) An administrative regulation shall be typewritten on white paper, size eight and one-half (8-1/2) by eleven (11) inches and shall be double-spaced through the last line of the body of the administrative regulation. The first page shall have a two (2) inch top margin. The administrative regulation shall be typed in a twelve (12) point font approved by the regulations compiler. The lines on each page shall be numbered, with each page starting with line number one (1). Pages of an administrative regulation and documents attached to the administrative regulation shall be numbered sequentially. Page numbers shall be centered in the bottom margin of each page. Copies of the administrative regulation may be mechanically reproduced;
(b) The regulations compiler shall place a stamp indicating the date and time of receipt of the administrative regulation in the two (2) inch margin on the first page;
(c) The cabinet, department, and division of the administrative body shall be listed on separate double-spaced lines two (2) inches from the top in the upper left hand corner of the first page. This shall be followed on the next double-spaced line by "(New Administrative Regulation)," "(Amendment)," "(Amended After Comments)," "(Repealer)," "(New Emergency Administrative Regulation)," "(Emergency Amendment)," or "(Emergency Repealer)," whichever is applicable;
(d) The notation shall be followed by the number and title of the administrative regulation on the next double-spaced line. The promulgating administrative body shall contact the regulations compiler prior to filing to obtain an administrative regulation number for a new administrative regulation;
(e) On the next double-spaced line following the number and title of an administrative regulation, after the words "RELATES TO:," the administrative body shall list all statutes and other enactments, including any branch budget bills or executive orders, to which the administrative regulation relates or which shall be affected by the administrative regulation. After the words "STATUTORY AUTHORITY:" the administrative body shall list the specific statutes and other enactments, where applicable, authorizing the promulgation of the administrative regulation. Federal statutes and regulations shall be cited in the "RELATES TO:" and "STATUTORY AUTHORITY:" sections as provided by KRS 13A.2261; and
(f) Following the citations provided for in paragraph (e) of this subsection, and following the words "NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY:" the administrative body shall include a brief statement setting forth the necessity for promulgating the administrative regulation, a summary of the functions intended to be implemented by the administrative regulation, and, if applicable, the statement required by KRS 13A.245(2)(b).

(5) The numbering within the body of an administrative regulation shall be the responsibility of the promulgating body, subject to the authority of the regulations compiler to divide or renumber an administrative regulation. The following format shall be used by the administrative body in the numbering of each administrative regulation. Each section shall begin with the word "Section" followed by an Arabic number, and titles of sections shall be initially capitalized. Subsections shall be designated by an Arabic number in parentheses. Paragraphs shall be designated by lower case letters of the alphabet in parentheses (e.g., (a), (b), (c), etc.). Subparagraphs shall be designated by an Arabic number followed by a period (e.g., 1., 2., etc.). Clauses shall be designated by lower case letters of the alphabet followed by a period (e.g., a., b., c., etc.). Subclauses shall be designated by lower case Roman numerals in parentheses (e.g., (i), (ii), (iii), etc.).

(6) After the complete text of an administrative regulation, on the following page, the administrative body shall include the following information:
  (a) If the provisions of KRS 13A.120(3) are applicable, a statement that the official or the head of the administrative body has reviewed or approved the administrative regulation; the signature of such official or head; and the date on which such review or approval occurred;
  (b) The authorizing signature of the administrative body promulgating the administrative regulation, and the date on which the administrative body approved the promulgation;
  (c) Information relating to public hearings as required by KRS 13A.160 and 13A.270 and the public comment period required by KRS 13A.270; and
  (d) The name, position, address, telephone number, and facsimile number of the contact person of the administrative body. The contact person shall be the person authorized by the head of an administrative body to:
    1. Receive information relating to issues raised by the public or by a subcommittee prior to a public meeting of the subcommittee;
    2. Negotiate changes in language with a subcommittee in order to resolve such issues; and
    3. Answer questions relating to the administrative regulation.
(7) The format for signatures required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (6) of this section shall be as follows:
  (a) The signature shall be placed on a signature line; and
  (b) The name and title of the person signing shall be typed immediately beneath the signature line.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 22, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 425, § 7, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 22, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 387, § 13, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 410, § 12, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 8, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 330, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 38, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 8, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 89, § 10, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 100, § 6, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.221. Division of subject matter of administrative regulation.

(1) An administrative body shall divide the general subject matter of administrative regulations it promulgates into topics. A separate administrative regulation shall be promulgated for each topic.
(2) An administrative body shall not incorporate all material relating to a general subject matter in one (1) administrative regulation. Material incorporated by reference shall be incorporated by reference in the administrative regulation governing the specific topic to which the material relates.
(3) When an administrative regulation is amended, it shall be amended or repealed, whichever is applicable, to comply with the requirements of KRS Chapter 13A.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 12, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 406, § 9, effective July 14, 2000.)

13A.222. Drafting rules.

(1) In a new administrative regulation, there shall be no underlining or bracketing.
(2) In an amendment to an administrative regulation, the new words shall precede the deleted words. Exceptions may be permitted by the regulations compiler. The administrative body shall:
  (a) Underline all new words; and
  (b) Place the deleted words in brackets and strike through these words.
(3) (a) An administrative regulation shall not be amended by reference to a section only. An amendment shall contain the full text of the administrative regulation being amended.
  (b) A section of an administrative regulation shall not be reserved for future use.
(4) In drafting administrative regulations, the administrative body shall comply with the following:
  (a) The administrative body shall use plain and unambiguous words that are easily understood by laymen. The administrative body shall avoid ambiguous, indefinite, or superfluous words and phrases;
  (b) A duty, obligation, or prohibition shall be expressed by "shall" or "shall not." "Should," "could," or "must" shall not be used. The future tense shall not be expressed by the word "shall." A discretionary power shall be expressed by "may;"
  (c) The words "said," "aforesaid," "hereinabove," "hereinafter," "beforementioned," "whatsoever," or similar words of reference or emphasis shall not be used. Where an article may be used, the administrative body shall not use the word "such." It shall not use the expression "and/or" and shall not separate alternatives with a slash. It shall not use contractions. When a number of items are all mandatory, the word "and" shall be used. When all of a number of items are not mandatory, the word "or" shall be used;
  (d) Certain words are defined in the Kentucky Revised Statutes. Where applicable, these definitions shall be used. Definitions appearing in the Kentucky Revised Statutes shall not be duplicated in a proposed administrative regulation. A reference shall be made to the chapters and sections of the Kentucky Revised Statutes in which the definitions appear;
  (e) If definitions are used, they shall be placed in alphabetical order in the first section of an administrative regulation or in a separate administrative regulation. The section or administrative regulation shall be titled "Definitions." If definitions are placed in the first section of an administrative regulation, the definitions shall govern only the terms in that administrative regulation. If definitions are placed in a separate administrative regulation, that administrative regulation shall be the first administrative regulation of the specific chapter of the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service to which the definitions apply. The title of the administrative regulation shall also contain the number of the chapter of the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service to which the definitions apply. In the text of an administrative regulation, the word defined in the definitions section, rather than the definition, shall be used. Definitions shall be used only:
    1. When a word is used in a sense other than its dictionary meaning, or is used in the sense of one of several dictionary meanings;
    2. To avoid repetition of a phrase; or
    3. To limit or extend the provisions of an administrative regulation;
  (f) If a word has the same meaning as a phrase, the word shall be used;
  (g) The present tense and the indicative mood shall be used. Conditions precedent shall be stated in the perfect tense if their happening is required to be completed;

(h) The same arrangement and form of expression shall be used throughout an administrative regulation, unless the meaning requires variations;

(i) "If" or "except" shall be used rather than "provided that" or "provided, however." "If" shall be used to express conditions, rather than the words "when" or "where;"

(j) A word importing the masculine gender may extend to females. A word importing the singular number may extend to several persons or things;

(k) Any reference in an administrative regulation to "medical doctor," "M.D.," or "physician" shall be deemed to include a doctor of osteopathy or D.O., unless either of those terms is specifically excluded.

(l) An administrative body shall use the phrases specified in this subsection:

Do Not Use:	Use:
And/or	"and" for a conjunctive "or" for a disjunctive
Any and all	either word
As provided in this administrative regulation	—
At the time	when
And the same hereby is	is
Either directly or indirectly	—
Except where otherwise provided	State specific exemption
Final and conclusive	final
Full force and effect	force or effect
In the event that; In case	if
Is authorized; Is empowered	may
Is defined and shall be construed to mean	means
Is hereby required to	shall
It shall be lawful	may
Latin words	Do not use unless medical or scientific terminology
Null and void and of no effect	void
Order and direct	either word
Provision of law	law
Until such time that	until
Whenever	if

(m) 1. Unless the authority for an administrative regulation is an appropriation provision that is not codified in the Kentucky Revised Statutes, the specific chapter and section number of the Kentucky Revised Statutes authorizing the promulgation of an administrative regulation shall be cited.

2. a. If an act has not been codified in the Kentucky Revised Statutes at the time an administrative regulation is promulgated, or if the authority is any branch budget bill, the citation shall be as follows: "(year) Ky. Acts ch. (chapter number), sec. Section number)." When an act has been codified, the administrative body shall notify the regulations compiler of the proper citation in writing. Upon receipt of the written notice, the regulations compiler shall correct the citation.

b. For acts of extraordinary sessions, the citation shall be as follows: "(year) (Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. (chapter number), sec. Section number)." If there is more than one (1) extraordinary session of the General Assembly in the year, the citation shall specify the specific extraordinary session, as follows: "(year) (2d Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. (chapter number), sec. Section number)."

3. When an act has been codified, the administrative body shall notify the regulations compiler of the proper citation of the Kentucky Revised Statutes in writing. Upon receipt of the written notice, the regulations compiler shall correct the citation.

4. If the statutory authority is an appropriation act, the citation shall be as follows: "(year) Ky. Acts ch. (chapter number), Part (part and subpart numbers)."

5. If the authority is an executive order, the citation shall be as follows: "EO (year executive order issued)-(number of executive order)."

(n) If the statutory authority is a federal law, the citation shall be the:

1. United States Code (U.S.C.), if it has been codified; or

2. Public Law (Pub. L.) and official session laws, if it has not been codified.

(o) 1. If the statutory authority is a federal regulation codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, the citation shall include the title, part, and section number, as follows: "(title number) C.F.R. (part and section number)."

2. a. If the statutory authority is a federal regulation that has not been codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, the citation shall be to the Federal Register, as follows: "(volume number) Fed. Reg. (page number) (effective date of the federal regulation) Section of Code of Federal Regulations in which it will be codified)."

b. When the federal regulation is codified, the citation shall be amended to read as provided by subparagraph 1. of this paragraph.

3. a. If the statutory authority is a federal regulation that has been amended, and the amendment is not reflected in the current issue date of the volume of the Code of Federal Regulations in which the federal regulation is codified, the citation shall be to the Federal Register as follows: "(federal regulation that has been amended), (volume number) Fed. Reg. (page number) (effective date of the amendment)."

b. When the amendment is codified in the appropriate volume of the Code of Federal Regulations, the citation shall be amended to read as provided by subparagraph 1. of this paragraph.

(p) Citations of items in the "RELATES TO" paragraph of an administrative regulation shall comply with paragraphs (m), (n), and (o) of this subsection.

(q) An administrative regulation may cite the popular name of a federal or state law if the popular name is accompanied by the citation required by this paragraph.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 425, §§ 1, 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 23, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 387, § 14, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 410, § 13, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 9, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 406, § 10, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 7, effective June 20, 2005; 2011, ch. 73, § 1, effective June 8, 2011.)

Cross-References. Definitions, 11 KAR 3:001.

13A.224. General requirements for incorporation by reference.

No material shall be incorporated by reference unless:

(1) The material incorporated by reference relates only to the specific subject matter governed by an administrative regulation;

(2) The material has been reviewed in detail by the administrative body;

(3) No statute, state or federal regulation prescribes the same or similar procedure, or sets forth a comprehensive scheme of regulation of the subject matter; and

(4) Its incorporation is necessary in order to:

(a) Implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy authorized or required by statute;

(b) Establish or describe the organization, procedure, or practice requirements authorized or required by statute.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 425, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 24, effective July 13, 1990.)

13A.2245. Incorporation of code or uniform standard by reference.

(1) An administrative body may incorporate by reference a code or uniform standard if a federal or state statute:

(a) Requires an administrative body to implement, or a regulated entity to comply with, the provisions of that code or uniform standard; and

(b) Does not set forth the code or uniform standard, or a comprehensive scheme of regulation.

(2) If a code or uniform standard is changed by the administrative body, the administrative body shall:

(a) Clearly state the provisions in the body of the administrative regulation that are different than those included in the code or uniform standard; and

(b) File with the regulations compiler a:

1. Copy of the code or uniform standard;

2. Summary listing the pages upon which changes have been made; and

3. Detailed summary of the changes and their effect.

The summaries shall be attached to the back of the proposed administrative regulation.

(3) If a federal regulation requires an administrative body to adopt, develop, or implement material of a scientific or technical nature that does not lend itself to the format requirements of KRS Chapter 13A, the administrative body may incorporate the material by reference in an administrative regulation as provided by KRS 13A.2251 and 13A.2255.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 6, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 406, § 11, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 8, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 100, § 8, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.2251. Information required in administrative regulation when incorporating material by reference.

(1) An administrative body shall incorporate material by reference in the last section of an administrative regulation. This section shall include:

(a) The title of the material incorporated by reference placed in quotation marks, followed by the edition date of the material;

(b) Information on how the material may be obtained; and

(c) A statement that the material is available for public inspection and copying, subject to copyright law, at the main, regional, or branch offices of the administrative body, and the address and office hours of each. Following the required statement, the administrative body may include optional information that states the administrative body's Web site address or telephone number or that provides contact information for other sources that may have the material available to the public.

(2) The section incorporating material by reference shall be titled "Incorporation by Reference".

(a) If only one (1) item is incorporated by reference, the first subsection of the section incorporating material by reference shall contain the following statement: "(name and edition date of material incorporated) is incorporated by reference."

(b) If more than one (1) item is incorporated by reference, the first subsection of the section incorporating material by reference shall contain the following statement: "The following material is incorporated by reference: (a) (name and edition date of first item incorporated); and (b) (name and edition date of second item incorporated)."

(c) The second subsection of the section incorporating material by reference shall include the following statement: "This material may be inspected, copied, or obtained, subject to applicable copyright law, at (name of administrative body, full address), Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m."

(3) A summary of the incorporated material, in detail sufficient to identify the subject matter to which it pertains, shall be attached to an administrative regulation that incorporates material by reference. This summary shall include:

(a) Relevant programs, statutes, funds, rights, duties, and procedures affected by the material and the manner in which they are affected;

(b) A citation of the specific state or federal statutes or regulations authorizing or requiring the procedure or policy found in the material incorporated by reference; and

(c) The total number of pages incorporated by reference.

(4) (a) One (1) copy of the material incorporated by reference shall be filed with the regulations compiler when the administrative regulation is filed.

(b) Material incorporated by reference shall be placed in a binder, attached to the back of the administrative regulation, or filed on a CD-ROM or DVD.

1. If the material is placed in a binder, the administrative body shall indicate, on the front binder cover and on the first page of the material incorporated by reference, the:

a. Number of the administrative regulation to which the material incorporated by reference pertains;

b. Date on which it is filed; and

c. Citation of each item that is included in the binder.

2. The material incorporated by reference may be attached to the back of the administrative regulation if it is:

a. No more than four (4) pages in length; and

b. Typewritten on white paper, size eight and one-half (8½) by eleven (11) inches, and single-sided.

3. The material incorporated by reference may be filed on a CD-ROM or DVD disc if the material is saved in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF). The administrative body shall indicate on the disc and the disc's storage case the:

a. Number of the administrative regulation to which the material incorporated by reference pertains;
b. Date on which it is filed; and
c. Citation of each item that is included on the disc.

(c) If the same material is incorporated by reference in more than one (1) administrative regulation, an administrative body may file one (1) copy of the material in a binder or on a CD-ROM or DVD disc. The numbers of the administrative regulations in which the material is incorporated by reference shall be indicated with the other information as required by paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 7, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 14, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 10, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 38, § 5, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 12, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 9, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.2255. Amendment of material previously incorporated by reference.

When an administrative regulation amends material that had been previously incorporated by reference, the amendment shall be accomplished by submission of:

(1) An entire new document in which the amendments have been made but are not reflected in the manner specified in KRS 13A.222(2); and
(2) A detailed summary of the changes and their effect. This summary shall be attached to the administrative regulation.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 8, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 15, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 406, § 13, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 10, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.2261. Federal statutes and regulations not to be incorporated by reference.

Federal statutes and regulations shall not be incorporated by reference. If applicable, they shall be cited in the "RELATES TO" and "STATUTORY AUTHORITY" references in a proposed administrative regulation.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 9, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 100, § 11, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.230. Other material to be filed with compiler.

(1) The administrative body shall attach the following forms to the back of the original and each copy of an administrative regulation:
   (a) Regulatory impact analysis as required by KRS 13A.240;
   (b) Tiering statement as required by KRS 13A.210;
   (c) Fiscal note as required by KRS 13A.250, if the administrative regulation relates to any aspect of local government or any service provided thereby;
   (d) Federal mandate comparison, if applicable, as required by KRS 13A.245; and
   (e) The summaries provided for in KRS 13A.2245, if applicable.
(2) The forms required by subsection (1) of this section shall be obtained from the regulations compiler.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 23, effective April 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 89, § 7, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 425, § 8, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 25, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 16, effective July 15, 1994; 2003, ch. 89, § 11, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 100, § 12, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.240. Regulatory impact analysis.

(1) Every administrative body shall prepare and submit to the Legislative Research Commission an original and five (5) duplicate copies of a regulatory impact analysis for every administrative regulation when it is filed with the Commission. The regulatory impact analysis shall include the following information:
   (a) A brief narrative summary of:
      1. What the administrative regulation does;
      2. The necessity of the administrative regulation;
      3. How the administrative regulation conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes; and
      4. How the administrative regulation currently assists or will assist in the effective administration of the statutes;
   (b) If this is an amendment to an existing administrative regulation, a brief narrative summary of:
      1. How the amendment will change the existing administrative regulation;
      2. The necessity of the amendment to the administrative regulation;
      3. How the amendment conforms to the content of the authorizing statutes; and
      4. How the amendment to the administrative regulation will assist in the effective administration of the statutes;
   (c) The type and number of individuals, businesses, organizations, or state and local governments affected by the administrative regulation;
   (d) An analysis of how the entities referenced in paragraph (c) of this subsection will be impacted by either the implementation of this administrative regulation, if new, or by the change if it is an amendment to an existing administrative regulation. The analysis shall include but not be limited to:
      1. A detailed explanation of the actions the entities referenced in paragraph (c) of this subsection will be required to undertake in order to comply with the proposed administrative regulation;
      2. An estimate of the costs imposed on entities referenced in paragraph (c) of this subsection in order to comply with the proposed administrative regulation; and
      3. The benefits that may accrue to the entities referenced in paragraph (c) of this subsection as a result of compliance;
   (e) An estimate of how much it will cost the administrative body to implement this administrative regulation, both initially and on a continuing basis;
   (f) The source of the funding to be used for the implementation and enforcement of the administrative regulation;
   (g) An assessment of whether an increase in fees or funding will be necessary to implement this administrative regulation or amendment to an existing administrative regulation;
   (h) A statement as to whether or not this administrative regulation establishes any fees or directly or indirectly increases any fees; and
   (i) The tiering statement required by KRS 13A.210.
(2) The Legislative Research Commission shall review all regulatory impact analyses submitted by all administrative bodies, and prepare a written analysis thereof and of the administrative regulation. The Legislative Research Commission may require any administrative body to submit background data upon which the information required by subsection (1) is based, and an explanation of how the data was gathered.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 24, effective April 13, 1984; 1994, ch. 410, § 17, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 406, § 14,

effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 13, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 166, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

13A.245. Agencies to prepare a federal mandate analysis comparing proposed state regulatory standards to federal standards — Relationship between state administrative regulation and federal law or regulation governing a subject matter.

(1) (a) When promulgating administrative regulations and amending existing administrative regulations in response to a federal mandate, an administrative body shall compare its proposed compliance standards with any minimum or uniform standards suggested or contained in the federal mandate.

(b) Such a comparison shall include, in detail, a written determination by the administrative body on whether the proposed state administrative regulation will impose stricter requirements or other responsibilities on the regulated entities than those required by the federal mandate.

(c) If the administrative body determines that the proposed state administrative regulation imposes additional requirements or responsibilities on the regulated entities than is required by the federal mandate, the administrative body shall include in its comparison analysis a written statement justifying the imposition of stricter standards, requirements, or responsibilities.

(2) (a) Except as provided by paragraph (b) of this subsection, an administrative regulation shall conform to a federal law or regulation governing a subject matter if an administrative body is:

1. Not required by federal law or regulation to promulgate an administrative regulation to comply with a federal law or regulation governing the subject matter; and
2. Required or authorized by state law to promulgate an administrative regulation governing the subject matter.

(b) If the administrative regulation is more stringent than or otherwise differs from the federal law or regulation governing the subject matter, the administrative body shall state in detail in the "NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY" paragraph of the administrative regulation the manner in which it is more stringent than or otherwise differs from the federal law or regulation, and the reasons therefor.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 89, § 8, effective July 15, 1986; 1996, ch. 330, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.)

13A.250. Consideration of costs to local and state government — Fiscal note.

(1) Each administrative body that promulgates an administrative regulation which relates to any aspect of state or local government or any service provided thereby shall consider the cost that the administrative regulation may cause the state or local government to incur. The cost analysis shall include the projected cost or cost savings to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and each of its affected agencies, and the projected cost or cost savings to affected local governments, including cities, counties, fire departments, and school districts. Agencies affected by the administrative regulation may submit comments in accordance with KRS 13A.270(1) to the promulgating administrative body or to a subcommittee reviewing the administrative regulation.

(2) Each administrative body that promulgates an administrative regulation which relates to any aspect of state or local government or any service provided thereby shall prepare and submit with the administrative regulation a fiscal note. The fiscal note shall state:

(a) The number of the administrative regulation;

(b) The name and telephone number of the contact person of the administrative body;

(c) Whether the administrative regulation relates to any aspect of state or local government, including any service provided by that state or local government;

(d) The unit, part, or division of state or local government the administrative regulation will affect;

(e) In detail, the aspect or service of state or local government to which the administrative regulation relates, including identification of the applicable state or federal statute or regulation that mandates the aspect or service or authorizes the action taken by the administrative regulation; and

(f) The estimated effect of the administrative regulation on the expenditures and revenues of a state or local government agency for the first full year the administrative regulation will be in effect. If specific dollar estimates cannot be determined, the administrative body shall provide a brief narrative to explain the fiscal impact of the administrative regulation.

(3) Any administrative body may request the advice and assistance of the Commission in the preparation of the fiscal note.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 25, effective April 13, 1984; 1994, ch. 410, § 18, effective July 15, 1994; 2003, ch. 89, § 12, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 166, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 197, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). This section was amended by 2006 Ky. Acts chs. 166 and 197, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

13A.255. Notice of ordinary administrative regulation proposing to establish or increase fees.

(1) Within five (5) working days of the filing of an ordinary administrative regulation that proposes to establish or increase fees, except those fees exempted by KRS 13A.100(3), an administrative body shall mail a notice containing the information required by subsection (2) of this section, to each state association, organization, or other body representing a person or entity affected by the administrative regulation.

(2) The notice shall include the following information:

(a) The name of the administrative body that filed the proposed administrative regulation;

(b) A statement that the administrative body has promulgated an administrative regulation that establishes or increases fees;

(c) A summary of the administrative regulation that includes:

1. The amount of each fee being established;
2. The amount of any increases to any fees previously established; and
3. The necessity for the establishment or increase in the fees;

(d) A statement that a person or entity may contact the administrative body for additional information;

(e) The time, date, and place of the scheduled public hearing;

(f) The deadline for submitting written comments as established in KRS 13A.270(1)(c); and

(g) The name, address, and telephone number of the contact person for the administrative body.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 406, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 14, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.270. Public hearing and comments — Notice — Communication by e-mail regarding administrative regulations — When notification of regulations compiler required.

(1) (a) In addition to the public comment period required by paragraph (c) of this subsection, following publication in the Administrative Register of the text of an administrative regulation, the administrative body shall, unless authorized to cancel the hearing pursuant to subsection (7) of this section, hold a hearing, open to the public, on the administrative regulation.

(b) The public hearing shall not be held before the twenty-first day or later than the last workday of the month in which the administrative regulation is published in the Administrative Register.

(c) The administrative body shall accept written comments regarding the administrative regulation until the end of the calendar month in which the administrative regulation was published in the Administrative Register. If the last day of the calendar month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the administrative body shall consider all comments received prior to the close of business of the first workday following the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

(2) Each administrative regulation shall state:

(a) The place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing;

(b) The manner in which interested persons shall submit their:

1. Notification of attending the public hearing; and
2. Written comments;

(c) That notification of attending the public hearing shall be transmitted to the administrative body no later than five (5) workdays prior to the date of the scheduled public hearing;

(d) The deadline for submitting written comments regarding the administrative regulation in accordance with paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section; and

(e) The name, position, address, and telephone and facsimile numbers of the person to whom a notification and written comments shall be transmitted.

(3) (a) A person who wishes to be notified that an administrative body has filed an administrative regulation shall:

1. Contact the administrative body by telephone or written letter to request that the administrative body send the information required by paragraph (c) or (d) of this subsection to the person; or
2. Complete an electronic registration form located on a centralized state government Web site developed and maintained by the Commonwealth Office of Technology.

(b) A registration submitted pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection shall:

1. Indicate whether the person wishes to receive notification regarding:
   a. All administrative regulations promulgated by an administrative body; or
   b. Each administrative regulation that relates to a specified subject area. The subject areas shall be provided by the administrative bodies and shall be listed on the centralized state government Web site in alphabetical order;
2. Include a request for the person to provide an e-mail address in order to receive regulatory information electronically;
3. Be valid for a period of four (4) years from the date the registration is submitted, or until the person submits a written request to be removed from the notification list, whichever occurs first; and
4. Be transmitted to the promulgating administrative body, if the registration was made through the centralized state government Web site. The collected e-mail addresses shall be used solely for the purposes of this subsection and shall not be sold, transferred, or otherwise made available to third parties, other than the promulgating administrative body.

(c) A copy of the administrative regulation as filed, and all attachments required by KRS 13A.230(1), shall be e-mailed:

1. To every person who has:
   a. Registered pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection; and
   b. Provided an e-mail address as part of the registration request;
2. Within five (5) working days after the date the administrative regulation is filed with the Commission; and
3. With a request from the administrative body that affected individuals, businesses, or other entities submit written comments that identify the anticipated effects of the proposed administrative regulation.

(d) Within five (5) working days after the date the administrative regulation is filed with the Commission, the administrative body shall mail the following information to every person who has registered pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection but did not provide an e-mail address:

1. A cover letter from the administrative body requesting that affected individuals, businesses, or other entities submit written comments that identify the anticipated effects of the proposed administrative regulation;
2. A copy of the regulatory impact analysis required by KRS 13A.240 completed in detail sufficient to put the individual on notice as to the specific contents of the administrative regulation, including all proposed amendments to the administrative regulation; and
3. A statement that a copy of the administrative regulation may be obtained from the Commission's Web site, which can be accessed on-line through public libraries or any computer with Internet access. The Commission's Web site address shall be included in the statement.

(4) (a) If small business may be impacted by an administrative regulation, the administrative body shall e-mail a copy of the administrative regulation as filed, and all attachments required by KRS 13A.230(1), to the chief executive officer of the Commission on Small Business Advocacy within one (1) working day after the date the administrative regulation is filed with the Commission.

(b) The e-mail shall include a request from the administrative body that the Commission on Small Business Advocacy review the administrative regula-

tion in accordance with KRS 11.202(1)(e) and submit its report or comments in accordance with the deadline established in subsection (1)(c) of this section. A copy of the report shall be filed with the regulations compiler.

(5) (a) If a government may be impacted by an administrative regulation, the administrative body shall send, by e-mail if the government has an e-mail address, a copy of the administrative regulation as filed and all attachments required by KRS 13A.230(1) to each government in the state within one (1) working day after the date the administrative regulation is filed with the Commission. If the government does not have an e-mail address, the material shall not be sent.

(b) The e-mail shall include a request from the administrative body that the government review the administrative regulation in the same manner as would the Commission on Small Business Advocacy under KRS 11.202(1)(e), and submit its report or comments in accordance with the deadline established in subsection (1)(c) of this section. A copy of the report or comments shall be filed with the regulations compiler.

(6) Persons desiring to be heard at the hearing shall notify the administrative body in writing as to their desire to appear and testify at the hearing not less than five (5) workdays before the scheduled date of the hearing.

(7) The administrative body shall immediately notify the regulations compiler by telephone and by letter if:

(a) No written notice of intent to attend the public hearing is received by the administrative body at least five (5) workdays before the scheduled hearing, and it chooses to cancel the public hearing; and

(b) No written comments have been received by the close of the last day of the public comment period.

(8) (a) 1. Upon receipt from interested persons of their intent to attend a public hearing, the administrative body shall notify the regulations compiler by telephone and by letter that the public hearing shall be held.

2. If the public hearing is held but no comments are received during the hearing, the administrative body shall notify the regulations compiler by telephone and by letter that the public hearing was held and that no comments were received.

(b) Upon receipt of written comments, the administrative body shall notify the regulations compiler by telephone and by letter that written comments have been received.

(9) If the notifications required by subsections (7) and (8) of this section are not received by the regulations compiler by close of business on the second workday of the calendar month, the administrative regulation shall be deferred to the next regularly scheduled meeting of the subcommittee.

(10) The notifications required by subsections (7) and (8) of this section shall be made by telephone and by letter. The letter may be sent by e-mail if the administrative body uses an electronic signature and letterhead for the e-mailed document.

(11) Every hearing shall be conducted in such a manner as to guarantee each person who wishes to offer comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to do so, whether or not such person has given the notice contemplated by subsection (6) of this section. No transcript need be taken of the hearing, unless a written request for a transcript is made, in which case the person requesting the transcript shall have the responsibility of paying for same. A recording may be made in lieu of a transcript under the same terms and conditions as a transcript. This section shall not preclude an administrative body from making a transcript or making a recording if it so desires.

(12) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each administrative regulation. Administrative regulations may be grouped at the convenience of the administrative body for purposes of hearings required by this section.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 27, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 425; § 9, effective July 15, 1988; 1994, ch. 410, § 19, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 11, effective July 15, 1996; 2003, ch. 89, § 13, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 165, § 5, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 100, § 15, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 166, § 3, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in the 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

(7/13/2004). In subsection (1)(a) of this statute, a reference to "subsection (5) of this section" has been changed to read "subsection (7) of this section." When the statute was amended in 2004 Ky. Acts ch. 165, sec. 5, the subsections were renumbered, but the reference to subsection (5) was not changed to conform. The Reviser of Statutes has made the conforming change under the authority of KRS 7.136.

13A.280. Statement of consideration — Amendment — Format — Information required — Publication.

(1) Following the last day of the comment period, the administrative body shall give consideration to all comments received at the public hearing and during the comment period, including any report filed by the Commission on Small Business Advocacy in accordance with KRS 11.202(1)(e) and 13A.270(4), or by a government in accordance with KRS 11.202(1)(e) and 13A.270(5).

(2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the administrative body shall file with the commission on or before 12 noon, eastern time, on the fifteenth day of the calendar month following the month of publication the statement of consideration relating to the administrative regulation.

(b) If the administrative body has received a significant number of public comments, it may extend the time for filing the statement of consideration by notifying the regulations compiler in writing on or before 12 noon, eastern time, on the fifteenth day of the calendar month following the month of publication. The administrative body shall file the statement of consideration with the Commission on or before 12 noon, eastern time, no later than the fifteenth day of the second calendar month following the month of publication.

(3) (a) If the administrative regulation is amended as a result of the hearing or written or oral comments received, the administrative body shall forward the items specified in paragraph (b) of this subsection to the regulations compiler by 12 noon, eastern time, on the applicable deadline specified in subsection (2) of this section.

(b) 1. The original and five (5) copies of the administrative regulation indicating any amendments in the original wording resulting from comments received at the public hearing and during the comment period;

2. The original and five (5) copies of the statement of consideration as required by subsec-

tion (2) of this section, attached to the back of the original and each copy of the administrative regulation; and

3. The regulatory impact analysis, tiering statement, federal mandate comparison, or fiscal note on local government. These documents shall reflect changes resulting from amendments made after the public hearing.

(4) (a) If the administrative regulation is not amended as a result of the public hearing, or written or oral comments received, the administrative body shall file the original and five (5) copies of the statement of consideration with the regulations compiler by 12 noon, eastern time, on the deadline established in subsection (2) of this section.

(b) If comments are received either at the public hearing or during the public comment period, the administrative regulation shall be deferred to the next regularly scheduled meeting of the subcommittee following the month in which the statement of consideration is due.

(5) The format for the statement of consideration shall be as follows:

(a) The statement shall be typewritten on white paper, size eight and one-half (8-1/2) by eleven (11) inches. Copies of the statement may be mechanically reproduced;

(b) The first page of the statement of consideration shall have a two (2) inch top margin;

(c) The heading of the statement shall consist of the words "STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATION RELATING TO" followed by the number of the administrative regulation that was the subject of the public hearing and comment period and the name of the promulgating administrative body. The heading shall be centered. This shall be followed by the words "Not Amended After Comments" or "Amended After Comments," whichever is applicable;

(d) If a hearing has been held or written comments received, the heading is to be followed by:

1. A statement setting out the date, time and place of the hearing, if the hearing was held;

2. A list of those persons who attended the hearing or who submitted comments and the organization, agency, or other entity represented, if applicable; and

3. The name and title of the representative of the promulgating administrative body;

(e) Following the general information, the promulgating administrative body shall summarize the comments received at the public hearing and during the comment period and the response of the promulgating administrative body. Each subject commented upon shall be summarized in a separate numbered paragraph. Each numbered paragraph shall contain two (2) subsections:

1. Subsection (a) shall be labeled "Comment," shall identify the name of the person, and the organization represented if applicable, who made the comment, and shall contain a summary of the comment; and

2. Subsection (b) shall be labeled "Response" and shall contain the response to the comment by the promulgating administrative body;

(f) Following the summary and comments, the promulgating administrative body shall:

1. Summarize the statement and the action taken by the administrative body as a result of comments received at the public hearing and during the comment period; and

2. If amended after the comment period, list the changes made to the administrative regulation in the format prescribed by KRS 13A.320(2)(c) and (d); and

(g) If administrative regulations were considered as a group at a public hearing, one (1) statement of consideration may include the group of administrative regulations. If a comment relates to one (1) or more of the administrative regulations in the group, the summary of the comment and response shall specify each administrative regulation to which it applies.

(6) If the administrative regulation is amended pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, the full text of the administrative regulation shall be published in the Administrative Register. The administrative regulation shall be reviewed by the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee after such publication.

(7) If requested, copies of the statement of consideration shall be made available by the promulgating administrative body to persons attending the hearing or submitting comments.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 28, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 425, § 10, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 26, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 20, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 12, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 38, § 6, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 15, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 89, § 14, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 165, § 6, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 100, § 16, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.290. Review by Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee — Review by subject-matter subcommittee or standing committee.

(1) Except as provided by KRS 158.6471 and 158.6472, the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee shall meet monthly to review administrative regulations prior to close of business on the fifteenth day of the calendar month. The agenda shall:

(a) Include each administrative regulation that was published in the prior month's Administrative Register not including the administrative regulations published in the "As Amended" section;

(b) Include each administrative regulation for which a statement of consideration was received on or before 12 noon, eastern time, on the fifteenth day of the prior calendar month;

(c) Include each administrative regulation that was deferred from the prior month's meeting of the subcommittee; and

(d) Not include an administrative regulation that is deferred, withdrawn, expired, or automatically taken off the agenda under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The meetings shall be open to the public.

(3) Public notice of the time, date, and place of the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee meeting shall be given in the Administrative Register.

(4) A representative of the administrative body promulgating the administrative regulation under consideration shall be present to explain the administrative regulation and to answer questions thereon. If a representative of the administrative body with authority to amend the administrative regulation is not present at the subcommittee meeting, the administrative regulation shall be deferred to the next regularly scheduled meeting of the subcommittee.

(5) Following the meeting and before the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission, the Administra-

tive Regulation Review Subcommittee shall forward to the Commission its findings, recommendations, or other comments it deems appropriate in writing. The Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee shall also forward to the Commission its findings, recommendations, or other comments it deems appropriate on an existing administrative regulation it has reviewed. One (1) copy thereof shall be sent to the promulgating administrative body. The Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee's findings shall be published in the Administrative Register.

(6) (a) After review by the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee, the Commission shall, at its next regularly scheduled meeting, assign the administrative regulation to:
1. A subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction over the subject matter of the administrative regulation; or
2. During a session of the General Assembly, the House of Representatives and Senate standing committees of appropriate jurisdiction over the subject matter of the administrative regulation.

(b) Upon notification of the assignment by the Commission, the legislative subcommittee to which the administrative regulation is assigned shall notify the regulations compiler:
1. Of the date, time, and place of the meeting at which it will consider the administrative regulation; or
2. That it will not meet to consider the administrative regulation.

(7) Within thirty (30) days of the assignment, the subcommittee may hold a public meeting during which the administrative regulation shall be reviewed. If the thirtieth day of the assignment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the deadline for review shall be the workday following the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. The subcommittee may also review an existing administrative regulation and make a determination as provided by KRS 13A.030(2) and (3). Notice of the time, date, and place of the meeting shall be placed in the legislative calendar.

(8) Except as provided in subsection (9) of this section, a subcommittee shall be empowered to make the same nonbinding determinations and to exercise the same authority as the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee.

(9) During a session of the General Assembly, standing committees of the Senate and House of Representatives shall agree in order to amend an administrative regulation or to find an administrative regulation deficient pursuant to KRS 13A.030(2) and (3) by:
(a) Meeting separately; or
(b) Meeting jointly. If the standing committees meet jointly, it shall require a majority vote of Senate members voting and a majority of House members voting in order to take action on the administrative regulation.

(10) (a) Upon adjournment of the meeting at which a legislative subcommittee has considered an administrative regulation pursuant to subsection (7) of this section, the subcommittee shall inform the regulations compiler of its findings, recommendations, or other action taken on the administrative regulation.

(b) Following the meeting and before the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission, the subcommittee shall forward to the Commission its findings, recommendations, or other comments it deems appropriate in writing. One (1) copy thereof shall be sent to the promulgating administrative body. The subcommittee's findings shall be published in the Administrative Register.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 29, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 71, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 425, § 11, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 27, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 21, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 13, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 598, § 8, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 16, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 89, § 15, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 100, § 17, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.300. Request by promulgating agency or a subcommittee to defer consideration of proposal — Consideration of deferred administrative regulation — Expiration of regulation.

(1) The administrative body which has promulgated an administrative regulation may request that consideration of the administrative regulation be deferred by the subcommittee.
(a) A request for deferral shall be automatically granted if:
1. The administrative body submits a written letter to the regulations compiler; and
2. The letter is received prior to the subcommittee meeting.
(b) A request for deferral may be granted at the discretion of the subcommittee if the request is made by the administrative body orally at a meeting of the subcommittee.

(2) A subcommittee may request that consideration of an administrative regulation be deferred by the promulgating administrative body. Upon receipt of the request, the promulgating administrative body may agree to defer consideration of the administrative regulation.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, an administrative regulation that has been deferred shall be placed on the agenda of the next scheduled meeting of the subcommittee that is reviewing the administrative regulation. The subcommittee shall consider the administrative regulation as if it had met all other requirements of filing. Repromulgation shall not be required in those cases.

(4) An administrative regulation that has not gone into effect within one (1) year of the date of publication shall expire as provided in KRS 13A.315.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 30, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 71, § 3, effective March 16, 1988; 1988, ch. 425, § 13, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 28, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 22, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 14, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 406, § 17, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 89, § 16, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 100, § 18, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.310. Repeal or permissive withdrawal of administrative regulation.

(1) An administrative regulation, once adopted, cannot be withdrawn but shall be repealed if it is desired that it no longer be effective.

(2) An administrative regulation, once adopted, cannot be suspended but shall be repealed if it is desired to suspend its effect.

(3) (a) An administrative regulation shall be repealed only by the promulgation of an administrative regulation that:
1. Is titled "Repeal of (state number of administrative regulation to be repealed)";
2. Contains the reasons for repeal in the "NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY" paragraph;
3. Includes in the body of the administrative

regulation, a citation to the number and title of the administrative regulation or regulations being repealed; and

4. Meets the filing and formatting requirements of KRS 13A.220.

(b) On the effective date of an administrative regulation that repeals an administrative regulation, the regulations compiler shall delete the repealed administrative regulation and the repealing administrative regulation from the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service.

(c) An administrative body may repeal more than one (1) administrative regulation in an administrative regulation promulgated pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection if the administrative regulations being repealed are contained in the same chapter of the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service.

(4) (a) An ordinary administrative regulation may be withdrawn by the promulgating administrative body at any time prior to its adoption.

(b) An ordinary administrative regulation that has been found deficient may be withdrawn by the promulgating administrative body at any time prior to receipt by the regulations compiler of the determination of the Governor made pursuant to KRS 13A.330 or 13A.331 or may be withdrawn by the Governor.

(c) If an ordinary administrative regulation is withdrawn, the administrative body or the Governor shall inform the regulations compiler of the reasons for withdrawal in writing.

(5) Once an ordinary administrative regulation is withdrawn it shall not be reinstated, except by repromulgation as a totally new matter.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 31, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 71, § 4, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 29, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 23, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 15, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 38, § 7, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 18, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 19, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.312. Actions required when authority over a subject matter is transferred to another administrative body or name of administrative body is changed.

(1) If authority over a subject matter is transferred to another administrative body or if the name of an administrative body is changed by statute or by executive order during the interim between regular sessions of the General Assembly, the administrative regulations of that administrative body in effect on the effective date of the statutory change or the executive order shall remain in effect as they exist until the administrative body that has been granted authority over the subject matter amends or repeals the administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A.

(2) Pursuant to the statutory change or executive order, the regulations compiler shall alter the administrative regulations referenced in subsection (1) of this section to:

(a) Change the name of the administrative body pursuant to the provisions of the statute or executive order; and

(b) Make any other technical changes necessary to carry out the provisions of the statute or executive order.

(3) The administrative body that has been granted statutory authority over the subject matter shall provide to the regulations compiler in writing:

(a) A listing of the administrative regulations that require any changes; and

(b) The specific names, terms, or other information to be changed with those changes properly referenced.

(4) The administrative body that has been granted statutory authority over the subject matter shall submit new forms to replace forms previously incorporated by reference in an administrative regulation if the only changes on the form are the name and mailing address of the administrative body. If there are additional changes to a form incorporated by reference, the administrative body shall promulgate an amendment to the existing administrative regulation and make the changes to the material incorporated by reference in accordance with KRS 13A.2255.

(5) If an administrative body is abolished by statute or executive order and the authority over its subject matter is not transferred to another administrative body, the Governor, or the secretary of the cabinet to which the administrative body was attached, shall promulgate an administrative regulation to repeal the existing administrative regulations that were promulgated by the abolished administrative body. The repeal shall be accomplished as provided by KRS 13A.310.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 180, § 20, effective July 15, 1996; 2004, ch. 141, § 4, effective July 13, 2004.)

13A.315. Mandatory withdrawal of administrative regulation prior to review by legislative subcommittee — Effect of noncompliance with chapter — Withdrawal of deficient administrative regulation upon Governor's determination.

(1) An administrative regulation shall expire and shall not be reviewed by a legislative subcommittee if:

(a) It has not been reviewed or approved by the official or administrative body with authority to review or approve;

(b) An item is not filed on or before a deadline specified by this chapter;

(c) The administrative body has failed to comply with the provisions of this chapter governing the filing of administrative regulations, the public hearing and public comment period, or the statement of consideration; or

(d) The administrative regulation is deferred more than twelve (12) months.

(2) An administrative regulation which has not complied with all the provisions of this chapter and any administrative regulations promulgated under this chapter shall be considered procedurally defective and void.

(3) (a) An administrative regulation that has been found deficient by a subcommittee shall be withdrawn immediately if, pursuant to KRS 13A.330 or 13A.331, the Governor has determined that it shall be withdrawn.

(b) The Governor shall notify the regulations compiler in writing and by telephone that he or she has determined that the administrative regulation found deficient shall be withdrawn.

(c) The written withdrawal of an administrative regulation governed by the provisions of this subsection shall be made in a letter to the regulations compiler in the following format: "Pursuant to KRS 13A.330(2)(b) or 13A.331(2)(b), I have determined that (administrative regulation number and title) shall be (withdrawn, or withdrawn and amended to conform to the finding of deficiency, as applicable). The administrative regulation, (administrative regulation number and title), is hereby withdrawn."

(d) An administrative regulation governed by the pro-

visions of this subsection shall be considered withdrawn upon receipt by the regulations compiler of the written withdrawal.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 24, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 350, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 24, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 20, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.320. Amendment of administrative regulation during meeting of subcommittee or public meeting.

(1) (a) An administrative body may amend an administrative regulation at a subcommittee meeting with the consent of the subcommittee. A subcommittee may amend an administrative regulation at a subcommittee meeting with the consent of the administrative body.

(b) An administrative regulation shall not be amended at a public meeting of a subcommittee unless the amendment concerns an issue that was related to the administrative regulation filed with the Legislative Research Commission and was:

1. Considered at the public hearing; or
2. Raised pursuant to a comment received by the administrative body at the public hearing or during the public comment period pursuant to KRS 13A.280(1); or
3. Raised by the subcommittee.

(c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require its resubmission or refiling or other action. The administrative regulation may be adopted as amended.

(d) Subsequent to its adoption, the administrative regulation shall be published in the Administrative Register, unless all amendments to the administrative regulation that were made at a meeting of a subcommittee:

1. Relate only to the format and drafting requirements of KRS 13A.220(5) and 13A.222(4)(b), (c), (i), (j), and (l); and
2. Do not alter the intent, meaning, conditions, standards, or other requirements of the administrative regulation.

(e) If the amendments to an administrative regulation made at a meeting of a subcommittee meet the requirements of paragraph (d) of this subsection, the regulations compiler shall publish a notice in the Administrative Register that the administrative regulation was amended at a subcommittee meeting only to comply with the format and drafting requirements of this chapter.

(2) When an administrative body intends to amend an administrative regulation at a meeting of the subcommittee, the following requirements shall be met:

(a) Amendments offered by the administrative body prior to a subcommittee meeting shall be approved by the head of the administrative body.

(b) Amendments shall be contained in a letter to the subcommittee. The letter shall:

1. Identify the administrative body;
2. State the number and title of the administrative regulation;
3. Be dated;
4. Be filed with the regulations compiler at least five (5) workdays prior to the meeting of the subcommittee if the amendments are initiated by the administrative body; and
5. Comply with the format requirements in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection.

(c) On separate lines, the amendment shall be identified by the number of the:

1. Page;
2. Section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, clause, or subclause, as appropriate; and
3. Line.

(d) 1. If a word or phrase, whether or not underlined, is to be deleted, the amendment shall identify the word or phrase to be deleted and state that it is to be deleted. If a word or phrase is to be replaced by another word or phrase, the amendment shall specify the word or phrase that is to be deleted and shall specify the word or phrase that is to be inserted in lieu thereof.

2. If new language is to be inserted, the amendment shall state that it is to be inserted, and the new language shall be underlined.

3. If the amendment consists of no more than four (4) words, the words shall be placed between quotation marks. If the amendment consists of more than four (4) words, the amendment shall be indented and not placed between quotation marks.

4. If a section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, clause, or subclause is to be deleted in its entirety, the amendment shall identify it and state that it is deleted in its entirety, whether or not it contains underlined or bracketed language.

(3) An administrative body shall submit twenty (20) copies of an amendment to an administrative regulation to the regulations compiler prior to the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee meeting at which the amendment will be considered.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 32, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 71, § 5, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 425, § 12, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 30, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 25, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 16, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 38, § 10, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 89, § 17, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 100, § 21, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.330. Adoption and effective date of administrative regulation — Governor's determination after finding of deficiency.

The provisions of this section shall apply to administrative regulations that are assigned pursuant to KRS 13A.290(6)(a)1.

(1) An administrative regulation that has not been found deficient by a legislative subcommittee shall be considered as adopted and shall become effective:

(a) Upon adjournment on the day a subcommittee meets to consider the administrative regulation pursuant to KRS 13A.290(7) if:

1. The administrative regulation is on the agenda of the subcommittee meeting;
2. A quorum of the subcommittee is present; and
3. The subcommittee:
   a. Considers the administrative regulation; or
   b. Fails to consider the administrative regulation and fails to agree to defer its consideration of the administrative regulation; or

(b) If a subcommittee fails to meet within thirty (30) days of assignment of an administrative regulation as provided in KRS 13A.290(7), or does not place the administrative regulation on the agenda of a meeting held within thirty (30) days of the referral of the administrative regulation to it by the Commission, at the expiration of the thirty (30) day

period.

(2) If an administrative regulation has been found deficient by a legislative subcommittee, the legislative subcommittee shall transmit to the Governor:
  (a) A copy of its finding of deficiency and other findings, recommendations, or comments it deems appropriate; and
  (b) A request that the Governor determine whether the administrative regulation shall:
    1. Be withdrawn;
    2. Be withdrawn and amended to conform to the finding of deficiency; or
    3. Become effective pursuant to the provisions of this section notwithstanding the finding of deficiency.

(3) If an administrative regulation has been found deficient by a legislative subcommittee, the legislative subcommittee shall transmit copies of its transmittal to the Governor to the regulations compiler.

(4) The Governor shall transmit his determination to the Commission and the regulations compiler.

(5) An administrative regulation that has been found deficient by a legislative subcommittee shall be considered as adopted and become effective after:
  (a) 1. The subcommittee of appropriate jurisdiction to which an administrative regulation was assigned pursuant to KRS 13A.290(6) has:
      a. Considered the administrative regulation;
      b. Failed to consider the administrative regulation and failed to agree to defer its consideration of the administrative regulation; or
      c. Failed to meet within thirty (30) days of such assignment; and
    2. The regulations compiler has received the Governor's determination that the administrative regulation shall become effective pursuant to the provisions of this section notwithstanding the finding of deficiency; or
  (b) The legislative subcommittee that found the administrative regulation deficient subsequently determines that the administrative regulation is not deficient, provided that this determination was made prior to receipt by the regulations compiler of the Governor's determination.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 33, effective April 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 71, § 6, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 516, § 31, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 410, § 26, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 180, § 17, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 269, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 38, § 8, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 350, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 19, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 22, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.331. Administrative regulations assigned to standing committees of the General Assembly during a legislative session.

The provisions of this section shall apply to administrative regulations that are assigned pursuant to KRS 13A.290(6)(a)2.

(1) An administrative regulation that has not been found deficient by both standing committees shall be considered as adopted and shall become effective:
  (a) Upon adjournment on the day the second standing committee meets to consider the administrative regulation pursuant to KRS 13A.290 if:
    1. The administrative regulation is on the agenda of the standing committee meeting;
    2. A quorum of the standing committee is present;
    3. The standing committee:
      a. Considers the administrative regulation; or
      b. Fails to consider the administrative regulation and fails to agree to defer its consideration of the administrative regulation; and
    4. Pursuant to KRS 13A.290(9), the decision of the standing committee to amend the administrative regulation is the same as the decision of the corresponding standing committee of the other chamber to amend the administrative regulation;
  (b) Upon adjournment on the day the standing committee meeting jointly meets to consider the administrative regulation pursuant to KRS 13A.290 if:
    1. The administrative regulation is on the agenda of the joint standing committee meeting;
    2. A quorum of the joint standing committee is present;
    3. The joint standing committee meeting:
      a. Considers the administrative regulation; or
      b. Fails to consider the administrative regulation and fails to agree to defer its consideration of the administrative regulation; or
  (c) If a standing committee fails to meet within thirty (30) days of assignment of an administrative regulation as provided in KRS 13A.290, or does not place the administrative regulation on the agenda of a meeting held within thirty (30) days of the referral of the administrative regulation to it by the Commission, at the expiration of the thirty (30) day period.

(2) If an administrative regulation has been found deficient by both standing committees, or by the standing committees meeting jointly, the standing committees, or the standing committees meeting jointly shall transmit to the Governor:
  (a) A copy of its finding of deficiency and other findings, recommendations, or comments it deems appropriate; and
  (b) A request that the Governor determine whether the administrative regulation shall:
    1. Be withdrawn;
    2. Be withdrawn and amended to conform to the finding of deficiency; or
    3. Become effective pursuant to the provisions of this section notwithstanding the finding of deficiency.

(3) If an administrative regulation has been found deficient by the standing committees or by the standing committees meeting jointly, the standing committees or standing committees meeting jointly shall transmit copies of its transmittal to the Governor to the regulations compiler.

(4) The Governor shall transmit his determination to the Commission and the regulations compiler.

(5) An administrative regulation that has been found deficient by the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee, the standing committees or by the standing committees meeting jointly shall be considered as adopted and become effective after:
  (a) 1. The standing committees of appropriate jurisdiction to which an administrative regulation was assigned pursuant to KRS 13A.290 has:
      a. Considered the administrative regulation;

b. Failed to consider the administrative regulation and failed to agree to defer its consideration of the administrative regulation; or
c. Failed to meet within thirty (30) days of such assignment; and
2. The regulations compiler has received the Governor's determination that the administrative regulation shall become effective pursuant to the provisions of this section notwithstanding the finding of deficiency; or
(b) The subcommittee, standing committees, or standing committees meeting jointly that found the administrative regulation deficient subsequently determines that the administrative regulation is not deficient, provided that this determination was made prior to receipt by the regulations compiler of the Governor's determination.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 406, § 22, effective July 14, 2000.)

13A.335. Reasons regulation found deficient shall not be considered deficient.

(1) An administrative regulation found deficient by a subcommittee shall not be considered deficient if:
(a) A subsequent amendment of that administrative regulation is filed with the Commission by the administrative body;
(b) The subcommittee that found the administrative regulation deficient approves a motion that the subsequent amendment corrects the deficiency; and
(c) Any subcommittee that reviews the administrative regulation under the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A finds that the administrative regulation is not deficient.
(2) An administrative regulation found deficient by the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee shall not be considered deficient if:
(a) The administrative regulation is amended to correct the deficiency at a meeting of the subcommittee to which it was assigned by the Commission;
(b) That subcommittee does not determine that the administrative regulation is deficient for any other reason; and
(c) The Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee approves a motion that the deficiency has been corrected and that the administrative regulation should not be considered deficient.
(3) An administrative regulation found deficient by a subcommittee shall not be considered deficient if the subcommittee:
(a) Reconsiders the administrative regulation and its finding of deficiency; and
(b) Approves a motion that the administrative regulation is not deficient.
(4) (a) If an existing administrative regulation has been amended and found deficient by a subcommittee, it shall not be considered deficient if the:
1. Administrative regulation was found deficient due to the amendment;
2. Promulgating administrative body has withdrawn the proposed amendment of the existing administrative regulation; and
3. Regulations compiler has not received the Governor's determination pursuant to KRS 13A.330 or 13A.331.
(b) If an administrative regulation has been found deficient by a subcommittee, the regulations compiler shall add the following notice to the administrative regulation: "This administrative regulation was found deficient by the [name of subcommittee] on [date]." This notice shall be the last section of the administrative regulation.
(c) If an administrative regulation has been found deficient by a subcommittee, subsequent amendments of that administrative regulation filed with the Commission shall contain the notice provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection.
(d) If an administrative regulation that has been found deficient by a subcommittee has subsequently been determined not to be deficient under the provisions of this section, the regulations compiler shall delete the notice required by paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 516, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 180, § 19, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 350, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 406, § 21, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 100, § 23, effective June 20, 2005.)

13A.337. Legislative finding — Certain administrative regulations void — Prohibition against promulgating substantially similar regulations — Judicial review.

(1) The General Assembly finds that certain administrative regulations, as evidenced by the records of the Legislative Research Commission, including but not limited to the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service and the Administrative Register of Kentucky, were found deficient on or after July 15, 1988, and either expired prior to or upon adjournment of the 2001 General Assembly, or were scheduled to expire upon adjournment of the 2002 Regular Session of the General Assembly, under the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A as existing before the issuance of the Opinion and Order of the Franklin Circuit Court in Patton v. Sherman et al., Civil Action No. 01-CI-00660, entered January 11, 2002.
(2) Contrary provisions of any section of the Kentucky Revised Statutes notwithstanding, the administrative regulations identified in subsection (1) of this section shall be null, void, and unenforceable, as follows:
(a) Those administrative regulations identified in subsection (1) of this section which expired prior to or upon adjournment of the 2001 Regular Session of the General Assembly under the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A existing before the issuance of the court order referenced in subsection (1) of this section shall be null, void, and unenforceable as of their recorded date of expiration, according to the records of the Legislative Research Commission. Administrative bodies and regulated persons and entities have relied on the assumption that these administrative regulations have previously expired; therefore, this subsection shall have the retroactive effect necessary to implement its provisions; and
(b) Those administrative regulations identified in subsection (1) of this section due to expire upon adjournment of the 2002 Regular Session of the General Assembly, under the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A existing before the issuance of the court order referenced in subsection (1) of this section, shall be null, void, and unenforceable on March 27, 2002.
(3) Contrary provisions of any section of the Kentucky Revised Statutes notwithstanding, an administrative body shall be prohibited from promulgating an administrative regulation that is identical to or substantially the same as any administrative regulation identified in subsection (1) of this section for a period beginning on January 11, 2002, and concluding upon adjournment of

the 2003 Regular Session of the General Assembly. This subsection shall have the retroactive effect necessary to implement its provisions.

(4) The Legislative Research Commission may file an action in the Franklin Circuit Court for judicial review to determine if any administrative regulation is lawfully promulgated in accordance with the laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 76, § 1, effective March 27, 2002.)

13A.338. Legislative finding — Certain administrative regulations void — Prohibition against promulgating substantially similar regulations within specified time.

(1) The General Assembly finds that certain administrative regulations as evidenced by the records of the Legislative Research Commission, including but not limited to the Kentucky Administrative Regulations Service and the Administrative Register of Kentucky, were found deficient but became effective notwithstanding the finding of deficiency, pursuant to KRS 13A.330(5)(a)2. or 13A.331(5)(a)2., on or after March 27, 2002, and before March 16, 2004.

(2) Contrary provisions of any section of the Kentucky Revised Statutes notwithstanding, each administrative regulation referenced in subsection (1) of this section shall be null, void, and unenforceable as of March 16, 2004.

(3) Contrary provisions of any section of the Kentucky Revised Statutes notwithstanding, the administrative body shall be prohibited from promulgating an administrative regulation that is identical to, or substantially the same as, any of the administrative regulations referenced in subsection (1) of this section for a period beginning on March 16, 2004, and concluding on June 1, 2005.

(4) A list of the administrative regulations referenced in subsection (1) of this section shall be available to the public, in the office of the Legislative Research Commission's regulations compiler.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 11, § 1, effective March 16, 2004.)

13A.350. Application of chapter.

(1) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all grants of authority to promulgate administrative regulations and no administrative regulation shall be promulgated or adopted unless in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all other acts passed by the 1984 Session of the General Assembly.

(3) Any grant of authority for an administrative body to promulgate rules or standards is repealed, unless authorized by this chapter.

(4) Any grant of authority for an administrative body to promulgate administrative regulations which is in conflict with the provisions of this chapter shall be repealed to the extent that it conflicts with the provisions of this chapter, regardless of whether the grant of authority is broader than that contained in this chapter.

(5) Any existing statute and any act passed by the 1984 Session of the General Assembly which is in conflict with the provisions of this chapter is repealed to the extent of the conflict.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 417, § 35, effective April 13, 1984.)

CHAPTER 13B

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

SECTION.
13B.005. Short title for KRS 13B.005 to 13B.170.
13B.010. Definitions for chapter.
13B.020. Application of chapter — Exemptions.
13B.030. Powers of agency head — Hearing officers.
13B.040. Qualifications of hearing officer.
13B.050. Notice of administrative hearing.
13B.060. Petition for intervention.
13B.070. Prehearing conference — Mediation and informal settlement procedures.
13B.080. Conduct of hearing.
13B.090. Findings of fact — Evidence — Recording of hearing — Burdens of proof.
13B.100. Prohibited communications.
13B.110. Recommended order.
13B.120. Final order.
13B.125. Emergency action — Hearing — Appeal.
13B.130. Official record of hearing.
13B.140. Judicial review of final order.
13B.150. Conduct of judicial review.
13B.160. Judicial appeal.
13B.170. Administrative regulations.

13B.005. Short title for KRS 13B.005 to 13B.170.

KRS 13B.005 to 13B.170 shall be named the Albert Jones Act of 1994.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 21, effective July 15, 1994.)

Cross-References. Administrative hearing procedures for determination of residency status, 13 KAR 2:070.

Determination of residency status for admission and tuition assessment purposes, 13 KAR 2:045.

Notice of action and administrative appeal, 902 KAR 30:170.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Mooney, 13B Administrative Hearings — New Kid on the Block, Vol. 68, No. 2, Mar. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 13.

13B.010. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Administrative agency" or "agency" means each state board, bureau, cabinet, commission, department, authority, officer, or other entity in the executive branch of state government authorized by law to conduct administrative hearings.

(2) "Administrative hearing" or "hearing" means any type of formal adjudicatory proceeding conducted by an agency as required or permitted by statute or regulation to adjudicate the legal rights, duties, privileges, or immunities of a named person.

(3) "Party" means:

(a) The named person whose legal rights, duties, privileges, or immunities are being adjudicated in the administrative hearing;

(b) Any other person who is duly granted intervention in an administrative hearing; and

(c) Any agency named as a party to the adjudicatory proceeding or entitled or permitted by the law being enforced to participate fully in the administrative hearing.

(4) "Agency head" means the individual or collegial body in an agency that is responsible for entry of a final order.

(5) "Recommended order" means the whole or part of a preliminary hearing report to an agency head for the disposition of an administrative hearing.

(6) "Final order" means the whole or part of the final disposition of an administrative hearing, whenever

made effective by an agency head, whether affirmative, negative, injunctive, declaratory, agreed, or imperative in form.

(7) "Hearing officer" means the individual, duly qualified and employed pursuant to this chapter, assigned by an agency head as presiding officer for an administrative hearing or the presiding member of the agency head.

(8) "Division" means the Division of Administrative Hearings in the Office of the Attorney General created pursuant to KRS 15.111.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 1, effective July 15, 1996.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Applicability

Even if the provisions of KRS 13B.140(1) and 13B.010(1) were applicable to the actions of a county board of education, the board waived any jurisdictional defect by not objecting until after the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals decided the issues regarding a student's expulsion pursuant to KRS 158.150. M.K.J. v. Bourbon County Bd. of Educ., — S.W.3d —, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 286 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008), rehearing denied, MJK v. Bourbon County Bd. of Educ., 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 337 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008), review denied, — S.W.3d —, 2009 Ky. LEXIS 321 (Ky. Nov. 18, 2009).

13B.020. Application of chapter — Exemptions.

(1) The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all administrative hearings conducted by an agency, with the exception of those specifically exempted under this section. The provisions of this chapter shall supersede any other provisions of the Kentucky Revised Statutes and administrative regulations, unless exempted under this section, to the extent these other provisions are duplicative or in conflict. This chapter creates only procedural rights and shall not be construed to confer upon any person a right to hearing not expressly provided by law.

(2) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:
- (a) Investigations, hearings to determine probable cause, or any other type of information gathering or fact finding activities;
- (b) Public hearings required in KRS Chapter 13A for the promulgation of administrative regulations;
- (c) Any other public hearing conducted by an administrative agency which is nonadjudicatory in nature and the primary purpose of which is to seek public input on public policy making;
- (d) Military adjudicatory proceedings conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 35;
- (e) Administrative hearings conducted by the legislative and judicial branches of state government;
- (f) Administrative hearings conducted by any city, county, urban-county, charter county, or special district contained in KRS Chapters 65 to 109, or any other unit of local government operating strictly in a local jurisdictional capacity;
- (g) Informal hearings which are part of a multilevel hearing process that affords an administrative hearing at some point in the hearing process if the procedures for informal hearings are approved and promulgated in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of this section;
- (h) Limited exemptions granted for specific hearing provisions and denoted by reference in the text of the applicable statutes or administrative regulations;
- (i) Administrative hearings exempted pursuant to subsection (3) of this section;
- (j) Administrative hearings exempted, in whole or in part, pursuant to subsections (4) and (5) of this section; and
- (k) Any administrative hearing which was commenced but not completed prior to July 15, 1996.

(3) The following administrative hearings are exempt from application of this chapter in compliance with 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 382, sec. 19:
- (a) Finance and Administration Cabinet
  - 1. Higher Education Assistance Authority
    - a. Wage garnishment hearings conducted under authority of 20 U.S.C. sec. 1095a and 34 C.F.R. sec. 682.410
    - b. Offset hearings conducted under authority of 31 U.S.C. sec. 3720A and sec. 3716, and 34 C.F.R. sec. 30.33
  - 2. Department of Revenue
    - a. Any licensing and bond revocation hearings conducted under the authority of KRS 138.210 to 138.448 and 234.310 to 234.440
    - b. Any license revocation hearings under KRS 131.630 and 138.130 to 138.205
- (b) Cabinet for Health and Family Services
  - 1. Office of Health Policy
    - a. Certificate-of-need hearings and licensure conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 216B
    - b. Licensure revocation hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 216B
  - 2. Department for Community Based Services
    - a. Supervised placement revocation hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 630
  - 3. Department for Disability Determination Services
    - a. Disability determination hearings conducted under authority of 20 C.F.R. sec. 404
- (c) Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
  - 1. Department of Kentucky State Police
    - a. Kentucky State Police Trial Board disciplinary hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 16
  - 2. Department of Corrections
    - a. Parole Board hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 439
    - b. Prison adjustment committee hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 197
    - c. Prison grievance committee hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapters 196 and 197
  - 3. Department of Juvenile Justice
    - a. Supervised placement revocation hearings conducted under KRS Chapter 635
- (d) Energy and Environment Cabinet
  - 1. Department for Natural Resources
    - a. Surface mining hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 350
  - 2. Department for Environmental Protection
    - a. Wild River hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 146
    - b. Water resources hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 151
    - c. Water plant operator and water well driller hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 223
    - d. Environmental protection hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 224
    - e. Petroleum Storage Tank Environmental Assurance Fund hearings under author-

ity of KRS Chapter 224
3. Public Service Commission
a. Utility hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapters 74, 278, and 279
(e) Labor Cabinet
1. Department of Workers' Claims
a. Workers' compensation hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 342
2. Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
a. Occupational safety and health hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 338
(f) Public Protection Cabinet
1. Board of Claims
a. Liability hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 44
(g) Education and Workforce Development Cabinet
1. Unemployment Insurance hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 341
(h) Secretary of State
1. Registry of Election Finance
a. Campaign finance hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 121
(i) State universities and colleges
1. Student suspension and expulsion hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 164
2. University presidents and faculty removal hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 164
3. Campus residency hearings conducted under authority of KRS Chapter 164
4. Family Education Rights to Privacy Act hearings conducted under authority of 20 U.S.C. sec. 1232 and 34 C.F.R. sec. 99
5. Federal Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 hearings conducted under authority of 42 U.S.C. sec. 11101 to 11115 and KRS Chapter 311.

(4) Any administrative hearing, or portion thereof, may be certified as exempt by the Attorney General based on the following criteria:
(a) The provisions of this chapter conflict with any provision of federal law or regulation with which the agency must comply, or with any federal law or regulation with which the agency must comply to permit the agency or persons within the Commonwealth to receive federal tax benefits or federal funds or other benefits;
(b) Conformity with the requirement of this chapter from which exemption is sought would be so unreasonable or so impractical as to deny due process because of undue delay in the conduct of administrative hearings; or
(c) The hearing procedures represent informal proceedings which are the preliminary stages or the review stages of a multilevel hearing process, if the provisions of this chapter or the provisions of a substantially equivalent hearing procedure exempted under subsection (3) of this section are applied at some level within the multilevel process.

(5) The Attorney General shall not exempt an agency from any requirement of this chapter until the agency establishes alternative procedures by administrative regulation which, insofar as practical, shall be consistent with the intent and purpose of this chapter. When regulations for alternative procedures are submitted to the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee, they shall be accompanied by the request for exemption and the approval of exemption from the Attorney General. The decision of the Attorney General, whether affirmative or negative, shall be subject to judicial review in the Franklin Circuit Court within thirty (30) days of the date of issuance. The court shall not overturn a decision of the Attorney General unless the decision was arbitrary or capricious or contrary to law.

(6) Except to the extent precluded by another provision of law, a person may waive any procedural right conferred upon that person by this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 63, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 538, § 12, effective April 13, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 13, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 123, § 8, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 8, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 85, § 13, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 11, § 6, effective June 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 24, § 12, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (7/15/98). This section was amended by 1998 Ky. Acts chs. 426 and 538. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 538, which was a nonrevisory Act, prevails under KRS 7.136(3).

13B.030. Powers of agency head — Hearing officers.

(1) An agency head may exercise all powers conferred on an agency relating to the conduct of administrative hearings, and he may delegate conferred powers to a hearing officer or a member of a collegial body that serves as an agency head, or he may delegate conferred powers to a hearing officer to conduct an administrative hearing before a hearing panel, reserving the authority to render a recommended order to that panel. An agency head may not, however, delegate the power to issue a final order unless specifically authorized by statute, or unless disqualified in accordance with KRS 13B.040(2).

(2) (a) In securing hearing officers as necessary to conduct administrative hearings under the jurisdiction of the agency, an agency may:
1. Employ hearing officers;
2. Contract with another agency for hearing officers; or
3. Contract with private attorneys through personal service contract.
(b) An agency may secure hearing officers pursuant to subsection (2)(a)3. of this section only if the Attorney General has first determined that the Attorney General's Office cannot provide the needed hearing officers to the agency. If the Attorney General determines that the Attorney General's Office can provide the needed hearing officers to the agency, the agency shall use the hearing officers provided by the Attorney General's Office. The expenses incurred by the Attorney General's Office in providing the hearing officers to the agency shall be paid to the Attorney General's Office by the agency in the following manner:
1. The amount to be paid by the agency to the Attorney General's Office shall be established by vouchers submitted by the Attorney General's Office to the agency which shall be promptly paid by the agency, at the beginning of, at the end of, or at any time during the provision of the hearing officers by the Attorney General's Office.
2. The expenses to be paid to the Attorney General's Office shall be calculated according to the amount of time spent by the salaried hearing officers of the Attorney General's

Office in providing the services. The charge for time spent shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) more than the amount allowed for a sole practitioner under personal service contract. The Attorney General may require payment in advance of the provision of the requested services based on his calculation of the amount of time that will be spent by the salaried hearing officers of the Attorney General's Office in providing the services. The agency shall be reimbursed for any overpayment at the conclusion of the provision of services by the Attorney General's Office.

(3) A hearing officer shall possess and meet qualifications as the Personnel Cabinet and the employing agency, with the advice of the division, may find necessary to assure competency in the conduct of an administrative hearing. The qualifications in this subsection shall not, however, apply to a member of a board, commission, or other collegial body who may serve as a hearing officer in his capacity as a member of the collegial body.

(4) All hearing officers, including members of collegial bodies who serve as hearing officers, shall receive training necessary to prepare them to conduct a competent administrative hearing. The training shall pertain to the conduct of administrative hearings generally and to the applications of the provisions of this chapter, specifically. The division shall establish by administrative regulation minimum standards concerning the length of training, course content, and instructor qualifications. Required training shall not exceed eighteen (18) classroom hours for initial training and six (6) classroom hours per year for continuing training. Actual training may be conducted by an agency or any other organization, if the training program offered has been approved by the division as meeting minimum standards.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 154, § 4, effective July 15, 1998.)

13B.040. Qualifications of hearing officer.

(1) A person who has served as an investigator or prosecutor in an administrative hearing or in its preadjudicative stage shall not serve as hearing officer or assist or advise a hearing officer in the same proceeding. This shall not be construed as preventing a person who has participated as a hearing officer in a determination of probable cause or other equivalent preliminary determination from serving as a hearing officer in the same proceeding.

(2) (a) A hearing officer, agency head, or member of an agency head who is serving as a hearing officer shall voluntarily disqualify himself and withdraw from any case in which he cannot afford a fair and impartial hearing or consideration. Any party may request the disqualification of a hearing officer, agency head, or member of the agency head by filing an affidavit, upon discovery of facts establishing grounds for a disqualification, stating the particular grounds upon which he claims that a fair and impartial hearing cannot be accorded. A request for the disqualification of a hearing officer shall be answered by the agency head within sixty (60) days of its filing. The request for disqualification and the disposition of the request shall be a part of the official record of the proceeding. Requests for disqualification of a hearing officer shall be determined by the agency head. Requests for disqualification of a hearing officer who is a member of the agency head shall be determined by the majority of the remaining members of the agency head.

(b) Grounds for disqualification of a hearing officer shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

1. Serving as an investigator or prosecutor in the proceeding or the preadjudicative stages of the proceeding;
2. Participating in an ex parte communication which would prejudice the proceedings;
3. Having a pecuniary interest in the outcome of the proceeding; or
4. Having a personal bias toward any party to a proceeding which would cause a prejudgment on the outcome of the proceeding.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 279, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

13B.050. Notice of administrative hearing.

(1) In any administrative hearing, the agency shall conduct the hearing as soon as practicable and shall give notice of the hearing to the parties not less than twenty (20) days in advance of the date set for the hearing, unless otherwise required by federal law. An agency shall make reasonable effort to schedule a hearing on a date that is convenient to the parties involved.

(2) The notice required by subsection (1) of this section shall be served on the parties by certified mail, return receipt requested, sent to the last known address of the parties, or by personal service, with the exception of notices of Personnel Board hearings and all board orders which may be served by first-class mail. Service by certified mail shall be complete upon the date on which the agency receives the return receipt or the returned notice.

(3) The notice required by this section shall be in plain language and shall include:

(a) A statement of the date, time, place, and nature of the hearing;
(b) The name, official title, and mailing address of the hearing officer;
(c) The names, official titles, mailing addresses, and, if available, telephone numbers of all parties to the hearing, including the counsel or representative of the agency;
(d) A statement of the factual basis for the agency action along with a statement of issues involved, in sufficient detail to give the parties reasonable opportunity to prepare evidence and argument;
(e) A reference to the specific statutes and administrative regulations which relate to the issues involved and the procedure to be followed in the hearing;
(f) A statement advising the person of his right to legal counsel;
(g) A statement of the parties' right to examine, at least five (5) days prior to the hearing, a list of witnesses the parties expect to call at the hearing, any evidence to be used at the hearing and any exculpatory information in the agency's possession; and
(h) A statement advising that any party who fails to attend or participate as required at any stage of the administrative hearing process may be held in default under this chapter.

(4) If an agency decides not to conduct an administrative hearing in response to a petition, the agency shall notify the petitioner of its decision in writing, with a brief statement of the agency's reasons and any administrative review available to the petitioner.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 425, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

13B.060. Petition for intervention.

(1) The hearing officer shall grant a petition for intervention if:
   (a) The petitioner has a statutory right to initiate the proceeding in which he wishes to intervene; or
   (b) The petitioner has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the outcome of the proceeding.

(2) The hearing officer may grant intervention after consideration of the following factors and a determination that intervention is in the interests of justice:
   (a) The nature of the issues;
   (b) The adequacy of representation of the petitioner's interest which is provided by the existing parties to the proceeding;
   (c) The ability of the petitioner to present relevant evidence and argument; and
   (d) The effect of intervention on the agency's ability to implement its statutory mandate.

(3) Unless otherwise required by federal law, a petition for intervention shall be filed and copies mailed to all parties named in the notice of the hearing, at least fourteen (14) days before the hearing. The parties to the hearing shall have seven (7) days within which to file any response they may have to the petition to intervene. If a petitioner qualifies for intervention under subsection (2) of this section, the hearing officer may impose conditions upon the intervenor's participation in the proceedings, either at the time that intervention is granted or at any subsequent time. Conditions may include:
   (a) Limiting the intervenor's participation to designated issues in which the intervenor has a particular interest demonstrated by the petition;
   (b) Limiting the intervenor's use of discovery, cross-examination, and other procedures so as to promote the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceedings; and
   (c) Requiring two (2) or more intervenors to combine their presentations of evidence and argument, cross-examination, discovery, and other participation in the proceedings.

(4) The hearing officer, at least three (3) days before the hearing, shall issue an order granting or denying each pending petition for intervention, specifying any conditions, and briefly stating the reasons for the order. The hearing officer shall promptly give notice of an order granting, denying, or modifying intervention to the petitioner for intervention and to all parties.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

13B.070. Prehearing conference — Mediation and informal settlement procedures.

(1) A hearing officer may convene and conduct a prehearing conference upon reasonable notice to all parties to explore jurisdictional matters, mediation and settlement possibilities, preparation of stipulations, clarification of issues, rulings on witnesses, taking of evidence, issuance of subpoenas and orders, and other matters that will promote the orderly and prompt conduct of the hearing.

(2) Upon conclusion of a prehearing conference, the hearing officer shall issue a prehearing order incorporating all matters determined at the prehearing conference. If a prehearing conference is not held, the hearing officer may issue a prehearing order, based on the pleadings, to regulate the conduct of the hearing.

(3) Except to the extent precluded by another provision of law, mediation or informal settlement of matters that may make unnecessary more elaborate proceedings under this chapter is encouraged. Agencies that employ informal settlement procedures shall establish by administrative regulation the specific procedures to be used. This subsection shall not be construed, however, as requiring any party to settle a matter pursuant to informal procedures when the right to an administrative hearing is conferred.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 7, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 7, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 261, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

Cross-References. Student appeals process, 11 KAR 4:030.

13B.080. Conduct of hearing.

(1) A hearing officer shall preside over the conduct of an administrative hearing and shall regulate the course of the proceedings in a manner which will promote the orderly and prompt conduct of the hearing. When a prehearing order has been issued, the hearing officer shall regulate the hearing in conformity with the prehearing order.

(2) The hearing officer, at appropriate stages of the proceedings, shall give all parties full opportunity to file pleadings, motions, objections, and offers of settlement. The hearing officer, at appropriate stages of the proceedings, may give all parties full opportunity to file briefs, proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, and proposed recommended or final orders. The original of all filings shall be mailed to the agency, and copies of any filed item shall be served on all parties and the hearing officer by mail or any other means permitted by law or prescribed by agency administrative regulation. The agency shall when it is received stamp the time and date upon a document.

(3) The hearing officer may issue subpoenas and discovery orders when requested by a party or on his own volition. When a subpoena is disobeyed, any party may apply to the Circuit Court of the judicial circuit in which the administrative hearing is held for an order requiring obedience. Failure to comply with an order of the court shall be cause for punishment as a contempt of the court.

(4) To the extent necessary for the full disclosure of all relevant facts and issues, the hearing officer shall afford all parties the opportunity to respond, present evidence and argument, conduct cross-examination, and submit rebuttal evidence, except as restricted by limited grant of intervention or a prehearing order.

(5) Any party to an administrative hearing may participate in person or be represented by counsel. In informal proceedings, a party may be represented by other professionals if appropriate and if permitted by the agency by administrative regulation.

(6) If a party properly served under KRS 13B.050 fails to attend or participate in a prehearing conference, hearing, or other stage of the administrative hearing process, or fails to comply with the orders of a hearing officer, the hearing officer may adjourn the proceedings and issue a default order granting or denying relief as appropriate, or may conduct the proceedings without the participation of the defaulting party, having due regard for the interests of justice and the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceedings. A default order shall be considered a recommended order and shall be processed as provided in KRS 13B.110.

(7) A hearing officer may conduct all or part of an administrative hearing, or a prehearing conference, by telephone, television, or other electronic means, if each party to the hearing has an opportunity to hear, and, if technically feasible, to see the entire proceeding as it

occurs, and if each party agrees.

(8) An administrative hearing shall be open to the public unless specifically closed pursuant to a provision of law. If an administrative hearing is conducted by telephone, television, or other electronic means, and is not closed, public access shall be satisfied by giving the public an opportunity, at reasonable times, to hear or inspect the agency's record.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 8, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 8, effective July 15, 1996.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Discretion of Court.

Teacher's motion to reconsider denial of his request to reverse the administrative order of his termination was denied because KRS 13B.080 allowed state court judges to limit nature and scope of administrative hearings and KRS 13B.150 allowed a reviewing court to reverse a final order in part and remand for further proceedings. Furthermore, CR 60.02 did not apply to administrative proceedings. Dixon v. Clem, 419 F. Supp. 2d 947, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10890 (E.D. Ky. 2006).

13B.090. Findings of fact — Evidence — Recording of hearing — Burdens of proof.

(1) In an administrative hearing, findings of fact shall be based exclusively on the evidence on the record. The hearing officer shall exclude evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial, unduly repetitious, or excludable on constitutional or statutory grounds or on the basis of evidentiary privilege recognized in the courts of this Commonwealth. Hearsay evidence may be admissible, if it is the type of evidence that reasonable and prudent persons would rely on in their daily affairs, but it shall not be sufficient in itself to support an agency's findings of facts unless it would be admissible over objections in civil actions.

(2) All testimony shall be made under oath or affirmation. Any part of the evidence may be received in written form if doing so will expedite the hearing without substantial prejudice to the interests of any party. The hearing officer may make a recommended order in an administrative hearing submitted in written form if the hearing officer determines there are no genuine issues of material fact in dispute and judgment is appropriate as a matter of law.

(3) Any party shall have the right to inspect, at least five (5) days prior to the hearing, a list of all witnesses every other party expects to call at the hearing, and the available documentary or tangible evidence relating to an administrative hearing either in person or by counsel. Copies of documentary evidence may be obtained upon the payment of a fee, except documents protected from disclosure by state or federal law. Nothing in this section shall be construed as giving a party the right to examine or copy the personal notes, observations, or conclusions of the agency staff, unless exculpatory in nature, nor shall it be construed as allowing access to the work product of counsel for the agency. Conditions for examining and copying agency records, fees to be charged, and other matters pertaining to access to these records shall be governed by KRS 61.870 to 61.884. To the extent required by due process, the hearing officer may order the inspection of any records excluded from the application of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 under KRS 61.878 that relate to an act, transaction, or event that is a subject of the hearing, and may order their inclusion in the record under seal.

(4) Objections to evidentiary offers may be made by any party and shall be noted in the record.

(5) The hearing officer may take official notice of facts which are not in dispute, or of generally-recognized technical or scientific facts within the agency's specialized knowledge. The hearing officer shall notify all parties, either before or during the hearing, or in preliminary reports or otherwise, of any facts so noticed and their source. All parties shall be given an opportunity to contest facts officially noticed.

(6) The agency shall cause all testimony, motions, and objections in a hearing to be accurately and completely recorded. Any person, upon request, may receive a copy of the recording or a copy of the transcript, if the hearing has been transcribed, at the discretion of the agency, unless the hearing is closed by law. The agency may prepare a transcript of a hearing or a portion of a hearing upon request but the party making the request shall be responsible for the transcription costs. The form of all requests and fees charged shall be consistent with KRS 61.870 to 61.884.

(7) In all administrative hearings, unless otherwise provided by statute or federal law, the party proposing the agency take action or grant a benefit has the burden to show the propriety of the agency action or entitlement to the benefit sought. The agency has the burden to show the propriety of a penalty imposed or the removal of a benefit previously granted. The party asserting an affirmative defense has the burden to establish that defense. The party with the burden of proof on any issue has the burden of going forward and the ultimate burden of persuasion as to that issue. The ultimate burden of persuasion in all administrative hearings is met by a preponderance of evidence in the record. Failure to meet the burden of proof is grounds for a recommended order from the hearing officer.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 9, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 9, effective July 15, 1996.)

13B.100. Prohibited communications.

(1) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute, a hearing officer shall not communicate off the record with any party to the hearing or any other person who has a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the hearing, concerning any substantive issue, while the proceeding is pending.

(2) The prohibition stated in subsection (1) shall not apply to:

(a) Communication with other agency staff, if the communication is not an ex parte communication received by staff; and

(b) Communication among members of a collegial body or panel which by law is serving as a hearing officer.

(3) If an ex parte communication occurs, the hearing officer shall note the occurrence for the record, and he shall place in the record a copy of the communication, if it was written, or a memorandum of the substance of the communication, if it was oral.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 10, effective July 15, 1996.)

13B.110. Recommended order.

(1) Except when a shorter time period is provided by law, the hearing officer shall complete and submit to the agency head, no later than sixty (60) days after receiving a copy of the official record of the proceeding, a written recommended order which shall include his findings of fact, conclusion of law, and recommended disposition of the hearing, including recommended penalties, if any. The recommended order shall also include a statement advising parties fully of their exception and appeal rights.

(2) If an extension of time is needed by the hearing officer to complete and submit his recommended order to the

agency head, the hearing officer shall show good cause to the agency head, in writing, and based upon substantial proof, that an extension of time is needed.

(3) If the agency head, after a showing of good cause, grants the hearing officer an extension of time:
   (a) The extension shall not exceed thirty (30) days from the date the extension was granted;
   (b) The statement granting the extension shall be included in the record of the hearing; and
   (c) Notice of the extension shall be sent to all parties.

(4) A copy of the hearing officer's recommended order shall also be sent to each party in the hearing and each party shall have fifteen (15) days from the date the recommended order is mailed within which to file exceptions to the recommendations with the agency head. Transmittal of a recommended order may be sent by regular mail to the last known address of the party.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply in an administrative hearing where the hearing officer conducts the hearing in the presence of the agency head who renders a decision without the recommendation of the hearing officer.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 11, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 10, effective July 15, 1996.)

13B.120. Final order.

(1) In making the final order, the agency head shall consider the record including the recommended order and any exceptions duly filed to a recommended order.

(2) The agency head may accept the recommended order of the hearing officer and adopt it as the agency's final order, or it may reject or modify, in whole or in part, the recommended order, or it may remand the matter, in whole or in part, to the hearing officer for further proceedings as appropriate.

(3) The final order in an administrative hearing shall be in writing and stated in the record. If the final order differs from the recommended order, it shall include separate statements of findings of fact and conclusions of law. The final order shall also include the effective date of the order and a statement advising parties fully of available appeal rights.

(4) Except as otherwise required by federal law, the agency head shall render a final order in an administrative hearing within ninety (90) days after:
   (a) The receipt of the official record of the hearing in which there was no hearing officer submitting a recommended order under KRS 13B.110; or
   (b) The hearing officer submits a recommended order to the agency head, unless the matter is remanded to the hearing officer for further proceedings.

(5) Unless waived by the party, a copy of the final order shall be transmitted to each party or to his attorney of record in the same manner as provided in KRS 13B.050.

(6) This section shall not apply to disposition pursuant to KRS 13B.070(3).

(7) If, pursuant to statute, an agency may review the final order of another agency, the review is deemed to be a continuous proceeding as if before a single agency. The final order of the first agency is treated as a recommended order and the second agency functions as though it were reviewing a recommended order in accordance with this section.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 12, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 11, effective July 15, 1996.)

13B.125. Emergency action — Hearing — Appeal.

(1) An agency may take emergency action affecting the legal rights, duties, privileges or immunities of named persons without a hearing only if duly authorized by statute to so act. If an agency takes emergency action, the agency shall conduct an emergency hearing in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) An agency head or an official of an agency duly authorized by law to summarily act in emergency situations may issue an emergency order to stop, prevent, or avoid an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare. The emergency order shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law upon which the agency bases the emergency order. The agency shall give notice of the emergency order to all affected parties as is practicable under the circumstances, and notice shall be served in the same manner as provided in KRS 13B.050(2). The emergency order is effective when received by the affected party or his representative.

(3) Any person required to comply with an emergency order issued under subsection (2) of this section may request an emergency hearing to determine the propriety of the order. The agency shall conduct an emergency hearing within ten (10) working days of the request for hearing. The agency shall give all affected parties reasonable notice of the hearing and to the extent practicable shall conduct the hearing in conformity with this chapter. The hearing on the emergency order may be conducted by a hearing officer qualified in accordance with KRS 13B.040. Within five (5) working days of completion of the hearing, the agency or hearing officer shall render a written decision affirming, modifying, or revoking the emergency order. The emergency order shall be affirmed if there is substantial evidence of a violation of law which constitutes an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.

(4) The decision rendered under subsection (3) of this section shall be a final order of the agency on the matter, and any party aggrieved by the decision may appeal to Circuit Court in the same manner as provided in KRS 13B.140.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 318, § 12, effective July 15, 1996.)

13B.130. Official record of hearing.

In each administrative hearing, an agency shall keep an official record of the proceedings which shall consist of:

(1) All notices, pleadings, motions, and intermediate rulings;
(2) Any prehearing orders;
(3) Evidence received and considered;
(4) A statement of matters officially noticed;
(5) Proffers of proof and objections and rulings thereon;
(6) Proposed findings, requested orders, and exemptions;
(7) A copy of the recommended order, exceptions filed to the recommended order, and a copy of the final order;
(8) All requests by the hearing officer for an extension of time, and the response of the agency head;
(9) Ex parte communications placed upon the record by the hearing officer; and
(10) A recording or transcript of the proceedings.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 13, effective July 15, 1996.)

13B.140. Judicial review of final order.

(1) All final orders of an agency shall be subject to judicial review in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. A party shall institute an appeal by filing a petition in the Circuit Court of venue, as provided in the agency's enabling statutes, within thirty (30) days after the final order of the agency is mailed or delivered by personal service. If venue for appeal is not stated in the enabling statutes, a party may appeal to Franklin Circuit Court or the Circuit Court of the county in which the appealing party resides or operates a place of business. Copies of the petition shall be served by the petitioner upon the agency and all parties of record. The petition shall

include the names and addresses of all parties to the proceeding and the agency involved, and a statement of the grounds on which the review is requested. The petition shall be accompanied by a copy of the final order.

(2) A party may file a petition for judicial review only after the party has exhausted all administrative remedies available within the agency whose action is being challenged, and within any other agency authorized to exercise administrative review.

(3) Within twenty (20) days after the service of the petition, or within further time allowed by the court, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the official record of the proceeding under review. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings, the record may be shortened. The court may require or permit subsequent correction or additions to the official record. If the court requests a transcript of proceedings that have not been transcribed, the cost of the transcription shall be paid by the party initiating the appeal, unless otherwise agreed to by all parties.

(4) A petition for judicial review shall not automatically stay a final order pending the outcome of the review, unless:
   (a) An automatic stay is provided by statute upon appeal or at any point in the administrative proceedings;
   (b) A stay is permitted by the agency and granted upon request; or
   (c) A stay is ordered by the Circuit Court of jurisdiction upon petition.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 14, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 13, effective July 15, 1996.)

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Tapp and Tincher, Of Innocents and Offenders: A Survey of Children's Law in Kentucky, 30 N. Ky. L. Rev. 131 (2003).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Applicability.
Even if the provisions of KRS 13B.140(1) and 13B.010(1) were applicable to the actions of a county board of education, the board waived any jurisdictional defect by not objecting until after the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals decided the issues regarding a student's expulsion pursuant to KRS 158.150. M.K.J. v. Bourbon County Bd. of Educ., — S.W.3d —, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 286 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008), rehearing denied, MJK v. Bourbon County Bd. of Educ., 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 337 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008), review denied, — S.W.3d —, 2009 Ky. LEXIS 321 (Ky. Nov. 18, 2009).

13B.150. Conduct of judicial review.

(1) Review of a final order shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the record, unless there is fraud or misconduct involving a party engaged in administration of this chapter. The court, upon request, may hear oral argument and receive written briefs.

(2) The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The court may affirm the final order or it may reverse the final order, in whole or in part, and remand the case for further proceedings if it finds the agency's final order is:
   (a) In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
   (b) In excess of the statutory authority of the agency;
   (c) Without support of substantial evidence on the whole record;
   (d) Arbitrary, capricious, or characterized by abuse of discretion;
   (e) Based on an ex parte communication which substantially prejudiced the rights of any party and likely affected the outcome of the hearing;
   (f) Prejudiced by a failure of the person conducting a proceeding to be disqualified pursuant to KRS 13B.040(2); or
   (g) Deficient as otherwise provided by law.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 15, effective July 15, 1996.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

2. Review Proper.
Teacher's motion to reconsider denial of his request to reverse the administrative order of his termination was denied because KRS 13B.080 allowed state court judges to limit nature and scope of administrative hearings and KRS 13B.150 allowed a reviewing court to reverse a final order in part and remand for further proceedings. Furthermore, CR 60.02 did not apply to administrative proceedings. Dixon v. Clem, 419 F. Supp. 2d 947, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10890 (E.D. Ky. 2006).

13B.160. Judicial appeal.

Any aggrieved party may appeal any final judgment of the Circuit Court under this chapter to the Court of Appeals in accordance with the Kentucky Rules of Civil Procedure.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 16, effective July 15, 1996.)

13B.170. Administrative regulations.

(1) An agency shall have authority to promulgate administrative regulations that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit an agency from enacting administrative hearing procedures by administrative regulations which are supplemental to the provisions of this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 382, § 17, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Appeal procedures, 782 KAR 1:040.
Set off of authority claims, 11 KAR 4:050.
Student appeals process, 11 KAR 4:030.

CHAPTER 15

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

SECTION.

FUNCTIONS; ASSISTANCE BY OTHER AGENCIES

15.257. Requirements for distribution of explanatory materials — Open Records and Open Meetings laws — Retention and management of public records.

OFFICER CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

15.380. Officers required to be certified — Officers permitted to be certified — Exemptions.
15.382. Minimum qualifications for certification.
15.383. Marksmanship qualification for certified peace officers.
15.384. Cost of council administered tests — Waiver.
15.386. Certification categories — Required courses — Status of certification.
15.388. Report on certification status for newly employed peace officer or court security officer — Training of person in precertification status — Issuance or denial — Right of appeal — Transfer.
15.390. Appeal upon denial of precertification.
15.391. Grounds for revocation of peace officer certification.
15.392. Report on separation from service — Placement of certification on inactive status — Lapse or retirement of certification — Action by council.
15.394. Declaratory judgment action if agency job task analysis deemed invalid.
15.396. Effect if agency knowingly employs or appoints persons

SECTION.
who fail to meet requirements of KRS 15.380 to 15.404.
15.3971. Court security officers — Minimum qualifications — Exceptions.
15.3973. Revocation of court security officer certification.
15.3975. Training requirements for employment — Biennial in-service training — Extension — Loss of status upon failure to complete training — Regaining certification.
15.3977. Certification categories for court security officers.
15.3979. Court security officer not considered hazardous duty position — Ineligibility for Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund.
15.398. Statutory provisions not superseded by KRS 15.380 to 15.404.
15.400. Effect of KRS 15.380 to 15.404 on officers employed before or after December 1, 1998 — Exception to Open Records Act.
15.402. Additional requirements by employing agency.
15.404. Basic training and in-service training for peace officers.

FUNCTIONS; ASSISTANCE BY OTHER AGENCIES

15.257. Requirements for distribution of explanatory materials — Open Records and Open Meetings laws — Retention and management of public records.

(1) The Office of the Attorney General shall, within ninety (90) days of June 20, 2005, and thereafter, within ninety (90) days of the effective date of any legislation amending the provisions of the Open Meetings Act or the Open Records Act, distribute to all county judge/executives, mayors, county attorneys, city attorneys, superintendents of public school districts, presidents of each of the state public postsecondary education institutions identified in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or 164.001(13) or (17), and attorneys of public school districts and public postsecondary education institutions throughout Kentucky written information prepared by the Office of the Attorney General that explains the procedural and substantive provisions of the Open Meetings Act, KRS 61.805 to 61.850, and the Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884, together with the information required by KRS 171.223 to be prepared by the Department for Libraries and Archives concerning proper retention and management of public records. This distribution may be by electronic means.

(2) All superintendents of public school districts and the presidents of each of the state public postsecondary education institutions identified in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or 164.001(13) or (17) shall be responsible for designating and submitting the names and addresses of the attorneys to whom this information shall be disseminated to the Office of the Attorney General.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 45, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 113, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

OFFICER CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

15.380. Officers required to be certified — Officers permitted to be certified — Exemptions.

(1) The following officers employed or appointed as full-time, part-time, or auxiliary officers, whether paid or unpaid, shall be certified:
   (a) Department of Kentucky State Police officers, but for the commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police;
   (b) City, county, and urban-county police officers;
   (c) Court security officers and deputy sheriffs, except those identified in KRS 70.045 and 70.263(3);
   (d) State or public university safety and security officers appointed pursuant to KRS 164.950;
   (e) School security officers employed by local boards of education who are special law enforcement officers appointed under KRS 61.902;
   (f) Airport safety and security officers appointed under KRS 183.880;
   (g) Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control field representatives and investigators appointed under KRS 241.090;
   (h) Division of Insurance Fraud Investigation investigators appointed under KRS 304.47-040; and
   (i) County detectives appointed in a county containing a consolidated local government with the power of arrest in the county and the right to execute process statewide in accordance with KRS 69.360.

(2) The requirements of KRS 15.380 to 15.404 for certification may apply to all state peace officers employed pursuant to KRS Chapter 18A and shall, if adopted, be incorporated by the Personnel Cabinet for job specifications.

(3) Additional training in excess of the standards set forth in KRS 15.380 to 15.404 for all peace officers possessing arrest powers who have specialized law enforcement responsibilities shall be the responsibility of the employing agency.

(4) The following officers may, upon request of the employing agency, be certified by the council:
   (a) Deputy coroners;
   (b) Deputy constables;
   (c) Deputy jailers;
   (d) Deputy sheriffs under KRS 70.045 and 70.263(3);
   (e) Officers appointed under KRS 61.360;
   (f) Officers appointed under KRS 61.902, except those who are school security officers employed by local boards of education;
   (g) Private security officers;
   (h) Employees of a correctional services division created pursuant to KRS 67A.028 and employees of a metropolitan correctional services department created pursuant to KRS 67B.010 to 67B.080; and
   (i) Investigators employed by the Department of Charitable Gaming in accordance with KRS 238.510; and
   (j) Commonwealth detectives employed under KRS 69.110 and county detectives employed under KRS 69.360.

(5) The following officers shall be exempted from the certification requirements but may upon their request be certified by the council:
   (a) Sheriffs;
   (b) Coroners;
   (c) Constables;
   (d) Jailers;
   (e) Kentucky Horse Racing Commission security officers employed under KRS 230.240; and
   (f) Commissioner of the State Police.

(6) Federal peace officers cannot be certified under KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 99, effective December 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 374, § 18, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 447, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 480, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 132, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 172, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2004, ch. 191, § 53, effective April 22, 2004; 2007, ch. 54, § 7, effective June 26, 2007; 2007, ch. 76, § 4, effective June 26, 2007; 2007, ch. 85, § 20, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 16, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). The amendment to this section in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 76, sec. 4, effective June 26, 2007, is retroactive to July 21, 2004. See 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 76, sec. 5.

(6/26/2007). This section was amended by 2007 Ky. Acts chs. 54, 76, and 85. There is no conflict with Acts ch. 85. Where Acts chs. 54 and 76 are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 76, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

15.382. Minimum qualifications for certification.

A person certified after December 1, 1998, under KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall, at the time of becoming certified, meet the following minimum qualifications:

(1) Be a citizen of the United States;
(2) Be at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
(3) Be a high school graduate or have successfully completed a General Education Development (G.E.D.) examination;
(4) Possess a valid license to operate a motor vehicle;
(5) Be fingerprinted for a criminal background check;
(6) Not have been convicted of any felony;
(7) Not be prohibited by federal or state law from possessing a firearm;
(8) Have received and read the Kentucky Law Enforcement Officers Code of Ethics as established by the council;
(9) Have not received a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions, if having served in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States;
(10) Have passed a medical examination as defined by the council by administrative regulation to determine if he can perform peace officer duties as determined by a validated job task analysis. However, if the employing agency has its own validated job task analysis, the person shall pass the medical examination, appropriate to the agency's job task analysis, of the employing agency. All agencies shall certify passing medical examination results to the council, which shall accept them as complying with KRS 15.315 to 15.510;
(11) Have passed a drug screening test administered or approved by the council by administrative regulation. A person shall be deemed to have passed a drug screening test if the results of the test are negative for the use of an illegal controlled substance or prescription drug abuse. Any agency that administers its own test that meets or exceeds this standard shall certify passing test results to the council, which shall accept them as complying with KRS 15.315 to 15.510;
(12) Have undergone a background investigation established or approved by the council by administrative regulation to determine suitability for the position of a peace officer. If the employing agency has established its own background investigation that meets or exceeds the standards of the council, as set forth by administrative regulation, the agency shall conduct the background investigation and shall certify background investigation results to the council, which shall accept them as complying with KRS 15.315 to 15.510;
(13) Have been interviewed by the employing agency;
(14) Not have had certification as a peace officer permanently revoked in another state;
(15) Have taken a psychological suitability screening administered or approved by the council by administrative regulation to determine the person's suitability to perform peace officer duties as determined by a council validated job task analysis. However, if the employing agency has its own validated job task analysis, the person shall take that agency's psychological examination, appropriate to the agency's job task analysis. All agencies shall certify psychological examination results to the council, which shall accept them as complying with KRS 15.315 to 15.510;
(16) Have passed a physical agility test administered or approved by the council by administrative regulation to determine his suitability to perform peace officer duties as determined by a council validated job task analysis. However, if the employing agency has its own validated job task analysis, the person shall take the physical agility examination of the employing agency. All agencies shall certify physical agility examination results to the council, which shall accept them as demonstrating compliance with KRS 15.315 to 15.510; and
(17) Have taken a polygraph examination administered or approved by the council by administrative regulation to determine his suitability to perform peace officer duties. Any agency that administers its own polygraph examination as approved by the council shall certify the results that indicate whether a person is suitable for employment as a peace officer to the council, which shall accept them as complying with KRS 15.315 to 15.510.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 100, effective December 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 480, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 132, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 139, § 3, effective June 26, 2007.)

15.383. Marksmanship qualification for certified peace officers.

(1) In order to maintain his or her certification as a peace officer, each certified peace officer shall annually meet the marksmanship qualification requirement for a retired peace officer as specified in KRS 237.140. Each law enforcement agency whose officers are required to meet the requirements of this subsection shall retain a record of each of its officers having met the annual marksmanship qualification. These records shall be made available upon request to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and to the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet in order to carry out its responsibilities under KRS 15.330 and 15.450.
(2) Any law enforcement agency employing a certified peace officer may require the certified peace officer to meet a marksmanship qualification requirement which is in excess of that specified in KRS 237.140. Failure of a certified peace officer to meet the increased marksmanship qualification requirement specified by his or her employing or appointing agency shall not affect the certification of the officer, but may subject the officer to discipline by the agency, including suspension or dismissal of the officer from the agency.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 182, § 14, effective March 31, 2005; 2006, ch. 240, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

15.384. Cost of council administered tests — Waiver.

(1) The council shall administer the physical agility, polygraph, psychological, and drug screen tests at cost for those agencies requesting council-administered tests. Agencies may petition the council for waiver of the costs of these tests upon a showing of undue financial hardship.
(2) An agency may, at its own expense, administer its own physical agility, polygraph, psychological, medical, and drug screen tests, as well as additional tests.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 101, effective December 1, 1998.)

15.386. Certification categories — Required courses — Status of certification.

The following certification categories shall exist:

(1) "Precertification status" means that the officer is currently employed or appointed by an agency and meets or exceeds all those minimum qualifications set forth in KRS 15.382, but has not successfully completed a basic training course, except those peace officers covered by KRS 15.400. Upon the council's verification that the

minimum qualifications have been met, the officer shall have full peace officer powers as authorized under the statute under which he or she was appointed or employed. If an officer fails to successfully complete a basic training course within one (1) year of employment, his or her enforcement powers shall automatically terminate.

(2) "Certification status" means that unless the certification is in revoked status or inactive status, the officer is currently employed or appointed by an agency and has met all training requirements. The officer shall have full peace officer powers as authorized under the statute under which he or she was appointed or employed.

(3) (a) "Inactive status" means that unless the certification is in revoked status:
1. The person has been separated on or after December 1, 1998, from the agency by which he or she was employed or appointed and has no peace officer powers; or
2. The person is on military active duty for a period exceeding three hundred sixty-five (365) days.

(b) The person may remain on inactive status. A person who is on inactive status and who returns to a peace officer position shall have certification status restored if he or she meets the requirements of KRS 15.400(1) or has successfully completed a basic training course approved and recognized by the council, has not committed an act for which his or her certified status may be revoked pursuant to KRS 15.391 and successfully completes in-service training as prescribed by the council, as follows:
1. If the person has been on inactive status for a period of less than three (3) years, and the person was not in training deficiency status at the time of separation, he or she shall complete:
a. The twenty-four (24) hour legal update Penal Code course;
b. The sixteen (16) hour legal update constitutional procedure course; and
c. The mandatory training course approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, pursuant to KRS 15.334, for the year in which he or she returns to certification status; or
2. If the person has been on inactive status for a period of three (3) years or more, or the person was in training deficiency status at the time of separation, he or she shall complete:
a. The twenty-four (24) hour legal update Penal Code course;
b. The sixteen (16) hour legal update constitutional procedure course;
c. The mandatory training course approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, pursuant to KRS 15.334, for the year in which he or she returns to certification status; and
d. One (1) of the following forty (40) hour courses which is most appropriate for the officer's duty assignment:
i. Basic officer skills;
ii. Orientation for new police chiefs; or
iii. Mandatory duties of the sheriff.

(c) A person returning from inactive to active certification after June 26, 2007, under KRS 15.380 to 15.404, shall meet the following minimum qualifications:
1. Be a citizen of the United States;
2. Possess a valid license to operate a motor vehicle;
3. Be fingerprinted for a criminal background check;
4. Not have been convicted of any felony;
5. Not be prohibited by federal or state law from possessing a firearm;
6. Have received and read the Kentucky Law Enforcement Officers Code of Ethics as established by the council;
7. Have not received a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions, if having served in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States;
8. Have been interviewed by the employing agency; and
9. Not have had certification as a peace officer permanently revoked in another state.

(4) "Training deficiency status" means that unless the certification is in revoked status or inactive status, the officer is currently employed or appointed by an agency and has failed to meet all in-service training requirements. The officer's enforcement powers shall automatically terminate, and he or she shall not exercise peace officer powers in the Commonwealth until he or she has corrected the in-service training deficiency.

(5) "Revoked status" means that the officer has no enforcement powers and his or her certification has been revoked by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council for any one (1) of the following reasons:
(a) Failure to meet or maintain training requirements;
(b) Willful falsification of information to obtain or maintain certified status;
(c) Certification was the result of an administrative error;
(d) Plea of guilty to, conviction of, or entering of an Alford plea to any felony;
(e) Prohibition by federal or state law from possessing a firearm; or
(f) Receipt of a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions from any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(6) "Denied status" means that a person does not meet the requirements to achieve precertification status or certification status.

(7) The design of a certificate may be changed periodically. When a new certificate is produced, it shall be distributed free of charge to each currently certified peace officer.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 102, effective December 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 480, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 132, § 3, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 76, § 2, effective June 26, 2007; 2007, ch. 139, § 4, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). This section was amended by 2007 Ky. Acts chs. 76 and 139, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(6/26/2007). The amendment to this section in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 76, sec. 2, effective June 26, 2007, is retroactive to July 1, 2004. See 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 76, sec. 5.

15.388. Report on certification status for newly employed peace officer or court security officer — Training of person in precertification status — Issuance or denial — Right of appeal — Transfer.

(1) Within five (5) working days of employment or appointment, the chief executive officer of the employing agency, or his designee, shall file a report with the

council certifying that the newly employed officer is certified or meets or exceeds the precertification qualifications of KRS 15.382 for peace officers or KRS 15.3971 for court security officers.

(2) If the person is certified, the council shall continue certified status.

(3) If the person is on inactive status, the council shall upgrade to certified status unless the certification is revoked or denied as provided by KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

(4) If the person is not certified and not on inactive status, but has successfully completed an applicable basic training course approved and recognized by the council, the council shall designate the person as being in certified status unless the certification is revoked or denied as provided by KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

(5) If the person is not certified and not on inactive status, and has not successfully completed an applicable basic training course approved and recognized by the council, the council shall designate the person as being in precertification status.

(6) A person who is in precertification status shall, upon successful completion of the required basic training, be certified unless he has committed an act that would result in revocation of his certificate in which case he shall be denied certification.

(7) A person who is denied certified status under this section shall have the same right of appeal as a person who has been revoked under KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

(8) If the certified peace officer has successfully completed the basic training required by KRS 15.404 and transfers from a peace officer or court security officer position from a current employer to a peace officer position for another employer, and both employers have, at least ten (10) working days prior to the effective date of the transfer, notified the council in writing of the transfer, the council shall maintain the officer in certified status.

(9) If the certified court security officer has successfully completed the basic training required by KRS 15.3975 and transfers from a court security officer position from a current employer to a court security officer position for another employer, and both employers have, at least ten (10) working days prior to the effective date of the transfer, notified the council in writing of the transfer, the council shall maintain the officer in certified status.

(10) A certified court security officer who has met the requirements of KRS 15.3971 shall not transfer from a court security officer position to a peace officer position unless the certified court security officer meets all the requirements of a certified peace officer under KRS 15.382 and 15.404(1). If the certified court security officer has met the minimum qualifications of KRS 15.382, successfully completed the basic training required for certified peace officers under KRS 15.404(1), and transfers from a court security officer position from a current employer to a peace officer position for another employer, and both employers have, at least ten (10) working days prior to the effective date of the transfer, notified the council in writing of the transfer, the council shall maintain the officer in certified status.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 103, effective December 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 480, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 132, § 4, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 54, § 8, effective June 26, 2007.)

15.390. Appeal upon denial of precertification.

Any person who is aggrieved by a determination by the employing agency or by the council that he fails to meet the requirements for precertification status may:

(1) If the determination was made by the employing agency, appeal the decision in the same manner as other employment appeals within the agency, if an appeals procedure has been established by the employing agency; or

(2) If the determination was made by the council, appeal the decision to the local Circuit Court having jurisdiction over the employing agency.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 104, effective December 1, 1998.)

15.391. Grounds for revocation of peace officer certification.

The certification of a peace officer may, after a hearing held in conformity with KRS Chapter 13B, be revoked by the council for one (1) or more of the following:

(1) Failure to meet or maintain training requirements;

(2) Willful falsification of information to obtain or maintain certified status;

(3) Certification that was the result of an administrative error;

(4) Plea of guilty to, conviction of, or entering of an Alford plea to any felony;

(5) Prohibition by federal or state law from possessing a firearm; or

(6) Receipt of a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions from any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 139, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

15.392. Report on separation from service — Placement of certification on inactive status — Lapse or retirement of certification — Action by council.

(1) Within ten (10) working days from separation from service, the chief executive officer of the employing agency or his designee shall file with the council a summary report that provides the relevant information about the person's separation from service.

(2) If the person separated from service has successfully completed basic training at a school certified or recognized by the council, the council shall place the certification on inactive status. Placement of certification on inactive status shall not prevent the council from subsequently instituting an action to revoke an officer's certification in appropriate cases in accordance with KRS 15.391 for any reason justifying revoked or denied status pursuant to KRS 15.386, the council shall revoke the person's certification.

(3) If the person has been separated from service or has not successfully completed basic training at a school certified or recognized by the council and fails to meet the requirements of KRS 15.400(1), the certification shall lapse.

(4) If the person has been separated due to death, the certification shall be retired.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 105, effective December 1, 1998; 2002, ch. 132, § 5, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 76, § 3, effective June 26, 2007; 2007, ch. 139, § 5, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). The amendment to this section in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 76, sec. 3, effective June 26, 2007, is retroactive to July 1, 2004. See 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 76, sec. 5.

(6/26/2007). This section was amended by 2007 Ky. Acts chs. 76 and 139. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 139, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

15.394. Declaratory judgment action if agency job task analysis deemed invalid.

(1) If the council believes an agency's job task analysis to be

insufficient or erroneous, the council shall file a declaratory action in Franklin Circuit Court to declare the job task analysis invalid.

(2) Until the job task analysis has been declared invalid and all appeals have been exhausted, the council shall accept the agency's job task analysis.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 106, effective December 1, 1998.)

15.396. Effect if agency knowingly employs or appoints persons who fail to meet requirements of KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

(1) An agency may be required to pay for all training received by a person from the Department of Criminal Justice Training or any other facility approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council if the agency knowingly employs or appoints a person to be an officer of any type as enumerated in KRS 15.380 and if that person fails to achieve certified status as required by KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

(2) The agency shall be denied participation in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund if the agency knowingly employs or appoints a person to be an officer of any type as enumerated in KRS 15.380 and if that person:
   (a) Fails to meet those minimum qualifications set forth in KRS 15.402;
   (b) Fails to achieve certified status as required by KRS 15.380 to 15.404; or
   (c) Fails to maintain the minimum training requirements set forth in KRS 15.404.

(3) An agency that is in violation of subsection (1) or (2) of this section may be relieved of the associated penalty upon:
   (a) Termination of the officer who is the source of the violation; or
   (b) Correction of the officer's deficiency.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 107, effective December 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 480, § 8, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 132, § 6, effective July 15, 2002.)

15.3971. Court security officers — Minimum qualifications — Exceptions.

(1) A person certified as a court security officer after June 26, 2007, under KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall, at the time of becoming certified, meet the following minimum qualifications:
   (a) Be a citizen of the United States;
   (b) Be at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
   (c) Be a high school graduate or have successfully completed a General Educational Development (GED) examination;
   (d) Possess a valid license to operate a motor vehicle;
   (e) Be fingerprinted for a criminal background check;
   (f) Not have been convicted of any felony;
   (g) Not be prohibited by federal or state law from possessing a firearm;
   (h) Have received and read the Kentucky Law Enforcement Officers Code of Ethics, as established by the council;
   (i) Have not received a dishonorable discharge, a bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions if he or she served in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States;
   (j) Have passed a drug screening test administered or approved by the council by administrative regulation. A person shall be deemed to have passed a drug screening test if the results of the test are negative for the use of an illegal controlled substance or prescription drug abuse. Any agency that administers its own test that meets or exceeds this standard shall certify passing test results to the council, which shall accept them as complying with KRS 15.380 to 15.404;
   (k) Have undergone a background investigation established or approved by the council by administrative regulation to determine suitability for the position of a court security officer. If the employing agency has established its own background investigation that meets or exceeds the standards of the council, as set forth by administrative regulation, the agency shall conduct the background investigation and shall certify background investigation results to the council, which shall accept them as complying with KRS 15.380 to 15.404;
   (l) Have been interviewed by the employing agency;
   (m) Have taken a psychological suitability screening administered or approved by the council by administrative regulation to determine the person's suitability to perform court security officer duties; and
   (n) Have taken a polygraph examination administered or approved by the council by administrative regulation to determine his or her suitability to perform court security officer duties. Any agency that administers its own polygraph examination as approved by the council shall certify the results that indicate whether a person is suitable for employment as a court security officer to the council, which shall accept them as complying with KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

(2) A court security officer employed on or before June 26, 2007, shall comply with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section within six (6) months of June 26, 2007.

(3) A peace officer who has previously attended law enforcement basic training and met the certification requirements of KRS 15.380 and 15.382 and shall not be required to meet the requirements of this section to be appointed a court security officer, but shall meet the requirements of KRS 15.386(3).

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 54, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

15.3973. Revocation of court security officer certification.

The certification of a court security officer may, after a hearing held in conformity with KRS Chapter 13B, be revoked by the council for one (1) or more of the following reasons:

(1) Failure to meet or maintain training requirements;

(2) Willful falsification of information to obtain or maintain certified status;

(3) Certification was the result of an administrative error;

(4) Plea of guilty to, conviction of, or entering of an Alford plea to any felony;

(5) Prohibition by federal or state law from possessing a firearm; or

(6) Receipt of a dishonorable discharge, a bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions from any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 54, § 2, effective June 26, 2007.)

15.3975. Training requirements for employment — Biennial in-service training — Extension — Loss of status upon failure to complete training — Regaining certification.

(1) A court security officer employed or appointed after June 26, 2007, shall satisfy the basic training requirements for employment if he or she successfully completes law enforcement training developed and approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and the Administrative Office of the Courts of at least eighty

(80) hours.

(2) A court security officer employed or appointed after June 26, 2007, shall successfully complete forty (40) hours of biennial in-service training that has been certified or recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, and that is appropriate to the officer's responsibilities.

(3) In the event of extenuating circumstances beyond the control of a certified court security officer that prevent the officer from completing the basic or in-service training within the time specified in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the commissioner of the department or his or her designee may grant the officer an extension of time, not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days in which to complete the training.

(4) Any court security officer who fails to successfully complete basic training within the specified time periods, including extensions, shall lose his or her court security powers and his or her precertification status shall lapse. Any court security officer who fails to successfully complete in-service training within the specified time periods, including extensions, shall lose his or her court security powers and his or her certification status shall be changed to training deficiency status. When a court security officer is deficient in required training, the commissioner of the department or his or her designee shall notify the council, which shall notify the court security officer and his or her agency.

(5) A certified court security officer who has lost his or her court security powers due solely to his or her failure to meet the in-service training requirements of this section may regain his or her certification status and court security powers upon successful completion of the training deficiency.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 54, § 3, effective June 26, 2007.)

15.3977. Certification categories for court security officers.

The following certification categories shall exist for certified court security officers:

(1) "Precertification status" means that the certified court security officer is currently employed or appointed by an agency and meets or exceeds all those minimum qualifications set forth in KRS 15.3971, but has not successfully completed the training course provided in subsection KRS 15.3975(1). Upon the council's verification that the minimum qualifications have been met, the officer shall have court security officer powers as authorized under the statute under which he or she was appointed or employed. If an officer fails to successfully complete the training course provided in subsection KRS 15.3975(1) within one (1) year of employment, his or her court security powers shall automatically terminate;

(2) "Certification status" means that unless the certification is in revoked status or inactive status, the certified court security officer is currently employed or appointed by an agency and has met all training requirements. The officer shall have court security officer powers as authorized under the statute under which he or she was appointed or employed;

(3) (a) "Inactive status" means that unless the certification is in revoked status:

1. The person has been separated on or after December 1, 1998, from the agency by which he or she was employed or appointed and has no peace officer or court security officer powers; or
2. The person is on military active duty for a period exceeding three hundred sixty-five (365) days.

(b) The person may remain on inactive status. A person who is on inactive status and who returns to a court security officer position shall have certification status restored if he or she has successfully completed the training course under subsection KRS 15.3975(1), has not committed an act for which his or her certified status may be revoked pursuant to KRS 15.3973, and successfully completes an in-service training course as prescribed in an administrative regulation promulgated by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

(c) A person returning from inactive to active certification as a court security officer after June 26, 2007, under KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall meet the following minimum qualifications:

1. Be a citizen of the United States;
2. Possess a valid license to operate a motor vehicle;
3. Be fingerprinted for a criminal background check;
4. Not have been convicted of any felony;
5. Not be prohibited by federal or state law from possessing a firearm;
6. Have received and read the Kentucky Law Enforcement Officers Code of Ethics as established by the council;
7. Have not received a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions, if having served in any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States;
8. Have been interviewed by the employing agency; and
9. Not have had certification as a peace officer permanently revoked in another state;

(4) "Training deficiency status" means that unless the certification is in revoked status or inactive status, the certified court security officer is currently employed or appointed by an agency and has failed to meet all in-service training requirements. The officer's court security powers shall automatically terminate, and he or she shall not exercise court security officer powers in the Commonwealth until he or she has corrected the in-service training deficiency;

(5) "Revoked status" means that the court security officer has no court security powers and his or her certification has been revoked by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council for any one (1) of the following reasons:

(a) Failure to meet or maintain training requirements;
(b) Willful falsification of information to obtain or maintain certified status;
(c) Certification was the result of an administrative error;
(d) Plea of guilty to, conviction of, or entering of an Alford plea to any felony;
(e) Prohibition by federal or state law from possessing a firearm; or
(f) Receipt of a dishonorable discharge, a bad conduct discharge, or general discharge under other than honorable conditions from any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(6) "Denied status" means that a person does not meet the requirements to achieve precertification status or certification status as a court security officer.

The design of a certificate may be changed periodically. When a new certificate is produced, it shall be distributed free of charge to each currently certified court security officer.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 54, § 4, effective June 26, 2007.)

15.3979. Court security officer not considered hazardous duty position — Ineligibility for Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program fund.

Except for persons currently employed in a hazardous duty position and who remain in that hazardous duty position while performing certified court security officer functions, the position of certified court security officer shall not be considered as a hazardous duty position within the meaning of KRS 61.592 and shall not be eligible to participate in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund unless the officer meets the requirements of KRS 15.382, 15.404, and 15.440.
(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 54, § 5, effective June 26, 2007.)

15.398. Statutory provisions not superseded by KRS 15.380 to 15.404.

The following Kentucky Revised Statutes and any administrative regulations promulgated thereunder affecting those peace officers required to be certified pursuant to KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall not be superseded by the provisions of KRS 15.380 to 15.404, and in all instances the provisions of all statutes specified below shall prevail:

(1) KRS Chapter 16, relating to Department of Kentucky State Police Officers;
(2) KRS Chapter 70, relating to sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs;
(3) KRS Chapter 78, relating to county police;
(4) KRS Chapters 15 and 95, except for KRS 95.955, relating to city and urban-county police;
(5) KRS Chapter 183, relating to airport safety and security officers;
(6) KRS Chapter 164, relating to State Universities and Colleges; Regional Education and Archaeology officers;
(7) KRS Chapter 18A, relating to all state peace officers;
(8) KRS 241.090, relating to Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control field representatives and investigators;
(9) KRS 304.47-040, relating to Division of Insurance Fraud Investigators; and
(10) Any other statutes affecting peace officers not specifically cited herein.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 108, effective December 1, 1998; 2002, ch. 132, § 7, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 85, § 21, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 17, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2002). The Reviser of Statutes has renumbered the subsections of this statute under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(a).

15.400. Effect of KRS 15.380 to 15.404 on officers employed before or after December 1, 1998 — Exception to Open Records Act.

(1) The effective date of KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall be December 1, 1998. All peace officers employed as of December 1, 1998, shall be deemed to have met all the requirements of KRS 15.380 to 15.404 and shall be granted certified status as long as they:
   (a) Remain in continuous employment of the agency by which they were employed as of December 1, 1998, and are employed within one hundred (100) days by another law enforcement agency subject to the provisions of KRS 15.380 to 15.404;
   (b) Retired from employment with certified status on or after July 1, 2008, and are reemployed no later than one hundred (100) days from March 15, 2011, by a law enforcement agency subject to KRS 15.380 to 15.404; or
   (c) Have successfully completed an approved basic training course approved and recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council pursuant to KRS 15.440(1)(d) when seeking employment with another law enforcement agency.
(2) Any peace officers employed after December 1, 1998, shall comply with all minimum standards specified in KRS 15.380 to 15.404. Persons newly employed or appointed after December 1, 1998, shall have one (1) year within which to gain certified status or they shall lose their law enforcement powers.
(3) The Open Records Act notwithstanding, the person's home address, telephone number, date of birth, Social Security number, background investigation, medical examination, psychological examination, and polygraph examination conducted for any person seeking certification pursuant to KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall not be subject to disclosure.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 109, effective December 1, 1998; 2002, ch. 132, § 8, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 137, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 76, § 1, effective June 26, 2007; 2011, ch. 25, § 1, effective March 15, 2011.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). The amendment to this section in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 76, sec. 1, effective June 26, 2007, is retroactive to July 1, 2004. See 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 76, sec. 5.

15.402. Additional requirements by employing agency.

No provisions of KRS 15.380 to 15.404 shall preclude an appointing or employing agency from having requirements that are in excess of or in addition to any requirements specified by KRS 15.380 to 15.404 or an administrative regulation promulgated under KRS 15.380 to 15.404.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 110, effective December 1, 1998; 2002, ch. 132, § 9, effective July 15, 2002.)

15.404. Basic training and in-service training for peace officers.

(1) (a) Any peace officers employed or appointed after December 1, 1998, who have not successfully completed basic training at a school certified or recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, shall within one (1) year of their appointment or employment, successfully complete at least six hundred forty (640) hours of basic training at a school certified or recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.
   (b) In the event of extenuating circumstances beyond the control of an officer that prevent the officer from completing basic training within one (1) year, the commissioner of the department or his or her designee may grant the officer an extension of time, not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days, in which to complete the training.
   (c) Any peace officer who fails to successfully complete basic training within the specified time periods, including extensions, shall lose his or her law enforcement powers and his or her precertification status shall lapse. Further, the peace officer shall be prohibited from serving as a peace officer for a period of one (1) year from the date that his or her precertification lapses.
(2) (a) All peace officers with active certification status shall successfully complete forty (40) hours of annual in-service training that has been certified or recognized by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, that is appropriate to the officer's rank and responsibility and the size and location of his department.
   (b) In the event of extenuating circumstances beyond the control of an officer that prevent the officer from completing the in-service training within one (1) year, the commissioner of the department or his or her designee may grant the officer an extension of time, not to exceed one hundred eighty

(180) days, in which to complete the training. If the officer is unable to complete the in-service training due to injury or illness that prevents him or her from working as a peace officer, the one hundred eighty (180) day extension shall begin on the date that the officer returns to work.

(c) Any peace officer who fails to successfully complete in-service training within the specified time periods, including extensions, shall lose his or her law enforcement powers and his or her certification status shall be changed to training deficiency status.

(d) When a peace officer is deficient in required training, the commissioner of the department or his or her designee shall notify the council, which shall notify the peace officer and his or her agency.

(e) The requirements of this subsection shall be waived for the period of time that a peace officer is serving on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

(f) This waiver shall be retroactive for peace officers from the date of September 11, 2001.

(3) An officer who has lost his or her law enforcement powers due solely to his or her failure to meet the in-service training requirements of this section may regain his or her certification status and law enforcement powers upon successful completion of the training deficiency.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 480, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 132, § 10, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 139, § 6, effective June 26, 2007.)

CHAPTER 15A

JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET

SECTION.
15A.065. Department of Juvenile Justice — Powers and duties — Advisory board.
15A.0651. Access to juvenile facility records — When permitted — Appeal of denial.
15A.067. Division of Program Services — Access to educational records — Screening and education of incarcerated youth — Information on educational status and need — Division of Placement Services.

15A.065. Department of Juvenile Justice — Powers and duties — Advisory board.

(1) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall be headed by a commissioner and shall develop and administer programs for:

(a) Prevention of juvenile crime;

(b) Identification of juveniles at risk of becoming status or public offenders and development of early intervention strategies for these children, and, except for adjudicated youth, participation in prevention programs shall be voluntary;

(c) Providing educational information to law enforcement, prosecution, victims, defense attorneys, the courts, the educational community, and the public concerning juvenile crime, its prevention, detection, trial, punishment, and rehabilitation;

(d) The operation of or contracting for the operation of postadjudication treatment facilities and services for children adjudicated delinquent or found guilty of public offenses or as youthful offenders;

(e) The operation or contracting for the operation, and the encouragement of operation by others, including local governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector, of programs to serve predelinquent and delinquent youth;

(f) Utilizing outcome-based planning and evaluation of programs to ascertain which programs are most appropriate and effective in promoting the goals of this section;

(g) Conducting research and comparative experiments to find the most effective means of:

1. Preventing delinquent behavior;
2. Identifying predelinquent youth;
3. Preventing predelinquent youth from becoming delinquent;
4. Assessing the needs of predelinquent and delinquent youth;
5. Providing an effective and efficient program designed to treat and correct the behavior of delinquent youth and youthful offenders;
6. Assessing the success of all programs of the department and those operated on behalf of the department and making recommendations for new programs, improvements in existing programs, or the modification, combination, or elimination of programs as indicated by the assessment and the research; and

(h) Seeking funding from public and private sources for demonstration projects, normal operation of programs, and alterations of programs.

(2) The Department of Juvenile Justice may contract, with or without reimbursement, with a city, county, or urban-county government, for the provision of probation, diversion, and related services by employees of the contracting local government.

(3) The Department of Juvenile Justice may contract for the provision of services, treatment, or facilities which the department finds in the best interest of any child, or for which a similar service, treatment, or facility is either not provided by the department or not available because the service or facilities of the department are at their operating capacity and unable to accept new commitments. The department shall, after consultation with the Finance and Administration Cabinet, promulgate administrative regulations to govern at least the following aspects of this subsection:

(a) Bidding process; and

(b) Emergency acquisition process.

(4) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall develop programs to:

(a) Ensure that youth in state-operated or contracted residential treatment programs have access to an ombudsman to whom they may report program problems or concerns;

(b) Review all treatment programs, state-operated or contracted, for their quality and effectiveness; and

(c) Provide mental health services to committed youth according to their needs.

(5) (a) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall have an advisory board appointed by the Governor, which shall serve as the advisory group under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, as amended, and which shall provide a formulation of and recommendations for meeting the requirements of this section not less than annually to the Governor, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, the Interim Joint Committees on Judiciary and on Appropriations and Revenue of the Legislative Research Commission when the General Assembly is not in session, and the Judiciary and the Appropriations and Revenue Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate when

the General Assembly is in session. The advisory board shall develop program criteria for early juvenile intervention, diversion, and prevention projects, develop statewide priorities for funding, and make recommendations for allocation of funds to the Commissioner of the Department of Juvenile Justice. The advisory board shall review grant applications from local juvenile delinquency prevention councils and include in its annual report the activities of the councils. The advisory board shall meet not less than quarterly.

(b) The advisory board shall be chaired by a private citizen member appointed by the Governor and shall serve a term of two (2) years and thereafter be elected by the board. The members of the board shall be appointed to staggered terms and thereafter to four (4) year terms. The membership of the advisory board shall consist of no fewer than fifteen (15) persons and no more than thirty-three (33) persons who have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice. A majority of the members shall not be full-time employees of any federal, state, or local government, and at least one-fifth (1/5) of the members shall be under the age of twenty-four (24) years at the time of appointment. On July 15, 2002, any pre-existing appointment of a member to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee shall be terminated unless that member has been reappointed subsequent to January 1, 2002, in which case that member's appointment shall continue without interruption. The membership of the board shall include the following:

1. Three (3) current or former participants in the juvenile justice system;
2. An employee of the Department of Juvenile Justice;
3. An employee of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;
4. A person operating alternative detention programs;
5. An employee of the Department of Education;
6. An employee of the Department for Public Advocacy;
7. An employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts;
8. A representative from a private nonprofit organization with an interest in youth services;
9. A representative from a local juvenile delinquency prevention council;
10. A member of the Circuit Judges Association;
11. A member of the District Judges Association;
12. A member of the County Attorneys Association;
13. A member of the County Judge/Executives Association;
14. A person from the business community not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
15. A parent not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
16. A youth advocate not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
17. A victim of a crime committed by a person under the age of eighteen (18) not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
18. A local school district special education administrator not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
19. A peace officer not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph; and
20. A college or university professor specializing in law, criminology, corrections, psychology, or similar discipline with an interest in juvenile corrections programs.

(c) Failure of any member to attend three (3) meetings within a calendar year shall be deemed a resignation from the board. The board chair shall notify the Governor of any vacancy and submit recommendations for appointment.

(6) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall, in cooperation with the Department for Public Advocacy, develop a program of legal services for juveniles committed to the department who are placed in state-operated residential treatment facilities and juveniles in the physical custody of the department who are detained in a state-operated detention facility, who have legal claims related to the conditions of their confinement involving violations of federal or state statutory or constitutional rights. This system may utilize technology to supplement personal contact. The Department of Juvenile Justice shall promulgate an administrative regulation to govern at least the following aspects of this subsection:
(a) Facility access;
(b) Scheduling; and
(c) Access to residents' records.

(7) The Department of Juvenile Justice may, if space is available and conditioned upon the department's ability to regain that space as needed, contract with another state or federal agency to provide services to youth of that agency.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 358, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 70, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 538, § 4, effective April 13, 1998; 2002, ch. 59, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 263, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 160, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 99, § 85, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 85, § 44, effective March 23, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (6/26/2007). 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 85, relating to the creation and organization of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, instructs the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in that Act. Such a correction has been made in this section.

(7/15/2002). This section was amended by 2002 Ky. Acts chs. 59 and 263. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 263, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

15A.0651. Access to juvenile facility records — When permitted — Appeal of denial.

(1) As used in this section, "juvenile facility" means any facility wherein a juvenile or other person under the authority of the Department of Juvenile Justice is confined.

(2) KRS 61.870 to 61.884 to the contrary notwithstanding, a person shall not have access to a record if its disclosure is deemed by the commissioner of the Department of Juvenile Justice or his or her designee to constitute a threat to the security of the juvenile, the juvenile facility, or any other person.

(3) KRS 61.870 to 61.884 to the contrary notwithstanding, the department shall not be required to comply with a request for any record from any person confined in a juvenile facility or any individual on active supervision under the jurisdiction of the department, unless the request is for a record that contains a specific reference to the individual making the request.

(4) KRS 61.870 to 61.884 to the contrary notwithstanding, if

a person confined in a juvenile facility wishes to challenge a denial of a request to inspect a public record, he or she shall mail or otherwise send the appropriate documents to the Attorney General within twenty (20) days of the denial pursuant to the procedures set out in KRS 61.880(2) before an appeal can be filed in a Circuit Court.

(5) KRS 61.870 to 61.884 to the contrary notwithstanding, all records relating to juvenile detention containing information expunged pursuant to law shall not be open to the public.

(6) KRS 61.870 to 61.884 to the contrary notwithstanding, upon receipt of a request for a record, the department shall respond to the request within five (5) days after receipt of the request, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, and shall state whether the record may be inspected or may not be inspected, or that the record is unavailable and when the record is expected to be available.

(7) Nothing in this section shall authorize the department to deny any attorney representing a juvenile access to any record to which the attorney or the juvenile would otherwise be entitled.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 74, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

15A.067. Division of Program Services — Access to educational records — Screening and education of incarcerated youth — Information on educational status and need — Division of Placement Services.

(1) As used in this section, "facility" means any of the facilities specified in KRS 15A.200 operated by a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and juvenile detention facilities operated by the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the care of juveniles alleged to be delinquent or adjudicated delinquent.

(2) (a) There is established within the Department of Juvenile Justice a Division of Program Services that shall be responsible for ensuring the delivery of appropriate educational programs to incarcerated youth. Each facility shall provide educational services to youth ordered by the court to remain in the juvenile detention facility.

(b) Any other statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, the Department of Juvenile Justice shall have access to all educational records, public or private, of any juvenile in a facility or program or informal adjustment authorized by law.

(c) The Division of Program Services shall ensure that all incarcerated youth be provided appropriate screening and educational programs as follows:

1. For students identified before incarceration as having an educational disability, the Division of Program Services shall make specially designed instruction and related services available as required by Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations applicable to students with disabilities.

2. For students incarcerated for more than fourteen (14) days, the division shall ensure that appropriate screening is provided to all youth. Screening shall include but not be limited to seeking the juvenile's educational record.

3. For students incarcerated for more than thirty (30) days, the division shall ensure that all youth are provided an appropriate education.

(d) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall be responsible for providing, in its contracts with private juvenile detention facilities and county jails, the specific obligations of those entities to provide educational services to incarcerated juveniles consistent with this section, including funding provisions.

(e) The Department of Education and all local school district administrators shall cooperate with officials responsible for the operation of juvenile detention facilities and with the Division of Program Services to ensure that all documents necessary to establish educational status and need shall follow the students who are being held in these facilities so the students can be afforded educational opportunities.

(f) 1. Upon disposition by the juvenile court that an adjudicated juvenile shall stay in a juvenile detention facility for any period of time, the facility shall notify the juvenile's last resident school district of the student's whereabouts.

2. Within five (5) days after the juvenile is released, the Division of Program Services shall notify the district in which the student will reside of the youth's release and educational status and forward any educational records.

(g) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall, after consultation with the Department of Education, promulgate an administrative regulation for the effective implementation of this section.

(3) There is established within the Department of Juvenile Justice a Division of Placement Services that shall be responsible for the management, policy direction, and coordination of all matters relating to the classification, evaluation, and placement of juveniles committed to or detained by the department. The division shall also be responsible for the transportation of juveniles committed to or detained by the department. If the division places a juvenile in a county other than the county of adjudication or sentencing, then the division shall be responsible for notifying a department caseworker in the county of placement of this fact. The division shall also notify the district court in the county of placement of the juvenile's complete offense record.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 358, § 64, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 606, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 8, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 534, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 64, § 2, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 257, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

CHAPTER 17

PUBLIC SAFETY

SECTION.

CRIMINAL RECORDS AND STATISTICS

17.125. Agency sharing of records maintained on juvenile in facility, program, or informal adjustment — Confidentiality — Provision of records — Exception — Violation.

MISSING CHILD INFORMATION CENTER

17.470. Notification by Department of Kentucky State Police of missing and recovered children.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

17.545. Registrant prohibited from residing in certain areas and being present on school grounds — Violations — Exception.

SECTION.

PENALTIES

17.990. Penalties.

CRIMINAL RECORDS AND STATISTICS

17.125. Agency sharing of records maintained on juvenile in facility, program, or informal adjustment — Confidentiality — Provision of records — Exception — Violation.

(1) The following agencies shall, subject to restrictions imposed by state or federal law, disclose and share with each other all information they maintain on a juvenile in a facility or program or informal adjustment authorized by law:
   (a) All sheriff's offices, police departments, and any other law enforcement agency;
   (b) All Commonwealth's attorneys and county attorneys;
   (c) The Attorney General;
   (d) All jails and juvenile detention facilities, public and private;
   (e) All courts and clerks of courts;
   (f) The Administrative Office of the Courts;
   (g) All departments within the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet; and
   (h) All departments within the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(2) Except as provided in this section, all information shared by agencies specified above shall be subject to applicable confidentiality disclosure, redisclosure, and access restrictions imposed by federal or state law.

(3) All public or private elementary or secondary schools, vocational or business schools, or institutions of higher education shall provide all records specifically requested in writing, and pertaining to status offenders, public offenders, youthful offenders, juveniles remanded to detention, and any juvenile convicted by a court, to any of the agencies listed in subsection (1) of this section. The records or information provided pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to:
   (a) Access or other restrictions imposed by federal or state law;
   (b) All confidentiality restrictions imposed by federal or state law; and
   (c) All disclosure and redisclosure restrictions imposed by federal or state law.

(4) Any request for records, the provision of records, the sharing of records, the disclosure of records, or the redisclosure of records shall be done for official purposes only, on a bona fide need to know basis, and only in connection with a legitimate investigation, prosecution, treatment program, or educational program.

(5) Information and records relating to pending litigation in Circuit Court, District Court, or a federal court and information and records relating to an ongoing investigation are not subject to disclosure or sharing under this section.

(6) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a record relating to a minor or by sharing or attempting to share a record relating to a minor with an unauthorized person is a violation of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 10, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 14, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 85, § 78, effective June 26, 2007.)

MISSING CHILD INFORMATION CENTER

17.470. Notification by Department of Kentucky State Police of missing and recovered children.

(1) Upon receipt of a report of a missing child who was born in the Commonwealth, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall notify within forty-eight (48) hours the state registrar of vital statistics for the Commonwealth of the disappearance of such child and shall provide to the state registrar identifying information about the missing child. Upon learning of the recovery of a missing child, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall notify the state registrar.

(2) The Department of Kentucky State Police shall provide the commissioner of education with a list of the names of all missing children and children who have been recovered along with, if available, the last known school of enrollment. The commissioner of education shall provide the information to schools as required in KRS 156.495.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 72, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 27, § 2, effective March 2, 1992; 2003, ch. 39, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2007, ch. 85, § 98, effective June 26, 2007.)

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

17.545. Registrant prohibited from residing in certain areas and being present on school grounds — Violations — Exception.

(1) No registrant, as defined in KRS 17.500, shall reside within one thousand (1,000) feet of a high school, middle school, elementary school, preschool, publicly owned playground, or licensed day care facility. The measurement shall be taken in a straight line from the nearest property line of the school to the nearest property line of the registrant's place of residence.

(2) No registrant, as defined in KRS 17.500, nor any person residing outside of Kentucky who would be required to register under KRS 17.510 if the person resided in Kentucky, shall be on the clearly defined grounds of a high school, middle school, elementary school, preschool, or licensed day care facility, except with the advance written permission of the school principal, the school board, or the day care director that has been given after full disclosure of the person's status as a registrant or sex offender from another state and all registrant information as required in KRS 17.500.

(3) For purposes of this section:
   (a) The registrant shall have the duty to ascertain whether any property listed in subsection (1) of this section is within one thousand (1,000) feet of the registrant's residence; and
   (b) If a new facility opens, the registrant shall be presumed to know and, within ninety (90) days, shall comply with this section.

(4) Any person who violates subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of:
   (a) A Class A misdemeanor for a first offense; and
   (b) A Class D felony for the second and each subsequent offense.

(5) Any registrant residing within one thousand (1,000) feet of a high school, middle school, elementary school, preschool, publicly owned playground, or licensed day care facility on July 12, 2006, shall move and comply with this section within ninety (90) days of July 12, 2006, and thereafter, shall be subject to the penalties set forth under subsection (4) of this section.

(6) This section shall not apply to a youthful offender probated or paroled during his or her minority or while enrolled in an elementary or secondary education program.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend., Acts 2006, ch. 182, § 3, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 38, § 2, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/25/2009). A reference in subsection (5) of this statute to "subsection (3) of this section" has been changed in codification to "subsection (4) of this section" to accurately reflect the renumbering of subsections of this statute in 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 38, sec 2.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 17.495.

PENALTIES

17.990. Penalties.

(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 17.320 to 17.340 shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(2) Any public official or employee who knowingly or intentionally makes, or causes to be made, a false return of information to the department shall be punished by confinement in jail for not more than ninety (90) days, by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500), or both.

(3) (a) Any child-care center which violates KRS 17.165(4) or child-care provider that violates KRS 17.165(5) may be liable for license or certification revocation and the imposition of a civil penalty of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) and not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) to be imposed and collected by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services; and

(b) In addition to penalties listed in this subsection, any child-care center which violates KRS 17.165(4) or child-care provider that violates KRS 17.165(5) shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars ($500) or more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(4) Any person who violates KRS 17.545(2) shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1988, ch. 345, § 5, effective July 15, 1988; 1998, ch. 426, § 76, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 308, § 26, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 94, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 38, § 3, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 116, § 6, effective June 16, 1960; 1970, ch. 227, § 5; 1978, ch. 384, § 5, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 8, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 475, § 3, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed, reenacted and amended by Acts 1988, ch. 345, § 5, effective July 15, 1988.

CHAPTER 18A

STATE PERSONNEL

SECTION.
18A.196. Definitions for KRS 18A.197.
18A.197. Sick-leave sharing program.

HEALTH COVERAGE

18A.225. Health care insurance coverage — Requirements of prospective carriers — Analysis of carrier coverage data — Agency's termination of participation — Provision of amount of employer contribution — Lapse of excess flexible spending account funds — Appeal of formulary change — Retiree's participation — Mail order drug option coverage — Hearing aid coverage for minors — Coverage for diagnosis and treatment of autism spectrum disorders — Access to certain services in contiguous counties — Study of bid variation — Regional rating bid scenario — Optometric coverage — Nondiscrimination against provider in geographic coverage area — Standards for provider participation — Utilization review — Payment of claims — Uniform health insurance claim forms — Emergency medical care — Administrative regulations.
18A.2256. TRICARE supplement insurance for public employees.
18A.226. Group Health Insurance Board — Members — Duties.
18A.227. Flexible benefits plan for employees and retirees.
18A.2286. Continuation coverage for member retired for disability.

STATE EMPLOYEE WORKERS' COMPENSATION

18A.375. State employee workers' compensation fund.

18A.196. Definitions for KRS 18A.197.

As used in KRS 18A.197 unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Employee" means any employee of the Commonwealth of Kentucky who is entitled to accrue sick leave and for whom accurate leave records are maintained; and

(2) "State agency" or "agency" means any agency of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the state government.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 483, § 1, effective July 13, 1990.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 1, (2) at 18.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (1) at 28.

Cross-References. Sick leave sharing procedures for certified and equivalent service, 780 KAR 3:075.

Sick leave sharing procedures for unclassified service, 780 KAR 6:065.

18A.197. Sick-leave sharing program.

(1) The Commonwealth of Kentucky sick leave sharing program is created. An employee who has accrued a sick leave balance of more than seventy-five (75) hours may request that the appointing authority of the agency for which the employee works makes available for transfer a specified amount of his or her sick leave balance to another named employee authorized to receive leave under subsection (2) of this section. The employee may not request a transfer of an amount of leave that would result in reducing his or her sick leave balance to less than seventy-five (75) hours.

(2) An appointing authority, with the approval of the secretary of personnel, may permit an employee of the agency to receive leave under this section if:

(a) The employee or a member of his or her immediate family suffers from a medically certified illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition which has caused, or is likely to cause, the employee to go on leave for at least ten (10) consecutive working days;

(b) The employee's need for absence and use of leave are certified by a licensed practicing physician or advanced practice registered nurse;

(c) The employee has exhausted his or her accumulated sick leave, annual leave, and compensatory leave balances; and

(d) The employee has complied with administrative regulations governing the use of sick leave.

(3) The appointing authority, with the approval of the secretary of personnel, shall determine the amount of leave, if any, which an employee within his or her agency may receive under subsection (2) of this section. Transfers of leave shall not exceed the amount requested by the recipient.

(4) Leave may be transferred from an employee of one (1) agency to an employee within the same agency. With the approval of the secretary of personnel and of the appointing authorities of both agencies, leave may be transferred from an employee of one (1) agency to an employee of another state agency. The Personnel Cabinet shall maintain records of leave transferred between employees and the utilization of transferred leave.

(5) While an employee is on leave transferred under this

section, he or she shall be deemed a state employee and shall receive the same treatment with respect to salary, wages and employee benefits.

(6) All salary and wage payments made to an employee while on leave transferred under this section shall be made by the agency employing the person receiving the leave.

(7) Any leave transferred under this section which remains unused shall be returned to the employees who transferred the leave when the appointing authority finds that the leave is no longer needed and will not be needed at a future time in connection with the illness or injury for which the leave was transferred to an employee in his agency.

(8) No employee shall directly or indirectly intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other employee for the purpose of interfering with the employee's right to voluntarily contribute leave when authorized under this section. For the purpose of this subsection, "intimidate, threaten, or coerce" shall include, without being limited to, the promise to confer or the conferring of any benefit or effecting or threatening to effect any reprisal.

(9) The secretary of the Personnel Cabinet shall promulgate procedural administrative regulations to implement the provisions of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 483, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 154, § 42, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 97, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2010, ch. 85, § 68, effective July 15, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 1, (2) at 18.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (1) at 28.

Cross-References. Sick leave sharing procedures for certified and equivalent service, 780 KAR 3:075.

Sick leave sharing procedures for unclassified service, 780 KAR 6:065.

Health Coverage

18A.225. Health care insurance coverage — Requirements of prospective carriers — Analysis of carrier coverage data — Agency's termination of participation — Provision of amount of employer contribution — Lapse of excess flexible spending account funds — Appeal of formulary change — Retiree's participation — Mail order drug option coverage — Hearing aid coverage for minors — Coverage for diagnosis and treatment of autism spectrum disorders — Access to certain services in contiguous counties — Study of bid variation — Regional rating bid scenario — Optometric coverage — Nondiscrimination against provider in geographic coverage area — Standards for provider participation — Utilization review — Payment of claims — Uniform health insurance claim forms — Emergency medical care — Administrative regulations.

(1) (a) The term "employee" for purposes of this section means:

1. Any person, including an elected public official, who is regularly employed by any department, office, board, agency, or branch of state government; or by a public postsecondary educational institution; or by any city, urban-county, charter county, county, or consolidated local government, whose legislative body has opted to participate in the state-sponsored health insurance program pursuant to KRS 79.080; and who is either a contributing member to any one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the state, including but not limited to the Kentucky Retirement Systems, Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, the Legislators' Retirement Plan, or the Judicial Retirement Plan; or is receiving a contractual contribution from the state toward a retirement plan; or, in the case of a public postsecondary education institution, is an individual participating in an optional retirement plan authorized by KRS 161.567;

2. Any certified or classified employee of a local board of education;

3. Any elected member of a local board of education;

4. Any person who is a present or future recipient of a retirement allowance from the Kentucky Retirement Systems, Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, the Legislators' Retirement Plan, the Judicial Retirement Plan, or the Kentucky Community and Technical College System's optional retirement plan authorized by KRS 161.567, except that a person who is receiving a retirement allowance and who is age sixty-five (65) or older shall not be included, with the exception of persons covered under KRS 61.702(4)(c), unless he or she is actively employed pursuant to subparagraph 1. of this paragraph; and

5. Any eligible dependents and beneficiaries of participating employees and retirees who are entitled to participate in the state-sponsored health insurance program;

(b) The term "health benefit plan" for the purposes of this section means a health benefit plan as defined in KRS 304.17A-005;

(c) The term "insurer" for the purposes of this section means an insurer as defined in KRS 304.17A-005; and

(d) The term "managed care plan" for the purposes of this section means a managed care plan as defined in KRS 304.17A-500.

(2) (a) The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, upon the recommendation of the secretary of the Personnel Cabinet, shall procure, in compliance with the provisions of KRS 45A.080, 45A.085, and 45A.090, from one (1) or more insurers authorized to do business in this state, a group health benefit plan that may include but not be limited to health maintenance organization (HMO), preferred provider organization (PPO), point of service (POS), and exclusive provider organization (EPO) benefit plans encompassing all or any class or classes of employees. With the exception of employers governed by the provisions of KRS Chapters 16, 18A, and 151B, all employers of any class of employees or former employees shall enter into a contract with the Personnel Cabinet prior to including that group in the state health insurance group. The contracts shall include but not be limited to designating the entity responsible for filing any federal forms, adoption of policies required for proper plan administration, acceptance of the contractual provisions with health insurance carriers or third-party administrators, and adoption of the payment and reimbursement methods necessary for efficient administration of the health insurance program. Health insurance

coverage provided to state employees under this section shall, at a minimum, contain the same benefits as provided under Kentucky Kare Standard as of January 1, 1994, and shall include a mail-order drug option as provided in subsection (13) of this section. All employees and other persons for whom the health care coverage is provided or made available shall annually be given an option to elect health care coverage through a self-funded plan offered by the Commonwealth or, if a self-funded plan is not available, from a list of coverage options determined by the competitive bid process under the provisions of KRS 45A.080, 45A.085, and 45A.090 and made available during annual open enrollment.

(b) The policy or policies shall be approved by the commissioner of insurance and may contain the provisions the commissioner of insurance approves, whether or not otherwise permitted by the insurance laws.

(c) Any carrier bidding to offer health care coverage to employees shall agree to provide coverage to all members of the state group, including active employees and retirees and their eligible covered dependents and beneficiaries, within the county or counties specified in its bid. Except as provided in subsection (19) of this section, any carrier bidding to offer health care coverage to employees shall also agree to rate all employees as a single entity, except for those retirees whose former employers insure their active employees outside the state-sponsored health insurance program.

(d) Any carrier bidding to offer health care coverage to employees shall agree to provide enrollment, claims, and utilization data to the Commonwealth in a format specified by the Personnel Cabinet with the understanding that the data shall be owned by the Commonwealth; to provide data in an electronic form and within a time frame specified by the Personnel Cabinet; and to be subject to penalties for noncompliance with data reporting requirements as specified by the Personnel Cabinet. The Personnel Cabinet shall take strict precautions to protect the confidentiality of each individual employee; however, confidentiality assertions shall not relieve a carrier from the requirement of providing stipulated data to the Commonwealth.

(e) The Personnel Cabinet shall develop the necessary techniques and capabilities for timely analysis of data received from carriers and, to the extent possible, provide in the request-for-proposal specifics relating to data requirements, electronic reporting, and penalties for noncompliance. The Commonwealth shall own the enrollment, claims, and utilization data provided by each carrier and shall develop methods to protect the confidentiality of the individual. The Personnel Cabinet shall include in the October annual report submitted pursuant to the provisions of KRS 18A.226 to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, an analysis of the financial stability of the program, which shall include but not be limited to loss ratios, methods of risk adjustment, measurements of carrier quality of service, prescription coverage and cost management, and statutorily required mandates. If state self-insurance was available as a carrier option, the report also shall provide a detailed financial analysis of the self-insurance fund including but not limited to loss ratios, reserves, and reinsurance agreements.

(f) If any agency participating in the state-sponsored employee health insurance program for its active employees terminates participation and there is a state appropriation for the employer's contribution for active employees' health insurance coverage, then neither the agency nor the employees shall receive the state-funded contribution after termination from the state-sponsored employee health insurance program.

(g) Any funds in flexible spending accounts that remain after all reimbursements have been processed shall be transferred to the credit of the state-sponsored health insurance plan's appropriation account.

(h) Each entity participating in the state-sponsored health insurance program shall provide an amount at least equal to the state contribution rate for the employer portion of the health insurance premium. For any participating entity that used the state payroll system, the employer contribution amount shall be equal to but not greater than the state contribution rate.

(3) The premiums may be paid by the policyholder:

(a) Wholly from funds contributed by the employee, by payroll deduction or otherwise;

(b) Wholly from funds contributed by any department, board, agency, public postsecondary education institution, or branch of state, city, urban-county, charter county, county, or consolidated local government; or

(c) Partly from each, except that any premium due for health care coverage or dental coverage, if any, in excess of the premium amount contributed by any department, board, agency, postsecondary education institution, or branch of state, city, urban-county, charter county, county, or consolidated local government for any other health care coverage shall be paid by the employee.

(4) If an employee moves his place of residence or employment out of the service area of an insurer offering a managed health care plan, under which he has elected coverage, into either the service area of another managed health care plan or into an area of the Commonwealth not within a managed health care plan service area, the employee shall be given an option, at the time of the move or transfer, to change his or her coverage to another health benefit plan.

(5) No payment of premium by any department, board, agency, public postsecondary educational institution, or branch of state, city, urban-county, charter county, county, or consolidated local government shall constitute compensation to an insured employee for the purposes of any statute fixing or limiting the compensation of such an employee. Any premium or other expense incurred by any department, board, agency, public postsecondary educational institution, or branch of state, city, urban-county, charter county, county, or consolidated local government shall be considered a proper cost of administration.

(6) The policy or policies may contain the provisions with respect to the class or classes of employees covered, amounts of insurance or coverage for designated classes or groups of employees, policy options, terms of eligibility, and continuation of insurance or coverage after retirement.

(7) Group rates under this section shall be made available to the disabled child of an employee regardless of the child's age if the entire premium for the disabled child's coverage is paid by the state employee. A child shall be considered disabled if he has been determined to be

eligible for federal Social Security disability benefits.

(8) The health care contract or contracts for employees shall be entered into for a period of not less than one (1) year.

(9) The secretary shall appoint thirty-two (32) persons to an Advisory Committee of State Health Insurance Subscribers to advise the secretary or his designee regarding the state-sponsored health insurance program for employees. The secretary shall appoint, from a list of names submitted by appointing authorities, members representing school districts from each of the seven (7) Supreme Court districts, members representing state government from each of the seven (7) Supreme Court districts, two (2) members representing retirees under age sixty-five (65), one (1) member representing local health departments, two (2) members representing the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, and three (3) members at large. The secretary shall also appoint two (2) members from a list of five (5) names submitted by the Kentucky Education Association, two (2) members from a list of five (5) names submitted by the largest state employee organization of nonschool state employees, two (2) members from a list of five (5) names submitted by the Kentucky Association of Counties, two (2) members from a list of five (5) names submitted by the Kentucky League of Cities, and two (2) members from a list of names consisting of five (5) names submitted by each state employee organization that has two thousand (2,000) or more members on state payroll deduction. The advisory committee shall be appointed in January of each year and shall meet quarterly.

(10) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the policy or policies provided to employees pursuant to this section shall not provide coverage for obtaining or performing an abortion, nor shall any state funds be used for the purpose of obtaining or performing an abortion on behalf of employees or their dependents.

(11) Interruption of an established treatment regime with maintenance drugs shall be grounds for an insured to appeal a formulary change through the established appeal procedures approved by the Department of Insurance, if the physician supervising the treatment certifies that the change is not in the best interests of the patient.

(12) Any employee who is eligible for and elects to participate in the state health insurance program as a retiree, or the spouse or beneficiary of a retiree, under any one (1) of the state-sponsored retirement systems shall not be eligible to receive the state health insurance contribution toward health care coverage as a result of any other employment for which there is a public employer contribution. This does not preclude a retiree and an active employee spouse from using both contributions to the extent needed for purchase of one (1) state sponsored health insurance policy for that plan year.

(13) (a) The policies of health insurance coverage procured under subsection (2) of this section shall include a mail-order drug option for maintenance drugs for state employees. Maintenance drugs may be dispensed by mail order in accordance with Kentucky law.

(b) A health insurer shall not discriminate against any retail pharmacy located within the geographic coverage area of the health benefit plan and that meets the terms and conditions for participation established by the insurer, including price, dispensing fee, and copay requirements of a mail-order option. The retail pharmacy shall not be required to dispense by mail.

(c) The mail-order option shall not permit the dispensing of a controlled substance classified in Schedule II.

(14) The policy or policies provided to state employees or their dependents pursuant to this section shall provide coverage for obtaining a hearing aid and acquiring hearing aid-related services for insured individuals under eighteen (18) years of age, subject to a cap of one thousand four hundred dollars ($1,400) every thirty-six (36) months pursuant to KRS 304.17A-132.

(15) Any policy provided to state employees or their dependents pursuant to this section shall provide coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of autism spectrum disorders consistent with KRS 304.17A-142.

(16) If a state employee's residence and place of employment are in the same county, and if the hospital located within that county does not offer surgical services, intensive care services, obstetrical services, level II neonatal services, diagnostic cardiac catheterization services, and magnetic resonance imaging services, the employee may select a plan available in a contiguous county that does provide those services, and the state contribution for the plan shall be the amount available in the county where the plan selected is located.

(17) If a state employee's residence and place of employment are each located in counties in which the hospitals do not offer surgical services, intensive care services, obstetrical services, level II neonatal services, diagnostic cardiac catheterization services, and magnetic resonance imaging services, the employee may select a plan available in a county contiguous to the county of residence that does provide those services, and the state contribution for the plan shall be the amount available in the county where the plan selected is located.

(18) The Personnel Cabinet is encouraged to study whether it is fair and reasonable and in the best interests of the state group to allow any carrier bidding to offer health care coverage under this section to submit bids that may vary county by county or by larger geographic areas.

(19) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the bid for proposals for health insurance coverage for calendar year 2004 shall include a bid scenario that reflects the statewide rating structure provided in calendar year 2003 and a bid scenario that allows for a regional rating structure that allows carriers to submit bids that may vary by region for a given product offering as described in this subsection:

(a) The regional rating bid scenario shall not include a request for bid on a statewide option;

(b) The Personnel Cabinet shall divide the state into geographical regions which shall be the same as the partnership regions designated by the Department for Medicaid Services for purposes of the Kentucky Health Care Partnership Program established pursuant to 907 KAR 1:705;

(c) The request for proposal shall require a carrier's bid to include every county within the region or regions for which the bid is submitted and include but not be restricted to a preferred provider organization (PPO) option;

(d) If the Personnel Cabinet accepts a carrier's bid, the cabinet shall award the carrier all of the counties included in its bid within the region. If the Personnel Cabinet deems the bids submitted in accordance with this subsection to be in the best interests of state employees in a region, the cabinet may award the contract for that region to no more than two (2) carriers; and

(e) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the Personnel Cabinet from including other requirements

or criteria in the request for proposal.

(20) Any fully insured health benefit plan or self-insured plan issued or renewed on or after July 12, 2006, to public employees pursuant to this section which provides coverage for services rendered by a physician or osteopath duly licensed under KRS Chapter 311 that are within the scope of practice of an optometrist duly licensed under the provisions of KRS Chapter 320 shall provide the same payment of coverage to optometrists as allowed for those services rendered by physicians or osteopaths.

(21) Any fully insured health benefit plan or self-insured plan issued or renewed on or after July 12, 2006, to public employees pursuant to this section shall comply with the provisions of KRS 304.17A-270 and 304.17A-525.

(22) Any full insured health benefit plan or self insured plan issued or renewed on or after July 12, 2006, to public employees shall comply with KRS 304.17A-600 to 304.17A-633 pertaining to utilization review, KRS 205.593 and 304.17A-700 to 304.17A-730 pertaining to payment of claims, KRS 304.14-135 pertaining to uniform health insurance claim forms, KRS 304.17A-580 and 304.17A-641 pertaining to emergency medical care, KRS 304.99-123, and any administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.

(Repealed and reenact. 1982, ch. 448, § 45, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 23, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 178, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 348, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 489, § 8, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 92, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 219, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 235, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 350, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 512, Part 14, § 94, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 371, § 60, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 82, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 154, § 45, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 515, § 1, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 438, § 2, effective April 21, 2000; 2001, ch. 70, § 3, effective March 15, 2001; 2002, ch. 67, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 106, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 275, § 34, effective July 1, 2002; 2002, ch. 345, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 351, § 17, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 352, §§ 1, 4, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 12, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2003, ch. 129, § 1, effective March 18, 2003; 2006, ch. 164, § 1, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 88, § 3, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 28, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 150, § 19, effective January 1, 2011.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (1/1/2011). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 24 and 150, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(10/19/2004). 2004 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, sec. 2, provides, "Notwithstanding KRS 18A.225, 45A.022, 45A.080, 45A.085, 45A.090, 45A.225 to 45A.290, or any other provision of KRS Chapter 45A to the contrary, retroactive to August 12, 2004, the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall implement the provisions of this Act by amending the previously negotiated contracts for public employee health insurance. The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall provide an actuarial certification that the self-insured contract amounts are actuarially sound. Any contracts entered into or modified pursuant to this section shall be forwarded to the Legislative Research Commission."

(7/15/2002). This section was amended by 2002 Ky. Acts chs. 67, 106, 275, 345, 351, and 352. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists between Acts ch. 275, sec. 34, and ch. 352, sec. 1, Acts ch. 352, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 18.470 (Enact. Acts 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 35, § 2; 1980, ch. 132, § 6, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 223, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) and was repealed and reenacted as this section by Acts 1982, ch. 448, § 45.

18A.2256. TRICARE supplement insurance for public employees.

(1) The provisions of this section shall take effect to the extent that they are not preempted by 10 U.S.C. sec. 1097c, other federal law, or federal regulation.

(2) As used in this section:
   (a) "TRICARE" means the Department of Defense health care program for active duty and retired uniformed service members and their families; and
   (b) "Employee" has the same meaning as in KRS 18A.225.

(3) Beginning with plan year 2009, the Personnel Cabinet, Department for Employee Insurance, shall select and contract with one (1) or more providers to offer a group TRICARE supplement product to eligible employees who are eligible TRICARE beneficiaries.

(4) The Commonwealth of Kentucky shall pay the cost of individual TRICARE supplement insurance to cover the employee, not to exceed the cost of the lowest-priced individual plan offered to public employees. The employee shall pay the cost of coverage for his or her spouse and dependent children.

(5) Those employees eligible for TRICARE insurance who elect the Commonwealth of Kentucky-sponsored TRICARE supplement insurance shall not be eligible for other coverage offered through the Public Employee Health Insurance Program. Those employees eligible for TRICARE insurance who choose not to elect the Commonwealth of Kentucky-sponsored TRICARE supplement insurance shall continue to be eligible for the coverage offered through the Public Employee Health Insurance Program.

(6) The secretary of the Personnel Cabinet may promulgate administrative regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 123, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

18A.226. Group Health Insurance Board — Members — Duties.

(1) To provide quality, affordable health insurance coverage so that the Commonwealth can attract and retain able and dedicated public employees, and to facilitate the need for comprehensive and efficient planning, implementation, and administration of a state employee health insurance program in order to meet this goal, the Kentucky Group Health Insurance Board is created. The board shall be attached to the Personnel Cabinet for administrative purposes only. The board shall consist of thirteen (13) members as follows:
   (a) The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet;
   (b) The secretary of the Personnel Cabinet;
   (c) The state budget director;
   (d) The commissioner of education;
   (e) The chair of the Advisory Committee of State Health Insurance Subscribers;
   (f) The commissioner of insurance, ex officio;
   (g) The Auditor of Public Accounts, ex officio;
   (h) The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, or his designee;
   (i) One (1) retired state employee appointed by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, who shall serve an initial term of one (1) year;
   (j) One (1) retired teacher appointed by the Teachers' Retirement System, who shall serve an initial term of two (2) years;
   (k) One (1) active teacher appointed by the organization with the largest number of teacher members on payroll deduction, who shall serve an initial term of one (1) year;
   (l) One (1) active state employee appointed by the

organization with the largest number of state employee members on payroll deduction, who shall serve an initial term of two (2) years; and

(m) One (1) active classified education support employee appointed by the organization with the largest number of classified education support employee members on payroll deduction, who shall serve an initial term of one (1) year.

As each appointed member's term expires, the vacancy created shall be filled by the appointing authority for that position for a term of two (2) years. An appointment to fill an unexpired term of an appointed member shall be made by the designated appointing authority for the remainder of the term. Appointed terms shall begin effective October 1.

(2) The members of the board shall elect from among its members a chair and a vice chair.

(3) Regular meetings of the board shall be held at least once every month at a place, day, and time determined by the board. Special meetings of the board shall be held when needed as determined by the chair. If seven (7) or more members of the board request in writing that the chair call a special meeting, the chair shall call a special meeting. The meetings shall operate in accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Law under KRS 61.805 to 61.850.

(4) Members of the board shall receive reimbursement for necessary expenses for attendance at official board meetings or public hearings.

(5) The Kentucky Group Health Insurance Board shall:

(a) Engage in analyses and research to identify the factors and parameters that affect the state group health insurance program;

(b) Develop and transmit, by October 1 of each year beginning October 1, 2001, to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, policy recommendations regarding benefit options and management of the state group health insurance program; and

(c) Provide in the first report, due by October 1, 2001, the following:

1. Analysis and discussion of methods used by all other states to provide health insurance benefits to their state group; and
2. Analysis and discussion of the cost, enrollment, claims, and utilization data for calendar year 2000 on the Kentucky state group; and
3. Recommendations including but not limited to appropriate structures for the state contribution rate which shall include recommendations on increasing the state contribution to provide support for dependent coverage, possible methods to mitigate adverse selection, competitive plan designs by type and benefit options, the feasibility of a state self-insurance plan, and strategies for evaluating third-party administrators and vendors.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 438, § 1, effective April 21, 2000; 2002, ch. 158, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2010, ch. 24, § 29, effective July 15, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. IV, 9, (h) at 143.

18A.227. Flexible benefits plan for employees and retirees.

(1) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Cafeteria plan" shall mean a flexible benefits plan which meets the requirements of Section 125 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code;

(b) "Employee" shall mean a person, including an elected public official, who is regularly employed by any department, board, agency, or branch of state government, and who is a contributing member to any one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the state;

(c) "Cabinet" shall mean the Personnel Cabinet;

(d) "Change in family status" shall have the same meaning as used in Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations promulgated thereunder; and

(e) "Salary reduction contribution" means all employer contributions that are excludable from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) As part of the employee benefits provided to state employees under this chapter, the cabinet may develop and make available to eligible employees a flexible benefits plan which meets the requirements for treatment as a cafeteria plan under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code. The plan shall be in writing and shall be available on an equal basis to all eligible employees within each county.

(3) Options available under the plan may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Health insurance coverage;
(b) Managed health care coverage;
(c) Catastrophic illness coverage;
(d) Dental insurance;
(e) Term life insurance-accidental, death, or dismemberment;
(f) Vision insurance;
(g) Long term disability insurance;
(h) Long term medical care; and
(i) Any other benefits which may be offered under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and which the cabinet determines to be in the best interests of state employees.

(4) Any employee who desires to participate in options offered under the plan, may direct that any options elected shall be funded through payroll deduction. Once an option is chosen, it shall not be changed until the end of the period for which election is made unless the employee experiences a change in family status, other change of status, or special enrollment rights under the Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 which necessitates a revision of his benefit election.

(5) Any employee contributions required toward the purchase of the selected options shall be made by a salary reduction contribution, to the extent the benefits would be considered to be tax-free under Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code, and by after-tax salary deduction where the elected option is not tax-free.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 395, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 350, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 154, § 46, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 438, § 6, effective April 21, 2000; 2002, ch. 352, § 2, effective July 15, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to in (1) and (2), may be found as 26 USCS § 125.

The federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), referred to in (4), is Public Law 104-191 and may be found as various sections in Titles 26, 29 and 42 of the United States Code.

Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to in (5), may be found as 26 USCS § 1 et seq.

18A.2286. Continuation coverage for member retired for disability.

If the hospital and medical insurance coverage provided under KRS 161.675 contains any limitation for pre-existing conditions, a member of the Teachers' Retirement System who retires for disability under KRS 161.661 shall be offered the right to continue coverage under the self-funded plan until any such limitation has expired. The terms and conditions for

continuation of group policies under KRS 304.18-110 shall apply to the continuation coverage offered under this section. Nothing in KRS 304.18-110 shall be construed to prevent the operation of this section.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 348, § 2, effective July 13, 1990.)

STATE EMPLOYEE WORKERS' COMPENSATION

18A.375. State employee workers' compensation fund.
(1) There is hereby established a state employee workers' compensation fund which shall be administered by the Personnel Cabinet's Division of Employee Benefits. The purpose of this fund shall be to self-insure workers' compensation benefits for state employees.
(2) All moneys contributed by participants of the fund, or derived from federal funds, shall be credited to and constitute a part of the state employee workers' compensation fund.
(3) The State Treasurer, with the approval of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, may invest the state employee benefit workers' compensation fund. Any income derived from these investments, or dividends, shall be credited to and become a part of the general fund. Any moneys remaining in the fund after all claims, premiums or subscription charges, and other expenses have been paid, shall be retained in the fund. All moneys remaining in the state employee workers' compensation fund on July 1, or deposited thereafter, shall be deemed a trust and agency account and shall not lapse, but shall be continuously appropriated only for the purposes specified in KRS 18A.375 to 18A.385.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 490, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 116, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 154, § 52, effective July 15, 1998.)

Cross-References. Unclassified service administrative regulation, 780 KAR 6:005.

TITLE IV
JUDICIAL BRANCH

CHAPTER 27A
JUDICIAL SUPPORT AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL

SECTION.
27A.095. Standard power of attorney regarding medical treatment and school-related decisions for a minor.

27A.095. Standard power of attorney regarding medical treatment and school-related decisions for a minor.
(1) As used in this section, "medical treatment" means any medical, chiropractic, optometric, or dental examination, diagnostic procedure, and treatment, including but not limited to hospitalization, developmental screening, mental health screening and treatment, preventive care, pharmacy services, immunizations recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, well-child care, and blood testing, except that "medical treatment" shall not include HIV/AIDS testing, controlled substance testing, or any other testing for which a separate court order or informed consent is required under other applicable law.
(2) The Administrative Office of the Courts shall develop a standard power of attorney for the limited purpose of establishing authority to consent to medical treatment for a minor and to make school-related decisions for a minor.
(3) The standard power of attorney developed under subsection (2) of this section shall be available through the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and the office of the circuit clerk where the informal caregiver resides.
(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 198, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

TITLE V
MILITARY AFFAIRS

CHAPTER 36
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

SECTION.

MILITARY BURIAL HONOR GUARDS

36.390. Legislative findings on military burial honors — Authority to promulgate administrative regulations.
36.392. Military burial honor guard trust fund.
36.394. Duties of Department of Military Affairs and Department of Veterans' Affairs relating to burial honors.
36.396. Excused absences for secondary school students who participate in Military Burial Honor Guard Program — Inclusion in instructional program.

MILITARY BURIAL HONOR GUARDS

36.390. Legislative findings on military burial honors — Authority to promulgate administrative regulations.
(1) The Commonwealth of Kentucky recognizes the need to provide for honorable burials for Kentuckians who have served their state and nation in the Armed Forces. Historically these burial services have been conducted by the active military units in Kentucky, the Kentucky National Guard, the military reserves, and the veterans' service organizations. However, increasing death rates, declining military resources, and an aging membership of veterans' service organizations present the need for new initiatives in support of military burial honors.
(2) To correct this situation, and recognizing the immediate need, the Department of Military Affairs shall oversee a Military Burial Honor Guard Program, in coordination with the Department of Veterans' Affairs, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
(3) The Department of Military Affairs, in consultation with and as a supplement to the Department of Defense, active United States military commands in Kentucky, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the military reserves, and veterans service organizations, shall implement and administer the provisions of KRS 36.390 to 36.396 through the promulgation of administrative regulations. These regulations shall be in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A and shall comply with and supplement the Department of Defense and the Armed Services' guidance.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 378, § 1, effective July 1, 2000.)

36.392. Military burial honor guard trust fund.
(1) There is established and created in the State Treasury a fund entitled the "Miliary Burial Honor Guard Trust Fund" to provide funds to offset the costs of the Military

Burial Honor Guard Program. The fund may receive state appropriations, gifts, grants, federal funds, and any other funds both public and private. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be disbursed by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the Adjutant General or his representative. Any unallocated or unencumbered balances in the fund shall be invested as provided in KRS 42.500(9), and any income earned from the investments along with the unallotted or unencumbered balances in the fund shall not lapse and shall be deemed a trust and agency account and made available solely for the purposes and benefits of the Military Burial Honor Guard Program.

(2) The fund shall be used to support the costs, beyond federal reimbursements, that the Department of Military Affairs and the Department of Veterans' Affairs incur and deem necessary in providing and supporting the personnel and activities of KRS 36.390 to 36.396.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 378, § 2, effective July 1, 2000.)

36.394. Duties of Department of Military Affairs and Department of Veterans' Affairs relating to burial honors.

(1) The Department of Military Affairs shall promulgate administrative regulations to implement the Military Burial Honor Guard Program.

(2) The Department of Military Affairs shall coordinate military burial honors for those who are determined to be eligible by federal and state regulations.

(3) The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall coordinate the Military Burial Honor Guard Program with veterans' service organizations, Kentucky veterans and their dependents, and the United States Department of Veterans Affairs in support of the Department of Military Affairs.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 378, § 3, effective July 1, 2000.)

36.396. Excused absences for secondary school students who participate in Military Burial Honor Guard Program — Inclusion in instructional program.

(1) Recognizing the participation of secondary school students in the Military Burial Honor Guard Program, excused absences may be granted by local school boards to students of secondary school JROTC programs or other students who participate in the Military Burial Honor Guard Program. This includes time spent training, traveling, and participating in the Military Burial Honor Guard Program.

(2) Local school boards may also adopt a policy to allow students to participate in the Military Burial Honor Guard Program as a part of the instructional program.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 378, § 4, effective July 1, 2000.)

CHAPTER 38

NATIONAL GUARD

SECTION.
38.470. Student's credit when called into active service.
38.510. Rights, benefits, and protections upon call to active duty.

38.470. Student's credit when called into active service.

If the Kentucky National Guard or Kentucky active militia is called into state active duty by the Governor or into federal active duty by the President of the United States for any purpose, requiring the service of members who are students in any institution of learning in the state, no teacher, professor, principal, or president of the institution shall discriminate against the student by reason of his absence, but shall credit him with all academic work accomplished to the date of his absence. Students shall be given reasonable time to make up work missed as a result of a call to state or federal active duty.

(2711a-238: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 98, § 25; 1974, ch. 108, § 17; 1992, ch. 307, § 8, effective April 9, 1992; 2006, ch. 19, § § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

38.510. Rights, benefits, and protections upon call to active duty.

Any right, benefit, or protection that may accrue to a member of the Kentucky National Guard under the Federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. secs. 501 et seq., as a result of a call to federal active duty service under Title 10 of the United States Code shall be extended to a member of the Kentucky National Guard called to active duty service under Title 32 of the United States Code, or to state active duty by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, if the active duty orders are for a period of thirty (30) days or more.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 321, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 53, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

TITLE VI

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 41

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SECTION.
41.240. Pledge of securities required of depositories — Qualifications for a reduced pledge — Eligible securities and other obligations.

41.240. Pledge of securities required of depositories — Qualifications for a reduced pledge — Eligible securities and other obligations.

(1) (a) Before any bank shall be named as a state depository to receive public funds, it shall either pledge or provide to the State Treasurer, as collateral, securities or other obligations having an aggregate current face value or current quoted market value at least equal to the deposits or provide to the State Treasurer a surety bond or surety bonds in favor of the State Treasurer in an amount at least equal to the deposits, provided, however, that amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation need not be so collateralized. The president or cashier of each depository bank shall submit to the Treasurer and the State Investment Commission a statement subscribed and sworn to by him showing:

1. The face value or current quoted market value of the securities or other obligations pledged or provided as of the time the securities or other obligations are offered as collateral; and
2. The value of surety bonds provided as of the time such surety bonds are provided as collateral.

The valuation of all pledged or provided collateral and the face amount of all surety bonds provided as collateral shall be reported to the State Treasurer and State Investment Commission upon receipt of deposit and within ten (10) days of the

close of each quarter after the quarter beginning December 31. Such value with respect to pledged collateral other than surety bonds shall be as of the end of the quarter or the preceding business day and, as to market values, shall be obtained from a reputable bond pricing service. The State Treasurer and Governor may from time to time call for additional collateral to adequately secure the deposits as aggregate face or current market values may require.

(b) No deposit of state collected demand and time funds shall collectively exceed at any time the depository's sum of capital, reserves, undivided profits and surplus or ten percent (10%) of the total deposits of any particular depository, whichever is less. Deposits will be valued at the end of each business day.

(2) (a) As an alternative to paragraph (1)(a) of this section, a Kentucky depository insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may either pledge to the State Treasurer, as collateral, securities or other obligations having an aggregate face value or a current quoted market value or provide to the State Treasurer a surety bond or surety bonds in an amount equal to eighty percent (80%) of the value of the state deposit including demand and time accounts, if the depository is determined by the State Investment Commission to have very strong credit with little or no credit risk at any maturity level and the likelihood of short-term unexpected problems of significance is minimal or not of a serious or long-term nature. The value of the state deposit will be determined at the end of the business day of deposit and as of the end of business on the last day of each quarter that funds are so deposited.

(b) Valuation of all pledged or provided collateral and the face amount of surety bonds provided shall be reported to the State Treasurer and the State Investment Commission upon receipt of the state deposit and within ten (10) days of the close of each quarter after the quarter beginning December 31.

(c) Depositories designated as qualified for reduced pledging shall be so recorded in the executive journal.

(d) The State Investment Commission shall determine eligibility for the reduced pledging option based on totally objective and quantifiable measures of financial intermediary performance. The information for such eligibility shall be obtained from publicly available documents. The State Investment Commission shall promulgate the particular criteria of eligibility by regulations issued pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A.

(3) Depositories which do not qualify or do not choose to qualify under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall not receive state deposits in excess of amounts that are insured by an instrumentality of the United States.

(4) Only the following securities and other obligations may be accepted by the State Treasurer as collateral under this section:

(a) Bonds, notes, letters of credit, or other obligations of or issued or guaranteed by the United States, or those for which the credit of the United States is pledged for the payment of the principal and interest thereof, and any bonds, notes, debentures, letters of credit, or any other obligations issued or guaranteed by any federal governmental agency or instrumentality, presently or in the future established by an Act of Congress, as amended or supplemented from time to time, including, without limitation, the United States government corporations listed in KRS 66.480(1)(c);

(b) Obligations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky including revenue bonds issued by its statutory authorities, commissions, or agencies;

(c) Revenue bonds issued by educational institutions of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as authorized by KRS 162.340 to 162.380;

(d) Obligations of any city of the first, second, and third classes of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or any county, for the payment of principal and interest on which the full faith and credit of the issuing body is pledged;

(e) School improvement bonds issued in accordance with the authority granted under KRS 162.080 to 162.100;

(f) School building revenue bonds issued in accordance with the authority granted under KRS 162.120 to 162.300, provided that the issuance of such bonds is approved by the Kentucky Board of Education; and

(g) Surety bonds issued by sureties rated in one (1) of the three (3) highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency.

(5) The State Treasurer shall accept letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks as collateral under this section.

(4693: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 221; 1972, ch. 118, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 382, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 554, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2001, ch. 112, § 3, effective June 21, 2001.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (10/5/90). Pursuant to KRS 7.136(1), KRS Chapter 13A has been substituted for the prior reference to KRS Chapter 13 in this statute. The sections in KRS Chapter 13 were repealed by 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 417, § 36 and KRS Chapter 13A was created in that same chapter of the 1984 Ky. Acts.

(10/5/90). Pursuant to KRS 7.136(1), KRS Chapter 13A has been substituted for the prior reference to KRS Chapter 13 in this statute. The sections in KRS Chapter 13 were repealed by 1984 Ky. Acts. ch. 417, § 36 and KRS Chapter 13A was created in that same chapter of the 1984 Ky. Acts.

Cross-References. Conditions of bond of public depository, recovery on, KRS 62.060 to 62.080.

Federal housing act securities eligible as collateral to secure deposits of public funds, KRS 386.040, 386.050.

State not liable for safe custody of deposits of insurance securities, KRS 304.8-080.

CHAPTER 42

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET

SECTION.
42.024. Office of Material and Procurement Services.
42.0651. Duties of Office of Policy and Audit — Assistance from other agencies — Risk management program.

Local Government Economic Assistance Program

42.4592. Allocation of remaining moneys in local government economic development fund.

Investment Commission

42.500. State Investment Commission — Powers.

Display of Historic Artifacts, Monuments, Symbols, and Texts

42.705. Legislative findings and declarations — Display of historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts in public buildings and on public property owned by the Commonwealth.

SECTION.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

42.746. Statewide planning and mapping system for public buildings.

42.024. Office of Material and Procurement Services.
The Office of Material and Procurement Services within the Office of the Controller shall be responsible for the performance of the cabinet's purchasing functions under KRS Chapters 45 and 45A, except those purchasing functions related to the acquisition of interests in real property, and contractual and construction services which are related to and required in connection with the construction, renovation, and repair of state-owned buildings. The Office of Material and Procurement Services shall be responsible for the control of all state-purchased personal property.
(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 50, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 393, § 23, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 111, § 33, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 386, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 216, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 508, § 10, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 5, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 12, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). This section was amended by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 216 and 508. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 508, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

42.0651. Duties of Office of Policy and Audit — Assistance from other agencies — Risk management program.
(1) The Office of Policy and Audit shall:
(a) Oversee and assist the management of the state fire and tornado insurance fund established in KRS Chapter 56;
(b) Develop and manage programs of risk assessment and insurance for the protection of state property not covered by the state fire and tornado insurance fund;
(c) Advise the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet on the fiscal management of programs relating to life insurance, workers' compensation, and health care benefits for state employees;
(d) Serve as the central clearinghouse for coordinating and evaluating existing and new risk management programs within all state agencies;
(e) Develop financing techniques for risk protection; and
(f) Develop and implement other risk management, insurance, and self-insurance programs or other functions and duties as the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet may direct the office to undertake and implement within the general statutory authority and control of the Finance and Administration Cabinet over state property and fiscal affairs of the executive branch of state government, including, but not limited to, those areas pertaining to tort and contractual liability, fidelity, and property risks.
(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed or interpreted as affecting the operation of the employee benefit programs generally administered by the Division of Employee Benefits within the Personnel Cabinet and of the State Risk and Insurance Services programs administered by the Finance and Administration Cabinet. However, both of those departments shall coordinate the operation of life insurance, workers' compensation, health care benefit programs, and other self-insured programs with the Office of Policy and Audit.
(3) All cabinets, departments, boards, commissions, and other state agencies shall provide to the Office of Policy and Audit the technical advice and other assistance the Office of Policy and Audit or the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall request in the performance of the functions of the office as described in this section.
(4) The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall have the power and authority to promulgate administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A for purposes of implementing a risk management program for the executive branch of state government. Any administrative regulations promulgated by the secretary shall be administered by the Office of Policy and Audit.
(Repealed, reenact. and amend., Acts 2005, ch. 85, § 14, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 24, § 32, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). This statute was formerly codified as KRS 42.0192 and was renumbered by the Reviser of Statutes pursuant to KRS 7.136(1)(a) because of changes made by 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 216, sec. 4.
Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 42.0245.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

42.4592. Allocation of remaining moneys in local government economic development fund.
(1) Moneys remaining in the local government economic development fund following the transfer of moneys to the local government economic assistance fund provided for in KRS 42.4585 and following the transfer of moneys to the secondary wood products development fund provided for in KRS 42.4586 shall be allocated as follows:
(a) Thirty-three and one-third percent (33-1/3%) shall be allocated to each coal producing county on the basis of the ratio of total tax collected in the current and preceding four (4) years on coal severed in each respective county to the total tax collected statewide in the current and four (4) preceding years.
(b) Thirty-three and one-third percent (33-1/3%) shall be allocated quarterly to each coal-producing county on the basis of the following factors, which shall be computed for the current and four (4) preceding years, and which shall be equally weighted:
1. Percentage of employment in mining in relation to total employment in the respective county;
2. Percentage of earnings from mining in relation to total earnings in the respective county; and
3. Surplus labor rate.
(c) Thirty-three and one-third percent (33-1/3%) shall be reserved for expenditure for industrial development projects benefiting two (2) or more coal-producing counties. For purposes of this paragraph, "coal-producing county" shall mean a county which has produced coal in the current or any one of the four (4) preceding years.
(2) (a) For purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section, "percentage of employment in mining" and "percentage of earnings from mining" shall be the percentages published for the latest available five (5) year period by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the United States Depart-

ment of Commerce; "surplus labor rate" shall be the rate published for the latest available five (5) year period by the Office of Employment and Training of the Department of Workforce Investment in the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(b) 1. Each year the Office of Employment and Training shall estimate surplus labor for each county and for the Commonwealth and shall annually publish an estimate of the surplus labor rate for each county and the Commonwealth.

2. The estimate of surplus labor for each county and for the Commonwealth shall be made using the best practical method available at the time the estimates are made. In determining the method to be adopted, the Office of Employment and Training may consult with knowledgeable individuals, including but not limited to the Office of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, state and national researchers, state and local officials, and staff of the Legislative Research Commission. The description of the method used to estimate surplus labor shall be reported in each annual publication provided for in subparagraph 1. of this paragraph.

3. For purposes of this section, "surplus labor" means the total number of residents who can be classified as unemployed or as discouraged workers, and "surplus labor rate" means the percentage of the potential civilian labor force which is surplus labor.

(3) The funds allocated under the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall retain their identity with respect to the county to which they are attributable, and a separate accounting of available moneys within the fund shall be maintained for the respective counties. Accounting for funds allocated under the provisions of this section shall be by the Department for Local Government.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 107, § 7, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 224, § 16, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 271, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 69, § 11, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 211, § 10, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 47, § 20, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 11, § 8, effective June 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 117, § 26, effective July 15, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (7) at 4.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (8) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (9) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (10) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (11) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (12) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (13) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (14) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (15) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (16) at 5.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 13, (17) at 6.

Investment Commission

42.500. State Investment Commission — Powers.

(1) There shall be a State Investment Commission composed of the Governor who shall be chairman; the State Treasurer who shall be vice chairman and serve as chairman in the absence of the Governor; the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet; and two (2) persons appointed by the Governor.

(2) The individuals appointed by the Governor shall be selected as follows: one (1) to be selected from a list of five (5) submitted to the Governor by the Kentucky Bankers Association, and one (1) to be selected from a list of five (5) submitted to the Governor by the Independent Community Bankers Association.

(3) The State Investment Commission shall meet at least quarterly to review investment performance and conduct other business. This provision shall not prohibit the commission from meeting more frequently as the need arises.

(4) The Governor, State Treasurer, and secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall each have the authority to designate, by an instrument in writing over his or her signature and filed with the secretary of the commission as a public record of the commission, an alternate with full authority to:

(a) Attend in the member's absence, for any reason, any properly convened meeting of the commission; and

(b) Participate in the consideration of, and vote upon, business and transactions of the commission.

Each alternate shall be a person on the staff of the appointing member or in the employ of the appointing member's state agency or department.

(5) Any designation of an alternate may, at the appointing member's direction:

(a) Be limited upon the face of the appointing instrument to be effective for only a specific meeting or specified business;

(b) Be shown on the face of the appointing instrument to be a continuing designation, for a period of no more than four (4) years, whenever the appointing member is unable to attend; or

(c) Be revoked at any time by the appointing member in an instrument in writing, over his or her signature, filed with the secretary of the commission as a public record of the commission.

(6) Any person transacting business with, or materially affected by, the business of the commission may accept and rely upon a joint certificate of the secretary of the commission and any member of the commission concerning the designation of any alternate, the time and scope of the designation, and, if it is of a continuing nature, whether and when the designation has been revoked. The joint certificate shall be made and delivered to the person requesting it within a reasonable time after it has been requested in writing, with acceptable identification of the business or transaction to which it refers and the requesting person's interest in the business or transaction.

(7) Any three (3) persons who are members of the commission or alternates authorized under subsections (4) and (5) of this section shall constitute a quorum and may, by majority vote, transact any business of the commission. Any three (3) members of the commission may call a meeting.

(8) The provisions of KRS 61.070 shall not apply to members of the commission.

(9) The commission shall have authority and may, if in its opinion the cash in the State Treasury is in excess of the amount required to meet current expenditures, invest any and all of the excess cash in:

(a) Obligations and contracts for future delivery of

obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or a United States government agency, including but not limited to:
1. United States Treasury;
2. Export-Import Bank of the United States;
3. Farmers Home Administration;
4. Government National Mortgage Corporation; and
5. Merchant Marine bonds;

(b) Obligations of any corporation of the United States government, including but not limited to:
1. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation;
2. Federal Farm Credit Banks;
   a. Bank for Cooperatives;
   b. Federal Intermediate Credit Banks; and
   c. Federal Land Banks;
3. Federal Home Loan Banks;
4. Federal National Mortgage Association; and
5. Tennessee Valley Authority obligations;

(c) Collateralized or uncollateralized certificates of deposit, issued by banks rated in one (1) of the three (3) highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency or other interest-bearing accounts in depository institutions chartered by this state or by the United States, except for shares in mutual savings banks;

(d) Bankers acceptances for banks rated in one (1) of the three (3) highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency;

(e) Commercial paper rated in the highest category by a nationally recognized rating agency;

(f) Securities issued by a state or local government, or any instrumentality or agency thereof, in the United States, and rated in one (1) of the three (3) highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency;

(g) United States denominated corporate, Yankee, and Eurodollar securities, excluding corporate stocks, issued by foreign and domestic issuers, including sovereign and supranational governments, rated in one (1) of the three (3) highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency;

(h) Asset-backed securities rated in the highest category by a nationally recognized rating agency; and

(i) Shares of mutual funds, not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the total funds available for investment as described in subsection (9) of this section, each of which shall have the following characteristics:
1. The mutual fund shall be an open-end diversified investment company registered under Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;
2. The management company of the investment company shall have been in operation for at least five (5) years;
3. At least ninety percent (90%) of the securities in the mutual fund shall be eligible investments pursuant to this section; and

(j) State and local delinquent property tax claims which upon purchase shall become certificates of delinquency secured by interests in real property not to exceed twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) in the aggregate. For any certificates of delinquency that have been exonerated pursuant to KRS 132.220(5), the Department of Revenue shall offset the loss suffered by the Finance and Administration Cabinet against subsequent local distributions to the affected taxing districts as shown on the certificate of delinquency.

(10) The State Investment Commission shall promulgate administrative regulations for the investment and reinvestment of state funds in shares of mutual funds, and the regulations shall specify:
(a) The long and short term goals of any investment;
(b) The specification of moneys to be invested;
(c) The amount of funds which may be invested per instrument;
(d) The qualifications of instruments; and
(e) The acceptable maturity of investments.

(11) Any investment in obligations and securities pursuant to subsection (9) of this section shall satisfy this section if these obligations are subject to repurchase agreements, provided that delivery of these obligations is taken either directly or through an authorized custodian.

(12) (a) Income earned from investments made pursuant to this section shall accrue to the credit of the investment income account of the general fund, except that interest from investments of excess cash in the road fund shall be credited to the surplus account of the road fund and interest from investments of excess cash in the game and fish fund shall be credited to the game and fish fund, interest earned from investments of imprest cash funds and funds in the trust and revolving fund for each state public university shall be credited to the appropriate institutional account, and interest earned from the investment of funds accumulated solely by means of contributions and gifts shall not be diverted to any purpose other than that stipulated by the donor, when the donor shall have designated the use to which the interest shall be placed.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, or by the obligations and covenants contained in resolutions and trust indentures adopted or entered into for state bond issues, interest earned from the investment of moneys appropriated to the capital construction accounts, trust and agency accounts, and trust and agency revolving accounts shall accrue to the capital construction investment income account.

(c) If there is a revenue shortfall, as defined in KRS 48.010, of five percent (5%) or less, the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, upon the recommendation of the state budget director, may direct the transfer of excess unappropriated capital construction investment income to the general fund investment income account. The amount of the transfer shall not exceed the amount of the shortfall in general fund revenues.

(d) If the capital construction investment income is less than that amount appropriated by the General Assembly, the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet may, upon recommendation of the state budget director, direct the transfer of excess unappropriated general fund investment income to the capital construction investment income account. The transfer of general fund investment income revenues to the capital construction investment income account shall be made only when the actual general fund revenues are in excess of the enacted estimates under KRS 48.120 and shall be limited to the amount of the excess general fund revenues. The amount of the transfer shall not exceed the amount of the shortfall in the capital construction fund revenues.

(13) The authority granted by this section to the State Investment Commission shall not extend to any funds that are specifically provided by law to be invested by

some other officer or agency of the state government.

(14) The authority granted by this section to the State Investment Commission shall only be exercised pursuant to the administrative regulations mandated by KRS 42.525.

(15) Each member of the State Investment Commission, with the exception of the Governor, shall post bond for his acts or omissions as a member thereof identical in amount and kind to that posted by the State Treasurer.

(Repealed, reenacted and amended Acts 1982, ch. 382, § 6, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 300, § 5, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 450, § 58, effective July 1, 1983; 1984, ch. 324, § 60, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 408, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 368, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 277, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 291, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 294, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 101, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 36, effective May 30, 1997; 1998, ch. 209, § 19, effective March 30, 1998; 2005, ch. 85, § 54, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 78, § 28, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 41.380 (Acts 1952, ch. 86; 1954, ch. 245, § 1, effective June 17, 1954; 1980, ch. 295, § 11, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 347, § 1, effective January 1, 1982) and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1982, ch. 382, § 6.

Section 21 of Acts 1998, ch. 209, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for sales of delinquent tax bills made on or after March 1, 1998."

Cross-References. Housing obligations, investment of public funds in, KRS 386.030 to 386.050.

Unemployment compensation administration fund and contingent fund, investment of, KRS 341.296.

Opinions of Attorney General. In view of the fact that the Council for Education Technology has the duty to invest funds appropriated for education technology, the State Investment Commission would not have authority under this section to invest those same funds. OAG 91-39.

Display of Historic Artifacts, Monuments, Symbols, and Texts

42.705. Legislative findings and declarations — Display of historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts in public buildings and on public property owned by the Commonwealth.

The General Assembly hereby finds and declares as follows:

(1) The Commonwealth's public buildings and their surrounding grounds provide Kentucky's citizens and others a place at which they may conduct public business, visit and interact with government officials, and learn about the Commonwealth's history and government;

(2) The Commonwealth's public buildings and public properties are themselves important symbols of Kentucky's history;

(3) Whether it be former battlegrounds, Native American sites, parks, recreation areas, historic government sites, homes of famous Kentuckians, or any other site of interest, without historic artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts on the properties and in the buildings, most persons would not even know of the significance of the site or building;

(4) Kentucky is justly proud of its history, as the past is the prologue to how we live today, how our government functions, and what things we hold to be important to us;

(5) It is not in Kentucky's best interest to hide its heritage or traditions, or the beliefs or deeply held opinions of its citizens;

(6) It is in Kentucky's best interest that its public buildings and public properties reflect the Commonwealth's rich history by exhibiting items of significance to Kentucky's civic and cultural development;

(7) The display of historic artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts in and on the grounds of Kentucky's public buildings and public properties promotes its citizens' awareness of their common history and an appreciation of the persons and events contributing to that history;

(8) The free exercise of religion, as well as the right to have no religion, is a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky;

(9) The right of the people to express themselves is enshrined in the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky;

(10) While the authors of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky were guaranteeing the free exercise of religion and prohibiting the establishment of a state-sponsored religion, these same authors and the public officials of that date publicly and regularly proclaimed a belief in a supreme being, prayed openly, and placed religious-based statements and symbols in and on their public buildings and properties, and that tradition has continued unbroken to this day;

(11) The free exercise of religion, in all of its myriad expressions, is a significant component of Kentucky's historical heritage and may be acknowledged as such;

(12) Historic artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts, including but not limited to religious materials, may be displayed in Kentucky's public schools, within the framework of applicable legal precedents, if they are displayed in connection with a course of study that is academic, balanced, objective, and not devotional in nature, and that neither favors nor disfavors religion generally or any particular religious belief; and

(13) Historic artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts, including but not limited to religious materials, may be displayed in Kentucky's public buildings and on Kentucky's public properties if they are displayed in a:

(a) Balanced, objective, and not solely religious manner;

(b) Manner that neither favors nor disfavors religion generally;

(c) Manner that neither favors nor disfavors any religious belief; and

(d) Manner which promotes the display of Kentucky's historic, cultural, political, and general heritage and achievements.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 34, § 1, effective March 24, 2006.)

Information Technology

42.746. Statewide planning and mapping system for public buildings.

(1) To the extent funds are made available, the Commonwealth Office of Technology shall establish a statewide planning and mapping system for public buildings in this state for use by response agencies who are called to respond to an act of terrorism or an emergency.

(2) The statewide planning and mapping system for public buildings shall include:

(a) Floor plans, fire protection information, building evacuation plans, utility information, known hazards, and information on how to contact emergency personnel;

(b) The manner by which the information required by paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be transferred to the system from state agencies and the local political subdivisions who participate in the system;

(c) Standards for the software that shall be used by state agencies and local political subdivisions that

participate in the system;

(d) Conditions for use of the system by response agencies;

(e) Guidelines for:

1. The accessibility and confidentiality of information contained within the system; and

2. The incorporation, in connection with the use of the system, of the items described in subsection (3)(b) of this section;

(f) In accordance with information obtained by the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security, a priority for the distribution of any money that may be available for state agencies and political subdivisions to participate in the system; and

(g) Guidelines recommended by the Division of Emergency Management for the training of persons employed by the response agencies concerning the use of the system.

(3) To the extent money is available, state agencies and political subdivisions shall:

(a) Participate in the statewide planning and mapping system; and

(b) Incorporate into their use of the system, without limitation:

1. Evacuation routes and strategies for evacuation;

2. Alarms and other signals or means of notification;

3. Plans for remaining inside a building, room, structure, or other location during an emergency when egress may be impossible or when egress may present a more substantial risk than remaining inside; and

4. Training and strategies for prevention in connection with attacks involving violence.

If a state agency or political subdivision uses its own planning and mapping system before the Commonwealth Office of Technology establishes a statewide planning and mapping system, the state agency or political subdivision may continue to use its system unless money is made available for the state agency or political subdivision to update or modify its system as necessary for inclusion in the statewide system.

(4) The Commonwealth Office of Technology:

(a) Shall pursue any money that may be available from the federal government for the development and operation of a statewide planning and mapping system for public buildings, and for the distribution of grants to state agencies and political subdivisions that participate in the system; and

(b) May accept gifts, grants, and contributions for the development and operation of a statewide planning and mapping system, and for the distribution of grants to the state agencies and political subdivisions that participate in the system.

(5) Each state agency and political subdivision that participates in the system shall, on or before July 1, 2007, and on or before July 1 of each year thereafter, submit to the Commonwealth Office of Technology a progress report setting forth, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Commonwealth Office of Technology, the experience of the agency or political subdivision with respect to its participation in the system. The Commonwealth Office of Technology shall receive and process the progress reports, and provide a summarized overview of the system to the Legislative Research Commission on or before October 1, 2007, and on or before October 1 of each year thereafter.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 2009, ch. 12, § 15, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 193, sec. 14, instructs the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in the Act, as it confirms reorganization within the executive branch and establishes the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security. Such a correction has been made in this section.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 11.520.

CHAPTER 43

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

SECTION.
43.073. Annual audit of school district entity by Auditor or private accountant — Expenses — Review of private audit by Auditor.

43.073. Annual audit of school district entity by Auditor or private accountant — Expenses — Review of private audit by Auditor.

(1) The Auditor of Public Accounts shall be responsible for an annual audit of the funds contained in each school district cooperative, school district consortium, school district corporation, and any other entity formed by school districts in an agreement made pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300, with the cost of the audit to be borne by the audited entity.

(2) A school district cooperative, school district consortium, school district corporation, or other entity formed by school districts in an agreement made pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 may employ a certified public accountant to audit the books, accounts, and papers of the cooperative, consortium, corporation, or other entity in lieu of the audit required by subsection (1) of this section, if the Auditor of Public Accounts declines in writing to assume responsibility for performing the audit or fails to respond in writing within thirty (30) days of receiving the cooperative's, consortium's, corporation's, or other entity's written notice of its intent to employ a certified public accountant to conduct the audit. The cooperative, consortium, corporation, or other entity shall not enter into any contract with a certified public accountant for an audit unless the Auditor of Public Accounts has declined in writing to assume responsibility for performing the audit or has failed to respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of a written request for an audit.

(3) (a) Any contract with a certified public accountant entered into as a result of the Auditor of Public Accounts either declining to assume responsibility of performing the audit or failing to respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of a written request for an audit shall specify the following:

1. That the certified public accountant shall forward a copy of the audit report and management letters to the Auditor of Public Accounts for review;

2. That the Auditor of Public Accounts shall have the right to review the certified public accountant's work papers before and after the release of the audit; and

3. That after review of the certified public accountant's work papers, if discrepancies are found, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall notify the audited entity of the discrepancies. If the certified public accountant does not correct these discrepancies prior to the release of the audit, the Auditor of Public Accounts may conduct its own audit to verify the findings of the certified public accoun-

tant's report.

(b) If an audit verifying the findings of the certified public accountant's report is conducted by the Auditor of Public Accounts, the total audit expense incurred by the audited entity shall be an allowable expenditure and shall be paid by the audited entity to the Auditor of Public Accounts. If the audit conducted by the Auditor of Public Accounts discloses discrepancies in the audit by the certified public accountant, the findings of the Auditor of Public Accounts shall be deemed official for all purposes.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 491, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

CHAPTER 44

CLAIMS UPON THE TREASURY

SECTION.

BOARD OF CLAIMS

44.070. Board of Claims — Limitation on damage awards — Hearing officers — Asbestos related claims.

BOARD OF CLAIMS

44.070. Board of Claims — Limitation on damage awards — Hearing officers — Asbestos related claims.

(1) A Board of Claims, composed of the members of the Crime Victims Compensation Board as hereinafter provided, is created and vested with full power and authority to investigate, hear proof, and to compensate persons for damages sustained to either person or property as a proximate result of negligence on the part of the Commonwealth, any of its cabinets, departments, bureaus, or agencies, or any of its officers, agents, or employees while acting within the scope of their employment by the Commonwealth or any of its cabinets, departments, bureaus, or agencies; provided, however, regardless of any provision of law to the contrary, the Commonwealth, its cabinets, departments, bureaus, and agencies, and its officers, agents, and employees, while acting within the scope of their employment by the Commonwealth or any of its cabinets, departments, bureaus, or agencies, shall not be liable for collateral or dependent claims which are dependent on loss to another and not the claimant, damages for mental distress or pain or suffering, and compensation shall not be allowed, awarded, or paid for said claims for damages. Furthermore, any damage claim awarded shall be reduced by the amount of payments received or right to receive payment from workers' compensation insurance, social security programs, unemployment insurance programs, medical, disability or life insurance programs, or other federal or state or private program designed to supplement income or pay claimant's expenses or damages incurred. Any claim against the Commonwealth, its departments, agencies, officers, agents, or employees, or a school district board of education, its members, officers, agents, or employees for damages sustained as the result of exposure to asbestos before, during or after its removal from a facility owned, leased, occupied, or operated by the Commonwealth or a school district board of education shall be brought before the Board of Claims. Except as herein provided, the board shall be independent of all agencies, cabinets, and departments of the Commonwealth except as provided in KRS 44.070 to 44.160.

(2) The board shall be composed of the members of the Crime Victims Compensation Board. The members shall not be entitled to additional compensation for their services on the Board of Claims.

(3) The Governor shall designate a member of the board to serve as chairman for a term of four (4) years. Any vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the Governor. No member shall, at the same time, serve as chairman of the Crime Victims Compensation Board and as chairman of the Board of Claims.

(4) The employees of the Crime Victims Compensation Board, without additional compensation, shall be ex officio employees of the Board of Claims.

(5) Regardless of any provision of law to the contrary, the jurisdiction of the board is exclusive, and a single claim for the recovery of money or a single award of money shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), exclusive of interest and costs. However, if a single act of negligence results in multiple claims, the total award may not exceed three hundred fifty thousand dollars ($350,000), to be equitably divided among the claimants, but in no case may any claimant individually receive more than two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

(6) The Governor shall appoint the necessary number of hearing officers, each of whom shall be an attorney admitted to practice law in Kentucky and shall have practiced law for at least three (3) years. These officers, upon the direction of the chairman or the board, shall conduct hearings, and otherwise supervise the presentation of evidence and perform any other duties assigned to them by the chairman or the board, except that such hearing officers shall not render final decisions, orders, or awards. However, such hearing officers may, in receiving evidence on behalf of the board, make such rulings affecting the competency, relevancy, and materiality of the evidence about to be presented and upon motions presented during the taking of evidence as will expedite the preparation of the case.

(7) The board may at any time recommend the removal of any hearing officer upon filing with the Governor a full written statement of its reasons for such removal.

(8) Upon recommendation to the board by the attorney for the Commonwealth, its cabinet, department, bureau, agency, or employee thereof, that a settlement has been reached between the parties to the claim, and upon approval by the board that the settlement is reasonable for all parties concerned, the agreed judgment or dismissal may be entered accordingly, even without a party's admission to liability.

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 189, §§ 1, 3, par. 1; 1950, ch. 50, § 1; 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. XIII, § 1; 1958, ch. 52, § 1; 1960, ch. 25, § 1; 1972, ch. 234, § 1; 1976, ch. 326, § 2; 1978, ch. 15, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 279, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 499, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 2000, ch. 304, § 4, effective July 14, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 176.290.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

4. Applicability.
6. Governmental Immunity.

4. Applicability.

When a student was killed when he should have been in school when the driver of the vehicle in which he was riding was another student who had consumed alcohol at school, and it could have been found that: (1) his teachers should have known that students were drinking

and driving while traveling to and from a school-sponsored and supervised extracurricular activity on school property during school hours: (2) their negligent supervision of students was a substantial factor in the student's death: and (3) at the time of the accident, the local board of education, and its employees, were agents of the state department of education, the student's parents could not recover for loss of consortium when they presented their claim to the Board of Claims because KRS 44.070(1) did not allow dependent claims in cases presented to the Board of Claims. Williams v. Ky. Dep't of Educ., 113 S.W.3d 145, 2003 Ky. LEXIS 175 (Ky. 2003).

6. Governmental Immunity.

The Board of Claims Act, KRS 44.070 to 44.160, is a partial waiver of the Commonwealth's sovereign immunity. Department of Education v. Blevins, 707 S.W.2d 782, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 257 (Ky. 1986).

The waiver of sovereign immunity granted by the Board of Claims Act, KRS 44.070 to 44.160, does not exclude a parent's claim for loss of affection and companionship of a minor child as created by KRS 411.135. Department of Education v. Blevins, 707 S.W.2d 782, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 257 (Ky. 1986).

CHAPTER 45

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION.
45.031. Federal funds — State clearinghouse function.

Collection of Debts Owed the Commonwealth

45.301. General administrative functions of Finance and Administration Cabinet.

Capital Projects and Bonds

45.812. Listing of costs relating to issuance of revenue bonds authorized by appropriation of school district.

45.031. Federal funds — State clearinghouse function.

(1) Any department, board, commission, agency, advisory council, interstate compact, corporate body, or instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Kentucky applying for federal funds, aids, loans, or grants shall file a summary notification of the intended application with the Department for Local Government in accordance with the existing A-95 procedures.

(2) When as a condition to receiving federal funds, the Commonwealth of Kentucky is required to match the federal funds, a statement shall be filed with the notice of intent or summary of the application stating:
   (a) The amount and source of state funds needed for matching purposes;
   (b) The length of time the matching funds shall be required;
   (c) The growth of the program;
   (d) How the program will be evaluated;
   (e) What action will be necessary should the federal funds be canceled, curtailed, or restricted; and
   (f) Any other financial and program management data required by the Finance and Administration Cabinet or by law.

(3) Any application for federal funds, aids, loans, or grants which will require state matching or replacement funds at the time of application or at any time in the future, must be approved by the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, the Legislative Research Commission, and the Chief Justice for their respective branches of government or their designated agents prior to its filing with the appropriate federal agency. Any application for federal funds, aids, loans, or grants which will require state matching or replacement funds at the time of application or at any time in the future, when funds have not been appropriated for that express purpose, must be approved by the General Assembly, if in session. When the General Assembly is not in session, the application shall be reported to and reviewed by the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue, as provided by KRS 48.500(3).

(4) When any federal funds, aids, loans, or grants are received by any department, board, commission or agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a report of the amount of funds received shall be filed with the Finance and Administration Cabinet; and this report shall specify the amount of funds which would reimburse an agency for indirect costs as provided for under OMB Circular A-87.

(5) The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet may refuse to issue his warrant for the disbursement of any state or federal funds from the State Treasury as the result of any application which is not approved as provided by this section, or in regard to which the statement or reports required by this section were not filed.

(6) The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall be responsible for the orderly administration of this section and for issuing the appropriate guidelines and regulations from each source of fund used.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 450, § 49, effective July 1, 1983; 1994, ch. 508, § 14, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 69, § 16, effective July 15, 1998; 2007, ch. 47, § 27, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 117, § 33, effective July 15, 2010; 2011, ch. 73, § 5, effective June 8, 2011.)

Collection of Debts Owed the Commonwealth

45.301. General administrative functions of Finance and Administration Cabinet.

(1) The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall have and exercise all administrative functions of the Commonwealth, except as otherwise provided by law, in relation to:
   (a) Developing financial policies and plans for consideration by the Governor as the basis for his budget recommendations to the General Assembly, and preparing the detailed documents in accordance with the financial plans of the Governor for presentation to the General Assembly.
   (b) Coordinating and supervising the fiscal affairs and fiscal procedures of the Commonwealth to insure the carrying out of the definite financial policies and plans approved by the General Assembly.
   (c) Accounting, including budgetary accounting and accounting control.
   (d) Fiscal reporting.
   (e) Supervision of preauditing of expenditures and current auditing of receipts and receivables.
   (f) Supervision of purchasing and storekeeping and control of property and stores.
   (g) Supervision of all receivables of the Commonwealth.
   (h) Maintaining and operating public buildings, except those provided for the exclusive use of any one (1) agency.
   (i) Auditing the accounts of the Treasurer and the Auditor of Public Accounts, as contemplated by Section 53 of the Constitution.
   (j) Coordination and supervision of data processing, computers, and government information systems.

(2) The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall be primarily responsible for maintaining management control over the activities of the several budget units of the executive branch. To perform this function, the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall:
   (a) Keep in continuous touch with the operations,

plans and needs of the budget units, and with the sources and amounts of revenue and other receipts of the Commonwealth.

(b) Appraise the quantity and quality of services rendered by each budget unit of the executive branch and the needs for such services and for any new services.

(c) Examine and recommend work programs and periodic allotments to the several budget units of the executive branch, and changes therein as provided by KRS 48.620.

(d) Develop plans for improvements and economies in organization and operation of the budget units of the executive branch, and install such plans as are approved or directed by the Governor or the General Assembly.

(e) Devise and prescribe the forms of operations reports to be required periodically from each budget unit of the executive branch and require such budget units to make such reports.

(f) Examine and comment on all statements and reports on the financial condition, estimated future financial condition and operation of state government and its budget units.

(g) Receive and deal with all requests for information as to financial conditions and operations of the Commonwealth.

(h) Prepare such unit costs and cost statistics as are required from time to time.

(i) Advise and assist the Governor, the Chief Justice, the General Assembly, the appropriations committees of the General Assembly and the Legislative Research Commission, upon request, in any matters relating to the functions of the Finance and Administration Cabinet.

(j) Keep a summary of the financial transactions of all budget units.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 450, § 31, effective July 1, 1983.)

Cross-References. Assessment and tax forms and blanks, Finance and Administration Cabinet to furnish on requisition of Revenue Cabinet, KRS 131.140.

Bonds of political subdivision, duties of Finance and Administration Cabinet, KRS 66.310.

Bonds of state employees, Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet to fix amount of, KRS 62.170, 62.190.

Finance and Administration Cabinet, warrant for withdrawal of money from treasury, KRS 41.110.

Flood control payments by federal government to counties, receipt and disbursement of, KRS 104.190.

Investments of state fire and tornado insurance fund, Finance and Administration Cabinet to approve, KRS 56.140.

Life insurance for state employees, KRS 18A.205 to 18A.220.

Monthly settlement of accounts with treasurer, KRS 41.310.

State fair appropriations, Finance and Administration Cabinet to supervise expenditure of, KRS 247.170.

Treasury, statement of condition, Governor may require of Finance and Administration Cabinet, KRS 41.320.

Unemployment insurance fund, powers of Finance and Administration Cabinet as to, KRS 341.490 to 341.520.

Warrants on state treasury, duties as to issuance of, KRS 41.120 to 41.160, 41.170.

Equipment inventory, 780 KAR 7:060.

Capital Projects and Bonds

45.812. Listing of costs relating to issuance of revenue bonds authorized by appropriation of school district.

(1) Prior to the issuance of the revenue bonds or notes authorized by an appropriation of the General Assembly, or by or on behalf of any Kentucky school district, the agency, corporation, or school district authorized to issue the bonds or notes shall furnish to the Capital Projects and Bond Oversight Committee and the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue, and make available to the public, a listing of all costs associated, either directly or indirectly, with the issuance of the revenue bonds or notes. The costs shall be itemized as to amount and name of payee, and shall include fees or commissions paid to, or anticipated to be paid to, issuers, underwriters, placement agents and advisors, financial advisors, remarketing agents, credit enhancers, trustees, accountants, and the counsel of all these persons, bond counsel, and special tax counsel, and shall include the economic benefits received or anticipated to be received by any other persons from any source in return for services performed relating to the issuance of the bonds or notes. Changes in amounts or names of payees or recipients, or additions of amounts or names of payees or recipients, to the listing furnished and made available pursuant to this subsection, shall be furnished to the Capital Projects and Bond Oversight Committee and the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue and made available to the public within three (3) days following the change.

(2) The costs required to be furnished under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not include the payment of wages or expenses to full-time, permanent employees of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 295, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

CHAPTER 45A

KENTUCKY MODEL PROCUREMENT CODE

SECTION.

Kentucky Model Procurement Code

45A.300. Cooperative purchasing.
45A.335. Definitions for terms used in KRS 45A.330 to 45A.340.
45A.340. Conflicts of interest of public officers and employees.
45A.343. Local public agency may adopt provisions of KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 — Effect of adoption — Contracts required to mandate revealing of violations of and compliance with specified KRS chapters — Effect of nondisclosure or noncompliance.
45A.345. Definitions for KRS 45A.343 to 45A.460.
45A.351. Declaration of public policy on preservation of Commonwealth's natural resources through energy efficiency.
45A.352. Guaranteed energy savings contracts involving local public agencies.
45A.353. Extension of guaranteed energy savings contract — Documentation of savings — Lease-purchase agreements — Exemption from debt limitations.
45A.355. Determinations — Finality.
45A.360. Administrative regulations.
45A.365. Competitive sealed bidding.
45A.370. Competitive negotiation.
45A.375. Negotiations after competitive sealed bidding when all bids exceed available funds — Action when no bids received.
45A.380. Noncompetitive negotiation.
45A.385. Small purchases by local public agencies.
45A.390. Cancellation.
45A.395. Determination of responsibility — Right of nondisclosure.
45A.400. Prequalification of bidders and offerors.
45A.405. Cost or pricing data.
45A.410. Inspection of contractor's place of business — Audit of records.
45A.415. Specifications — Items considered equal may be furnished — Proprietary products.
45A.420. Cooperative purchasing — Price agreements with Commonwealth.
45A.425. Surplus or excess property.

SECTION.
45A.430. Bid bonds.
45A.435. Contract performance and payment bonds.
45A.440. Bond forms, filings, and copies.
45A.445. Definitions for terms used in KRS 45A.445 to 45A.460.
45A.450. Statement of public policy.
45A.455. Conflict of interest — Gratuities and kickbacks — Use of confidential information.
45A.460. Recovery of value of anything transferred or received in breach of ethical standards.
45A.465. Definitions for KRS 45A.470.
45A.470. Preference to be given by governmental bodies and political subdivisions in purchasing commodities or services — List of commodities and services — Price range — Negotiation for identical products and services.
45A.480. Compliance with workers' compensation insurance and unemployment insurance laws required — Foreign entity to obtain certificate of authority — Penalty.
45A.485. Certain contracts required to mandate revealing of violations of and compliance with specified KRS chapters — Effect of nondisclosure or noncompliance.

PREFERENCE FOR RESIDENT BIDDERS

45A.490. Definitions for KRS 45A.490 to 45A.494.
45A.492. Legislative declarations.
45A.494. Reciprocal preference to be given by public agencies to resident bidders — List of states — Administrative regulations.

RECYCLED MATERIAL CONTENT PRODUCTS

45A.540. Purchase of materials with minimum recycled material content through central stores.

MISCELLANEOUS PROCUREMENT PROVISIONS

45A.605. Finance and Administration Cabinet's authority to enter into contracts for "information highway" for state agencies — Mandatory use — Exceptions — Status as a state agency price contract — Access to contract by certain nonprofit schools, nonprofit organizations, and economic development entities.
45A.620. Preference to high-calcium foods and beverages in purchasing for school meals.

PENALTIES

45A.990. Penalties.

KENTUCKY MODEL PROCUREMENT CODE

45A.300. Cooperative purchasing.

(1) Any public purchasing unit may either participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement for the acquisition of any supplies, services, or construction with any other public purchasing unit or foreign purchasing activity, in accordance with an agreement entered into between the participants. This cooperative purchasing may include, but is not limited to, joint contracts between public purchasing units and access by local public purchasing units to open-ended state public purchasing unit contracts.

(2) Nothing in this code shall limit any public purchasing unit from selling to, acquiring from, or using any property belonging to another public purchasing unit or foreign purchasing activity independent of the requirements of KRS 45A.070 to 45A.180.

(3) Nothing in this code shall limit or restrict any public purchasing unit from entering into an agreement, independent of the requirements of KRS 45A.045(5) and KRS 45A.070 to 45A.165, with any other public purchasing unit or foreign purchasing activity for the cooperative use of supplies or services.

(4) Any public purchasing unit may enter into an agreement for the joint or common use of warehousing facilities or the lease or common use of capital equipment or facilities with any other public purchasing unit or a foreign purchasing activity subject to the terms as may be agreed upon between the parties.

(5) Nothing in this code shall limit or restrict the ability of local school districts to acquire supplies outside of the public purchasing agreements when the supplies and equipment meeting the same specifications as the contract items are available at a lower price elsewhere and the purchase does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

(6) Nothing in this code shall limit any public purchasing unit from receiving notice of or accepting a price reduction on supplies or equipment when the supplies or equipment are being offered by the vendor with whom a price agreement has been made; the supplies or equipment are being offered in accordance with all terms and conditions that are specified in the price agreement, except those relating to price; and the price reduction is offered to all of the participants in the price agreement. Public purchasing units may accept special price reductions under this subsection even if the reduced price requires the purchase of a specified quantity of units different from the quantity stated in the original price agreement. Price reductions under this subsection shall not be considered to permanently alter the price of the supplies or equipment under the price agreement with the Commonwealth, except where the price reductions are to be made permanent under the express terms of the price agreement and where the purchasing agency which solicited the price agreement determines that the enforcement of those terms serves the best interest of the Commonwealth.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 60, effective January 1, 1980; 1990, ch. 496, § 28, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 89, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 31, effective May 30, 1997; 2003, ch. 98, § 21, effective June 24, 2003.)

45A.335. Definitions for terms used in KRS 45A.330 to 45A.340.

As used in KRS 45A.330 to 45A.340 except as may be otherwise indicated by the context:

(1) "Agency" means any of the departments of the state government, and any division, board, bureau, commission or other instrumentality within such department and any independent state authority, commission, instrumentality or agency, but it does not include a school district or other political subdivision nor an authority, commission, instrumentality or agency created pursuant to compact or agreement between or among the state of Kentucky and another state or states;

(2) "Officer or employee" means a member of the boards of trustees, or regents of a state university, except faculty and student members, and a person holding an office, position or employment in an agency, but it does not include other persons who serve without salary and it does not include members or employees of school boards or district boards of education or faculty or staff of state institutions of higher learning or, as used in KRS 45A.340(5), citizen members of boards, commissions or independent state authorities who may receive per diem allowances for attendance at meetings of the boards, commissions or authorities on which they serve;

(3) "Compensation" means any money, thing of value, or financial benefit conferred in return for services rendered or to be rendered, but it does not include the salary or other payment provided by law or appropriation for services rendered in a public office, position or employment.

(Repealed and reenacted Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 67, effective January 1, 1979; 1978, ch. 392, § 2, effective June 17, 1978;

1980, ch. 250, § 7, effective April 9, 1980; 1982, ch. 282, § 3, effective April 2, 1982.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Pursuant to 1982 Acts Ch. 282, Section 5, this section became effective on April 2, 1982. However, the reason stated therein for the emergency pertains only to Section 3 of the Act and therefore may not be in compliance with Ky. Const., § 55, which requires a reason for the emergency.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 181, § 2; 1970, ch. 163, § 1) was formerly compiled as KRS 61.094 and was repealed and reenacted as this section by Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 67, effective January 1, 1979.

Opinions of Attorney General. Although KRS 45A.340 prohibits a member of the General Assembly from being a state employee, this section excludes employees of school boards or district boards of education as officers or employees of the state, so a schoolteacher may serve in the State Legislature. OAG 73-99.

Faculty or staff of the state universities are not to be included within the definition of "officer or employee" in subdivision (2) of this section and are likewise excluded from the prohibitions set out in KRS 45A.340 deemed to create conflicts of interest for public officers and employees. Accordingly, no conflict of interest was created where a University of Kentucky faculty member was also a shareholder and director of an architectural firm which occasionally contracted with the University. OAG 82-406.

KRS 446.120, concerning statutory construction, requires the reading of the word "to" in this section to mean in effect "through" so that this section actually defines terms used in KRS 45A.330 through 45A.340. OAG 82-406.

45A.340. Conflicts of interest of public officers and employees.

(1) No officer or employee of the General Assembly, or officer or employee of an agency as defined in KRS 45A.335, shall knowingly receive or agree to receive, directly or indirectly, compensation for any services to be rendered, either by himself or another, in negotiations with the state or an agency for the purchase by the state or an agency of an interest in real property. This section shall not apply to appearances before any court, except that negotiations shall be prohibited as aforesaid at any time.

(2) No officer or employee of an agency or member of a state board or commission, may be in any manner interested, either directly or indirectly, in his own name or in the name of any other person, association, trust, or corporation, in any contract for the performance of any work in the making or letting or administration of which such officer or employee may be called upon to act or vote. No such officer or employee may represent, either as agent or otherwise, any person, association, trust, or corporation, with respect to any application or bid for any contract or work in regard to which such officer or employee may be called upon to act or vote. Nor may any such officer or employee take, solicit, or receive, either directly or indirectly, any money or other thing of value as a gift or bribe or means of influencing his vote or action in his official character. Any contract made and procured in violation hereof is void. For the purposes of this section the holding of less than five percent (5%) of the stock of a corporation is not considered an interest.

(3) No officer or employee of the General Assembly or officer or employee of any agency shall, for compensation, appear before an agency as an expert witness.

(4) No officer or employee of the General Assembly, or officer or employee of any agency, shall act as officer or agent for the Commonwealth or any agency in the transaction of any business with himself, or with any corporation, company, association, or firm in which he or his spouse has any interest greater than five percent (5%) of the total value thereof.

(5) No officer or employee of an agency or appointee shall knowingly himself or by his partners or through any corporation which he controls or in which he owns or controls more than ten percent (10%) of the stock, or by any other person for his use or benefit or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in whole or in part, any contract, agreement, sale, or purchase of the value of twenty-five dollars ($25) or more, made, entered into, awarded or granted by any agency, unless said contract, agreement, sale or purchase:
   (a) Was made or let after public notice and competitive bidding; or
   (b) Results from the sale of a craft item to a state park if the employee is an interim state park employee designated as a craftsperson under KRS 148.257.

(6) No officer, employee, or appointee of an agency, including persons who serve without salary or other payment for their services, shall knowingly receive or agree to receive, directly or indirectly, compensation for any services rendered or to be rendered, either by himself or another, in any cause, proceeding, application, or other matter which is before said agency or before the department of state government in which said agency functions.

(7) No member of a board of trustees or regents shall have an interest in any contract with a state university unless such contract shall have been subjected to competitive bidding in compliance with KRS Chapter 45A, unless such trustee or regent shall have been the lowest bidder and unless such trustee or regent shall have first notified in writing the remaining members of the board, and to the newspaper having the largest circulation in the county in which the state university is located, of his intention to bid on such contract.

(Amend. and reenacted Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 68, effective January 1, 1979; 1990, ch. 496, § 29, effective July 13, 1990; 2006, ch. 68, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/92). The text of subsection (7) of this statute was enacted by 1978 Ky. Acts ch. 392, sec. 2, as subsection (4) of the former KRS 61.094, which was reenacted as KRS 45A.335 by 1978 Ky. Acts ch. 110, sec. 67. In codifying the amendment to KRS 45A.335 in 1982 Ky. Acts ch. 282, sec. 3, the Revisor of Statutes acting under KRS 7.136(1) renumbered the former KRS 45A.335(4) as KRS 45A.340(7).

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 181, §§ 3 to 9; 1974, ch. 261, § 2; 1976, ch. 206, § 29; 1976, ch. 262, § 17) was formerly compiled as KRS 61.096 and was amended and reenacted as this section by Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 68, effective January 1, 1979.

Cross-References. Abuse of public office, Penal Code, KRS 522.010 et seq.

Receiving unlawful compensation, KRS 521.040.

Soliciting unlawful compensation, KRS 521.030.

Opinions of Attorney General. It is a violation of the terms of this statute for a person to serve as chairman of the Kentucky Public Service Commission while he is a partner in a certified public accounting partnership that performs an annual audit of a state university and/or the Kentucky state auditor's office. OAG 70-55.

A faculty member of the University of Louisville may not serve at the same time as a member of the state legislature. OAG 72-442.

A person who is a full or part-time teacher at the university could become a candidate for the office of state representative but could not serve as a member of the state Legislature and continue his position with the university. OAG 72-827.

A member of the General Assembly may not at the same time hold a teaching job at a college which is part of the University of Kentucky community college system. OAG 73-8.

An Eastern Kentucky University professor who holds a consultant's license from the Kentucky Department of Insurance, is a member of the Kentucky Insurance Regulatory Board and is a chairholder for insurance studies at Eastern Kentucky University may enter into a personal service contract with the Department of Insurance to revise study manuals for use by applicants for insurance agents' licenses. OAG 80-5.

Former KRS 45A.335(4) (now subsection (7) of this section) is applicable only to contracts executed during the board member's tenure and no conflict of interest exists where the contracts were executed prior to the board member becoming a member of the board of trustees or regents. OAG 80-379.

Faculty or staff of the state universities are not to be included within the definition of "officer or employee" in KRS 45A.335(2) and are likewise excluded from the prohibitions set out in this section deemed to create conflicts of interest for public officers and employees. Accordingly, no conflict of interest was created where a University of Kentucky faculty member was also a shareholder and director of an architectural firm which occasionally contracted with the University. OAG 82-406.

KRS 446.120, concerning statutory construction, requires the reading of the word "to" in KRS 45A.335 to mean in effect "through" so that KRS 45A.335 actually defines terms used in KRS 45A.330 through 45A.340. OAG 82-406.

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association may purchase property from an entity in which the governor is a general partner, without violating this section. OAG 90-27.

Attorney General opined that no statutory conflict of interest exists under this section and KRS 160.180 between the positions of member of the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education and executive director of the Lincoln Foundation; but it was not possible for the Attorney General to provide a general ruling as to whether a potential conflict of interest may exist at common law. OAG 91-226.

45A.343. Local public agency may adopt provisions of KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 — Effect of adoption — Contracts required to mandate revealing of violations of and compliance with specified KRS chapters — Effect of nondisclosure or noncompliance.

(1) Any local public agency may adopt the provisions of KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460. No other statutes governing purchasing shall apply to a local public agency upon adoption of these provisions.

(2) After July 15, 1994, any contract entered into by a local public agency, whether under KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 or any other authority, shall require the contractor and all subcontractors performing work under the contract to:
   (a) Reveal any final determination of a violation by the contractor or subcontractor within the previous five (5) year period pursuant to KRS Chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342 that apply to the contractor or subcontractor; and
   (b) Be in continuous compliance with the provisions of KRS Chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342 that apply to the contractor or subcontractor for the duration of the contract.

(3) A contractor's failure to reveal a final determination of a violation by the contractor of KRS Chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342 or to comply with these statutes for the duration of the contract shall be grounds for the local public agency's:
   (a) Cancellation of the contract; and
   (b) Disqualification of the contractor from eligibility for future contracts awarded by the local public agency for a period of two (2) years.

(4) A subcontractor's failure to reveal a final determination of a violation by the subcontractor of KRS Chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342 or to comply with these statutes for the duration of the contract shall be grounds for the local public agency's disqualification of the subcontractor from eligibility for future contracts for a period of two (2) years.

(Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 250, § 9, effective April 9, 1980; 1994, ch. 491, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 520, § 2, effective July 15, 1998.)

45A.345. Definitions for KRS 45A.343 to 45A.460.

As used in KRS 45A.343 to 45A.460, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) "Aggregate amount" means the total dollar amount during a fiscal year of items of a like nature, function, and use the need for which can reasonably be determined at the beginning of the fiscal year. Items the need for which could not reasonably be established in advance or which were unavailable because of a failure of delivery need not be included in the aggregate amount.

(2) "Capital cost avoidance" means moneys expended by a local public agency to pay for an energy conservation measure identified as a permanent equipment replacement and whose cost has been discounted by any additional energy and operation savings generated from other energy conservation measures identified in the guaranteed energy savings contract, except that for school districts capital cost avoidance shall also mean moneys expended by the district from one (1) or more of the following sources:
   (a) General fund;
   (b) Capital outlay allotment under KRS 157.420; and
   (c) State and local funds from the Facilities Support Program of Kentucky under KRS 157.440.

(3) "Chief executive officer" means the mayor, county judge/executive, superintendent of schools, or the principal administrative officer of a local public agency, or the person designated by the chief executive officer or legislative body of the local public agency to perform the procurement function.

(4) "Construction" means the process of building, altering, repairing, or improving any public structure or building, or other public improvements of any kind to any public real property. It does not include the routine operation, routine repair, or routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property.

(5) "Contract" means all types of local public agency agreements, including grants and orders, for the purchase or disposal of supplies, services, construction, or any other item. It includes awards and notices of award; contracts of a fixed-price, cost, cost-plus-a-fixed-fee, or incentive type; contracts providing for the issuance of job or task orders; leases; letter contracts; and purchase orders. It also includes supplemental agreements with respect to any of the foregoing. It does not include labor contracts with employees of local public agencies.

(6) "Document" means any physical embodiment of information or ideas, regardless of form or characteristic, including electronic versions thereof.

(7) "Established catalogue price" means the price included in the most current catalogue, price list, schedule, or other form that:
   (a) Is regularly maintained by the manufacturer or vendor of an item; and
   (b) Is either published or otherwise available for inspection by customers; and
   (c) States prices at which sales are currently or were last made to a significant number of buyers constituting the general buying public for that item.

(8) "Evaluated bid price" means the dollar amount of a bid after bid price adjustments are made pursuant to objective measurable criteria, set forth in the invitation for bids, which affect the economy and effectiveness in the operation or use of the product, such as reliability, maintainability, useful life, residual value, and time of delivery, performance, or completion.

(9) "Invitation for bids" means all documents, whether attached or incorporated by reference, utilized for soliciting bids in accordance with the procedures set forth in KRS 45A.365.

(10) "The legislative body or governing board" means a council, commission, or other legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, or urban-county; a county fiscal court; board of education of a county or independent school district; board of directors of an area development district or special district; or board of any other local public agency.

(11) "Local public agency" means a city, county, urban-

county, consolidated local government, school district, special district, or an agency formed by a combination of such agencies under KRS Chapter 79, or any department, board, commission, authority, office, or other sub-unit of a political subdivision which shall include the offices of the county clerk, county sheriff, county attorney, coroner, and jailer.

(12) "May" means permissive. However, the words "no person may ./t./t.." mean that no person is required, authorized, or permitted to do the act prescribed.

(13) "Negotiation" means contracting by either the method set forth in KRS 45A.370, 45A.375, or 45A.380.

(14) "Noncompetitive negotiation" means informal negotiation with one (1) or more vendor, contractor, or individual without advertisement or notice.

(15) "Objective measurable criteria" means sufficient information in the invitation to bid as to weight and method of evaluation so that the evaluation may be determined with reasonable mathematical certainty. Criteria which are otherwise subjective, such as taste and appearance, may be established when appropriate.

(16) "Person" means any business, individual, union, committee, club, or other organization or group of individuals.

(17) "Procurement" means the purchasing, buying, renting, leasing, or otherwise obtaining any supplies, services, or construction. It also includes all functions that pertain to the obtaining of any public procurement, including description of requirements, selection, and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contract, and all phases of contract administration.

(18) "Request for proposals" means all documents, whether attached or incorporated by reference, utilized for soliciting proposals in accordance with the procedures set forth in KRS 45A.370, 45A.375, 45A.380, or 45A.385.

(19) "Responsible bidder or offeror" means a person who has the capability in all respects to perform fully the contract requirements, and the integrity and reliability which will assure good faith performance.

(20) "Responsive bidder" means a person who has submitted a bid under KRS 45A.365 which conforms in all material respects to the invitation for bids, so that all bidders may stand on equal footing with respect to the method and timeliness of submission and as to the substance of any resulting contract.

(21) "Reverse auction" means a real-time, structured bidding process, usually lasting less than one (1) hour, and taking place during a previously scheduled time and Internet location, during which multiple bidders, anonymous to each other, submit revised, lower bids to provide the solicited good or leased space.

(22) "Services" means the rendering, by a contractor, of its time and effort rather than the furnishing of a specific end product other than reports which are merely incidental to the required performance of service. It does not include labor contracts with employees of local public agencies.

(23) "Shall" means imperative.

(24) "Specifications" means any description of a physical or functional characteristic of a supply, service, or construction item. It may include a description of any requirement for inspecting, testing, or preparing a supply, service, or construction item for delivery.

(25) "Supplemental agreement" means any contract modification which is accomplished by the mutual action of the parties.

(26) "Supplies" means all property, including but not limited to leases on real property, printing, and insurance, except land or a permanent interest in land.

(27) "Energy conservation measure" means a training program or facility alteration designed to reduce energy consumption or operating costs, and may include one (1) or more of the following:

(a) Insulation of the building structure or systems within the building;

(b) Storm windows or doors, caulking or weatherstripping, multiglazed windows or doors, heat absorbing or heat reflective glazed and coated window or door systems, additional glazing, reductions in glass area, or other window and door system modifications that reduce energy consumption;

(c) Automated or computerized energy control systems;

(d) Heating, ventilating, or air conditioning system modifications or replacements;

(e) Replacement or modification of lighting fixtures to increase the energy efficiency of the lighting system without increasing the overall illumination of a facility, unless an increase in illumination is necessary to conform to the applicable state or local building code for the lighting system after the proposed modifications are made;

(f) Energy recovery systems;

(g) Cogeneration systems that produce steam or forms of energy such as heat, as well as electricity, for use primarily within a building or complex of buildings;

(h) Energy, water, or wastewater conservation measures that provide long-term operating cost reductions or billable revenue increases;

(i) Any life safety measures that provide long-term operating cost reductions;

(j) Water and wastewater conservation measures, including plumbing fixtures and infrastructure;

(k) Equipment upgrades that improve the accuracy of billable revenue generating systems; or

(l) Automated, electronic, or remotely controlled systems or measures that reduce direct personnel costs.

(28) "Guaranteed energy savings contract" means a contract for the evaluation and recommendation of energy, water, and wastewater conservation measures and for implementation of one (1) or more of those measures. The contract shall provide that all payments, except obligations on termination of the contract before its expiration, are to be made over time and the savings are guaranteed to the extent necessary to make payments for the cost of the design, installation, and maintenance of energy, water, and wastewater conservation measures.

(29) "Qualified provider" means a person or business experienced in the design, implementation, and installation of energy, water, and wastewater conservation measures and is determined to be qualified by the local public agency. The qualified provider shall be responsible for and shall provide the local public agency with the following information regarding guaranteed energy, water, and wastewater savings contracts:

(a) Project design and specifications;

(b) Construction management;

(c) Construction;

(d) Commissioning;

(e) On-going services as required;

(f) Measurement and verification of savings for guaranteed energy, water, and wastewater savings contracts; and

(g) Annual reconciliation statements as provided in KRS 45A.352(8).

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 70, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 8, effective April 9, 1980; 1994, ch. 491, § 3,

effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 203, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 120, § 12, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 375, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 346, § 12, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 163, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 63, § 6, effective July 15, 2010.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The Model Procurement Code, KRS Chapter 45A, does not govern any transaction unless there will be an expenditure of a local public agency's funds for either services, supplies or construction; where no school funds, either general account or activity account, are expended in the purchasing of graduation rings, graduation invitations or caps and gowns, the provisions of the Model Procurement Code have no application. OAG 80-108.

If a school district has chosen to operate under the Model Procurement Code, competitive bidding for general liability insurance on buildings and vehicles, etc., is required absent a legitimate, written determination by the local public agency to the contrary; this conclusion is based on the fact that in subdivision (23) of this section, the term "supplies" is defined to include insurance, and that KRS 45A.380(10) authorizes an exemption from competitive bidding by written determination if the "contract is for group life insurance, group health and accident insurance, group professional liability insurance, workers' compensation insurance, and unemployment insurance," an exemption which does not include general liability insurance. OAG 82-170.

There is no conflict between KRS 424.260 and the Model Procurement Code, KRS Ch. 45A, concerning the necessity of school boards taking competitive bids for general liability insurance, since local school districts, as local public agencies, have a choice as to whether to operate with respect to their procurement needs under either the local Model Procurement Code or KRS 424.260. OAG 82-170.

45A.351. Declaration of public policy on preservation of Commonwealth's natural resources through energy efficiency.

Recognizing the need in the Commonwealth to preserve to the greatest extent possible natural resources within the Commonwealth which produce energy for the citizens, businesses, schools, and governments within the Commonwealth, it shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to preserve these natural resources by maximizing the use of energy efficiency measures in the construction, renovation, and maintenance of buildings owned by local public agencies and to encourage local public agencies to incorporate cost-effective energy efficiency measures into their buildings.
(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 203, § 1, effective July 15, 1996.)

45A.352. Guaranteed energy savings contracts involving local public agencies.

(1) A local public agency may enter into a guaranteed energy savings contract for innovative solutions for energy conservation measures. The local public agency shall submit a request for proposals. The request for proposals for competitive procurement of guaranteed energy savings contracts shall include the following:
   (a) The name and address of the governmental unit;
   (b) The name, address, title, and phone number of a contact person;
   (c) Notice indicating that the local public agency is requesting qualified providers to propose energy conservation measures through a guaranteed energy savings contract;
   (d) The following evaluation criteria for assessing the proposals:
      1. Construction management capabilities;
      2. Technical approach to facilities included;
      3. Financial attributes, as defined by total cost of contract and guaranteed savings and provider's financial strength demonstrating ability to fulfill the guarantee term; and
      4. Provider's capability, personnel, track record, and demonstrated ability to accomplish the contract;
   (e) The date, time, and place where proposals must be received;
   (f) Any other stipulations and clarifications the local public agency may require; and
   (g) An overview prepared by the local public agency stating goals or objectives specific to facility needs to be considered by the qualified providers who are responding to the request. Detailed scope of construction is not required.

(2) Respondents to the request for proposal shall provide the following:
   (a) A detailed list of the proposed energy conservation measures and the guaranteed savings which shall be supported with calculations. Any guaranteed energy and operational savings shall be determined by using one of the measurement and verification methodologies listed in the United States Department of Energy's "Measurement and Verification Guideline for Federal Energy Projects" or in the "North American Energy Measurement and Verification Protocol." If due to existing data limitations or the nonconformance of specific project characteristics, none of the methods listed in either the United States Department of Energy's "Measurement and Verification Guideline for Federal Energy Projects" or in the "North American Energy Measurement and Verification Protocol" is sufficient for measuring guaranteed savings, the qualified provider shall develop an alternate method that is compatible with one (1) of the two (2);
   (b) The estimated cost of the proposed energy conservation measures including engineering, construction, commissioning, measurement and verification, annual reconciliation statements, and required on-going services; and
   (c) Proposed method and costs of financing.

(3) The value for total cost of the contract minus the calculated savings from the energy conservation measures listed in the qualified provider's proposal, shall be within fifteen percent (15%) of the value for the total cost of the contract minus the calculated savings after the final contract has been negotiated. If the difference between the proposed and the final contract is not within fifteen percent (15%) and the local public agency and the qualified provider are unable to renegotiate the final contract to reconcile the difference between the proposed and final contract values, then the local public agency may:
   (a) Stop negotiations with the current qualified provider; and
   (b) Select an alternate provider.

(4) The local public agency may, as a component of the request for proposal, solicit and negotiate additional maintenance services for the affected proposed energy conservation measures. Additional services shall be subject to budget appropriations on an annual basis and may be discontinued at any time over the guarantee period with no negative impact to the guaranteed savings contract.

(5) The local public agency shall utilize the request for proposal process to enter into a guaranteed energy savings contract. The local public agency may, at its discretion, utilize a request for qualifications, provided that the local public agency solicits qualification statements from multiple potentially qualified providers. The local public agency shall use the qualification statements to select no fewer than two (2) providers and each provider shall then be subject to the request-for-proposal requirement provided in subsections (1) to (4)

of this section.

(6) The local public agency shall select the provider best qualified to meet its needs. The local public agency shall provide public notice of the meeting at which it proposes to award a guaranteed energy savings contract, the name of the parties to the proposed contract, and the purpose of the contract. The public notice shall be made at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting. After reviewing the proposals, a local public agency may enter into a guaranteed energy savings contract with a qualified provider if it finds that the amount it would spend on the energy conservation measures recommended in the proposal would not exceed the amount to be saved in either energy or operational costs plus capital cost avoidance within the term of the contract from the date of installation, if the recommendations in the proposal are followed.

(7) The guaranteed energy savings contract shall include a written guarantee of the qualified provider that either the energy or operational costs savings plus capital cost avoidance will meet or exceed the costs of the energy conservation measures within the term of the contract. The qualified provider shall, on an annual basis, reimburse the local public agency for any shortfall in guaranteed energy savings projected in the contract. A qualified provider shall provide a sufficient bond to the local public agency for the installation and the faithful performance of all the measures included in the contract. The guaranteed energy savings contract may provide for payments over a period of time, not to exceed the term of the contract.

(8) The qualified provider shall provide the local public agency with an annual reconciliation statement. The statement shall disclose any shortfalls or surplus between guaranteed energy and operational savings specified in the guaranteed energy savings contract and actual energy and operational savings incurred during a given guarantee year. The guarantee year shall consist of a twelve (12) month term commencing from the time that the energy conservation measures became fully operational. The qualified provider shall pay the local public agency any short fall in the guaranteed energy and operation savings within thirty (30) days after the total year savings have been determined. If there is a surplus in the actual guaranteed energy and operational savings in a given year, that surplus savings may be carried forward and applied against any possible savings shortfall in the following guarantee year, except that the surplus carried forward is limited to a period not to exceed one (1) year. If the qualified provider pays the local public agency for a short fall in energy or operational savings incurred during a given guarantee year and there is a surplus in energy or operational savings in future guarantee years, the qualified provider shall bill the local public agency for an amount not to exceed the amount of the short fall in the given guarantee year.

(9) The use of capital cost avoidance shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The amount expended shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the project cost; and

(b) Capital cost avoidance shall be restricted to payment for permanent equipment replacement as follows:

1. Storm windows or doors, multiglazed windows or doors, additional glazing, and reduction in glass area;
2. Replacement of heating, ventilating, or air conditioning major components or systems;
3. New lighting fixtures where required to achieve Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES) standards, provided the existing light fixtures shall have been determined to be obsolete and incapable of achieving IES standards; and
4. Life safety system replacements or upgrades which shall have been determined to be necessary to conform with existing state and local codes and standards.

(10) The commissioner of education shall review, and approve or disapprove projects from local school districts relating to energy conservation measures under a guaranteed energy savings contract, on the basis of the following guidelines:

(a) The project design's compliance with technical, health, and safety standards as required by administrative regulation;

(b) The availability of general funds, capital outlay allotments under KRS 157.420 or local and state funds from the Facilities Support Program of Kentucky as provided by KRS 157.440, for projects that will use capital cost avoidance;

(c) The appropriate use of capital outlay allotments under KRS 157.420, local and state funds from the Facilities Support Program of Kentucky as provided by KRS 157.440, for projects using capital cost avoidance, based on the project's compliance with the district's approved facility plan;

(d) The funding capability of the school district; and

(e) The financing mechanism and proper financing documentation.

(11) The request for proposal as provided in subsections (1) to (4) of this section shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements set out in KRS 162.070, and shall not be subject to an award determination based on the lowest competitive bid or a separate bidding process for each energy conservation measure listed in the proposal.

(12) A guaranteed energy savings contract that does not involve construction or the installation of physical improvements shall not require the approval of the commissioner of education and shall not be subject to other requirements of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 203, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 375, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2007, ch. 122, § 3, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). A manifest clerical or typographical error in this section has been corrected by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136.

45A.353. Extension of guaranteed energy savings contract — Documentation of savings — Lease-purchase agreements — Exemption from debt limitations.

(1) Guaranteed energy savings contracts may extend beyond the fiscal year in which they become effective. The local public agency shall include in its annual budget and appropriations act, for each subsequent fiscal year, any accounts payable under guaranteed energy savings contracts during the fiscal year.

(2) The local public agency shall document the operational and energy cost savings and capital cost avoidance specified in the guaranteed energy savings contract and designate and appropriate that amount for an annual payment of the contract. If the annual energy and operational savings are less than projected under the guaranteed savings contract, the qualified provider shall pay the difference as provided for in KRS 45A.352.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, a local public agency may finance the installation of energy conservation measures for its buildings through a lease-purchase agreement, bonds, or which-

ever brings the most economic value to the local public agency, subject to the local public agency's compliance with all other laws regarding approval of plans for additions, alterations, or renovations of its buildings.

(4) The component which is guaranteed as energy savings and as operational savings shall be exempt from current or future debt limitations, except that capital cost avoidance, as defined in KRS 45A.345, shall be limited to current or future debt limitations.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 203, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 375, § 4, effective July 15, 1998.)

45A.355. Determinations — Finality.

(1) Every determination required by this code shall be in writing and based upon written findings of the public official making the determination. These determinations and written findings shall be retained in the official contract file.

(2) The determinations required by KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 shall be final and conclusive unless they are clearly erroneous, arbitrary, capricious, or contrary to law.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 72, effective January 1, 1980.)

45A.360. Administrative regulations.

(1) A local public agency may adopt regulations, not inconsistent with KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460, governing the following:
   (a) Conditions and procedures for delegations of purchasing authority;
   (b) Prequalification, suspension, debarment, and reinstatement of prospective bidders;
   (c) Modification and termination of contracts;
   (d) Conditions and procedures for the purchase of perishables and items for resale;
   (e) Conditions, including emergencies, and procedures under which purchases may be made by means other than competitive sealed bids;
   (f) Rejection of bids, consideration of alternate bids, and waiver of informalities in offers;
   (g) Confidentiality of technical data and trade secrets information submitted by actual and prospective bidders or offerors;
   (h) Partial, progressive, and multiple awards;
   (i) Supervision of store rooms and inventories, including determination of appropriate stock levels and the management, transfer, sale, or other disposal of government-owned property;
   (j) Definitions and classes of contractual services and procedures for acquiring them;
   (k) Procedures for the verification and auditing of local public agency procurement records;
   (*l*) Annual reports from those vested with purchasing authority as may be deemed advisable in order to insure that the requirements of this chapter are complied with; and
   (m) Such other regulations as may be deemed advisable to carry out the purposes of KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 or otherwise fulfill the local public agency's procurement responsibilities.

(2) All local public agency ordinances and regulations pertaining to procurement, whether promulgated under KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 or otherwise, shall be maintained by the local public agency and shall be available to the public upon request at a cost not to exceed the cost of reproduction.

(3) Local school districts may adopt policies, not inconsistent with KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460, governing the conditions and procedures under which purchases of supplies may be made elsewhere. These policies shall include a provision that supplies purchased under this section shall meet any applicable contract specifications and not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 73, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 10, effective April 9, 1980; 1996, ch. 89, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.)

Opinions of Attorney General. If a local board of education adopts the provisions of the Model Procurement Code applicable to the state and also adopts a regulation similar to that which has been promulgated by the Department of Finance (now Finance and Administration Cabinet) relating to noncompetitive negotiations, then items for resale such as caps and gowns and graduation invitations may be handled through noncompetitive negotiation. OAG 80-108.

45A.365. Competitive sealed bidding.

(1) All contracts or purchases shall be awarded by competitive sealed bidding, which may include the use of a reverse auction, except as otherwise provided by KRS 45A.370 to 45A.385 and for the purchase of wholesale electric power by municipal utilities as provided in KRS 96.901(1).

(2) The invitation for bids shall state that the award shall be made on the basis of the lowest bid price or the lowest evaluated bid price. If the latter is used, the objective measurable criteria to be utilized shall be set forth in the invitation for bids. The invitation for bids shall include the reciprocal preference for resident bidders described in KRS 45A.494.

(3) Adequate public notice of the invitation for bids and any reverse auction shall be given prior to the date set forth for the opening of bids. The notice may include posting on the Internet or publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the local jurisdiction not less than seven (7) days before the date set for the opening of the bids and any reverse auction. The public notice shall include the time and place the bids will be opened and the time and place where the specifications may be obtained.

(4) The bids shall be opened publicly or entered through a reverse auction at the time and place designated in the invitation for bids. Each written or reverse auction bid, together with the name of the bidder, shall be recorded and be open to public inspection. Electronic bid opening and posting of the required information for public viewing shall satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

(5) A contract shall be awarded with reasonable promptness by written notice to the responsive and responsible bidder whose bid is either the lowest bid price or the lowest evaluated bid price after the application of any reciprocal preference for resident bidders required by KRS 45A.494.

(6) The local public agency may allow the withdrawal of a bid where there is a patent error on the face of the bid document, or where the bidder presents sufficient evidence, substantiated by bid worksheets, that the bid was based upon an error in the formulation of the bid price.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 74, effective January 1, 1980; 1998, ch. 120, § 13, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 510, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2010, ch. 63, § 7, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 162, § 12, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 63 and 162, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

45A.370. Competitive negotiation.

(1) A local public agency may contract or purchase through competitive negotiation, which may include a reverse auction, upon a written finding that:
   (a) Specifications cannot be made sufficiently specific

to permit award on the basis of either the lowest bid price or the lowest evaluated bid price, including, but not limited to, contracts for experimental or developmental research work, or highly complex equipment which requires technical discussions, and other nonstandard supplies, services, or construction; or

(b) Sealed bidding is inappropriate because the available sources of supply are limited, the time and place of performance cannot be determined in advance, the price is regulated by law, or a fixed price contract is not applicable; or

(c) The bid prices received through sealed bidding are unresponsive or unreasonable as to all or part of the requirements, or are identical or appear to have been the result of collusion; provided each responsible bidder is notified of the intention to negotiate and is given a reasonable opportunity to negotiate, and the negotiated price is lower than the lowest rejected bid by any responsible bidder.

(2) Proposals shall be solicited through public notice pursuant to KRS 45A.365(3) or any other means which can be demonstrated to notify an adequate number of qualified sources to permit reasonable competition consistent with the nature and requirement of the procurement. The request for proposals shall indicate the factors to be considered in the evaluation, including the reciprocal preference for resident bidders required by KRS 45A.494, and the relative importance of each factor, and the procedures to be followed if a reverse auction is used in the procurement.

(3) Written or oral discussions shall be conducted with all responsible offerors who submit proposals determined in writing to be reasonably susceptible of being selected for award. Discussions shall not disclose any information derived from proposals submitted by competing offerors. Discussions need not be conducted:

(a) With respect to prices, where such prices are fixed by law, regulation, or reverse auction, except that consideration shall be given to competitive terms and conditions; or

(b) Where time of delivery or performance will not permit discussions; or

(c) Where it can be clearly demonstrated and documented from the existence of adequate competition or accurate prior cost experience with that particular supply, service, or construction item that acceptance of an initial offer without discussion would result in fair and reasonable prices and the request for proposal notifies all offerors of the possibility that award may be made on the basis of initial offers.

(4) If discussions pertaining to the revision of the specifications or quantities are held with any potential offeror, all other potential offerors shall be afforded an opportunity to take part in such discussions. A request for proposals based on revised specifications or quantities shall be issued as promptly as possible, shall provide for an expeditious response to the revised requirements and shall be awarded upon the basis of the lowest bid price or lowest evaluated bid price after application of the reciprocal preference for resident bidders required by KRS 45A.494 submitted by any responsive and responsible offeror. No discussion shall be conducted with offerors after submission of revised proposals except for a compelling reason as determined in writing by the local public agency. The request for proposals shall state that an award is to be made without discussion except as herein provided.

(5) Award shall be made to the responsible offeror whose proposal is determined in writing to be the most advantageous to the local public agency based upon the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals and the reciprocal preference for resident bidders required by KRS 45A.494.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 75, effective January 1, 1980; 1998, ch. 120, § 14, effective July 15, 1998; 2010, ch. 63, § 8, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 162, § 13, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 63 and 162, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

45A.375. Negotiations after competitive sealed bidding when all bids exceed available funds — Action when no bids received.

(1) In the event that all bids submitted pursuant to competitive sealed bidding under KRS 45A.365 result in bid prices in excess of the funds available for the purchase, and the local public agency determines in writing:

(a) That there are no additional funds then available from any source so as to permit an award to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder; and

(b) The best interest of the local public agency will not permit the delay attendant to a resolicitation under revised specifications or revised quantities under competitive sealed bidding as provided in KRS 45A.365; then a negotiated award may be made as set forth in subsections (2) or (3) of this section.

(2) Where there is more than one (1) bidder, competitive negotiations pursuant to KRS 45A.370 shall be conducted with the three (3) (two (2) if there are only two (2)) bidders determined in writing by the local public agency to be the lowest responsive and responsible bidders to the competitive sealed bid invitation after application of the reciprocal preference for resident bidders required in KRS 45A.494. Such competitive negotiations shall be conducted under the following restrictions:

(a) If discussions pertaining to the revision of the specifications or quantities are held with any potential offeror, all other potential offerors shall be afforded an opportunity to take part in such discussions; and

(b) A request for proposals, based upon revised specifications or quantities, shall be issued as promptly as possible, shall provide for an expeditious response to the revised requirements, and shall be awarded upon the basis of the lowest bid price or lowest evaluated bid price submitted by any responsive and responsible offeror after application of the reciprocal preference for resident bidders required in KRS 45A.494. No discussion shall be conducted with offerors after submission of proposals except for a compelling reason as determined in writing by the local public agency. The request for proposals shall state that award is to be made without discussions except as herein provided.

(3) Where, after competitive sealed bidding, it is determined in writing that there is only one (1) responsive and responsible bidder, a noncompetitive negotiated award may be made with such bidder in accordance with KRS 45A.380.

(4) Where, after invitation for bids has been made in accordance with KRS 45A.365 and no bids have been received from responsive and responsible bidders, the local public agency may proceed to acquire the supplies, services, or construction by noncompetitive negotiations in accordance with KRS 45A.380.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 76, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 11, effective April 9, 1980; 2010, ch. 162, § 14, effective July 15, 2010.)

45A.380. Noncompetitive negotiation.
A local public agency may contract or purchase through noncompetitive negotiation only when a written determination is made that competition is not feasible and it is further determined in writing by a designee of the local public agency that:
(1) An emergency exists which will cause public harm as a result of the delay in competitive procedures; or
(2) There is a single source within a reasonable geographical area of the product or service to be procured; or
(3) The contract is for the services of a licensed professional, such as attorney, physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, certified public accountant, registered nurse, or educational specialist; a technician such as a plumber, electrician, carpenter, or mechanic; or an artist such as a sculptor, aesthetic painter, or musician, provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to architects or engineers providing construction management services rather than professional architect or engineer services; or
(4) The contract is for the purchase of perishable items purchased on a weekly or more frequent basis, such as fresh fruits, vegetables, fish or meat;
(5) The contract is for replacement parts where the need cannot be reasonably anticipated and stockpiling is not feasible;
(6) The contract is for proprietary items for resale;
(7) In school districts the contract relates to an enterprise in which the buying or selling by students is a part of the educational experience;
(8) The contract or purchase is for expenditures made on authorized trips outside of the boundaries of the local public agency;
(9) The contract is for the purchase of supplies which are sold at public auction or by receiving sealed bids;
(10) The contract is for group life insurance, group health and accident insurance, group professional liability insurance, worker's compensation insurance, and unemployment insurance; or
(11) The contract is for a sale of supplies at reduced prices that will afford a purchase at savings to the local public agency.
(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 77, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 12, effective April 9, 1980.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Under KRS 424.260 a cafeteria plan of insurance coverage for school teachers need not be bid; under the Model Procurement Code the contract may be noncompetitively negotiated. OAG 83-151.

45A.385. Small purchases by local public agencies.
The local public agency may use small purchase procedures for any contract for which a determination is made that the aggregate amount of the contract does not exceed twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) if small purchase procedures are in writing and available to the public.
(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 78, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 13, effective April 9, 1980; 1984, ch. 6, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 95, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 192, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

45A.390. Cancellation.
An invitation for bid, a request for proposal or other solicitation may be canceled, or all bids or proposals may be rejected, if it is determined in writing that such action is in the best interest of the local public agency.
(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 79, effective January 1, 1980.)

45A.395. Determination of responsibility — Right of nondisclosure.
(1) A written determination of responsibility of a bidder or offeror shall be made, based on a reasonable inquiry conducted by the local public agency. The unreasonable failure of a bidder or offeror to promptly supply information upon request may be grounds for a determination of nonresponsibility of such bidder or offeror.
(2) A written determination of responsibility of a bidder or offeror shall not be made until the bidder or offeror provides the local public agency with a sworn statement made under penalty of perjury that he has not knowingly violated any provision of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth and that the award of a contract to the bidder or offeror will not violate any provision of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth. "Knowingly" means, with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense, that a person is aware or should have been aware that his conduct is of that nature or that the circumstance exists.
(3) Except as otherwise provided by law, information furnished by a bidder or offeror pursuant to this section may not be disclosed outside of the local public agency without prior written consent of the bidder or offeror.
(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 80, effective January 1, 1980; 1992, ch. 288, § 19, effective July 14, 1992.)

45A.400. Prequalification of bidders and offerors.
Suppliers may be prequalified as responsible prospective contractors for particular types of supplies, services, and construction. No supplier shall be prequalified as a responsible prospective contractor until the supplier provides the local public agency with a sworn statement made under penalty of perjury that he has not knowingly violated any provision of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth and that the award of a contract to the supplier will not violate any provision of the campaign finance laws of the Commonwealth. "Knowingly" means, with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense, that a person is aware or should have been aware that his conduct is of that nature or that the circumstance exists. Solicitation mailing lists of potential contractors of such supplies, services, and construction shall include, but shall not be limited to, such prequalified prospective contractors. Prequalification shall not foreclose a written determination:
(1) Between the time of bid opening or receipt of offers in the making of an award that a prequalified prospective contractor is not responsible; or
(2) That a prospective contractor who is not prequalified at the time of bid opening or receipt of offers is responsible.
(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 81, effective January 1, 1980; 1992, ch. 288, § 20, effective July 14, 1992.)

45A.405. Cost or pricing data.
(1) A contractor shall submit cost or pricing data and shall certify that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the cost or pricing data submitted was accurate, complete, and current as of a mutually determined specified date prior to the date of:
   (a) Pricing of any negotiated contract where the total contract price is expected to exceed fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or such lesser amount as may be prescribed by the local public agency; or
   (b) Pricing of any change order or contract modification which is expected to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), or such lesser amount as may be prescribed by the local public agency.
(2) Any contract, change, or modification thereto under which a certificate is required shall contain a provision

that the price to the local public agency, including profit or fee, shall be adjusted to exclude any significant sums by which the local public agency finds that such price was increased because the contractor-furnished cost or pricing data which, as of the date agreed upon between the parties, was inaccurate, incomplete, or not current.

(3) The requirement of this section need not be applied to contracts where the price negotiated is based on adequate price competition, established catalogue or market prices of commercial items sold in substantial quantities to the general public, prices set by law or regulation, or in exceptional cases where it is determined in writing that the requirements of this section may be waived, and the reasons for such waiver are enumerated in the determination.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 82, effective January 1, 1980.)

45A.410. Inspection of contractor's place of business — Audit of records.

(1) The local public agency may inspect the plant or place of business of a contractor or any subcontractor under any contract awarded or to be awarded by the local public agency.

(2) The local public agency may audit the books and records of any person who has submitted cost or pricing data under KRS 45A.405, at any time until the period of record retention as set forth in subsection (3) of this section shall have expired. The right to audit hereunder shall only extend to those books and records reasonably connected with cost or pricing data submitted under KRS 45A.420, and such books and records shall be maintained by the contractor or subcontractor for the period specified in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The local public agency shall be entitled to audit the books and records of a contractor or any subcontractor under any negotiated contract or subcontract other than a firm fixed-price type contract, provided, however, that this subparagraph shall not limit the right to audit as set forth in subsection (2) of this section. Such books and records shall be maintained by the contractor for a period of five (5) years from the date of final payment under the prime contract and by the subcontractor for a period of five (5) years from the date of final payment under the subcontract.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 83, effective January 1, 1980.)

45A.415. Specifications — Items considered equal may be furnished — Proprietary products.

(1) The local public agency shall use specifications which assure the maximum practicable competition to meet the agency's needs.

(2) Local public agencies shall ensure that every invitation for bids or request for proposals provides that an item equal to that named or described in the specifications may be furnished. The specifications may identify a sole brand in cases where, in the written opinion of the chief procurement officer, documented unique and valid conditions require compatibility, continuity, or conformity with established standards. An item shall be considered equal to the item named or described if, in the opinion of the owner and the design professional responsible for the specifications:

(a) It is at least equal in quality, durability, strength, design, and other criteria deemed appropriate;

(b) It will perform at least equally the function imposed by the general design for the public work being contracted for or the material being purchased; and

(c) It conforms substantially to the detailed requirements for the item in the specifications.

(3) A specification which describes a product which is proprietary to one (1) company may be used only when no other kind of specification is reasonably available to describe requirements.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 84, effective January 1, 1980; 2008, ch. 47, § 3, effective July 15, 2008.)

45A.420. Cooperative purchasing — Price agreements with Commonwealth.

(1) Any local public agency may enter into an agreement for cooperative purchasing with any other local public agency. When the contracting local public agency contracts for supplies, services or construction pursuant to KRS 45A.365, 45A.370, 45A.375, or 45A.380, all other parties to the agreement shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of those sections.

(2) Nothing in KRS 45A.345 to 45A.990 shall deprive a local public agency from negotiating with vendors for supplies where such supplies are the subject of a price agreement with the Commonwealth of Kentucky provided, however, that no contract executed under this section would authorize a price higher than is contained in the price agreement with the Commonwealth of Kentucky for such specific supplies.

(3) Nothing in KRS 45A.345 to 45A.990 shall deprive a local school district from acquiring supplies outside of price agreements with the Commonwealth of Kentucky if the supplies meet the same specifications as the contract items and the supplies are purchased at a lower price than is contained in the price agreement with the Commonwealth of Kentucky for such specific supplies and the purchase does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 85, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 14, effective April 9, 1980; 1996, ch. 89, § 3, effective July 15, 1996.)

45A.425. Surplus or excess property.

(1) A local public agency may sell or otherwise dispose of any personal property which is not needed or has become unsuitable for public use, or which would be suitable, consistent with the public interest, for some other use.

(2) A written determination as to need of suitability of any personal property of the local public agency shall be made; and such determination shall fully describe the personal property; its intended use at the time of acquisition; the reasons why it is in the public interest to dispose of the item; and the method of disposition to be used.

(3) Surplus or excess personal property as described in this section may be transferred, with or without compensation, to another governmental agency; or it may be sold at public auction or by sealed bids in accordance with KRS 45A.365.

(4) In the event that a local public agency receives no bids for surplus or excess personal property, either at public auction or by sealed bid, such property may be disposed of, consistent with the public interest, in any manner deemed appropriate by the local public agency. In such instances, a written description of the property, the method of disposal, and the amount of compensation, if any, shall be made. Any compensation resulting from the disposal of surplus or excess personal property shall be transferred to the general fund of the local public agency.

(5) A local board of education may dispose of its surplus technology in accordance with KRS 160.335.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 86, effective January 1, 1980; 1984, ch. 199, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 2008, ch. 14, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

45A.430. Bid bonds.

(1) Bidder security shall be required for all competitive sealed bidding for construction contracts when the price is estimated by the local public agency to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000). Bidder's security shall be a bond provided by a surety company authorized to do business in this Commonwealth, or the equivalent in cash, in a form satisfactory to the local public agency. Nothing herein prevents the requirement of such bonds on construction contracts under twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) when the circumstances warrant.

(2) Bidder's security shall be in an amount equal to at least five percent (5%) of the amount of the bid.

(3) When the invitation for bids requires that bidder security be provided, noncompliance requires that the bid be rejected, provided, however, that the local public agency may set forth by regulation exceptions to this requirement in the event of substantial compliance.

(4) After the bids are opened, they shall be irrevocable for the period specified in the invitation for bids, provided that, if a bidder is permitted to withdraw his bid before award because of a mistake in the bid as allowed by law or regulation, no action shall be had against the bidder or the bidder's security.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 87, effective January 1, 1980.)

45A.435. Contract performance and payment bonds.

(1) When a construction contract is awarded in an amount in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), the following bonds shall be furnished to the local public agency, and shall become binding on the parties upon the award of the contract:

(a) A performance bond satisfactory to the local public agency executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this Commonwealth, or otherwise supplied, satisfactory to the local public agency, in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the contract price as it may be increased; and

(b) A payment bond satisfactory to the local public agency, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this Commonwealth, or otherwise supplied, satisfactory to the local public agency, for the protection of all persons supplying labor and material to the contractor or his subcontractors for the performance of the work provided for in the contract. The bond shall be in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the original contract price.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the local public agency to require a performance bond or other security in addition to those bonds, or in circumstances other than specified in subsection (1) of this section, including, but not limited to, bonds for the payment of taxes and unemployment insurance premiums.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 88, effective January 1, 1980.)

45A.440. Bond forms, filings, and copies.

(1) The local public agency may promulgate by regulation the form of the bonds required by KRS 45A.430 and 45A.435, or it may adopt the form established by the state under KRS 45A.180 to 45A.200.

(2) The local public agency shall furnish a certified copy of a bond to any person who requests such and pays the reasonable fee for that copy. The copy shall be prima facie evidence of the contents, execution, and delivery of the original.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 89, effective January 1, 1980; 1992, ch. 55, § 10, effective July 14, 1992.)

45A.445. Definitions for terms used in KRS 45A.445 to 45A.460.

As used in KRS 45A.445 to 45A.460, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) "Conspicuously" shall mean written in such special or distinctive format, print, or manner that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it.

(2) "Confidential information" shall mean any information which is available to an employee only because of his status as an employee of the local public agency and is not a matter of public knowledge or available to the public on request.

(3) "Debarment" shall mean the disqualification of a person to receive invitations for bids or requests for proposals, or the award of a contract by the local public agency for a specified period of time.

(4) "Financial interest" shall mean:

(a) Ownership of any interest or involvement in any relationship from which, or as a result of which, a person has, within the past three (3) years, received or is presently or in the future entitled to receive more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per year, or its equivalent; or

(b) Ownership of more than a ten percent (10%) interest in any business; or

(c) Holding a position in a business such as an officer, director, trustee, partner, employee, or the like, or holding any position of management.

(5) "Gratuity" shall mean a payment, loan, subscription, advance, deposit of money, services, or anything of more than fifty dollars ($50) value, present or promised, unless consideration of substantially equal or greater value is received.

(6) "Immediate family" shall mean a spouse, children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters, and such other relatives as designated by the local public agency.

(7) "Official responsibility" shall mean direct administrative or operating authority, whether intermediate or final, either exercisable alone or with others, either personally or through subordinates, to approve, disapprove, or otherwise direct local public agency actions.

(8) "Suspension" shall mean the disqualification of any person to receive invitations for bids or requests for proposals, or to be awarded a contract by a local public agency for a temporary period, pending the completion of an investigation and any legal proceedings that may ensue.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 90, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 15, effective April 9, 1980.)

45A.450. Statement of public policy.

(1) Public employment is a public trust.

(2) It is the policy and purpose of KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 to promote and balance the object of protecting government integrity and of facilitating the recruitment and retention of personnel needed by local public agencies by prescribing essential restrictions against conflict of interest without creating unnecessary barriers to public service and by facilitating development of fair and competitive access to local public agency purchasing by responsible contractors.

(3) Employees must discharge their duties and responsibilities fairly and impartially. They should also maintain a standard of conduct that will inspire public confidence in the integrity of the government of all local public agencies.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 91, effective January 1, 1980.)

45A.455. Conflict of interest — Gratuities and kickbacks

— Use of confidential information.

(1) It shall be a breach of ethical standards for any employee with procurement authority to participate directly in any proceeding or application; request for ruling or other determination; claim or controversy; or other particular matter pertaining to any contract, or subcontract, and any solicitation or proposal therefor, in which to his knowledge:
   (a) He, or any member of his immediate family has a financial interest therein; or
   (b) A business or organization in which he or any member of his immediate family has a financial interest as an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee, is a party; or
   (c) Any other person, business, or organization with whom he or any member of his immediate family is negotiating or has an arrangement concerning prospective employment is a party. Direct or indirect participation shall include but not be limited to involvement through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, preparation of any part of a purchase request, influencing the content of any specification or purchase standard, rendering of advice, investigation, auditing, or in any other advisory capacity.

(2) It shall be a breach of ethical standards for any person to offer, give, or agree to give any employee or former employee, or for any employee or former employee to solicit, demand, accept, or agree to accept from another person, a gratuity or an offer of employment, in connection with any decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, preparation of any part of a purchase request, influencing the content of any specification or purchase standard, rendering of advice, investigation, auditing, or in any other advisory capacity in any proceeding or application, request for ruling or other determination, claim or controversy, or other particular matter, pertaining to any contract or subcontract and any solicitation or proposal therefor.

(3) It is a breach of ethical standards for any payment, gratuity, or offer of employment to be made by or on behalf of a subcontractor under a contract to the prime contractor or higher tier subcontractor or any person associated therewith, as an inducement for the award of a subcontract or order.

(4) The prohibition against conflicts of interest and gratuities and kickbacks shall be conspicuously set forth in every local public agency written contract and solicitation therefor.

(5) It shall be a breach of ethical standards for any public employee or former employee knowingly to use confidential information for his actual or anticipated personal gain, or the actual or anticipated personal gain of any other person.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 92, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 16, effective April 9, 1980.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Subsection (1) of this section prohibits involvement in the procurement function by a school employee relative to any item sold to the school by a supply firm with which an immediate family member is involved, presently or prospectively, but this prohibition only acts to restrain the particular employee, not the entire school district employing him; thus, if the employee is not so involved, the district is free to purchase from such a firm. OAG 80-32.

The Model Procurement Code would not prohibit an assistant school principal from submitting a competitive bid to the school board for services as a professional auctioneer. OAG 80-605.

45A.460. Recovery of value of anything transferred or received in breach of ethical standards.

(1) The value of anything transferred or received in breach of the ethical standards of KRS 45A.345 to 45A.990 or regulations or rules issued thereunder by an employee or a nonemployee may be recovered from both the employee and the nonemployee.

(2) Upon a showing that a subcontractor made a kickback to a prime contractor or a higher tier subcontractor in connection with the award of a subcontract or order thereunder, it shall be conclusively presumed that the amount thereof was included in the price of the subcontract or order and ultimately borne by the local public agency and will be recoverable hereunder from the recipient. In addition, said value may also be recovered from the subcontractor making such kickbacks. Recovery from one (1) offending party shall not preclude recovery against other offending parties.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 93, effective January 1, 1980.)

45A.465. Definitions for KRS 45A.470.

As used in KRS 45A.470, the words:

(1) "Other individuals with severe disabilities" means an individual or class of individuals with a disability, other than blindness, that constitutes an obstacle to new or continued normal employment.

(2) "Products" means programs, books, tapes, records, processes, packaging, modification, supplies, food, clothing, materials, commodities, equipment of all kinds, and any other article of commerce originally manufactured or assembled or purchased for resale by a qualified nonprofit agency.

(3) "Qualified nonprofit agency for individuals with severe disabilities" means an organization that:
   (a) Is organized and operated in the interest of individuals with severe disabilities; and
   (b) Complies with any applicable occupational health and safety law of the United States and the Commonwealth; and
   (c) In the manufacture or provision of products or services listed or purchased under KRS 45A.470, during the fiscal year employs individuals with severe disabilities for not less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the man hours of direct labor required for the manufacture or provision of the products or services; and
   (d) Is registered and in good standing as a nonprofit organization with the Secretary of State.

(4) "Services" means contractual services; rental services of all kinds; professional, technical, or artistic services; and other personal performance of work by officers, employees, or beneficiaries of a nonprofit agency.

(5) "State agency" means those spending agencies subject to the state purchasing requirements of this code and any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 170, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 496, § 30, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 9, effective July 15, 1994.)

45A.470. Preference to be given by governmental bodies and political subdivisions in purchasing commodities or services — List of commodities and services — Price range — Negotiation for identical products and services.

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, all governmental bodies and political subdivisions of this state shall, when purchasing commodities or services, give first preference to the products made by the Department of Corrections, Division of Prison Industries, as required by KRS 197.210. Second preference shall be given to any products produced by Kentucky Industries for the Blind, Incorporated, or any other

nonprofit corporation that furthers the purposes of KRS Chapter 163, and agencies of individuals with severe disabilities as described in KRS 45A.465.

(2) The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall make a list of commodities and services provided by these agencies and organizations available to all governmental bodies and political subdivisions. The list shall identify in detail the commodity or service the agency or organization may supply and the price.

(3) The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall annually determine the current price range for the commodities and services offered from its experience in purchasing these commodities or services on the open market. The prices quoted by these agencies or organizations shall not exceed the current price range.

(4) The Office for the Blind within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet and qualified agencies for individuals with severe disabilities shall annually cause to be made available to the Finance and Administration Cabinet, lists of the products or services available.

(5) If two (2) or more of the agencies or qualified nonprofit organizations wish to supply identical commodities or services, the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall conduct negotiations with the parties to determine which shall be awarded the contract. The decision of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall be based upon quality of the commodity or service and the ability of the respective agencies to supply the commodity or service within the requested delivery time.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 170, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 331, § 13, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 211, § 10, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 126, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 209, § 8, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 405, § 10, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 393, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 211, § 11, effective April 21, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 10, effective June 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 162, § 24, effective July 15, 2010.)

45A.480. Compliance with workers' compensation insurance and unemployment insurance laws required — Foreign entity to obtain certificate of authority — Penalty.

(1) (a) No state contract for building, construction, reconstruction, renovation, demolition, or maintenance, or for any activity related to building, construction, reconstruction, renovation, demolition, or maintenance shall be awarded by any agency, department, or office of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to any person until that person assures, by affidavit, that all contractors and subcontractors employed, or that will be employed, under the provisions of the contract shall be in compliance with Kentucky requirements for workers' compensation insurance according to KRS Chapter 342 and unemployment insurance according to KRS Chapter 341.

(b) An agency, department, office, or political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall not award a state contract to a person that is a foreign entity required by KRS 14A.9-010 to obtain a certificate of authority from the Secretary of State under KRS 14A.9-030 unless the person produces the required certificate of authority within fourteen (14) days of the bid or proposal opening.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the assurances or to produce the certificate of authority from the Secretary of State required under subsection (1) of this section, upon such finding by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined an amount not to exceed four thousand dollars ($4,000), or an amount equal to the sum of uninsured and unsatisfied claims brought under the provisions of KRS Chapter 342 and unemployment insurance claims for which no wages were reported as required by KRS Chapter 341, whichever is greater.

(3) The penalty imposed in subsection (2) of this section shall be enforced by the county attorney for the county in which the violation occurred.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 174, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 2011, ch. 80, § 2, effective June 8, 2011.)

45A.485. Certain contracts required to mandate revealing of violations of and compliance with specified KRS chapters — Effect of nondisclosure or noncompliance.

(1) Any state contract awarded under KRS Chapter 45A, 175, 176, 177, or 180 after July 15, 1994, shall require the contractor and all subcontractors performing work under the contract to:

(a) Reveal any final determination of a violation by their respective company within the previous five (5) year period pursuant to KRS Chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342 that apply to the contractor or subcontractor; and

(b) Be in continuous compliance with the provisions of KRS Chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342 that apply to the contractor or subcontractor for the duration of the contract.

(2) A contractor's failure to reveal a final determination of a violation by the contractor of KRS Chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342 or to comply with these statutes for the duration of the contract shall be grounds for the Commonwealth's:

(a) Cancellation of the contract; and

(b) Disqualification of the contractor from eligibility for future state contracts for a period of two (2) years.

(3) A subcontractor's failure to reveal a final determination of a violation by the subcontractor of KRS Chapters 136, 139, 141, 337, 338, 341, and 342 or to comply with these statutes for the duration of the contract shall be grounds for the Commonwealth's disqualification of the subcontractor from eligibility for future state contracts for a period of two (2) years.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 491, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 520, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

Preference for Resident Bidders

45A.490. Definitions for KRS 45A.490 to 45A.494.

As used in KRS 45A.490 to 45A.494:

(1) "Contract" means any agreement of a public agency, including grants and orders, for the purchase or disposal of supplies, services, construction, or any other item; and

(2) "Public agency" has the same meaning as in KRS 61.805.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 162, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

45A.492. Legislative declarations.

The General Assembly declares:

(1) A public purpose of the Commonwealth is served by providing preference to Kentucky residents in contracts by public agencies; and

(2) Providing preference to Kentucky residents equalizes the competition with other states that provide preference to their residents.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 162, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

45A.494. Reciprocal preference to be given by public agencies to resident bidders — List of

states — Administrative regulations.

(1) Prior to a contract being awarded to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder on a contract by a public agency, a resident bidder of the Commonwealth shall be given a preference against a nonresident bidder registered in any state that gives or requires a preference to bidders from that state. The preference shall be equal to the preference given or required by the state of the nonresident bidder.

(2) A resident bidder is an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other business entity that, on the date the contract is first advertised or announced as available for bidding:

(a) Is authorized to transact business in the Commonwealth; and

(b) Has for one (1) year prior to and through the date of the advertisement, filed Kentucky corporate income taxes, made payments to the Kentucky unemployment insurance fund established in KRS 341.490, and maintained a Kentucky workers' compensation policy in effect.

(3) A nonresident bidder is an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other business entity that does not meet the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

(4) If a procurement determination results in a tie between a resident bidder and a nonresident bidder, preference shall be given to the resident bidder.

(5) This section shall apply to all contracts funded or controlled in whole or in part by a public agency.

(6) The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall maintain a list of states that give to or require a preference for their own resident bidders, including details of the preference given to such bidders, to be used by public agencies in determining resident bidder preferences. The cabinet shall also promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A establishing the procedure by which the preferences required by this section shall be given.

(7) The preference for resident bidders shall not be given if the preference conflicts with federal law.

(8) Any public agency soliciting or advertising for bids for contracts shall make KRS 45A.490 to 45A.494 part of the solicitation or advertisement for bids.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 162, § 3, effective July 15, 2010.)

Recycled Material Content Products

45A.540. Purchase of materials with minimum recycled material content through central stores.

Every county, city, school district, and special district may purchase goods, supplies, equipment, material, and printing which meet the procurement standards for minimum recycled material content through the central stores branch of the Division of Material and Procurement Services in the Finance and Administration Cabinet. Counties, cities, school districts, and special districts which purchase goods, supplies, equipment, material, and printing which meet the procurement standards established pursuant to KRS 45A.520 for minimum recycled material content shall receive a fifty percent (50%) reduction in any administrative fee the central purchasing agency is authorized to charge.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 367, § 9, effective July 13, 1990; 1991 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 12, § 57, effective February 26, 1991; 2000, ch. 5, § 8, effective July 14, 2000.)

Miscellaneous Procurement Provisions

45A.605. Finance and Administration Cabinet's authority to enter into contracts for "information highway" for state agencies — Mandatory use — Exceptions — Status as a state agency price contract — Access to contract by certain nonprofit schools, nonprofit organizations, and economic development entities.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Information highway" means a communication network for voice, data, and video communications technologies; and

(b) "Agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky" includes all authorities; boards; commissions; councils; departments; program cabinets; the Kentucky Lottery Corporation; vocational schools; the Kentucky School for the Deaf; the Kentucky School for the Blind; upon written request of the Chief Justice, the Court of Justice; upon written request of the co-chairmen of the Legislative Research Commission, the General Assembly and the Legislative Research Commission; and upon written request of presidents, state institutions of higher education.

(2) The provisions of any other law notwithstanding, the Finance and Administration Cabinet may enter into one (1) or more contracts, on behalf of agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with any person, partnership, or corporation that operates an information highway. The information highway shall enable the Commonwealth to benefit from cost-effective telecommunications technologies and shall provide opportunities for the private sector. These opportunities shall include but not be limited to the implementation of transactions and activities associated with the Kentucky e-Health Network created under KRS 216.267 and the provision of telehealth by licensed health-care providers as provided in KRS Chapters 205, 211, 304.17A, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 314A, 315, 319, 319A, 320, 327, 334A, and 335.

(3) Upon implementation, all agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall obtain all available communications services under contracts executed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, except as provided under subsection (4) of this section.

(4) The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet may grant exceptions to the mandatory use of the information highway upon good cause shown. The Kentucky e-Health Network Board may use the information highway to implement the network but shall not be limited to its use for communication services.

(5) Any contract awarded under subsection (2) of this section shall be deemed, for purposes of KRS 45A.050, a state agency price contract to which all political subdivisions and state-licensed nonprofit institutions of higher education may have access and use on the same terms as agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In addition, nonprofit schools providing elementary or secondary education and nonprofit health care organizations shall be allowed to have access and use the contract on the same terms as agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. "Nonprofit schools" and "nonprofit health care organizations" mean those schools and health care organizations which have been granted tax-exempt status under the United States Internal Revenue Code.

(6) Any contract awarded under subsection (2) of this section shall be deemed a state agency price contract to which any entity that has been approved for economic development incentives under programs approved and administered by the Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority may have access and use on the same

terms as agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(7) Any contract awarded under subsection (2) of this section shall be deemed a state agency price contract to which nonprofit organizations whose exclusive purpose is the delivery of services related to education, economic development, or cultural arts and humanities, may have access and use on the same terms as agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. For the purposes of this section, "nonprofit organizations" means those organizations which have been granted tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code or those existing education based entities whose purpose is the delivery of services to state school systems, their employees, or their governing organizations and which have been granted tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(6) of the United States Internal Revenue Code.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 439, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 35, effective May 30, 1997; 2000, ch. 362, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 376, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 30, § 6, effective March 8, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 501(c)(3) and (6) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, referred to in (7), are codified as 26 USCS § 501(c)(3) and (6).

45A.620. Preference to high-calcium foods and beverages in purchasing for school meals.

(1) This section shall apply to any contract entered into by an agency or a business that contracts with a local school board, local school district, or other agency to provide food or meal services.

(2) In addition to any requirements established by the United States Department of Agriculture under the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, or other federally supported food service programs, an agency or business that provides food or meal services under contract with a local school board, local school district, or other agency shall give preference in purchasing contracts to high-calcium foods or beverages.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the term "high-calcium foods or beverages" means foods or beverages that contain a higher level of calcium and that are equal to or lower in price than other products of the same type and quality.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, if the director of a program operated by an agency or business offering food or meal services on behalf of a local school board, local school district, or other agency determines that a high-calcium food or beverage would interfere with the proper treatment and care of an individual receiving services from the program, then the purchasing agent for that institution or business shall not be required to purchase a high-calcium food or beverage for that individual.

(5) A purchasing agent who has entered into a contract with a supplier to purchase food or beverages before July 1, 2002, is not required to purchase high-calcium foods or beverages if purchasing those products would change the terms of the contract.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 168, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

PENALTIES

45A.990. Penalties.

(1) Any violation of KRS 45A.045 shall be deemed a Class D felony.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 45A.325 shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Any firm, corporation, or association which violates any of the provisions of KRS 45A.325 shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) nor more than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

(3) Any person who violates any provisions of KRS 45A.330 to 45A.340 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor, and in addition he shall be adjudged to have forfeited any statutory office or employment which he may hold.

(4) Any willful violation of KRS 45A.690 to 45A.725 shall be a Class A misdemeanor.

(5) Any person who willfully violates this code shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(6) Any employee or any official of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, elective or appointive, who shall take, receive, or offer to take or receive, either directly or indirectly, any rebate, percentage of contract, money, or other things of value, as an inducement or intended inducement, in the procurement of business, or the giving of business, for, or to, or from, any person, partnership, firm, or corporation, offering, bidding for, or in open market seeking to make sales to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, shall be deemed guilty of a Class C felony.

(7) Every person, firm, or corporation offering to make, or pay, or give, any rebate, percentage of contract, money or any other thing of value, as an inducement or intended inducement, in the procurement of business, or the giving of business, to any employee or to any official of the Commonwealth, elective or appointive, in his efforts to bid for, or offer for sale, or to seek in the open market, shall be deemed guilty of a Class C felony.

(8) Criminal penalties for violations of the laws which are in existence on January 1, 1980, shall not be impaired.

(9) This section shall not apply to any officer or employee of a political subdivision, including a school district, nor to the procurement activities of any such political subdivision unless such political subdivision has elected to operate under KRS 45A.345 through 45A.460.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 110, §§ 69, 94; 1980, ch. 40, § 3, effective March 12, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 17, effective April 9, 1980; 1990, ch. 496, § 22, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 463, § 7, effective July 14, 1992.)

TITLE VII

PUBLIC PROPERTY AND PUBLIC PRINTING

CHAPTER 56

STATE LANDS AND BUILDINGS

SECTION.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

56.030. State, when made grantee or lessee of land.

PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS COMMISSION

56.440. Definitions for chapter.
56.450. State Property and Buildings Commission — Issuance of revenue bonds.
56.467. Commission to assist school financing.
56.495. Kentucky university and college projects.
56.513. Interim financing — Revenue bond anticipation notes — Loan agreements — Tax status.
56.520. Revenue bonds — Investment of proceeds of authorized bonds.
56.550. Applicability of KRS 56.440 to 56.540 to certain projects.

General Provisions

56.030. State, when made grantee or lessee of land.

(1) Except as provided in KRS 177.060, 177.070 and 183.120, the Commonwealth shall be named as the grantee of any land given or devised to the state, or partly or wholly paid for out of state funds, and of any land or interest in land conveyed to it or for its use or for the use of any of its agencies or officers.

(2) Except as provided in KRS 183.120, the Commonwealth shall be named as the lessee in all leases for governmental purposes or for the use of the state.

(2337a-2, 2337a-6.)

Cross-References. Airports, acquisition of land for is not governed by this section, KRS 183.771.

Purchase of real estate by state, who to authorize, KRS 45A.045.

Purchase price must be set out in deed, KRS 45.450.

School property, how title taken, KRS 160.160, 162.010, 162.020.

Title to real estate, how taken when revenue bonds are issued, KRS 56.510.

Property and Buildings Commission

56.440. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Commission" means the State Property and Buildings Commission;

(2) "Real estate" includes lands together with improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto;

(3) "Building" includes any structure or improvement upon real estate of a permanent nature and additionally includes any sites, structures, equipment, machinery, or devices for the purpose of establishing, developing, or furthering television or related services in aid of education or in aid of any other proper public functions, whether or not the same would otherwise be legally defined as buildings; but only (except for industrial development projects) if used or to be used by the Commonwealth of Kentucky or one (1) of its departments or agencies (not including independent municipal corporations or political subdivisions);

(4) "Building project" includes the acquisition of any real estate and the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and structural maintenance of buildings, the installation of utility services, including roads and sewers, and the purchase and installation of equipment, facilities, and furnishings of a permanent nature for buildings; the purchase and installation initially of movable equipment, furnishings, and appurtenances necessary to make a building operable; and for television or related purposes as referred to in subsection (3) of this section, for use by the state government or one (1) of its departments or agencies, not including any independent municipal corporation or political subdivision, or any other capital outlay program authorized by any branch budget bill or other legislation;

(5) "Industrial development project" means and includes the acquisition of any real estate and the construction, acquisition, and installation thereon and with respect thereto of improvements and facilities necessary and useful for the improvement of such real estate for conveyance to or lease to industrial entities to be used for manufacturing, processing, or assembling purposes, including surveys, site tests and inspections, subsurface site work, excavation, removal of structures, roadways, cemeteries, and other surface obstructions, filling, grading and provision of drainage, storm water detention, installation of utilities such as water, sewer, sewage treatment, gas, electricity, communication, and other similar facilities, off-site construction of utility extensions to the boundaries of such real estate, construction and installation of buildings, including buildings to be used for worker training and education, rail facilities, roads, sidewalks, curbs, and other improvements to such real estate necessary to its manufacturing, processing, or assembling use by industrial entities; provided that an industrial entity must have agreed with the commission, prior to the financing of an industrial development project, to develop, in conjunction with such industrial development project, manufacturing, processing, or assembling facilities satisfactory to the commission;

(6) "Industrial entity" means any corporation, partnership, person, or other legal entity, whether domestic or foreign, which will itself or through its subsidiaries and affiliates construct and develop a manufacturing, processing, or assembling facility on the site of an industrial development project financed pursuant to this chapter;

(7) "Incremental taxes" means, for any fiscal year of the Commonwealth, that amount of money which is equal to all tax revenues received by the Commonwealth, as taxing entity, during such fiscal year in respect of an industrial development project and improvements and equipment thereon and the products thereof, and activities carried out by the occupants and users of such industrial development project, minus an amount equal to all tax revenues received by the Commonwealth, as taxing entity, in respect of the site of the industrial development project and the same type of taxable properties and activities during the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year during which construction of the improvements undertaken by an industrial entity as a result of the financing of such industrial development project commenced. Incremental taxes shall include such tax revenues as state corporate income taxes, state income taxes paid by employees of manufacturing, processing, and assembling facilities developed on the site of an industrial development project, state property taxes, state corporation license taxes, and state sales and use taxes, but shall not include any taxes levied specifically for educational purposes;

(8) "State agency" means any state administrative body, agency, department, or division as defined in KRS 42.005, or any board, commission, institution, or division exercising any function of the state but which is not an independent municipal corporation or political subdivision;

(9) "Cabinet" means the Finance and Administration Cabinet;

(10) "Asbestos" means the asbestiform varieties of: chrysotile (serpentine); crocidolite (riebeckite); amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite); anthophyllite; tremolite; and actinolite;

(11) "Asbestos-containing material" means any material which contains more than one percent (1%) asbestos by weight;

(12) "Friable material" means any material applied onto ceilings, walls, structural members, piping, ductwork, or any other part of the building structure which, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure;

(13) "Meeting" means all gatherings of every kind, including video teleconferences;

(14) "Video teleconference" means one (1) meeting, occurring in two (2) or more locations, where individuals can see and hear each other by means of video and audio equipment;

(15) "Writing" or "written" shall mean letters, words, or numbers, or their equivalent, set down by handwriting,

typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, magnetic impulse, mechanical or electronic recording, or other form of data compilation;

(16) "Branch budget" shall have the same meaning as in KRS 48.010; and

(17) "Reverse auction" shall have the same meaning as in KRS 45A.070.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 284, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 387, § 25, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 120, § 22, effective July 15, 1998; 2009, ch. 78, § 35, effective June 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 63, § 9, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Educational television, KRS Ch. 168.

56.450. State Property and Buildings Commission — Issuance of revenue bonds.

(1) There is recognized, as an independent agency of the state within the meaning of KRS Chapter 12, and as a constituted authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a state and a sovereign entity within the meaning of regulations of the United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, a State Property and Buildings Commission composed of the Governor, who shall be chairman thereof, the Lieutenant Governor who shall be vice chairman of the commission, the Attorney General, the secretary of the Cabinet for Economic Development, the executive director of the Office of the Controller, the state budget director, and the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, or their alternates as authorized in subsection (5) of this section.

(2) No member of the commission shall receive any salary, fee, or other remuneration for his services as a member of the commission, but each member shall be entitled to be reimbursed for his ordinary traveling expenses, including meals and lodging, incurred in the performance of his duties.

(3) The commission shall constitute a public body corporate with perpetual succession and power in its name to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, adopt bylaws, have and use a corporate seal, and exercise all of the powers granted to private corporations generally in KRS Chapter 271B, except as that chapter may be inconsistent with KRS 56.440 to 56.550.

(4) Subject to the provisions of KRS 56.550, but notwithstanding any other provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes to the contrary, all revenue bonds issued by state agencies, except as provided in this chapter (but not including bonds issued directly by and in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky under authorization of the executive cabinet), shall be issued under the provisions of this chapter. As an additional and alternative method for the issuance of revenue bonds under the provisions of this chapter, upon application of any state agency and approval by the commission, the commission acting for and on behalf of said state agency may issue revenue bonds in its own name, in accordance with the terms and provisions of KRS Chapter 58, secured by and payable solely from all or any part of the revenues of the state agency as may be specified and provided in the approved application. Any covenants and undertakings of the state agency in the approved application with regard to the production of revenues and the use, application, or disposition thereof may be enforced by the holders of any of the revenue bonds or by any trustee for such bondholders. The issuance of any revenue bonds for the state or any of its agencies by or on behalf of the Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority and the issuance of any revenue bonds for economic development projects authorized by Acts 1980, Ch. 109, shall require the prior approval of the State Property and Buildings Commission. In issuing bonds under its own name, or in approving issuance of bonds by other state agencies, the commission shall be deemed to be acting for the state government of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as one (1) unit within the meaning of the regulations of the United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, and it shall be limited to the issuance of bonds to accomplish the public purposes of that unit.

(5) (a) Each member of the commission may designate, by an instrument in writing over his signature and filed with the secretary as a public record of the commission, an alternate with full authority to attend in the absence of the appointing member for any reason, any properly convened meeting of the commission and to participate in the consideration of, and voting upon, business and transactions of the commission. Any designation of an alternate may, in the discretion of the appointing member, be limited upon the face of the appointing instrument, to be effective only for a designated meeting or only for specified business; or the same may be shown on the face of the appointing instrument to be on a continuing basis (but in no case for a period of more than four (4) years), whenever the appointing member is unable to attend, but always subject to revocation by the appointing member in an instrument of like formality, similarly filed with the secretary as a public record of the commission. Any party transacting business with the commission, or materially affected thereby, shall be entitled to accept and rely upon a joint certificate of the secretary of the commission and any member of the commission concerning the designation of any alternate, the time of designation, the scope thereof, and if of a continuing nature, whether the same has been revoked, and when; and the joint certificate shall be made and delivered to any such party within a reasonable time after written request is made therefor with acceptable identification of the business or transaction referred, and of the requesting party's interest therein. Each alternate shall be a person on the staff of the appointing member, or in the employ of his agency or department of the government of the Commonwealth, as the case may be.

(b) Any four (4) members of the commission, or their alternates authorized under paragraph (a) of this subsection, shall constitute a quorum and shall by majority vote be authorized to transact any and all business of the commission.

(c) The State Property and Buildings Commission is reconstituted as of October 1, 1976, with the powers herein provided.

(Enact. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 11, § 2; 1960, ch. 63, Art. XIII; 1962, ch. 15, § 2; 1964, ch. 7, § 2; 1972, ch. 274, § 144; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(2); 1976, ch. 205, § 2, effective October 1, 1976; 1980, ch. 141, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 295, § 16, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 396, § 7, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 118, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 105, § 58, effective March 30, 1992; 1996, ch. 101, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2005, ch. 85, § 79, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 12, § 30, effective June 25, 2009.)

56.467. Commission to assist school financing.

The commission shall exercise the powers prescribed by KRS 162.520, 162.540, 162.550, 162.580, 162.590, 162.600, and 162.620 for the purpose of assisting boards of education of any county or independent school district in financing public school building projects and undertakings.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 285, effective July 13, 1990.)

56.495. Kentucky university and college projects.
The boards of regents of the respective state universities and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System and the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky may issue, under the provisions of KRS 162.340 to 162.380, consolidated educational building revenue bonds or housing bonds, provided that prior to seeking the final approval required by KRS 56.491, the board of the state university or the Kentucky Community and Technical College System shall submit to the commission, through the cabinet, a request for approval of the project before any financial commitment of any sort may be made in connection therewith, including employment of architects, engineers, fiscal agents, or attorneys. The request shall include a general description of the project and its need, use, location, approximate size, and such other information as the cabinet may require. After approval by the commission, the cabinet shall appoint fiscal agents, bond counsel, and architects and engineers as may be required to make plans and specifications or financial arrangements for the project.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 286, effective July 13, 1990; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 36, effective May 30, 1997.)

56.513. Interim financing — Revenue bond anticipation notes — Loan agreements — Tax status.
(1) When the State Property and Buildings Commission makes a determination, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, that one (1) or more building projects or industrial development projects will be financed by the issuance of revenue bonds, then in anticipation of such financing the commission may borrow money to provide interim financing therefor and issue in evidence thereof its revenue bond anticipation notes, bearing interest at a rate or rates not exceeding the maximum rate permitted for the issuance of such bonds. Such interim financing may be entered into for the commission's own projects, for those of the University of Kentucky and the state colleges or universities or for any other agency of the Commonwealth where approval by the commission is required regarding the issuance of revenue bonds of such an agency. In instances where the revenue bonds involved are to be issued by other agencies, such agencies, with the prior approval of the commission, may borrow money in the same manner and for the same purpose and issue in evidence thereof their own revenue bond anticipation notes, according to rules and regulations promulgated by the commission.
(2) The commission shall solicit proposals for such interim financing from at least three (3) responsible lenders, and shall select in its discretion the best of such proposals consistent with sound financial practices. A selection may be made even though less than three (3) proposals are received. The term of any such revenue bond anticipation note shall not exceed five (5) years; and the same may be renewed, if necessary.
(3) Each revenue bond anticipation note may include prepayment provisions which will allow the commission or other borrowing agency to prepay the loan after giving reasonable notice to the lender; shall identify the revenue bond issue from the proceeds of which the note or notes and any interest thereon are to be paid; and shall include a statement that the note is being issued in anticipation of the identified revenue bond issue, and that neither the note, nor the interest thereon, shall constitute or evidence an indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Each such note and the interest thereon (to any extent not previously paid from other sources) shall be paid from the proceeds of the identified revenue bond issue, when such proceeds have been received and are available.
(4) Instead of borrowing money and issuing revenue bond anticipation notes in the full amount necessary for construction contract purposes, the commission (or such agencies with the prior approval of the commission and according to its rules and regulations), may enter into loan agreements with one (1) or more lenders (determined by the commission to be responsible) according to the terms of which it may be agreed:
   (a) That the lender will continuously make available to the borrowing agency a stated maximum amount of money for a stated period of time;
   (b) That the borrowing agency may demand and obtain cash advances against such commitment from time to time upon reasonable and agreed notice, and upon issuing in evidence of each advance a bond anticipation note which will bear an agreed rate of interest, not exceeding the maximum rate permitted for the issuance of the proposed bonds; and
   (c) That in consideration of the making of such loan agreement the borrowing agency will pay to the lender or lenders a commitment fee determined by the commission to be reasonable according to financial conditions existing at the time the loan agreement is made.

   Such loan agreements may be recorded as receivables upon the books of account of the commission, the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, or other borrowing agency, and construction contracts may be awarded against the same to the amount of money which the lender contractually agrees to make available to the borrowing agency, the same as in the case of loan agreements made with departments or agencies of the United States government.
(5) Each revenue bond anticipation note issued according to this section, and the receipt of interest thereon, shall be exempt from all taxation by the Commonwealth and all of its subdivisions, municipalities, and taxing authorities; and this may be stated as a representation in the text of each such revenue bond anticipation note.
(6) The State Property and Building Commission and other state agencies authorized to issue revenue bond anticipation notes under the terms of this section may, as an alternative and if authorized to do so by the governing body of such commission or agency, adopt the procedures for interim financing established for counties, cities, and other municipal corporations, or their agencies, by KRS 58.150.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 287, effective July 13, 1990.)

56.520. Revenue bonds — Investment of proceeds of authorized bonds.
(1) The commission may issue and sell revenue or other authorized bonds, in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, in denominations and amounts, as is deemed to be for the best interest of the Commonwealth, for any of the following purposes:
   (a) To acquire real estate for state governmental use;
   (b) To pay all or any part of the expense or cost of or incidental to a building project for state governmental use;
   (c) To defray the cost of plans, specifications, blueprints, architectural fees, and other expenses authorized to be incurred for state governmental use.
(2) The payment of bonds issued, together with the interest thereon, may be secured by a pledge and a first lien on all of the receipts and revenue derived, or to be derived,

from the rental or operation of the property involved. Neither the payment of any bond, nor the interest thereon issued under the authority of this chapter, shall constitute an indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, nor shall any bond or interest thereon be payable out of any fund except funds derived from rentals or other revenues derived from the operation of the properties or from revenues as are available for the purpose by law.

(3) All competitive bids for the sale of revenue bonds shall be opened and read publicly by the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet or the secretary's representative at a designated place, day, and hour, all of which shall be indicated in the notice made relative thereto.

(4) If the commission issues and sells bonds for a building project as authorized by this chapter, insurance, including fire and windstorm, casualty, catastrophe, use and occupancy, and such other insurance as the commission may deem advisable, shall be carried in connection with the building project, and it may so obligate and bind itself in a trust indenture securing the payment of the bonds. Any insurance shall be paid for out of funds available for the project.

(5) The commission may invest proceeds from the sale of its revenue or other authorized bonds in financial instruments and investments as provided in KRS 42.500 for the State Investment Commission.

(Enact. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 11, § 9; 1956, ch. 90; 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. XVI, § 10; 1962, ch. 15, § 3; 1968, ch. 110, § 2; 1968, ch. 152, § 22; 1976, ch. 205, § 4, effective October 1, 1976; 1988, ch. 395, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 277, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 291, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 288, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 120, § 26, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 207, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 554, § 2, effective July 15, 1998.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The two Acts amending this section prevail over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476. Because there is a conflict between these two amending Acts, the amending Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails, pursuant to KRS 446.250.

(7/15/98). This section was amended by 1998 Ky. Acts chs. 120, 207, and 554 which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Cross-References. Issuance of revenue bonds for public projects, KRS 58.020.

Issuance of revenue bonds for state fair improvements, KRS 247.180.

56.550. Applicability of KRS 56.440 to 56.540 to certain projects.

(1) Nothing in KRS 56.440 to 56.540 shall be construed to apply to the construction of roads or bridges or the acquisition of rights-of-way or real estate in connection therewith now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Highways or the Turnpike Authority of Kentucky, or for any other expenditure made from the state road fund or by said turnpike authority.

(2) Except as provided by KRS 56.467, 162.520 to 162.620, nothing in KRS 56.440 to 56.540 shall be construed to apply to school districts, or to affect the rights, powers, and duties of the governing authorities of such districts; provided, however, that the acquisition of sites, and the acquisition, purchase, construction, leasing, and operation of television or related facilities as an aid to education or as an aid to any other proper public function, shall be deemed to be matters of statewide jurisdiction and interest, and any or all of such activities on the part of the commission shall not be deemed to constitute encroachment upon the authority of any school district.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 289, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Educational television, KRS Ch. 168.

CHAPTER 57

PUBLIC PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

SECTION.
57.370. State-owned books to be marked for identification.
57.375. Agency preparing documents to be identified — State expense noted when.

57.370. State-owned books to be marked for identification.

When deemed by the Finance and Administration Cabinet to be desirable or necessary, consistent with all relevant factors concerning acquisition and use, all public books of the state shall be designated as public property by placing on the title page, "Property of the State of Kentucky," and the binder shall press those words on the cover. The words, "Property of the Commonwealth of Kentucky," may also be used for such purpose. Each officer who is charged with possession of books acquired under this chapter shall write or otherwise designate in or on each book the name of the office to which it belongs, if such books are to be retained permanently by such officer or his agency.

(2427: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 129, § 1.)

57.375. Agency preparing documents to be identified — State expense noted when.

All public documents printed under this chapter shall indicate the office of the unit preparing the document; in addition, any document distributed without charge shall indicate that the cost of printing was paid from state funds.

(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 129, § 2.)

CHAPTER 58

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC PROJECTS THROUGH REVENUE BONDS

SECTION.
58.150. Revenue bond anticipation notes.
58.155. Grant anticipation notes.

Interest Rates on Public Bonds

58.410. Definitions for KRS 58.410 to 58.440.
58.420. Public policy as to bond interest rates.
58.430. Removal of interest rate limits.
58.440. Refinancing at higher rate than that of original issue.

Energy Conservation Improvements

58.600. Definitions for KRS 58.600 to 58.610.
58.605. Energy conservation revenue bonds for energy conservation measures — Procedure.
58.610. Issuance by school districts, county and city government, or special district — Special procedure.

58.150. Revenue bond anticipation notes.

(1) When the governing body of any county, city, or other municipal corporation, or agency thereof, shall make a determination that, in accordance with the provisions of any section of the statutes authorizing it to issue rev-

enue bonds, assessment bonds, or mortgage bonds to finance any project, it will finance a project by the issuance of bonds, then in anticipation of financing, the governing body may provide for the interim financing of a project by the sale and issuance of revenue bond, assessment bond, or mortgage bond anticipation notes, as the case may be, bearing interest at a rate or rates not exceeding the maximum rate permitted for the issuance of the bonds so anticipated, and payable within a specified period of time only from the proceeds of the bonds, when issued, or from the revenues or income of the project as may be available prior to or at maturity of the notes; provided that the initial term of the notes shall not be in excess of five (5) years from the date of issuance. The term "revenue bond" means bonds, notes, or other obligations for the payment of money issued by the state, any county, municipality, or other public district or authority except a school district, or any corporation or other corporate body acting as an instrumentality of the unit, and payable from a special fund into which some or all of the revenues of a public project have been or will be paid. "Assessment bond" means bonds, notes, or other obligations for the payment of money issued by any one (1) or more of the same issuing authorities payable from a special fund into which assessments levied on properties for benefits conferred have been or will be paid in accordance with law. "Mortgage bond" means revenue bonds which are secured by a mortgage deed of trust. A school district shall not be excluded from these definitions if it is authorized by the Kentucky Board of Education, by general or special authorization, to proceed under the authority of this section or KRS 56.513 through the agency of the appropriate city or county.

(2) The notes authorized herein shall be sold in the same manner as the bonds in anticipation of which they are issued, except that when the principal amount of the notes does not exceed one million dollars ($1,000,000) the provisions of KRS 424.360 for advertisement of the notes in a publication having general circulation among bond buyers shall be inapplicable, and the other publications required by this section shall be deemed sufficient.

(3) Each bond anticipation note may include prepayment provisions which will allow the issuing authority to prepay the note after giving reasonable notice to the holder; shall identify the bond issue from the proceeds of which the note or notes and any interest thereon are to be paid; and shall include a statement that the note is being issued in anticipation of the identified bond issue, and that neither the note, nor the interest, shall constitute or evidence an indebtedness of the issuing authority. Each note and the interest, to the extent not previously paid from other sources, shall be paid from the proceeds of the identified bond issue, when the proceeds have been received and are available; provided, however, that payment from the revenues of the project, for the financing of which the bonds will eventually be issued, shall be permitted, and provision shall be made for payment of that portion of the principal of any note issue which represents the principal of the proposed bonds scheduled to mature on or prior to the maturity of the notes.

(4) The notes authorized herein may be issued in a principal amount sufficient to include all interest due on the notes at or prior to maturity, if the notes shall be issued for a term of three (3) years or less, and the notes may be sold at a discount representing the interest due to the purchaser during the term.

(5) When, prior to the maturity of any notes issued under the authority of this section or KRS 56.513, the governing body of the issuing authority shall make a determination that by reason of construction delays, changes in plans, uncertainties in the bond market, or other causes justifying delay in the final offering of the bond issue, the bond issue should not immediately be offered, renewal notes may be issued subject to the same limitations contained in this section or KRS 56.513 relative to the original issue of notes, and the proceeds of the sale of the renewal notes shall be applied to the payment of the principal of the notes originally issued, or any prior issue of renewal notes, or to the payment of interest due or to become due on the notes or renewal notes; provided, however, that the interest, including discount, if any, payable from the proceeds of notes or renewal notes shall not exceed an amount equal to three (3) years' interest from the date of the original notes at the rate per annum established for the original notes.

(6) Counties, cities, and other municipal corporations, or agencies, in the discretion of the governing body in each case, may, as an alternative to this section and for interim financing purposes, solicit proposals, issue bond anticipation notes, and make commitment agreements in the same manner as provided for the State Property and Buildings Commission by KRS 56.513; provided, however, that in the case of notes issued on behalf of a school district, general or special approval of the Kentucky Board of Education shall be required in substitution for the approval of the State Property and Buildings Commission; and provided further, that the approval of the State Property and Buildings Commission will not be required for any issue of a county, city, or other municipal corporation, or any agency, and references to the commission shall be interpreted to be references to the governing body of the issuing authority.

(7) Nothing herein shall be deemed to invalidate any bond anticipation notes sold or issued under general statutes prior to the adoption of this section and KRS 56.513.

(8) Each bond anticipation note issued according to this section or KRS 56.513, and the receipt of interest on the note, shall be exempt from all taxation by the Commonwealth and all of its subdivisions, municipalities, and taxing authorities; and this may be stated as a representation in the text of each bond anticipation note.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 290, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 274, § 62, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.
Restructuring revenue bond issues, 702 KAR 3:260.

58.155. Grant anticipation notes.

(1) In the case of any public work or public project, in connection with which the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or any department, agency or bureau thereof, or any political subdivision or governmental unit of the Commonwealth of Kentucky ("governmental agency") has applied for and received federal grants-in-aid or is entitled as a matter of law to receipt of federal grants-in-aid which may be applied for the purpose of providing a portion of or all of the funds required for construction and installation of any such public work or public project, such governmental agency may authorize and issue grant anticipation notes payable from grant proceeds when received, and any other assets which may be lawfully pledged by any such governmental agency and which are so pledged.

(2) Any grant anticipation notes issued pursuant to authority of this section shall be scheduled to mature at such time or times, not to exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance thereof, and shall bear such rate or

rates of interest as the governing body of the governmental agency shall determine. Grant anticipation notes may be sold at public sale or pursuant to private, negotiated sale at the election of the governing body of the governmental agency issuing any such grant anticipation notes. Interest on any such grant anticipation notes may be capitalized in grant anticipation note issues for periods not exceeding three (3) years.

(3) Grant anticipation notes issued pursuant to the authority of this section shall be payable as to principal and interest, if interest is capitalized, from the federal grants in anticipation of which the grant anticipation notes are authorized and issued, and any governmental agency is authorized and empowered to pledge such grant proceeds when received, either as sole security for the repayment of grant anticipation notes, or together with any other assets and revenues of such governmental agency which may be lawfully pledged for such repayment.

(4) Grant anticipation notes issued pursuant to the authority of this section are hereby declared to be issued for public, governmental purposes and the interest derived thereon shall be exempt from taxation by the Commonwealth and by all political subdivisions of the Commonwealth. Grant anticipation notes shall also be exempt from ad valorem taxation by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof.

(Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 273, § 1, effective April 9, 1980.)

Interest Rates on Public Bonds

58.410. Definitions for KRS 58.410 to 58.440.

(1) As used in KRS 58.410 to 58.440, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Public body" means the Commonwealth, its political subdivisions, its municipalities, its school and other taxing districts, its nontaxing public bodies and institutions, and any and all agencies and instrumentalities thereof, whether such agencies or instrumentalities be now existing or hereafter created and established under and pursuant to specific statutory authority, or whether such agencies or instrumentalities be now existing or hereafter organized, established, and caused to exist as nonprofit corporations under applicable general laws, having performance as such agencies or instrumentalities as their sole corporate purposes;

(b) "Public obligation" means bonds, notes, warrants, or other obligations of any public body;

(c) "Rate of interest" means both the coupon or stated interest rate applicable to any public obligation, and the effective interest rate or interest cost percentage, computed upon the basis of the coupon or stated interest rate or rates and the price actually to be received by the issuing public body; provided, however, KRS 58.410 to 58.440 is not intended, and shall not be construed, to amend, alter, or repeal any existing law requiring that certain public obligations be sold at not less than the face amount thereof.

(2) KRS 58.410 to 58.440 does not relate to or affect borrowing by any person or corporation except such as are within the definition of "public body" as set forth in this section.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 291, effective July 13, 1990.)

58.420. Public policy as to bond interest rates.

It is hereby determined and declared to be the public policy of the Commonwealth that interest rates payable by public bodies upon public obligations be such as to be competitive with those rates which are permitted by other states, in order that necessary public projects may be financed and may be undertaken in the interest of the public health, safety, and general welfare.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 292, effective July 13, 1990.)

58.430. Removal of interest rate limits.

From and after March 9, 1970, notwithstanding any other acts or laws of other import which may presently prevail, wherever the same may be found in the Kentucky Revised Statutes as of such date, it shall be lawful for public bodies to establish, agree, and bind themselves to pay interest upon their public obligations at any rate or rates which may be determined upon by the governing bodies of the respective public bodies which are the issuers thereof; but subject, nevertheless, to such approvals as may now or hereafter be applicable thereto according to law.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 293, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. This section does not implicitly repeal or in any way modify the maximum interest rate a school district may pay on money borrowed in anticipation of taxes. OAG 80-571.

58.440. Refinancing at higher rate than that of original issue.

If any public body shall determine:

(1) That financing of a public project may be accomplished to the best advantage in the public interest only by combining the same with refinancing of previously issued and outstanding public obligations at a rate or rates of interest higher than the rate or rates otherwise applicable thereto;

(2) That refinancing of a public project at a higher interest rate or rates is necessary in order to prevent or anticipate default in payment of interest or principal of public obligations with regard thereto; or

(3) That any combination of the circumstances described in subsection (1) or (2) of this section exists;

then such refinancing is recognized to be lawful; provided, however, that prior to any such refinancing at a higher rate or rates of interest, the issuing public body shall make and spread at large upon its public records its determination that such action is necessary or desirable in the public interest, and its reasons therefor.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 294, effective July 13, 1990.)

Energy Conservation Improvements

58.600. Definitions for KRS 58.600 to 58.610.

As used in KRS 58.600 to 58.610, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Energy conservation revenue bonds" or "bonds" means securities issued by a local public agency in accordance with the provisions of KRS 58.600 to 58.610 to pay for energy conservation measures under guaranteed energy savings contracts;

(2) "Energy conservation measure" means a facility alteration designed to reduce energy consumption or operating costs, and may include one (1) or more of the following:

(a) Insulation of building structure or systems within buildings;

(b) Storm windows or doors, caulking or weatherstripping, multiple pane windows or doors, heat absorbing or heat reflective glazing for windows

and doors, additional glazing, reductions in glass area or other window and door systems modifications that reduce energy consumption;
(c) Automated or computerized energy control systems;
(d) Heating, ventilating, or air conditioning system modifications or replacements;
(e) Replacement or modification of lighting fixtures to increase energy efficiency of the lighting system without increasing the overall illumination of the building, unless an increase in illumination is necessary to conform to applicable state or local building codes for the lighting system after the proposed modifications are made;
(f) Energy recovery systems;
(g) Cogeneration systems that produce steam or forms of energy such as heat as well as electricity for use primarily within a building or complex of buildings;
(h) Energy conservation measures that provide long-term operating cost reductions; or
(i) Any life safety measures that provide long-term operating cost reductions;
(3) "Local public agency" means a city, county, charter county, urban-county, school district, special district, or an agency formed by a combination of these agencies under KRS Chapter 79;
(4) "Capital cost avoidance" has the same definition as in KRS 45A.345; and
(5) "Guaranteed energy savings contract" has the same definition as in KRS 45A.345.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 213, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 375, § 6, effective July 15, 1998; 2010, ch. 63, § 13, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). In subsection (5) of this statute, the Reviser of Statutes has changed a reference to "KRS 45A.345(26)" to read "KRS 45A.345(27)," in order to correct an error resulting from the renumbering of subsections in 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 120, sec. 12, and ch. 375, sec. 2. See KRS 7.136(1)(e) and (h).

58.605. Energy conservation revenue bonds for energy conservation measures — Procedure.

(1) Subject to the reporting and approval requirements in KRS 45A.352, 45A.353, and 58.610, any local public agency may issue energy conservation revenue bonds to pay for the cost of energy conservation measures under guaranteed energy savings contracts for the purpose of reducing the cost of energy to buildings owned or operated by the local public agency by making energy-saving improvements to these buildings.
(2) A local public agency, or an agency acting on its behalf, may issue energy conservation revenue bonds to finance the energy conservation measures under guaranteed energy savings contracts, with the following limitations:
(a) Any energy conservation measure, financed through bonds, shall comply with the provisions set forth in KRS 45A.345, 45A.352, and 45A.353;
(b) The term of the bonds shall run coterminous with the term of guaranteed energy savings contract;
(c) A local public agency shall not enter into a guaranteed energy savings contract where the total cost of the energy conservation measures exceeds the cost of the energy savings plus the operational costs plus the capital cost avoidance that is estimated for the term of the guaranteed energy savings contract commencing from the date of the energy conservation measure's installation; and
(d) The use of capital cost avoidance shall be subject to the following restrictions:
1. The amount expended shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the project cost; and
2. Capital cost avoidance shall be restricted to payment for permanent equipment replacement as follows:
a. Storm windows or doors, multiglazed windows or doors, additional glazing, and reduction in glass area;
b. Replacement of heating, ventilating, or air conditioning major components or systems;
c. New lighting fixtures where required to achieve Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES) standards, provided the existing light fixtures shall have been determined to be obsolete and incapable of achieving IES standards; and
d. Life safety system replacements or upgrades which shall have been determined to be necessary to conform with existing state and local codes and standards.
(3) Energy conservation revenue bonds shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of KRS 58.010 to 58.140 and shall be sold at a competitive sale preceded by adequate public notice and shall bear interest at an interest rate or rates determined by the local public agency at the time of the sale.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 213, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 120, § 31, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 375, § 7, effective July 15, 1998.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/98). This section was amended by 1998 Ky. Acts chs. 120 and 375 which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

58.610. Issuance by school districts, county and city government, or special district — Special procedure.

(1) Energy conservation revenue bonds authorized under KRS 58.600 to 58.610 issued by or on behalf of a school district shall be approved or disapproved by the chief state school officer based on consideration of the following criteria:
(a) Funding capability of the school;
(b) The availability of general fund, capital outlay allotment under KRS 157.420, or state and local funds from the Facility Support Program of Kentucky under KRS 157.440, that are to be contributed by the school district as capital cost avoidance; and
(c) Proper bond documentation.
(2) Guaranteed energy savings and guaranteed operational savings of a guaranteed energy savings contract shall be exempt from current or future debt limitations, except that capital cost avoidance, as defined in KRS 58.600, shall not be exempt from current or future debt limitations.
(3) No energy conservation revenue bonds authorized under KRS 58.600 to 58.610 shall be issued by or on behalf of a county, urban-county government, charter county government, city, or special district without the prior approval of the state local debt officer, except that this approval shall not be required if the principal amount of energy conservation revenue bonds is less than five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).
(4) Any issuance of energy conservation revenue bonds shall be reported to the state local debt officer.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 213, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 375, § 8, effective July 15, 1998.)

TITLE VIII
OFFICES AND OFFICERS

CHAPTER 61

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO OFFICES AND OFFICERS — SOCIAL SECURITY FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES — EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

SECTION.

General Provisions

61.020. Commissions, which officers required to have.
61.080. Incompatible offices.
61.330. Chief state school officer to deliver effects to successor — Penalty.
61.371. Definitions for KRS 61.371 to 61.379.
61.373. Restoration of public employee to position after military duty — Right to leave of absence — Appeals.
61.375. Restored employee discharged only for cause for year — Seniority.
61.377. Leaves of absence to permit induction in military service.
61.379. Rules and regulations — Appeals from failure to restore or discharge — Procedure.
61.392. Cabinets to report to Legislative Research Commission on number of full-time employees and full-time equivalents working under contract.
61.394. State employees' leave of absence — Pay — Unused military leave.
61.395. Leave time for state employee who is disaster services volunteer — Short title.
61.396. Employees of political subdivisions eligible.

Social Security for Public Employees

61.410. Declaration of policy.
61.420. Definitions for KRS 61.410 to 61.500.
61.430. Federal-state agreement.
61.440. Interstate instrumentalities.
61.450. Contributions by state employees.
61.460. Plans for coverage of employees of political subdivisions.
61.470. Contribution fund and contingent liability fund.
61.480. State contributions authorized.
61.490. Rules and regulations.
61.500. Retroactive effect of KRS 61.410 to 61.500.

Kentucky Employees Retirement System

61.535. Cessation of membership — Conditions — Forfeiture of retirement benefits.
61.552. Service credit regained or obtained — Purchase of current service and service credit — Interest paid — Delayed contribution — Installment payments.
61.5525. Method for determining purchase of service credit — Exceptions.
61.595. Service retirement allowance — Limitations.
61.691. Increase of benefits.
61.703. Collection of benefit less than $1,000 by surviving relative.
61.705. Death benefit — Designation of beneficiary — Debt owed at death — Assignment of benefit.

Open Meetings of Public Agencies

61.800. Legislative statement of policy.
61.805. Definitions for KRS 61.805 to 61.850.
61.810. Exceptions to open meetings.
61.815. Requirements for conducting closed sessions.
61.820. Schedule of regular meetings to be made available.
61.823. Special meetings — Emergency meetings.
61.826. Video teleconferencing of meetings.
61.835. Minutes to be recorded — Open to public.
61.840. Conditions for attendance.
61.846. Enforcement by administrative procedure — Appeal.
61.848. Enforcement by judicial action — De novo determination in appeal of Attorney General's decision — Voidability of action not substantially complying — Awards in willful violation actions.
61.850. Construction.

Open Records

61.870. Definitions for KRS 61.872 to 61.884.
61.871. Policy of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 — Strict construction of exceptions of KRS 61.878.
61.8715. Legislative findings.
61.872. Right to inspection — Limitation.
61.874. Abstracts, memoranda, copies — Agency may prescribe fee — Use of nonexempt public records for commercial purposes — Online access.
61.8745. Damages recoverable by public agency for person's misuse of public records.
61.876. Agency to adopt rules and regulations.
61.878. Certain public records exempted from inspection except on order of court — Restriction of state employees to inspect personnel files prohibited.
61.880. Denial of inspection — Role of Attorney General.
61.882. Jurisdiction of Circuit Court in action seeking right of inspection — Burden of proof — Costs — Attorney fees.
61.884. Person's access to record relating to him.

Special Law Enforcement Officers

61.900. Definitions for KRS 61.902 to 61.930.
61.902. Appointment by secretary.
61.904. Administration — Administrative regulations — Employees.
61.906. Requirements for appointment.
61.908. Fees.
61.910. Revocation or suspension of commission.
61.912. Power of arrest.
61.914. Other powers.
61.916. Use of deadly force to make an arrest.
61.918. Use of force less than deadly force.
61.920. Area of jurisdiction of special officer.
61.922. Construction.
61.924. Use of public emergency vehicles.
61.926. Special officers designated peace officers — Authorization to carry a concealed deadly weapon.
61.930. Citation of act.

Penalties

61.991. Penalties.

General Provisions

61.020. Commissions, which officers required to have. The following officers shall have commissions issued to them by the Governor: Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Justices of the Supreme Court, clerk of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, clerk of the Court of Appeals, railroad commissioners, Judges of the Circuit Courts, District Judges, county judges/executive, Commonwealth's attorneys, justices of the peace, and all the officers of the militia of rank and grade higher than and including the rank and grade of captain.
(3758: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 255, § 63; 1976, ch. 62, § 55; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 14, § 18, effective January 2, 1978; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 20, § 6, effective January 2, 1978.)

Cross-References. Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, certificate of appointment, KRS 316.180.
Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, certificate of appointment, KRS 322.250.
County judge/executive, commission to be issued to, Const., § 140.
Creation of office for longer than term prohibited, Const., § 23.
Fee not to be charged for affixing state seal to commission, KRS 14.090.
Justices of the peace, commission to be issued to, Const., § 142.
Railroad policemen, commission of, KRS 277.270.

61.080. Incompatible offices.

(1) No person shall, at the same time, be a state officer, a deputy state officer, or a member of the General Assembly, and an officer of any county, city, consolidated local government, or other municipality, or an employee thereof.

(2) The offices of justice of the peace, county judge/executive, surveyor, sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailer, and clerk or deputy clerk of a court, shall be incompatible, the one (1) with any of the others. The office of county judge/executive and county school superintendent are incompatible.

(3) No person shall, at the same time, fill a county office and a municipal office. Notwithstanding the fact that consolidated local governments have both municipal and county powers, persons who hold the office of mayor or legislative council member of a consolidated local government shall not thereby be deemed to hold both a county office and a municipal office. Officers of consolidated local governments shall not, at the same time, fill any other county or municipal office.

(4) No person shall, at the same time, fill two (2) municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities.

(5) The following offices shall be incompatible with any other public office:
   (a) Member of the Public Service Commission of Kentucky;
   (b) Member of the Workers' Compensation Board;
   (c) Commissioner of the fiscal court in counties containing a city of the first class;
   (d) County indexer;
   (e) Member of the legislative body of cities of the first class;
   (f) Mayor and member of the legislative council of a consolidated local government;
   (g) Mayor and member of the legislative body in cities of the second class; and
   (h) Mayor and member of council in cities of the fourth class.

(6) No office in the Kentucky active militia shall be incompatible with any civil office in the Commonwealth, either state, county, district, or city.

(7) Service as a volunteer firefighter in a volunteer fire department district or fire protection district formed pursuant to KRS Chapter 65, 75, 95, or 273 shall not be incompatible with any civil office in the Commonwealth, whether state, county, district, or city.

(912, 1851b-8, 2711a-145o, 2768, 3043, 3107, 3484, 3746, 3952-4, 4921: impl. am. Acts 1942, ch. 4, § 13; 1978, ch. 379, § 56, effective April 1, 1979; 2002, ch. 346, § 13, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 26, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

Cross-References. Adjutant general's office not incompatible with commission in national guard, KRS 36.030.

County or regional housing member, KRS 80.440.

Extension board members, except county judge/executive, KRS 164.660.

Incompatible offices, Ky. Const., §§ 165, 237.

Militia, officer in may hold civil office, Ky. Const., § 165.

Notary public may hold other office, Ky. Const., § 165.

Regents for state colleges may hold other public office, KRS 164.321.

Representative, state, Ky. Const., §§ 44, 165.

Restrictions on the right of certain officers to hold other offices:
- Artificial gas commission members, KRS 96.545.
- Board for municipal electric plant, KRS 96.740.
- Cities of the first class:
  - Building commissioners, KRS 98.060.
  - Civil service board members, KRS 90.120.
  - Waterworks, member of board of, KRS 96.240.
- Cities of the second class:
  - Bridge commissioner, KRS 181.600.
- Cities of the third class:
  - Electric and water plant board members, KRS 96.172.
- Generally, Ky. Const., § 165.
- Recreational commissioners, KRS 97.120.

Senator, state, Ky. Const., §§ 44, 165.

Soil and water resources division, director of, KRS 146.100.

Trustees of University of Kentucky may hold other public office, KRS 164.150.

Opinions of Attorney General. Membership on the McLean County board of education is not incompatible with the position of teacher of vocational agriculture in Muhlenberg County. OAG 60-901.

Although the positions of county director of pupil personnel and city director of pupil personnel are not incompatible as such, they are incompatible in fact because KRS 159.140(1) requires that a director of pupil personnel must devote his entire time to his duties which he could not do in two (2) such positions. OAG 60-1027.

There is no statutory incompatibility in an individual holding the office of mayor of a third-class city, a municipal office, while retaining a faculty position at a regional university, a form of state employment. OAG 77-204.

Members of county board of education are state officers and at the same time the position of state ABC officer is one authorized pursuant to KRS 241.090 and such representatives have full police powers which may or may not place their position in the category of a state officer; and although subsection (1)(d) (now (2)(f)) of KRS 160.180 prohibits a school board member from holding and discharging the duties of any local office or agency under the city or county of his residence, it would not prohibit a school board member from holding employment or an appointive office with the state and of course a board member could not become a candidate for any public office, local or state; however, Ky. Const., § 165 and this section do not prohibit a person from holding two (2) state offices or employment at the same time. OAG 77-245.

A university safety and security officer appointed and holding his position pursuant to KRS 164.950 to 164.980 is a state officer and as a state officer he is precluded by Ky. Const., § 165 and subsection (1) of this section from serving, at the same time, as either a city officer or a county officer. OAG 77-521.

Membership on the board of trustees of a city's public library would be incompatible with membership on the local school board. OAG 77-697.

Inasmuch as a membership in an educational association does not constitute a state, county or city office, a person could retain his membership in such an association while serving on a local school board. OAG 77-712.

The holding of the positions of superintendent of schools and members of a local school board does not by itself present a statutory or constitutional incompatibility, under this section and Ky. Const., § 165. OAG 78-413.

If one is not an employee of a county school board but serves, for example, as an employee of the State Department of Education, there would be no constitutional or statutory conflict under Ky. Const., § 165 and this section since a person can hold two (2) state positions at the same time, whether they be in the form of an office or employment. OAG 78-645.

One may serve as a member of the Bowling Green board of education of the Bowling Green independent school district while at the same time being employed as an administrator of the Bowling Green-Warren County health department pursuant to appointment by the joint city-county board of health which is, in turn, approved by the Kentucky Department of Human Resources (now Cabinet for Human Resources), since the joint city-county health department would be considered a hybrid agency not contemplated by the Constitution or statute relating to incompatible offices, namely Ky. Const., § 165 and this section. OAG 78-646.

There is nothing under Ky. Const., § 165 or this section that would prohibit an employee of the University of Kentucky extension specialist department, poultry division, from holding a state office at the same time (such as the school board position), and this would be true even if the employee was under the state merit system in view of KRS 18.310(4) (now repealed). OAG 78-706.

A person could hold office on the county board of education and at the same time serve as state conservation officer. OAG 78-773.

A person holding the position of membership on the Marshall County board of education cannot at the same time serve as city treasurer of Calvert City. OAG 79-1.

Section 165 of the Constitution and this section prohibit a state officer from holding a municipal office at the same time; therefore, no one can hold the office of city attorney and serve as a member of an independent school board at the same time since the two (2) positions are incompatible. OAG 79-44.

There is no conflict between the positions of superintendent of county schools and a supervisor of a county conservation district. OAG 79-149.

Since a school board member is a state officer, and since a county emergency director is a county employee, Ky. Const., § 165 and this section expressly prohibit one person from holding such office and employment at the same time. OAG 79-319.

Since a member of the county board of elections is a county officer and membership on the city council constitutes a municipal office, this section clearly prohibits a person from holding both at the same time. OAG 79-443.

Section 165 of the Constitution and this section prohibit a state officer from holding a county office at the same time; however, there is no prohibition against a state employee holding a county office except where such person is under the state merit system and cannot run for such office which would not be applicable with respect to school teachers since they do not come under the state system. OAG 79-459.

The position of county court clerk is a county office under the Constitution, particularly Ky. Const., § 99, and a school teacher, part-time or otherwise, is a state employee. OAG 79-459.

There is no constitutional nor statutory prohibition which would prohibit a local board from hiring a county clerk as a substitute teacher. OAG 79-459.

There is no incompatibility, under either Ky. Const., § 165, this section or the common law, between the state offices of secretary of energy and chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky. OAG 79-624.

The office of city school board member and that of county comptroller are incompatible. OAG 80-92.

Constitution, § 165 and this section prohibit a state officer or deputy state officer from holding a county office; however, there is no provision prohibiting a state employee, such as a school principal, who is not under the state merit system from becoming a candidate for a county office, such as a county magistrate, and serving as such at the same time he holds his state position. OAG 80-131.

Assuming no factual circumstances that would give rise to a common-law conflict of interest, a member of a county fiscal court while serving in office may also be employed, full-time or part-time, as an instructor at the University of Louisville, or any other state institution of higher learning. OAG 80-277.

There is no incompatibility in law or fact in holding at the same time the positions of Commonwealth's Attorney and membership on the Eastern Kentucky University board of regents. OAG 80-402.

There is no incompatibility between serving as an employee of the Department of Human Resources and as a school board member since both positions are with the state, one being a form of state employment and the other (school board) a state office. OAG 80-505.

A county school teacher can be elected to the office of magistrate without violating Ky. Const., § 165 and this section since a person may hold both state employment such as a school teacher and at the same time hold a county office such as magistrate. OAG 81-13.

An assistant Commonwealth's Attorney may accept a night teaching position with a community college without creating a conflict of interest since Ky. Const., § 165 and this section do not prohibit a person from holding a form of state employment and a state office at the same time. OAG 81-17.

The employment of a county attorney as attorney for the county board of education does not violate this section and Ky. Const., § 165, since employment as the school board attorney would be that of an independent contractor rather than an employee, and since such employment would at most be a form of state employment rather than constituting a state office. OAG 81-308.

An unpaid city council member who is also employed by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority as executive director, and by virtue of his position as executive director of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, is also the executive director of the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation, is holding a municipal office and state employment, concerning which there is no constitutional or statutory objection. OAG 82-282.

The executive director of the Kentucky Higher Education Authority must be considered a state employee within the meaning of Ky. Const., § 165 and this section; the same would be true with respect to his serving as executive director to the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation pursuant to KRS 164A.050(7). OAG 82-282.

Being a jailer and a school bus driver at the same time involves no statutory incompatibility. However, it is possible that such dual roles will, in a particular county, present a common law incompatibility in that the jailer may not be able to execute both functions in the manner required by law. OAG 82-452.

No conflict of interest or incompatibility existed where an auxiliary police officer of a city was at the same time a full-time instructor-coordinator of the Department of Training at Eastern Kentucky University; an auxiliary police officer of a city has the same powers as a regular police officer and is, therefore, considered a municipal officer while the position of instructor-coordinator for a department at Eastern Kentucky University would at most be considered a form of state employment. Neither Ky. Const., § 165 nor this section prohibits a state employee from holding a municipal office. OAG 83-29.

Membership on a school board constitutes a state office. OAG 83-318.

From the standpoint of the incompatible offices provisions of Ky. Const., § 165 and this section, state officers are not prohibited from holding positions on the boards of directors of the Kentucky Housing Corporation and the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation when those officers are holding positions specifically authorized by KRS 198A.030(3) and KRS 164A.050(3), because where a statute provides for the appointment of specifically designated public officers to hold another public office, these public officers hold their second public office in an "ex officio" capacity, which eliminates the possibility of a constitutional or statutory incompatibility. OAG 91-208.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

6. Two Municipal Offices.
7. School Offices and Employees.

6. Two Municipal Offices.

Offices of school trustee and postmaster are incompatible. Johnson v. Sanders, 131 Ky. 537, 115 S.W. 772, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 54 (Ky. 1909).

7. School Offices and Employees.

Offices of school trustee and school teacher are incompatible. Ferguson v. True, 66 Ky. 255, 3 Bush 255, 1867 Ky. LEXIS 179 (Ky. 1867).

School officials are state officers. Hoskins v. Ramsey, 197 Ky. 465, 247 S.W. 371, 1923 Ky. LEXIS 663 (Ky. 1923); Commonwealth v. Louisville Nat'l Bank, 220 Ky. 89, 294 S.W. 815, 1927 Ky. LEXIS 478 (Ky. 1927); Fidelity & Deposit Co. v. Christian County Bd. of Educ., 228 Ky. 362, 15 S.W.2d 287, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 572 (1929); Commonwealth ex rel. Baxter v. Burnett, 237 Ky. 473, 35 S.W.2d 857, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 623 (Ky. 1931); Tipton v. Commonwealth, 238 Ky. 111, 36 S.W.2d 855, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 188 (Ky. 1931); Middleton v. Middleton, 239 Ky. 759, 40 S.W.2d 311, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 847 (Ky. 1931); Board of Educ. v. Trustees of Buena Vista School, 256 Ky. 432, 76 S.W.2d 267, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 428 (1934); Board of Trustees v. Renfroe, 259 Ky. 644, 83 S.W.2d 27, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 370 (Ky. 1935); Polley v. Fortenberry, 268 Ky. 369, 105 S.W.2d 143, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 475 (Ky. 1937).

Offices of graded school board member and city trustee are incompatible. Middleton v. Middleton, 239 Ky. 759, 40 S.W.2d 311, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 847 (Ky. 1931).

Office of school board member is not incompatible with position of highway maintenance supervisor. Polley v. Fortenberry, 268 Ky. 369, 105 S.W.2d 143, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 475 (Ky. 1937).

The offices of assistant county school superintendent and teacher or principal of a county school in the same county are incompatible. Knuckles v. Board of Education, 272 Ky. 431, 114 S.W.2d 511, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 138 (Ky. 1938).

Where same person was appointed county superintendent of schools in two (2) counties, he could, before commencement of terms, resign one appointment; incompatibility of appointments would not be ground for rescinding either appointment before commencement of term. Chestnut v. Reynolds, 291 Ky. 231, 163 S.W.2d 456, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1942).

Kentucky Revised Statute 164.130 (now repealed) as enacted by the Legislature permitted the Governor to make appointments to the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky. There was no limitation in that statute which prohibited the Governor from being a board member or from appointing himself; the Legislature made no exception to the qualified persons whom the Governor could appoint to the at large seats on the Board of Trustees. It would seem apparent that the General Assembly did not intend any such exception to be applicable to the Governor because the Legislature had enacted other statutes to prohibit certain office holders from holding a second office. Commonwealth v. Wilkinson, 828 S.W.2d 610, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 111 (Ky. 1992).

61.330. Chief state school officer to deliver effects to successor — Penalty.

Upon retiring from office the chief state school officer shall deliver to his successor all books, papers, and effects belonging to the office, and on failure to do so he shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five

hundred dollars ($500), which shall be recovered by indictment in the Franklin Circuit Court.
(4384-33: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 119, effective July 13, 1990.)

61.371. Definitions for KRS 61.371 to 61.379.
As used in KRS 61.371 to 61.379, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1) "Public employee" means a person appointed to a position in public service for which he is compensated on a full-time basis, excluding elected officers;
(2) "Public service" means employment by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or by any county, city, or political subdivision or by any department, board, agency, or commission thereof;
(3) "Employer" means the officer, employee, board, commission or agency authorized by law to make appointments to a position in public service;
(4) "Position" means an office or employment in the public service, excluding an office filled by popular election;
(5) "Military duty" means training and service performed by an inductee, enlistee, or reservist or any entrant into a temporary component of the armed forces of the United States, and time spent in reporting for and returning from such training and service, or if a rejection occurs, from the place of reporting therefor. "Military duty" shall not include voluntary active duty for training of an individual as a reservist in the armed forces of the United States;
(6) "Board" means the personnel board established by KRS Chapter 18A;
(7) "Seniority" means the increase in compensation, status, and responsibility resulting from promotion or step progression within a class of a classified service or promotion or increase in compensation, status, and responsibility in the unclassified service.
(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 32, § 1.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The definitions employed in this section must be construed to include boards of education. OAG 70-709.
The position of teacher for a county board of education comes within the definition of this section. OAG 70-709.
The seniority provision of this section translated into teacher seniority means seniority in the rate of salary. OAG 70-709.

61.373. Restoration of public employee to position after military duty — Right to leave of absence — Appeals.
(1) Any public employee who leaves a position after June 16, 1966, voluntarily or involuntarily, in order to perform military duty, and who is relieved or discharged from such duty under conditions other than dishonorable, and who has not been absent from public employment due to military duty in time of war or national or state emergency for a period of time longer than the duration of the war or national or state emergency plus six (6) months or in time of peace for a period of time not longer than six (6) years, and makes application for reemployment within ninety (90) days after he is relieved from military duty or from hospitalization or treatment continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one (1) year:
(a) If still physically qualified to perform the duties of his position, shall be restored to such position if it exists and is not held by a person with greater seniority, otherwise to a position of like seniority, status and pay;
(b) If not qualified to perform the duties of his position by reason of disability sustained during such service, the public employee shall be placed in another position, the duties of which he is qualified to perform and which will provide him like seniority, status and pay, or the nearest approximation thereof consistent with the circumstances of his case.
(2) (a) Officers and employees of this state, or any department or agency thereof, shall be granted a leave of absence by their employers for the period required to perform active duty or training in the National Guard or any reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States.
(b) Upon the officer's or employee's release from a period of active duty or training, except as provided in KRS 61.394, he or she shall be permitted to return to his or her former position of employment or a position with equivalent seniority, status, pay, and any other rights or benefits that would have been bestowed if he or she had not been absent.
(c) An officer or employee who is not permitted to return to his or her former position may appeal the dismissal in accordance with KRS Chapter 18A.
(3) In the case of any person who is entitled to be restored to a position in accordance with KRS 61.371 to 61.379, if the personnel board finds that the department or agency with which such person was employed immediately prior to his military duty:
(a) Is no longer in existence and its functions have not been transferred to any other agency; or
(b) For any reason it is not feasible for such person to be restored to employment by the department or agency, the board shall determine whether or not there is a position in any other department or agency of the same public employer for which the person is qualified and which is either vacant or held by a person having a temporary appointment thereto. In any case in which the board determines that there is such a position, the person shall be restored to the position by the department or agency in which the position exists.
(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 32, § 2; 2010, ch. 153, § 13, effective April 13, 2010.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A teacher returning to employment with a board of education after being discharged from military service is entitled to those increments which normally would have accrued if employment with the board had not been interrupted by military service. OAG 70-709.
The principles applicable to reinstatement of veterans in employment by the central branch of state government are equally applicable to employment with a board of education. OAG 70-709.
When a teacher is relieved from military service and makes proper application to be reemployed, the school district is required to promptly reinstate said teacher with all the rights and benefits provided by statute in KRS 61.371 to 61.379 even though the day of his return is after the school year has begun. OAG 74-258.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Teacher.
Where the plaintiff was employed as a teacher in this commonwealth at the time he was inducted into military service, he was entitled to service credit for his military service, even though he was not reemployed by the same school system. Watkins v. Oldham, 731 S.W.2d 829, 1987 Ky. App. LEXIS 503 (Ky. Ct. App. 1987).

61.375. Restored employee discharged only for cause for year — Seniority.
Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with KRS 61.371 to 61.379 shall not be discharged from his position without cause within one (1) year after his restoration, and shall, without limiting other rights conferred by this or other sections, be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of military duty. He shall be restored without loss of seniority, including, upon promotion

or other advancement following completion of any period of employment required therefor, a seniority date in the advance position which will place him ahead of all persons previously junior to him who advanced to the position during his absence in the Armed Forces.
(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 32, § 3.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Years spent in military service are not to be considered toward the four-year requirement for tenure status. OAG 76-316.

61.377. Leaves of absence to permit induction in military service.
Any employee who holds a position in the public service shall be granted a leave of absence for the purpose of being inducted or otherwise entering military duty. If not accepted for such duty, the employee shall be reinstated in his position without loss of seniority or status, or reduction in his rate of pay. During the period the employee shall for all purposes be considered to have rendered service and to have been compensated therefor at his regular rate of pay.
(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 32, § 4.)

61.379. Rules and regulations — Appeals from failure to restore or discharge — Procedure.
The board shall adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of KRS 61.371 to 61.379 in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A. Any public employee who is not restored to a position, or who is discharged without cause within one (1) year after restoration, may appeal to the board for review. Upon review, both the employee and the employer may be represented by counsel. Technical rules as to admission of evidence shall not apply. If the board finds that the employer has violated the provisions of KRS 61.371 to 61.379 or regulations promulgated thereunder, it shall direct the employer to comply with the provisions and to compensate the employee for loss of pay suffered by reason of the violation; except any amount received by the employee during the period from his discharge to reinstatement from other public employment, unemployment compensation, or readjustment allowances from a public agency shall be deducted from such compensation.
(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 32, § 5.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (10/5/90). Pursuant to KRS 7.136(1), KRS Chapter 13A has been substituted for the prior reference to KRS Chapter 13 in this statute. The sections in KRS Chapter 13 were repealed by 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 417, § 36 and KRS Chapter 13A was created in that same chapter of the 1984 Ky. Acts.

61.392. Cabinets to report to Legislative Research Commission on number of full-time employees and full-time equivalents working under contract.
(1) Within fifteen (15) days after April 5, 2010, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, the secretary of the Personnel Cabinet shall report to the Legislative Research Commission the number of employees in each program cabinet and department of the executive branch of state government. The report shall include the number of all full-time classified and unclassified employees employed pursuant to KRS Chapters 16, 18A, and 151B, listed by cabinet and department.
(2) Within fifteen (15) days after April 5, 2010, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall report to the Legislative Research Commission the number of individuals working on a full-time equivalent and recurring basis, listed by contract or agreement and cabinet.
(3) As used in this section, "recurring basis" means continuous employment for a period of not less than ninety (90) days.
(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 55, § 1, effective April 5, 2010.)

61.394. State employees' leave of absence — Pay — Unused military leave.
All officers and employees of this state, or of any department or agency thereof who are members of the National Guard or of any reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States, or of the reserve corps of the United States Public Health Service, shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of time, pay, regular leave, impairment of efficiency rating, or of any other rights or benefits to which they are entitled, while in the performance of duty or training in the service of this state or of the United States under competent orders as specified in this section. In any one (1) federal fiscal year, officers or employees, while on military leave, shall be paid their salaries or compensations for a period or periods not exceeding twenty-one (21) calendar days. Any unused military leave in a federal fiscal year shall be carried over to the next year. Any unused military leave shall expire two (2) years after it has accrued.
(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 51, § 1; 1994, ch. 434, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2002, ch. 95, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 194, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. National guard, KRS Ch. 38.

61.395. Leave time for state employee who is disaster services volunteer — Short title.
(1) As used in this section:
  (a) "Disaster" means disasters designated at level III and above in the American National Red Cross Regulations and Procedures; and
  (b) "State agency" means all departments, offices, commissions, boards, institutions, and political and corporate bodies of the state, including the offices of the clerk of the Supreme Court, clerks of the appellate courts, the several courts of the state, and the legislature, its committees, or commissions.
(2) An employee of a state agency who is a certified disaster services volunteer of the American Red Cross may be granted leave from work with pay for not to exceed thirty (30) work days in any twelve (12) month period to participate in specialized disaster relief services for the American Red Cross for the services of that employee and upon the approval of that employee's agency, without loss of seniority, pay, vacation time, sick time, compensatory time, or earned overtime accumulation. The agency shall compensate an employee granted leave under this section at the regular rate of pay for those regular work hours during which the employee is absent from work.
(3) This section may be cited as the Disaster Services Volunteer Leave Act.
(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 95, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

61.396. Employees of political subdivisions eligible.
All officers and employees of counties, municipalities, school districts or other political subdivisions of the state who are members of the National Guard or of any reserve component of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the United States Public Health Service, shall be granted annual military leave by their respective employers as provided in KRS 61.394.
(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 51, § 2; 1978, ch. 38, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A local school board has the authority to either grant or deny military leave with pay to its employees. OAG 75-685.

School boards have the option of granting military leave with pay to teachers and such option permits the crediting against such pay the

money earned by the teacher for military duty. OAG 76-358.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

61.410. Declaration of policy.

(1) It is declared to be the policy of the General Assembly to extend the federal old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance coverage to all public employees regardless of whether the employees are occupying positions which are covered by a retirement system; but no employee occupying a position to which KRS 161.220 to 161.710 are applicable shall be held to fall within the class of persons sought to be affected by this statement of policy except for employees of the state universities and public junior colleges.

(2) It is also the policy of the General Assembly that the protection afforded public employees by membership in a retirement system or by the right to receive periodic benefits under a retirement system will not be impaired as a result of any agreement made between the Commonwealth and the commissioner pursuant to KRS 61.410 to 61.500.

(3) The General Assembly ratifies the extension of federal old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance coverage to public employees in positions covered by a retirement system prior to June 14, 1962, if the procedures specified by former KRS 61.430(6) were substantially followed.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 1; 1956, ch. 32, § 1; 1962, ch. 12, § 1; 1968, ch. 152, § 26; 1998, ch. 436, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

Cross-References. Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section, participation in the social security program is mandatory for all public employees of the Commonwealth except those employees occupying positions to which the provisions of KRS 161.220 to 161.710 are applicable, and consequently, the executive secretary, assistant executive secretary, senior accountant and administrative officer of the teachers' retirement system are neither subject to, nor eligible for, participation in the social security program. OAG 69-355.

If additional teaching activity falls within the category of being in fact a part of the regularly approved program of the public school district or the vocational school for which certification or a professional level of training is required as a condition of employment, then teachers' retirement applies and the teacher would not be eligible for social security participation. OAG 69-430.

A person who contributed to social security for certain service can also contribute to teachers' retirement if he should have been included. OAG 71-254.

61.420. Definitions for KRS 61.410 to 61.500.

For the purpose of KRS 61.410 to 61.500:

(1) "Wages" means all remuneration for employment as defined in subsection (2) of this section, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash, except that the term shall not include that part of the remuneration which, even if it were for "employment" within the meaning of Federal Insurance Contributions Act, would not constitute "wages" within the meaning of that act;

(2) "Employment" means any service performed by an employee in the employ of the Commonwealth, a political subdivision, or an interstate instrumentality, for those employers, except (a) service of an emergency nature, (b) service which in the absence of an agreement entered into under KRS 61.410 to 61.500 would constitute "employment" as defined in the Social Security Act, or (c) service which under the Social Security Act may not be included in any agreement between the Commonwealth and the commissioner entered into under KRS 61.410 to 61.500; except that service, the compensation for which is on a fee basis, may be excluded in any plan approved under KRS 61.410 to 61.500, and provided also, that service in any class or classes of positions, the exclusion of which is permitted under the Social Security Act, may be excluded in any plan approved under KRS 61.460;

(3) "Employee" means any person in the service of the Commonwealth, a political subdivision, or an interstate instrumentality of which the Commonwealth is a principal and shall include all persons designated officers including those which are elected and those which are appointed;

(4) "State agency" means the Division of Local Government Services, Office of the Controller, which agency shall be subject to the authority of the secretary of finance and administration;

(5) "Political subdivision," in addition to counties, municipal corporations, and school districts, includes instrumentalities of the Commonwealth, of one (1) or more of its political subdivisions, or of the Commonwealth and one (1) or more of its political subdivisions, and any other governmental unit thereof;

(6) "Social Security Act" means the Act of Congress approved August 14, 1935, Chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620, officially cited as the "Social Security Act," including regulations and requirements issued pursuant thereto, as that act has been and may from time to time be amended;

(7) "Federal Insurance Contributions Act" means subchapters A, B, and C of Chapter 21 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code and all amendments thereto;

(8) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Social Security and includes any individual to whom the commissioner may delegate any of the commissioner's functions under the Social Security Act; and, with respect to any transactions regarding insurance coverage occurring prior to April 11, 1953, includes the federal security administrator and any individual to whom the administrator may have delegated any of the administrator's functions under the Social Security Act; and, with respect to any transactions regarding insurance coverage occurring from April 11, 1953, to March 30, 1995, includes the Secretary of Health and Human Services and any individual to whom the secretary may have delegated any of the secretary's functions under the Social Security Act;

(9) "Insurance coverage" means coverage by the old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 2; 1956, ch. 32, § 2; 1958, ch. 135, § 1; 1962, ch. 12, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 35(4); 1980, ch. 275, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 393, § 37, effective July 15, 1982; 1994, ch. 508, § 15, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 436, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 85, § 87, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. The Social Security Act, referred to herein, is compiled as 42 USCS § 301 et seq. Section 218 of that act is compiled as 42 USCS § 418. The Federal Insurance Contributions Act is compiled as 26 USCS §§ 3101 to 3126.

Opinions of Attorney General. A special tax collector selected by an independent school district pursuant to KRS 160.500(2) is an officer of the school district and an employee of the school district under the definition of that term in the social security act and enabling legislation enacted by the Kentucky General Assembly. OAG 67-95.

61.430. Federal-state agreement.

Consistent with the terms and conditions of KRS 61.410 to 61.500, the state agency, with the approval of the Governor, is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the commissioner for the purpose of extending insurance coverage to employees with respect to services specified in the agreement

which constitute employment as defined in KRS 61.420. An agreement entered into under this section may contain provisions relating to coverage, benefits, contributions, effective date, modification and termination of the agreement, administration and other appropriate provisions as the state agency and commissioner shall agree upon. Any agreement, subject to the provisions of the Social Security Act, shall provide in effect that:

(1) Insurance coverage shall be provided for employees whose services are described in the agreement, and their dependents and survivors on the same basis as though the services constituted employment within the meaning of Title II of the Social Security Act;

(2) The state shall pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, at times prescribed under the Social Security Act, contributions with respect to wages equal to the sum of the taxes imposed by sections 3101 and 3111 of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act if the services covered by the agreement constitute employment within the meaning of that act;

(3) Insurance coverage will be afforded with respect to services performed after an effective date specified in the agreement or modification thereof; except that the effective date shall not be earlier than January 1, 1955, in the case of an agreement or modification made between January 1, 1955, and January 1, 1958; or earlier than January 1, 1956, in the case of an agreement or modification made at any time in the years 1958 or 1959; or earlier than the first day of the year in which the agreement or modification was made, in the case of an agreement or modification made at any time between January 1, 1960, and July 1, 1962; or earlier than the first day of the fifth year preceding the year in which the agreement or modification is made, in the case of an agreement or modification made at any time after July 1, 1962;

(4) Insurance coverage shall be afforded with respect to all services constituting employment; except that in order for insurance coverage to be afforded with respect to services performed in the employ of a political subdivision of the state there must be in existence in regard to those services a plan which meets the requirements of KRS 61.460;

(5) Subject to the provisions of KRS 61.435, insurance coverage shall be afforded with respect to all services in positions covered by a retirement system; except that no agreement shall be effective to afford insurance coverage to any services performed in positions to which KRS 161.220 to 161.710 are applicable except for services performed in positions in a state university or public junior college.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 3; 1952, ch. 29; 1956, ch. 32, § 3; 1956, ch. 166, § 1; 1958, ch. 135, § 2; 1962, ch. 12, § 3; 1998, ch. 436, § 3, effective July 15, 1998.)

Compiler's Notes. Title II of the Social Security Act, the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and § 218 (d)(3) of the Social Security Act referred to in this section are compiled as 42 USCS § 409 et seq., 26 USCS §§ 3101 to 3126, and 42 USCS § 418 (d)(3) respectively.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under existing federal and state legislation, the members of the faculty of Murray State University may not be withdrawn as a separate group from social security coverage. In view of their status as state employees who are covered under the original 1951 agreement by virtue of a modification thereto, their coverage may be terminated only through termination of the 1951 agreement between the state and the secretary of health, education and welfare. OAG 68-450.

61.440. Interstate instrumentalities.

Any instrumentality jointly created by this state and any other state or states is hereby authorized, to the extent that this Commonwealth may confer authority, (1) to enter into an agreement with the commissioner whereby the benefits of the federal old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance system shall be extended to employees of the instrumentality, (2) to require its employees to pay (and for that purpose to deduct from their wages) contributions equal to the amounts which they would be required to pay under subsection (1) of KRS 61.450 if they were covered by an agreement made pursuant to KRS 61.430, and (3) to make payments to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the agreement, including payments from its own funds, and otherwise to comply with the agreement. The agreement shall, to the extent practicable, be consistent with the terms and provisions of KRS 61.430, and all other terms and provisions, of KRS 61.410 to 61.500.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 4; 1998, ch. 436, § 5, effective July 15, 1998.)

61.450. Contributions by state employees.

(1) Every employee of the state whose services are covered by an agreement entered into under KRS 61.430 shall be required to pay for the period of coverage, into the contribution fund established by KRS 61.470, contributions, with respect to wages received for each calendar year at the rate established by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, as amended, and the Social Security Act, as amended. Such liability shall arise in consideration of the employee's retention in the service of the state, or his entry upon such service after March 14, 1951.

(2) The contribution imposed by this section shall be collected by deducting the amount of the contribution from wages as and when paid, but failure to make such deduction shall not relieve the employee from liability for such contribution.

(3) If more or less than the correct amount of the contribution imposed by this section is paid or deducted with respect to any wages, proper adjustment, or refund if adjustment is impracticable, shall be made, without interest, in such manner and at such times as the state agency shall prescribe.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 5; 1958, ch. 135, § 3; 1960, ch. 85, § 1; 1962, ch. 12, § 5.)

Compiler's Notes. The Social Security Act, referred to herein, is compiled as 42 USCS § 301 et seq. The Federal Insurance Contributions Act is compiled as 26 USCS §§ 3101 to 3126.

61.460. Plans for coverage of employees of political subdivisions.

(1) Each political subdivision of the state is hereby authorized to submit for approval by the state agency a plan for extending insurance coverage to employees of the political subdivision; except that no plan shall provide insurance coverage to an employee occupying a position to which KRS 161.220 to 161.710 are applicable except for employees of the state universities and public junior colleges. Each plan and any amendments thereof shall be approved by the state agency if it finds that the plan, or the plan as amended, is in conformity with requirements as are provided in administrative regulations of the state agency, except that no plan shall be approved unless:

(a) It is in conformity with the requirements of the Social Security Act and with the agreement entered into under KRS 61.430;

(b) It provides that all services which constitute employment and are performed in the employ of the political subdivision by employees thereof, shall be covered by the plan;

(c) It specifies the source or sources from which the funds necessary to make the payments required by

paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and by subsection (4) of this section are expected to be derived and contains reasonable assurance that those sources will be adequate for that purpose;

(d) It provides for methods of administration of the plan by the political subdivision as are found by the state agency to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration thereof; and

(e) It provides that the political subdivision will make reports, in the form and containing the information, as the state agency may from time to time require, and will comply with any provisions the state agency or the commissioner may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of the reports.

(2) The state agency shall not finally refuse to approve a plan submitted by a political subdivision under subsection (1) of this section without reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the political subdivision affected thereby.

(3) (a) Each political subdivision for which a plan has been approved under this section is authorized to and shall pay into the contribution fund, with respect to contributions due for wages paid prior to 1987, at the time or times as the state agency may by administrative regulation prescribe, contributions in the amounts and at the rates specified in the applicable agreement entered into by the state agency under KRS 61.430; and, furthermore, in anticipation of the due date of any payments of contributions required by this paragraph, is authorized to and shall make any advancements the state agency, by administrative regulation or contract, may require.

(b) Each political subdivision is authorized to and shall make the payments as are determined by the state agency to be necessary for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred by the state agency in administering KRS 61.410 to 61.500 for the benefit of those employees covered under any plan approved under subsection (1) of this section, but in no event shall such amount be greater than five percent (5%) of the contributions required under paragraph (a) of this subsection. The payments shall be made into the State Treasury and shall be credited to a separate trust and agency fund to be used by the state agency solely for the purpose stated in this paragraph.

(c) Each political subdivision required to make payments under paragraph (a) of this subsection is authorized, in consideration of the employee's retention in, or entry upon, employment after the effective date of KRS 61.410 to 61.500, to impose upon each of its employees, as to services which are covered by an approved plan, a contribution with respect to wages received for each calendar year, at the rate established by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, as amended, and the Social Security Act, as amended. Contributions so collected for wages paid prior to 1987 shall be paid into the contribution fund in partial discharge of the liability of the political subdivision under paragraph (a) of this subsection. Failure to deduct the contribution shall not relieve the employer of liability therefor.

(4) Delinquent payments due under paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of this section, with interest at the rate prescribed by Section 218 (j) of the Social Security Act, may be recovered by action in the Franklin Circuit Court against the political subdivision liable therefor or may, at the request of the state agency, be deducted from any other moneys payable to the subdivision by any department or agency of the state.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 6; 1958, ch. 135, § 4; 1960, ch. 85, § 2; 1962, ch. 12, § 6; 1980, ch. 275, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 393, § 38, effective July 15, 1982; 1998, ch. 436, § 6, effective July 15, 1998.)

Compiler's Notes. The Social Security Act, referred to herein, is compiled as 42 USCS § 301 et seq. Section 218 of that act is compiled as 42 USCS § 418. The Federal Insurance Contributions Act is compiled as 26 USCS § 3101 et seq.

61.470. Contribution fund and contingent liability fund.

(1) There is hereby established a special fund to be known as the contribution fund. Such fund shall consist of and there shall be deposited therein:

(a) All contributions, interest, and penalties under KRS 61.450 and 61.460;

(b) All moneys appropriated or otherwise contributed thereto;

(c) Any property or securities and earnings thereof acquired through the use of moneys belonging to the fund;

(d) Interest earned upon any moneys in the fund, and

(e) All sums recovered from the bond of the custodian or otherwise for losses sustained by the fund, and all other moneys received for the fund from any other source. All moneys in the fund shall be mingled and undivided. Subject to the provisions of KRS 61.410 to 61.500, the state agency is vested with full power, authority and jurisdiction over the fund, including all moneys and property or securities belonging thereto, and may perform any and all acts whether or not specifically designated, which are necessary to the administration thereof and are consistent with the provisions of KRS 61.410 to 61.500.

(2) The contribution fund shall be a trust and agency fund which shall not lapse and shall be held separate and apart from any other funds or moneys of the state and shall be used and administered exclusively for the purposes of KRS 61.410 to 61.500. Withdrawals from such fund shall be made for, and solely for:

(a) Payment of amounts required to be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to an agreement entered into under KRS 61.430;

(b) Payment of refunds provided for in subsection (3) of KRS 61.450;

(c) Refunds of overpayments, not otherwise adjustable, made by a political subdivision; and

(d) For payment of administrative costs for the administration of KRS 61.410 to 61.500 to the extent of the interest earned on investments of the contribution fund.

(3) From the contribution fund the custodian of the fund shall pay to the Secretary of the Treasury such amounts at such time or times as may be directed by the state agency in accordance with any agreement entered into under KRS 61.430.

(4) At the end of each fiscal year, the state agency shall make an estimate of the necessary operating costs of the state agency for the next fiscal year, including a contingent liability fund. After approval of this amount needed for necessary costs and contingent liability fund by the secretary of finance and administration, the realized investment earnings of the contribution fund available at the end of any fiscal year shall be reduced to this approved amount, and any excess is hereby authorized for transfer to the credit of the general fund.

(5) The Treasurer of the state shall be ex officio treasurer and custodian of the contribution fund and shall admin-

ister such fund in accordance with the provisions of KRS 61.410 to 61.500 and the directions of the state agency, and shall pay all warrants drawn upon the fund in accordance with the provisions of this section and with such regulations as the state agency may prescribe pursuant thereto.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 7; 1966, ch. 133, § 1; 1982, ch. 393, § 39, effective July 15, 1982.)

61.480. State contributions authorized.

Authorization is hereby granted to all offices, departments, boards, commissions, institutions, and all other agencies of the state government of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to make payments to the contribution fund out of moneys, not required by law or contract to be expended for other purposes, in any revolving, trust or agency fund, or out of appropriations for recurring expenses heretofore or hereafter made by the General Assembly from the general expenditure fund or special funds.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 8.)

61.490. Rules and regulations.

The state agency shall make and publish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of KRS 61.410 to 61.500, as it finds necessary or appropriate to the efficient administration of the functions with which it is charged under KRS 61.410 to 61.500.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 10.)

61.500. Retroactive effect of KRS 61.410 to 61.500.

The provisions of KRS 61.410 to 61.500 shall be retrospective to January 1, 1951, and any agreement entered into pursuant to it may be made with retroactive effect to January 1, 1951, or any date thereafter.

(Enact. Acts 1951 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 12.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (11/15/90). Pursuant to KRS 7.136(1), the prior reference to KRS 195.100 contained in this section has been removed, that statute having been repealed by 1974 Acts Ch. 74, Art. VI, § 108.

KENTUCKY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

61.535. Cessation of membership — Conditions — Forfeiture of retirement benefits.

(1) The membership of any person in the system shall cease:
   (a) Upon withdrawal of his accumulated contributions at or any time after termination of employment, regardless of length of service;
   (b) Upon disability retirement;
   (c) Upon service retirement;
   (d) Upon death;
   (e) For persons hired prior to August 1, 2000, upon termination of employment with prejudice; or
   (f) For persons hired on or after August 1, 2000, upon conviction of a felony relating to the person's employment as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) For purposes of KRS 61.510 to 61.705, 16.505 to 16.652, and 78.510 to 78.852, termination of employment with prejudice shall mean termination as the result of conviction of the member in a court of competent jurisdiction of embezzlement or larceny of public funds or property or malfeasance in office, or the forcing of a member to make restitution for any funds or property criminally taken by said member at the time of termination of employment.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an employee hired on or after August 1, 2000, who participates in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems and who is convicted, in any state or federal court of competent jurisdiction, of a felony related to his employment shall forfeit rights and benefits earned under the retirement system, except for the return of his accumulated contributions and interest credited on those contributions. The payment of retirement benefits ordered forfeited shall be stayed pending any appeal of the conviction. If the conviction is reversed on final judgment, no retirement benefit shall be forfeited. The employer shall notify the retirement system when an employee is convicted under the provisions of this subsection.

(Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 110, § 6; 1960, ch. 165, part II, § 4; 1962, ch. 58, § 4; 1972, ch. 116, § 25; 1976, ch. 321, § 40; 1988, ch. 349, § 11, effective July 15, 1988; 2000, ch. 273, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

61.552. Service credit regained or obtained — Purchase of current service and service credit — Interest paid — Delayed contribution — Installment payments.

(1) Any employee participating in one (1) of the state-administered retirement systems who has been refunded his accumulated contributions under the provisions of KRS 16.645(21), 61.625, or 78.545(15), thereby losing service credit, may regain the credit by paying to the system from which he received the refund or refunds the amount or amounts refunded with interest at a rate determined by the board of the respective retirement system. The payment, including interest as determined by the board, shall be deposited to the member's contribution account and considered as accumulated contributions of the individual member. The payments shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer.

(2) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, and who did not elect membership in the County Employees Retirement System, as provided in KRS 78.540(2), may obtain credit in the County Employees Retirement System for prior service and for current service by paying to the County Employees Retirement System a delayed contribution payment for the service he would have received had he elected membership. The delayed contribution payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer. Payment may be by lump sum or the employee may pay by increments.

(3) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, and who did not elect membership in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, as provided in KRS 61.525(2), may obtain credit in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System for prior service and for current service by paying to the system a delayed contribution payment for the service he would have received had he elected membership. The delayed contribution payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer. Payment may be by lump sum or the employee may pay by increments.

(4) An employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age

sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, may obtain credit in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System for current service between July 1, 1956, and the effective date of participation of his department by paying to the system a delayed contribution payment for the service he would have received had his department participated on July 1, 1956. The delayed contribution payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer. Payment may be by lump sum or the employee may pay by increments.

(5) (a) An employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, may obtain credit in the County Employees Retirement System for current service between July 1, 1958, and the effective date of participation of his county by paying to the County Employees Retirement System a delayed contribution payment for the service he would have received had his county participated on July 1, 1958. The delayed contribution payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer.

(b) An employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems may obtain credit for the period of his service with an area development district created pursuant to KRS 147A.050 or with a business development corporation created pursuant to KRS 155.001 to 155.230 if that service was not covered by a state-administered retirement system. The member shall pay to the retirement system in which he participates a delayed contribution payment, as determined by the board's actuary. The employee may obtain credit for employment with a business development corporation only if the Kentucky Retirement Systems receives a favorable private letter ruling from the United States Internal Revenue Service or a favorable opinion letter from the United States Department of Labor. Payment may be by lump sum or the employee may pay by increments.

(6) After August 1, 2000, service credit obtained under the subsections of this section which do not require the employee to have a minimum number of years of service credit to be eligible to make a purchase shall be disallowed and the recontribution of refund, including interest as determined by the board or other payment, if any, shall be paid to the member if the member does not obtain for service performed six (6) months' additional current service credit in one (1) of the state-administered retirement systems. The service requirement shall be waived if the member dies or becomes disabled as provided for by KRS 16.582 or 61.600.

(7) The members shall not receive benefit of service for the same period of time in another public defined benefit retirement fund.

(8) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who has at least forty-eight (48) months' service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months' service if under age sixty-five (65) in the retirement systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, who formerly worked for a state university in a position which would have qualified as a regular full-time position had the university been a participating department, and who did not participate in a defined benefit retirement program at the university may obtain credit in the employee's account in the County Employees Retirement System, the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, or the State Police Retirement System for prior and current service by paying either retirement system a delayed contribution payment for the service he would have received had his period of university employment been covered by the County Employees, Kentucky Employees Retirement System, or State Police Retirement System. The delayed contribution payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer. Payment may be by lump sum, or the employee may pay by increments.

(9) (a) Effective August 1, 1980, any county participating in the County Employees Retirement System may purchase current service, between July 1, 1958, and participation date of the county, for present employees of the county who have obtained coverage under KRS 78.540(2);

(b) Effective July 1, 1973, any department participating in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System may purchase current service between July 1, 1956, and participation date of the department, for present employees of the department who were employees on the participation date of the department and elected coverage under KRS 61.525(2);

(c) Cost of the service credit purchased under this subsection shall be determined by computing the discounted value of the additional service credit based on an actuarial formula recommended by the board's consulting actuary and approved by the board. A department shall make payment for the service credit within the same fiscal year in which the option is elected. The county shall establish a payment schedule subject to approval by the board for payment of the service credit. The maximum period allowed in a payment schedule shall be ten (10) years with interest at the rate actuarially assumed by the board; however, a shorter period is desirable and the board may approve any schedule provided it is not longer than a ten (10) year period;

(d) If a county or department elects the provisions of this subsection, any present employee who would be eligible to receive service credit under the provisions of this subsection and has purchased service credit under subsection (4) or (5) of this section shall have his payment for the service credit refunded with interest at the rate paid under KRS 61.575 or 78.640;

(e) Any payments made by a county or department under this subsection shall be deposited to the retirement allowance account of the proper retirement system and these funds shall not be considered accumulated contributions of the individual members.

(10) Interest paid by a member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, County Employees Retirement System, or State Police Retirement System under this section or other similar statutes under KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, or 78.510 to 78.852 prior to June 19, 1976, shall be credited to the individual member's contribution account in the appropriate retirement system and considered as accumulated contributions of the member.

(11) Employees who served as assistants to officers and

employees of the General Assembly who have at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems and who were unable to acquire service under KRS 61.510(20) may purchase credit for the service performed after January 1, 1960. Service credit under this section shall be obtained by the payment of a delayed contribution which shall not be picked up by the employer as described in KRS 61.560(4).

(12) (a) Effective August 1, 1988, any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems may purchase service credit for interim, seasonal, emergency, or temporary employment or part-time employment averaging one hundred (100) or more hours of work per month on a calendar or fiscal year basis. If the average number of hours of work is less than one hundred (100) per month, the member shall be allowed credit only for those months he receives creditable compensation for one hundred hours of work. The cost will be determined as a delayed contribution payment for the period of time involved, which shall not be picked up by the employer as described in KRS 61.560(4).

(b) Any noncertified employee of a school board who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems may purchase service credit for part-time employment prior to the 1990-91 school year which averaged eighty (80) or more hours of work per month on a calendar or fiscal year basis by paying to the County Employees Retirement System a delayed contribution payment. The delayed contribution payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 78.610(4), by the employer. Payment may be by lump sum or the employee may pay by increments. If the average number of hours of work is less than eighty (80) per month, the noncertified employee of a school board shall be allowed credit only for those months he receives creditable compensation for eighty (80) hours of work. The cost will be determined as a delayed contribution payment, which shall not be picked up by the employer as described in KRS 78.610(4).

(13) A retired member, who is contributing to one (1) of the state-administered retirement programs under the provisions of KRS 61.637(1) to (4) and purchases service credit under this section in the system or systems from which he is retired, shall have his retirement allowance recomputed:

(a) Upon termination from employment, if the member is contributing to the same system or systems from which he was retired; or

(b) Upon completion of six (6) months' service credit as required under subsection (6) of this section, if the member is contributing to a system other than the system or systems from which he is retired.

(14) Any employee participating in one (1) of the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems may obtain credit for prior or current service for any period of approved educational leave, or for agency-approved leave to work for a work-related labor organization if the agency subsequently participated in the County Employees Retirement System, by paying to the respective retirement system a delayed contribution payment. The employee may also obtain credit for agency-approved leave to work for a work-related labor organization if the agency subsequently participated in the County Employees Retirement System, but only if the Kentucky Retirement Systems receives a favorable private letter ruling from the United States Internal Revenue Service or a favorable opinion letter from the United States Department of Labor. The delayed contribution payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer, and shall be deposited to the individual member's account.

(15) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems may obtain credit for prior or current service for any period of authorized maternity leave, unpaid leave authorized under the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act, or for any period of authorized sick leave without pay, by paying to the respective retirement system a delayed contribution payment. The delayed contribution payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer, and shall be deposited to the individual member's account.

(16) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems may purchase service credit under any of the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, or 78.510 to 78.852 by making installment payments in lieu of a lump-sum payment.

(a) The cost of the service shall be computed in the same manner as for a lump-sum payment which shall be the principal; and interest, at the actuarial rate in effect at the time the member elects to make the purchase compounded annually, shall be added for the period that the installments are to be made. Multiple service purchases may be combined under a single installment purchase; however, no employee may make more than one (1) installment purchase at the same time. The employee may elect to stop the installment payments by notifying the retirement system; may have the installment purchase recalculated to add one (1) or more additional service purchases; or may pay by lump sum the remaining principal or a portion of the remaining principal.

(b) One (1) year of installment payments shall be made for each one thousand dollars ($1,000) or any part thereof of the total cost, except that the total period allowed for installments shall not be less than one (1) year and shall not exceed five (5) years.

(c) The employee shall pay the installments by payroll deduction. Upon notification by the retirement system, the employer shall report the installment payments either monthly or semimonthly continuously over each twelve (12) month period at the same time as, but separate from, regular employee contributions on the forms or by the computer format specified by the board. The payments made under this subsection shall be considered accumulated contributions of the member and

shall not be picked up by the employer pursuant to KRS 61.560(4) and no employer contributions shall be paid on the installments.

(d) The retirement system shall determine how much of the total cost represents payment for one (1) month of the service to be purchased and shall credit one (1) month of service to the member's account each time this amount has been paid. The first service credited shall represent the first calendar month of the service to be purchased and each succeeding month of service credit shall represent the succeeding months of that service.

(e) If the employee elects to stop the installment payments, dies, retires, or does not continue employment in a position required to participate in the retirement system, the member, or in the case of death, the beneficiary, shall have sixty (60) days to pay the remaining principal or a portion of the remaining principal of the purchase by lump sum, except that payment by the member shall be made prior to the effective retirement date. If the member or beneficiary does not pay the remaining cost, the retirement system shall refund to the member or the beneficiary the payment, payments, or portion of a payment that does not represent a full month of service purchased.

(f) If the employer does not report installment payments on an employee for sixty (60) days, except in the case of employees on military leave or sick leave without pay, the installment purchase shall cease and the retirement system shall refund to the employee the payment, payments, or portion of a payment that does not represent a full month of service purchased. Installment payments of employees on military leave or sick leave without pay shall be suspended during the period of leave and shall resume without recalculation upon the employee's return from leave.

(g) If payments have ceased under paragraph (e) or (f) of this subsection and the member later becomes a participating employee in one (1) of the three (3) systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, the employee may complete the adjusted original installment purchase by lump sum or installment payments. If the employee elects to renew the installment purchase, the cost of the remaining service shall be recalculated in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(17) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems may purchase service credit under any of the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, or 78.510 to 78.852 by transferring funds through a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer as permitted under the applicable sections of the Internal Revenue Code and any regulations or rulings issued thereunder, or through a direct rollover as contemplated by and permitted under 26 U.S.C. sec. 401(a)(31) and any regulations or rulings issued thereunder. Service credit may also be purchased by a rollover of funds pursuant to and permitted under the rules specified in 26 U.S.C. sec. 402(c) and 26 U.S.C. sec. 408(d)(3). The Kentucky Retirement Systems shall accept the transfer or rollover to the extent permitted under the rules specified in the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and any regulations and rulings issued thereunder. The amount shall be credited to the individual member's contribution account in the appropriate retirement system and shall be considered accumulated contributions of the member.

(18) After August 1, 1998, any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who is age sixty-five (65) or older and has forty-eight (48) months of service credit or, if younger, who has sixty (60) months of service credit in systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems may purchase credit in the system in which the employee has the service credit for up to ten (10) years service in a regular full-time position that was credited to a state or local government-administered public defined benefit plan in another state other than a defined benefit plan for teachers. The employee shall pay a delayed contribution payment. Payment may be by lump sum, or the employee may pay by increments. The employee may transfer funds directly from the other state's plan if eligible to the extent permitted under subsection (17) of this section and to the extent permitted by the other state's laws and shall provide proof that he is not eligible for a retirement benefit for the period of service from the other state's plan.

(19) After August 1, 1998, any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has sixty (60) or more months of service in the State Police Retirement System or in a hazardous position in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System or the County Employees Retirement System, may purchase credit in the system in which the employee has the sixty (60) months of service credit for up to ten (10) years of service in a regular full-time position that was credited to a defined benefit retirement plan administered by a state or local government in another state, if the service could be certified as hazardous pursuant to KRS 61.592. The employee shall pay a delayed contribution payment. Payment may be by lump sum or by increments. The employee may transfer funds directly from the other unit of government's plan if eligible to the extent permitted under subsection (17) of this section and to the extent permitted by the other state's laws, and the employee shall provide proof that he is not eligible for a retirement benefit for the period of service from the other unit of government's plan.

(20) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems and who has completed service as a volunteer in the Kentucky Peace Corps, created by KRS 154.01-720, may purchase service credit for the time served in the corps by making delayed contribution payments.

(21) An employee participating in any retirement system administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65), or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, and who was formerly employed in a regional community mental health and mental retardation services program, organized and operated under the provisions of KRS 210.370 to 210.480, which does not participate in a state-administered retirement system may obtain credit for the period of his service in the regional community mental health and mental retardation program, by paying to the state retirement system in which he participates a delayed contribution payment. Payment to one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems may be made by lump sum or in increments.

(22) An employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age

sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, who was employed by a vocational technical school in a noncertified part-time position averaging eighty (80) or more hours per month, determined by using the number of months actually worked within a calendar or fiscal year, may purchase service credit in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System. The cost of the service shall be a delayed contribution payment, which shall not be picked up by the employer as described in KRS 61.560(4).

(23) (a) Any person who is entitled to service credit for employment which was not reported in accordance with KRS 16.543, 61.543, or 78.615 may obtain credit for the service by paying the employee contributions due within six (6) months of notification by the system. No interest shall be added to the contributions. The service credit shall not be credited to the member's account until the employer contributions are received. If a retired member makes the payment within six (6) months, the retired member's retirement allowance shall be adjusted to reflect the added service after the employer contributions are received by the retirement system.

(b) Any employee participating in one (1) of the state-administered retirement systems who is entitled to service credit under paragraph (a) of this subsection and who has not repaid the employee contributions due within six (6) months of notification by the system may regain the credit after the six (6) months by paying to the system the employee contributions plus interest at the actuarially assumed rate from the date of initial notification under paragraph (a) of this subsection. Service credit shall not be credited to the member's account until the employer contributions are received by the retirement system. The payments shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4), by the employer.

(c) Service purchased under this subsection by employees who begin participating on or after September 1, 2008, shall be considered service credited under KRS 16.543(1), 61.543(1), or 78.615(1) for purposes of determining eligibility for retirement benefits under KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852.

(24) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems may purchase service credit for employment with a public agency that would have been eligible to participate under KRS 61.520 but which did not participate in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System or a political subdivision that would have been eligible to participate under KRS 78.530 but which did not participate in the County Employees Retirement System if the former public agency or political subdivision has merged with or been taken over by a participating department or county. The cost of the service shall be determined as a delayed contribution payment for the respective retirement system. Payment may be made by lump sum or in increments. The payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4) or 78.610(4), by the employer.

(25) Any employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems prior to July 15, 2002, who has accrued at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems and who has total service in all state-administered retirement systems of at least one hundred eighty (180) months of service credit may purchase a combined maximum total of five (5) years of retirement service credit which is not otherwise purchasable under any of the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852. The purchase price for the retirement service credit shall be calculated and paid for as a delayed contribution payment. The payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 16.545(4), 61.560(4), or 78.610(4), by the employer, and the employee's payment shall be paid into the individual member's contribution account in the appropriate retirement system and shall be considered accumulated contributions of the member. Payment by the member may be by lump sum or by increments. The service purchased under this subsection shall not be used in determining a retirement allowance until the member has accrued at least two hundred forty (240) months of service, excluding service purchased under this subsection. If the member does not accrue at least two hundred forty (240) months of service, excluding service purchased under this subsection, upon retirement, death, or written request following termination, the payment, plus interest as provided in KRS 61.575, shall be refunded.

(26) An employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65), or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65), in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems, may obtain credit in the County Employees Retirement System for the period of that employee's service with a community action agency created under KRS 273.405 to 273.453 if that service was not covered by a state-administered retirement system. The member shall pay to the retirement system a delayed contribution payment. Payment may be made by lump sum or in increments. The payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 61.560(4) or 78.610(4), by the employer.

(27) The board of trustees is authorized to establish a program, subject to a favorable ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, to provide for the purchase of service credit under any of the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.552, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852, pursuant to the employer pick-up provisions in 26 U.S.C. sec. 414(h)(2).

(28) An employee may obtain credit for regular full-time service with an agency prior to August 1, 1998, for which the employee did not receive credit due to KRS 61.637(1), by paying a delayed contribution. The payment shall not be picked up by the employer, except as provided in subsection (27) of this section, and shall be credited to the employee's second retirement account. Service credit obtained under this subsection shall not be used in determining benefits under KRS 61.702. The employee may purchase credit for service prior to August 1, 1998, if:

(a) The employee retired from one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems and was reemployed prior to August 1, 1998, earning less than the maximum permissible earnings under the Federal Social Security Act;

(b) The employee elected to participate in a second retirement account effective August 1, 1998, in accordance with KRS 61.637(7); and

(c) The employee has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65), or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65), in a second account in the systems administered by Kentucky Retirement Systems.

(29) An employee participating in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, may obtain credit for the service in a regular full-time position otherwise creditable under the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, the County Employees Retirement System, or the State Police Retirement System for service in the United States government, other than service in the Armed Forces, for which service is not otherwise given, by paying to the system a delayed contribution payment. Payment may be made by lump sum or in increments. No payment made pursuant to this section shall be picked up by the employer, as described in KRS 61.560(4).

(30) An employee participating in a hazardous position in one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, who has at least forty-eight (48) months of service if age sixty-five (65) or at least sixty (60) months of service if under age sixty-five (65) in the systems administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems, may obtain credit for service in a regular full-time position in an urban-county government that would qualify for hazardous duty coverage under KRS 61.592 by paying to the system a delayed contribution payment. Payment may be made by lump sum or in increments. No payment made pursuant to this section shall be picked up by the employer, as described in KRS 61.560(4).

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 58, § 2; 1964, ch. 86, § 2; 1966, ch. 35, § 4; 1972, ch. 116, § 31; 1974, ch. 128, § 15; 1976, ch. 321, § 16; 1980, ch. 322, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 404, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 166, § 18, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 423, § 7, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 329, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 90, § 10, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 293, § 6, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 490, §§ 2 and 3, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 308, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 349, § 16, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 351, § 5, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 404, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 117, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 346, §§ 2, 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 489, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 100, § 12, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 240, § 21, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 406, § 2, effective April 11, 1994; 1994, ch. 485, § 12, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 31, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 70, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 167, § 10, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 346, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 56, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 105, § 9, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 385, § 14, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 52, § 5, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 210, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 270, § 3, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 169, § 9, effective March 31, 2003; 2004, ch. 36, § 11, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 86, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 12, effective June 27, 2008; 2009, ch. 77, § 10, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 42 of Acts 1976, ch. 321 provided: "This Act shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of 1976 House Bill 142 [ch. 224 amending KRS 61.595 by adding provisions relating to members of general assembly] but shall be held and construed as ancillary and supplementary thereto."

The Internal Revenue Code, referred to in (17), is codified as Title 26 of the U.S. Code.

Section 10 of Acts 1994, ch. 406 provides that: "The amendment of KRS 61.552 in Section 2 of this Act shall be retroactive to January 1, 1990, with respect to the right of a beneficiary to repay refunds, but the benefits related to service credit regained thereby shall be payable only after the repayment."

Cross-References. Reciprocal program between County Employees Retirement System, Kentucky Employees Retirement System, State Police Retirement System, Legislators' Retirement Plan, Judicial Retirement System, and Teachers' Retirement System, 102 KAR 1:185.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Purchase of Service Credits.

Pursuant to KRS 61.552(8), if the university had been a participant in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System during the employee's tenure, the employee's position would have qualified as a full-time position under both the university's and retirement system's standards. Thus, the employee was eligible to purchase service credit for the time she was employed as a professor at the university. Ky. Empl. Ret. Sys. v. Foster, 272 S.W.3d 198, 2007 Ky. App. LEXIS 367 (Ky. Ct. App. 2007), rehearing denied, Ky. Ret. Sys. v. Foster, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 148 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

61.5525. Method for determining purchase of service credit — Exceptions.

(1) Effective July 1, 2001, purchase of service under the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, shall be determined by multiplying the higher of the employee's current rate of pay, final rate of pay, or final compensation as of the end of the month in which the purchase is made times the actuarial factor times the number of years of service being purchased. Effective September 1, 2008, the actuarial factor used to determine the cost of purchasing service credit shall assume the earliest date the member may retire without a reduction in benefits and the cost-of-living adjustments provided to members upon retirement under KRS 61.691.

(2) This provision shall not apply to KRS 61.552(1) and (23) or 61.592(3)(c).

(3) Service purchased on or after August 1, 2004, under the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852, except for service purchased under of KRS 61.552(1) and (23), shall not be used to determine eligibility for or the amount of the monthly insurance contribution under KRS 61.702.

(4) For a member whose participation begins on or after August 1, 2004, service purchased under the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852, except for service purchased under KRS 61.552(1) and (23), shall not be used to determine eligibility for a retirement allowance under disability retirement, early retirement, normal retirement, or death under any of the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852. Purchased service shall only be used to determine the amount of the retirement allowance of a member who is eligible for a retirement allowance under disability, early retirement, normal retirement, or death under any of the provisions of KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852, based on service earned as a participating employee.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 7, § 6, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 52, § 24, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 33, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2008 (1st Ex.Sess.), ch. 1, § 13, effective June 27, 2008.)

61.595. Service retirement allowance — Limitations.

(1) Effective July 1, 1990, upon retirement at normal retirement date or subsequent thereto, a member may receive an annual retirement allowance, payable monthly during his lifetime, which shall consist of an amount equal to two and two-tenths percent (2.2%) for the

County Employees Retirement System and one and ninety-seven hundredths percent (1.97%) for the Kentucky Employees Retirement System of final compensation multiplied by the number of years of service credit, except that:

(a) Effective February 1, 1999, a member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System who was participating in one (1) of the state-administered retirement systems as of January 1, 1998, and continues to participate through January 1, 1999, shall receive an annual retirement allowance, payable monthly during his lifetime, which shall consist of an amount equal to two percent (2%) of final compensation multiplied by the number of years of service credit. Any Kentucky Employees Retirement System member whose effective date of retirement is between February 1, 1999, and January 31, 2009, and who has at least twenty (20) years of service credit in one (1) of the state-administered retirement systems and who was participating in one (1) of the state-administered retirement systems as of January 1, 1998, and continues to participate through January 1, 1999, shall receive an annual retirement allowance, payable monthly during his lifetime, which shall consist of an amount equal to two and two-tenths percent (2.2%) of final compensation multiplied by the number of years of service credit. Notwithstanding the provisions of KRS 61.565, the funding for this paragraph shall be provided from existing funds of the retirement allowance account;

(b) For a member of the County Employees Retirement System whose participation begins on or after August 1, 2004, the annual retirement allowance upon retirement at normal retirement date or later shall be equal to two percent (2%) of final compensation multiplied by the number of years of service credit and shall be payable monthly during his lifetime;

(c) The annual normal retirement allowance for members of the General Assembly, who serve during the 1974 or 1976 General Assembly, and will have eight (8) years or more of total legislative service as of January 6, 1978, shall not be less than two hundred forty dollars ($240) multiplied by the number of years of service as a member of the General Assembly;

(d) For a member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System or the County Employees Retirement System who begins participating on or after September 1, 2008, the annual retirement allowance upon retirement shall be equal to:

1. a. One and one-tenth percent (1.1%) of final compensation for each year of service if the member has earned ten (10) or less years of service at retirement;

   b. One and three-tenths percent (1.3%) of final compensation for each year of service if the member has earned greater than ten (10) but no more than twenty (20) years of service at retirement;

   c. One and one-half percent (1.5%) of final compensation for each year of service if the member has earned greater than twenty (20) but no more than twenty-six (26) years of service at retirement; or

   d. One and three-quarters percent (1.75%) of final compensation for each year of service if the member has earned greater than twenty-six (26) but no more than thirty (30) years of service at retirement; and

2. Two percent (2.0%) of final compensation for each year of service earned in excess of thirty (30) years of service at retirement;

(e) The annual normal retirement allowance for members of the General Assembly who will have fewer than eight (8) years of service as of December 31, 1975, shall be as prescribed in Chapter 116, section 36(1), Acts of the 1972 General Assembly for legislative service prior to January 1, 1974;

(f) Former members of the General Assembly who have eight (8) or more years of legislative service prior to the 1976 Regular Session are eligible for an increased retirement allowance of two hundred forty dollars ($240) times the years of legislative service, if the member pays to the Kentucky Employees Retirement System thirty-five percent (35%) of the actuarial cost of the higher benefit, as determined by the system, except that a former member with sixteen (16) or more years of legislative service, or his beneficiary, who is receiving a retirement allowance, also is eligible under this section and may apply for a recomputation of his retirement allowance. The employer's share of sixty-five percent (65%) of the computed actuarial cost shall be paid from the State Treasury to the Kentucky Employees Retirement System upon presentation of a properly documented claim to the Finance and Administration Cabinet. If any member with sixteen (16) or more years of legislative service previously applied for and is receiving a retirement allowance, he may reapply and his retirement allowance shall be recomputed in accordance with this paragraph, and he shall thereafter be paid in accordance with the option selected by him at the time of the reapplication;

(g) The annual normal retirement allowance for a member with ten (10) or more years of service, in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, at least one (1) of which is current service, shall not be less than five hundred twelve dollars ($512); and

(h) The annual retirement allowance for a member of the Kentucky employees retirement system or County Employees Retirement System shall not exceed the maximum benefit as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) (a) Upon service retirement prior to normal retirement date, a member may receive an annual retirement allowance payable monthly during his lifetime which shall be determined in the same manner as for retirement at his normal retirement date with years of service and final compensation being determined as of the date of his actual retirement, but the amount of the retirement allowance so determined shall be reduced at an amount determined by the board's actuary to reflect the earlier commencement of benefits.

(b) A member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System or the County Employees Retirement System who begins participating before September 1, 2008, who has twenty-seven (27) or more years of service credit, at least fifteen (15) of which are current service, may retire with no reduction in the retirement allowance. A member who begins participating before September 1, 2008, who has earned vested service credit in a retirement system, other than the Teachers' Retirement System,

sponsored by a Kentucky institution of higher education, the Council on Postsecondary Education, or the Higher Education Assistance Authority, may count the vested service toward attaining the necessary years of service credit as provided in KRS 61.559(2)(c) and (d) to qualify for a retirement allowance. The credit from a Kentucky institution of higher education, the Council on Postsecondary Education, or the Higher Education Assistance Authority shall not be used toward the minimum fifteen (15) years of current service required by KRS 61.559(2)(c) and (d) or to calculate his retirement allowance pursuant to this section. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to limit the use of Teachers' Retirement System credit pursuant to KRS 61.680(2)(a).

(c) A member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System or the County Employees Retirement System who begins participating on or after September 1, 2008, may retire with no reduction in benefits if the member is fifty-seven (57) years of age or older and has an age and years of service total of at least eighty-seven (87) years. The years of service used to determine eligibility for an unreduced retirement allowance under this paragraph shall only include years of service credited under KRS 16.543(1), 61.543(1), or 78.615(1) or another state-administered retirement system.

(3) The retirement allowance shall be calculated by using the member's known creditable compensation prior to his last month's employment and an estimate of his creditable compensation during the last month he was employed. Based upon this calculation, the State Treasurer shall be requested to issue the initial retirement payment.

(4) A new calculation shall be made when the official report has been received of the member's creditable compensation during his last month's employment. However, the retirement allowance determined in accordance with subsection (3) of this section shall be the official retirement allowance unless the new calculation derives an amount which is two dollars ($2) greater or less than the amount of the initial retirement payment. If the member or beneficiary chose an actuarial equivalent refund payment option, the amount of estimated retirement allowance shall be the official retirement allowance unless the new calculation produces an amount which is one hundred dollars ($100) greater or less than the amount of the initial retirement payment.

(Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 110, § 18; 1960, ch. 165, part II, § 7; 1962, ch. 58, § 10; 1964, ch. 86, § 4; 1966, ch. 35, § 8; 1968, ch. 26, § 1; 1972, ch. 116, § 36; 1974, ch. 24, § 2; 1976, ch. 224, § 1; 1976, ch. 321, § 22; 1978, ch. 121, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 228, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 90, § 15, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 293, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 349, § 43, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 351, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 364, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 221, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 342, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 517, § 1, effective July 1, 1990; 1992, ch. 240, § 29, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 502, § 3, effective April 13, 1994; 1998, ch. 123, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 184, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 52, § 8, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 33, § 3, effective July 13, 2004; 2004, ch. 36, § 14, effective July 13, 2004; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 18, effective June 27, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 42 of Acts 1976, ch. 321 provides: "This Act shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of 1976 House Bill 142 [ch. 224 amending KRS 61.595 by adding provisions relating to members of general assembly] but shall be held and construed as ancillary and supplementary thereto."

Opinions of Attorney General. The term "employment covered by the Kentucky employees' retirement system" in KRS 161.607 embraces the term "service" as defined in KRS 61.510 and as referred to in this section so an employee of the Kentucky Department of Agriculture for the three years immediately preceding July 1, 1956, when there was no Kentucky Employees' Retirement System in existence, would still be entitled to purchase credit in the Teachers' Retirement System for the three (3) years in question pursuant to the option contained in KRS 161.607. OAG 73-749.

61.691. Increase of benefits.

(1) Effective August 1, 1996, to July 1, 2008, a recipient of a retirement allowance under KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852 shall have his retirement allowance increased on July 1 of each year by the percentage increase in the annual average of the consumer price index for all urban consumers for the most recent calendar year as published by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, not to exceed five percent (5%). In determining the annual employer contribution rate, only the cost of increases granted as of the most recent valuation date shall be recognized. The benefits of this subsection as provided on August 1, 1996, to July 1, 2008, shall not be considered as benefits protected by the inviolable contract provisions of KRS 16.652, 61.692, and 78.852. The General Assembly reserves the right to suspend or reduce the benefits conferred in this subsection if in their judgment the welfare of the Commonwealth so demands.

(2) Effective July 1, 2009, and on July 1 of each year thereafter, a recipient of a retirement allowance under KRS 16.505 to 16.652, 61.510 to 61.705, and 78.510 to 78.852 shall have his or her retirement allowance increased by one and one-half percent (1.5%), provided the recipient has been receiving a benefit for at least twelve (12) months prior to the effective date of the increase. If the recipient has been receiving a benefit for less than twelve (12) months prior to the effective date of the increase provided by this subsection, the increase shall be reduced on a pro rata basis for each month the recipient has not been receiving benefits in the twelve (12) months preceding the effective date of the increase. In determining the annual employer contribution rate, only the cost of increases granted as of the most recent valuation date shall be recognized. The benefits of this subsection as provided on July 1, 2009, and thereafter shall not be considered as benefits protected by the inviolable contract provisions of KRS 16.652, 61.692, and 78.852. The General Assembly reserves the right to suspend or reduce the benefits conferred in this subsection if, in its judgment, the welfare of the Commonwealth so demands.

(3) A reemployed retired member whose payments are suspended as provided under KRS 61.637 shall be eligible for an increase in his suspended retirement allowance as provided under this section, computed as if he were receiving the retirement allowance at the time the increase under this section is effective.

(4) In addition to the increase to a recipient's retirement allowance as provided by subsection (2) of this section, the General Assembly may, by subsequent legislation, provide supplemental increases to a recipient's retirement allowance to help adjust for actual changes in the recipient's cost of living if the General Assembly appropriates sufficient funds to fully prefund the benefit in the year the increase is provided.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 116, § 59; 1976, ch. 321, § 31; 1978, ch. 311, § 19, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 554, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 186, § 16, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 423, § 12, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 232, § 9, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 293, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 349, § 28, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch.

489, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 517, § 2, effective July 1, 1990; 1992, ch. 240, § 49, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 1, 1994; 1994, ch. 502, § 1, effective April 13, 1994; 1994, ch. 406, § 6, effective June 30, 1996; 1996, ch. 320, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 23, effective June 27, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). This section was amended by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 105, 406, and 502. The amendments of this section by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 105 and 502 are in conflict. Under KRS 446.250, Acts ch. 502 as the last enactment prevails.

Compiler's Notes. Section 42 of Acts 1976, ch. 321 provided: "This Act shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of 1976 House Bill 142 [ch. 224 amending KRS 61.595 by adding provisions relating to members of general assembly] but shall be held and construed as ancillary and supplementary thereto."

Section 13 of Acts 1994, ch. 406 provided that: "The amendment of KRS 61.691 in Section 6 of this Act shall take effect on June 30, 1996."

61.703. Collection of benefit less than $1,000 by surviving relative.

(1) Upon the death of a member, retiree, or recipient who has an existing account or other benefit in a retirement system administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems that totals no more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), the surviving spouse, or if none, a surviving child, or if none, a surviving parent, or if none, a surviving brother or sister, may without formal administration of the estate collect the account subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) The surviving spouse, child, parent, or brother or sister who makes demand for the deceased member, retiree, or recipient account shall file with the retirement office an affidavit stating that he or she is entitled to payment of the account. The affidavit shall conform to the requirements of the administrative regulation promulgated by the board.

(3) After having paid the account to the surviving spouse, child, parent, or brother or sister, the retirement system shall be discharged and held harmless to the same extent as if conducting business with a personal representative. The retirement system shall not be required to inquire into the truth or veracity of any statement made in the affidavit. In the event any person or entity establishes a superior right to the account, the surviving spouse, child, parent, or brother or sister, and not the Kentucky Retirement Systems, shall be answerable and accountable to any appointed personal representative for the estate.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 52, § 17, effective July 15, 2002.)

61.705. Death benefit — Designation of beneficiary — Debt owed at death — Assignment of benefit.

(1) Upon the death of a retired member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, County Employees Retirement System, or State Police Retirement System who was receiving a monthly retirement allowance based on a minimum of forty-eight (48) months of service or whose retirement allowance based on a minimum of forty-eight (48) months was suspended in accordance with KRS 61.637, a death benefit of five thousand dollars ($5,000) shall be paid. If the retired member had more than one (1) account in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, County Employees Retirement System, or State Police Retirement System, the system shall pay only one (1) five thousand dollar ($5,000) death benefit. Application for the death benefit made to the Kentucky Retirement Systems shall include acceptable evidence of death and of the eligibility of the applicant to act on the deceased retired member's behalf.

(2) The death benefit shall be paid to a beneficiary named by the retired member. Upon retirement or any time thereafter, the retired member may designate on the form prescribed by the board, death benefit designation, a person, the retired member's estate, a trust or trustee, or a licensed funeral home, as the beneficiary of the death benefit. The beneficiary for the death benefit may or may not be the same beneficiary designated in accordance with KRS 61.590(1). If the beneficiary designated under this section is a person and that person dies prior to the member, or if the beneficiary was the retired member's spouse and they were divorced on the date of the retired member's death, then the retired member's estate shall become the beneficiary, unless the retired member has filed a subsequent death benefit designation. If a licensed funeral home is designated as beneficiary and the licensed funeral home cannot be reasonably identified or located by Kentucky Retirement Systems at the time of the retired member's death, then the retired member's estate shall become the beneficiary of the death benefit.

(3) If, at the time of the retired member's death, a debt to the Kentucky Retirement Systems remains on his or her account, the balance owed shall be deducted from the five thousand dollars ($5,000) death benefit.

(4) Upon the death of a retired member, the death benefit provided pursuant to this section may be assigned by the designated beneficiary to a bank or licensed funeral home.

(Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 186, § 18, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 423, § 14, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 349, § 30, effective July 15, 1988; 1998, ch. 123, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 385, § 29, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 52, § 16, effective July 15, 2002; 2009, ch. 77, § 23, effective June 25, 2009; 2011, ch. 68, § 1, effective June 8, 2011.)

Open Meetings of Public Agencies

61.800. Legislative statement of policy.

The General Assembly finds and declares that the basic policy of KRS 61.805 to 61.850 is that the formation of public policy is public business and shall not be conducted in secret and the exceptions provided for by KRS 61.810 or otherwise provided for by law shall be strictly construed.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 162, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

Opinions of Attorney General. When university board of regents was considering an appointment or several appointments to a presidential search committee the appointees were not employees of the university or the board but were persons filling positions on an entity created by the board and their temporary existence would end when their task was complete; the board was not appointing, at that time, a university employee, the university president and thus the board incorrectly relied on KRS 61.810(1)(f) to close an otherwise public meeting to discuss the appointment of persons to the search committee. OAG 97-OMD-80.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Coverage.

School board ran afoul of the Kentucky Open Meetings Act, KRS 61.800 et. seq., when it negotiated the terms of a resignation and personal services contract with a superintendent for consulting services behind closed doors. Carter v. Smith, — S.W.3d —, 2010 Ky. App. LEXIS 66 (Ky. Ct. App. 2010).

County Board of Education's negotiation of a consulting contract with a superintendent as an independent contractor during a closed session violated the Kentucky Open Meetings Act, KRS 61.800 et seq. Carter v. Smith, — S.W.3d —, 2010 Ky. App. LEXIS 117 (Ky. Ct. App. 2010).

61.805. Definitions for KRS 61.805 to 61.850.

As used in KRS 61.805 to 61.850, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Meeting" means all gatherings of every kind, including

video teleconferences, regardless of where the meeting is held, and whether regular or special and informational or casual gatherings held in anticipation of or in conjunction with a regular or special meeting;

(2) "Public agency" means:
- (a) Every state or local government board, commission, and authority;
- (b) Every state or local legislative board, commission, and committee;
- (c) Every county and city governing body, council, school district board, special district board, and municipal corporation;
- (d) Every state or local government agency, including the policy-making board of an institution of education, created by or pursuant to state or local statute, executive order, ordinance, resolution, or other legislative act;
- (e) Any body created by or pursuant to state or local statute, executive order, ordinance, resolution, or other legislative act in the legislative or executive branch of government;
- (f) Any entity when the majority of its governing body is appointed by a "public agency" as defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g), or (h) of this subsection, a member or employee of a "public agency," a state or local officer, or any combination thereof;
- (g) Any board, commission, committee, subcommittee, ad hoc committee, advisory committee, council, or agency, except for a committee of a hospital medical staff or a committee formed for the purpose of evaluating the qualifications of public agency employees, established, created, and controlled by a "public agency" as defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (h) of this subsection; and
- (h) Any interagency body of two (2) or more public agencies where each "public agency" is defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this subsection;

(3) "Action taken" means a collective decision, a commitment or promise to make a positive or negative decision, or an actual vote by a majority of the members of the governmental body; and

(4) "Member" means a member of the governing body of the public agency and does not include employees or licensees of the agency.

(5) "Video teleconference" means one (1) meeting, occurring in two (2) or more locations, where individuals can see and hear each other by means of video and audio equipment.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 377, § 1; 1992, ch. 162, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 245, § 1, effective July 15, 1994.)

Opinions of Attorney General. An in-office meeting of school staff and employees is not covered by KRS 61.805 to 61.991 and, while the school board is an administrative body created by statute and is covered by the Open Meetings Law, this does not mean that the board may not attend a school staff meeting in the role of guests or observers as long as the meeting does not in any way become a board meeting. OAG 75-125.

The practice of a school board in scheduling a meeting at a given time and then all the members showing up forty-five (45) minutes early and holding a little private session in the back room of which meeting the press is neither notified, nor admitted to is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Open Meetings Law for which a person attending such meeting could be punished as provided in KRS 61.991. OAG 76-378.

As a policymaking board of an institution of education and as a subagency of a public agency created pursuant to statute, the regular and special meetings of the board of control of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association are subject to the requirements of the Open Meetings Law. OAG 78-191.

A committee created by formal action of a public agency is subject to the Open Meetings Law to the same extent that the agency itself is, and school boards are public agencies under the law, and therefore the committee formed by the school board is subject to the open meetings requirements. OAG 78-496.

One of the exceptions to the open meeting requirements is collective bargaining negotiations between public employers and their employees or their representatives, but where the board of education has not committed itself to recognize and bargain with the teacher's committee, the meetings cannot be called bargaining negotiations, and therefore they do not come under the exception to the Open Meetings Law. OAG 78-496.

A committee appointed by the superintendent of schools at the discretion of the board of education is a public agency within the meaning of the Open Meetings Law. OAG 78-571.

A committee appointed by the superintendent of schools on his own initiative, and without any formal direction of the board of education, would not constitute a public agency. OAG 78-571.

The screening committee for a president of Western Kentucky University is not a public agency subject to the Kentucky Open Meetings Law, KRS 61.805 to 61.850. OAG 78-776.

If a county school board's affirmative action advisory committee was created by formal action of the county board of education, then the committee is a public agency which is required to conduct its meetings according to the Open Meetings Law, KRS 61.805 to 61.850. OAG 80-398.

Where newspaper reporter sought records of unrestricted expenditures of the University of Louisville Foundation, Inc. for certain years, it was improper for university custodian of records to deny inspection of records on the basis of a judicial determination that the foundation was not a public agency under this section and the Open Meetings Law since the request for the records and the response thereto was not made by or to the foundation but by the university which is a public agency under KRS 61.870 and the Open Records Law. OAG 81-2.

The Fayette County Board of Education is a public agency subject to the Open Meetings Law pursuant to subdivision (2) of this section. OAG 83-455.

Advisory committee appointed by the superintendent of a county board of education, on his own initiative and without any formal direction by the board, was subject to the Open Meetings Act since committee was created by executive order; to the extent it conflicts with this opinion, OAG 78-571 is hereby modified. OAG 89-25.

The University Senate, faculties of colleges, and faculties of departments are committees subject to the open meetings law. OAG 94-25.

The President's Cabinet and the President's Leadership Team, established, created, and controlled by the university president, do not fall within the meaning of "public agencies" as defined in KRS 61.805(2); consequently, these groups do not have to record minutes of their meetings or meet other requirements of the Open Meetings Act. OAG 95-OMD-71.

The Housing Appeals Committee of Eastern Kentucky University is a public agency subject to the terms and provisions of the Open Meetings Act and its meetings are open to the public unless it can invoke an exception to open and public meetings; pursuant to KRS 61.810(1)(k) and 20 USCS, § 1232g, it may properly go into closed session to discuss student housing appeals. OAG 97-OMD-139.

While the Housing Appeals Committee of Eastern Kentucky University, a public agency, may properly go into closed session to discuss student housing appeals pursuant to KRS 61.810(1)(k) and is required to do so under 20 USCS, § 1232g, an eligible student, that is a student who is eighteen (18) or is attending an institution of postsecondary education, may waive his privacy rights under the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act by written consent, thus permitting public discussion of his housing appeal; however, if such appeal raises housing issues or evidence concerning other students, the Housing Committee would be bound by 20 USCS, § 1232g(b)(1) and thus required to conduct the hearing in closed session. OAG 97-OMD-139.

A county schools local facility planning committee was a public agency within the meaning of the statute. OAG 99-OMD-196.

A meeting of seven (7) Kentucky Department of Education employees, four (4) contractor representatives, and one (1) employee of the Office of Education Accountability did not constitute a meeting of a public agency within the statute. OAG 00-OMD-141.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

3. Injunctive Relief.
4. Violations.
6. University Foundations.
7. Public Agency.

3. Injunctive Relief.

Injunction was proper under KRS 61.848 — even without a showing that petitioners had no adequate remedy at law — when a school board violated the Open Meeting Law by discussing a personnel reorganization plan in closed "executive" meetings; the preparation-for-litigation exception would not apply to mere discussion of whether dismissed administrators might sue the board. Also, the board failed to adhere to KRS 61.815, which requires that, before going into a closed session, a public body must state the exact exception it relies on to go into a closed meeting. Floyd County Bd. of Educ. v. Ratliff, 955 S.W.2d 921, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 145 (Ky. 1997).

4. Violations.

Adoption of a dress code by a middle school did not violate the Kentucky Open Meetings Act, KRS 61.805 et seq.; the council minutes stated that a second reading of the dress code was conducted and the minutes recorded the action taken, which was all that was required under KRS 61.835. Further, adoption of the dress code by "consensus" was an "action taken" within the meaning of KRS 61.805(3). Blau v. Fort Thomas Pub. Sch. Dist., 401 F.3d 381, 2005 FED App. 58P, 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 1969 (6th Cir. 2005).

6. University Foundations.

As long as the bylaws of the University of Louisville Foundation, Inc. provide for a membership of a quorum of the Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville, meetings of the University of Louisville Foundation, Inc. are subject to the Open Meetings Law. Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co. v. University of Louisville Bd. of Trustees, 596 S.W.2d 374, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 524 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

7. Public Agency.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky was created by statute, so that the Presidential Search Committee, which was created by formal action of the Board of Trustees, was a public agency and therefore subject to the provisions of this section. Lexington Herald-Leader Co. v. University of Kentucky Presidential Search Committee, 732 S.W.2d 884, 1987 Ky. LEXIS 227 (Ky. 1987).

61.810. Exceptions to open meetings.

(1) All meetings of a quorum of the members of any public agency at which any public business is discussed or at which any action is taken by the agency, shall be public meetings, open to the public at all times, except for the following:
   (a) Deliberations for decisions of the Kentucky Parole Board;
   (b) Deliberations on the future acquisition or sale of real property by a public agency, but only when publicity would be likely to affect the value of a specific piece of property to be acquired for public use or sold by a public agency;
   (c) Discussions of proposed or pending litigation against or on behalf of the public agency;
   (d) Grand and petit jury sessions;
   (e) Collective bargaining negotiations between public employers and their employees or their representatives;
   (f) Discussions or hearings which might lead to the appointment, discipline, or dismissal of an individual employee, member, or student without restricting that employee's, member's, or student's right to a public hearing if requested. This exception shall not be interpreted to permit discussion of general personnel matters in secret;
   (g) Discussions between a public agency and a representative of a business entity and discussions concerning a specific proposal, if open discussions would jeopardize the siting, retention, expansion, or upgrading of the business;
   (h) State and local cabinet meetings and executive cabinet meetings;
   (i) Committees of the General Assembly other than standing committees;
   (j) Deliberations of judicial or quasi-judicial bodies regarding individual adjudications or appointments, at which neither the person involved, his representatives, nor any other individual not a member of the agency's governing body or staff is present, but not including any meetings of planning commissions, zoning commissions, or boards of adjustment;
   (k) Meetings which federal or state law specifically require to be conducted in privacy;
   (l) Meetings which the Constitution provides shall be held in secret; and
   (m) That portion of a meeting devoted to a discussion of a specific public record exempted from disclosure KRS 61.878 (l) (m). However, that portion of any public agency meeting shall not be closed to a member of the Kentucky General Assembly.

(2) Any series of less than quorum meetings, where the members attending one (1) or more of the meetings collectively constitute at least a quorum of the members of the public agency and where the meetings are held for the purpose of avoiding the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, shall be subject to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit discussions between individual members where the purpose of the discussions is to educate the members on specific issues.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 377, § 2; 1992, ch. 162, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 2005, ch. 93, § 1, effective March 16, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/16/2005). The Office of the Kentucky Attorney General requested that amendments in 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 93, sec. 1, to the arrangement of the paragraphs of subsection (1) of this section be changed. The change was requested "in the interest of preventing confusion to the public and public agencies" and was made by the Statute Reviser under the authority of KRS 7.136.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Ziegler, The Kentucky Open Records Act: A Preliminary Analysis, 7 N. Ky. L. Rev. 7 (1980).

Opinions of Attorney General. The open meeting requirement applies to "work sessions" held by a board of education preceding a regular or special meeting. OAG 74-370.

A meeting to discuss and decide whether to negotiate with teacher's association on a collective bargaining agreement does not fit under the exception stated in subsection (5) (now (e)) of this section and thus should be a meeting open to the public. OAG 74-441.

Whether or not meetings of a student government association are open to the news media and the public may be decided by the organization which created the association or by the by-laws adopted by the association since it is a private association not covered by the Open Meetings Law. OAG 74-639.

School board members may attend an in-office meeting of school staff and employees as guests or observers and the requirements of this section for an open meeting do not apply as long as the meeting in no way becomes a school board meeting. OAG 75-125.

The entire school board or any part thereof may participate in a professional negotiation session since this subject matter is expressly exempted from the open meetings requirement. OAG 75-125.

At a county board of education's special meeting, the discussion in closed session concerning the adoption of a regulation pertaining to payment of per diem allowances to board members was not within any exception to the requirement of open public meetings. OAG 75-299.

Where the procedure followed by members of a county board of education in discussing a regulation pertaining to a per diem allowance violated the requirement of open public meetings, the decision of the board would remain in effect in the absence of a court judgment declaring the action valid. OAG 75-299.

A meeting of a board of education to discuss the rehiring of a high school coach must be open to the public if the coach so requests but he is not entitled to take any part in the meeting, be represented by counsel, produce witnesses or make any argument before the board. OAG 75-369.

The discussion by the board of education as to the employment, discipline or promotion of an individual employee may be held in a closed meeting while the discussion of general personnel policies should be conducted in an open meeting. OAG 75-506.

The discussion and election of a new school board member, by the school board, upon resignation of one (1) of the board members should be in an open meeting. OAG 76-4.

Since a county school board's consideration of the reappointment of the superintendent does not come under the exception provided by this section, documents presented at a board meeting by the superintendent in support of his candidacy for reappointment should be made available for public inspection. OAG 77-69.

The consideration by a board of education of the appointment of a superintendent may be conducted in a closed meeting, where such consideration includes personal interviews with candidates, but the final action of voting on whether to employ and appoint a particular candidate should take place in an open session. OAG 77-392.

Any person who a board of education believes can contribute information or advice on the subject matter under discussion may be invited into a closed executive session but he should remain only so long as is necessary to make his contribution to the discussion. OAG 77-560.

Since a condemnation suit is litigation and therefore a proper subject for a closed session, a county board of education could go into executive session to discuss the acquisition of a tract of land. OAG 77-577.

The open meetings exception of subsection (5) (now (e)) of this section has been broadened by judicial interpretation in the case of Jefferson County Bd. of Educ. v. Courier Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. App. 1955) to allow a public agency which is formulating its demands or position preparatory to collective bargaining negotiations either by way of deliberations or instructions to its advocate to be held in closed session. OAG 78-371.

A student is entitled to an orderly hearing, either closed or open, as the student desires, at which he must be given full opportunity to give his or her side of the story before the board and to produce either oral testimony or written affidavits of witnesses in his or her behalf, and the opportunity should be given to cross-examine witnesses. OAG 78-673.

If a school board discovers that, either deliberately or inadvertently, it has dealt with a matter in closed session which is not authorized under the law, it should take corrective action by acting on the same matter again in an open meeting to demonstrate its good faith in complying with the Open Meetings Law before the matter is adjudicated. OAG 79-516.

If a school board proposes to go into closed session to discuss "a personnel problem," a motion should be made and passed in open session to go into closed session to discuss a personnel problem involving a particular employee or employees; it is not necessary to name the employee or employees to be discussed. OAG 79-516.

Subdivision (6) (now (f)) of this section allows a closed session for discussions or hearings which might lead to the appointment, discipline or dismissal of an individual employee, but not to discussions of general personnel questions involving all employees or a group of employees and does not apply to the business of fixing salaries or the financial matters before the school board. OAG 79-516.

Where a county board of education was considering applicants for the office of superintendent of schools and had been conducting interviews with applicants in closed session, there was no violation of the Open Meetings Law in the proposal of the board to have a select committee sit with it in closed session and take an active part in the interviews and discussions. OAG 80-247.

Where a disciplinary hearing about a particular student in a public school is held, the hearing is exempt from the formalities of going into a closed session under subdivision (6) (now (f)) of this section or the necessity of taking final action in an open session according to the procedure set forth in KRS 61.815. OAG 81-135.

A board of education cannot meet in closed session to discuss either the acquisition or transfer of real estate resulting from one school district ceasing to exist and transferring its assets and liabilities to another district, since no public property is being bought or sold, and the merger will not affect the value of the property being transferred to the surviving school district; thus the exemption under subdivision (2) (now (b)) of this section would not apply. OAG 81-136.

A board of education cannot meet in closed session to discuss items related to a merger with another board of education since the merger of school districts is not one (1) of the five (5) subject matter exemptions under this section. OAG 81-136.

A board of education cannot meet in closed session to discuss personnel issues created by a move for the consolidation of two (2) school districts when those issues relate to a group of employees affected by a disagreement surrounding the terms of a merger, since subdivision (6) (now (b)) of this section cannot be interpreted to permit discussion of general personnel matters in secret. OAG 81-136.

When a closed session of a school board is held as authorized by this section, minutes of the closed session should be made, but the board, in its discretion, may require the minutes to be sealed and withheld from public inspection and such minutes will not be part of the regular minutes of the meeting required by subsection (2) of KRS 160.270. OAG 81-235.

The Open Meetings Law permits the holding of a meeting by telephone conference call by the State Board of Education on the subject of the expulsion of a student of one of the schools of which the State Board has the direct oversight in disciplinary matters and the news media should be notified, at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance, that the meeting by conference telephone is to be held on disciplinary matters and will be closed to the public; however, this opinion is confined to the following circumstances: (1) the State Board of Education meets regularly only every two (2) months and the membership of the Board may reside anywhere within the boundaries of the commonwealth; (2) by regulation there has been established an appeal procedure utilizing hearing officers to review disciplinary cases where expulsion may be ordered; (3) the hearing officer shall hear proof, oral arguments and/or may request written briefs and shall make findings of fact, conclusions of law and recommendations to the State Board, and the State Board is required to make a final determination of the case within thirty (30) days; (4) before the appeal procedure is begun the student has been provided a due process hearing at the local level; (5) the role of the State Board of Education on expulsion appeals is to review the record made up under the presiding of the hearing officer and to approve or disapprove the hearing officer's recommendation. OAG 82-179.

The State Board of Education may meet in closed session to act on a recommendation of a hearing officer on the expulsion of a student without any preliminary action in an open meeting and may take final action on the matter in a closed session. OAG 82-179.

Implementation of anticipated budget cuts in the Title I program was a general personnel matter which should not have been discussed in secret as long as the county board of education was discussing which positions to eliminate, if the issue was, for example, whether to eliminate social workers or music teachers or science teachers; on the other hand, if a decision had been reached to eliminate two (2) out of four (4) social worker positions and the question became which two (2) of the four (4) persons holding those positions would be dismissed, it then being necessary for the board to discuss qualifications and personalities, the board would have been justified in going into closed session for the purpose of that discussion. OAG 82-300.

Under this section, whenever a quorum of the members of any public agency meet and discuss any public business the meeting is a public meeting as defined in the Open Meetings Law; thus, where the entire county board of education called itself a "committee" and added several other people to the "committee" before conducting a private session with representatives of the county education association, the school board was required to comply with the Open Meetings Law. OAG 83-102.

Before going into closed session notice must be given by the board of education in a regular open meeting of the general nature of the business to be discussed in the closed session and a motion must be made and carried by majority vote to go into closed session. It is sufficient if the notice and motion to go into closed session simply states that the purpose of the session is to discuss personnel matters affecting certain individuals; the names of the individuals do not have to be stated in the notice and motion. OAG 83-379.

The board is only required to announce the general nature of the business to be discussed in the closed session; no particular candidate need be named in the announcement of a closed session to discuss appointment of a new superintendent, as that would subvert the intent of subdivision (6) (now (f)) of this section. OAG 83-455.

Discussion by county board of education about selection inquiries and qualification suggestions concerning appointment of a new superintendent of schools was not exempted from open session by subdivision (6) (now (f)) of this section since no individual was involved to whom reputational damage might occur; accordingly, board acted improperly in discussing such matters in closed session and subsequently taking action, in open session, to direct inquiries and suggestions concerning the appointment to a certain person. OAG 83-455.

Where a school board heard evidence in an open meeting regarding the proposed expulsion of a student and then properly went into closed session pursuant to subdivision (6) (now (f)) of this section in order to deliberate, the school superintendent's presence at the closed session was improper where the superintendent had represented the school board in a quasi-attorney role throughout the open session. OAG 83-488.

Although subdivision (6) (now (f)) of this section allows closed sessions to discuss appointment, discipline, or dismissal of an individual employee it is designed to protect the reputation of individual persons and should not be interpreted to permit discussion of general personnel matters in secret; in other words, discussion in closed

session is specifically limited to discussions pertaining to the appointment, discipline, or dismissal of a specific individual. Accordingly, the Morehead State University Board of Regents erred when they went into closed session and merely discussed the selection process for a new president rather than specific individual candidates. OAG 83-489.

Advisory committee appointed by the superintendent of a county board of education, on his own initiative and without any formal direction by the board, was subject to the Open Meetings Act since committee was created by executive order; to the extent it conflicts with the opinion, OAG 78-571 is hereby modified. OAG 89-25.

The Buckley Amendment cannot be invoked to close an otherwise public meeting of a public agency, as that amendment is concerned with the release of the "educational records" of students and not with the holding of meetings of public agencies; in addition, the Buckley Amendment cannot be invoked to prohibit comment on or discussion of facts about a student learned independently of his school records; however, the Buckley Amendment can be invoked by the University of Louisville to prohibit the release of material, the source of which is a student's educational records. OAG 90-125.

Where meetings have not involved the appointment of specific persons by the University of Louisville or the discipline or dismissal of specific persons employed by or working or studying at the University, the assertion of subsection (6) (now (f)) of this section as the ground for closing a public meeting of a university committee is inapplicable and invalid. OAG 90-125.

In absence of a contract between the parties, discussions between the school board and a prospective school superintendent, involving his specific salary and the length of his contract, were subject to the exceptions to open meetings. OAG 91-144.

University's board of regents did not forfeit its right to invoke the legitimate exceptions to the Open Records Act just because it violated the Open Meetings Law. The records reviewed by the board relative to the proposed budget which occurred during an improperly closed meeting, and all other records of a preliminary character, still enjoyed the protection of KRS 61.878(1)(i), independent of the Open Meetings issue, until final action was taken by the Board. OAG 92-ORD-1346.

A university's board of regents denial of a request for access to certain records which were generated in the course of a closed session conducted by the board of regents in its regular meeting was improper. The board of regents violated this section to the extent that its closed discussions focused on classes of, as opposed to specific, individuals. However, only those records which reflected discussions of classes of individuals were subject to inspection. OAG 92-ORD-1346.

County board of education violated the Open Meetings Act when it went into a closed session to discuss the possibility of creating a new position with the school system. OAG 94-OMD-103.

When university board of regents was considering an appointment or several appointments to a presidential search committee the appointees were not employees of the university or the board but were persons filling positions on an entity created by the board and their temporary existence would end when their task was complete; the board was not appointing, at that time, a university employee, the university president and thus the board incorrectly relied on subsection (1)(f) of this section to close an otherwise public meeting to discuss the appointment of persons to the search committee. OAG 97-OMD-80.

The Housing Appeals Committee of Eastern Kentucky University is a public agency subject to the terms and provisions of the Open Meetings Act and its meetings are open to the public unless it can invoke an exception to open and public meetings; pursuant to subsection (1)(k) of this section and 20 USCS, § 1232g, it may properly go into closed session to discuss student housing appeals. OAG 97-OMD-139.

While the Housing Appeals Committee of Eastern Kentucky University, a public agency, may properly go into closed session to discuss student housing appeals pursuant to subsection (1)(k) of this section and is required to do so under 20 USCS, § 1232g, an eligible student, that is a student who is 18 or is attending an institution of postsecondary education, may waive his privacy rights under the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act by written consent, thus permitting public discussion of his housing appeal; however, if such appeal raises housing issues or evidence concerning other students, the Housing Committee would be bound by 20 USCS, § 1232g(b)(1) and thus required to conduct the hearing in closed session. OAG 97-OMD-139.

In general, meetings of a quorum of the members of the Financial Aid Committee at which public business is discussed or at which action is taken must be open to the public at all times; however, the committee is authorized to go into closed session to discuss student financial aid appeals pursuant to subsection (1)(k) and 20 USCS § 1232, which restricts discussion of personally identifiable information in education records in a public meeting without a parent or eligible student's prior written consent. OAG 98-OMD-142.

A county school system violated the Open Meetings Act when it failed to give notice of a meeting of its local facility planning committee. OAG 99-OMD-117.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Acquisition or Sale of Property.
2. Proposed or Pending Litigation.
3. Collective Bargaining Negotiations.
4. Discipline Hearings.
5. Personnel Matters.
6. University Foundations.

1. Acquisition or Sale of Property.

Notice given in open meeting preparatory to closed session that the closed meeting would be held to discuss "property and negotiations" was not sufficient compliance with the requirement of notice of subsection (1) of KRS 61.815 for the term "property" fails to reveal whether it is real or personal, for purchase or for sale or whether publicity would affect its value. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

In order to fully comply with subsection (2) of this section and KRS 61.815(1) notice of the county board of education of the business intended to be discussed in a closed session should contain information that the board of education intends to conduct an executive session for the purpose of discussing the sale or acquisition of real property and that the reason for privacy is due to the fact that publicity at the deliberation stage might be likely to affect the value instead of merely saying that the business to be discussed was "property and negotiations." Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

2. Proposed or Pending Litigation.

There is no requirement in the Open Meetings Law that the county board of education and its governing body give notice of an executive session in order to confer with their attorneys concerning proposed or pending litigation, for this matter is expressly excluded by the terms of this section and moreover involves the attorney-client relationship. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

3. Collective Bargaining Negotiations.

Whenever a public agency is formulating its demands or position preparatory to collective bargaining negotiations, either by way of deliberation or instructions to its advocates, such type of sessions are within the purview of subsection (5) (now (e)) of this section and thus such meetings of a public agency may be in closed session. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

A report by an associate superintendent on the status of a proposed contract between the county board of education and two (2) teachers' associations and a recommendation to the board that negotiations should take place did not come under the exception of subsection (5) (now (e)) of this section so as to permit such discussion to take place in a closed meeting. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The collective bargaining negotiations referred to in subsection (5) (now (e)) of this section means the settling of disputes by negotiation between employer and the representatives of the employees and does not embrace reports or status briefings on the labor negotiations. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

4. Discipline Hearings.

The hearing and the board's decision based on the evidence are separate phases of the termination proceeding, and the school board's power to reach its decision in closed session is preserved by this section despite the requirement of KRS 161.790 that the hearing be public. Bell v. Board of Education, 557 S.W.2d 433, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 836 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Carter v. Craig, 574 S.W.2d 352, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 626 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

A discussion by a county board of education concerning the termination of the expenditure of funds on an educational television station operated by the county board of education and the attendant potential dismissal of all the employees of such station dealt only with a general personnel matter and therefore did not come under the exemption of

subsection (6) (now (f)) of this section as an exemption to the requirement of the Open Meetings Law that all meetings be public meetings. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The vote of the board of education to demote a school principal need not be held in public. Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980).

5. Personnel Matters.

Where a university board of trustees, during its July 18, 1977, meeting, closed said meeting to consider the election of one (1) of two (2) individual members to the position of chairman of the board of trustees, the meeting was a properly closed session. Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co. v. University of Louisville Bd. of Trustees, 596 S.W.2d 374, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 524 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

The Presidential Search Committee created by the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky was not excepted from declaring public meetings when discussing the appointment of a president. Lexington Herald-Leader Co. v. University of Kentucky Presidential Search Committee, 732 S.W.2d 884, 1987 Ky. LEXIS 227 (Ky. 1987).

Injunction was proper under KRS 61.848 — even without a showing that petitioners had no adequate remedy at law — when a school board violated the Open Meeting Law by discussing a personnel reorganization plan in closed "executive" meetings; the preparation-for-litigation exception would not apply to mere discussion of whether dismissed administrators might sue the board. Also, the board failed to adhere to KRS 61.815, which requires that, before going into a closed session, a public body must state the exact exception it relies on to go into a closed meeting. Floyd County Bd. of Educ. v. Ratliff, 955 S.W.2d 921, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 145 (Ky. 1997).

6. University Foundations.

As long as the bylaws of the University of Louisville Foundation, Inc. provide for a membership of a quorum of the Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville, meetings of the University of Louisville Foundation, Inc. are subject to the Open Meetings Law. Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co. v. University of Louisville Bd. of Trustees, 596 S.W.2d 374, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 524 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

61.815. Requirements for conducting closed sessions.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the following requirements shall be met as a condition for conducting closed sessions authorized by KRS 61.810:
   (a) Notice shall be given in regular open meeting of the general nature of the business to be discussed in closed session, the reason for the closed session, and the specific provision of KRS 61.810 authorizing the closed session;
   (b) Closed sessions may be held only after a motion is made and carried by a majority vote in open, public session;
   (c) No final action may be taken at a closed session; and
   (d) No matters may be discussed at a closed session other than those publicly announced prior to convening the closed session.

(2) Public agencies and activities of public agencies identified in paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), but only so far as (f) relates to students, (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), and (m) of subsection (1) of KRS 61.810 shall be excluded from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 377, § 3; 1992, ch. 162, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 2005, ch. 93, § 2, effective March 16, 2005.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A county school board may go into closed session for the purpose of interviewing candidates it is considering to fill a vacancy on the school board. OAG 77-674.

Where the purpose of a school board meeting in a discussion or hearing which might lead to the disciplining of a student, the board is not required to give notice in a regular meeting, or to make a motion in open session to conduct a closed session, or to take final action in an open session. OAG 77-674.

The general rule to be followed is that in every case where an agency goes into closed session because of a subject matter exemption, except in the case involving the disciplining of a student, the procedures of this section must be observed. OAG 80-248.

Where a disciplinary hearing about a particular student in a public school is held, the hearing is exempt from the formalities of going into a closed session under subdivision (6) (now (1)(f)) of KRS 61.810 or the necessity of taking final action in an open session according to the procedure set forth in this section. OAG 81-135.

The minutes of the State Board of Education must be recorded and open to public inspection pursuant to KRS 61.835, but they need show only the formal action taken and the votes cast by the members; the minutes of a closed session should show that the statutory formality of this section was observed before going into a closed session and should indicate the general subject of the closed session but they need not show information which would defeat the purpose of holding a closed session on the authorized subject matter. OAG 81-387.

The Open Meetings Law permits the holding of a meeting by telephone conference call by the State Board of Education on the subject of the expulsion of a student of one (1) of the schools of which the State Board has the direct oversight in disciplinary matters and the news media should be notified, at least 24 hours in advance, that the meeting by conference telephone is to be held on disciplinary matters and will be closed to the public; however, this opinion is confined to the following circumstances: (1) the State Board of Education meets regularly only every two months and the membership of the Board may reside anywhere within the boundaries of the commonwealth; (2) by regulation there has been established an appeal procedure utilizing hearing officers to review disciplinary cases where expulsion may be ordered; (3) the hearing officer shall hear proof, oral arguments and/or may request written briefs and shall make findings of fact, conclusions of law and recommendations to the State Board, and the State Board is required to make a final determination of the case within thirty (30) days; (4) before the appeal procedure is begun the student has been provided a due process hearing at the local level; (5) the role of the State Board of Education on expulsion appeals is to review the record made up under the presiding of the hearing officer and to approve or disapprove the hearing officer's recommendation. OAG 82-179.

The State Board of Education may meet in closed session to act on a recommendation of a hearing officer on the expulsion of a student without any preliminary action in an open meeting and may take final action on the matter in a closed session. OAG 82-179.

Under KRS 61.810, whenever a quorum of the members of any public agency meet and discuss any public business, the meeting is a public meeting is defined in the Open Meetings Law, KRS 61.805 to 61.850; thus, where the entire county board of education called itself a "committee" and added several other people to the "committee" before conducting a private session with representatives of the county education association, the school board was required to comply with the Open Meetings Law. OAG 83-102.

Before going into closed session notice must be given by the board of education in a regular open meeting of the general nature of the business to be discussed in the closed session and a motion must be made and carried by majority vote to go into closed session. It is sufficient if the notice and motion to go into closed session simply states that the purpose of the session is to discuss personnel matters affecting certain individuals; the names of the individuals do not have to be stated in the notice and motion. OAG 83-379.

Where the open and public session of a county's board of education meeting began in the school library, the open and public session should have resumed in the school library following a tour of the school, and the gathering of board members in the home economics classroom, where the closed meeting was to be held later, was in violation of this section, which as applied, would require the board members to have returned to the designated site for the open and public meeting, to have made a motion for a closed session and vote, before adjourning to the site of the closed or executive session of the otherwise public meeting. OAG 95-OMD-92.

When the notice, motion, and vote relative to a closed session of a county's board of education meeting were given, made and taken at a site which did not constitute the forum for the open and public board meeting, the members of the board of education violated the Open Meetings Act. OAG 95-OMD-92.

If the agenda incorporated into the written notice of a special meeting, held by the board of regents of university, listed only one substantive item for discussion, then discussion of any other substantive matter, whether discussed in an open or closed session is a violation of the Open Meetings Act. OAG 95-OMD-149.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Notice.

This section instructs that notice of a closed session must come prior to every such session in the regular open meeting and must supply the general nature of the business to be considered and the reason for the

secrecy. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

In order to fully comply with KRS 61.810(2) and subsection (1) of this section notice of the county board of education of the business intended to be discussed in a closed session should contain information that the board of education intends to conduct an executive session for the purpose of discussing the sale or acquisition of real property and that the reason for privacy is due to the fact that publicity at the deliberation stage might be likely to affect the value instead of merely saying that the business to be discussed was "property and negotiations." Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Notice given in open meeting preparatory to closed session that the closed meeting would be held to discuss "property and negotiations" was not sufficient compliance with the requirement of notice of subsection (1) of this section for the term "property" fails to reveal whether it is real or personal, for purchase or for sale or whether publicity would affect its value. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Injunction was proper under KRS 61.848 — even without a showing that petitioners had no adequate remedy at law — when a school board violated the Open Meeting Law by discussing a personnel reorganization plan in closed "executive" meetings; the preparation-for-litigation exception would not apply to mere discussion of whether dismissed administrators might sue the board. Also, the board failed to adhere to this section, which requires that, before going into a closed session, a public body must state the exact exception it relies on to go into a closed meeting. Floyd County Bd. of Educ. v. Ratliff, 955 S.W.2d 921, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 145 (Ky. 1997).

61.820. Schedule of regular meetings to be made available.

All meetings of all public agencies of this state, and any committees or subcommittees thereof, shall be held at specified times and places which are convenient to the public, and all public agencies shall provide for a schedule of regular meetings by ordinance, order, resolution, bylaws, or by whatever other means may be required for the conduct of business of that public agency. The schedule of regular meetings shall be made available to the public.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 377, § 4; 1992, ch. 162, § 5, effective July 14, 1992.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The county board of education's response to party complaining that at meeting some people could not hear, that the meeting site was inadequate and that people were forced to stand in the hallway and outside in the winter cold, violated the Open Meetings Act in that its written answer to the complaining party did not address the specific issues of accessibility to the meeting, noise in the meeting room, persons outside the meeting room in the hallway, and persons outside the building on a winter night; in addition, the response did not cite a section of the Open Meetings Act in support of the public agency's position and it did not provide a brief explanation of how that particular statutory provision applied to the situation involving the public agency. OAG 97-OMD-28.

Board of education violated the Open Meetings Act because even if the board met in a facility that would accomodate the number of persons normally expected to attend such meetings, where there was an overflow of attendees the board of education should have made a good faith effort to handle the overflow crowd so that persons in the hallway and outside the building could have observed the public proceedings. OAG 97-OMD-28.

When the school board moved the meeting site of the board meeting which began in the school board office from the office to the school library, the latter location became the designated site from which all remaining proceedings and actions relative to the meeting should have been conducted and in the absence of any compelling reason to do so, the school board was not justified in moving the meeting to yet another location as such action is inconvenient to the public. OAG 97-OMD-84.

61.823. Special meetings — Emergency meetings.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, special meetings shall be held in accordance with the provisions of subsections (2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) The presiding officer or a majority of the members of the public agency may call a special meeting.

(3) The public agency shall provide written notice of the special meeting. The notice shall consist of the date, time, and place of the special meeting and the agenda. Discussions and action at the meeting shall be limited to items listed on the agenda in the notice.

(4) (a) As soon as possible, written notice shall be delivered personally, transmitted by facsimile machine, or mailed to every member of the public agency as well as each media organization which has filed a written request, including a mailing address, to receive notice of special meetings. The notice shall be calculated so that it shall be received at least twenty-four (24) hours before the special meeting. The public agency may periodically, but no more often than once in a calendar year, inform media organizations that they will have to submit a new written request or no longer receive written notice of special meetings until a new written request is filed.

(b) A public agency may satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection by transmitting the written notice by electronic mail to public agency members and media organizations that have filed a written request with the public agency indicating their preference to receive electronic mail notification in lieu of notice by personal delivery, facsimile machine, or mail. The written request shall include the electronic mail address or addresses of the agency member or media organization.

(c) As soon as possible, written notice shall also be posted in a conspicuous place in the building where the special meeting will take place and in a conspicuous place in the building which houses the headquarters of the agency. The notice shall be calculated so that it shall be posted at least twenty-four (24) hours before the special meeting.

(5) In the case of an emergency which prevents compliance with subsections (3) and (4) of this section, this subsection shall govern a public agency's conduct of a special meeting. The special meeting shall be called pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. The public agency shall make a reasonable effort, under emergency circumstances, to notify the members of the agency, media organizations which have filed a written request pursuant to subsection (4)(a) of this section, and the public of the emergency meeting. At the beginning of the emergency meeting, the person chairing the meeting shall briefly describe for the record the emergency circumstances preventing compliance with subsections (3) and (4) of this section. These comments shall appear in the minutes. Discussions and action at the emergency meeting shall be limited to the emergency for which the meeting is called.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 162, § 6, effective July 14, 1992; 2008, ch. 20, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

Opinions of Attorney General. If the agenda incorporated into the written notice of a special meeting, held by the board of regents of university, listed only one substantive item for discussion, then discussion of any other substantive matter, whether discussed in an open or closed session is a violation of the Open Meetings Act. OAG 95-OMD-149.

While the school board violated the Open Meetings Act by its failure to file a written response to the complaint within the statutorily mandated time frame, its decision to not renew the superintendent's contract was not a violation of the Open Meetings Act as that action was within the agenda of activities set forth in the notice for that special meeting which stated that "The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss renewal/or action of the superintendent's contract." OAG 97-OMD-43.

County Board of Education and Superintendent of County Schools violated the Open Meetings Act, specifically subsection (4)(a) of this section, by their failure to notify in writing all board members of the special meetings of the school board at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the commencement of those meetings even though the Board and the Superintendent had complied with the requirements of KRS 160.270(1). OAG 97-OMD-90.

A community college board of directors erred in characterizing a meeting as an emergency meeting and in failing to identify the subject to be discussed in the notice of that meeting; however, because the board complied with the requirements for conducting a special meeting, with the exception of identifying the matter to be discussed, and because the record was devoid of evidence that the complainant newspaper submitted a request for written notification of special meetings of the board, the only violation of the Open Meetings Act consisted of the deficiency in the content of the notice otherwise delivered and posted in a timely manner. OAG 00-OMD-80.

The record contained insufficient evidence to support the contention that the a county board of education rescheduled a regular 4:00 p.m. meeting when it issued an agenda which mistakenly stated that the meeting would begin at 6:00 p.m., thus triggering the posting and notice requirements of the statute. OAG 99-OMD-153.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Change of Meeting Date.

Where school board changed monthly meeting date in open meeting, where press release had been issued, where newspaper article appeared, and where citizens appeared at the meeting, there was no positive showing that the board had decided any matters regarding closing the school in closed session. Coppage v. Ohio County Bd. of Educ., 860 S.W.2d 779, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 182 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

61.826. Video teleconferencing of meetings.

(1) A public agency may conduct any meeting, other than a closed session, through video teleconference.

(2) Notice of a video teleconference shall comply with the requirements of KRS 61.820 or 61.823 as appropriate. In addition, the notice of a video teleconference shall:
   (a) Clearly state that the meeting will be a video teleconference; and
   (b) Precisely identify the video teleconference locations as well as which, if any, location is primary.

(3) The same procedures with regard to participation, distribution of materials, and other matters shall apply in all video teleconference locations.

(4) Any interruption in the video or audio broadcast of a video teleconference at any location shall result in the suspension of the video teleconference until the broadcast is restored.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 245, § 2, effective July 15, 1994.)

61.835. Minutes to be recorded — Open to public.

The minutes of action taken at every meeting of any such public agency, setting forth an accurate record of votes and actions at such meetings, shall be promptly recorded and such records shall be open to public inspection at reasonable times no later than immediately following the next meeting of the body.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 377, § 7.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The minutes of the State Board of Education must be recorded and open to public inspection pursuant to this section, but they need show only the formal action taken and the votes cast by the members; the minutes of a closed session should show that the statutory formality of KRS 61.815 was observed before going into a closed session and should indicate the general subject of the closed session but they need not show information which would defeat the purpose of holding a closed session on the authorized subject matter. OAG 81-387.

The names, positions, and addresses of all the persons who were on the disciplinary board which found for student's suspension were open to student's inspection under this section; however, the selection and appointment documents were exempt as "preliminary recommendations" under KRS 61.878. OAG 83-332.

Tape recordings of board of education meetings were public records within the meaning of KRS 61.870(2), although inspection thereof could be denied on the ground that the recordings were preliminary drafts regarding preparation of the official minutes, as inspection of preliminary drafts may be denied pursuant to KRS 61.878(1)(g). OAG 89-93.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Compliance.

Adoption of a dress code by a middle school did not violate the Kentucky Open Meetings Act, KRS 61.805 et seq.; the council minutes stated that a second reading of the dress code was conducted and the minutes recorded the action taken, which was all that was required under KRS 61.835. Further, adoption of the dress code by "consensus" was an "action taken" within the meaning of KRS 61.805(3). Blau v. Fort Thomas Pub. Sch. Dist., 401 F.3d 381, 2005 FED App. 58P, 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 1969 (6th Cir. 2005).

61.840. Conditions for attendance.

No condition other than those required for the maintenance of order shall apply to the attendance of any member of the public at any meeting of a public agency. No person may be required to identify himself in order to attend any such meeting. All agencies shall provide meeting room conditions which insofar as is feasible allow effective public observation of the public meetings. All agencies shall permit news media coverage, including but not limited to recording and broadcasting.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 377, § 8.)

Opinions of Attorney General. With limited exceptions as provided for open meetings of public agencies, a local school board may prohibit nonstudents from entering upon school property, irrespective of the nature of activities which at the time are being conducted upon the property. OAG 90-11.

The county board of education's response to party complaining that at meeting some people could not hear, that the meeting site was inadequate and that people were forced to stand in the hallway and stand outside in the winter cold, violated the Open Meetings Act in that its written answer to the complaining party did not address the specific issues of accessibility to the meeting, noise in the meeting room, persons outside the meeting room in the hallway, and persons outside the building on a winter night; in addition, the response did not cite a section of the Open Meetings Act in support of the public agency's position and it did not provide a brief explanation of how that particular statutory provision applied to the situation involving the public agency. OAG 97-OMD-28.

Board of education violated the Open Meetings Act because even if the board met in a facility that would accomodate the number of persons normally expected to attend such meetings, where there was an overflow of attendees, the board of education should have made a good faith effort to handle the overflow crowd so that persons in the hallway and outside the building could have observed the public proceedings. OAG 97-OMD-28.

When the school board moved the meeting site of the board meeting which began in the school board office from the office to the school library, the latter location became the designated site from which all remaining proceedings and actions relative to the meeting should have been conducted and in the absence of any compelling reason to do so, the school board was not justified in moving the meeting to yet another location as such action is inconvenient to the public. OAG 97-OMD-84.

61.846. Enforcement by administrative procedure — Appeal.

(1) If a person enforces KRS 61.805 to 61.850 pursuant to this section, he shall begin enforcement under this subsection before proceeding to enforcement under subsection (2) of this section. The person shall submit a written complaint to the presiding officer of the public agency suspected of the violation of KRS 61.805 to 61.850. The complaint shall state the circumstances which constitute an alleged violation of KRS 61.805 to 61.850 and shall state what the public agency should do to remedy the alleged violation. The public agency shall determine within three (3) days, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the receipt of the

complaint whether to remedy the alleged violation pursuant to the complaint and shall notify in writing the person making the complaint, within the three (3) day period, of its decision. If the public agency makes efforts to remedy the alleged violation pursuant to the complaint, efforts to remedy the alleged violation shall not be admissible as evidence of wrongdoing in an administrative or judicial proceeding. An agency's response denying, in whole or in part, the complaint's requirements for remedying the alleged violation shall include a statement of the specific statute or statutes supporting the public agency's denial and a brief explanation of how the statute or statutes apply. The response shall be issued by the presiding officer, or under his authority, and shall constitute final agency action.

(2) If a complaining party wishes the Attorney General to review a public agency's denial, the complaining party shall forward to the Attorney General a copy of the written complaint and a copy of the written denial within sixty (60) days from receipt by that party of the written denial. If the public agency refuses to provide a written denial, a complaining party shall provide a copy of the written complaint within sixty (60) days from the date the written complaint was submitted to the presiding officer of the public agency. The Attorney General shall review the complaint and denial and issue within ten (10) days, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, a written decision which states whether the agency violated the provisions of KRS 61.805 to 61.850. In arriving at the decision, the Attorney General may request additional documentation from the agency. On the day that the Attorney General renders his decision, he shall mail a copy to the agency and a copy to the person who filed the complaint.

(3) (a) If a public agency agrees to remedy an alleged violation pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, and the person who submitted the written complaint pursuant to subsection (1) of this section believes that the agency's efforts in this regard are inadequate, the person may complain to the Attorney General.

(b) The person shall provide to the Attorney General:

1. The complaint submitted to the public agency;
2. The public agency's response; and
3. A written statement of how the public agency has failed to remedy the alleged violation.

(c) The adjudicatory process set forth in subsection (2) of this section shall govern as if the public agency had denied the original complaint.

(4) (a) A party shall have thirty (30) days from the day that the Attorney General renders his decision to appeal the decision. An appeal within the thirty (30) day time limit shall be treated as if it were an action brought under KRS 61.848.

(b) If an appeal is not filed within the thirty (30) day time limit, the Attorney General's decision, as to whether the agency violated the provisions of KRS 61.805 to 61.850, shall have the force and effect of law and shall be enforceable in the Circuit Court of the county where the public agency has its principal place of business or where the alleged violation occurred.

(5) A public agency shall notify the Attorney General of any actions filed against that agency in Circuit Court regarding enforcement of KRS 61.805 to 61.850.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 162, § 7, effective July 14, 1992.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Where the school board, at an open and public meeting, voted to employ a certain law firm as of the date of that meeting, the school board did not violate the Open Meetings Act even though prior to such meeting the chairman and one member of the board hired such firm and paid for their services with their personal funds; nothing in the Open Meetings Act prohibits public officials from securing legal representation and advice with their personal funds outside the scope of a public meeting. OAG 94-OMD-83.

The county board of education's response to party complaining that some at meeting some people could not hear, that the meeting site was inadequate and people were forced to stand in the hallway and outside in the winter cold, violated the Open Meetings Act in that its written answer to the complaining party did not address the specific issues of accessibility to the meeting, noise in the meeting room, persons outside the meeting room in the hallway, and persons outside the building on a winter night; in addition, the response did not cite a section of the Open Meetings Act in support of the public agency's position and it did not provide a brief explanation of how that particular statutory provision applied to the situation involving the public agency. OAG 97-OMD-28.

While the school board violated the Open Meetings Act by its failure to file a written response to the complaint within the statutorily mandated time frame, its decision to not renew the superintendent's contract was not a violation of the Open Meetings Act as that action was within the agenda of activities set forth in the notice for that special meeting which stated that "The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss renewal/or action of the superintendent's contract." OAG 97-OMD-43.

The function of the Attorney General's Office relative to the handling of an appeal under the Open Meetings Act is to issue a written decision stating whether the public agency violated the Act. The Attorney General cannot void actions taken or impose penalties for violations of the Act; only the Circuit Court can do that. OAG 97-OMD-90.

A city commission violated subsection (1), requiring an agency response to an open meetings complaint in writing and within three (3) business days, by failing to respond to complaint; a letter directed to the Attorney General following initiation of an open meetings appeal does not satisfy the statutory requirement. OAG 99-OMD-49.

A city council's failure to respond in writing and within three (3) business days to a complaint constituted a procedural violation of the statute. OAG 99-OMD-104.

A planning and zoning commission's failure to respond in writing, and within three (3) days, to a complaint, constituted a violation of the statute. OAG 99-OMD-146.

The failure of a county fiscal court to respond to an open meeting complaint within three (3) business days constituted a violation of the statute. OAG 99-OMD-213.

A county fiscal court's response to a combined meetings complaint and records request was procedurally deficient insofar as it was not issued within three (3) business days, it failed to cite a statutory basis for the fiscal court's position, and it failed to contain a brief supporting explanation. OAG 99-OMD-221.

A streetscape committee violated the statute by failing to respond in writing, and within three (3) business days, to an open meetings complaint. OAG 00-OMD-65.

The Attorney General is not authorized by the statute to declare actions taken at an improperly held meeting to be null and void. OAG 00-OMD-109.

A city commission's failure to respond in writing to a complaint pertaining to a special meeting constituted a violation of the statute. OAG 00-OMD-142.

A complaint pertaining to a meeting of a city council failed to substantially conform to the requirements of subsection (1) where the complaint was not addressed to the mayor and did not propose a remedy. OAG 00-OMD-156.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Application.

Where court found that closed meeting of county board of education had violated the open meetings of public agencies law and declared all action taken at the meeting void and enjoined the board from holding future closed sessions on certain topics discussed at the meeting, the court remained within the authority supplied it by former law regarding enforcement of law concerning open meetings in granting such relief and as long as the board and its members made a good faith effort to obey they would not be cited for contempt. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977) (decided under prior law).

61.848. Enforcement by judicial action — De novo determination in appeal of Attorney General's decision — Voidability of action not substantially complying — Awards in willful

violation actions.

(1) The Circuit Court of the county where the public agency has its principal place of business or where the alleged violation occurred shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of KRS 61.805 to 61.850, as they pertain to that public agency, by injunction or other appropriate order on application of any person.

(2) A person alleging a violation of the provisions of KRS 61.805 to 61.850 shall not have to exhaust his remedies under KRS 61.846 before filing suit in a Circuit Court. However, he shall file suit within sixty (60) days from his receipt of the written denial referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of KRS 61.846 or, if the public agency refuses to provide a written denial, within sixty (60) days from the date the written complaint was submitted to the presiding officer of the public agency.

(3) In an appeal of an Attorney General's decision, where the appeal is properly filed pursuant to subsection (4)(a) of KRS 61.846, the court shall determine the matter de novo.

(4) Except as otherwise provided by law or rule of court, proceedings arising under this section take precedence on the docket over all other causes and shall be assigned for hearing and trial at the earliest practicable date.

(5) Any rule, resolution, regulation, ordinance, or other formal action of a public agency without substantial compliance with the requirements of KRS 61.810, 61.815, 61.820, and KRS 61.823 shall be voidable by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) Any person who prevails against any agency in any action in the courts regarding a violation of KRS 61.805 to 61.850, where the violation is found to be willful, may be awarded costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, incurred in connection with the legal action. In addition, it shall be within the discretion of the court to award the person an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100) for each instance in which the court finds a violation. Attorneys' fees, costs, and awards under this subsection shall be paid by the agency responsible for the violation.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 162, § 8, effective July 14, 1992.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Application.

Where court found that closed meeting of county board of education had violated the open meetings of public agencies law and declared all action taken at the meeting void and enjoined the board from holding future closed sessions on certain topics discussed at the meeting, the court remained within the authority supplied it by this section in granting such relief and as long as the board and its members made a good faith effort to obey they would not be cited for contempt. Jefferson County Board of Education v. Courier-Journal, 551 S.W.2d 25, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 693 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977) (decided under prior law).

Injunction was proper under this section — even without a showing that petitioners had no adequate remedy at law — when a school board violated the Open Meeting Law by discussing a personnel reorganization plan in closed "executive" meetings; the preparation-for-litigation exception would not apply to mere discussion of whether dismissed administrators might sue the board. Also, the board failed to adhere to KRS 61.815, which requires that, before going into a closed session, a public body must state the exact exception it relies on to go into a closed meeting. Floyd County Bd. of Educ. v. Ratliff, 955 S.W.2d 921, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 145 (Ky. 1997).

61.850. Construction.

KRS 61.805 to 61.850 shall not be construed as repealing any of the laws of the Commonwealth relating to meetings but shall be held and construed as ancillary and supplemental thereto.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 377, § 11.)

Open Records

61.870. Definitions for KRS 61.872 to 61.884.

As used in KRS 61.872 to 61.884, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Public agency" means:

(a) Every state or local government officer;

(b) Every state or local government department, division, bureau, board, commission, and authority;

(c) Every state or local legislative board, commission, committee, and officer;

(d) Every county and city governing body, council, school district board, special district board, and municipal corporation;

(e) Every state or local court or judicial agency;

(f) Every state or local government agency, including the policy-making board of an institution of education, created by or pursuant to state or local statute, executive order, ordinance, resolution, or other legislative act;

(g) Any body created by state or local authority in any branch of government;

(h) Any body which derives at least twenty-five percent (25%) of its funds expended by it in the Commonwealth of Kentucky from state or local authority funds;

(i) Any entity where the majority of its governing body is appointed by a public agency as defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j), or (k) of this subsection; by a member or employee of such a public agency; or by any combination thereof;

(j) Any board, commission, committee, subcommittee, ad hoc committee, advisory committee, council, or agency, except for a committee of a hospital medical staff, established, created, and controlled by a public agency as defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), or (k) of this subsection; and

(k) Any interagency body of two (2) or more public agencies where each public agency is defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), or (j) of this subsection;

(2) "Public record" means all books, papers, maps, photographs, cards, tapes, discs, diskettes, recordings, software, or other documentation regardless of physical form or characteristics, which are prepared, owned, used, in the possession of or retained by a public agency. "Public record" shall not include any records owned or maintained by or for a body referred to in subsection (1)(h) of this section that are not related to functions, activities, programs, or operations funded by state or local authority;

(3) (a) "Software" means the program code which makes a computer system function, but does not include that portion of the program code which contains public records exempted from inspection as provided by KRS 61.878 or specific addresses of files, passwords, access codes, user identifications, or any other mechanism for controlling the security or restricting access to public records in the public agency's computer system.

(b) "Software" consists of the operating system, application programs, procedures, routines, and subroutines such as translators and utility programs, but does not include that material which is prohibited from disclosure or copying by a license agreement between a public agency and an outside entity which supplied the material to the agency;

(4) (a) "Commercial purpose" means the direct or indirect use of any part of a public record or records, in any form, for sale, resale, solicitation, rent, or lease of a service, or any use by which the user expects a

profit either through commission, salary, or fee.

(b) "Commercial purpose" shall not include:

1. Publication or related use of a public record by a newspaper or periodical;
2. Use of a public record by a radio or television station in its news or other informational programs; or
3. Use of a public record in the preparation for prosecution or defense of litigation, or claims settlement by the parties to such action, or the attorneys representing the parties;

(5) "Official custodian" means the chief administrative officer or any other officer or employee of a public agency who is responsible for the maintenance, care and keeping of public records, regardless of whether such records are in his actual personal custody and control;

(6) "Custodian" means the official custodian or any authorized person having personal custody and control of public records;

(7) "Media" means the physical material in or on which records may be stored or represented, and which may include, but is not limited to paper, microform, disks, diskettes, optical disks, magnetic tapes, and cards; and

(8) "Mechanical processing" means any operation or other procedure which is transacted on a machine, and which may include, but is not limited to a copier, computer, recorder or tape processor, or other automated device.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 273, § 1; 1986, ch. 150, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 163, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 262, § 2, effective July 15, 1994.)

Cross-References. Recording and reproducing public records, 725 KAR 1:020.

Opinions of Attorney General. If a citizen requests to see the appointing documents for five (5) employees of the school board or even for twenty-five (25) employees there is no reason he should not be allowed access to the records and requests by school board that when specific individuals are involved in the requests they should be asked for on a one (1) individual at a time basis was not justified. OAG 76-756.

The records pertaining to the salary, expense allowances and employee benefits of the employees of the University of Kentucky are public records subject to public inspection. OAG 78-179.

The Somerset Community College, an agency under the control of the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky, is a public agency within the definition of the Kentucky Open Records Law. OAG 79-348.

Where newspaper reporter sought records of unrestricted expenditures of the University of Louisville Foundation, Inc. for certain years, it was improper for university custodian of records to deny inspection of records on the basis of a judicial determination that the foundation was not a public agency under KRS 61.805 and the Open Meetings Law since the request for the records and the response thereto was not made by or to the foundation but by the university which is a public agency under the Open Records Law. OAG 81-2.

A letter of transmittal which was presented to a university board chairman prior to charges being preferred against a university president or faculty member is an official document which is required by subsection (3) of KRS 164.360 and, therefore, is a public record which should be made available for public inspection under the Open Records Law. OAG 81-291.

All libraries may refuse to disclose for public inspection their circulation records. As far as the Open Records Law is concerned, they may also make the records open if they so choose; however, the privacy rights which are inherent in a democratic society should constrain all libraries to keep their circulation lists confidential. OAG 82-149.

Clinical income derived from the services of physicians on the University of Kentucky's faculty in its College of Medicine, which is collected by the University and remitted monthly to the Kentucky Medical Services Foundation, Inc. (KMSF), under an agreement between the University and KMSF whereby KMSF reimburses the University for expenses and disburses clinical income to faculty physicians on the basis of their services, does not at any time become public money so as to constitute funding by state or local authority. OAG 82-216.

The public generally was entitled to inspect correspondence between two (2) public agencies, the Medical Center of the University of Kentucky and the Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure. OAG 83-60.

School activity funds are under the control, and are the responsibility, of the principal and the principal is the official custodian of the records; any person is entitled to inspect the business records concerning such funds, but any items in the records which are made confidential by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 or any state law may be deleted from the records before they are made available for public inspection. OAG 83-248.

A request to inspect public records under the Open Records Law was properly denied to the extent that the request related to documents of the Kentucky Educational Foundation, Inc., as the Foundation is not a public agency and does not appear to derive at least 25% of its funds from state or local authority; however, the request to inspect public records was improperly denied to the extent that the request related to records of the State Department of Education concerning the actual contributions, expenditures and services rendered by the Department to the Kentucky Educational Foundation, Inc. OAG 84-382.

Since a school district is a public agency under the Open Records Law and the certificates required by KRS 161.020 are public records as defined in Subsection (2) of this section, denial of a request to inspect the certificates required by KRS 161.020 to be filed with the Board of Education was improper under the Open Records Law, except that information, if any, on the certificates of a personal nature, such as social security numbers, home addresses and telephone numbers, need not be released. OAG 85-109.

The school system improperly denied the applicant-teacher's request for a copy of that portion of a tape containing the applicant-teacher's answers to questions propounded by the school system, the questions having been asked as part of the school system's teacher selection process. OAG 87-56.

The tapes of the hearing concerning a teacher contract termination proceeding conducted pursuant to KRS 161.790 were available for public inspection under the Open Records Law even though the tapes were in the possession of the reporter-transcriber rather than the Board of Education, as the teacher requested a public hearing and the matter had not reached the courts. OAG 87-62.

A university's copy of a letter from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) addressed to counsel representing the University's assistant coach was a public record subject to public inspection unless one of the exceptions to public inspections could be properly invoked. OAG 88-47.

Where the private college did not receive any grants or loans from the Higher Education Assistance Authority, there was no evidence that the college was a "public agency" within the meaning of subdivision (1) of KRS 61.870, and the college properly denied the request to inspect its records and documents as it was not subject to the terms and provisions of the Open Records Act. OAG 88-61.

The Kentucky State University Foundation, Inc., is a recognized fund-raising instrumentality of Kentucky State University, and is thus an "agency thereof," within the meaning of subdivision (1) of this section. OAG 89-92.

Tape recordings of board of education meetings were public records within the meaning of this section, although inspection thereof could be denied on the ground that the recordings were preliminary drafts regarding preparation of the official minutes, as inspection of preliminary drafts may be denied pursuant to KRS 61.878(1)(g). OAG 89-93.

The Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils at Eastern Kentucky University may be deemed "public agencies" for purposes of the Open Records Act, only if they derive at least 25% of their funds from state or local authority; the term "funds" refers to a sum or sums of money and while it is true that the Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils derive an appreciable benefit from the University this benefit cannot be quantified, or otherwise translated into a monetary figure; therefore the Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils are not public agencies within the meaning of KRS 61.870, et seq. and are not public agencies within the meaning of, or subject to, the Open Meetings Law. OAG 92-62.

County board of education did not violate the provisions of the Open Records Act by failing to afford access to teacher evaluations of cheerleading tryouts where those records had "disappeared," insofar as county board could not make available records which have disappeared or otherwise do not exist. OAG 94-ORD-142.

Where the University's official custodian of records failed to cite any of the "exceptions" to the general rule, found at KRS 61.872(4), (5), and (6), the University was obligated to physically retrieve and make available for inspection and for copying those specifically identified requested public records that were housed in a separate location. OAG 95-ORD-52.

County public schools system properly relied upon KRS 61.878(1)(a) in denying newspaper reporter's request for information as to each individual employee's race and gender. Providing the requester with

alternative information, through a computer printout, as to the specific number of employees at each location which included personnel totals by race and sex broken down by schools, salaried employees and hourly employees met the principal purpose of the Open Records Act. This alternative information allowed the citizen to monitor the functioning and operations of the public agency and to be informed as to what their government was doing. OAG 96-ORD-232.

An agreement reached between a school district and a former employee was a public record, notwithstanding the "limited" role that the school district played in negotiating the terms of the agreement, as there was no doubt that it was a party to the agreement and that the agreement was owned, used, in the possession of or retained by the school district. OAG 00-ORD-5.

An eighty-four (84) page document prepared by a consultant for a university board of regents, which evaluated the president of the university, was a public record within the meaning of the statute as it was owned, used, and in the possession of a public agency. OAG 00-ORD-46.

Because teacher council member election records are scheduled public records for purposes of records retention and management, the school's inability to produce these records for inspection and copying because it does not maintain them constituted a subversion of the intent of both the Open Records Act and the State Archive and Records Act. OAG 01-ORD-94.

Electronic mail generated by public agency officials or employees is a public record as defined in KRS 61.870(2), and is therefore subject to the Open Records Act. it is for the records custodian, and not the email account holder, to locate and retrieve these records and to make the determination as to which are exempt and which must be disclosed. OAG 03-ORD-05.

Although the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was originally created as a private, voluntary, unincorporated association, it assumed a public character as a policy making board of an institution of education when, pursuant to KRS 156.070(2) and 702 KAR 7:065 Section 1, it was designated by the Kentucky Board of Education as the agency responsible for managing interscholastic athletics in the schools. Accordingly, the KHSAA is a public agency for purposes of the Open Records Act. OAG 04-ORD-244.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Public Records.
2. — Disclosure.
7. Attorney-Client Privilege.

1. Public Records.

State university's response to inquiry by collegiate athletic association into rules violation was not exempt from disclosure under Open Records Act exemption for public records. It is clear that the university is a "public agency" and the entire response submitted by the university to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) constitutes a public record. Where the university spent over $400,000.00 for the response and the public has a legitimate interest in its contents, the response is not exempt. Furthermore, the contents of the response are a matter of public interest and release would not constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. University of Kentucky v. Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co., 830 S.W.2d 373, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1992).

Any common law regarding access to records maintained by public agencies was codified and preempted by the General Assembly's passage of the Open Records Act. University of Kentucky v. Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co., 830 S.W.2d 373, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1992).

2. — Disclosure.

Where a school district employee settled her lawsuit against one school district for sexual harassment by a district official and a second lawsuit against another district for allegedly wrongfully failing to hire her, the lower courts erred in denying a newspaper's request for access to the settlement agreements under the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884, because the settlement of litigation between a government agency and one of its employees and a private citizen and a governmental entity were matters of legitimate public concern that the public is entitled to scrutinize. A confidentiality clause in such agreements was not entitled to protection. Cent. Ky. News-journal v. George, 306 S.W.3d 41, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 72 (Ky. 2010).

7. Attorney-Client Privilege.

Public records protected by the attorney-client privilege are ordinarily excludable from the disclosure requirements of the Open Records Act. Hahn v. Univ. of Louisville, 80 S.W.3d 771, 2001 Ky. App. LEXIS 84 (Ky. Ct. App. 2001).

61.871. Policy of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 — Strict construction of exceptions of KRS 61.878.

The General Assembly finds and declares that the basic policy of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 is that free and open examination of public records is in the public interest and the exceptions provided for by KRS 61.878 or otherwise provided by law shall be strictly construed, even though such examination may cause inconvenience or embarrassment to public officials or others.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 163, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The University of Kentucky subverted the intent of the Open Records Act, which is essentially related to the intent of the State Archives and Records Act, by failing to develop a coherent scheme for the organized maintenance of records at identified maintenance locations. OAG 94-ORD-121.

The University of Kentucky subverted the intent of the Open Records Act, which is essentially related to the intent of the State Archives and Records Act, by failing to develop an adequate program for ensuring records management through agency oversight of employee records handling practices. OAG 94-ORD-121.

61.8715. Legislative findings.

The General Assembly finds an essential relationship between the intent of this chapter and that of KRS 171.410 to 171.740, dealing with the management of public records, and of KRS 42.720 to 42.742, 45.253, 171.420, 186A.040, 186A.285, and 194A.146, dealing with the coordination of strategic planning for computerized information systems in state government; and that to ensure the efficient administration of government and to provide accountability of government activities, public agencies are required to manage and maintain their records according to the requirements of these statutes. The General Assembly further recognizes that while all government agency records are public records for the purpose of their management, not all these records are required to be open to public access, as defined in this chapter, some being exempt under KRS 61.878.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 262, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 506, § 17, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 536, § 17, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 16, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 12, § 32, effective June 25, 2009.)

61.872. Right to inspection — Limitation.

(1) All public records shall be open for inspection by any person, except as otherwise provided by KRS 61.870 to 61.884, and suitable facilities shall be made available by each public agency for the exercise of this right. No person shall remove original copies of public records from the offices of any public agency without the written permission of the official custodian of the record.

(2) Any person shall have the right to inspect public records. The official custodian may require written application, signed by the applicant and with his name printed legibly on the application, describing the records to be inspected. The application shall be hand delivered, mailed, or sent via facsimile to the public agency.

(3) A person may inspect the public records:

(a) During the regular office hours of the public agency; or

(b) By receiving copies of the public records from the public agency through the mail. The public agency shall mail copies of the public records to a person whose residence or principal place of business is outside the county in which the public records are located after he precisely describes the public records which are readily available within the

public agency. If the person requesting the public records requests that copies of the records be mailed, the official custodian shall mail the copies upon receipt of all fees and the cost of mailing.

(4) If the person to whom the application is directed does not have custody or control of the public record requested, that person shall notify the applicant and shall furnish the name and location of the official custodian of the agency's public records.

(5) If the public record is in active use, in storage or not otherwise available, the official custodian shall immediately notify the applicant and shall designate a place, time, and date for inspection of the public records, not to exceed three (3) days from receipt of the application, unless a detailed explanation of the cause is given for further delay and the place, time, and earliest date on which the public record will be available for inspection.

(6) If the application places an unreasonable burden in producing public records or if the custodian has reason to believe that repeated requests are intended to disrupt other essential functions of the public agency, the official custodian may refuse to permit inspection of the public records or mail copies thereof. However, refusal under this section shall be sustained by clear and convincing evidence.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 273, § 2; 1992, ch. 163, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 262, § 3, effective July 15, 1994.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section a person does not have to be a resident of any particular place to qualify for inspection of public records; therefore a school office could not withhold records from the inspection of a requestor who is not a resident of the school district. OAG 77-151.

There is no statutory requirement that an agenda be prepared for regular meetings of the school board but if an agenda is prepared it is a public record; an agenda is required for a special meeting of the school board and it is also a "public record"; such agendas are "public records" pursuant to this section and open for inspection by any person during the regular office hours of the public agency. OAG 77-221.

A request to inspect any standard contract or printed contract form used by a county's schools during the years 1978, 1979 or 1980, for the purchase of instructional materials was specific enough and should have been complied with. OAG 80-289.

When the media attempts to carry out an evaluation regarding the quality of schools throughout the state, there is no unwarranted invasion of personal privacy in examining relevant prior work experience and educational qualifications of employees or former employees, and the same view applies to educational qualifications or levels attained by public employees. OAG 89-90.

A schoolteacher's college transcript is not subject to inspection, where a school board has denied inspection pursuant to KRS 61.878(1)(a). OAG 89-90.

The Kentucky State University Foundation, Inc., is a recognized fund-raising instrumentality of Kentucky State University, and is thus an "agency thereof," within the meaning of KRS 61.870(1). OAG 89-92.

A state university acted consistently with Open Records provisions in denying inspection of records where the majority of the several hundred records sought contained "education records," as defined, and effectively made confidential by, the federal Buckley Amendment, such that virtually all of the records requested would require redaction or masking to remove information personally identifiable to a student; an unreasonable burden in view of the scope of the request(s), if the records were to be made available for inspection without jeopardizing federal aid. OAG 90-24.

A state university failed to act consistently with Open Records provisions in denying a request to inspect five (5) particular public safety dispatcher log cards, where the request for those specified items was particular, and narrow in scope, thus making redaction or masking of confidential information feasible without placing an unreasonable burden upon the agency. OAG 90-24.

Where university treated four (4) separate requests for inspection of certain documents as one request, its response was improper for while it may well have wished to expedite this matter by issuing a single response, it nevertheless erred in failing to address the four (4) requests in four (4) separate responses. OAG 91-111.

OAG 90-24 is overruled; records of a campus law enforcement unit maintained by the unit for the purpose of law enforcement are no longer subject to the federal law, but are instead governed by the Kentucky Open Records Law. OAG 93-3.

High school site based decision making council subverted the intent of the Open Records Law short of denial of inspection by releasing records to a requester in a format, a computer disk, to which he had no means of gaining access. OAG 93-ORD-46.

While the school superintendent was not the presiding officer of the school board, against whom a complaint was made, failure to direct the letter to the presiding officer is a mere technicality which will not prohibit the invoking of the Open Meetings Act. OAG 93-OMD-61.

Where the University's official custodian of records failed to cite any of the "exceptions" to the general rule, found in subsections (4), (5) and (6), the University was obligated to physically retrieve and make available for inspection and for copying the specifically identified requested public records that were housed in a separate location. OAG 95-ORD-52.

Response of county board of education to request to inspect records containing the results of drug tests administered to school bus drivers that although records were available, counsel was reviewing the matter and a decision would be rendered in ten days was procedurally deficient as a public agency cannot postpone or delay the statutory deadline of KRS 61.880(1). Although the burden on the agency to respond in three (3) working days is an onerous one, the only exceptions to this general rule are found at subsection (4) of this section and did not apply. OAG 97-ORD-2.

University could not and was not required to furnish former employee records that did not exist; however, the university was obligated to furnish former employee records that had been furnished to the EEOC and KCHR upon prepayment of reasonable copying charges as a public agency cannot withhold public records from an applicant simply because they may be obtained from another source. OAG 97-ORD-87.

A county board of education did not violate the statute where the requester sought to inspect voluminous records, many of which were not immediately accessible, and the board arranged for the requester to inspect the documents over a two (2) day period beginning 20 days after the statutory deadline for inspection. OAG 99-ORD-26.

Where the requester sought information from a board of education which was contained in numerous records, the board properly afforded the requester an opportunity to examine the records and to compile the information herself. OAG 99-ORD-33.

A board of education unreasonably postponed the requester's right of access to public records where the board extended the deadline for inspection of an abbreviated list of records for an additional 27 days, noting that eight (8) of these days were weekends and that its offices would be officially closed on three (3) other days during the 27 day period. OAG 99-ORD-44.

A board of education could not restrict the requester's right of on-site access to three (3) hours on a single day, notwithstanding that the board elected to assign an employee and a law enforcement officer to monitor the requester's inspection of the records, where the board acknowledged that no restraining order was issued against the requester to prevent him from entering the board's offices. OAG 99-ORD-44.

The Office of Education Accountability (OEA) properly denied a request for records pertaining to its director's computer pursuant to subsection (6) based on information received by the OEA from a credible source that the requester intended to attempt to hack into the hard drive of the computer after receiving the records. OAG 99-ORD-96.

It was incumbent on a board of education to adopt a uniform policy relative to release of board packets for upcoming meetings. OAG 99-ORD-155.

A board of education was not obligated to honor a standing request for access to board packets for upcoming meetings. OAG 99-ORD-155.

A settlement agreement between a party litigant and a school district, sealed or unsealed, is a public record and cannot be withheld from public disclosure, unless the document is properly excluded from disclosure by one or more of the applicable exceptions of KRS 61.878(1) of the Open Records Act or other applicable law; if the settlement agreement is sealed by order of a court, the question of whether the document is subject to public inspection must be raised in the judicial system, and the burden of showing that the record is exempt from disclosure falls upon the public agency or the affected party. OAG 01-6.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

4. Civil Lawsuit.

Where a school district employee settled her lawsuit against one school district for sexual harassment by a district official and a second

lawsuit against another district for allegedly wrongfully failing to hire her, the lower courts erred in denying a newspaper's request for access to the settlement agreements under the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884, because the settlement of litigation between a government agency and one of its employees and a private citizen and a governmental entity were matters of legitimate public concern that the public is entitled to scrutinize. A confidentiality clause in such agreements was not entitled to protection. Cent. Ky. News-journal v. George, 306 S.W.3d 41, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 72 (Ky. 2010).

61.874. Abstracts, memoranda, copies — Agency may prescribe fee — Use of nonexempt public records for commercial purposes — Online access.

(1) Upon inspection, the applicant shall have the right to make abstracts of the public records and memoranda thereof, and to obtain copies of all public records not exempted by the terms of KRS 61.878. When copies are requested, the custodian may require a written request and advance payment of the prescribed fee, including postage where appropriate. If the applicant desires copies of public records other than written records, the custodian of the records shall duplicate the records or permit the applicant to duplicate the records; however, the custodian shall ensure that such duplication will not damage or alter the original records.

(2) (a) Nonexempt public records used for noncommercial purposes shall be available for copying in either standard electronic or standard hard copy format, as designated by the party requesting the records, where the agency currently maintains the records in electronic format. Nonexempt public records used for noncommercial purposes shall be copied in standard hard copy format where agencies currently maintain records in hard copy format. Agencies are not required to convert hard copy format records to electronic formats.

(b) The minimum standard format in paper form shall be defined as not less than 8½ inches x 11 inches in at least one (1) color on white paper, or for electronic format, in a flat file electronic American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format. If the public agency maintains electronic public records in a format other than ASCII, and this format conforms to the requestor's requirements, the public record may be provided in this alternate electronic format for standard fees as specified by the public agency. Any request for a public record in a form other than the forms described in this section shall be considered a nonstandardized request.

(3) The public agency may prescribe a reasonable fee for making copies of nonexempt public records requested for use for noncommercial purposes which shall not exceed the actual cost of reproduction, including the costs of the media and any mechanical processing cost incurred by the public agency, but not including the cost of staff required. If a public agency is asked to produce a record in a nonstandardized format, or to tailor the format to meet the request of an individual or a group, the public agency may at its discretion provide the requested format and recover staff costs as well as any actual costs incurred.

(4) (a) Unless an enactment of the General Assembly prohibits the disclosure of public records to persons who intend to use them for commercial purposes, if copies of nonexempt public records are requested for commercial purposes, the public agency may establish a reasonable fee.

(b) The public agency from which copies of nonexempt public records are requested for a commercial purpose may require a certified statement from the requestor stating the commercial purpose for which they shall be used, and may require the requestor to enter into a contract with the agency. The contract shall permit use of the public records for the stated commercial purpose for a specified fee.

(c) The fee provided for in subsection (a) of this section may be based on one or both of the following:

1. Cost to the public agency of media, mechanical processing, and staff required to produce a copy of the public record or records;
2. Cost to the public agency of the creation, purchase, or other acquisition of the public records.

(5) It shall be unlawful for a person to obtain a copy of any part of a public record for a:

(a) Commercial purpose, without stating the commercial purpose, if a certified statement from the requestor was required by the public agency pursuant to subsection (4)(b) of this section; or

(b) Commercial purpose, if the person uses or knowingly allows the use of the public record for a different commercial purpose; or

(c) Noncommercial purpose, if the person uses or knowingly allows the use of the public record for a commercial purpose. A newspaper, periodical, radio or television station shall not be held to have used or knowingly allowed the use of the public record for a commercial purpose merely because of its publication or broadcast, unless it has also given its express permission for that commercial use.

(6) Online access to public records in electronic form, as provided under this section, may be provided and made available at the discretion of the public agency. If a party wishes to access public records by electronic means and the public agency agrees to provide online access, a public agency may require that the party enter into a contract, license, or other agreement with the agency, and may charge fees for these agreements. Fees shall not exceed:

(a) The cost of physical connection to the system and reasonable cost of computer time access charges; and

(b) If the records are requested for a commercial purpose, a reasonable fee based on the factors set forth in subsection (4) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 273, § 3; 1992, ch. 163, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 262, § 4, effective July 15, 1994.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a requester seeks photocopies of all official minutes of any special or regular school board meetings held in a certain county in 1981 and photocopies of all regular or special meetings held in the future, it is discretionary, as to the past meetings, whether the agency should first require the requester to inspect the records before ordering copies or to provide copies of the complete records for a reasonable fee without first inspecting them, and, as to the future meetings, there is no right of the requester to request copies of future meetings, since the right to copies is ancillary to the right to inspect under subsection (1) of this section. OAG 81-212.

While the school system may refuse to disclose the home addresses of students, it may not withhold the names of students attending the school. A list of names should be furnished, if currently available, or the school system should prepare such a list, or let the requesting party prepare his or her own list from school system records. OAG 88-50.

Upon inspection, copying of the minutes of special meetings of a County School Board must be permitted; a reasonable fee, not exceeding the cost thereof, can be imposed for the copies. OAG 89-27.

Since the University of Kentucky Medical Center is clearly a public agency, it is therefore subject to the Open Records Act and the demand of $153 reproduction fee by the Medical Center was inconsistent with subsection (2) of this section. OAG 91-98.

Nothing in the Open Records Act statutes permits an agency to restrict a person to whom records have been released from reproducing those records or sharing them with others; accordingly a county board of education cannot restrain a recipient from reproducing the records with which she has been furnished. OAG 95-ORD-77.

University could not and was not required to furnish former employee records that did not exist; however, the university was obligated to furnish former employee records that had been furnished to the EEOC and KCHR upon prepayment of reasonable copying charges as a public agency cannot withhold public records from an applicant simply because they may be obtained from another source. OAG 97-ORD-87.

A university's fifteen cents ($0.15) per page copying fee for open records requests was excessive where the university charged its faculty and students five to eight cents ($0.05 to ($0.10) per copy, while charging those not associated with the university ten cents ($0.10) to use the coin operated machines on campus, and fifteen cents ($0.15) for copies made pursuant to an open records request; the university explained that the graduated rate schedule served to cross-subsidize the discount rate given to its faculty and students, but the Open Records Act does not authorize such a fee arrangement for reproducing copies of public records and, instead, the fee charge must be based upon the agency's actual cost for reproducing records per page, based on the cost of media and mechanical processing. OAG 99-ORD-186.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

3. In Camera Inspection.

Where a teacher's open records request to view videotape recordings of her own classroom was denied on grounds this would violate the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 USCS § 1232g, and the Kentucky Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (KFERPA), KRS 160.700 et seq., the Circuit Court properly denied her request to view the tapes in camera since this would have rendered the entire controversy void. Medley v. Bd. of Educ., 168 S.W.3d 398, 2004 Ky. App. LEXIS 305 (Ky. Ct. App. 2004), review denied, 2005 Ky. LEXIS 263 (Ky. 2005).

61.8745. Damages recoverable by public agency for person's misuse of public records.

A person who violates subsections (2) to (6) of KRS 61.874 shall be liable to the public agency from which the public records were obtained for damages in the amount of:

(1) Three (3) times the amount that would have been charged for the public record if the actual commercial purpose for which it was obtained or used had been stated;
(2) Costs and reasonable attorney's fees; and
(3) Any other penalty established by law.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 262, § 7, effective July 15, 1994.)

61.876. Agency to adopt rules and regulations.

(1) Each public agency shall adopt rules and regulations in conformity with the provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 to provide full access to public records, to protect public records from damage and disorganization, to prevent excessive disruption of its essential functions, to provide assistance and information upon request and to insure efficient and timely action in response to application for inspection, and such rules and regulations shall include, but shall not be limited to:
    (a) The principal office of the public agency and its regular office hours;
    (b) The title and address of the official custodian of the public agency's records;
    (c) The fees, to the extent authorized by KRS 61.874 or other statute, charged for copies;
    (d) The procedures to be followed in requesting public records.
(2) Each public agency shall display a copy of its rules and regulations pertaining to public records in a prominent location accessible to the public.
(3) The Finance and Administration Cabinet may promulgate uniform rules and regulations for all state administrative agencies.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 273, § 4.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A county board of education did not violate the statute where the requester sought to inspect voluminous records, many of which were not immediately accessible, and the board arranged for the requester to inspect the documents over a two (2) day period beginning 20 days after the statutory deadline for inspection. OAG 99-ORD-26.

A board of education could not restrict the requester's right of on-site access to three (3) hours on a single day, notwithstanding that the board elected to assign an employee and a law enforcement officer to monitor the requester's inspection of the records, where the board acknowledged that no restraining order was issued against the requester to prevent him from entering the board's offices. OAG 99-ORD-44.

Where a request for records was submitted to the director of a corrections education center at a correctional complex, a position created by a memorandum of agreement between the Department of Corrections and the Kentucky Community Technical College System (KCTCS), the director's response that the requester that he should submit his request to KCTCS's official records custodian did not constitute an intentional subversion of the Open Records Act. OAG 00-ORD-12.

61.878. Certain public records exempted from inspection except on order of court — Restriction of state employees to inspect personnel files prohibited.

(1) The following public records are excluded from the application of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 and shall be subject to inspection only upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction, except that no court shall authorize the inspection by any party of any materials pertaining to civil litigation beyond that which is provided by the Rules of Civil Procedure governing pretrial discovery:
    (a) Public records containing information of a personal nature where the public disclosure thereof would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
    (b) Records confidentially disclosed to an agency and compiled and maintained for scientific research. This exemption shall not, however, apply to records the disclosure or publication of which is directed by another statute;
    (c) 1. Upon and after July 15, 1992, records confidentially disclosed to an agency or required by an agency to be disclosed to it, generally recognized as confidential or proprietary, which if openly disclosed would permit an unfair commercial advantage to competitors of the entity that disclosed the records;
        2. Upon and after July 15, 1992, records confidentially disclosed to an agency or required by an agency to be disclosed to it, generally recognized as confidential or proprietary, which are compiled and maintained:
            a. In conjunction with an application for or the administration of a loan or grant;
            b. In conjunction with an application for or the administration of assessments, incentives, inducements, and tax credits as described in KRS Chapter 154;
            c. In conjunction with the regulation of commercial enterprise, including mineral exploration records, unpatented, secret commercially valuable plans, appliances, formulae, or processes, which are used for the making, preparing, compounding, treating, or processing of articles or materials which are trade commodities obtained from a person; or
            d. For the grant or review of a license to

do business.

3. The exemptions provided for in subparagraphs 1. and 2. of this paragraph shall not apply to records the disclosure or publication of which is directed by another statute;

(d) Public records pertaining to a prospective location of a business or industry where no previous public disclosure has been made of the business' or industry's interest in locating in, relocating within or expanding within the Commonwealth. This exemption shall not include those records pertaining to application to agencies for permits or licenses necessary to do business or to expand business operations within the state, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection;

(e) Public records which are developed by an agency in conjunction with the regulation or supervision of financial institutions, including but not limited to, banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions, which disclose the agency's internal examining or audit criteria and related analytical methods;

(f) The contents of real estate appraisals, engineering or feasibility estimates and evaluations made by or for a public agency relative to acquisition of property, until such time as all of the property has been acquired. The law of eminent domain shall not be affected by this provision;

(g) Test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to administer a licensing examination, examination for employment, or academic examination before the exam is given or if it is to be given again;

(h) Records of law enforcement agencies or agencies involved in administrative adjudication that were compiled in the process of detecting and investigating statutory or regulatory violations if the disclosure of the information would harm the agency by revealing the identity of informants not otherwise known or by premature release of information to be used in a prospective law enforcement action or administrative adjudication. Unless exempted by other provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884, public records exempted under this provision shall be open after enforcement action is completed or a decision is made to take no action; however, records or information compiled and maintained by county attorneys or Commonwealth's attorneys pertaining to criminal investigations or criminal litigation shall be exempted from the provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 and shall remain exempted after enforcement action, including litigation, is completed or a decision is made to take no action. The exemptions provided by this subsection shall not be used by the custodian of the records to delay or impede the exercise of rights granted by KRS 61.870 to 61.884;

(i) Preliminary drafts, notes, correspondence with private individuals, other than correspondence which is intended to give notice of final action of a public agency;

(j) Preliminary recommendations, and preliminary memoranda in which opinions are expressed or policies formulated or recommended;

(k) All public records or information the disclosure of which is prohibited by federal law or regulation;

(l) Public records or information the disclosure of which is prohibited or restricted or otherwise made confidential by enactment of the General Assembly;

(m) 1. Public records the disclosure of which would have a reasonable likelihood of threatening the public safety by exposing a vulnerability in preventing, protecting against, mitigating, or responding to a terrorist act and limited to:

a. Criticality lists resulting from consequence assessments;

b. Vulnerability assessments;

c. Antiterrorism protective measures and plans;

d. Counterterrorism measures and plans;

e. Security and response needs assessments;

f. Infrastructure records that expose a vulnerability referred to in this subparagraph through the disclosure of the location, configuration, or security of critical systems, including public utility critical systems. These critical systems shall include but not be limited to information technology, communication, electrical, fire suppression, ventilation, water, wastewater, sewage, and gas systems;

g. The following records when their disclosure will expose a vulnerability referred to in this subparagraph: detailed drawings, schematics, maps, or specifications of structural elements, floor plans, and operating, utility, or security systems of any building or facility owned, occupied, leased, or maintained by a public agency; and

h. Records when their disclosure will expose a vulnerability referred to in this subparagraph and that describe the exact physical location of hazardous chemical, radiological, or biological materials.

2. As used in this paragraph, "terrorist act" means a criminal act intended to:

a. Intimidate or coerce a public agency or all or part of the civilian population;

b. Disrupt a system identified in subparagraph 1.f. of this paragraph; or

c. Cause massive destruction to a building or facility owned, occupied, leased, or maintained by a public agency.

3. On the same day that a public agency denies a request to inspect a public record for a reason identified in this paragraph, that public agency shall forward a copy of the written denial of the request, referred to in KRS 61.880(1), to the executive director of the Office for Security Coordination and the Attorney General.

4. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect the obligations of a public agency with respect to disclosure and availability of public records under state environmental, health, and safety programs.

5. The exemption established in this paragraph shall not apply when a member of the Kentucky General Assembly seeks to inspect a public record identified in this paragraph under the Open Records Law;

(n) Public or private records, including books, papers, maps, photographs, cards, tapes, discs, diskettes, recordings, software, or other documentation regardless of physical form or characteristics, having historic, literary, artistic, or commemorative value

accepted by the archivist of a public university, museum, or government depository from a donor or depositor other than a public agency. This exemption shall apply to the extent that nondisclosure is requested in writing by the donor or depositor of such records, but shall not apply to records the disclosure or publication of which is mandated by another statute or by federal law.

(2) No exemption in this section shall be construed to prohibit disclosure of statistical information not descriptive of any readily identifiable person.

(3) No exemption in this section shall be construed to deny, abridge, or impede the right of a public agency employee, including university employees, an applicant for employment, or an eligible on a register to inspect and to copy any record including preliminary and other supporting documentation that relates to him. The records shall include, but not be limited to, work plans, job performance, demotions, evaluations, promotions, compensation, classification, reallocation, transfers, layoffs, disciplinary actions, examination scores, and preliminary and other supporting documentation. A public agency employee, including university employees, applicant, or eligible shall not have the right to inspect or to copy any examination or any documents relating to ongoing criminal or administrative investigations by an agency.

(4) If any public record contains material which is not excepted under this section, the public agency shall separate the excepted and make the nonexcepted material available for examination.

(5) The provisions of this section shall in no way prohibit or limit the exchange of public records or the sharing of information between public agencies when the exchange is serving a legitimate governmental need or is necessary in the performance of a legitimate government function.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 273, § 5; 1986, ch. 494, § 24, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 163, § 5, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 262, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 450, § 34, effective July 15, 1994; 2005, ch. 45, § 6, effective March 16, 2005; 2005, ch. 93, § 3, effective March 16, 2005.)

Cross-References. Transfer of public records, 725 KAR 1:025.

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). The Office of the Kentucky Attorney General requested that amendments in 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 45, sec. 6, and ch. 93, sec. 3, to the arrangement of the paragraphs of subsection (1) of this section be changed. The change was requested "in the interest of preventing confusion to the public and public agencies" and was made by the Statute Reviser under the authority of KRS 7.136.

(6/20/2005). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 45 and 93, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Compiler's Notes. Section 38 of Acts 1994, ch. 450 provides that: "It is the intent of the General Assembly that the amendment to Section 34 of this Act shall be retroactive to July 15, 1992."

Opinions of Attorney General. The detailed line item proposed budget for the Jefferson County School System for the fiscal year 1976-1977, call the "budget book," should be open to public inspection and the public should have access to the revisions made therein since the official nature of the budget book removes it from the classification of a preliminary draft or a preliminary recommendation and thus it does not come within the exemptions of subsections (1)(g) and (h) of this section. OAG 76-551.

Under the exemption to open inspection provided by this section, a state university could properly refuse the request of an instructor to inspect her annual evaluations. OAG 77-394.

A document titled "Requirements for Kindergarten" and a letter dated January 24, 1978, to Mr. Charles Akins, county superintendent of schools from James B. Graham, superintendent of public instruction, are not exempt from public inspection under subsection (1) of this section since the letter is official correspondence which does not affect in any way the privacy rights of any individual and both documents should be made available for inspection by any member of the public. OAG 78-370.

Examination papers and test scores from colleges and universities are exempt from public inspection under subsection (1)(a) of this section. OAG 78-468.

A report of the equal opportunity office at the University of Kentucky is exempt under subsection (1)(h) of this section: "preliminary recommendations, and preliminary memoranda in which opinions are expressed or policies formulated or recommended"; since the office has no power to make a binding ruling and only investigates complaints and makes a recommendation to the university administration, its reports are only preliminary recommendations. OAG 78-738.

A report of a performance review made by an ad hoc committee reviewing faculty performance rating is exempt under subsection (1)(h) of this section. OAG 78-738.

Payroll lists of employees of the board of education are open to public inspection, and the fact that social security numbers are included on such lists does not exempt the information since social security numbers are not automatically exempt under this section without a specific agency policy declaring them private and confidential. OAG 78-837.

Proposals and counterproposals submitted in the negotiating process by a school board and an organization representing teacher employees of the board are not required to be open to public inspection because of the exemptions provided by subsections (1)(g) and (1)(h) of this section. OAG 79-326.

To open the results of an anonymous evaluation of teachers by students to public inspection would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy exempted by subsection (1)(a) of this section. OAG 79-348.

Intra-office memoranda between school officials or between a teacher's advisory group and the superintendent, in which preliminary opinions are expressed concerning a certain reading program, are exempt from mandatory disclosure under subsections (1)(g) and (h) of this section. OAG 80-289.

Under the Buckley Amendment to the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (Section 513 of Pub. Law 93-380 as amended by Section 2 of Pub. Law 93-568), the records of students pertaining to residency classification are exempt from public inspection under this section because disclosure of the records is prohibited by federal law unless the student who is the subject of the records gives his authorization that they be disclosed to a particular person or persons. OAG 80-471 (modifying OAG 80-352).

Records of the Kentucky Retirement System and the Teacher's Retirement System which listed employees' length of service, total employee contributions and total employer contributions were exempt from the mandatory requirement of public inspection by subsection (1)(j) of this section which exempts from mandatory public inspection public records or information the disclosure of which is prohibited or restricted or otherwise made confidential by enactment of the General Assembly since the records in question were made confidential by KRS 61.661 which requires that members' accounts be confidential. OAG 80-506.

Where a requester sought a document titled "Report to the President of the University of Kentucky Summarizing the Findings of the Site Visit to Evaluate the Research Activities of the Tobacco and Health Research Program and Research Institute" which reported on impressions gained after interviewing various persons connected with the institute, gave opinions as to features and persons who are worthy of blame and praise and made recommendations as to how the research program can be improved, the official records custodian of the University is entitled to withhold the document from public inspection under subsection (1)(h) of this section, as a preliminary memorandum in which opinions are expressed or policies are formulated or recommended. OAG 81-285.

A report made to a state university by an accounting firm concerning charges made against a university official is a public record, not exempt by this section and should therefore be made available for public inspection. OAG 81-291.

Documents which consist of business records of a state university, including purchase requisitions, bills, purchase orders and a purchase contract, and which were used by the university attorney in preparing charges to be brought before the university board, were public records and not exempt from disclosure under this section. OAG 81-291.

The records of a law firm hired to investigate charges brought against a state university official are not public records, but rather are the work product of the attorneys of that firm, and, since such work product is confidential under a rule promulgated pursuant to KRS 447.154, they are exempt from disclosure by subsection (1)(j) of this section as records made confidential by enactment of the general assembly. OAG 81-291.

No person can demand as a matter of right to inspect the circulation records of any type of library — school, public, academic or special — under the Open Records Law. OAG 82-149.

The contract or contracts between a county board of education, which was involved in litigation, and its attorneys should be made available for public inspection; although such a contract might not be discoverable under court rules, contracts of public agencies must be openly made and available for inspection by the public and knowledge of the terms of such contracts would not hinder the agency in the prosecution of its law suits. OAG 82-169.

Where a county board of education was involved in litigation, the records of payments made to attorneys, bills and statements submitted to the board by its attorneys, and unprivileged communications between the board and its attorneys need not be made available for public inspection except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction and the Jefferson County board of education acted properly in denying inspection of said records. OAG 82-169.

University officials properly withheld inspection of the personnel file of the requester, which included letters of evaluation by faculty members, because the university is entitled to protect the privacy of the faculty members who wrote the letters of evaluation and because the letters contained preliminary recommendations and preliminary memoranda in which opinions were expressed; such faculty letters were exempt from inspection under subdivisions (1)(a) and (1)(h) of this section. OAG 82-204.

Where a state university committee filed a letter with a dean concerning the promotion and tenure of a certain professor and the letter contained the advice and recommendation of the committee, the letter was exempt from the mandatory requirement of public inspection and could be withheld from the professor's inspection under either subdivision (1)(a) or (1)(h) of this section. OAG 82-211.

The records of graduate council decisions pertaining to individual students are confidential by law; there is no exception for statistical information in KRS 164.283, and this specific statute takes precedence over the general statute, the Open Records Law. Therefore, the custodian of records of Eastern Kentucky University properly denied access to the minutes of the graduate council and the graduate appeals committee, even though the request was for statistical information which would not have been exempt under subsection (2) of this section provided that it existed in compiled form. OAG 82-279.

Under the Open Records Law, KRS 61.870 to 61.884, a public record is either open to public inspection by any person or it may be withheld from inspection by every member of the public under one of the exceptions listed in subsection (1) of this section. This often means that the Open Records Law cannot be used in lieu of discovery procedures provided by the court rules of civil procedure. OAG 82-280.

A request for records compiled by security officers of the county board of education in connection with the investigation of criminal charges involving the requesting attorney's client, which records might be used in a prospective law enforcement action or administrative adjudication before the board of education, was properly denied under subdivision (1)(f) of this section. The inspection of the described records could only be mandatorily required by a requester by order of a court until such time as the enforcement action was completed or a decision was made to take no action. OAG 82-280.

If a request is made to inspect personnel action laying off, hiring or rehiring faculty and staff of a university during a reasonable period, the request should be granted either by allowing inspection of records after private matters have been deleted or by preparing a list of nonexempt information; the name, position, salary and period of employment of each person subject to personnel action during a reasonable specified period is nonexempt information. OAG 82-506.

Where a newspaper reporter requested information as to the age and address of present and former university employees, she was asking for information of a personal nature which was made exempt from mandatory public disclosure by subdivision (1)(a) of this section and the university was correct in relying on that statutory provision in denying the request. The university's offer to provide statistical data and nonexempt information on named individual employees, which presumedly would inform the requester of the name, position, work station and salary, satisfied the requirements of the law. OAG 82-506.

Where a request was made to inspect "lists or records that would designate laid-off faculty members as tenured or nontenured" such contract status was a public matter and the university should comply with the request. OAG 82-506.

The exemptions in the Open Records Law provided in subsection (1) of this section are permissive, not mandatory and, since Kentucky has no privacy law, a records' custodian has the authority to release exempted records unless there is some statute which makes the records confidential; there is no such statute pertaining to personnel records and, therefore, a school superintendent would have the authority to make teacher personnel records available to the public unless the school district had a policy of keeping the records confidential. In such case, every person requesting to inspect the records should be treated alike. OAG 83-329.

Under the Kentucky Open Records Law and under Kentucky case law a school superintendent had the legal right to refuse to send the personnel files of other teachers to the EEOC on the grounds that to do so would violate their personal privacy. OAG 83-329.

Documents pertaining to student's suspension were open to inspection by him, except documents which contained preliminary drafts, notes, correspondence with private individuals or preliminary recommendations and memoranda in which opinions were expressed or policies formulated or recommended, which could be properly exempted from his inspection; any complaints against him were also open to his inspection as were any written decisions by the disciplinary board. OAG 83-332.

The names, positions, and addresses of all the persons who were on the disciplinary board which found for student's suspension were open to student's inspection under KRS 61.835; however, the selection and appointment documents were exempt as "preliminary recommendations." OAG 83-332.

A letter written to the head of a university's art department by the university's president on behalf of the board of regents containing charges against the department head was exempt from inspection under subdivision (1)(a) of this section as a protection against an invasion of personal privacy of the department head, and under subdivision (1)(g) of this section as correspondence with a private individual which was not intended to give notice of a final agency action. OAG 83-358.

The class and grade statistical data of the Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills, a standardized test administered to 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 10th grade students, as compiled by the Jefferson County Public Schools and released to each individual school, are open to public inspection under the Open Records Law, as long as the class and grade reports are not descriptive of any readily identifiable person. OAG 83-371.

Where one university student seeks the release of a tape or transcript of a student disciplinary hearing in which several other students were also involved, only those parts of the tape or transcript which relate to the student requesting access are available to him, since the other students have the right under subdivision (1)(a) of this section to nondisclosure of private information. OAG 83-427.

A student involved in student disciplinary proceedings at a university can be exempted from inspecting the records of the hearing (1) if public disclosure constitutes a clearly unwarranted invasion of another's privacy (such as another student); (2) if the records contain preliminary drafts, notes, correspondence with private individuals (other than a notice of final action); (3) if the records contain preliminary recommendations or memoranda which express opinions or policies; (4) and if disclosure is prohibited by federal law or regulation or by the Kentucky General Assembly. OAG 83-427.

The denial of a request to inspect the letter of a disciplinary recommendation from a school principal to the Board of Education was proper, because even excising the names of those involved would not be sufficient to protect their privacy, and furthermore, because the letter was a preliminary recommendation expressing an opinion or recommending a policy. OAG 85-90.

Since a school district is a public agency under the Open Records Law, and the certificates required by KRS 161.020 are public records as defined in KRS 61.870(2), denial of a request to inspect the certificates required by KRS 161.020 to be filed with the Board of Education was improper under the Open Records Law, except that information, if any, on the certificates of a personal nature, such as social security numbers, home addresses and telephone numbers, need not be released. OAG 85-109.

Denial by the Department of Education of a request to inspect documents described as investigatory documents, memoranda, notes and preliminary recommendations regarding an investigation of a county school system and its superintendent was proper but only until such time as the Department completed its enforcement action or made a decision to take no such action, at which time the complaints minus the complainants' names would have to be made available for public inspection. OAG 85-126.

Denial of the request to inspect records of a former student, now deceased, including that student's application for admission and scholastic transcripts, where no parental consent had been obtained, was proper under the Open Records Act, subdivisions (1)(i) and (j) of this section and subsection (2) of KRS 164.283, pertaining to the confidentiality of such records. OAG 85-140.

The school system's denial of the request to inspect the actual examination administered by the school to the requesting party's child, which examination will be given again by the school system, was proper pursuant to subdivisions (1)(e) and (i) of this section. OAG 86-2.

The school system acted in conformity with the Open Records Law in not providing copies of teacher evaluations because if the former teacher's personnel file contained no evaluations of her performance as a teacher, a request to inspect evaluations was moot, and if the personnel file did contain such evaluations, the denial of the request to inspect those evaluations was supported by the exception to public inspection set forth in subdivision (1)(a) of this section. OAG 86-15.

Orders of the Treasurer, which are not the actual bills received by the school system but documents prepared by the treasurer primarily for internal use relative to the school board's bill approval process, retain a preliminary characterization which would permit the school system to refuse public inspection of them, until such time as the school board formally considers such orders and adopts and incorporates as its course of action and final decision the terms, conditions and recommendations contained in those orders. OAG 86-42.

The school superintendent's temporary withholding from public inspection of the "Administrative Memorandum" was proper pursuant to subdivision (1)(h) of this section, so long as he furnished upon request material relative to the monthly financial report, as such a memorandum was not an agenda but a preliminary intrasystem memorandum containing the superintendent's proposals and recommendations relative to items to be considered at meetings of the Board of Education. OAG 86-54.

The school superintendent's denial of the request to inspect teacher attendance records for a particular time period was improper under the Open Records Act as such documents are not protected by the privacy exemption under subdivision (1)(a) of this section because the teachers, as public employees, are only entitled to compensation for services rendered and the attendance sheets verify that they were present and on the job during any particular time period. OAG 86-55.

The University of Louisville's refusal to release the names of the donors and potential donors on whose behalf the University expended money in connection with University fund raising efforts was within the privacy exception to public inspection set forth in subdivision (1)(a) of this section, particularly since the University had already released the actual amounts of money spent in such situations. OAG 86-76.

Denial of the request to inspect and copy documents pertaining to an investigation of a teacher, consisting of preliminary recommendations and preliminary memoranda in which opinions were expressed, was proper as such documents did not set forth the final decision of the Board of Education and the Superintendent relative to the teacher in question. OAG 87-23.

The county board of education acted within the provisions of the Open Records Act when it refused to furnish the requesting party a copy of that portion of a tape recording of its meeting involving an executive or closed session, as such a tape recording constitutes a preliminary draft and preliminary notes of such a proceeding. OAG 87-44.

The school system improperly denied the applicant-teacher's request for a copy of that portion of a tape containing the applicant-teacher's answers to questions propounded by the school system, the questions having been asked as part of the school system's teacher selection process. OAG 87-56.

The tapes of the hearing concerning a teacher contract termination proceeding conducted pursuant to KRS 161.790 were available for public inspection under the Open Records Law, even though the tapes were in the possession of the reporter-transcriber rather than the Board of Education, as the teacher requested a public hearing and the matter had not reached the courts. OAG 87-62.

If the state university is a recipient of federal funds, it must conform to the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (the Buckley Amendment) to retain its eligibility for those funds and, therefore, the denial by the university of requests for all material involving and pertaining to students' "education records" was proper and was supported by subdivision (1)(i) of this section and 20 USCS § 1232. OAG 87-67.

The school system's refusal to release for public inspection the resume of one of its employees was supported by the exception to public inspection set forth in subdivision (1)(a) of this section relating to protection against an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. OAG 87-77.

The public agency's response to a request for materials pertaining to payroll and financial data concerning the officers and employees of a school district was sufficient and proper as the public agency furnished the requesting party with a list containing the annual salaries and hourly wage figures of those officers and employees. OAG 88-13.

Denial of the request to inspect documents consisting of information, written statements, recordings, reports, and summaries of information pertaining to an investigation by school authorities of an incident involving students on school property was supported by exceptions to public inspection set forth in subdivisions (1)(g), (h) and (i) of this section and the federal Family Education and Privacy Rights Act. OAG 88-38.

Since the federal Family Educational and Privacy Rights Act sets forth provisions relative to the prohibition against the release of records pertaining to students in the absence of written consent of the parent or an appropriate court order, such records may be excluded from public inspection under subsection (1)(e) of this section. OAG 88-38.

A university's copy of a letter from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) addressed to counsel representing the university's assistant coach was a public record subject to public inspection, and the exceptions to inspection were not applicable because the document in question was not correspondence between the university and a private party, and it was not a document prepared by anyone connected with the university. OAG 88-47.

While the school system may refuse to disclose the home addresses of students, it may not withhold the names of students attending the school. A list of names should be furnished, if currently available, or the school system should prepare such a list or let the requesting party prepare his or her own list from school system records. OAG 88-50.

A personnel folder of a public employee, by its very nature, contains a mixture of documents which are subject to inspection and which may be excluded from public inspection; rather than a "shotgun" approach or engaging in a sort of fishing expedition, a request to inspect personnel documents should be specific as to the kinds of records and documents which are the subject of the request to inspect. OAG 88-53.

A letter from the vice chancellor of a university to a member of the athletic department staff, which contained his preliminary impressions, observations, and opinions about various aspects of the operation of the basketball camp, did not represent the university's final decision or determination relative to the matter and could properly be withheld from public inspection. OAG 88-57.

Where the private college did not receive any grants or loans from the Higher Education Assistance Authority, there was no evidence that the college was a "public agency" within the meaning of subdivision (1) of KRS 61.870, and the college properly denied the request to inspect its records and documents as it was not subject to the terms and provisions of the Open Records Act. OAG 88-61.

When the media attempts to carry out an evaluation regarding the quality of schools throughout the state, there is no unwarranted invasion of personal privacy in examining relevant prior work experience and educational qualifications of employees or former employees, and the same view applies to educational qualifications or levels attained by public employees. OAG 89-90.

A schoolteacher's college transcript is not subject to inspection, where a school board has denied inspection pursuant to subdivision (1)(a) of this section. OAG 89-90.

Tape recordings of board of education meetings were public records within the meaning of KRS 61.870(2), although inspection thereof could be denied on the ground that the recordings were preliminary drafts regarding preparation of the official minutes, as inspection of preliminary drafts may be denied pursuant to subdivision (1)(g) of this section. OAG 89-93.

A state university acted consistent with Open Records provisions in denying inspection of records where the majority of the several hundred records sought contained "education records," as defined, and effectively made confidential by, the federal Buckley Amendment, such that virtually all of the records requested would require redaction or masking to remove information personally identifiable to a student; an unreasonable burden in view of the scope of the request(s), if the records were to be made available for inspection without jeopardizing federal aid. OAG 90-24.

A state university failed to act consistently with Open Records provisions in denying a request to inspect five (5) particular public safety dispatcher log cards, where the request for those specified items was particular, and narrow in scope, thus making redaction or masking of confidential information feasible without placing an unreasonable burden upon the agency. OAG 90-24.

Police dispatch cards are subject to public inspection where such dispatch logs are of a general jurisdiction police agency or sheriff's office; this does not apply, however, to logs generated by a university law enforcement unit subject to Buckley Amendment provisions. OAG 90-24.

The Department of Education was not required to compile a listing to conform to a given request to inspect public records. OAG 90-26.

A county board of education failed to act consistently with Open Records provisions by failing to make a written response stating the specific basis for its denial of inspection of records reflecting exact beginning and ending salary payments to a teacher, and in refusing to allow inspection of such records. OAG 90-30.

The members of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association are neither state employees nor state licensees; they much more closely resemble members of a voluntary organization receiving at least twenty-five percent (25%) of its funding from state or local funds, and although the home addresses of those members are not required to be divulged by subdivision (1)(a) of this section, their work addresses do not fall under the exemptive language of this section. OAG 90-60.

County Board of Education did not act consistent with the provisions of this act in denying attorney's request to inspect a letter from police chief in which the chief expressed his concern to school superintendent as to misgivings regarding a promoter engaged to arrange a fund raising event to be staged at a school facility; even though there was a police investigation concerning the promoter, the letter was not a record of the police, and thus, the board's reliance on subdivision (1)(f) of this section to withhold the letter was not justified, nor would the board be justified in withholding the letter based on subdivision (1)(g). OAG 90-140.

School district improperly denied the request of the Department of Public Advocacy for access to material pertaining to the internal investigation conducted by school authorities relative to a disciplinary proceeding involving a student, for the provisions of subsection (5) of this section require such a disclosure to a public agency in the performance of its legitimate governmental functions. OAG 91-22.

The Hardin County Schools may refuse to release its recommendations on salary increases under subdivision (1)(h) of this section. The requested documents fit squarely within this exception, and if upon final action of the school board, these recommendations are adopted, they will become public records and must be made available for inspection. OAG 91-78.

Preliminary interoffice and intraoffice memoranda or notes setting forth opinions, observations and recommendations, as well as investigative reports that do not represent the agencies' final action may be withheld from public inspection pursuant to subdivisions (1)(g) and (h) of this section. Any such documents that are incorporated into final agency action, however, are public records and must be released. OAG 91-90.

Where person requesting documents regarding detention of student at a school and the report and findings of an investigation conducted by the Department for Social Services did not demonstrate that he fell under any of the statutorily recognized classifications of KRS 620.050 or this section or that his particular situation warrants the release of the requested material his request was properly denied. OAG 91-93.

Where the letter of reprimand issued by public school to an individual who was the subject of investigation which enumerated the charges against him and advised him of the action taken against him and did not refer to, or incorporate any portion of, a report compiled in the course of the investigation, the documents which comprise the report were preliminary to the final decision and were properly withheld from public inspection pursuant to subdivisions (1)(g) and (h) of this section. OAG 91-102.

Tapes of investigative proceedings involving university and client of attorney requesting tapes were, for purposes of the Open Records Act, public records since the hearing at which the tapes were made was conducted by a public agency and involved an employee of a public agency, the tapes were not made solely to assist the university in preparing minutes of the hearing and thus subdivisions (1)(g) and (h) of this section were inapplicable; the tapes were used as the basis for report of university's counsel to the president, upon which final disciplinary action was taken, thus to the extent that they were adopted into this final action, they lost whatever preliminary status they may have enjoyed as internal investigative materials; therefore the university improperly denied attorney's request for access to the tapes of the investigative proceeding of which his client was the subject as it was clear that the tapes were not exempt from disclosure pursuant to subdivision (1)(j) of this section, and the attorney-client work product doctrine. OAG 91-109.

Clearly, the Personnel Department of state government has no authority to regulate university personnel matters, and any changes wrought in the laws pertaining to state employees governed by KRS Chapter 18A have no bearing on university employees. Accordingly, KRS 18A.020 and, to the extent that it merely cross references the latter provision, subsection (3) of this section are inapplicable to university personnel policies and procedures. OAG 91-128.

The 1986 amendments, of KRS 18A.020 and subsection (3) of this section, do not preclude the university from properly withholding records under subdivisions (1)(a) to (l) of this section when a request is made by a university employee for records pertaining to him. OAG 91-128.

Salary recommendations are exempt from inspection under subdivision (1)(h) of this section until such time as they are acted upon and adopted by a governing board, OAG 79-469, OAG 91-78, and although the party requesting the documents is an employee of the University of Kentucky, and is therefore an employee of the state, he is not entitled to inspect and copy any record that relates to him pursuant to subsection (3) of this section. OAG 91-133.

As a member of the supervisory staff of the Department for Adult and Technical Education, employee was subject to the personnel policies of that Department, and not governed by KRS Chapter 18A; accordingly, subsection (3) of this section was not applicable to his open records request. OAG 91-154.

Inter- and intra-office memoranda, setting forth the opinions, observations and recommendations of agency personnel, which do not represent the agency's final decision on the matter, may be excluded from public inspection pursuant to subsections (1)(g) and (h) of this section. OAG 91-154.

A university may properly withhold performance evaluations under authority of subsection (1)(h) of this section, which authorizes nondisclosure of preliminary recommendations, and preliminary memoranda in which opinions are expressed or policies formulated or recommended. OAG 91-161.

Although a writing was generated in the course of the annual review of the university president, that writing did not represent a "final report" as it was not prepared on official letterhead, nor did it bear the signature of the chairman or any member of the board. OAG 91-161.

If the disputed document, pertaining to university president's evaluation, describing his overall performance, was considered "final," it nevertheless would fall squarely within the parameters of subsection (1)(h) of this section. OAG 91-161.

The employment applications of school system employees, and other records of educational qualifications requested were subject to inspection; information of a personal nature contained in these documents, such as home address, phone number, social security number and marital status, should be separated and redacted in accordance with subsection (4) of this section. OAG 91-176.

School was required to release to a parent a copy of the internal investigative report prepared by employees of the public school following an incident involving her son at a middle school. OAG 91-177.

A memorandum to the County Board of Education concerning the preferment of charges against a teacher, and a letter to the Office of Legal Services of the Kentucky Department of Education advising that agency of the commencement of disciplinary action were properly withheld under subsection (1)(h) of this section. OAG 91-198.

A report written under KRS 161.120(2)(a) and (b) does not represent final agency action, but is more closely analogous to an internal affairs report and is exempt under this section. OAG 91-198.

Disciplinary action taken against teacher, and the charges from which that action stemmed, were related to the performance of his public duties, and therefore the records were not shielded from disclosure by subsection (1)(a) of this section. OAG 91-198.

Teacher's letter of resignation and the board minutes adopting same were properly released. OAG 91-198.

A letter relating to the building level portion of an audit of the school district fiscal activity written to the superintendent by the public accountant is a public record subject to inspection. It is not exempt as "correspondence with private individuals." A contractor to a governmental entity loses any character of "private individual" in connection with correspondence regarding administration or issues associated with administration of a governmental or public contract. OAG 92-44.

The Cabinet for Workforce Development was directed to release the employment application and resumes of the named employees of a state vocational-technical school, after separating or otherwise masking any information of a personal nature which appeared on those documents, including the employees' home addresses, social security numbers, and medical information; if the employees' teaching certificates were contained in the file, they too should have been released. OAG 92-59.

Where credit cards that bear the state university logo are privately owned, are the financial responsibility of the individual whose name appears on them, and no university funds are expended to discharge the debts incurred by the card holders or in payment of the annual fee, they are exempt under subsection (1)(a) of this section, even though printouts of charges of such credit cards must be considered a public record within the meaning of subsection (2) of KRS 61.870, since such printouts contain information of a personal nature, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. OAG 92-110.

Inspection of credit card charges must be permitted when the charges are incurred by a public agency and involve the expenditure of public funds. OAG 92-110.

Members of board of education may only inspect the nonexempt records contained in the personnel files of certified and classified employees. Since the board of education no longer plays any role in personnel actions, it does not enjoy any greater right of access to the files by virtue of subsection (5) of this section. The board's right to inspect the personnel files of certified and classified employees of the school system is therefore the same as the right of inspection enjoyed by any citizen under this section. OAG 92-141.

The superintendent of a county's public school improperly invoked this section to authorize nondisclosure of his performance evaluation. The public's interest in reviewing those portions of the evaluation which have a direct bearing on his management of the school system, and the progress of the school system generally is superior to the reduced expectation of privacy in that document which the superintendent of public schools might have. Only those portions which contain personal information, the release of which would serve no legitimate public interest, are exempt from public inspection. OAG 92-ORD-1145.

University's board of regents did not forfeit its right to invoke the legitimate exceptions to the Open Records Act just because it violated the Open Meetings Law. The records reviewed by the board relative to the proposed budget which occurred during an improperly closed meeting, and all other records of a preliminary character, still enjoyed the protection of subsection (1) (i) of this section, independent of the Open Meetings issue, until final action was taken by the Board. OAG 92-ORD-1346.

University's board of regents denial of a request for access to certain records which were generated in the course of a closed session conducted by the board of regents in its regular meeting was improper. The board of regents violated this section to the extent that its closed discussions focused on classes of, as opposed to specific, individuals. However, only those records which reflected discussions of classes of individuals were subject to inspection. OAG 92-ORD-1346.

University violated the Open Records Act in denying a third party's request under this section where the documents which gave rise to this appeal consisted of a one paragraph letter from a newspaper reporter to university counsel in which the newspaper requested copies of the evaluation report and supporting documents regarding the university board of trustees' evaluation of the university president, and a two (2) paragraph response on university letterhead in which the official custodian of records, denied the request. Nothing in this correspondence could be deemed to touch on the intimate or personal features of the newspaper reporter's life and the university asserted no other privacy interest which might be implicated by release of the documents. OAG 92-ORD-1440.

School which received federal funds was prohibited by operation of subsection (1)(j) of this section from releasing education record to person who was interested in the record in order to ascertain if he was listed on the record as the father of the child since a federal law, the Buckley Amendment, bars the release of an education record, such as an enrollment application to a third person, without the prior written consent of a parent, for while such person believed he was the father of the named child, paternity had apparently never been established and such person must be treated as a third person, for purposes of the Buckley Amendment, until such time as paternity has been established, and the child's education records should not be released to him without the child's mother's written consent. OAG 92-ORD-1640.

OAG 90-24 is overruled; records of a campus law enforcement unit maintained by the unit for the purpose of law enforcement are no longer subject to the federal law, but are instead governed by the Kentucky Open Records Act. OAG 93-3.

Western Kentucky University properly denied a request for portions of student evaluations of instructors in the Physics and Astronomy Department for the past five (5) years which "were used in determining whether a professor received any particular benefit or detriment," or "which have a direct bearing on the management and functions of the department." OAG 93-ORD-17.

Subdivisions (1)(j) and (1)(k) of this section authorize nondisclosure of records made confidential by federal or state law and are not overridden by subsection (3) of this section. OAG 93-ORD-19.

Subsection (3) of this section overrides any of the exemptions to public inspection set forth in subdivisions (1)(a)-(i) of this section, with the exception of examinations and documents relating to ongoing criminal or administrative investigations even when they are requested by the public agency employee and relate to him, when an open records request is submitted by a public agency employee or university employee. OAG 93-ORD-19.

Where disputed records were prepared in the course of an interview with a university employee, and related to his complaint filed with the Affirmative Action Office, those records fell squarely within the parameters of subsection (3) of this section and should have been released by the university. OAG 93-ORD-19.

University violated the Open Records Act in redacting portions of a police incident report pursuant to subdivision (1)(a) of this section on records requested by a newspaper where release of the redacted portions of the report did not constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of an individual's privacy since the public's interest in disclosure was superior to his privacy interest. OAG 93-ORD-21.

School district properly denied request of attorney representing the board of education of one (1) county for records of second school district in second county under authority of Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) which is incorporated into the Open Records Act by operation of subdivision (1)(j) of this section although educational officials in the second county may release education records to state and local educational officials in connection with the audit and evaluation of a federally or state supported program pursuant to 20 USCS § 1232g (b) (5), they are not required to do so. OAG 94-ORD-17.

Documents which were submitted to University Administrator by the Office of Legal Counsel relative to the University's meeting policy and which were the basis for Administrator's memorandum to requester of documents, were not shielded by the attorney-client privilege. OAG 94-ORD-108.

Handwritten notes taken by a public employee in the discharge of his public duties may properly be treated as public records. While in most instances, such notes would be excluded from public inspection by operation of subdivision (1)(h) of this section, subsection (3) of this section mandates the release of "any record including preliminary and other supporting documentation" to a public employee, including a university employee, upon request, as long as those records "relate to him." OAG 94-ORD-108.

Request for each document used as a reference for University's faculty handbook section on conducting meetings, and each document used as a reference for the section on access to and destruction of records was improperly denied as a "request for a list of reference sources"; in light of the preface appearing in the handbook, the University could not legitimately claim that the request was too nonspecific. OAG 94-ORD-108.

Request for formal merit evaluation forms containing the final merit evaluation ratings for two (2) faculty members for each year they were employed by the University was properly denied based on subdivisions (1)(a), (1)(h), and (1)(i) of this section. OAG 94-ORD-108.

University improperly denied release of unredacted copies of letter of resignation submitted by a number of University employees, but University was permitted to redact those portions of one resignation letter which pertain to employee's merit evaluation and student evaluations. OAG 94-ORD-108.

University improperly redacted portions of the Chancellor's letter to the Dean of the College of Agriculture notifying the Dean that the recommendation to promote a faculty member to the rank of full professor was not approved. OAG 94-ORD-108.

University must release the departmental recommendation that a faculty member be placed on a terminal contract but the University may redact those portions of the recommendation which contain personal opinions not adopted by the Dean. OAG 94-ORD-108.

Where faculty committee appointed by the dean to evaluate faculty member had no independent authority to determine what final action would be taken relative to faculty member's continuing service as chairman of department, and where the dean did not memorialize his decision to retain faculty member as department chair nor did he incorporate the committee's evaluation or adopt it as his final action, request for release of performance evaluation was properly denied by the university as a predecisional document. OAG 94-0RD-132.

A member of a school board is entitled to documents of the school system which relate to a legitimate governmental purpose and the board member's public function. If the request is for records which fall outside this area, then the board member's right of inspection would be the same as that of any other citizen under the Open Records Act. OAG 96-ORD-110.

If a board member makes a request for copies of records under the Open Records Act, then he or she may be charged a reasonable fee for copies of the public records. OAG 96-ORD-110.

County public schools system properly relied upon subsection (1)(a) of this section in denying newspaper reporter's request for information as to each individual employee's race and gender. Providing the requester with alternative information, through a computer printout, as to the specific number of employees at each location which included

personnel totals by race and sex broken down by schools, salaried employees and hourly employees met the principal purpose of the Open Records Act. This alternative information allowed the citizen to monitor the functioning and operations of the public agency and to be informed as to what their government was doing. OAG 96-ORD-232.

University properly relied on subsection (1)(a) of this section to authorize nondisclosure of the amounts of outside income of members of the athletic department, but subsection (1)(a) of this section does not authorize nondisclosure of the sources of that income. OAG 97-ORD-85.

Former employee of university was improperly denied access to all otherwise exempt records relating to university's decision not to renew his contract and all records relating to complaints about him, except those that implicated the federal Buckley Amendment, 20 USCS § 1232g, and any records properly classified as education records within the meaning of the statute may be withheld pursuant to subsection (k) of this section. OAG 97-ORD-87.

Subsection (1)(l) prohibits the disclosure of information which has been made confidential by the General Assembly; thus a teacher's request for full access to records relating to a complaint filed against her was properly denied, as release of this information is prohibited by KRS 7.410(3). OAG 98-ORD-149.

A requestor was entitled to know the names of students enrolled in a future farmers program during a specified period if the county school system had designated this information as directory information; if the school system had not done so, such information, along with all other records generally characterized as education records, was properly withheld. OAG 99-ORD-26.

Where the requester sought information from a board of education which was contained in numerous records, the board properly afforded the requester an opportunity to examine the records and to compile the information herself. OAG 99-ORD-33.

Where the office of academic affairs of Western Kentucky University issued a reprimand to the director of its Glasgow Extended Campus after an investigation and review of a complaint of sexual harassment by the Equal Opportunity Office, the university improperly withheld the letter of reprimand and the complaint of sexual harassment from which it stemmed, notwithstanding the fact that the university characterized the reprimand as an internal disciplinary procedure; the university could take reasonable steps to protect the identity of the complainant by masking her name and any personally identifiable information which appeared in the complaint, investigative report, and reprimand along with the names of other complainants and witnesses, but the privacy interests of the director were not entitled to the same consideration as he violated the public trust by engaging in improper conduct in the performance of his official duties. OAG 99-ORD-39.

The Western Kentucky University was required to disclose the letter of resignation submitted by the director of its Glasgow Extended Campus after an investigation and review of a complaint of sexual harassment by the Equal Opportunity Office. OAG 99-ORD-39.

The Western Kentucky University was required to disclose the minutes of the open portion of a meeting of a sexual harassment grievance appeal committee pertaining to a complaint against the director of its Glasgow Extended Campus. OAG 99-ORD-39.

The Western Kentucky University was required to disclose records documenting the disbursement of public funds to the director of its Glasgow Extended Campus after an investigation and review of a complaint of sexual harassment by the Equal Opportunity Office, notwithstanding a confidentiality agreement relative to the amount and character of the consideration paid. OAG 99-ORD-39.

With respect to correspondence between the Western Kentucky University and the director of its Glasgow Extended Campus in which the director was asked to resign or threatened with termination or a change in status or duties, because the director resigned before such threats could be carried out, such correspondence could be withheld pursuant to subsection (1)(j). OAG 99-ORD-39.

Response cards submitted by parents of children enrolled at a middle school to the county public schools, reflecting the decision to transfer their children from the school, qualified for protection as education records under both federal and state acts and, therefore, were exempt from disclosure under subsections (1)(k) and (1)(l). OAG 99-ORD-73.

Response cards submitted by parents of children enrolled at a middle school to the county public schools, reflecting the decision to transfer their children from the school, were exempt from disclosure under subsection (1)(a). OAG 99-ORD-73.

The Office of Education Accountability properly denied a request for access to an intra-office memorandum and the identity of an informant, which related to the requester's attempt to hack into or invade the agency's computer system. OAG 99-ORD-96.

A school district improperly refused to release a copy of a letter of suspension of a former principal of an elementary school and the principal's letter of resignation, notwithstanding that no final action was ever taken against the principal because of her resignation, since, otherwise, there would be no way for the public to evaluate a complaint made against a public employee in a matter related to her job performance and a matter about which the public has a right to know, and more importantly, no way for the public to effectively monitor public agency action, and insure that the agency is appropriately investigating and acting upon allegations of employee misconduct. OAG 99-ORD-116.

A county board of education properly denied a request for records of corporal punishment conducted in the school system as the release of the information would have constituted an invasion of personal privacy of the students involved. OAG 99-ORD-160.

A county school system did not violate the Open Records Act in denying a request to inspect a videotape recording of an incident involving the requester's son that occurred on a county school bus; the videotape qualified for exclusion from public inspection under KRS 61.878(1)(k) and (1)(l) which incorporate the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and its state counterpart into the Open Records Act as it contained information on more than one student and such information was inextricably intermingled and therefore nonsegregable, and, therefore, the school system could not disclose the videotape in such a way as to meaningfully honor the rights of the requester to inspect the tape without violating the corresponding rights of the other students and their parents in nondisclosure of the tape to third parties. OAG 99-ORD-217.

Subsection (1)(a) did not justify a school district's denial of access to a settlement agreement with a former employee since a review of the settlement agreement revealed little if anything which would cause the former employee such serious personal embarrassment or humiliation that it would overcome the presumption of openness; although brief references to the incident giving rise to her termination appeared in the agreement, these details no doubt came to light in the jury trial which resulted in her acquittal, appeared in the court record, and received media coverage, and the former employee's desire to keep secret the amount of money she received, or the terms of the settlement, could be accorded little weight. OAG 00-ORD-5.

A school district's denial of access to a settlement agreement with a former employee could not be justified by subsection (1)(l), operating in tandem with KRS 161.790(5), since the latter statute does not shield from disclosure a settlement agreement entered into by a teacher and a school district. OAG 00-ORD-5.

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association properly relied upon subsection (1)(j) in denying a request for "Top 25" and "Scratch" lists since the lists were preliminary recommendations in which opinions were expressed; the very act of a coach in electing to rank or scratch a game official constituted the expression of an opinion by the coach, and the ultimate decision-making authority rested with the assigning secretary who relied on the lists as an aid in assigning game officials. OAG 00-ORD-29.

The Kentucky High School Athletic Association properly relied upon subsection (1)(a) in denying a request for "Top 25" and "Scratch" lists since disclosure of such records would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy in the absence of a superior public interest in inspection of the records; in the evaluative records at issue, officials' performances were rated as high, moderate, or low, and in some instances the officials were entirely disallowed, or scratched, as unacceptable, and given the passions that competitive sports ignite, and the largely subjective nature of the duties the officials performed, the records warranted even greater protection than a typical evaluation. OAG 00-ORD-29.

A school system properly denied a request for documentation collected and/or generated by the school system that was forwarded to a Commonwealth's Attorney regarding a former transportation department supervisor since the Commonwealth's Attorney and/or the Kentucky State Police were still in the process of investigating the matter. OAG 00-ORD-78.

A state university improperly relied on subsection (1) as a basis for a blanket denial of a request by an attorney for various records pertaining to a university employee who was involved in litigation with a client of the attorney. OAG 00-ORD-97.

Subsection (1)(a) did not permit a state university to withhold disclosure of various records pertaining to a university employee, including her telephone records, time sheets, job descriptions, records reflecting disciplinary actions against her, and any personal files in her office computer; however, the subsection did permit withholding of portions of the employee's personnel file that contained such purely personal information as social security number, home address, and

home telephone number, as well as her performance evaluation. OAG 00-ORD-97.

A county public school system violated the Open Records Act in partially denying a request for records relating to traditional school enrollment policies and residency requirements; the school system's reliance on KRS 160.705 et seq. and 20 USCS § 1232g, incorporated into the Open Records Act by operation of subsections (1)(k) and (1)(l), was misplaced. OAG 00-ORD-119.

A county board of education properly partially denied a request for information and records pertaining to a high school principal when it furnished redacted copies of his job application and teacher certification, but refused to furnish a copy of his college transcript. OAG 00-ORD-126.

A county school system was not required to disclose bus run reports, including the names of the students assigned to each stop and the times at which the students are picked up and dropped off, the list of students that purchased parking permits at the high school, or attendance reports for each homeroom as such records were exempt from disclosure under subsections (1)(k) and (l) and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and its state counterpart. OAG 00-ORD-148.

A county school system was not required to disclose attendance reports at a high school as such records were exempt from disclosure under KRS 61.878 and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and its state counterpart. OAG 00-ORD-155.

A school district properly denied a request for various student records, as it had not taken steps to designate any information contained in its student records as directory information; however, disclosure of a "fourth day count" reflecting total enrollment in the district was required as such count contained only raw data and was devoid of any personally identifiable information. OAG 00-ORD-158.

The Education Professional Standards Board improperly relied on subsection (1)(i) in denying a request for a copy of a report prepared by a board investigator into allegations against the requester of misconduct as he was entitled under subsection (3) to inspect and to copy any record including preliminary and other supporting documentation that related to him. OAG 00-ORD-159.

A county school system properly denied a records request by a reporter for copies of termination letters and all documents related to disciplinary action on charges filed by the school superintendent against two (2) teachers as such documents were preliminary correspondence other than correspondence which was intended to give notice of final action of a public agency and preliminary recommendations. OAG 00-ORD-164.

A university properly denied a request for a copy of a study done by a consultant concerning classified employees as the final study had not yet been submitted and the university had only received preliminary data reports, notwithstanding that the study had been discussed in open forums. OAG 00-ORD-195.

A county public school system properly denied a request for all complaints concerning the admission policies or procedures or administration of those policies applicable to a particular school as such records were exempt from disclosure under subsection (1)(k) and (l), incorporating the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and the Kentucky Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (KRS 160.705 et seq.). OAG 00-ORD-213.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

4. Standard for Nondisclosure.
5. Personnel Files.
10. Standardized Tests.
11. Nonexempt Information.
14. Standing to Contest Agency Decision.
18. Statistical Information.
19. Public Agency Employees.
20. Illustrative Cases.

4. Standard for Nondisclosure.

In light of the clear recognition of an individual's right of privacy in Kentucky, the question of whether, absent a court order, information should be withheld from disclosure pursuant to subdivision (1)(a) of this section, is subject to a test of balancing the interests of the parties as well as those of the public, measured by the standard of a reasonable man. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Human Rights Com., 625 S.W.2d 109, 1981 Ky. App. LEXIS 302 (Ky. Ct. App. 1981).

5. Personnel Files.

There is no unqualified right for one governmental entity to examine the total personnel files of another governmental entity; accordingly, where the Human Rights Commission sought all personnel records of complainant and three (3) other school security officers in an employment promotion sex discrimination case, the Board of Education need only disclose such information as remains after it "sanitizes" the records, pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, to remove material not germane to the action. Board of Education v. Lexington-Fayette Urban County Human Rights Com., 625 S.W.2d 109, 1981 Ky. App. LEXIS 302 (Ky. Ct. App. 1981).

10. Standardized Tests.

Open Records Act did not authorize court to order standardized examination to be available for viewing by parents; the discretion given to courts under that act is not unbridled, and in the case of an examination, the individual's interest must be balanced against the interest of the state in protecting the integrity of the examination. Triplett v. Livingston County Bd. of Educ., 967 S.W.2d 25, 1997 Ky. App. LEXIS 74 (Ky. Ct. App. 1997), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 1104, 119 S. Ct. 870, 142 L. Ed. 2d 771, 1999 U.S. LEXIS 599, 67 U.S.L.W. 3457 (1999).

11. Nonexempt Information.

State university's response to inquiry by collegiate athletic association into rules violation was not exempt from disclosure under Open Records Act exemption for public records. It is clear that the university is a "public agency" and the entire response submitted by the university to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) constitutes a public record. Where the university spent over $400,000.00 for the response and the public has a legitimate interest in its contents, the response is not exempt. Furthermore, the contents of the response are a matter of public interest and release would not constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. University of Kentucky v. Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Co., 830 S.W.2d 373, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1992).

14. Standing to Contest Agency Decision.

A party affected by the decision of a public agency to release records pursuant to the Kentucky Open Records Act had standing to contest the agency decision in court where the disclosure of information in the public record would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Beckham v. Board of Educ., 873 S.W.2d 575, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 22 (Ky. 1994).

18. Statistical Information.

A county school system was required to release statistical information relating to student disciplinary hearings without redacting the particular school and offense that appeared on those records, while redacting all information that would reveal any personal characteristics of the student, including name or age, or information that would reasonably lead to identification of the student. Hardin County Schs v. Foster, 40 S.W.3d 865, 2001 Ky. LEXIS 45 (Ky. 2001).

19. Public Agency Employees.

KRS 61.878(1), specifically directing that no court shall authorize the inspection by any party of any materials pertaining to civil litigation beyond that which is provided by the Rules of Civil Procedure governing pretrial discovery, overrides the provisions of KRS 61.878(3), dealing with the rights of a public agency employee, including a university employee, to inspect and to copy any record that relates to him. Hahn v. Univ. of Louisville, 80 S.W.3d 771, 2001 Ky. App. LEXIS 84 (Ky. Ct. App. 2001).

Where a school district employee settled her lawsuit against one school district for sexual harassment by a district official and a second lawsuit against another district for allegedly wrongfully failing to hire her, the lower courts erred in denying a newspaper's request for access to the settlement agreements under the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884, because the settlement of litigation between a government agency and one of its employees and a private citizen and a governmental entity were matters of legitimate public concern that the public is entitled to scrutinize. A confidentiality clause in such agreements was not entitled to protection. Cent. Ky. News-journal v. George, 306 S.W.3d 41, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 72 (Ky. 2010).

20. Illustrative Cases.

Substantial evidence did not support a Circuit Court's finding that, under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 USCS § 1232g, and the Kentucky Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), KRS 160.700 et seq., a teacher had no legitimate educational interest in viewing videotape recordings of her own classroom. The case was remanded for a hearing to determine whether her request

under the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 et seq., was made pursuant to a legitimate educational interest as defined by FERPA and KFERPA. Medley v. Bd. of Educ., 168 S.W.3d 398, 2004 Ky. App. LEXIS 305 (Ky. Ct. App. 2004), review denied, 2005 Ky. LEXIS 263 (Ky. 2005).

61.880. Denial of inspection — Role of Attorney General.

(1) If a person enforces KRS 61.870 to 61.884 pursuant to this section, he shall begin enforcement under this subsection before proceeding to enforcement under subsection (2) of this section. Each public agency, upon any request for records made under KRS 61.870 to 61.884, shall determine within three (3) days, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the receipt of any such request whether to comply with the request and shall notify in writing the person making the request, within the three (3) day period, of its decision. An agency response denying, in whole or in part, inspection of any record shall include a statement of the specific exception authorizing the withholding of the record and a brief explanation of how the exception applies to the record withheld. The response shall be issued by the official custodian or under his authority, and it shall constitute final agency action.

(2) (a) If a complaining party wishes the Attorney General to review a public agency's denial of a request to inspect a public record, the complaining party shall forward to the Attorney General a copy of the written request and a copy of the written response denying inspection. If the public agency refuses to provide a written response, a complaining party shall provide a copy of the written request. The Attorney General shall review the request and denial and issue within twenty (20) days, excepting Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, a written decision stating whether the agency violated provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884.

(b) In unusual circumstances, the Attorney General may extend the twenty (20) day time limit by sending written notice to the complaining party and a copy to the denying agency, setting forth the reasons for the extension, and the day on which a decision is expected to be issued, which shall not exceed an additional thirty (30) work days, excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. As used in this section, "unusual circumstances" means, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper resolution of an appeal:

1. The need to obtain additional documentation from the agency or a copy of the records involved;
2. The need to conduct extensive research on issues of first impression; or
3. An unmanageable increase in the number of appeals received by the Attorney General.

(c) On the day that the Attorney General renders his decision, he shall mail a copy to the agency and a copy to the person who requested the record in question. The burden of proof in sustaining the action shall rest with the agency, and the Attorney General may request additional documentation from the agency for substantiation. The Attorney General may also request a copy of the records involved but they shall not be disclosed.

(3) Each agency shall notify the Attorney General of any actions filed against that agency in Circuit Court regarding the enforcement of KRS 61.870 to 61.884. The Attorney General shall not, however, be named as a party in any Circuit Court actions regarding the enforcement of KRS 61.870 to 61.884, nor shall he have any duty to defend his decision in Circuit Court or any subsequent proceedings.

(4) If a person feels the intent of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 is being subverted by an agency short of denial of inspection, including but not limited to the imposition of excessive fees or the misdirection of the applicant, the person may complain in writing to the Attorney General, and the complaint shall be subject to the same adjudicatory process as if the record had been denied.

(5) (a) A party shall have thirty (30) days from the day that the Attorney General renders his decision to appeal the decision. An appeal within the thirty (30) day time limit shall be treated as if it were an action brought under KRS 61.882.

(b) If an appeal is not filed within the thirty (30) day time limit, the Attorney General's decision shall have the force and effect of law and shall be enforceable in the Circuit Court of the county where the public agency has its principal place of business or the Circuit Court of the county where the public record is maintained.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 273, § 6; 1992, ch. 163, § 6, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 262, § 6, effective July 15, 1994.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a former school district employee sought examination of all records of all teachers and administrators on extended employment in the years 1973-1980, the number of days or weeks worked beyond the 185-day school year, the amounts paid each for extended employment and records of length of administrators contracts, a mere showing of the minute books was insufficient. OAG 79-380.

The school board of an independent school district is entitled to physically inspect the invoices, vouchers and other records which have been created by operation of the school district business and the written contract concerning the employment of the superintendent. OAG 79-390.

Where a county school superintendent verbally denied a written request to inspect certain educational records pertaining to teacher assignments, the superintendent did not act in accordance with the Open Records Law, in that he failed to make a written reply to the request and he failed to give a statement of reasons explaining his denial. OAG 83-144.

School principal did not act in accordance with the Open Records Law when he did not either make the requested records available for public inspection or give the requester a reason why the records, or a part of them, would be kept confidential. OAG 83-248.

The denial of inspection by the Secretary of the Cabinet for Human Resources of final reports stemming from investigations of complaints made about incidents or care at any of the state mental institutions, the complaints spawning final reports, and the investigatory material incorporated into the final reports was improper. OAG 83-425.

Failure of county school superintendent to state in writing reasons for refusing to permit requesting party to inspect documents and to send a copy of the letter of denial to the Attorney General's office were violations of the Open Records Law. OAG 85-109.

The superintendent of the county schools did not comply with subsection (1) of this section since he did not respond in writing and he neither advised the requesting party that the records requested were available for inspection nor did he advise the requesting party the specific exception to public inspection he was relying upon in support of his decision to deny public inspection. OAG 86-86.

A county board of education failed to act consistently with Open Records provisions by failing to make a written response stating the specific basis for its denial of inspection of records reflecting exact beginning and ending salary payments to a teacher, and in refusing to allow inspection of such records. OAG 90-30.

Where university treated four separate requests for inspection of certain documents as one request, its response was improper for while it may well have wished to expedite this matter by issuing a single response, it nevertheless erred in failing to address the four requests in four separate responses. OAG 91-111.

In a request for inspection of certain documents where only some of the documents were readily available while others were in storage and would have to be located, those documents which were immediately accessible should have been made available for inspection, or a proper denial pursuant to subsection (1) of this section should have been issued; all documents could not be withheld until such time as those

less accessible documents had been retrieved from storage. OAG 91-111.

Denial of the request to inspect a number of documents in the possession of the public schools was deficient in that it did not cite a specific statutory exemption authorizing nondisclosure, as required by subsection (1) of this section, nor was a copy of the letter of denial forwarded to Attorney General's office, as required by subsection (2) of this section. OAG 91-176.

The Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils at Eastern Kentucky University may be deemed "public agencies" for purposes of the Open Records Act, only if they derive at least 25% of their funds from state or local authority; the term "funds" refers to a sum or sums of money, and while it is true that the Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils derive an appreciable benefit from the University this benefit cannot be quantified, or otherwise translated into a monetary figure; therefore the Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils are not public agencies within the meaning of KRS 61.870, et seq. and are not public agencies within the meaning of, or subject to, the Open Meetings Law. OAG 92-62.

Response to request for records was procedurally deficient insofar as it was not issued within three (3) working days. Some 28 working days elapsed between the date of the request and the date of the response. Allowing for delays in the mail, the response was nevertheless untimely; however, since the college acknowledged its obligation under the Open Records Law to release all documents pertaining to the contractual relationship between college and company although the response was procedurally deficient, it was substantially correct. OAG 92-120.

Response of county board of education to request to inspect records containing the results of drug tests administered to school bus drivers that although records were available, counsel was reviewing the matter and a decision would be rendered in ten days was procedurally deficient as a public agency cannot postpone or delay the statutory deadline of subsection (1) of this section. Although the burden on the agency to respond in three (3) working days is an onerous one, the only exceptions to this general rule are found at 61.872(4) and did not apply here. OAG 97-ORD-2.

Although a county board of education issued a timely written response to a request, the board violated the procedural requirements of the statute as it failed to cite the specific open records exceptions authorizing its partial denial of the request. OAG 99-ORD-26.

A board of education unreasonably postponed the requester's right of access to public records where the board extended the deadline for inspection of an abbreviated list of records for an additional 27 days, noting that eight (8) of these days were weekends and that its offices would be officially closed on three (3) other days during the 27 day period. OAG 99-ORD-44.

A school district properly discharged its duties under the Open Records Act by agreeing to permit the requester to inspect the nonexempt portions of records containing the information she sought during its regular business hours where the requested information was not inclusively contained in any one comprehensive document. OAG 99-ORD-48.

A state university violated the statute where it failed to respond to a request for records until after receiving notice that an appeal would be filed. OAG 99-ORD-190.

The Kentucky State University violated the statute by failing to comply with the procedural guidelines for agency response set forth at subsection (1) and by failing to advise the requester in writing, and in clear and direct terms, that no records existed that were responsive to his request. OAG 00-ORD-82.

A school council violated the statute by failing to respond in writing, and within three (3) business days, to a request. OAG 00-ORD-123.

61.882. Jurisdiction of Circuit Court in action seeking right of inspection — Burden of proof — Costs — Attorney fees.

(1) The Circuit Court of the county where the public agency has its principal place of business or the Circuit Court of the county where the public record is maintained shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884, by injunction or other appropriate order on application of any person.

(2) A person alleging a violation of the provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 shall not have to exhaust his remedies under KRS 61.880 before filing suit in a Circuit Court.

(3) In an appeal of an Attorney General's decision, where the appeal is properly filed pursuant to KRS 61.880(5)(a), the court shall determine the matter de novo. In an original action or an appeal of an Attorney General's decision, where the appeal is properly filed pursuant to KRS 61.880(5)(a), the burden of proof shall be on the public agency. The court on its own motion, or on motion of either of the parties, may view the records in controversy in camera before reaching a decision. Any noncompliance with the order of the court may be punished as contempt of court.

(4) Except as otherwise provided by law or rule of court, proceedings arising under this section take precedence on the docket over all other causes and shall be assigned for hearing and trial at the earliest practicable date.

(5) Any person who prevails against any agency in any action in the courts regarding a violation of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 may, upon a finding that the records were willfully withheld in violation of KRS 61.870 to 61.884, be awarded costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, incurred in connection with the legal action. If such person prevails in part, the court may in its discretion award him costs or an appropriate portion thereof. In addition, it shall be within the discretion of the court to award the person an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25) for each day that he was denied the right to inspect or copy said public record. Attorney's fees, costs, and awards under this subsection shall be paid by the agency that the court determines is responsible for the violation.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 273, § 7; 1992, ch. 163, § 7, effective July 14, 1992.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A "standing request" for all documents compiled by the Hardin County Schools for use by the board may properly be denied on the grounds that it fails to reasonably identify the records sought. While the purpose and intent of the Open Records Act is to permit the "free and open examination of public records," the right of access is not absolute. As a pre-condition to inspection, a requesting party must identify with "reasonable particularity" those documents which he wishes to review. OAG 91-78.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

2. Standing to Contest Agency Decision.
7. Access Improperly Denied.

2. Standing to Contest Agency Decision.

A party affected by the decision of a public agency to release records pursuant to the Kentucky Open Records Act had standing to contest the agency decision in court where the disclosure of information in the public record would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Beckham v. Board of Educ., 873 S.W.2d 575, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 22 (Ky. 1994).

7. Access Improperly Denied.

Where a school district employee settled her lawsuit against one school district for sexual harassment by a district official and a second lawsuit against another district for allegedly wrongfully failing to hire her, the lower courts erred in denying a newspaper's request for access to the settlement agreements under the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884, because the settlement of litigation between a government agency and one of its employees and a private citizen and a governmental entity were matters of legitimate public concern that the public is entitled to scrutinize. A confidentiality clause in such agreements was not entitled to protection. Cent. Ky. News-journal v. George, 306 S.W.3d 41, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 72 (Ky. 2010).

61.884. Person's access to record relating to him.

Any person shall have access to any public record relating to him or in which he is mentioned by name, upon presentation of appropriate identification, subject to the provisions of KRS 61.878.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 273, § 8.)

Opinions of Attorney General. University officials properly withheld inspection of the personnel file of the requester, which included letters of evaluation by faculty members, because the university was entitled to protect the privacy of the faculty members who wrote the letters of evaluation and because the letters contained preliminary recommendations and preliminary memoranda in which opinions were expressed; such faculty letters were exempt from inspection under KRS 61.878(1)(a) and (h). OAG 82-204.

Suspended student had the right, under this section and KRS 164.283, to inspect his transcript as it related to the classes he had taken while at the University and the grades received therefor. OAG 83-332.

Suspended student had the right to have a tape or transcript of any part of the disciplinary hearing which pertained to him and to documents relating to other disciplinary proceedings involving him. OAG 83-332.

Suspended student had the right of access to copies of all documents regarding financial aid agreements between him and the University since they pertained to his financial status at the University. OAG 83-332.

Documents pertaining to student's suspension were open to inspection by him, except documents which contained preliminary drafts, notes, correspondence with private individuals or preliminary recommendations and memoranda in which opinions were expressed or policies formulated or recommended, which could be properly exempted from his inspection; any complaints against him were also open to his inspection as were any written decisions by the disciplinary board. OAG 83-332.

Special Law Enforcement Officers

61.900. Definitions for KRS 61.902 to 61.930.

As used in KRS 61.902 to 61.930:

(1) "Commission" means a commission issued to an individual by the secretary of justice and public safety, entitling the individual to perform special law enforcement duties on public property;

(2) "Council" means the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council;

(3) "Cabinet" means the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet;

(4) "Public property" means property currently owned or used by any organizational unit or agency of state, county, city, metropolitan government, or a combination of these. The term shall include property currently owned or used by public airport authorities;

(5) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet;

(6) "Special law enforcement officer":

(a) Means one whose duties include the protection of specific public property from intrusion, entry, larceny, vandalism, abuse, intermeddling, or trespass;

(b) Means one whose duties include the prevention, observation, or detection of, or apprehension for, any unlawful activity on specific public property;

(c) Means one whose special duties include the control of the operation, speed, and parking of motor vehicles, bicycles, and other vehicles, and the movement of pedestrian traffic on specific public property;

(d) Means one whose duties include the answering of any intrusion alarm on specific public property;

(e) Shall include the Capitol police, the Capital Plaza police, public school district security officers, public airport authority security officers, and the officers of the other public security forces established for the purpose of protecting specific public property; and

(f) Shall not include members of a lawfully organized police unit or police force of state, county, city, or metropolitan government, or a combination of these, who are responsible for the detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal law enforcement of the state; it shall not include any of the following officials or officers:

1. Sheriffs, sworn deputy sheriffs, city marshals, constables, sworn deputy constables, and coroners;
2. Auxiliary and reserve police appointed under KRS 95.160 or 95.445, or citation and safety officers authorized by KRS 83A.087 and 83A.088;
3. State park rangers and officers of the Division of Law Enforcement within the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources;
4. Officers of the Transportation Cabinet responsible for law enforcement;
5. Officers of the Department of Corrections responsible for law enforcement;
6. Fire marshals and deputy fire marshals;
7. Other officers not mentioned above who are employed directly by state government and are responsible for law enforcement;
8. Federal peace officers;
9. Those campus security officers who are commissioned under KRS 164.950;
10. Private security guards, private security patrolmen, and investigators licensed pursuant to state statute; and
11. Railroad policemen covered by KRS 277.270 and 277.280; and

(7) "Sworn public peace officer" means one who derives plenary or special law enforcement powers from, and is a full-time employee of, the federal government, the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision, agency, department, branch, or service of either, or of any municipality.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 2, effective January 1, 1977; 1980, ch. 188, § 20, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 331, § 15, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 48, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 211, § 13, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 435, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 23, § 13, effective July 15, 1998; 2007, ch. 85, § 132, effective June 26, 2007.)

Cross-References. Special local peace officers, KRS 61.360.

61.902. Appointment by secretary.

The secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet may commission special law enforcement officers, for such time as he or she deems necessary, to protect and to enforce the law on public property. Upon application of a unit or agency of state, county, city or metropolitan government, the secretary may appoint those persons recommended by the unit or agency who satisfy the requirements of KRS 61.900 to 61.930.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 3, effective January 1, 1977; 2007, ch. 85, § 133, effective June 26, 2007.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A county board of education, as a unit of the state government, would not be required to file an application to have any of its employees commissioned as special law enforcement officers, but any security guards who are not commissioned would possess no more powers than a citizen. OAG 76-676.

61.904. Administration — Administrative regulations — Employees.

KRS 61.900 to 61.930 shall be administered by the secretary, or by any agency within the cabinet designated by the secretary and acting under his authority. The secretary shall promulgate and enforce such administrative regulations as may be reasonable and necessary to carry out the provisions of KRS 61.900 to 61.930. The secretary may appoint such employees, and delegate such duties to the same, as he or she, in his or her sound discretion, deems appropriate.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 4, effective January 1, 1977; 2007, ch. 85, § 134, effective June 26, 2007.)

61.906. Requirements for appointment.

In order to qualify for a commission as a special law enforce-

ment officer under KRS 61.900 to 61.930, an individual must present satisfactory evidence of compliance with the following conditions and requirements:

(1) No person shall be eligible for a commission who:
  (a) Has been dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States;
  (b) Has been convicted in any jurisdiction of any felony or of any crime involving moral turpitude for which he has not received a full pardon;
  (c) Has been convicted of any other offense or offenses more than five (5) times within the previous three (3) years;
  (d) Has by any court of competent jurisdiction been declared mentally disabled by reason of mental retardation or disease and has not been restored; or
  (e) Suffers from habitual drunkenness or from narcotics addiction or dependence, or from any physical defect or deficiency which the secretary determines to materially impair the applicant's ability to perform the duties of a special law enforcement officer.

(2) Every person to be eligible for a commission shall:
  (a) Have reached his twenty-first birthday;
  (b) Provide, on forms supplied by the secretary, such information pertaining to himself as may reasonably be requested thereon, including, but not limited to his: name; age; date of birth; current address and employment; prior addresses and employment for the past ten (10) years; aliases, if any; arrest and conviction record, if any; Social Security number; fingerprints; photographs; and general physical description. The accuracy of such information shall be attested by the applicant and his attestation shall be notarized by one authorized to administer oaths;
  (c) Be of good moral character;
  (d) Provide references from two (2) reputable residents of the Commonwealth who are not related to him and who have known him well for a period of not less than three (3) years, attesting to his good character;
  (e) Pay the fees provided in KRS 61.908; and
  (f) Provide evidence satisfactory to the secretary that he meets the following requirements:
    1. Is a graduate of an accredited high school or of an equivalent technical or vocational training or education program satisfactory to the secretary; or holds a G.E.D. certificate; provided, however, that all special local peace officers formally commissioned under KRS 61.360 and with unexpired commissions on December 31, 1976, shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection;
    2. Has successfully completed not fewer than eighty (80) hours of training in a program approved by the council and dealing comprehensively with the subjects of criminal law and the law of arrest, search and seizure; or has been employed as a full-time sworn public peace officer for a period of not less than one (1) year within the past five (5) years, and has never been discharged for cause from employment as a sworn public peace officer; or has been employed in a full-time capacity as a military policeman engaged in law enforcement for the United States Armed Forces for a period of not less than one (1) year within the past five (5) years; or has successfully completed a written, oral and practical examination approved by the council and dealing comprehensively with the subject matter of criminal law and the law of arrest, search and seizure; and
    3. Demonstrates, in written and practical examinations approved by the council, knowledge of and proficiency in firearms safety, range firing, the moral and legal aspects of firearms use, and first aid. Provided, however, that all special local peace officers formally commissioned under KRS 61.360 and with unexpired commissions on December 31, 1976, shall be deemed to have met the requirements of these subsections.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 5, effective January 1, 1977; 1982, ch. 141, § 45, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 283, § 3, effective July 15, 1988.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was amended by § 48 of Acts 1980, ch. 396, which would have taken effect July 1, 1982; however, Acts 1982, ch. 141, § 146, effective July 1, 1982, repealed Acts 1980, ch. 396.

61.908. Fees.

The following fees shall be required with respect to applications, examinations, and training for commissions:

(1) With the initial application, a fee of twenty-five dollars ($25);
(2) With application for renewal, a fee of twenty-five dollars ($25);
(3) Prior to any written examination approved by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, a fee of fifteen dollars ($15);
(4) Prior to any practical examinations on firearms proficiency approved by the council, a fee of twenty dollars ($20); and
(5) Prior to any training program approved by the council for special law enforcement officers, a reasonable fee as determined by the secretary to cover the cost of training;
(6) All funds received by the cabinet as fees pursuant to this section shall be available for use by the secretary in administering the provisions of KRS 61.900 to 61.930, and any excess funds not expended at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the general fund.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 6, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.910. Revocation or suspension of commission.

The secretary shall revoke or suspend the commission of any special law enforcement officer whenever he shall determine:

(1) That the commission-holder does not meet, or no longer meets, the requirements and conditions for the commission; or
(2) That the commission-holder has knowingly falsified an application or portion thereof, or has made any knowingly false or misleading statement of a material fact to the secretary or any of his delegates, agents or officers; or
(3) That the commission-holder has violated: any provision of KRS 61.900 to 61.930; or any rule, regulations or order of the secretary; or any law of the Commonwealth or of the United States, the violation of which the secretary determines to bear a reasonable relationship to eligibility for the commission.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 7, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.912. Power of arrest.

Any duly commissioned special law enforcement officer shall, while performing law enforcement duties upon the public property he is hired to protect, be empowered to arrest:

(1) Persons committing, in his presence and upon the

public property he is hired to protect, any misdemeanor, any traffic violation, or any other violation as defined by KRS 500.080(17);

(2) Provided there exists probable cause to believe a felony has been committed upon the premises he is hired to protect, any person whom the officer reasonably and actually believes to have committed such felony upon the public property.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 8, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.914. Other powers.

Duly commissioned special law enforcement officers shall have the power to issue tickets for parking violations committed upon the public property in their presence and the power of peace officers under KRS 431.015 to issue citations for misdemeanors, and other violations as defined by KRS 500.080(17), committed in their presence upon the public property.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 9, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.916. Use of deadly force to make an arrest.

A special law enforcement officer may, in the course of accomplishing any lawful arrest for a felony committed upon the public property as herein provided, use and apply that force which he believes is necessary to make the arrest, except that he may only use deadly force to make such an arrest if:

(1) The officer, in making the arrest, is authorized to act as a special law enforcement officer; and

(2) The arrest is for a felony involving the use or threatened use of physical force likely to cause death or serious physical injury; and

(3) The officer believes that the person to be arrested is likely to endanger human life unless arrested without delay.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 10, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.918. Use of force less than deadly force.

A special law enforcement officer may, in the course of accomplishing any lawful arrest for a criminal offense other than a felony committed upon the public property as herein provided, use and apply that force, less than deadly force, which he believes is necessary to make the arrest.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 11, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.920. Area of jurisdiction of special officer.

The powers and duties of special law enforcement officers shall be confined to the premises of the public property to be protected, except while in pursuit of a person fleeing from the property after committing any felony or misdemeanor, other than traffic violations, on the property. In such case the officer may pursue the person and make arrest anywhere within this state. In the course of making a lawful arrest for a felony after such pursuit, he may use and apply that force which he believes is necessary to make the arrest, except that he may only use deadly force in making such an arrest if the conditions specified in KRS 61.916 are satisfied. In the course of making a lawful arrest for a criminal offense other than a felony after such pursuit, he may use and apply that force, less than deadly force, which he believes is necessary to make the arrest.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 12, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.922. Construction.

Nothing in KRS 61.900 to 61.930 shall be construed as being in derogation of the common law, or of any statute of the Commonwealth, pertaining to:

(1) Arrest by a private citizen; or

(2) In any civil or criminal case, the defenses of protection of self, protection of another, protection of property, prevention of a suicide or crime and any other applicable justification defense set forth in KRS Chapter 503.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 13, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.924. Use of public emergency vehicles.

Duly commissioned special law enforcement officers shall have the right to use and operate public emergency vehicles in accordance with KRS 189.910 through 189.993.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 14, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.926. Special officers designated peace officers — Authorization to carry a concealed deadly weapon.

Special law enforcement officers duly commissioned under KRS 61.900 to 61.930 shall be deemed "peace officers" within the meaning of KRS 527.020 and shall be authorized to carry a concealed deadly weapon on or about their persons when necessary for their protection in the discharge of their official duties.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 15, effective January 1, 1977.)

61.930. Citation of act.

KRS 61.900 to 61.926 may be cited as "The Special Law Enforcement Officer Act."

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 178, § 1, effective January 1, 1977; 1980, ch. 188, § 21, effective July 15, 1980.)

PENALTIES

61.991. Penalties.

(1) Any person who knowingly attends a meeting of any public agency covered by KRS 61.805 to 61.850 of which he is a member, not held in accordance with the provisions of KRS 61.805 to 61.850 shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(2) (a) Any official of a public agency who willfully conceals or destroys any record with the intent to violate KRS 61.870 to 61.884 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for each separate violation.

(b) Any official of a public agency who fails to produce any record after entry of final judgment directing that such records shall be produced shall be guilty of contempt.

(3) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 61.900 to 61.930 shall be fined not more than two hundred fifty dollars ($250) or imprisoned not more than ninety (90) days, or both.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 377, § 10; 1976, ch. 273, § 9; 1976, ch. 178, § 17, effective January 1, 1977.)

CHAPTER 62

OATHS AND BONDS

SECTION.

OATHS

62.010. Oath of office — When to be taken.
62.020. Persons authorized to administer official oaths — Certification and filing.

BONDS

62.050. Bonds — When to be given.
62.060. Bonds of officers, depositories and fiduciaries — Form — Conditions — Amount — Renewal.
62.070. Action and recovery on bond.
62.080. Liability for public funds placed in depository.
62.160. Bonds of state officers — Minimum sum — Increase or renewal.

SECTION.
62.170. Bonds of state employees — Blanket bonds — Amount — Insurance companies that may participate.
62.180. Condition of bonds of state officers — Ex officio liability.
62.190. Conditions of blanket bonds.
62.200. Corporate surety on bonds of state officers and employees — Approval as to form and legality — Filing.

Oaths

62.010. Oath of office — When to be taken.

(1) No officer shall enter upon the duties of his office until he takes the oath required of him by law.

(2) Each person elected to an office shall take the oath of office on or before the day the term of office to which he has been elected begins, except in years where the first Monday in January falls upon January 1. In years where the first Monday falls upon January 1, no penalty shall be applied to any officer that fails to take the oath of office, so long as the oath of office is taken within thirty (30) days of the first Monday of January.

(3) Each person appointed to an office shall take the oath of office within thirty (30) days after he receives notice of his appointment.

(3753, 3755; 2007, ch. 56, § 1, effective March 21, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/21/2007). 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 56, sec. 4, provides that the amendments to KRS 62.010 in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 56, sec. 1 "shall apply retroactively to any elected officer required to take the oath of office and execute bond by the first Monday of year 2007."

Cross-References. Conscience of deponent, oath to be administered to accord with, Const., § 232.

Constitutional oath required of all public officers, Const., § 228.

Oaths required to be in writing or subscribed:
- Active militia, members of, KRS 37.210.
- Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, members of, KRS 322.230.
- Commissioner of department of mines and minerals, KRS 351.051.
- Mine inspectors, KRS 351.090.
- Police in second-class cities, KRS 95.490.
- Public service commissioners, KRS 278.060.
- Railroad policemen, KRS 277.280.
- Veterinary examiners, members of state board of, KRS 321.230.

Special oaths required of various officers:
- Active militia, members of, KRS 37.210.
- Board of education, county, members of, KRS 160.170.
- Board of waterworks in first-class cities, members of, KRS 96.240.
- Circuit clerks, KRS 30A.020.
- County board of supervisors, KRS 133.020.
- Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, commissioner of, KRS 150.061.
- Director of district board of health, KRS 220.150.
- District cooperative extension boards, members of, KRS 164.650.
- Elisor, KRS 70.200.
- Jurors, KRS 29A.240, 29A.300.
- National guard, officers of, KRS 38.070.
- Police:
  - Fourth-class cities, in, KRS 95.760.
  - Fifth-class cities, in, KRS 95.760.
- Sheriff, KRS 70.010.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where five (5) months after taking office school board members had not yet taken the statutory oath, the State Board of Education was required to fill the resulting vacancies pursuant to KRS 160.190. OAG 61-485.

It is permissible for a successful candidate for the school board to take the statutory oath of office at a school board meeting to be held the second Monday in January. OAG 65-4.

Where a person who was elected a member of the county board of education and who had received a certificate of election refused to take the oath of office, such office became vacant thirty days after the beginning of the term or thirty days after receipt by the person elected of the certificate of election, whichever event was later and the other members of the board should thereafter immediately make an appointment to fill the vacancy under the duty imposed on them by KRS 160.190. OAG 69-60.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

2. Elected Officers.

The innocent and inadvertent omission of school board members, who had taken the constitutional oath (Const., § 228) referred to in this section, to take a further oath prescribed by KRS 160.170 until five (5) months later when they discovered the omission at which time they executed the oath in writing and caused it to be filed in the records of the school board did not forfeit their office or authorize their removal particularly where the statute creating KRS 160.170 did not specifically provide any penalty for failure to take the oath. Commonwealth ex rel. Breckinridge v. Marshall, 361 S.W.2d 103, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 228 (Ky. 1962).

62.020. Persons authorized to administer official oaths — Certification and filing.

(1) The official oath of any officer may be administered by:
- (a) Any active, retired, or senior status justice or judge of the Court of Justice or active, retired, or senior status federal judge, with Kentucky jurisdiction;
- (b) Any member of the General Assembly may administer an oath statewide; or
- (c) Any county judge/executive, notary public, clerk of a court, or justice of the peace, within his district or county.

(2) For those officers listed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this subsection, the person administering the oath shall certify in writing that the oath of office was administered and the date of its administration. The person administering the oath shall file a written certification:
- (a) In the Secretary of State's office for:
  1. A member of the General Assembly;
  2. An officer elected from the state at large;
  3. An officer elected from a district greater than one (1) county; or
  4. An officer elected from a city whose boundaries extend beyond those of a single county;
- (b) In the Secretary of State's office for:
  1. An officer appointed cabinet secretary; or
  2. An officer appointed a deputy or assistant to an elected constitutional officer and who is required by separate statute to take the oath of office;
- (c) In the Governor's office for the Secretary of State and the assistant Secretary of State;
- (d) In the office of the county clerk for the county from which an officer is elected to countywide office or office for a district within the county. However, the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply when the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection apply; and
- (e) In the office of a circuit clerk for a county clerk within the jurisdiction of that circuit clerk.

(3754: amend. Acts 1980, ch. 184, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1994, ch. 454, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 164, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2007, ch. 56, § 3, effective March 21, 2007; 2007, ch. 132, § 3, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 128, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). This section was amended by 2007 Ky. Acts chs. 56 and 132. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 132, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

(3/21/2007). 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 56, sec. 4, provides that the amendments to KRS 62.020 in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 56, sec. 3, "shall apply retroactively to any elected officer required to take the oath of office and execute bond by the first Monday of year 2007."

Bonds

62.050. Bonds — When to be given.

(1) Except as otherwise provided by statute, no officer

required by law to give bond shall enter upon the duties of his office until he gives the bond, except in years where the first Monday in January falls upon January 1. In years where the first Monday falls upon January 1, no penalty shall be applied to any officer that fails to give bond, so long as bond is given within thirty (30) days of the first Monday of January.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by statute, each person elected to an office who is required to give bond shall give the bond on or before the day the term of office to which he has been elected begins.

(3) Each person appointed to an office who is required to give bond shall give the bond within thirty (30) days after he receives notice of his appointment.

(3753, 3755; 1996, ch. 86, § 9, effective July 15, 1996; 2007, ch. 56, § 2, effective March 21, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/21/2007). 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 56, sec. 4, provides that the amendments to KRS 62.050 in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 56, sec. 2 "shall apply retroactively to any elected officer required to take the oath of office and execute bond by the first Monday of year 2007."

Cross-References. General Assembly to provide which officers to execute bond, Const., § 224.

Officers to give bond before entering upon duties, Const., § 103.

62.060. Bonds of officers, depositories and fiduciaries — Form — Conditions — Amount — Renewal.

(1) Except as provided by KRS 395.130, the bond required by law to be executed and given by any public official, depository of public funds, or any fiduciary, and other bond required by law for the discharge or performance of any public or fiducial office, trust or employment, shall be a covenant to the Commonwealth of Kentucky from the principal and surety or sureties that the principal will faithfully discharge his duties, and there shall be no other obligation in the bond. The bond shall be limited in a definite penal sum, which shall be determined and fixed by the officer or officers whose duty it is to approve the bond. The bond of each fiduciary shall be fixed in a penal sum of not less than the estimated value of the estate which the fiduciary is in charge of. The officer or officers taking any bond mentioned in this section may, at any time when it appears to be to the interest of the obligee, increase the penal sum of the bond or require a renewal thereof with other or additional sureties.

(2) A bond or obligation taken in any form other than that required by subsection (1) shall be binding on the parties thereto according to its terms.

(3) This section shall not apply to bonds given pursuant to KRS 62.160 to 62.200.

(186d-1, 3751: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 27, § 6; 1972, ch. 203, § 3.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 56 of Acts 1972, ch. 203, provided: "Nothing in the Act shall be construed to effect any substantive change in the statute law of Kentucky and if any substantive change appears to be effected it shall be disregarded and the law as it existed prior to the effective date of this Act shall be given full force and effect."

Cross-References. Alcoholic beverage administrator, amount of bond:

City, KRS 241.180.

County, KRS 241.130.

Guardian, persons who may not be surety for, KRS 387.070.

Guardian, removal for failure to give additional security, KRS 387.090.

Sheriff, coroner and jailer, persons who may not be sureties on bond of, KRS 70.020, 71.010, 72.010.

Treasurer of pension fund for police and firemen of fourth-class city, conditions of bond, KRS 95.778.

Utility commissioners in third-class cities, not to be surety on bond of city official, KRS 96.530.

62.070. Action and recovery on bond.

Actions may be brought from time to time on any bond required by law for the discharge or performance of any public or fiducial office, trust or employment, in the name of the Commonwealth, for its benefit or for that of any person injured by a breach of the covenant or condition, at the proper costs of the party suing, against the parties jointly or severally, together with the personal representatives, heirs and devisees or distributees of such of them as may be dead. Recovery against the surety shall be limited to the amount of the penalty fixed in the bond, but recovery against the principal shall not be limited by the amount of the penalty fixed in the bond. Recovery on the bond shall not be restricted to duties or responsibilities belonging to the office, trust or employment at the date the bond is executed, but may include any duties or responsibilities thereafter imposed by law or lawfully assumed.

(186d-1, 3752.)

Cross-References. Auditor liable for acts of assistants, KRS 43.030.

Constable, motion against and recovery on bond of, KRS 70.410, 70.420.

Escape of prisoner, officers liable for, KRS 440.040.

Expenditure of tax for purpose other than for which levied, local officials liable for, KRS 68.100.

Judgments in favor of commonwealth, unpaid, liability of circuit clerk for, KRS 135.030.

Limitation of action against surety on bond given in judicial proceeding, KRS 413.220.

Limitation of action on official bond, KRS 413.090.

Master commissioner, special bond, actions that must be brought on, KRS 31A.020.

Peace officer, continuation of bond of, after removal and until reinstatement, KRS 63.160.

Official misconduct, KRS 522.010 to 522.040.

Sale bond, liability for officer taking insufficient, KRS 426.610.

Sheriff:

Liability for failure to return execution in time, KRS 426.350, 426.360.

Liability for nonpayment of money on writ of execution, KRS 426.360.

Revenue collector, bond as, KRS 134.230.

Suits on bond of sheriff may be brought in Franklin Circuit Court, KRS 135.080.

Sureties' liabilities for excess advancements to sheriffs, KRS 64.140.

Sureties' rights and liabilities when sheriff dies or vacates office, KRS 70.110.

Treasurer, county, liability for signing warrants in excess of budget funds, KRS 68.300, 68.990.

62.080. Liability for public funds placed in depository.

All persons required by law to give bonds for the discharge or performance of any public or fiducial office, trust or employment are relieved from all liability as insurers of funds that come into their hands or subject to their control after the funds are deposited in good faith in a depository or depositories in the county approved by the fiscal court, and the obligors in the bonds shall not be responsible for loss of, or delay in payment of such funds by reason of the failure or suspension of such depository.

(186d-1.)

Cross-References. Officer of county having population of 75,000 not liable for default of approved depository, KRS 64.365.

62.160. Bonds of state officers — Minimum sum — Increase or renewal.

(1) The state officers elected by the voters of the state at large, except the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, the heads of departments, offices, and cabinets of the state government, the adjutant general, the members of the Public Service Commission, the members of the State Fair Board and Fish and Wildlife Resources Commission, and the members of the Kentucky Board of Tax

Appeals and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, shall each give bond. The amounts of the bonds shall be fixed by the Governor, which amounts as to those offices set forth in subsection (2) of this section shall be not less than the amounts set forth for the respective offices. At any time when it appears to be to the interest of the Commonwealth, the Governor may increase the penal sum of any bond or require a renewal of the bond with other or additional surety.

(2) The minimum sum of the bond for the following offices shall be as follows:

Secretary of State	$10,000
Attorney General	10,000
State Treasurer	300,000
Secretary for economic development	10,000
Commissioner of Agriculture	10,000
Secretary for education	10,000
Auditor of Public Accounts	25,000
Adjutant general	10,000
Secretary of finance and administration	100,000
Commissioner of revenue	50,000
Secretary of transportation	50,000
Commissioner of highways	50,000
Secretary of justice and public safety	50,000
Secretary of corrections	25,000
Commissioner for public health services	10,000
Secretary of labor	5,000
Commissioner for natural resources	50,000
State librarian	5,000
Commissioner of alcoholic beverage control	10,000
Commissioner of financial institutions	25,000
Secretary for energy and environment	50,000
Commissioner of insurance	50,000
Commissioner of vehicle regulation	10,000
Commissioner of fish and wildlife resources	5,000
Secretary for health and family services	20,000
Commissioner of environmental protection	10,000
Secretary of public protection	10,000
Secretary of tourism, arts and heritage	25,000
Commissioner for community based services	20,000
Member of the Public Service Commission	10,000
Member of State Fair Board	10,000
Member of Fish and Wildlife Resources Commission	1,000
Member of Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals	10,000
Associate member of Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	5,000
Commissioner of local government	100,000

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 27, § 1; 1966, ch. 255, § 65; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VIII, A., § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 56, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 379, § 56, effective April 1, 1979; 1980, ch. 188, § 23, effective July 15, 1980; 1992, ch. 13, § 12, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 27, § 13, effective March 2,1992; 1998, ch. 426, § 88, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 17, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 123, § 12, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 14, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 85, § 135, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 16, § 8, effective June 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 24, § 56, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Bond of commissioner of state police, KRS 16.080.

62.170. Bonds of state employees — Blanket bonds — Amount — Insurance companies that may participate.

(1) The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall secure, except for state officers required by KRS 62.160 to file bond, blanket bonds, with or without cosureties, written on a blanket position form, to cover all other officers, employees, or deputies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, including all judges, clerks, and employees of the Court of Justice, including all other members of boards or commissions or employees of those boards or commissions, and including all superintendents, receivers, or employees of penal or eleemosynary institutions managed or directed by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, or any other department or agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to prohibit the securing of any such blanket position bond on a departmental, board, commission, agency, or institutional basis.

(2) The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet may secure one (1) or more excess blanket bonds, with or without cosureties, to cover selected groups of persons covered by the bond or bonds required in the preceding paragraph to provide additional coverage which he or she may deem necessary by the exposures indicated in accordance with the duties and responsibilities indicated by the personnel classification schedules of the Personnel Cabinet and, for Court of Justice officers and personnel, by the Administrative Office of the Courts and in accordance with the amounts of money and property handled by the respective officers and employees.

(3) Such bond or bonds shall be written by and participated in only by insurance companies licensed by the Department of Insurance to do business in this state and shall be countersigned by a duly authorized licensed resident agent of the company. The bonds may be written with or without cosureties. Further, the bonds are to be a percentage of the total risks, the Department of Insurance to approve the amount of the risk written by any one (1) company.

(4) The penal amount of the bond secured pursuant to this section shall be fixed by the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet in accordance with the duties and responsibilities indicated by the personnel classification schedules of the Personnel Cabinet and, for Court of Justice officers and personnel, by the Administrative Office of the Courts, and in accordance with the amounts of money and property handled by the respective officers and employees.

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 27, § 2; 1956, ch. 153, § 1; 1960, ch. 101; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(2); Art. VI, § 36; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 22, § 76; 1998, ch. 154, § 70, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 89, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 18, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 85, § 136, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 57, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Blanket and group insurance, KRS 304.18-010 to 304.18-100.

Bonds of district mine inspectors and inspectors of mine weights, KRS 351.090.

Bonds of members, officers and employees of Soil and Water Resources Commission, KRS 146.090.

Bonds of officers and civilian employees of state police, KRS 16.080.

Bonds of park custodians commissioned as peace officers, KRS 148.056.

62.180. Condition of bonds of state officers — Ex officio liability.

Each bond provided for in KRS 62.160 shall be a covenant to the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the principal will faithfully discharge his duties and will faithfully account for and pay over all money and property that may come into his possession by virtue of his office or position. Liability on the bond of any officer shall extend to any position held by him ex officio.

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 27, § 3; 1956, ch. 153, § 2, effective May 18, 1956.)

62.190. Conditions of blanket bonds.

The bonds provided for by section 62.170 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes shall be covenants to the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the officers, employees or holders of positions covered by the bond will faithfully account for and pay over all money and property that may come into their possession by virtue of their office, employment or position.
(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 27, § 4; 1950, ch. 23, § 1; 1956, ch. 153, § 3, effective May 18, 1956.)

62.200. Corporate surety on bonds of state officers and employees — Approval as to form and legality — Filing.

(1) Each bond mentioned in KRS 62.160 to 62.190 shall be executed by a corporate surety authorized to do a surety business in Kentucky. No bond shall be accepted until it has been approved by the Attorney General as to form and legality, except the bond of the Attorney General which shall be accepted when approved in such respects by the Governor.
(2) All bonds given pursuant to KRS 62.160 to 62.190, except the bond of the Secretary of State, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The bond of the Secretary of State shall be filed in the office of the Governor.

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 27, § 5; 1950, ch. 23, § 2.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Since membership on a county school board constitutes a state elective office, a person could not hold such position and at the same time continue to serve on the board of supervisors of a soil conservation district. OAG 76-227.

CHAPTER 63

RESIGNATIONS, REMOVALS, AND VACANCIES

SECTION.

REMOVALS

63.080. Governor may remove officers appointed by him, without cause — Exceptions.

VACANCIES

63.190. Vacancies filled by the Governor.

REMOVALS

63.080. Governor may remove officers appointed by him, without cause — Exceptions.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section and otherwise provided by law, any person appointed by the Governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, may be removed from office by the Governor for any cause the Governor deems sufficient, by an order of the Governor entered in the executive journal removing the officer.
(2) Members of the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky, the board of trustees of the University of Louisville, members of the board of regents respectively of Eastern Kentucky University, Western Kentucky University, Morehead State University, Kentucky State University, Northern Kentucky University, Murray State University, and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, and members of the Kentucky Board of Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education shall not be removed except for cause.

(3750: amend. Acts 1948, ch. 25; 1966, ch. 255, § 67; 1968, ch. 152, § 28; 1990, ch. 60, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 37, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 504, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 10, § 16, effective July 1, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 41, effective May 30, 1997.)

Cross-References. Fish and Wildlife Resources Commission, members removal only for cause and after hearing, KRS 150.022.
Psychologists, Board of Examiners of, removable only for cause, KRS 319.020.
Public service commissioners, removal of, KRS 278.070.
State Board of Accountancy members may be removed only for cause, KRS 325.230.

VACANCIES

63.190. Vacancies filled by the Governor.

In every case where there is no other provision of law for the filling of a vacancy in any office, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor.
(3758.)

Cross-References. Acceptance of incompatible office vacates first, KRS 61.090.
Constitutional offices, vacancies in filled by Governor, Const., § 76.
Definition of vacancy, KRS 446.010.
Elections to fill vacancies, KRS Ch. 121.
Elective offices, vacancies in, how filled, Const., § 152.
Various offices, filling of vacancies in:
- Alcoholic beverage control board, KRS 241.100.
- Assistant secretary of state, KRS 14.020.
- Bar examiners, SCR 2.000.
- Board of dentistry, KRS 313.200.
- Board of education, county and city, KRS 160.190.
- Board of health for Louisville and Jefferson County, KRS 212.390.
- Board of nursing education and nurse registration, KRS 314.121.
- Chiropractic examiners, KRS 312.025.
- City officers:
  - Generally, Const., § 160.
    - Board of adjustment, KRS 100.217.
    - Housing authority, members, KRS 80.040.
    - Planning commissioners, KRS 100.157.
    - Recreational commissioners, KRS 97.120.
  - First-class cities, KRS 83.580.
    - Aldermen, KRS 83A.040.
    - Board of adjustment, KRS 100.217.
    - Board of equalization, KRS 91.390.
    - Board of health for city and county, KRS 212.390.
    - Civil service board, KRS 90.120.
    - Heads of departments, KRS 83.580.
    - Library trustees, KRS 173.040.
    - Mayor, KRS 83A.040.
    - Memorial commissioners, KRS 97.630.
    - Planning commissioners, KRS 100.157.
    - Waterworks board, KRS 96.240.
  - Second-class cities, 83A.040.
  - Third-class cities, KRS 83A.040.
  - Fourth-class and fifth-class cities, KRS 83A.040.
    - Civil service commission, KRS 95.763.
  - Sixth-class cities, KRS 83A.040.
- Clerk of Court of Appeals, Const., § 122.
- Constitutional officers, Const., § 76.
- Elections, county board of, KRS 117.035.
- Election officers, precinct, KRS 117.045.
- Elective office, Const., § 152.
- Embalmers and funeral directors, board of, KRS 316.170.
- Fire protection district trustees, KRS 75.031.
- Fish and Wildlife Resources Commission, KRS 150.022.
- Governor, Const., § 84; KRS 120.205.
- Housing authority, members, county and regional, KRS 80.420, 80.430.
- Jailer, KRS 63.150, 71.090.
- Jefferson County Children's Home, board for, KRS 201.020.
- Judge of circuit court, Const., § 118.
  - Judicial council, KRS 27A.100.
- Kentucky School for Blind, officers and employees of, KRS 167.150.
- Legislative Research Commission, KRS 7.090.
- Levee commissioners, KRS 266.190.
- Librarians, State Board for Certification of, KRS 171.240.
- Library trustees of city, county or regional library, KRS 173.340.
- Lieutenant Governor, Const., § 85; KRS 120.205.

Military officers, Const., § 222.
Nominees of political parties, KRS 118.105, 118.325.
Pharmacy, Board of, KRS 315.150.
Planning commission to which capital city belongs, Governor to appoint member, KRS 100.133.
Playground and recreation board, county and city, KRS 97.030.
Podiatry, official examiners in, KRS 311.410.
Presidential electors, KRS 118.445.
Processioners of land, KRS 73.180.
Psychologists, Board of Examiners of, KRS 319.020.
Public road district board of directors, KRS 184.060.
Public service commissioners, KRS 278.050.
Railroad commissioners, Const., § 209.
Sanitation district directors, KRS 220.140.
School district superintendent, KRS 160.350.
Sheriff, KRS 63.220, 70.200, 134.220, 134.280.
Soil and Water Resources Commission, KRS 146.090.
Soil conservation, board of adjustment, KRS 262.460.
Soil conservation supervisors, KRS 262.240.
State Board of Accountancy members, KRS 325.230.
State fair board members, KRS 247.090.
State treasurer, KRS 41.050, 41.330.
Statutory administrative department heads, KRS 12.040.
Tax collector, KRS 134.280.
Teachers' retirement system, trustees of, KRS 161.270.
Veterinary Examiners, State Board of, KRS 321.230.
Water district commissioners, KRS 74.020.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

8. Board of Education.
11. Boards of Trustees.

8. Board of Education.

Vacancies in offices of board of education are to be filled by the board so long as a quorum remains, but when no quorum remains then by the Governor. Glass v. Hopkinsville, 225 Ky. 428, 9 S.W.2d 117, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 798 (Ky. 1928); Board of Trustees v. Kercheval, 242 Ky. 1, 45 S.W.2d 846, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 711 (Ky. 1931).

When a board of education is without any members, the Governor may appoint the entire body. Board of Trustees v. Kercheval, 242 Ky. 1, 45 S.W.2d 846, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 711 (Ky. 1931).

11. Boards of Trustees.

When a vacancy is to be filled by the remaining members of a board, such members as remain in office may act but if the remaining members are deadlocked, the Governor may appoint. Board of Trustees v. Kercheval, 242 Ky. 1, 45 S.W.2d 846, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 711 (Ky. 1931); Middleton v. Lewis, 248 Ky. 86, 58 S.W.2d 251, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 186 (Ky. 1933); Horn v. Wells, 253 Ky. 494, 69 S.W.2d 1011, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 695 (Ky. 1934).

CHAPTER 64

FEES AND COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

SECTION.

Fee-Bills

64.410. How fee-bills made out — Provisions concerning.

Compensation of Public Officers and Employees Generally

64.480. Compensation of elective state officers — Adjustment of salaries.
64.590. Compensation of officers and employees of political subdivisions or local governmental units or districts other than counties or cities, including school districts.
64.640. Compensation of state officers and employees generally.
64.660. Compensation of members of public boards and commissions.
64.690. Applicability of other statutes dealing with compensation — Applicability of KRS 64.368 if population decreases below 70,000.
64.710. Expense accounts and contingent funds prohibited — Exceptions.

Fee-Bills

64.410. How fee-bills made out — Provisions concerning.

(1) The fee-bills of every officer shall be made out at length, in figures and in plain English, and signed by the officer in his official capacity.
(2) No officer shall demand or receive for his services:
  (a) Any other or greater fee than is allowed by law;
  (b) Any fee for services rendered when the law has not fixed a compensation therefor;
  (c) Any fee for services not actually rendered.
(3) Where there are more plaintiffs or defendants than one (1) in an action and they sever in their pleadings or otherwise, so that part of them cause an officer to render separate services for him or them, for which the others ought not to be liable, the fees for such services shall be charged separately to those for whom the service is rendered.
(4) No officer in making out his fee-bill shall omit the name of any person properly chargeable therewith, or insert the name of a person not properly chargeable.
(5) Fees against a person acting in a trust capacity shall be made out against him in such capacity and he shall only be liable therefor to the extent of the trust funds in his hands liable to the payment thereof.
(6) No fee-bill shall be made out, or compensation allowed hereafter, for any ex officio services rendered by any officer.
(1749.)

Compensation of Public Officers and Employees Generally

64.480. Compensation of elective state officers — Adjustment of salaries.

(1) Effective, with respect to the offices of Governor on December 11, 1979, and Lieutenant Governor on the fifth Tuesday following the regular November election in 1975, and with respect to the other offices named in this section on the first Monday in January, 1976, the compensation of the following named officers, payable monthly out of the State Treasury, shall be the sum per annum designated for the respective offices, as follows: Governor, forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) until December 11, 1981, then fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) until December 13, 1983, and then sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) until January 1, 1985; Lieutenant Governor, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars ($27,900) per annum, plus any compensation received while acting in the place of the Governor; Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and clerk of the Supreme Court of Kentucky elected in November, 1975, as clerk of the Court of Appeals, twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars ($27,900).
(2) In order to equate or adjust the compensation of the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and clerk of the Supreme Court of Kentucky with the purchasing power of the 1949 dollar, the Department for Local Government of Kentucky shall compute by the second Friday in February of every year, beginning in 1977, the maximum permissible compensation of the officials mentioned in this

subsection based precisely upon the consumer price index formula approved in Matthews v. Allen, Kentucky, 360 S.W.2d 139 (1962). Thus the maximum permissible compensation effective for the entire year of 1977 and subsequent years will be the actual compensation to be paid said officials. The year of adjustment will be the particular full calendar year involved.

(3) It is the intention of the Legislature that the constitutionally permissible adjustment of salaries of these officials be framed around equating current salaries with the purchasing power of the dollar in 1949 when Section 246 of the Constitution of Kentucky was amended. Section 246 of the Constitution of Kentucky, as amended, established a monetary level of twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) per annum for said officials. The formula merely effects an adjustment of the constitutional monetary level in terms of the current consumer price index.

(4) In order to adjust the compensation of the Governor to reflect changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, the Department for Local Government shall compute by the second Friday in February of every year, beginning in 1985, an adjusted salary of the Governor by multiplying sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) by the increase in the consumer price index during the period from January 1, 1984, to the beginning of the then-current calendar year. The actual compensation paid to the Governor for the entire calendar year of 1985 and subsequent years shall be the adjusted salary.

(Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 123, § 1; 1954, ch. 176; 1958, ch. 50; 1966, ch. 38, § 1; 1972, ch. 22, § 2; 1976, ch. 83, § 15, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 57, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 581, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 386, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 328, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 374, § 20, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 27, § 5, effective March 2, 1992; 1994, ch. 486, § 20, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 69, § 25, effective July 15, 1998; 2007, ch. 47, § 36, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 117, § 42, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Attorney General to be paid by salary only, Const., § 96.

Fees of Attorney General to be covered into state treasury, Const., § 93.

Fees of Treasurer to be covered into state treasury, Const., § 93.

Governor to be paid by salary only, Const., § 96.

Governor's compensation to be fixed by law, Const., § 74.

Lieutenant Governor, compensation for services as President of the Senate, and while acting as Governor, Const., § 86, KRS 6.190.

Lieutenant Governor's compensation for services as member of Legislative Research Commission, KRS 7.090.

Limit on compensation of public officers, Const., § 246.

Per diem of Lieutenant Governor as President of the Senate, KRS 6.190.

Secretary of State, compensation as member of State Board of Elections, KRS 117.015.

Superintendent of Public Instruction to be paid by salary only, Const., § 96.

Treasurer to be paid by salary only, Const., § 96.

Opinions of Attorney General. The maximum annual compensation for the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and clerk of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth was $58,101. OAG 88-10.

The maximum annual compensation possible for the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts and Clerk of the Supreme Court of Kentucky for 1990 would be $63,462. OAG 90-17.

The Department of Local Government accurately computed the maximum annual compensation for the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, as $67,378 for 1991. OAG 91-29.

For an opinion verifying the accuracy of computations to be used in adjusting salaries of constitutional officers in relation to changes in the Consumer Price Index, see OAG 93-21.

For the adjustments to salaries of constitutional officers in relation to changes in the Consumer Price Index salary adjustment computations and therefore, the maximum annual compensation allowable by law for such positions in 1994 see OAG 94-7.

For the adjustments to salaries of constitutional officers in relation to change in the Consumer Price Index salary adjustment computations and therefore, the maximum annual compensation allowable for such positions in 1995 see OAG 95-5. OAG 95-5.

64.590. Compensation of officers and employees of political subdivisions or local governmental units or districts other than counties or cities, including school districts.

In the case of any political subdivision or local governmental unit or district other than a county or city, having a governing body or authority composed of more than one (1) member, such governing body or authority shall fix the compensation of every officer and employee of the political subdivision, local governmental unit, or district whose compensation is payable from the funds of the political subdivision, governmental unit, or district, except that in the case of officers elected by popular vote the same limitations and restrictions shall apply as are applicable under KRS 83A.070 to the fixing of compensation of city officers elected by popular vote. Nothing in this section is intended to confer any power on any governing board or authority, with respect to the compensation of its own members, that it does not specifically possess under other statutes. This section applies to school districts, but is not intended to supersede any present provision of law relating to the fixing or payment of the compensation of teachers.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 295, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Limit on compensation of public officers, Const., § 246.

64.640. Compensation of state officers and employees generally.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, and excepting officers elected by popular vote, employees of the General Assembly, including employees of the Legislative Research Commission, members of boards and commissions, those officers and employees of Kentucky Educational Television exempt from classified service as provided in KRS 18A.115, presidents and employees of the state universities and the state colleges, and persons employed by the commissioner of parks on a temporary basis under KRS 148.026, the Personnel Cabinet shall prepare schedules of compensation, payable out of the State Treasury, with a minimum salary rate, and other salary rates as are deemed necessary or advisable, for the office or position of employment of every state officer and employee, including specifically the offices and positions of employment in every constitutional administrative department, statutory administrative department, independent agency, board, commission, or other unit of state government. The language of any statute empowering a board, commission, authority, or other administrative body for which the Personnel Cabinet provides personnel and payroll services, except for any board governing any of the Kentucky Retirement Systems, the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television, or the Council on Postsecondary Education, to establish, set, or approve the salaries of its administrative head and other employees to the contrary notwithstanding, the establishment or setting of salaries for administrative heads or other employees shall be sub-

ject to the approval of the secretary of the Personnel Cabinet. The schedules and rates shall be based upon studies of the duties and responsibilities of the offices and positions and upon a comparison with rates being paid for similar or comparable services elsewhere, and in the preparation of such schedules, the Personnel Cabinet shall ascertain and record the duties, responsibilities, and authority pertaining to the various offices and positions in the state service, and classify such positions in the manner provided in KRS 18A.030, 18A.035, 18A.110, 18A.130, 18A.135, and 18A.150 to 18A.160. No such schedule shall become effective until it has been approved by the Governor by executive order.

(2) The Governor shall set the compensation payable out of the State Treasury to each officer or position in the state service, which officer or position heads a statutory administrative department, independent agency, or other unit of state government, except for those excluded under subsection (1) of this section. Such compensation shall be based upon studies of the duties and responsibilities and classification of the positions by the Governor and upon a comparison with compensation being paid for similar or comparable services elsewhere, provided, however, such compensation shall not exceed the total taxable compensation of the Governor derived from state sources, the provisions of KRS 64.660 to the contrary notwithstanding. For the purposes of this section, the total taxable compensation of the Governor from state sources shall include the amount provided for compensation to the Governor under KRS 64.480 and any benefits or discretionary spending accounts that are imputed as taxable income for federal tax purposes.

(3) The compensation payable out of the State Treasury to officers and employees subordinate to any office or position covered by subsection (2) of this section shall not exceed the maximum rate established pursuant to subsection (2) of this section for such office or position, except with respect to physicians as provided in KRS 64.655 and employees of the Public Service Commission of Kentucky whose compensation shall be fixed, within constitutional limits, by the Personnel Cabinet with the approval of the Governor as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Nothing in this section shall preclude the allowance of maintenance to officers and employees of the state.

(Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 123, § 22; 1952, ch. 98; 1954, ch. 174, § 1; 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. III; 1960, ch. 38; 1962, ch. 106, Art. I, § 11; 1962, ch. 184, § 1; 1962, ch. 210, § 13; 1966, ch. 38, § 2; 1966, ch. 255, § 76; 1970, ch. 160, § 1; 1972, ch. 22, § 1; 1976, ch. 83, § 13, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 379, § 56, effective April 1, 1979; 1980, ch. 98, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 331, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 448, § 63, effective July 15, 1982; 1998, ch. 154, § 71, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 495, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 501, § 5, effective July 14, 2000.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 495 and 501, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Cross-References. Commissioner of mental health, salary of not limited by KRS 64.640.

Limit on compensation of public officers, Const., § 246.

Officers and employees of state universities and state colleges not subject to this section, KRS 164.225, 164.285, 164.365.

State universities and state colleges not to be included in Department of Education, KRS 164.285.

Opinions of Attorney General. Just as this section provides an upper limit for all employees with regard to their potential salary, including any 5 percent increases, KRS 161.340 must be read into KRS 18A.350 to 18A.360 (KRS 18A.360, now repealed) to provide an absolute upper salary limit for the executive secretary of the Teachers' Retirement System to be the maximum set for commissioners by subsection (2) of this section. OAG 82-355.

64.660. Compensation of members of public boards and commissions.

Nothing in KRS 64.480 to 64.740 is intended to authorize the increase of the compensation now fixed by law for the members of any public board or commission for their services as members of the board or commission, except members of fiscal courts to the extent authorized in subsection (3) of KRS 64.530.

(Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 123, § 24; 1980, ch. 188, § 29, effective July 15, 1980.)

Compiler's Notes. KRS 64.490 to 64.499, 64.500 to 64.525, 64.560, 64.570, 64.580, 64.600, 64.620, 64.645, 64.650, 64.670, 64.680 and 64.700, contained in the reference to KRS 64.480 to 64.740 above, have been repealed.

64.690. Applicability of other statutes dealing with compensation — Applicability of KRS 64.368 if population decreases below 70,000.

(1) Except as provided in KRS 64.610 and in this section, KRS 64.480 to 64.740 are intended to supersede any existing statute, fixing the compensation, or authorizing any public officer or body to fix the compensation, of any public officer or employee covered by KRS 64.480 to 64.740.

(2) Any public officer or body which has authority to fix the compensation of any state officer or employee covered by KRS 64.640 shall exercise such authority, subject to the schedule and limits of compensation for the particular office or position prescribed in KRS 64.640. The secretary of the Personnel Cabinet shall have the authority to monitor and require compliance with the provisions of this section and KRS 64.640 and 64.475.

(3) KRS 64.480 to 64.740 are not intended to supersede any existing statute, with respect to the compensation of circuit clerks, county clerks, sheriffs, master commissioners, and receivers, and their deputies and assistants, in counties containing a population of seventy thousand (70,000) or more, or property valuation administrators, their deputies, and assistants, in any county.

(4) If a county's population that equaled or exceeded seventy thousand (70,000) is less than seventy thousand (70,000) after the most recent federal decennial census, then the provisions of KRS 64.368 shall apply.

(Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 123, § 27; 1966, ch. 255, § 77; 1982, ch. 385, § 24, effective July 1, 1982; 1992, ch. 220, § 9, effective January 1, 1994; 2000, ch. 495, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 71, § 6, effective July 15, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. KRS 64.490 to 64.499, 64.500 to 64.525, 64.560, 64.570, 64.580, 64.600, 64.620, 64.645, 64.650, 64.670, 64.680 and 64.700, contained in the reference to KRS 64.480 to 64.740 above, have been repealed.

64.710. Expense accounts and contingent funds prohibited — Exceptions.

No public officer or employee shall receive or be allowed or paid any lump sum expense allowance, or contingent fund for personal or official expenses, except where such allowance or

fund either is expressly provided for by statute or is specifically appropriated by the General Assembly.
(Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 123, § 30.)

TITLE IX

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND OTHER LOCAL UNITS

CHAPTER 65

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO COUNTIES, CITIES, AND OTHER LOCAL UNITS

SECTION.

Miscellaneous General Provisions

65.130. Local governments authorized to display historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts in public buildings and on public property owned by the local governments.

Special Districts

65.160. Special districts may be formed by two or more counties.
65.162. Special districts may be expanded to include additional counties.

Interlocal Cooperation Act

65.210. Short title of KRS 65.210 to 65.300.
65.220. Purpose of KRS 65.210 to 65.300.
65.230. Definition of "public agency" for KRS 65.210 to 65.300.
65.240. Joint exercise of power by state agencies with other public agencies.
65.245. Cooperative interlocal agreements for the sharing of revenues.
65.250. Contents of agreements authorized by KRS 65.240 — Status of employees.
65.260. Limitations upon agreements — Approval by Attorney General or Department for Local Government — Exemptions.
65.270. Revenue bonds.
65.280. Effect of civil service laws and regulations upon transferred employees.
65.290. Copies of agreement must be filed — Status of agencies in controversy involving interstate agreement.
65.300. Approval of agreement by officer or agency required.
65.310. Definitions for KRS 65.310 to 65.314.
65.312. Applicability of Open Records Act and Open Meeting Act to governing bodies of public entity and affiliated organizations — Exceptions — Financial data to be posted on Web — Annual audit.
65.314. Adoption of procurement, personnel, and compensation policies and code of ethics.

Short-Term Borrowing Act

65.7701. Definitions for KRS 65.7703 to 65.7721.
65.7703. Authority to borrow money in anticipation of taxes or revenues — Notes to be payable only by appropriation.
65.7705. Note maximums.
65.7707. Maturity of notes — Payment of interest.
65.7709. Time of issuance — Format.
65.7711. Notes to be secured by pledge, lien, and charge — Sinking fund or note retirement fund.
65.7713. Enforcement of pledge, lien, and charge — Payment of notes.
65.7715. Estimate of revenues available for securing notes.
65.7717. Sale — Award to be made by legislation.
65.7721. Short title.

Governmental Leasing Act

65.940. Definitions for KRS 65.942 to 65.956.
65.942. Terms and conditions of leases — Leasing for financing property purchases — Sinking fund.
65.944. When approval by state local debt officer or chief state school officer is required — Technical and advisory assistance on leases.
65.946. Maximum term for leases.
65.948. Leased property exempt from state and local taxation.
65.950. Leases as a legal and authorized investment.
65.952. Title to property subject to the lease.
65.954. Construction of KRS 65.940 to 65.956.
65.956. Short title.

Miscellaneous General Provisions

65.130. Local governments authorized to display historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts in public buildings and on public property owned by the local governments.

Any city, county, charter county, urban-county government, consolidated local government, or special district, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, may display historic artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts, including but not limited to religious materials, in public buildings and on public property owned by that unit of government if the display is consistent with the requirements of KRS 42.705.
(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 34, § 3, effective March 24, 2006.)

Special Districts

65.160. Special districts may be formed by two or more counties.

(1) Upon approval of the fiscal courts of the counties involved, two (2) or more counties may join together to form a special district to fulfill any purpose which any individual county is presently authorized to fulfill or may be authorized to fulfill in the future.
(2) The membership of the governing body of such multi-county special districts shall be apportioned among the counties in ratio to their population, with each county having at least one (1) member.
(3) Members of the governing body of multi-county special districts may be removed from office as provided by KRS 65.007.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 31, § 1; 1980, ch. 18, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 188, § 34, effective July 15, 1980.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. This section was amended by two 1980 acts which do not appear to be in conflict and have been compiled together.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 65.040 and was renumbered by the Reviser under authority of KRS 7.136.

65.162. Special districts may be expanded to include additional counties.

(1) Any special district may be expanded to include additional counties within its jurisdiction for performing the function for which it was organized.
(2) Before a county may participate in a multi-county special district, the fiscal court shall determine that participation is feasible and necessary. The determination shall be made only after a duly advertised public hearing has been held by the fiscal court.
(3) When a county is added to a multi-county special district, it shall be given representation on the governing body of the district in the same manner as the other counties within the district.
(4) Members of the governing body of multi-county special districts may be removed from office as provided by KRS 65.007.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 31, § 2; 1980, ch. 18, § 3, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 188, § 35, effective July 15, 1980.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. This section was amended by two 1980 acts which do not appear to be in conflict and have been compiled together.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 65.050 and was renumbered by the Reviser under authority of KRS 7.136.

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT

65.210. Short title of KRS 65.210 to 65.300.

KRS 65.210 to 65.300 may be cited as the Interlocal Cooperation Act.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 1.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Each of the local superintendents who comprise the Board of Directors of Eastern Kentucky Educational Development Corporation (EKEDC) may be held liable for the commission of an act or omission to take action regarding EKEDC matters which is a legal cause of injury to another. OAG 79-502.

65.220. Purpose of KRS 65.210 to 65.300.

It is the purpose of KRS 65.210 to 65.300 to permit local governmental units and the sheriff upon approval of the fiscal court to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other localities on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population, and other factors influencing the needs and development of local communities.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 2; 2000, ch. 464, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

65.230. Definition of "public agency" for KRS 65.210 to 65.300.

As used in KRS 65.210 to 65.300, unless the context otherwise requires, "public agency" means any political subdivision of this state, any agency of the state government or of the United States, a sheriff, any county or independent school district, and any political subdivision of another state. It also means a state-supported or private institution of higher education and a county or independent public school district for the purposes of entering into a joint agreement to establish and operate a program or facility, including a center for child learning and study, designed to help one (1) or more schools meet any of the goals set forth in KRS 158.6451, or for the investment of funds. If a private institution of higher education proposes to participate in an agreement pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Attorney General shall determine if the proposal is compatible with the United States Constitution, as part of the review of the agreement provided in KRS 65.260(2).

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 3; 1964, ch. 114, § 1; 1982, ch. 87, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 393, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1994, ch. 356, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 464, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 80, § 1, effective June 24, 2003.)

65.240. Joint exercise of power by state agencies with other public agencies.

(1) Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that the laws of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by KRS 65.210 to 65.300 upon a public agency.

(2) Any two (2) or more public agencies may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of KRS 65.210 to 65.300. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law, of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

(3) A state-supported institution of higher education and one (1) or more county or independent public school districts may enter into agreements under KRS 65.210 to 65.300 for the purposes specified in KRS 65.230, notwithstanding any other provision of the statutes restricting, qualifying or limiting their authority to do so.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 4(1), (2); 1964, ch. 114, § 2; 1982, ch. 97, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 393, § 2, effective July 15, 1988.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Local school districts are public agencies which may take advantage of the benefits to be derived from entering into an interlocal agreement with each other. OAG 79-500.

What a public agency can do by itself can usually be done jointly with other public agencies under an interlocal cooperation agreement, assuming no statutory bar exists to the contrary. OAG 79-500.

Concerning school and educational matters generally, a Kentucky city could not execute an interlocal agreement because cities do not have statutory authority to participate in school matters. OAG 79-574.

65.245. Cooperative interlocal agreements for the sharing of revenues.

(1) It is the purpose of this section to clarify the ability of cities, counties, urban-counties, charter counties, consolidated local governments, and sheriffs upon approval of the fiscal court or consolidated local government to share their revenues by entering into interlocal agreements.

(2) Any city, county, urban-county, consolidated local government, or charter county may by ordinance enter into cooperative interlocal agreements for the sharing of revenues. A sheriff, upon approval of the fiscal court or the consolidated local government, may enter into a memorandum of agreement with local governments for the purposes of sharing of revenues. The distribution of the revenues shall be as agreed upon by the local governments or the sheriff and contained in the interlocal agreement.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 87, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 464, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 346, § 27, effective July 15, 2002.)

65.250. Contents of agreements authorized by KRS 65.240 — Status of employees.

(1) Any such agreement shall specify the following:
   (a) The duration of the agreement;
   (b) The precise organization, composition and nature of any separate legal or administrative entity created thereby together with a statement of the powers delegated thereto; provided such legal entity may be legally created;
   (c) The purpose or purposes of such legal or administrative entity;
   (d) The manner of financing the joint or cooperative undertaking and of establishing and maintaining a budget therefor; said agreement for financing the joint or cooperative undertaking shall include agreements relative to the respective responsibilities of the units of government involved for the payment of the employer's share involved in any pertinent pension plan or plans, if any, provided for by KRS 65.280;
   (e) The permissible method or methods to be em-

ployed in accomplishing the partial or complete termination of the agreement and for disposing of property upon such partial or complete termination;

(f) Any other necessary and proper matters.

(2) In the event that the agreement does not establish a separate legal or administrative entity to conduct the joint or cooperative undertaking, the agreement shall, in addition to paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) enumerated in subsection (1) of this section, contain the following:

(a) Provision for an administrator or joint board responsible for administering the joint or cooperative undertaking. In the event that a joint board is established, the public agencies party to the agreement shall be represented thereon;

(b) The manner of acquiring, holding and disposing of real and personal property used in the joint or cooperative undertaking.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 4(3), (4); 1964, ch. 114, § 4; 1966, ch. 255, § 78.)

Cross-References. Preschool education program for four (4) year old children, 704 KAR 3:410.

65.260. Limitations upon agreements — Approval by Attorney General or Department for Local Government — Exemptions.

(1) No agreement made pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 shall relieve any public agency of any obligation or responsibility imposed upon it by law except that to the extent of actual and timely performance thereof by a joint board or other legal or administrative entity created by an agreement made pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300, that performance may be offered in satisfaction of the obligation or responsibility.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, every agreement made pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 shall, prior to and as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the Attorney General who shall determine whether the agreement is in proper form and compatible with the laws of this state, except for interlocal agreements between cities, counties, charter counties, urban-county governments, and sheriffs upon approval of the fiscal court, which shall be submitted to the Department for Local Government. The Attorney General or the Department for Local Government shall approve any agreement submitted to them under this subsection unless they find that it does not meet the conditions set forth in KRS 65.210 to 65.300. If the agreement does not meet these conditions, the Attorney General or the Department for Local Government shall detail in writing, addressed to the governing bodies of the public agencies concerned, the specific respects in which the proposed agreement fails to meet the requirements of law. Failure to disapprove an agreement submitted hereunder within sixty (60) days of its submission shall constitute approval thereof.

(3) The submission of an interlocal cooperative agreement to the Attorney General or the Department for Local Government as provided in subsection (2) of this section shall not be required for any cooperative agreement which involves only the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of a municipal road or bridge, provided a written agreement is approved by each of the affected governing bodies.

(4) Interlocal cooperative agreements between school boards and counties shall be exempt from the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 4(5), (6); 1964, ch. 114, § 3; 1992, ch. 46, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 464, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2007, ch. 47, § 44, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 117, § 51, effective July 15, 2010.)

65.270. Revenue bonds.

(1) Whenever any two (2) or more public agencies, as defined in KRS 65.230, enter into an agreement for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of KRS 65.210 to 65.300, any public agency acting separately or jointly with one (1) or more of any other agencies, may acquire, construct, maintain, add to, and improve the necessary property, real and personal, which is required in order to perform the functions under the agreement, and for the purpose of defraying the costs incident to the performance of the agreement, may borrow money and issue negotiable revenue bonds.

(2) Any public agency or agencies may borrow money and issue bonds under this section pursuant to an order, resolution, or ordinance of its or their legislative or administrative body or bodies, which order, resolution, or ordinance shall set forth the terms of the agreement in full, the amount of the revenue bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest. In every instance the order, resolution, or ordinance shall provide that the joint or cooperative action is being undertaken pursuant to the provisions of KRS 65.210 to 65.300.

(3) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate or rates or method of determining rates as the public agency or agencies determines, payable at least annually, and shall be executed in a manner and be payable at times not exceeding thirty (30) years from the date of issuance and at a place or places as the public agency or agencies determines.

(4) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one (1) year from the date of issuance of the bonds.

(5) Any public agency is empowered to accept donations or gifts to the joint or cooperative action from any source and to accept appropriations and grants to the joint or cooperative action from the federal government or its agencies and appropriations from the state or any county, city, or other political subdivision and, at the option of the public agency or agencies, to pledge any donations, gifts, or appropriations to the payment of revenue bonds issued to finance the cost of a joint or cooperative action.

(6) Bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be negotiable and shall not be subject to taxation. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be an officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in a manner and upon terms as the public agency or agencies deem best. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the joint or cooperative action and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the state, county, city, or political subdivision. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 65.210 to 65.300.

(7) All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, improvement, or operation of the joint or cooperative action, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing, and selling the bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three (3) years following the date of the issuance of the bonds.

(8) Before the issuance of the bonds the public agencies party to the agreement shall, by orders, resolutions, or ordinances of their respective legislative bodies, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the joint or

cooperative action including rents, royalties, fees, and proceeds of sales of property and from rates and charges for services derived or rendered by the joint or cooperative action into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost of the maintenance, operation, and depreciation incident to the joint or cooperative action. The orders, resolutions, or ordinances shall determine and fix the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account. The remaining proportion of the balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of the joint or cooperative action.

(9) The rents, royalties, fees, rates, and charges for the service or sale of the joint or cooperative action shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for the payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal of the bonds when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the joint or cooperative action and an adequate depreciation account.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 5; 1996, ch. 274, § 4, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Acquisition and development of public projects by governmental units and agencies through revenue bonds, KRS ch. 58.

Facsimile signatures and seals on public securities and options as to negotiability, KRS 61.390.

65.280. Effect of civil service laws and regulations upon transferred employees.

(1) In the event that a public agency or agencies determine to transfer any of its employees to the joint or cooperative action, which employees are subject to any civil service laws or regulations, such employees shall not lose any rights or benefits which have accrued prior to such transfer. Such employees, when transferred, to the joint or cooperative action from a public agency or agencies that are subject to any civil service laws or regulations, and who have completed probationary appointments with the public agency or agencies prior to the date of transfer, shall be considered as having satisfied all of the qualifications of the joint or cooperative action and shall be given full and regular appointments as defined in such laws or regulations as of the date they are transferred to the joint or cooperative action.

(2) In the event that the joint or cooperative action is such that its employees would be afforded civil service rights or benefits if they were employees of a county or city, such employees shall be afforded the protection of civil service laws or regulations; provided, however, that such protection is available under the laws of this state.

(3) In the event the joint or cooperative action employs a person employed immediately prior thereto by a component city or county, or by a special district, such employee shall be deemed to remain an employee of such city, county or special district for the purposes of any pension plan of such city, county, or special district, and shall continue to be entitled to all rights and benefits thereunder as if he had remained as an employee of the city, county, or special district, until the joint or cooperative action has provided a pension plan to which such employee is eligible and such employee has elected, in writing, to participate therein. Until such election, the joint or cooperative action shall deduct from the remuneration of such employee the amount which such employee is or may be required to pay in accordance with the provisions of the plan of such city, county, or special district and the joint or cooperative action shall pay to the city, county, or special district any amounts required to be paid under the provisions of such plan by employer and employee, unless an agreement, not adversely affecting the employee's interest, or expectancy, has been made pursuant to KRS 65.250 (1)(d) for the payment of the employer's pension obligation.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, §§ 6, 7; 1964, ch. 114, § 5; 1966, ch. 255, § 79; 1972, ch. 383, § 1.)

65.290. Copies of agreement must be filed — Status of agencies in controversy involving interstate agreement.

Before any agreement made pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 shall become operative or have force and effect, a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the county clerk of the county which is party to the agreement, the county clerk of the county wherein any other political subdivision of the state is located which is party to such agreement, and with the Secretary of State. In the event that an agreement entered into pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 is between or among one or more public agencies of this state and one or more public agencies of another state or of the United States, said agreement shall have the status of an interstate compact, but in any case or controversy involving performance or interpretation thereof or liability thereunder, the public agencies party thereto shall be real parties in interest and the state may maintain an action to recoup or otherwise make itself whole for any damages or liability which it may incur by reason of being joined as a party therein. Such action shall be maintainable against any public agency or agencies whose default, failure of performance, or other conduct caused or contributed to the incurring of damage or liability by the state.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 8; 1964, ch. 114, § 6.)

65.300. Approval of agreement by officer or agency required.

In the event that an agreement made pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 shall deal in whole or in part with the provisions of services or facilities with regard to which an officer or agency of the state government has constitutional or statutory powers of control, the agreement shall, as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the state officer or agency having such power of control and shall be approved or disapproved by such officer or agency as to all matters within the jurisdiction of such officer or agency in the same manner and subject to the requirements governing the action of the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (2) of KRS 65.260. The requirement of this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirement of submission to and approval by the Attorney General under subsection (2) of KRS 65.260.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 216, § 9.)

65.310. Definitions for KRS 65.310 to 65.314.

As used in KRS 65.310 to 65.314:

(1) "Public entity" means any organization that represents a statewide association of local governments where the majority of its governing body is composed of mayors, county judges/executive, or other local elected officials, and whose membership includes any or a combination of the following:
   (a) Cities;
   (b) Counties;
   (c) Charter counties;
   (d) Urban-counties;
   (e) Consolidated local governments; and
   (f) Unified local governments; and

(2) "Affiliated organization" means any incorporated or

unincorporated organization staffed, managed, or administered by a public entity.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 76, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

65.312. Applicability of Open Records Act and Open Meeting Act to governing bodies of public entity and affiliated organizations — Exceptions — Financial data to be posted on Web — Annual audit.

The governing body of a public entity and the governing body of an affiliated organization shall:

(1) Be subject to the provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884, and all records of the public entity and its affiliated organizations shall be deemed open records and subject to public inspection, unless the record:
   (a) Is excluded from inspection under KRS 61.878;
   (b) Includes information that would provide an unfair competitive advantage to private sector competitors providing insurance coverage or financing services in the Commonwealth;
   (c) Is generated by the public entity or an affiliated organization, is generally recognized as confidential or proprietary, and which, if openly disclosed, would permit an unfair commercial advantage to competitors of the public entity or an affiliated organization; or
   (d) Relates to a fraudulent insurance claim investigation conducted by the public entity or an affiliated organization and does not become evidence in a criminal or civil action. This paragraph shall not be construed to affect the rights of parties in a civil or criminal action to obtain copies of the records pursuant to the rules of discovery applicable to that action;

(2) Be subject to the provisions of KRS 61.800 to 61.850, with the following exceptions:
   (a) Meetings may be closed in accordance with KRS 61.810; and
   (b) Proceedings to discuss insurance rates, proposed rates, or anything that relates to rates if that discussion would jeopardize the competitiveness of the public entity or an affiliated organization may be closed, as well as proceedings which would provide an unfair competitive advantage to private sector competitors of the public entity or an affiliated organization providing insurance coverage or financing services in the Commonwealth;

(3) By January 15 of each year, establish a schedule of regular meetings consistent with KRS 61.820, and conduct the regular meetings in accordance with the Open Meetings Act, KRS 61.805 to 61.850. A public entity and its affiliated organizations may conduct special or emergency meetings, as set out in KRS 61.823, over telephonic conference call, provided that the public entity or the affiliated organization otherwise adheres to the requirements of KRS 61.805 to 61.850 and provides a designated location or locations where members of the public may attend and hear the audio of each individual participating in the telephonic meeting;

(4) By January 1, 2011, provide a Web site that will allow citizens Internet access to substantial and substantive financial data about expenditures of the public entity and its affiliated organizations. Information on the Web site shall be updated at least on a monthly basis and shall provide the following information not considered confidential by state or federal law:
   (a) The name of the recipient of the funds of the public entity and its affiliated organizations;
   (b) The expenditure type by vendor;
   (c) The amount of the expenditure;
   (d) A description of the purpose of the expenditure, if available;
   (e) The payment date of the expenditure;
   (f) An electronic link to a database displaying the information contained in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection, which information shall remain in the database for at least three (3) years after the payment date of the expenditure;
   (g) The budget adopted by the governing body and its affiliated organizations; and
   (h) The complete annual audit results on a continuing basis;

(5) Beginning August 1, 2010, undergo an annual audit performed by a certified public accountant or the Auditor of Public Accounts. The contract with the certified public accountant shall specify:
   (a) That the certified public accountant shall forward a copy of the audit report and management letters to the Auditor of Public Accounts; and
   (b) That the Auditor of Public Accounts shall have the right to review the certified public accountant's work papers before and after the release of the audit; and

(6) Allow the Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts to conduct, at its discretion, an examination of the public entity and its affiliated organizations.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 76, § 3, effective July 15, 2010.)

65.314. Adoption of procurement, personnel, and compensation policies and code of ethics.

By August 1, 2010, the governing body of a public entity and the governing body of any affiliated organization of the public entity shall each:

(1) Adopt a procurement policy consistent with KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 that includes, notwithstanding KRS 45A.380(3) and (10), a transparent, competitive, selection process for licensed professional services, bond underwriting and bond counsel services, and financial and insurance products and services;

(2) Approve a detailed, equitable personnel and compensation policy;

(3) Approve contracts only in accordance with its bylaws and procurement policy;

(4) Establish an independent process to receive, analyze, investigate and resolve concerns relating to the public entity and its affiliated organizations, including alleged violations of the code of ethics required by subsection (6) of this section;

(5) Conduct training for its members relating to their legal and fiduciary responsibilities; and

(6) Adopt a code of ethics that shall include:
   (a) Standards of conduct for its members and its officers and employees;
   (b) Requirements for creation and annual filing of financial disclosure statements for its members and its officers and management personnel; and
   (c) A policy on the employment of:
      1. Individuals related to its members; and
      2. Individuals related to its officers and employees.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 76, § 4, effective July 15, 2010.)

Short-Term Borrowing Act

65.7701. Definitions for KRS 65.7703 to 65.7721.

As used in KRS 65.7703 to 65.7721, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Governmental agency" means any county, urban-county government, consolidated local government, city, taxing district, special district, school district, or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth or body corporate or politic or any instrumentality of the

foregoing.
(2) "Governing body" means the board, council, commission, fiscal court, or other body or group that is authorized by law to act on behalf of a governmental agency.
(3) "Legislation" means an order, resolution, or ordinance of the governing body.
(4) "Notes" means notes authorized by KRS 65.7703 to 65.7721 which may be secured by taxes or revenue or taxes and revenue.
(5) "Revenue" means all funds received by a governmental agency which are not taxes, including but not limited to excises, transfers, service fees, assessments, and occupational license fees.
(6) "State local debt officer" means the officer so designated in KRS 66.045.
(7) "Taxes" means taxes properly levied upon real or personal property.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 508, § 22, effective July 15, 1994; 2002, ch. 346, § 35, effective July 15, 2002.)

65.7703. Authority to borrow money in anticipation of taxes or revenues — Notes to be payable only by appropriation.
A governmental agency shall have power and authority, by legislation duly adopted, to borrow moneys from time to time in any fiscal year in anticipation of the receipt of current taxes or revenues, or both, to evidence the obligation by notes, appropriately designated, and to authorize, issue, and sell notes in the manner, and subject to the limitations provided in KRS 65.7703 to 65.7721. Notes shall be payable only from moneys appropriated by the governing body of the governmental agency. The power to borrow from time to time shall include, but not be limited to, the power to make a single authorization and issue and sell portions of the amount of authorized notes whenever desired during the fiscal year.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 2, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.7705. Note maximums.
No governmental agency shall authorize or issue notes in any one (1) fiscal year which in the aggregate shall exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of:
(1) In the case of notes payable solely from and secured by a pledge of taxes, the amount of taxes levied and to be collected for the current fiscal year;
(2) In the case of notes payable solely from and secured by a pledge of revenues, the amount of revenues anticipated to be collected during the current fiscal year; and
(3) In the case of notes payable from and secured by a pledge of taxes and revenues, the sum of taxes and revenues anticipated to be collected during the current fiscal year.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 3, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.7707. Maturity of notes — Payment of interest.
Notes payable shall mature on a date determined by the governing body which shall be no later than the last day of the fiscal year in which the notes are issued. Interest on notes from the date thereof shall be payable at their maturity or payable in installments at earlier dates. Interest on the notes may be at a rate, rates or method of determining rates the governing body of the governmental agency unit may determine.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 4, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.7709. Time of issuance — Format.
Notes shall be dated as of a date not more than thirty (30) days after the effective date of the legislation authorizing the notes. Notes shall be issued in the denominations, shall be subject to the rights of prior redemption, shall have the privileges of exchange and registration, shall be dated, shall be in registered or bearer form, with or without coupons, and shall be payable at the place or places, all as the governing body of the governmental agency may determine.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 5, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.7711. Notes to be secured by pledge, lien, and charge — Sinking fund or note retirement fund.
Notes issued in a single fiscal year, shall be equally and ratably secured by the pledge of, security interest in, and a lien and charge on, the taxes or revenues, or both, of the governmental agency specified in the authorizing legislation which are in the process of collection and are to be received during the period when the notes will be outstanding. The pledge, lien, and charge shall be fully perfected as against the governmental agency, all creditors, and all third parties in accordance with the terms of the legislation from and after the delivery of the notes until the notes are paid in full. The legislation may establish one (1) or more sinking funds or note retirement funds and provide for periodic or other deposits therein, and may contain such covenants or other provisions as the governmental agency shall determine. In every case, the taxes and revenues pledged shall be those taxes and revenues which are the subject of appropriation for the current fiscal year. The holders or owners of notes may be given the right to have the notes continually secured by the faith and credit of the governmental agency, and each note shall bear on its face a statement to that effect and to the effect that the right of payment on the note is limited to the taxes or revenues pledged under the legislation of the governmental agency authorizing the notes.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 6, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.7713. Enforcement of pledge, lien, and charge — Payment of notes.
The holder of the notes may enforce a pledge of, security interest in, and lien and charge on, the taxes or revenues, or both, of the governmental agency against all state and local public officials in possession of any of the taxes or revenues at any time which may be collected directly from the official upon notice by the holder for application to the payment of a note as and when due or for deposit in the applicable sinking fund or note retirement fund at the times and in the amounts specified in the note. Any state or local public official in possession of any taxes or revenues which are pledged shall make payment, against receipt therefor, directly to the holder of the notes and shall be discharged from any further liability or responsibility for taxes or revenues. If the payment is a payment in full of the notes, it shall be made against surrender of the notes to the state or local public official for delivery to the governmental agency in the case of payment in full, otherwise it shall be made against production of the notes for notation thereon of the amount of the payment.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 7, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.7715. Estimate of revenues available for securing notes.
Prior to each authorization of notes, authorized officers of the governmental agency shall make an estimate of the taxes or revenues, or both, whichever is to secure the payment of the notes, which are estimated to be received during the period when the notes will be outstanding. The estimate shall take due account of the past and anticipated collection experience of the governmental agency and of current economic conditions. The estimate shall be certified by the officer as of a date not more than thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the legislation authorizing the notes.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 8, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.7717. Sale — Award to be made by legislation.
Notes may be sold at public, private, or invited sale as the

governing body of the governmental agency may determine. Any public sale shall be advertised and conducted in the manner and subject to the conditions provided for a public sale of bonds pursuant to KRS Chapter 424. The governing body of the governmental agency shall award the notes by legislation to specified purchasers at a specified price.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 9, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.7721. Short title.
KRS 65.7701 to 65.7721 may be cited as the Short-term Borrowing Act.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 76, § 11, effective July 13, 1990.)

GOVERNMENTAL LEASING ACT

65.940. Definitions for KRS 65.942 to 65.956.
As used in KRS 65.942 to 65.956, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1) "Acquire" means to purchase, install, equip, or improve personal property or real property pursuant to KRS 65.942 to 65.956.
(2) "City" means any municipal corporation of any class incorporated in the Commonwealth.
(3) "Construct" means building reconstruction, replacement, extension, repairing, betterment, development, equipment, embellishment, or improvement.
(4) "County" means a political subdivision of the Commonwealth created and established by the laws of the Commonwealth.
(5) "Governmental agency" means any county, urban-county government, consolidated local government, city, taxing district, special district, school district, or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth or body corporate or politic or any instrumentality of the foregoing.
(6) "Governing body" means the board, council, commission, fiscal court, or other body or group that is authorized by law to acquire property for each respective governmental agency.
(7) "Lease" means a lease, lease-purchase, lease with option to purchase, installment sale agreement, or other similar agreement entered into pursuant to KRS 65.942 to 65.956.
(8) "Lease price" means the total of amounts designated as payments of principal under a lease.
(9) "Net interest cost" means the total of all interest to accrue and fall due through the last payment due date on a lease, plus any discount or minus any premium included in the lease price.
(10) "Person" means any individual, corporation, organization, government or governmental subdivision, or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, and any other legal entity.
(11) "Personal property" means personal property, appliances, equipment, or furnishings, or an interest therein, whether movable or fixed, deemed by the governing body of a governmental agency to be necessary, useful, or appropriate to one (1) or more purposes of the governmental agency, but shall not include real property.
(12) "Real property" means land, buildings, fixtures, and interests in real property, deemed by the governing body of the governmental agency to be necessary, useful, or appropriate to one (1) or more purposes of the governmental agency.
(13) "Revenue" means all funds received by a governmental agency which are not taxes, including but not limited to excises, transfers, service fees, assessments, and occupational license fees.
(14) "School district" means any county school district or independent school district organized and existing pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth.
(15) "Special district" means any agency, authority, or political subdivision of the Commonwealth which exercises less than statewide jurisdiction and which is organized for the purpose of performing governmental or other prescribed functions within limited boundaries. It includes all political subdivisions of the Commonwealth except a city, county, or school district.
(16) "State local debt officer" means the officer so designated in KRS 66.045.
(17) "Taxes" means taxes properly levied upon real or personal property.
(18) "Taxing district" means any taxing district created under KRS 65.180 to 65.190.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 508, § 24, effective July 15, 1994; 2002, ch. 346, § 36, effective July 15, 2002.)

65.942. Terms and conditions of leases — Leasing for financing property purchases — Sinking fund.
(1) The governing body of a governmental agency may approve by ordinance, order, or resolution and may execute, perform, and make payments under a lease with any person, to acquire or construct personal property or real property for any public purpose. The lease may be on the terms and conditions that are deemed appropriate by the governing body. Leases may be payable in whole or in part from taxes and may be obligations of the governmental agency for the entire term of the lease or for a period that does not exceed one (1) year. Leases may contain an option or options to renew or extend the term and may be made payable from a pledge of all or any part of any revenues, funds, or taxes or any combination of any revenues, funds, or taxes, which are available to the governmental agency for its public purposes.
(2) A governmental agency may pledge any revenues or taxes as security for payment under leases, and the leases may provide that the governmental agency may terminate its obligations under the lease at the expiration of each year during the term of the lease. A governmental agency may pledge any revenue or taxes as security for payment under a lease regardless of any right to terminate. The lease may provide for the payment of interest on the unpaid amount of the lease price at a rate, rates, or method of determining rates and may contain prepayment provisions, termination penalties, and other provisions determined by the governing body of the governmental agency.
(3) Prior to entering into a lease for the financing of the purchase of any personal property or real property, a governmental agency shall comply with other provisions of law regarding the purchase of property for public purposes. The lease shall be deemed an instrument for financing and provisions of law regarding purchases of property for public use shall not apply to the lease itself. Leases may be entered into on a publicly advertised competitive basis or on a private negotiated basis without advertisement.
(4) A sinking fund prescribed by KRS 66.081 shall be established for the payment of leases which are not annually renewable and which are payable in whole or in part from taxes and lease payments under those leases shall be made from the sinking fund.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 280, § 29, effective July 15, 1996.)

65.944. When approval by state local debt officer or chief state school officer is required — Techni-

cal and advisory assistance on leases.

(1) (a) In addition to the notification required by KRS 65.117, no county, except an urban-county, shall enter into a lease if the lease price exceeds five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) without first receiving the approval of the lease from the state local debt officer. The state local debt officer may prescribe procedures and adopt regulations for granting approval of the leases.

(b) In addition to the notification required by KRS 65.117, no school district shall enter into a lease if the lease price exceeds one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) without first receiving the approval of the lease from the chief state school officer. The chief state school officer shall recommend administrative regulations to the State Board of Education for implementation of KRS 65.940 to 65.956.

(2) The state local debt officer may provide technical and advisory assistance regarding the entering into leases by a governmental agency whose governing body requests assistance.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 27, § 6, effective March 2, 1992; 1994, ch. 508, § 25, effective July 15, 1994; 2008, ch. 35, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Approval for school district lease agreements, 702 KAR 3:300.

65.946. Maximum term for leases.

A lease for real property may have any term, including renewals, not to exceed forty (40) years. A lease for personal property may have any term, including renewals, not to exceed the useful life of the personal property financed, determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 4, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Approval for school district lease agreements, 702 KAR 3:300.

65.948. Leased property exempt from state and local taxation.

A governmental agency shall be considered the equitable owner of any personal or real property leased under KRS 65.940 to 65.956 where the property is used solely for public purposes, unless the governmental agency is vested with legal ownership pursuant to KRS 65.952. Personal or real property which is equitably or legally owned by a governmental agency shall be exempt from all taxation by the Commonwealth and any of its political subdivisions. Leases and interests therein and payments received by lessors or their assigns which are identified as interest shall be exempt from taxation by the Commonwealth and any of its political subdivisions to the same extent as bonds or notes issued by the Commonwealth and any governmental agency.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 5, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.950. Leases as a legal and authorized investment.

A lease or any interest therein entered into pursuant to KRS 65.940 to 65.956 shall be a legal and authorized investment for banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 6, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.952. Title to property subject to the lease.

A lease may provide that legal title to the real property or personal property subject to the lease may be vested in the governmental agency or in the person acting as lessor under the lease and may be transferred from one to the other under terms provided in the lease.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 7, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.954. Construction of KRS 65.940 to 65.956.

KRS 65.940 to 65.956 shall be authority for entering into leases and the performance of the other acts and procedures authorized by KRS 65.940 to 65.956, without reference to any other laws, or any restrictions or limitations contained therein, except as specifically provided in KRS 65.940 to 65.956. If leases are entered into under KRS 65.940 to 65.956, to the extent of any conflict or inconsistency between any provisions of KRS 65.940 to 65.956 and any provisions of any other law, the provisions of KRS 65.940 to 65.956 shall prevail and control, except that any governmental agency may use the provisions of any other law, not in conflict with the provisions of KRS 65.940 to 65.956, to the extent convenient or necessary to carry out any power or authority, express or implied, granted by KRS 65.940 to 65.956. KRS 65.940 to 65.956 shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purpose.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 8, effective July 13, 1990.)

65.956. Short title.

KRS 65.940 to 65.956 may be cited as the Governmental Leasing Act.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 81, § 9, effective July 13, 1990.)

CHAPTER 66

ISSUANCE OF BONDS AND CONTROL OF FUNDS

SECTION.

INVESTMENTS

66.480. Investment of public funds — Limitations — Written investment policy — Duties of state local debt officer — Investment pool.

INVESTMENTS

66.480. Investment of public funds — Limitations — Written investment policy — Duties of state local debt officer — Investment pool.

(1) The governing body of a city, county, urban-county, charter county, school district (provided that its general procedure for action is approved by the Kentucky Board of Education), or other local governmental unit or political subdivision, may invest and reinvest money subject to its control and jurisdiction in:

(a) Obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations subject to repurchase agreements, if delivery of these obligations subject to repurchase agreements is taken either directly or through an authorized custodian. These investments may be accomplished through repurchase agreements reached with sources including but not limited to national or state banks chartered in Kentucky;

(b) Obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or a United States government agency, including but not limited to:

1. United States Treasury;
2. Export-Import Bank of the United States;
3. Farmers Home Administration;
4. Government National Mortgage Corporation; and

5. Merchant Marine bonds;

(c) Obligations of any corporation of the United States government, including but not limited to:
1. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation;
2. Federal Farm Credit Banks;
3. Bank for Cooperatives;
4. Federal Intermediate Credit Banks;
5. Federal Land Banks;
6. Federal Home Loan Banks;
7. Federal National Mortgage Association; and
8. Tennessee Valley Authority;

(d) Certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or similar entity or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligations, including surety bonds, permitted by KRS 41.240(4);

(e) Uncollateralized certificates of deposit issued by any bank or savings and loan institution rated in one (1) of the three (3) highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency;

(f) Bankers' acceptances for banks rated in one (1) of the three (3) highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency;

(g) Commercial paper rated in the highest category by a nationally recognized rating agency;

(h) Bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state and of its agencies and instrumentalities;

(i) Securities issued by a state or local government, or any instrumentality of agency thereof, in the United States, and rated in one (1) of the three (3) highest categories by a nationally recognized rating agency; and

(j) Shares of mutual funds, each of which shall have the following characteristics:
1. The mutual fund shall be an open-end diversified investment company registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;
2. The management company of the investment company shall have been in operation for at least five (5) years; and
3. All of the securities in the mutual fund shall be eligible investments pursuant to this section.

(2) The investment authority provided by subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to the following limitations:

(a) The amount of money invested at any time by a local government or political subdivision in one (1) or more of the categories of investments authorized by subsection (1)(e), (f), (g), and (i) of this section shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total amount of money invested by the local government; and

(b) No local government or political subdivision shall purchase any investment authorized by subsection (1) on a margin basis or through the use of any similar leveraging technique.

(3) The governing body of every local government or political subdivision that invests or reinvests money subject to its control or jurisdiction according to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall by January 1, 1995, adopt a written investment policy that shall govern the investment of funds by the local government or political subdivision. The written investment policy shall include but shall not be limited to the following:

(a) A designation of the officer or officers of the local government or political subdivision who are authorized to invest and oversee the investment of funds;

(b) A list of the permitted types of investments;

(c) Procedures designed to secure the local government's or political subdivision's financial interest in the investments;

(d) Standards for written agreements pursuant to which investments are to be made;

(e) Procedures for monitoring, control, deposit, and retention of investments and collateral;

(f) Standards for the diversification of investments, including diversification with respect to the types of investments and firms with whom the local government or political subdivision transacts business;

(g) Standards for the qualification of investment agents which transact business with the local government, such as criteria covering creditworthiness, experience, capitalization, size, and any other factors that make a firm capable and qualified to transact business with the local government or political subdivision; and

(h) Requirements for periodic reporting to the governing body on the status of invested funds.

(4) Sheriffs, county clerks, and jailers, who for the purposes of this section shall be known as county officials, may invest and reinvest money subject to their control and jurisdiction, including tax dollars subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 134 and 160.510, as permitted by this section.

(5) The provisions of this section are not intended to impair the power of a county official, city, county, urban-county, charter county, school district, or other local governmental unit or political subdivision to hold funds in deposit accounts with banking institutions as otherwise authorized by law.

(6) The governing body or county official may delegate the investment authority provided by this section to the treasurer or other financial officer or officers charged with custody of the funds of the local government, and the officer or officers shall thereafter assume full responsibility for all investment transactions until the delegation of authority terminates or is revoked.

(7) All county officials shall report the earnings of any investments at the time of their annual reports and settlements with the fiscal courts for excess income of their offices.

(8) The state local debt officer is authorized and directed to assist county officials and local governments, except school districts, in investing funds that are temporarily in excess of operating needs by:

(a) Explaining investment opportunities to county officials and local governments through publication and other appropriate means; and

(b) Providing technical assistance in investment of idle funds to county officials and local governments that request that assistance.

(9) (a) The state local debt officer may create an investment pool for local governments, except school districts, and county officials; and counties and county officials and cities may associate to create an investment pool. If counties and county officials and cities create a pool, each group may select a manager to administer their pool and invest the assets. Each county and each county official and each city may invest in a pool created pursuant to this subsection. Investments shall be limited to those investment instruments permitted by this section. The funds of each local government and county official shall be properly accounted for, and earnings and charges shall be assigned to each participant in a uniform manner according to the amount invested. Charges to any local government

or county official shall not exceed one percent (1%) annually on the principal amount invested, and charges on investments of less than a year's duration shall be prorated. Any investment pool created pursuant to this subsection shall be audited each year by an independent certified public accountant, or by the Auditor of Public Accounts. A copy of the audit report shall be provided to each local government or county official participating in the pool. In the case of an audit by an independent certified public accountant, a copy of the audit report shall be provided to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and to the state local debt officer. The Auditor of Public Accounts may review the report of the independent certified public accountant. After preliminary review, should discrepancies be found, the Auditor of Public Accounts may make his or her own investigative report or audit to verify the findings of the independent certified public accountant's report.

(b) If the state local debt officer creates an investment pool, he or she shall establish an account in the Treasury for the pool. He or she shall also establish a separate trust and agency account for the purpose of covering management costs, and he or she shall deposit management charges in this account. The state local debt officer may promulgate administrative regulations, pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A, governing the operation of the investment pool, including but not limited to provisions on minimum allowable investments and investment periods, and method and timing of investments, withdrawals, payment of earnings, and assignment of charges.

(c) Before investing in an investment pool created pursuant to this subsection, a local government or county official shall allow any savings and loan association or bank in the county, as described in subsection (1)(d) of this section, to bid for the deposits, but the local government or county official shall not be required to seek bids more often than once in each six (6) month period.

(10) (a) With the approval of the Kentucky Board of Education, local boards of education, or any of them that desire to do so, may associate to create an investment pool. Each local school board which associates itself with other local school boards for the purpose of creating the investment pool may invest its funds in the pool so created and so managed. Investments shall be limited to those investment instruments permitted by this section. The funds of each local school board shall be properly accounted for, and earnings and charges shall be assigned to each participant in a uniform manner according to the amount invested. Charges to any local school board shall not exceed one percent (1%) annually on the principal amount invested, and charges on investments of less than a year's duration shall be prorated. Any investment pool created pursuant to this subsection shall be audited each year by an independent certified public accountant, or by the Auditor of Public Accounts. A copy of the audit report shall be provided to each local school board participating in the pool. In the case of an audit by an independent certified public accountant, a copy of the audit report shall be provided to the Auditor of Public Accounts, and to the Kentucky Board of Education. The Auditor of Public Accounts may review the report of the independent certified public accountant. After preliminary review, should discrepancies be found, the Auditor of Public Accounts may make his or her own investigative report or audit to verify the findings of the independent certified public accountant's report.

(b) The Kentucky Board of Education may promulgate administrative regulations governing the operation of the investment pool including but not limited to provisions on minimum allowable investments and investment periods, and methods and timing of investments, withdrawals, payment of earnings, and assignment of charges.

(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 205; 1982, ch. 57, § 1, effective March 9, 1982; 1986, ch. 261, § 1, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 393, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 291, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 298, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 275, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 508, § 39, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 554, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2009, ch. 10, § 58, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). This section was amended by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 275 and 508. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. In cases where stylistic changes made in Acts ch. 508 conflict with substantive changes in Acts ch. 275, the provisions of Acts ch. 275 have prevailed. Cf. KRS 7.123(1).

Compiler's Notes. The Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 referred to in subdivision (1)(j)1. of this section is compiled as 15 USCS §§ 80a-1 — 80a-52.

The reference to State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education in this section has been changed to Kentucky Board of Education on authority of Acts 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.

Cross-References. Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Opinions of Attorney General. A county may invest in school revenue bonds, either city or county, pursuant to subsection (b) of this section which authorizes investments in bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state and of its agencies and instrumentalities, for all county and municipal school boards are state agencies. OAG 79-317.

CHAPTER 67

COUNTY GOVERNMENT (FISCAL COURTS AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS)

SECTION.

TAXATION OF BUSINESS

67.750. Definitions for KRS 67.750 to 67.790.
67.753. Apportionment of net profit or gross receipts of business entity to local tax district.
67.755. Quarterly estimated tax payments.
67.758. Refund of estimated taxes.
67.760. Applicability of federal income tax law — Business entity to keep records.
67.763. Tax liability of business entity that ceases doing business in tax district.
67.765. Use of tax year and accounting methods required for federal income tax purposes.
67.768. When returns to be made — Copy of federal income tax return to be submitted with return.
67.770. Extensions.
67.773. Tax due when return filed — Minimum and maximum liability.
67.775. Auditing of returns — Payment of additional tax — Federal audit.
67.778. Payment of tax not delayed — Claims for refund or credit.
67.780. Employer to withhold taxes.
67.783. Employer to report tax withheld — Liability of employer for failure to withhold or pay tax.
67.785. Personal liability of officers of business entity.
67.788. Application for refund or credit — When employee may file for refund.
67.790. Penalties — Confidentiality of information filed with tax district.
67.793. Tax district may levy one-time tax rate.

SECTION.
67.795. When KRS 67.750 to 67.790 applies.

TAXATION OF BUSINESS

67.750. Definitions for KRS 67.750 to 67.790.
As used in KRS 67.750 to 67.790, unless the context requires otherwise:
(1) "Business entity" means each separate corporation, limited liability company, business development corporation, partnership, limited partnership, sole proprietorship, association, joint stock company, receivership, trust, professional service organization, or other legal entity through which business is conducted;
(2) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions, or any other form of remuneration paid or payable by an employer for services performed by an employee, which are required to be reported for federal income tax purposes and adjusted as follows:
(a) Include any amounts contributed by an employee to any retirement, profit sharing, or deferred compensation plan, which are deferred for federal income tax purposes under a salary reduction agreement or similar arrangement, including but not limited to salary reduction arrangements under Section 401(a), 401(k), 402(e), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 414(h), or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code; and
(b) Include any amounts contributed by an employee to any welfare benefit, fringe benefit, or other benefit plan made by salary reduction or other payment method which permits employees to elect to reduce federal taxable compensation under the Internal Revenue Code, including but not limited to Sections 125 and 132 of the Internal Revenue Code;
(3) "Fiscal year" means "fiscal year" as defined in Section 7701(a)(24) of the Internal Revenue Code;
(4) "Employee" means any person who renders services to another person or business entity for compensation, including an officer of a corporation and any officer, employee, or elected official of the United States, a state, or any political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of any one (1) or more of the above. A person classified as an independent contractor under the Internal Revenue Code shall not be considered an employee;
(5) "Employer" means "employer" as defined in Section 3401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code;
(6) "Gross receipts" means all revenues or proceeds derived from the sale, lease, or rental of goods, services, or property by a business entity reduced by the following:
(a) Sales and excise taxes paid; and
(b) Returns and allowances;
(7) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on December 31, 2008, as amended;
(8) "Net profit" means gross income as defined in Section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code minus all the deductions from gross income allowed by Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code, and adjusted as follows:
(a) Include any amount claimed as a deduction for state tax or local tax which is computed, in whole or in part, by reference to gross or net income and which is paid or accrued to any state of the United States, local taxing authority in a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any foreign country or political subdivision thereof;
(b) Include any amount claimed as a deduction that directly or indirectly is allocable to income which is either exempt from taxation or otherwise not taxed;
(c) Include any amount claimed as a net operating loss carryback or carryforward allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code;
(d) Include any amount of income and expenses passed through separately as required by the Internal Revenue Code to an owner of a business entity that is a pass-through entity for federal tax purposes; and
(e) Exclude any amount of income that is exempt from state taxation by the Kentucky Constitution or the Constitution and statutory laws of the United States;
(9) "Sales revenue" means receipts from the sale, lease, or rental of goods, services, or property;
(10) "Tax district" means a city of the first to fifth class, county, urban-county, charter county, consolidated local government, school district, special taxing district, or any other statutorily created entity with the authority to levy net profits, gross receipts, or occupational license taxes;
(11) "Taxable gross receipts," in case of a business entity having payroll or sales revenues both within and without a tax district, means gross receipts as defined in subsection (6) of this section, as apportioned under KRS 67.753;
(12) "Taxable gross receipts," in case of a business entity having payroll or sales revenue only in one (1) tax district, means gross receipts as defined in subsection (6) of this section;
(13) "Taxable net profit," in case of a business entity having payroll or sales revenue only in one (1) tax district, means net profit as defined in subsection (8) of this section;
(14) "Taxable net profit," in case of a business entity having payroll or sales revenue both within and without a tax district, means net profit as defined in subsection (8) of this section, as apportioned under KRS 67.753; and
(15) "Taxable year" means the calendar year or fiscal year ending during the calendar year, upon the basis of which net income or gross receipts is computed.
(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 153, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 149, § 197, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 168, § 1, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 52, § 1, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 49, § 1, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 52, sec. 3, provides that the amendments to KRS 67.750 in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 52, sec. 1, "shall apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007."

Compiler's Notes. Internal Revenue Code (IRC) § 401(a) is 26 USCS § 401(a); IRC § 401(k) is 26 USCS 401(k); IRC § 402(e) is 26 USCS § 402(e); IRC § 403(a) is 26 USCS § 403(a); IRC § 403(b) is 26 USCS § 403(b); IRC § 408 is 26 USCS § 408; IRC § 414(h) is 26 USCS § 414(h); IRC § 457 is 26 USCS § 457; IRC § 125 is 26 USCS § 125; IRC § 132 is 26 USCS § 132; IRC § 7701(a)(24) is 26 USCS § 7701(a)(24); IRC § 172 is 26 USCS § 172.

67.753. Apportionment of net profit or gross receipts of business entity to local tax district.
(1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, net profit or gross receipts shall be apportioned as follows:
(a) For business entities with both payroll and sales revenue in more than one (1) tax district, by multiplying the net profit or gross receipts by a fraction, the numerator of which is the payroll factor, described in subsection (2) of this section, plus the sales factor, described in subsection (3) of this section, and the denominator of which is two (2); and

(b) For business entities with sales revenue in more than one (1) tax district, by multiplying the net profits or gross receipts by the sales factor as set forth in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid or payable in the tax district during the tax period by the business entity for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid or payable by the business entity everywhere during the tax period. Compensation is paid or payable in the tax district based on the time the individual's service is performed within the tax district.

(3) The sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales revenue of the business entity in the tax district during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the total sales revenue of the business entity everywhere during the tax period.

(a) The sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property is in the tax district if:

1. The property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser, other than the United States government, or to the designee of the purchaser within the tax district regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale; or
2. The property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory, or other place of storage in the tax district and the purchaser is the United States government.

(b) Sales revenues, other than revenue from the sale, lease, or rental of tangible personal property or the lease or rental of real property, are apportioned to the tax district based upon a fraction, the numerator of which is the time spent in performing such income-producing activity within the tax district and the denominator of which is the total time spent performing that income-producing activity.

(c) Sales revenue from the lease or rental of real property is allocated to the tax district where the property is located.

(4) If the apportionment provisions of this section do not fairly represent the extent of the business entity's activity in the tax district, the business entity may petition the tax district or the tax district may require, in respect to all or any part of the business entity's business activity, if reasonable:

(a) Separate accounting;
(b) The exclusion of any one (1) or more of the factors;
(c) The inclusion of one (1) or more additional factors which will fairly represent the business entity's business activity in the tax district; or
(d) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of net profit or gross receipts.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 2, effective July 13, 2004.)

67.755. Quarterly estimated tax payments.

(1) Every business entity, other than a sole proprietorship, subject to a net profits, gross receipts, or occupational license tax levied by a tax district shall make quarterly estimated tax payments on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth month of each taxable year if the tax liability for the taxable year exceeds five thousand dollars ($5,000).

(2) The quarterly estimated tax payments required under subsection (1) of this section shall be based on the lesser of:

(a) Twenty-two and one-half percent (22.5%) of the current taxable year tax liability;
(b) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the preceding full year taxable year tax liability; or
(c) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the average tax liability for the three (3) preceding full year taxable years' tax liabilities if the tax liability for any of the three (3) preceding full taxable years exceeded twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

(3) Any business entity that fails to submit the minimum quarterly payment required under subsection (2) of this section by the due date for the quarterly payment shall pay an amount equal to twelve percent (12%) per annum simple interest on the amount of the quarterly payment required under subsection (2) of this section from the earlier of:

(a) The due date for the quarterly payment until the time when the aggregate quarterly payments submitted for the taxable year equal the minimum aggregate payments due under subsection (2) of this section; or
(b) The due date of the annual return.

A fraction of a month is counted as an entire month.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any business entity's first full or partial taxable year of doing business in the tax district or any first taxable year in which a business entity's tax liability exceeds five thousand dollars ($5,000).

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply unless adopted by the tax district.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 3, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 3, effective July 13, 2004.)

67.758. Refund of estimated taxes.

(1) In the case where the tax computed under KRS 67.750 to 67.790 is less than the amount which has been declared and paid as estimated tax for the same taxable year, a refund shall be made upon the filing of a return.

(2) (a) Overpayment resulting from the payment of estimated tax in excess of the amount determined to be due upon the filing of a return for the same taxable year may be credited against the amount of estimated tax determined to be due on any declaration filed for the next succeeding taxable year or for any deficiency or nonpayment of tax for any previous taxable year;

(b) No refund shall be made of any estimated tax paid unless a complete return is filed as required by KRS 67.750 to 67.790.

(3) At the election of the business entity, any installment of the estimated tax may be paid prior to the date prescribed for its payment.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 4, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.760. Applicability of federal income tax law — Business entity to keep records.

(1) For purposes of KRS 67.750 to 67.790, computations of gross income and deductions therefrom, gross receipts or sales, and deductions therefrom, accounting methods, and accounting procedures shall be as nearly as practicable identical with those required for federal income tax purposes.

(2) Every business entity subject to an occupational license tax governed by the provisions of KRS 67.750 to 67.790 shall keep records, render under oath statements, make returns, and comply with rules as the tax district from time to time may prescribe. Whenever the tax district deems it necessary, the tax district may require a business entity, by notice served to the business entity, to make a return, render statements under oath, or keep records, as the tax district deems sufficient to determine the tax liability of the business entity.

(3) The tax district may require, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any return or for the purposes of making an estimate of the taxable income of any

business entity, the attendance of a representative of the business entity or of any other person having knowledge in the premises.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 5, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 4, effective July 13, 2004.)

67.763. Tax liability of business entity that ceases doing business in tax district.

If any business entity dissolves or withdraws from a tax district during any taxable year, or if any business entity in any manner surrenders or loses its charter during any taxable year, the dissolution, withdrawal, or loss or surrender of charter shall not defeat the filing of returns and the assessment and collection of net profit or gross receipts taxes or tax withheld for the period of that taxable year during which the business entity had net profit or gross receipts or tax withheld in the tax district.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 6, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.765. Use of tax year and accounting methods required for federal income tax purposes.

If a business entity makes, or is required to make, a federal income tax return, the net profit or gross receipts shall be computed for the purposes of KRS 67.750 to 67.790 on the basis of the same calendar or fiscal year required by the federal government, and shall employ the same methods of accounting required for federal income tax purposes.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 7, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.768. When returns to be made — Copy of federal income tax return to be submitted with return.

(1) All business entities' returns for the preceding taxable year shall be made by April 15 in each year, except returns made on the basis of a fiscal year, which shall be made by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year. Blank forms for returns shall be supplied by the tax district.

(2) Every business entity shall submit a copy of its federal income tax return at the time of filing its return with the tax district. Whenever, in the opinion of the tax district, it is necessary to examine the federal income tax return of any business entity in order to audit the return, the tax district may compel the business entity to produce for inspection a copy of all statements and schedules in support thereof. The tax district may also require copies of reports of adjustments made by the federal government.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 8, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.770. Extensions.

(1) A tax district may grant any business entity an extension of not more than six (6) months, unless a longer extension has been granted by the Internal Revenue Service or is agreed to by the tax district and the business entity, for filing its return, if the business entity, on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax, requests the extension and pays the amount properly estimated as its tax.

(2) If the time for filing a return is extended, the business entity shall pay, as part of the tax, an amount equal to twelve percent (12%) per annum simple interest on the tax shown due on the return, but not previously paid, from the time the tax was due until the return is actually filed and the tax paid to the tax district. A fraction of a month is counted as an entire month.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 9, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 5, effective July 13, 2004.)

67.773. Tax due when return filed — Minimum and maximum liability.

(1) The full amount of the unpaid tax payable by any business entity, as appears from the face of the return, shall be paid to the tax district at the time prescribed for filing the tax return, determined without regard to any extension of time for filing the return.

(2) A tax district may impose minimum and maximum tax liabilities for the tax on net profits or gross receipts.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 11, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.775. Auditing of returns — Payment of additional tax — Federal audit.

(1) As used in this section and KRS 67.778, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Conclusion of the federal audit" means the date that the adjustments made by the Internal Revenue Service to net income or gross receipts as reported on the business entity's federal income tax return become final and unappealable; and

(b) "Final determination of the federal audit" means the revenue agent's report or other documents reflecting the final and unappealable adjustments made by the Internal Revenue Service.

(2) As soon as practicable after each return is received, the tax district may examine and audit it. If the amount of tax computed by the tax district is greater than the amount returned by the business entity, the additional tax shall be assessed and a notice of assessment mailed to the business entity by the tax district within five (5) years from the date the return was filed, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

(a) In the case of a failure to file a return or of a fraudulent return the additional tax may be assessed at any time.

(b) In the case of a return where a business entity understates net profit or gross receipts, or omits an amount properly includable in net profit or gross receipts, or both, which understatement or omission or both is in excess of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of net profit or gross receipts stated in the return, the additional tax may be assessed at any time within six (6) years after the return was filed.

(c) In the case of an assessment of additional tax relating directly to adjustments resulting from a final determination of a federal audit, the additional tax may be assessed before the expiration of the times provided in this subsection, or six (6) months from the date the tax district receives the final determination of the federal audit from the business entity, whichever is later.

The times provided in this subsection may be extended by agreement between the business entity and the tax district. For the purposes of this subsection, a return filed before the last day prescribed by law for filing the return shall be considered as filed on the last day. Any extension granted for filing the return shall also be considered as extending the last day prescribed by law for filing the return.

(3) Every business entity shall submit a copy of the final determination of the federal audit within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the federal audit.

(4) A tax district may initiate a civil action for the collection of any additional tax within the times prescribed in subsection (2) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 10, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.778. Payment of tax not delayed — Claims for refund or credit.

(1) No suit shall be maintained in any court to restrain or delay the collection or payment of any tax subject to the

provisions of KRS 67.750 to 67.790.

(2) Any tax collected pursuant to the provisions of KRS 67.750 to 67.790 may be refunded or credited within two (2) years of the date prescribed by law for the filing of a return or the date the money was paid to the tax district, whichever is the later, except that:
   (a) In any case where the assessment period contained in KRS 67.775 has been extended by an agreement between the business entity and the tax district, the limitation contained in this subsection shall be extended accordingly.
   (b) If the claim for refund or credit relates directly to adjustments resulting from a federal audit, the business entity shall file a claim for refund or credit within the time provided for in this subsection or six (6) months from the conclusion of the federal audit, whichever is later.

   For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (3) of this section, a return filed before the last day prescribed by law for filing the return shall be considered as filed on the last day.

(3) Exclusive authority to refund or credit overpayments of taxes collected by a tax district is vested in that tax district.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 12, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 6, effective July 13, 2004.)

67.780. Employer to withhold taxes.

Every employer making payment of compensation to an employee shall deduct and withhold upon the payment of the compensation any tax imposed against the compensation by a tax district. Amounts withheld shall be paid to the levying tax district in accordance with KRS 67.783. A tax district may impose minimum and maximum tax liabilities for the tax on compensation.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 13, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 7, effective July 13, 2004.)

67.783. Employer to report tax withheld — Liability of employer for failure to withhold or pay tax.

(1) Every employer required to deduct and withhold tax under KRS 67.780 shall, for the quarter ending after January 1 and for each quarter ending thereafter, on or before the end of the month following the close of each quarter make a return and report to the tax district the tax required to be withheld under KRS 67.780, unless the employer is permitted or required to report within a reasonable time after some other period as determined by the tax district.

(2) Every employer who fails to withhold or pay to the tax district any sums required by KRS 67.750 to 67.790 to be withheld and paid shall be personally and individually liable to the tax district for any sum or sums withheld or required to be withheld in accordance with the provisions of KRS 67.780.

(3) The tax district shall have a lien upon all the property of any employer who fails to withhold or pay over to the tax district sums required to be withheld under KRS 67.780. If the employer withholds but fails to pay the amounts withheld to the tax district, the lien shall commence as of the date the amounts withheld were required to be paid to the tax district. If the employer fails to withhold, the lien shall commence at the time the liability of the employer is assessed by the tax district.

(4) Every employer required to deduct and withhold tax under KRS 67.780 shall annually on or before February 28 of each year complete and file on a form furnished or approved by the tax district a reconciliation of the tax withheld in each tax district where compensation is paid or payable to employees. Either copies of federal forms W-2 and W-3, transmittal of wage and tax statements, or a detailed employee listing with the required equivalent information as determined by the tax district shall be submitted.

(5) Every employer shall furnish each employee a statement on or before January 31 of each year showing the amount of compensation and license tax deducted by the employer from the compensation paid to the employee for payment to a tax district during the preceding calendar year.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 14, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.785. Personal liability of officers of business entity.

(1) An employer shall be liable for the payment of the tax required to be deducted and withheld under KRS 67.780.

(2) The president, vice president, secretary, treasurer or any other person holding an equivalent corporate office of any business entity subject to KRS 67.780 shall be personally and individually liable, both jointly and severally, for any tax required to be withheld under KRS 67.750 to 67.790 from compensation paid to one or more employees of any business entity, and neither the corporate dissolution or withdrawal of the business entity from the tax district nor the cessation of holding any corporate office shall discharge that liability of any person; provided that the personal and individual liability shall apply to each or every person holding the corporate office at the time the tax becomes or became obligated. No person shall be personally and individually liable under this subsection who had no authority to collect, truthfully account for, or pay over any tax imposed by KRS 67.750 to 67.790 at the time that the taxes imposed by KRS 67.750 to 67.790 become or became due.

(3) Every employee receiving compensation in a tax district subject to the tax imposed under KRS 68.180, 68.197, 91.200, or 92.281 shall be liable for the tax notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 15, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.788. Application for refund or credit — When employee may file for refund.

(1) Where there has been an overpayment of tax under KRS 67.780, refund or credit shall be made to the employer only to the extent that the amount of the overpayment was not deducted and withheld under KRS 67.780 by the employer.

(2) Unless written application for refund or credit is received by the tax district from the employer within two (2) years from the date the overpayment was made, no refund or credit shall be allowed.

(3) An employee who has compensation attributable to activities performed outside a tax district, based on time spent outside the tax district, whose employer has withheld and remitted the occupational license fee on the compensation attributable to activities performed outside the tax district to the tax district, may file for a refund within two (2) years of the date prescribed by law for the filing of a return. The employee shall provide a schedule and computation sufficient to verify the refund claim and the tax district may confirm with the employer the percentage of time spent outside the tax district and the amount of compensation attributable to activities performed outside the tax district prior to approval of the refund.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 16, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 8, effective July 13, 2004.)

67.790. Penalties — Confidentiality of information filed with tax district.

(1) A business entity subject to tax on gross receipts or net profits may be subject to a penalty equal to five percent (5%) of the tax due for each calendar month or fraction thereof if the business entity:
   (a) Fails to file any return or report on or before the due date prescribed for filing or as extended by the tax district; or
   (b) Fails to pay the tax computed on the return or report on or before the due date prescribed for payment.

   The total penalty levied pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total tax due; however, the penalty shall not be less than twenty-five dollars ($25).

(2) Every employer who fails to file a return or pay the tax on or before the date prescribed under KRS 67.783 may be subject to a penalty in an amount equal to five percent (5%) of the tax due for each calendar month or fraction thereof. The total penalty levied pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total tax due; however, the penalty shall not be less than twenty-five dollars ($25).

(3) In addition to the penalties prescribed in this section, any business entity or employer shall pay, as part of the tax, an amount equal to twelve percent (12%) per annum simple interest on the tax shown due, but not previously paid, from the time the tax was due until the tax is paid to the tax district. A fraction of a month is counted as an entire month.

(4) Every tax subject to the provisions of KRS 67.750 to 67.790, and all increases, interest, and penalties thereon, shall become, from the time the tax is due and payable, a personal debt of the taxpayer to the tax district.

(5) In addition to the penalties prescribed in this section, any business entity or employer who willfully fails to make a return, willfully makes a false return, or willfully fails to pay taxes owing or collected, with the intent to evade payment of the tax or amount collected, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(6) Any person who willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels, or advises the preparation or presentation under, or in connection with, any matter arising under KRS 67.750 to 67.790 of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document, which is fraudulent or is false as to any material matter, whether or not the falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or consent of the person authorized or required to present the return, affidavit, claim, or document, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(7) A return for the purpose of this section shall mean and include any return, declaration, or form prescribed by the tax district and required to be filed with the tax district by the provisions of KRS 67.750 to 67.790, or by the rules of the tax district or by written request for information to the business entity by the tax district.

(8) (a) No present or former employee of any tax district shall intentionally and without authorization inspect or divulge any information acquired by him or her of the affairs of any person, or information regarding the tax schedules, returns, or reports required to be filed with the tax district or other proper officer, or any information produced by a hearing or investigation, insofar as the information may have to do with the affairs of the person's business. This prohibition does not extend to information required in prosecutions for making false reports or returns for taxation, or any other infraction of the tax laws, or in any way made a matter of public record, nor does it preclude furnishing any taxpayer or the taxpayer's properly authorized agent with information respecting his or her own return. Further, this prohibition does not preclude any employee of the tax district from testifying in any court, or from introducing as evidence returns or reports filed with the tax district, in an action for violation of a tax district tax laws or in any action challenging a tax district tax laws.
   (b) Any person who violates the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection by intentionally inspecting confidential taxpayer information without authorization shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisoned for not longer than six (6) months, or both.
   (c) Any person who violates the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection by divulging confidential taxpayer information shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, or both.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 17, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 9, effective July 13, 2004.)

67.793. Tax district may levy one-time tax rate.

Notwithstanding the maximum tax rates in KRS 68.180, 68.197, and 91.200, a tax district which levies a tax on net profits may levy a tax rate that would generate approximately the same amount of revenues as the prior year plus normal revenue growth experienced by the tax district over the prior five (5) years. A tax district may invoke the provisions of this section only once.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 23, effective June 24, 2003.)

67.795. When KRS 67.750 to 67.790 applies.

The provisions of KRS 67.750 to 67.790 shall apply on and after July 15, 2008, to all tax districts that levy an occupational license fee or a tax on net profits or gross receipts, except that the provisions of KRS 67.750 to 67.790 shall not apply to the utilities gross receipts tax levied by school districts pursuant to KRS 160.613 and 160.614. A tax district may apply the provisions of KRS 67.750 to 67.790 to the levy of an occupational license fee or a tax on net profits or gross receipts, except the utilities gross receipts tax levied by school districts pursuant to KRS 160.613 and 160.614, by adoption of an ordinance prior to July 15, 2008.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 117, § 24, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 63, § 10, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 153, § 3, effective June 20, 2005.)

CHAPTER 68

COUNTY FINANCE AND COUNTY TREASURER

SECTION.

LICENSE TAXES

68.180. Occupational license tax in counties containing 300,000 population — Exemptions from local fees and taxes — Regulation of ministers.
68.185. Fiscal court's function in collection and appropriation of tax.
68.190. Credit for payment of similar city tax.
68.199. County that attains population of 30,000 — Credit against occupational license fee — Voluntary credit — New fee or increase in fee.

PENALTIES

68.990. Penalties.

LICENSE TAXES

68.180. Occupational license tax in counties containing 300,000 population — Exemptions from local fees and taxes — Regulation of ministers.

(1) The fiscal court of each county having a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or more may by order or resolution impose license fees on franchises, provide for licensing any business, trade, occupation, or profession, and the using, holding, or exhibiting of any animal, article, or other thing.

(2) License fees on such business, trade, occupation, or profession for revenue purposes, except those of the common schools, shall be imposed at a percentage rate not to exceed one and one-fourth percent (1.25%) of:

(a) Salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation earned by persons within the county for work done and services performed or rendered in the county; and

(b) The net profits of businesses, trades, professions, or occupations from activities conducted in the county.

(3) (a) No public service company that pays an ad valorem tax shall be required to pay a license tax.

(b) 1. It is the intent of the General Assembly to continue the exemption from local license fees and occupational taxes that existed on the effective date of this section for providers of multichannel video programming services or communications services as defined in KRS 136.602 that were taxed under KRS 136.120 prior to January 1, 2006.

2. To further this intent, no company providing multichannel video programming services or communications services as defined in KRS 136.602 shall be required to pay a license tax. If only a portion of an entity's business is providing multichannel video programming services or communications services, including products or services that are related to and provided in support of the multichannel video programming services or communications services, this exclusion applies only to that portion of the business that provides multichannel video programming services or communications services, including products or services that are related to and provided in support of the multichannel video programming services or communications services or communications services.

(c) No license tax shall be imposed upon or collected from any bank, trust company, combined bank and trust company, combined trust, banking and title business in this state, any savings and loan association, whether state or federally chartered.

(d) No license tax shall be imposed upon income received by members of the Kentucky National Guard for active duty training, unit training assemblies, and annual field training.

(e) No license tax shall be imposed upon income received by precinct workers for election training or work at election booths in state, county, and local primary, regular, or special elections.

(f) No license tax shall be imposed upon any profits, earnings, or distributions of an investment fund which would qualify under KRS 154.20-250 to 154.20-284 to the extent any profits, earnings, or distributions would not be taxable to an individual investor, or in other cases where the county is prohibited by law from imposing a license tax.

(4) The provisions and limitations of subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to license fees imposed for regulatory purposes as to form and amount, or to the license fees authorized by KRS 160.482 to 160.488.

(5) Pursuant to this section, no fiscal court shall regulate any aspect of the manner in which any duly ordained, commissioned, or denominationally licensed minister of religion may perform his or her duties and activities as a minister of religion. Duly ordained, commissioned, or denominationally licensed ministers of religion shall be subject to the same license fees imposed on others in the county on salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation earned for work done and services performed or rendered.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 80, § 1; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 23; 1976, ch. 104, § 1; 1976, ch. 301, § 2; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 120, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 509, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 230, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 117, § 18, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 167, § 1, effective July 1, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 121, effective January 1, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (1/1/2006). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 167 and 168, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Compiler's Notes. Section 10 of Acts 1998, ch. 509, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "apply to tax years beginning after December 31, 1997."

Cross-References. License taxes, KRS Ch. 137.

68.185. Fiscal court's function in collection and appropriation of tax.

(1) The fiscal court of each county having a population of three hundred thousand (300,000) or more may provide for the levy, assessment, and collection of the license fees authorized by KRS 68.180 and 160.482 to 160.488, provide for the issuance and enforcement of licenses, and specify the county governmental purposes to which the revenue derived from license fees authorized by KRS 68.180 shall be applied.

(2) In making the provisions described in subsection (1), and without limiting them, the fiscal court may, by resolution or order, adopt reasonable rules or regulations requiring the preparation and filing of timely, accurate, and truthful returns, accounts, and license applications which will aid in the determination of the amount of the fee.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 80, § 2; 1964, ch. 111, § 1; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 24; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 121, effective July 13, 1990.)

68.190. Credit for payment of similar city tax.

Any amount paid to any city of the first class within such county as a license fee, for the same privilege and for the same period, shall be credited against the county license fee payable under subsections (1) and 2 of KRS 68.180. Any amount paid to any other city within such county as a license fee, for the same privilege and for the same period, shall be credited against the county license fee payable under subsections (1) and 2 of KRS 68.180, provided that such city, at least thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of any county fiscal year, has contracted with the fiscal court to contribute annually to the support of joint agencies of such county and one or more cities in the county, an amount which bears the same ratio to the annual appropriation made for such joint agencies by a city of the first class in the county, as the assessed valuations for county tax purposes, as determined by the property valuation administrator, of the real and tangible personal property, excluding franchises, located within the corporate limits of such other cities, respectively, bears to the same assessed valuations within a city of the first class in said county.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 299, effective July 13, 1990; 2003, ch. 117, § 21, effective June 24, 2003.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 80, § 3; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 25) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 299, effective July 13, 1990.

68.199. County that attains population of 30,000 — Credit against occupational license fee — Voluntary credit — New fee or increase in fee.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of KRS 68.197(7), a county that enacts an occupational license fee under the authority of KRS 67.083 prior to attaining a population of thirty thousand (30,000) shall not be required to allow a credit against the county occupational license fee for an occupational license fee paid to a city within the county when it is determined that the population of the county exceeds thirty thousand (30,000).

(2) If prior to July 15, 2002, a county voluntarily granted a credit against the county occupational license fee under the terms of an ordinance, interlocal agreement, or other agreement with a city, the county shall not eliminate the credit after it is determined that the population of the county exceeds thirty thousand (30,000).

(3) After July 15, 2002, a county that enacts a new county occupational license fee or increases a county occupational license fee, after it is determined that the county population exceeds thirty thousand (30,000), shall be required to allow the credit against the city fee required by KRS 68.197(7) to the extent of the increase or new fee.

(4) For purposes of this section, the county population shall be determined based only on the official decennial census by the United States Bureau of the Census.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 161, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 117, § 22, effective June 24, 2003.)

PENALTIES

68.990. Penalties.

(1) Any outgoing county treasurer who fails for ten (10) days to comply with any of the provisions of KRS 68.050 shall be fined not less than fifty (50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(2) The fiscal court and each of its members who fails or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of KRS 68.080 shall be fined fifty dollars ($50) for each offense.

(3) Any county officer or member of a fiscal court who violates any of the provisions of KRS 68.110(3) shall be fined not less than one hundred ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than one (1) month nor more than twelve (12) months, or both.

(4) The fiscal court and each of its members who fails or refuses to implement a system of uniform accounts as prescribed by the state local finance officer pursuant to KRS 68.210 shall be fined one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense.

(5) Any local government official who fails to submit a financial report requested by the state local finance officer pursuant to KRS 68.210 shall, fifteen (15) days after written notice of noncompliance by the state local finance officer, be fined two hundred fifty dollars ($250) per day until compliance.

(6) Any county or state officer who knowingly violates any of the provisions of KRS 68.250(4), 68.270, 68.280, 68.310, or 68.320 shall, in addition to the specific liabilities imposed for violating any of the provisions of those sections, be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall have his office declared vacant, and may also be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisoned for not more than ninety (90) days, or both.

(7) Any county officer who willfully violates any of the provisions of KRS 68.010, 68.020(4), 68.220 to 68.260, 68.290, 68.300, or 68.360 shall be fined not less than fifty (50) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200).

(8) Any person, including a corporation, who willfully fails to prepare or file a timely return, account, or license application described in KRS 68.185, or who willfully prepares or files a false or inaccurate return, account, or license application shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(937, 938h-58, 938q-21, 1846, 1851b-4, 1851c-11, 4281a-4: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 210, § 16; 1964, ch. 111, § 2; 1978, ch. 197, § 10, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 19, § 8, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 14, § 4, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 111, § 48, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 122, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. County officers, penalty for misfeasance, malfeasance or nelgect of duty, KRS 61.170.

Diversion of funds, liability, KRS 68.100.

Warrant in excess of budget fund, liability of treasurer countersigning, KRS 68.300.

CHAPTER 78

COUNTY EMPLOYEES' CIVIL SERVICE AND RETIREMENT

SECTION.

COUNTY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

78.606. Service credit earned upon retirement of noncertified employee — Recalculation of benefits.

78.615. Deduction of employee contributions — Service credit — Employer's report — Picked-up employee contributions.

COUNTY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

78.606. Service credit earned upon retirement of noncertified employee — Recalculation of benefits.

(1) Upon retirement, a noncertified employee shall have his service credit earned after July 1, 1998, recalculated in accordance with KRS 78.615 except that the employee shall receive service credit determined by dividing the actual number of contracted days worked by twenty (20) and rounding any remainder to the next whole month, provided that the number of hours worked during the period averages eighty (80) or more hours.

(2) The Kentucky Retirement Systems shall adjust the service credit for all affected members who earned service credit for the school years 1996-97 and 1997-98 by recomputing the members' service based on the rounding method provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 246, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 52, § 19, effective July 15, 2002.)

78.615. Deduction of employee contributions — Service credit — Employer's report — Picked-up employee contributions.

(1) Employee contributions shall be deducted each payroll period from the creditable compensation of each employee of an agency participating in the system while he is classified as regular full-time as defined in KRS 78.510 unless the person did not elect to become a member as

provided by KRS 61.545(3) or by KRS 78.540(2). After August 1, 1982, employee contributions shall be picked up by the employer pursuant to KRS 78.610(4).

(a) For employees who are not employed by a school board, service credit shall be allowed for each month contributions are deducted or picked up during a fiscal or calendar year, if the employee receives creditable compensation for an average of one hundred (100) hours or more of work per month based on the actual hours worked in a calendar or fiscal year. If the average number of hours of work is less than one hundred (100) hours per month, the employee shall be allowed credit only for those months he receives creditable compensation for one hundred (100) hours of work.

(b) For noncertified employees of school boards, for service prior to July 1, 2000, service credit shall be allowed for each month contributions are deducted or picked up under the employee's employment contract during a school year determined by dividing the actual number of contracted calendar days worked by twenty (20) and rounded to the nearest whole month if the employee receives creditable compensation for an average of eighty (80) or more hours of work per month based on the employee's employment contract. The school board shall certify the number of calendar days worked, the rate of pay, and the hours in a work day for each employee monthly or annually. The employer shall file at the retirement office the final monthly report or the annual report for a fiscal year no later than twenty (20) days following the completion of the fiscal year. The retirement system shall impose a penalty on the employer of one thousand dollars ($1,000) if the information is not submitted by the date required with an additional two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) for each additional thirty (30) day period the information is reported late.

1. If the employee works fewer than the number of contracted calendar days, the employee shall receive service credit determined by dividing the actual number of contracted calendar days worked by twenty (20) and rounded to the nearest whole month, provided that the number of hours worked during the period averages eighty (80) or more hours.
2. If the employee works fewer than the number of contracted calendar days and the average number of hours worked is less than eighty (80) per month, then the employee shall receive service credit for each calendar month in which he worked eighty (80) or more hours.
3. The retirement system shall refund contributions and service credit for any period for which the employee is not given credit under this subsection.

(c) For noncertified employees of school boards, for service on and after July 1, 2000, at the close of each fiscal year, the retirement system shall add service credit to the account of each employee who made contributions to his or her account during the year. Employees shall be entitled to a full year of service credit if their total paid calendar days were not less than one hundred eighty (180) calendar days for a regular school or fiscal year. In the event an employee is paid for less than one hundred eighty (180) calendar days, the employee may purchase credit according to administrative regulations promulgated by the system. In no case shall more than one (1) year of service be credited for all service performed in one (1) fiscal year. Employees who complete their employment contract prior to the close of a fiscal year and elect to retire prior to the close of a fiscal year shall have their service credit reduced by eight percent (8%) for each calendar month that the retirement becomes effective prior to July 1. Employees who are employed and paid for less than the number of calendar days required in their normal employment year shall be entitled to pro rata service credit for the fractional service. This credit shall be based upon the number of calendar days employed and the number of calendar days in the employee's annual employment agreement or normal employment year. Service credit may not exceed the ratio between the school or fiscal year and the number of months or fraction of a month the employee is employed during that year.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c) of this subsection, a noncertified employee of a school board who retires between July 1, 2000, and August 1, 2001, may choose to have service earned between July 1, 2000, and August 1, 2001, credited as described in paragraph (b) of this subsection, if the employee or retired member notifies the retirement system within one (1) year of his initial retirement. The decision once made shall be irrevocable.

(2) Employee contributions shall not be deducted from the creditable compensation of any employee or picked up by the employer while he is seasonal, emergency, temporary, or part-time. No service credit shall be earned.

(3) Contributions shall not be made or picked up by the employer and no service credit shall be earned by a member while on leave except:

(a) A member on military leave shall be entitled to service credit in accordance with KRS 61.555; and

(b) A member on educational leave who meets the criteria established by the state Personnel Cabinet for approved educational leave, who is receiving seventy-five percent (75%) or more of full salary, shall receive service credit and shall pay member contributions in accordance with KRS 78.610, and his employer shall pay employer contributions or the contributions shall be picked up in accordance with KRS 61.565. If a tuition agreement is broken by the member, the member and employer contributions paid or picked up during the period of educational leave shall be refunded.

(4) The retirement office, upon detection, shall refund any erroneous employer and employee contributions made to the retirement system and any interest credited in accordance with KRS 78.640.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 116, § 67; 1976, ch. 321, § 34; 1978, ch. 311, § 24, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 166, § 10, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 423, § 18, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 176, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 117, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 222, § 8, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 240, § 57, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 485, § 29, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 167, § 25, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 105, § 23, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 154, § 73, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 299, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 151, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 52, § 20, effective July 15, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 10 of Acts 1990, ch. 222 provides that: "Any employee or former employee not retired who participated in more than one (1) retirement system administered by the Kentucky Retirement Systems prior to July 15, 1990, may retroactively choose to receive and shall be granted full service credit for time served in one (1) of those systems, and thereby shall relinquish service credit in the

other systems for the same time period, and his contributions related to the relinquished credit shall be refunded."

CHAPTER 79

INTERCITY, INTERCOUNTY AND CITY-COUNTY COMPACTS FOR PURCHASING AND MERIT SYSTEMS — RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY PLANS FOR EMPLOYEES OF COUNTIES AND CITIES

SECTION.

79.080. Retirement, disability, health maintenance organization coverage, or hospitalization benefits for employees and elected officers — Participation in state health insurance coverage program for state employees — Termination of participation — Coverage provided in County Employees Retirement System after August 1, 1988.

79.080. Retirement, disability, health maintenance organization coverage, or hospitalization benefits for employees and elected officers — Participation in state health insurance coverage program for state employees — Termination of participation — Coverage provided in County Employees Retirement System after August 1, 1988.

(1) The term "health maintenance organization" for the purposes of this section, means a health maintenance organization as defined in KRS 304.38-030, which has been licensed by the Kentucky Health Facilities and Health Services Certificate of Need and Licensure Board and issued a certificate of authority by the Department of Insurance as a health maintenance organization and which is qualified under the requirements of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(2) Cities of all classes, counties, and urban-county governments and the agencies of cities, counties, charter county, and urban-county governments are authorized to establish and operate plans for the payment of retirement, disability, health maintenance organization coverage, or hospitalization benefits to their employees and elected officers, and health maintenance organization coverage or hospitalization benefits to the immediate families of their employees and elected officers. The plan may require employees to pay a percentage of their salaries into a fund from which coverage or benefits are paid, or the city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or agency may pay out of its own funds the entire cost of the coverage or benefits. A plan may include a combination of contributions by employees and elected officers and by the city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or agency into a fund from which coverage or benefits are paid, or it may take any form desired by the city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or agency. Each city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or agency may make rules and regulations and do all other things necessary in the establishment and operation of the plan.

(3) Cities of all classes, counties, charter counties, urban-county governments, the agencies of cities, counties, charter counties, and urban-county governments, and all other political subdivisions of the state may provide disability, hospitalization, or other health or medical care coverage to their officers and employees, including their elected officers, through independent or cooperative self-insurance programs and may cooperatively purchase the coverages.

(4) Any city, county, charter county, or urban-county government which is a contributing member to any one (1) of the retirement systems administered by the state may participate in the state health insurance coverage program for state employees as defined in KRS 18A.225 to 18A.229. Should any city, county, charter county, or urban-county government opt at any time to participate in the state health insurance coverage program, it shall do so for a minimum of three (3) consecutive years. If after the three (3) year participation period, the city, county, charter county, or urban-county government chooses to terminate participation in the state health insurance coverage program, it will be excluded from further participation for a period of three (3) consecutive years. If a city, county, charter county, or urban-county government, or one (1) of its agencies, terminates participation of its active employees in the state health insurance coverage program and there is a state appropriation for the employer's contribution for active employees' health insurance coverage, neither the unit of government, or its agency, nor the employees shall receive the state-funded contribution after termination from the state employee health insurance program. The three (3) year participation and exclusion cycles shall take effect each time a city, county, charter county, or urban-county government changes its participation status.

(5) Any city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or other political subdivision of the state which employs more than twenty-five (25) persons and which provides hospitalization benefits or health maintenance organization coverage to its employees and elected officers, shall annually give its employees an option to elect either standard hospitalization benefits or membership in a qualified health maintenance organization which is engaged in providing basic health services in a health maintenance service area in which at least twenty-five (25) of the employees reside; except that if any city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or agencies of any city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or any other political subdivision of the state which does not have a qualified health maintenance organization engaged in providing basic health services in a health maintenance service area in which at least twenty-five (25) of the employees reside, the city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or agencies of the city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or any other political subdivision of the state may annually give its employees an option to elect either standard hospitalization benefits or membership in a health maintenance organization which has been licensed by the Kentucky Health Facilities and Health Services Certificate of Need and Licensure Board and issued a certificate of authority by the Department of Insurance as a health maintenance organization and which is engaged in providing basic health services in a health maintenance service area in which at least twenty-five (25) of the employees reside. Any premium due for health maintenance organization coverage over the amount contributed by the city, county, charter county, urban-county government, or other political subdivision of the state which employs more than twenty-five (25) persons for any other hospitalization benefit shall be paid by the employee.

(6) If an employee moves his place of residence or employment out of the service area of a health maintenance organization, under which he has elected coverage, into either the service area of another health maintenance organization or into an area of the state not within a health maintenance organization service area, the em-

ployee shall be given an option, at the time of the move or transfer, to elect coverage either by the health maintenance organization into which service area he moves or is transferred or to elect standard hospitalization coverage offered by the employer.

(7) Any plan adopted shall provide that any officer or member of a paid fire or police department who has completed five (5) years or more as a member of the department, but who is unable to perform his duties by reason of heart disease or any disease of the lungs or respiratory tract, is presumed to have contracted his disease while on active duty as a result of strain or the inhalation of noxious fumes, poison or gases, and shall be retired by the pension board under terms of the pension system of which he is a member, if the member passed an entrance physical examination and was found to be in good health as required.

(8) The term "agency" as used herein shall include boards appointed to operate waterworks, electric plants, hospitals, airports, housing projects, golf courses, parks, health departments, or any other public project.

(9) After August 1, 1988, except as permitted by KRS 65.156, no new retirement plan shall be created pursuant to this section, and cities which were covered by this section on or prior to August 1, 1988, shall participate in the County Employees Retirement System effective August 1, 1988. Any city, county, charter county, urban-county, or agency thereof which provided a retirement plan for its employees, pursuant to this section, on or prior to August 1, 1988, shall place employees hired after August 1, 1988, in the County Employees Retirement System. The city, county, charter county, urban-county, or agency thereof shall offer employees hired on or prior to August 1, 1988, membership in the County Employees Retirement System under the alternate participation plan as described in KRS 78.530(3), but such employees may elect to retain coverage under this section.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 129, § 1; 1966, ch. 10; 1970, ch. 212, § 1; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 35, § 3; 1984, ch. 177, § 10, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 292, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 11, § 7, effective July 15, 1988; 1994, ch. 350, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 438, § 5, effective April 21, 2000; 2010, ch. 24, § 74, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Civil service for city employees, KRS Chapter 90.

Disability benefits for policemen and firemen, KRS 95.290, 95.550, 95.773.

Disability, medical and hospital benefits for police and firemen of cities of third and fourth classes, KRS 95.850.

CHAPTER 95A

FIRE PROTECTION PERSONNEL

SECTION.

PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS FOUNDATION PROGRAM FUND

95A.265. Safety education fund — Education programs in public schools and agencies — Administrative regulations to establish funding criteria.

PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS FOUNDATION PROGRAM FUND

95A.265. Safety education fund — Education programs in public schools and agencies — Administrative regulations to establish funding criteria.

(1) There is hereby created a safety education fund to be administered by the Commission on Fire Protection Personnel Standards and Education to initiate education programs in the public schools and other agencies to reduce and prevent injuries and the loss of life. The fund shall:

(a) Provide funding for a statewide "Risk Watch" program to be implemented in the public schools;

(b) Provide funding for statewide fire safety initiatives and programs including the "Learn Not to Burn" program; and

(c) Allot grants to fire departments to provide resources for public education programs.

(2) The commission shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish the criteria for providing funds to initiate injury prevention curricula and training programs throughout the state. The funding criteria shall include requirements that the recipients of funds work in cooperation with other agencies to establish the programs.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 187, § 1, effective June 24, 2003.)

CHAPTER 96

UTILITIES IN CITIES

SECTION.

FURNISHING WATER OR LIGHT TO ANOTHER CITY OR OUTSIDE LIMITS

96.150. Extending water supply or sanitary sewer system outside city limits — Limitation — Consideration of installation of fire hydrants on extended lines.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

96.536. City owned light, water, or gas plant may pay tax equivalent to school district.

T.V.A. ACT

96.820. Payment of sums equivalent to taxes based on book value.

96.895. Proration and distribution of payments of sums equivalent to taxes based on book value among the state, counties, cities, and school districts.

FURNISHING WATER OR LIGHT TO ANOTHER CITY OR OUTSIDE LIMITS

96.150. Extending water supply or sanitary sewer system outside city limits — Limitation — Consideration of installation of fire hydrants on extended lines.

(1) Any city that owns or operates a water supply or sanitary sewer system may extend the system into, and furnish and sell water and provide sanitary sewers to any person within, any territory contiguous to the city, and may install within that territory necessary apparatus; provided, however, that the extension of a water supply or sanitary sewer system shall not enter into any territory served by an existing water supply or sanitary sewer district unless such district requests the extension of water or sewer services from a city. For these purposes the city or sanitation authority established by an interlocal agreement may condemn or otherwise acquire franchises, rights, and rights-of-way, as private corporations may do.

(2) When extending the system to any person, water district, or water association, the city may consider the installation of fire hydrants on the extended lines. The city may extend water lines which are incapable of servicing fire hydrants only if the city determines that servicing hydrants is not feasible. The determination shall include consideration of the incremental costs of adequately sized pipe and associated pumps and tow-

ers, and the benefits of real estate development, water sales, the availability of fire protection insurance, and the reduction in fire insurance premiums which may result from the installation of hydrants at specified intervals. When extending lines to a water district or water association, the determination may be made in consultation with the district or association, taking into consideration their fiscal capacity.

(2741a-4: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 233, § 1; 1964, ch. 31, § 1; 1974, ch. 36, § 1; 1986, ch. 34, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 122, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

Cross-References. City may contract with county water district to receive water, KRS 74.120.

Miscellaneous Provisions

96.536. City owned light, water, or gas plant may pay tax equivalent to school district.

(1) Each board of education of a public school district in which is located the property or properties of a publicly-owned light, water, or gas plant may each year be paid by the governing board of the plant from the proceeds of the sale of electrical energy, water, or gas an amount which shall not exceed that determined by multiplying the book value of the property or properties of the publicly-owned light, water, or gas plant as of the beginning of each year by the current tax rate levied for school purposes for the school district in which the property or properties may be located. "Book value," as used in this section, means the cost of tangible property plus additions, extensions, and betterments, less reasonable depreciation or retirement reserve, and "year" as herein used shall mean the twelve (12) month period ending June 30. The book value so determined shall be in accordance with standard accounting practices. No payment may be made under this section except pursuant to a resolution of the governing board of the plant, adopted by a unanimous vote of the members of the board.

(2) Amounts for any year, as provided in subsection (1) of this section, shall be paid to the board of education on or before January 1 of each year.

(3) This section shall not apply to any publicly owned electric plant that is subject to the provisions of KRS 96.820.

(4) This section shall be construed only as an enabling act and shall in no way confer upon any board of education of a public school district authority to require this money to be paid to it.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 54; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 123, effective July 13, 1990.)

T.V.A. Act

96.820. Payment of sums equivalent to taxes based on book value.

(1) For the purposes of this section, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Taxing jurisdiction" shall mean each county, each school district, each municipality, and each other special taxing district located within the state.

(b) "State" shall mean the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(c) "Tax equivalent" shall mean the amount in lieu of taxes computed according to this section which is required to be paid by each board to the state and to each taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates and required by subsection (11) of KRS 96.570 to be included in resale rates.

(d) "Tax year" shall mean the twelve (12) calendar-month period ending with December 31.

(e) "Current tax rate" shall mean the actual levied ad valorem property tax rate of the state and of each taxing jurisdiction which is applicable to all property of the same class as a board's property subject to taxation for the tax year involved.

(f) "Book value of property" or "book value of property owned by the board" shall mean the sum of:

1. The original cost (less reasonable depreciation or retirement reserve) of a board's electric plant in service on December 31 of the immediately preceding calendar year located within the state, used and held for use in the transmission, distribution, and generation of electric energy, and

2. The cost of the material and supplies owned by a board on December 31 of the immediately preceding calendar year. For the purpose of this definition, "electric plant in service" shall mean those items included in the "electric plant in service" account prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission uniform system of accounts for electric utilities, and "material and supplies" shall mean those items included in the accounts grouped under the heading "material and supplies" in the said system of accounts.

(g) "Adjusted book value of property" or "adjusted book value of property owned by the board" shall mean the book value of property owned by the board excluding manufacturing machinery as interpreted by the Department of Revenue for franchise tax determination purposes.

(h) The "adjustment factor" shall be one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) for the tax year 1970. For each tax year thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Department of Revenue to compute the adjustment factor for that tax year as follows: For each five (5) percentage points or major fraction thereof by which the adjustment ratio for electric utility property for the immediately preceding tax year exceeded or was less than one hundred sixteen percent (116%), five (5) percentage points shall be added to or subtracted from one hundred twenty-five percent (125%). For the purposes of this computation, "adjustment ratio for electric utility property" shall mean the ratio of total assessed value to total property value for all public service corporations distributing electric energy to more than fifty thousand (50,000) retail electric customers within the state. "Total assessed value" shall mean the total actual cash value assigned by the Department of Revenue for ad valorem property tax purposes to the property of such corporations located within the state (properly adjusted for property under construction). "Total property value" shall mean the sum of:

1. The depreciated original cost of the total utility plant in service of such corporations within the state, and

2. The book value of material and supplies of such corporations located within the state, both as derived from published reports of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or in the absence thereof, from information provided to the Department of Revenue by such corporations.

(i) "Electric operations" shall mean all activities associated with the establishment, development, administration, and operation of any electric system

and the supplying of electric energy and associated services to the public, including without limitation the generation, purchase, sale, and resale of electric energy and the purchase, use, and consumption thereof by ultimate consumers.

(2) It shall be the duty of each board, on or before April 30, to certify to the Department of Revenue the book value of property owned by the board and the adjusted book value of property owned by the board and located within the state and within each taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates. A copy of the certification shall also be sent by the board to each such taxing jurisdiction. The book value of property and adjusted book value of property shall be determined, and the books and records of the board shall be kept in accordance with standard accounting practices, and the books and records of each board shall be subject to inspection by the Department of Revenue and by representatives of the affected taxing jurisdictions and to adjustment by the Department of Revenue if found not to comply with the provisions of this section. Upon the receipt of the required certification from a board, the Department of Revenue shall make any inspection and adjustment, hereinabove authorized, as it deems necessary, and no earlier than September 1 of each year the Department of Revenue shall certify to the board and to the county clerk of each county in which the board operates the book value of property owned by the board and the adjusted book value of property owned by the board, located within each taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates and within the state. At the same time, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the board and to the county clerk the adjustment factor for the tax year. The county clerk shall promptly certify the book value of property, the adjusted book value of property, and the adjustment factor certified by the Department of Revenue, to the respective taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates.

(3) (a) Each board shall pay for each tax year, beginning with the tax year 1970, to the state and to each taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates, a tax equivalent from the revenues derived from the board's electric operations for that tax year, computed according to this subsection.

(b) The tax equivalent for each tax year payable to the state shall be the total of:

1. The book value of the property owned by the board within the state, multiplied by the adjustment factor, multiplied by the current tax rate of the state, less thirty cents ($0.30), plus
2. The state's portion of the amount payable under paragraph (d) of this subsection.

(c) The tax equivalent for each tax year payable to each taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates shall be the total of:

1. The adjusted book value of property owned by the board within the taxing jurisdiction, multiplied by the adjustment factor, multiplied by the current tax rate of the taxing jurisdiction; provided, however, for the purpose of this calculation the tax rate for school districts shall be increased by thirty cents ($0.30), plus
2. The taxing jurisdiction's portion of the amount payable under paragraph (d) of this subsection.

(d) For purposes of this subsection, "amount payable" shall mean four-tenths of one percent (0.4%) of the book value of property owned by the board located within the state. The state shall be paid the same proportion of the amount payable as the payment to the state under subparagraph 1. of paragraph (b) of this subsection represents of the total payments to the state and all taxing jurisdictions in which the board operates required by subparagraph 1. of paragraph (b) and subparagraph 1. of paragraph (c) of this subsection. Each taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates shall be paid the same proportion of the amount payable as the payment to the taxing jurisdiction under subparagraph 1. of paragraph (c) of this subsection represents of the total payments to the state and all taxing jurisdictions in which the board operates required by subparagraph 1. of paragraph (b) and subparagraph 1. of paragraph (c) of this subsection. Under the regulations the Department of Revenue may prescribe, upon the board's receipt from the state and taxing jurisdictions of notice of the amount due under subparagraph 1. of paragraph (b) and subparagraph 1. of paragraph (c) of this subsection, the board shall compute the portion of the amount payable which is due the state and each taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates.

(e) Payment of the tax equivalent under this section for each tax year shall be made by each board to the state within thirty (30) days after receipt by the board of the certification from the Department of Revenue required by subsection (2) of this section and shall be made directly to each taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates within thirty (30) days from the date of the certifications by the county clerk required by subsection (2) of this section. The state and each taxing jurisdiction in which a board operates shall have a superior lien upon the proceeds of the sale of electric energy by that board for the amounts required by this section to be paid to it.

(4) Except as hereinafter provided, the tax equivalents computed under this section shall be in lieu of all state, municipal, county, school district, special taxing district, other taxing district, and other state and local taxes or charges on the tangible and intangible property, the income, franchises, rights, and resources of every kind and description of any municipal electric system operating under KRS 96.550 to 96.900 and on the electric operations of any board established pursuant thereto, and the tax equivalent for any tax year computed and payable under this section to the state or to any taxing jurisdiction in which any board operates shall be reduced by the aggregate amount of any tax or charge within the meaning of this sentence which is imposed by the state, or by any taxing jurisdiction in which a board operates, on the board, the electric system, or the board's electric operations. Provided, however, that if any school district in which property of a board is located has elected, or does hereafter elect, to apply the utility gross receipts license tax for schools to all utility services as provided by KRS 160.613 through KRS 160.617, or as may hereafter be provided by other statutes, the amount of such utility gross receipts license tax shall not reduce, or in any manner affect, the amount payable to any such board or boards under the provisions of this section. It is the intent and purpose of this provision to eliminate all sums received by any such board or boards by reason of the utility gross receipts license tax from any computation of the amount payable under this section to any such board or boards, irrespective of the manner in which that payment is computed, so that, in no event, shall any sum received by any school district by reason of the utility gross receipts license tax reduce, directly or indirectly, the

amount payable to such district under this chapter. Provided, further, that if the state shall levy a statewide retail sales or use tax on electric power or energy, collected by retailers of the energy from the vendees or users thereof, and imposed at the same rate or rates as are generally applicable to the sale or use of personal property or services, including natural or artificial gas, fuel oil, and coal as well as electric power or energy, the retail sales or use tax shall not be deemed to be a tax or charge within the meaning of the first sentence of this subsection, and the tax equivalent payable for the tax year to the state under this section shall not be reduced on account of such retail sales or use tax.

(5) (a) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section, until the first tax year in which the total of:
1. The tax equivalent payable to the state, or to any taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates, computed under subsection (3) of this section, plus
2. The additional amounts permitted to be paid to the state or taxing jurisdiction without deduction under the second and third sentences of subsection (4) of this section, exceeds the minimum payment to the state or taxing jurisdiction specified in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the tax equivalent for each tax year payable to the state or taxing jurisdiction shall be an amount equal to the minimum payment computed under paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, the minimum payment to the state or to any taxing jurisdiction in which the board operates shall mean an amount equal to the total of:
1. The largest actual payment made by the board pursuant to this section to the state or to the taxing jurisdiction for any of the tax years 1964, 1965, or 1966, plus
2. The state's or taxing jurisdiction's pro rata share of an amount equal to four-tenths of one percent (0.4%) of the increase since July 1, 1964, in the book value of property owned by the board within the state. For the purposes of this paragraph "pro rata share" shall mean the same proportion of the amount computed under this subparagraph as the largest actual payment in lieu of taxes made by the board to the state or taxing jurisdiction for the applicable tax year under subparagraph 1. of this paragraph represents of the total amount of the largest actual payments in lieu of taxes made by the board to the state and to all taxing jurisdictions in which it operated for any of the applicable tax years.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of this section shall apply to all payments required under this subsection.

(d) This subsection shall not be applicable for the first tax year specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection or for any tax year thereafter, except however, that tax year 1977 shall not be deemed as the "first tax year" as specified in paragraph (a) and this subsection shall continue to apply in such cases.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 18, § 25; 1966, ch. 165, § 2; 1968, ch. 170; 1970, ch. 286, § 2; 1972, ch. 219, § 1; 1978, ch. 163, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 223, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 124, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 89, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 85, § 103, effective June 20, 2005.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Revenue received by school districts from electric plant boards is not ad valorem tax revenue for purposes of KRS 160.470 and a plant board does not have net assessment growth that can be included in the department of revenue's certification of net assessment growth as required in subsec. (3)(b) of KRS 160.470. OAG 66-441.

96.895. Proration and distribution of payments of sums equivalent to taxes based on book value among the state, counties, cities, and school districts.

(1) Except for payments made directly by the Tennessee Valley Authority to counties, the total fiscal year payment received by the Commonwealth of Kentucky from the Tennessee Valley Authority, as authorized by section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as amended, shall be prorated thirty percent (30%) to the general fund of the Commonwealth and seventy percent (70%) among counties, cities, and school districts, as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The payment to each county, city, and school district shall be determined by the proportion that the book value of Tennessee Valley Authority property in such taxing district, multiplied by the current tax rate, bears to the total of the book values of Tennessee Valley Authority property in all such taxing districts in the Commonwealth, multiplied by their respective tax rates, provided, however, each public school district for the purposes of this calculation shall have their tax rate increased by thirty cents ($0.30).

(3) As soon as practicable after the amount of payment to be made to the Commonwealth of Kentucky is finally determined by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Kentucky Department of Revenue shall determine the book value of Tennessee Valley Authority property in each county, city, and school district and shall prorate the total payments received from the Tennessee Valley Authority, except payments received directly from the Tennessee Valley Authority, among the distributees as provided in subsection (2) of this section. The Department of Revenue shall certify the payment due each taxing district to the Finance and Administration Cabinet which shall make the payment to such district.

(4) As used in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, "Tennessee Valley Authority Property" means land owned by the United States and in the custody of the Tennessee Valley Authority, together with such improvements (including work in progress but excluding temporary construction facilities) as have a fixed situs thereon if and to the extent that such improvements either:
(a) Were in existence when title to the land on which they are situated was acquired by the United States; or
(b) Are allocated by the Tennessee Valley Authority or determined by it to be allocable to power; provided, however, that manufacturing machinery as interpreted by the Department of Revenue for franchise tax determination shall be excluded along with ash disposal systems and, coal handling facilities, including railroads, cranes and hoists, crushing and conveying equipment. As used in said subsections "book value" means original cost unadjusted for depreciation as reflected in Tennessee Valley Authority's books of account. "Book value" shall be determined, for purposes of applying said subsections, as of the June 30 used by the Tennessee Valley Authority in computing the annual payment to the Commonwealth which is subject to redistribution by the Commonwealth.

(5) This section shall be applicable to all payments received after September 30, 1985, from the Tennessee Valley

Authority under Section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act as amended.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 301, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 104, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, referred to in subsections (1) and (5) of this section, is compiled as 16 USCS § 831*l*.

CHAPTER 97

PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, AND RECREATION

SECTION.
97.010. City and county recreation facilities.
97.020. Establishment of local recreational facilities.

97.010. City and county recreation facilities.

(1) The acquisition, development, maintenance and operation of parks, playgrounds and recreation centers, which may include but is not limited to zoos and museums, is a proper municipal purpose for all cities and counties. The legislative body of any city or the fiscal court of any county may dedicate for use as parks, playgrounds and recreation centers any lands or buildings owned or leased by the city or county and not devoted to an inconsistent public use and may acquire real property for such purpose by purchases, lease, condemnation or otherwise, at any place reasonably accessible to the inhabitants of the city or county and either within or without the boundaries of the city or the county.

(2) Any two (2) or more cities, or any city and county, may jointly establish, maintain and conduct a park and recreation system. Any school district may join with any city or county in providing and conducting public parks, playgrounds and recreation centers.

(3909a-1, 3909a-4: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 124, § 1; 1978, ch. 382, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.)

Cross-References. Acquisition and development of public projects by governmental units and agencies through revenue bonds, KRS ch. 58.

Housing projects, cities may cooperate in furnishing park facilities for, KRS 80.290.

Interlocal cooperation act, KRS 65.210 to 65.300.

Issuance of bonds and control of funds, KRS ch. 66.

State and national parks, KRS ch. 148.

State planning board, functions with respect to parks, KRS 147.070, 147.100.

Opinions of Attorney General. In view of Const., § 179, a city cannot legally appropriate funds to assist a women's civic club to construct an amphitheater on land owned by the board of education, a separate public entity. The city could, however, build the amphitheater as a public project, or jointly establish a recreational system with the school district pursuant to this section which could include the amphitheater or, pursuant to the same statute, the city could lease land from the school board to establish a recreational center. OAG 70-514.

A proposed community center to be constructed with funds partly supplied by the federal government, the county and the school board and to be operated when complete by the board of education and superintendent of schools as agent of the fiscal court does not meet the criterion of a multi-educational program, and, in view of the projects and activities to be conducted and the mix of school and nonschool purposes projected for the proposed community center, goes far beyond the limitations established by the case law and this section and the school board cannot spend money for such purposes. OAG 71-184.

While a school board may furnish property and cooperate in many ways to provide recreational facilities and programs as an official function of the governmental unit and, while a school board has authority to sell school property for its fair market value, it would be a violation of Const., § 3 for a school board to sell school property to any person or organization for a nominal sum simply because the purchaser proposed to use the property for laudable public purposes and although KRS 45.360 does not apply to school boards, such a board and its members would be well advised to follow the procedure prescribed therein for their own protection. OAG 72-30.

A school board may not make a contribution to a park commission which is seeking to accumulate a fund in order to secure matching federal funds for development of a community recreation park as the school board would have no ownership or control over the property, this would not be the kind of cooperative enterprise envisioned in subsection (2) of this section and such action is unconstitutional under §§ 180 and 186 of the Kentucky constitution. OAG 72-95.

The joint use of school-owned property as a mini-park by both school pupils and city residents is permissible as long as title to property stays in the school board. OAG 72-376.

Where the board of education desires to lease to the city council six-tenths (6/10) of an acre of school property for the construction of tennis courts for a minimum of ten (10) years so that a federal grant may be secured but the state department of education has refused to grant approval for a lease of more than one (1) year, a board of education may lease surplus property for any duration if it receives a fair rental for said property and it may do so even if the state board of education disapproves as there is no statutory authority which requires that the state board of education give its approval to the sale or leasing of property by a school board. OAG 73-177.

A city may lease land from a school board over a long term, and may install recreational facilities thereon, when those facilities will be beneficial to the school district. OAG 78-472.

An expenditure of common school funds or a donation of school property for a public purpose other than for the benefit of public education is not permissible under Const., §§ 180, 184 and 186; therefore, under Const., §§ 180, 184, and 186, any transfer of surplus school buildings to community service organizations must be based on the fair market value of the property. OAG 91-85.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

2. Use of School Funds.

While there is no explicit provision for the expenditure by the board of education of public school funds in such amount as may appear to it in the exercise of reasonable discretion necessary to further the purpose of maintenance of a joint recreation plan with the county, the power and authority granted by this section includes that which is necessarily implied as incident to the accomplishment of those things which are expressly authorized, and therefore board may appropriate funds for such project. Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1, 181 S.W.2d 406, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 815 (Ky. 1944).

Purchase by a school district, acting alone, of land in another county for the establishment of a recreation center for the joint benefit of school children and 4-H club members was an arbitrary administration of public funds and, thus illegal. Wilson v. Graves County Board of Education, 307 Ky. 203, 210 S.W.2d 350, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 704 (Ky. 1948).

97.020. Establishment of local recreational facilities.

The legislative body of any city or the fiscal court of any county may establish a park, playground and recreation system and may vest the power to provide, maintain and conduct parks, playgrounds and recreation centers in a park board, board of education, playground and recreation board or other existing board. Any board so designated may maintain and equip parks, playgrounds and recreation centers and the buildings thereon, and may employ trained and qualified park superintendents, playground directors, supervisors, recreation superintendents or other officers and employees as it deems proper. (3309a-2: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 124, § 2.)

CHAPTER 107

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS — ALTERNATE METHODS

SECTION.
107.140. Benefited property, what constitutes, assessment of governmental property — Procedure against state.

107.140. Benefited property, what constitutes, assessment of governmental property — Pro-

cedure against state.

(1) (a) In the case of improvements of public ways, the benefited property shall consist of all real property abutting upon both sides of the improvement project, and the cost of improving intersections shall be included in the total costs to be assessed and apportioned, unless and to the extent the city shall appropriate, within constitutional limitations, from available funds, a definite and specified sum as a contribution thereto, or a portion of the aggregate cost, or the cost of specified portions of the improvement; provided, however, that if provisions shall be made for sidewalk improvements, as an integral part of the improvement of a "public way," as defined in subsection (3) of KRS 107.020, upon only one side of the project, the costs of the sidewalk improvement shall be ascertained and assessed separately against the property abutting upon that side only, but the governing body may provide that such assessment shall include a fair share of the over-all costs as herein defined, other than the amounts of the actual construction contracts.

(b) In the case of improvements for draining sewage, storm water, or a combination thereof, the benefited properties shall consist of all properties which are thereby afforded a means of drainage, including not only the properties which may be contiguous to the improvements, but also adjacent properties within a reasonable distance therefrom as the governing body may in the proceedings set forth.

(c) In the case of an improvement project consisting in whole or in part of a sewage treatment plant, or enlargement or substantial reconstruction of an existing sewage treatment plant, the benefited properties shall be all those properties the sewage from which is treated in such plant, including properties already provided with sewer drainage facilities as well as those properties which the improvement project will provide with such drainage facilities, but the governing body may classify properties according to the extent of benefits to be afforded to them, and may establish one (1) rate of assessment applicable to all properties participating in the benefits of the sewage treatment installations, and an additional rate of assessment applicable to properties for which the improvement project will also provide sewer drainage facilities. In relation to wastewater collection projects constructed by metropolitan sewer districts, benefited property shall consist of all property whether improved or unimproved to which the project affords a means of discharging wastewater.

(d) The governing body may, either in the proceedings initiating an improvement project, or in subsequent proceedings, recognize the necessity or desirability in the interest of the public health, safety and general welfare, that properties other than the properties originally benefited by an improvement under paragraphs (b) or (c) of this subsection, be permitted to connect to such sewer drainage and/or treatment facilities, and may make equitable provisions which may be adjustable from year to year as bonds are retired, whereby the owners of such later-connecting properties, may, by paying charges for the privilege of connecting, and/or by assuming a share of improvement assessments, or otherwise, be placed as nearly as practicable on a basis of financial equity with the owners of properties initially provided to be assessed.

(e) The governing body may, either in the proceedings initiating an improvement project, or in subsequent proceedings, recognize the necessity or desirability in the interest of the public health, safety and general welfare that residential properties within one thousand feet (1000′), measured along paved roads, of a fire hydrant in cities of the third through sixth classes may be assessed on the same basis as property abutting upon a street where a fire hydrant is to be installed.

(2) (a) Benefited property owned by the city or county, or owned by the United States government or any of its agencies, if such property is subject to assessment by Act of Congress, shall be assessed annually the same as private property, and the amount of the annual assessment shall be paid by the city, county, or United States government, as the case may be. The same right of action shall lie against the county as against a private owner.

(b) Benefited property owned by the state, except property the title to which is vested in the Commonwealth for the benefit of a district board of education pursuant to KRS 162.010, shall be assessed as follows: Before assessing the state, the governing body shall serve written notice on the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet setting forth specific details including the estimated total amount of any improvement assessment proposed to be levied against any state property relative to any proposed improvement project. Said written notice shall be served prior to the next even-numbered-year regular session of the General Assembly so that the amount of any specific improvement assessment may be included in the biennial executive branch budget recommendation to be submitted to the General Assembly. Payment of any assessment shall be made only from funds specifically appropriated for that assessment. If an amount sufficient to pay the total amount of any assessment has been appropriated, then the total amount shall be paid; if an amount sufficient only to pay annual assessments has been appropriated, then only the amount of the annual assessment shall be paid. The amount of the assessment shall be certified by the city treasurer to the Finance and Administration Cabinet, which shall thereupon draw a warrant upon the State Treasurer, payable to the city treasurer, and the State Treasurer shall pay the same.

(c) In the case of property the title to which is vested in the Commonwealth for the benefit of a district board of education, the amount of the annual assessment shall be paid by the city or other local governmental agency or authority which undertook the improvement project.

(3) No benefited property shall be exempt from assessment. (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 239, § 14; 1960, ch. 226, § 5; 1964, ch. 161, § 3; 1964, ch. 175, § 1; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 13, § 20; 1982, ch. 450, § 64, effective July 1, 1983; 2001, ch. 58, § 14, effective June 21, 2001.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (1982). A technical correction has been made in this section by the Reviser of Statutes pursuant to KRS 7.136.

Cross-References. Title to all property owned by a school district is vested in the Commonwealth for the benefit of the district board of education, KRS 162.010.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where the fee simple title to school property was owned by the county and the city wanted to blacktop certain roads on the property, the county was liable for its apportionate cost of the improvement as a benefited property owner. OAG 60-377.

The city council's requiring the board of education to make repairs in the sidewalk in front of the high school would be in direct violation of Ky. Const., § 184. OAG 68-67.

Eastern Kentucky University was not exempt from payment of a sewer bond assessment tax levied by the city of Richmond. OAG 70-377.

TITLE X

ELECTIONS

CHAPTER 116

VOTER REGISTRATION

SECTION.
116.046. Voter registration forms for high school students — Public education program.
116.200. Roster of voters eligible to vote in city and school board elections — Information to be provided to county clerk.

116.046. Voter registration forms for high school students — Public education program.

(1) The county clerk shall provide voter registration forms to each principal or assistant principal of every public high school, each area vocational school, and upon request, private schools, who shall designate a person in each school who shall be responsible for informing students and school personnel of the availability of the registration forms and assist them in properly registering. The completed forms shall be returned to the county clerk, for official registration by the county clerk.

(2) Any person designated to assist in registration in subsection (1) of this section shall fulfill this responsibility in an impartial and fair manner and shall not recruit a registrant for any particular party.

(3) The State Board of Education shall implement programs of public education regarding elections, voting procedures, and election fraud, which shall include an audio-visual presentation for high school juniors and seniors. The State Board of Education, after consultation with the State Board of Elections, shall update the public education programs required by this section as relevant statutory changes occur, as different types of voting machines are used, or as more effective methods of presentation shall be developed.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 341, §§ 5, 6, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 48, § 4, effective July 13, 1990.)

116.200. Roster of voters eligible to vote in city and school board elections — Information to be provided to county clerk.

(1) (a) On or before January 1, 2011, each city clerk, except in consolidated local governments and urban-county governments, shall provide the clerk of the county or counties in which the city is located with a list of all properties within the city and a map of the city boundaries for the county clerk to maintain a roster of voters who are eligible to vote in city elections. A county clerk may accept the list of city properties in an electronic format and the city clerk may provide a copy of the city's boundary map maintained by the Kentucky Commonwealth Office of Technology, Division of Geographic Information; and

(b) Documentation of any change to the boundaries of a city shall be reported to the county clerk in accordance with KRS 81A.470 and 81A.475.

(2) (a) On or before January 1, 2011, each school district board shall provide the clerk of the county in which the school district is located with maps and written descriptions of the boundaries of each school board district located in the county for the county clerk to maintain a roster of voters who are eligible to vote in school board elections.

(b) Documentation of any change to a school district's boundaries shall be reported to the county clerk within sixty (60) days of the change, or immediately if the change is within sixty (60) days of the August 1 deadline established in KRS 160.210(4)(d).

(3) Each county clerk shall code all registered voters in that county in such a manner that precinct election officers may determine the voter's eligibility to vote in city and school board elections prior to each primary and regular election for city officers in that county, each regular election for school board members in that county, and each special election in which a ballot question is presented to the residents of a city or a school board district.

(4) Notwithstanding KRS 64.012, the county clerk shall not charge a fee to a city or school district providing any information required by subsections (1)(a) and (2)(a) of this section.

(5) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a county clerk from requesting additional information from the city, school district board, or any other reliable source to ascertain whether a registered voter resides within a city or a school district boundary.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 394, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2010, ch. 10, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

CHAPTER 117

REGULATION OF ELECTIONS

SECTION.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

117.315. Appointment of challengers and inspectors.

PENALTIES

117.995. Penalties.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

117.315. Appointment of challengers and inspectors.

(1) Each political party is entitled to have not exceeding two (2) challengers at each precinct during the holding of the primary election. Any group of bona fide candidates, as defined in KRS 118.176, of the same political party equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of all the candidates for that party to be voted for in a county in any primary, including state, district, and all other candidates, may recommend to the county committee or governing authority of the party for the county a list of persons whom they desire to have appointed as challengers in each precinct in the county. If more than two (2) such lists are furnished, the committee or governing authority, in making appointments of challengers, shall alternate between the several lists so furnished so as to give to each list an equal amount or proportion of the appointments, but in no event shall there be appointed more than one (1) challenger for any precinct from any one (1) list. The list of challengers

shall be presented to the chair or secretary of the party committee of the county on or before the third Friday in April preceding the primary, and the committee or the chairman thereof shall make the appointments, certify to same, and present a list of certified challengers to the county clerk at least twenty (20) days before the date on which the primary is held. The appointment of challengers shall be certified in all respects as challengers at regular elections, except as otherwise provided in this section. The challengers shall be registered voters of the county in which the primary is held and shall be subject to the same penalties and possess the same rights and privileges as challengers at regular elections, except that the challengers of one political party shall not be entitled to challenge persons who offer to vote for candidates of any other party in the primary. The provisions of this section shall be enforceable against the chair of the political party committees by a mandatory summary proceeding instituted in the Circuit Court. The order of the court may be reviewed by the Court of Appeals as provided for the granting or dissolving of temporary injunctions.

(2) Any school board candidate, any independent ticket or candidate for city office, any nonpartisan city candidate, or candidate for an office of the Court of Justice at the primary or regular election may designate not more than one (1) challenger to be present at and witness the holding of primaries or elections in each precinct in the county. A candidate who designates a challenger shall present the county clerk with the name of the challenger at least twenty (20) days preceding the primary or regular election. The challenger shall be entitled to stay in the room or at the door. The challenger shall be a registered voter of the county in which the primary or election is held, shall be appointed in writing by the chair of the committee, independent candidate, or candidates representing a ticket, and shall produce written appointment on demand of any election officer.

(3) The county executive committee of any political party having a ticket to elect at any regular or special election may designate not more than two (2) challengers to be present at and witness the holding of the election in each precinct in the county. The challengers shall be entitled to stay in the room or at the door. The challengers shall be registered voters of the county in which the election is held, shall be appointed in writing signed by the chair of the committee, and shall produce written appointments on demand of any election officer. The committee or chair shall present the county clerk with a list of designated challengers at least twenty (20) days preceding a regular election and at least fifteen (15) days preceding a special election.

(4) Except as provided in KRS Chapter 242, not later than the fourth Tuesday preceding an election at which constitutional amendments or other public questions are to be submitted to the vote of the people, any committee that in good faith advocates or opposes an amendment or public question may file a petition with the clerk of the county asking that the petitioners be recognized as the committee entitled to nominate challengers to serve at the election at which the constitutional amendment or public question is to be voted on. If more than one (1) committee alleging itself to advocate or oppose the same amendment file such a petition, the county board of elections shall decide, and announce by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each committee not less than the third Tuesday preceding the election, which committee is entitled to nominate the challengers. The decision shall not be final, but any aggrieved party may institute proceedings with the county judge/executive and, upon hearing, the county judge/executive shall determine which of the committees shall be recognized as the one to select challengers at the election.

(5) The committee shall file the names of the persons nominated by it with the clerk of the county at least twenty (20) days before the primary and regular elections and not less that fifteen (15) days preceding the date of a special election. The county board of elections shall, not later than the Thursday preceding the election, certify the nominees of the committee for the respective precincts to serve as challengers at the election where any constitutional amendment or public question is to be voted upon. If more than one (1) amendment or question is to be voted upon, the county board of elections may designate, on the petition of the committee, one (1) person for each amendment and question to serve as challenger at the election.

(6) The challengers shall perform their duties in the same manner and be subject to the same privileges as other challengers at an election.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 302, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 288, § 49, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 296, § 6, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 195, § 8, effective July 15, 1996; 2008, ch. 79, § 6, effective July 15, 2008; 2010, ch. 176, § 10, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/92). This section was amended by two 1992 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails, pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Penalties

117.995. Penalties.

(1) Any person appointed to serve as an election officer but who shall knowingly and willfully fail to serve and who is not excused by the county board of elections for the reasons specified in this chapter shall be guilty of a violation and shall be ineligible to serve as an election officer for a period of five (5) years.

(2) Any county clerk or member of the county board of elections who knowingly and willfully violates any of the provisions of this chapter, including furnishing applications for absentee ballots to persons other than those specified by the provisions of this chapter and failure to type the name of the voter on the application form as required by the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(3) Any officer who willfully fails to prepare or furnish ballot labels or absentee ballots or fails to allow a qualified voter to cast his or her vote on the machine as required of the voter by this chapter shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) Any election officer who knowingly and willfully violates any of the provisions of this chapter, including failure to enforce the prohibition against electioneering established by KRS 117.235, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for each subsequent offense.

(5) Any person who signs a name other than his or her own on an application for an absentee ballot or on the verification form for the ballot or on an emergency absentee ballot affidavit, or any person who votes an absentee ballot other than the one issued in his or her name, or any person who applies for the ballot for the use of anyone other than himself or herself or the person designated by the provisions of this chapter, or any person who makes a false statement on an application for an absentee ballot or on an emergency absentee

ballot affidavit shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(6) Any person who violates any provision of KRS 117.235 or 117.236 related to prohibited activities during absentee voting or on election day, after he or she has been duly notified of the provisions by any precinct election officer, county clerk, deputy county clerk, or other law enforcement official, shall, for each offense, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(7) Any person who knowingly and willfully prepares or assists in the preparation of an inaccurate or incomplete voter assistance form or fails to complete a voter assistance form when required shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for each subsequent offense; however, if a voter has been permanently certified as requiring voting assistance, there shall be no offense for the failure of the voter to complete the form.

(8) The members of a county board of elections that fails to provide the training to precinct election officers required by KRS 117.187(2) shall be subject to removal by the State Board of Elections.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 130, § 62; 1978, ch. 71, § 4, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 224, § 2, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 287, § 11, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 341, § 34, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 48, § 34, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 303, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 65, § 4, effective March 19, 1992; 1994, ch. 394, § 19, effective July 15, 1994; 2008, ch. 79, § 7, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts ch. 476.

CHAPTER 118

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

SECTION.
118.025. Voting to be by secret ballot on voting machines — General laws applicable — Time for holding elections.

Regular Elections

118.315. Nomination for regular election by petition — Form of petition — Examination of petition.
118.365. Time for filing certificates and petitions of nomination — Statement-ofcandidacy forms — Petitions for recall elections or elections on public questions.
118.367. Statement-of-candidacy form for independent, political organization, or political group candidate — Exceptions — Examination of forms.

118.025. Voting to be by secret ballot on voting machines — General laws applicable — Time for holding elections.

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, voting in all elections shall be by secret ballot on voting machines.

(2) The general laws applying to regular, special, and primary elections shall apply to elections conducted with the use of voting machines, and all provisions of the general laws applying to the custody of ballot boxes shall apply, as far as applicable, to the custody of the voting machine.

(3) Primary elections for the nomination of candidates or slates of candidates to be voted for at the next regular election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the third Monday in May of each year.

(4) The election of all officers of all governmental units shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(5) If the law authorizes the calling of a special election on a day other than the day of the regular election in November, the election shall be held on a Tuesday.

(6) If the law requires that a special election be held within a period of time during which the voting machines must be locked as required by KRS 117.295, the special election shall be held on the fourth Tuesday following the expiration of the period during which the voting machines are locked.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 130, § 98; 1982, ch. 402, § 3, effective January 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 44, § 6, effective March 2, 1984; 1986, ch. 29, § 12, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 431, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 288, § 38, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 296, § 7, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 394, § 20, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 195, § 13, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 261, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 262, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 129, § 6, effective July 15, 2008.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

4. School Elections.
5. School Subdistrict Tax Elections.

4. School Elections.

School elections are exempted from the general requirement of a secret ballot by Const., § 155. Moss v. Riley, 102 Ky. 1, 19 Ky. L. Rptr. 993, 43 S.W. 421, 1897 Ky. LEXIS 104 (Ky. 1897) (decided under prior law).

5. School Subdistrict Tax Elections.

In school subdistrict tax elections, secret ballot should be used. Gill v. Board of Education, 288 Ky. 790, 156 S.W.2d 844, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 142 (Ky. 1941) (decided under prior law).

Regular Elections

118.315. Nomination for regular election by petition — Form of petition — Examination of petition.

(1) A candidate for any office to be voted for at any regular election may be nominated by a petition of electors qualified to vote for him or her, complying with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section. No person whose registration status is as a registered member of a political party shall be eligible to election as an independent, or political organization, or political group candidate, nor shall any person be eligible to election as an independent, or political organization, or political group candidate whose registration status was as a registered member of a political party on January 1 immediately preceding the regular election for which the person seeks to be a candidate. This restriction shall not apply to candidates to those offices specified in KRS 118.105(7), for supervisor of a soil and water conservation district, for candidates for mayor or legislative body in cities of the second to sixth class, or to candidates participating in nonpartisan elections.

(2) The form of the petition shall be prescribed by the State Board of Elections. It shall be signed by the candidate and by registered voters from the district or jurisdiction from which the candidate seeks nomination. The petition shall include a declaration, sworn to by the candidate, that he or she possesses all the constitutional and statutory requirements of the office for which the candidate has filed. Signatures for a petition of nomination for a candidate seeking any office, excluding President of the United States in accordance with KRS 118.591(1), shall not be affixed on the document to be filed prior to the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot. Signatures for nomination papers shall not be affixed on the document to be filed prior to the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November

of the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot. A petition of nomination for a state officer, or any officer for whom all the electors of the state are entitled to vote, shall contain five thousand (5,000) petitioners; for a representative in Congress from any congressional district, or for any officer from any other district except as herein provided, four hundred (400) petitioners; for a county officer, member of the General Assembly, or Commonwealth's attorney, one hundred (100) petitioners; for a soil and water conservation district supervisor, twenty-five (25) petitioners; for a city officer or board of education member, two (2) petitioners; and for an officer of a division less than a county, except as herein provided, twenty (20) petitioners. It shall not be necessary that the signatures of the petition be appended to one (1) paper. Each petitioner shall include the date he or she affixes the signature, address of residence, and date of birth. Failure of a voter to include the signature affixation date, date of birth, and address of residence shall result in the signature not being counted. If any person joins in nominating, by petition, more than one (1) nominee for any office to be filled, he or she shall be counted as a petitioner for the candidate whose petition is filed first, except a petitioner for the nomination of candidates for soil and water conservation district supervisors may be counted for every petition to which his or her signature is affixed.

(3) Titles, ranks, or spurious phrases shall not be accepted on the filing papers and shall not be printed on the ballots as part of the candidate's name; however, nicknames, initials, and contractions of given names may be accepted as the candidate's name.

(4) The Secretary of State and county clerks shall examine the petitions of all candidates who file with them to determine whether each petition is regular on its face. If there is an error, the Secretary of State or the county clerk shall notify the candidate by certified mail within twenty-four (24) hours of filing.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 130, § 117; 1978, ch. 318, § 7, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 394, § 26, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 185, § 17, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 287, § 14, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 470, § 27, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 17, § 11, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 48, § 45, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 166, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 304, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 296, § 11, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 2, § 5, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 243, § 2, effective April 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 275, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 53, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 71, § 8, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 187, § 1, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 79, § 13, effective July 15, 2008; 2010, ch. 123, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The nominating petitions filed by candidates for the board of education of an independent school district, parts of which lie in two (2) counties, must be filed with the county clerks of each of the two (2) counties, the original copy with one county clerk and a duplicate copy with the other county clerk, not less than 55 days prior to the November election. OAG 74-647.

School board candidates, as well as other candidates for nomination, should use the filing form prescribed by the state board pursuant to this section, copies of which are in the clerk's office. OAG 74-676.

A petition which fails to indicate the residence of the signers or that they are qualified voters of the school district is insufficient to entitle the nominee's name to be placed on the ballot. OAG 74-677.

The only candidates who may file for office as independents after the May primary under KRS 118.365 would be those candidates seeking a city or school board office and any other independent candidates must file their petition pursuant to this section. OAG 75-441.

Since school board candidates nominated by petition under this section may not, under KRS 160.230, be represented by any political organization, the petitioners of such candidates may not fill vacancies occurring after the deadline for filing in the manner prescribed in KRS 118.325. OAG 75-612.

If there is sufficient address stated beside the petitioner's name to satisfy the county clerk that he is in fact a resident of the school district, the clerk should accept the nominating petition of a school board candidate as being in compliance with the requirements of this section. OAG 76-519.

118.365. Time for filing certificates and petitions of nomination — Statement-ofcandidacy forms — Petitions for recall elections or elections on public questions.

(1) Certificates of nomination issued by the State Board of Elections shall be filed by that board with the Secretary of State immediately. The certificates issued by the county board of elections shall be filed by that board with the county clerk immediately.

(2) Petitions of nomination for candidates for city offices except as provided in KRS 83A.047, for candidates for members of boards of education, and for candidates for supervisors of soil and water conservation districts shall be filed with the county clerk not earlier than the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot and not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the day fixed by law for the holding of regular elections for the offices sought.

(3) Candidates for an office, the nomination to which is to be made by a convention pursuant to KRS 118.325(1) and (2), except for the office of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall file the statements required by KRS 118.325(3), with the official designated in KRS 118.165 with whom notification and declaration are filed for the office, not earlier than the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot and not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election for the office sought.

(4) Certificates of nomination made by the governing authority of a political party within the meaning of KRS 118.015 or a political organization not constituting a political party within the meaning of KRS 118.015 but whose candidate received two percent (2%) of the vote of the state at the last preceding election for presidential electors to fill vacancies in office, as provided in KRS 118.115 and 118.325, shall be filed as required with the Secretary of State or county clerk not earlier than the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the offices will appear on the ballot and not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the day fixed by law for the election of the person in nomination.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, petitions of nomination shall be filed as required with the Secretary of State or county clerk not earlier than the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the offices will appear on the ballot and not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the day fixed by law for the holding of regular elections for the offices sought. Certificates of nomination shall be filed with the Secretary of State or county clerk, as required by law, not earlier than the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the offices will appear on the ballot and not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the day fixed by law for the holding of regular elections for the offices sought. The filing of petitions of nomination for independent, or political organization, or political group candidates shall not be accepted by the Secretary of State or the county clerk if the candidate has not filed a statement-of-candidacy

form as required by KRS 118.367.

(6) Petitions and certificates of nomination for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be filed with the Secretary of State not earlier than the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which there is an election for President and Vice President of the United States and not later than the Friday following the first Tuesday in September preceding the date fixed by law for the election of the electors.

(7) Petitions for recall elections or elections on public questions shall be filed as required with the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the day fixed by law for holding a regular election.

(8) Petitions of any kind named in this section, statements, and certificates of nomination shall be filed no later than 4 p.m. local time at the place of filing when filed on the last date on which papers are permitted to be filed.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 130, § 122; 1978, ch. 384, § 254, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 394, § 28, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 185, § 20, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 185, § 21, effective January 2, 1985; 1986, ch. 185, § 2, effective January 1, 1987; 1986, ch. 470, § 28, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 238, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 48, § 47, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 169, § 9, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476 Pt. V, § 305, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 296, § 12, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 195, § 17, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 2, § 7, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 92, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2007, ch. 133, § 3, effective April 5, 2007; 2010, ch. 123, § 3, effective July 15, 2010.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The nominating petitions filed by candidates for the board of education of an independent school district, parts of which lie in two (2) counties, must be filed with the county clerks of each of the two (2) counties, the original copy with one county clerk and a duplicate copy with the other county clerk, not less than 55 days prior to the November election. OAG 74-647.

The only candidates who may file for office as an independent after the May primary would be those candidates seeking a city or school board office and any other independent candidates must file their petition pursuant to the requirements of KRS 118.315. OAG 75-441.

Where a school board member's resignation is not tendered in writing to and accepted by the board prior to 55 days before the general election, there is no vacancy and the office need not be placed on the ballot until the following election. OAG 75-635.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

13. Municipal and School Elections.

In elections for municipal offices, boards of education, or school trustees, candidates may file their nominating papers with the county court clerk at any time prior to 15 days before the election. Logsdon v. Howard, 280 Ky. 342, 133 S.W.2d 60, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

118.367. Statement-of-candidacy form for independent, political organization, or political group candidate — Exceptions — Examination of forms.

(1) An independent, or political organization, or political group candidate required to file nomination papers pursuant to KRS 118.365(5) shall be required to file a statement-of-candidacy form with the same office at which nomination papers are filed. Candidates for federal office and candidates for mayor or legislative body in cities of the second to sixth class participating in partisan elections shall not be required to file a statement-of-candidacy form. The statement-of-candidacy form shall be filed not earlier than the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot and not later than April 1 preceding the day fixed by law for holding of regular elections for the offices sought. If the office in which the statement-of-candidacy form is to be filed is closed on April 1, the form may be filed on the next business day. The statement-of-candidacy form shall be filed no later than 4 p.m. local time when filed on the last day on which papers are permitted to be filed. No person shall file a statement-of-candidacy form for more than one (1) public office during an election cycle.

(2) The statement-of-candidacy form shall be prescribed by the State Board of Elections. The statement-of-candidacy form shall be signed by the candidate upon filing. No charge shall be assessed for the filing of a statement-of-candidacy form. The Secretary of State and county clerks shall examine the statement-of-candidacy form of each candidate who files the form to determine if there is an error. If an error has occurred, the candidate shall be notified by certified mail within twenty-four (24) hours.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 92, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 71, § 9, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 123, § 4, effective July 15, 2010.)

TITLE XI

REVENUE AND TAXATION

CHAPTER 131

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

SECTION.

General Provisions

131.110. Protest of assessment by Department of Revenue — Review — Appeal.

General Provisions

131.110. Protest of assessment by Department of Revenue — Review — Appeal.

(1) The Department of Revenue shall mail to the taxpayer a notice of any tax assessed by it. The assessment shall be due and payable if not protested in writing to the department within forty-five (45) days from the date of notice. Claims for refund of paid assessments may be made under KRS 134.580 and denials appealed under KRS 131.340. The protest shall be accompanied by a supporting statement setting forth the grounds upon which the protest is made. Upon written request, the department may extend the time for filing the supporting statement if it appears the delay is necessary and unavoidable. The refusal of the extension may be reviewed in the same manner as a protested assessment.

(2) After a timely protest has been filed, the taxpayer may request a conference with the department. The request shall be granted in writing stating the date and time set for the conference. The taxpayer may appear in person or by representative. Further conferences may be held by mutual agreement.

(3) After considering the taxpayer's protest, including any matters presented at the final conference, the department shall issue a final ruling on any matter still in controversy, which shall be mailed to the taxpayer. The ruling shall state that it is a final ruling of the department, generally state the issues in controversy, the

department's position thereon and set forth the procedure for prosecuting an appeal to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals.

(4) The taxpayer may request in writing a final ruling at any time after filing a timely protest and supporting statement. When a final ruling is requested, the department shall issue such ruling within thirty (30) days from the date the request is received by the department.

(5) After a final ruling has been issued, the taxpayer may appeal to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals pursuant to the provisions of KRS 131.340.

(4114h-4, 4114h-5: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 233, § 1; 1958, ch. 69, § 1; 1964, ch. 141, § 13; 1978, ch. 233, § 32, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 120, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 423, § 9, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 361, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 2005, ch. 85, § 112, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts (ch. 120 and ch. 423) which are in conflict. Pursuant to KRS 446.250, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly (ch. 423) prevails.

Cross-References. Appeal procedure, KRS 133.120.

CHAPTER 132

LEVY AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES

SECTION.
132.010. Definitions for chapter.
132.017. Recall petition — Requirements and procedures — Reconsideration — Election — Second billing.
132.018. Reduction of tax rate on personal property.
132.020. State ad valorem taxes.
132.0225. Deadline for establishing final tax rate — Exemption — Procedure if increased revenue is greater than four percent.
132.023. Limits for certain districts — Procedure for exceeding limits.
132.024. Limits for certain districts on personal property tax rate.
132.025. Cumulative increase for 1982-83 only by taxing district — Limit — Public hearing and recall provisions not applicable.
132.027. City and urban-county government tax rate limitation — Levy exceeding compensating tax rate subject to recall vote or reconsideration.
132.030. Financial institution deposit tax.
132.130. Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses to be reported by proprietor or custodian.
132.140. Assessment of distilled spirits by department.
132.150. Valuation of distilled spirits certified to county clerks — Local tax rate.
132.160. Taxes on distilled spirits and spirits on which federal taxes not paid, when due — Removal of spirits — Interest.
132.190. Property subject to taxation — Situs.
132.192. Property tax exemption reciprocity.
132.193. Assessment of possessory interests in tax-exempt personal property — Lessee's liability.
132.195. Assessment of possessory interest in tax-exempt real or personal property — Lessee's liability.
132.200. Property subject to state tax only.
132.210. Exemption of fraternal benefit societies' funds.
132.220. Assessment dates — Listing — Owner — Liability — Exemptions, listing, annual review.
132.260. Rental space for parking mobile homes and recreational vehicles — Report — Right to inspect.
132.280. County tax levy to be based on state assessment — Exception for special taxing district.
132.486. Assessment system for tangible personal property — Administrative regulations — Appeals — Effect of appeal on payment of taxes.
132.487. Centralized ad valorem tax system for all motor vehicles — General and compensating tax rates — Access to records — Property valuation administrator to assess motor vehicles.
SECTION.
132.550. County clerk to compute amount due from each taxpayer — Compensation of clerk.
132.670. Mapping of property — Biennial review by Department of Revenue.
132.690. Annual revaluation of real property — Quadrennial physical examination of real property.
132.720. Definitions for KRS 132.260 and 132.751.
132.730. Mobile homes and recreational vehicles subject to ad valorem taxation — Exception.
132.751. Classification of certain mobile or manufactured homes and certain recreational vehicles as real property.
132.810. Homestead exemption — Application — Qualification.
132.815. Monthly reports from certified electrical inspectors — Use of information.
132.820. Assessment of unmined coal, oil, and gas reserves held separately from surface real property — Exceptions — Effect of appeal on payment of taxes.
132.825. Listing of property required.

PENALTIES

132.990. Penalties.

132.010. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Department" means the Department of Revenue;

(2) "Taxpayer" means any person made liable by law to file a return or pay a tax;

(3) "Real property" includes all lands within this state and improvements thereon;

(4) "Personal property" includes every species and character of property, tangible and intangible, other than real property;

(5) "Resident" means any person who has taken up a place of abode within this state with the intention of continuing to abide in this state; any person who has had his actual or habitual place of abode in this state for the larger portion of the twelve (12) months next preceding the date as of which an assessment is due to be made shall be deemed to have intended to become a resident of this state;

(6) "Compensating tax rate" means that rate which, rounded to the next higher one-tenth of one cent ($0.001) per one hundred dollars ($100) of assessed value and applied to the current year's assessment of the property subject to taxation by a taxing district, excluding new property and personal property, produces an amount of revenue approximately equal to that produced in the preceding year from real property. However, in no event shall the compensating tax rate be a rate which, when applied to the total current year assessment of all classes of taxable property, produces an amount of revenue less than was produced in the preceding year from all classes of taxable property. For purposes of this subsection, "property subject to taxation" means the total fair cash value of all property subject to full local rates, less the total valuation exempted from taxation by the homestead exemption provision of the Constitution and the difference between the fair cash value and agricultural or horticultural value of agricultural or horticultural land;

(7) "Net assessment growth" means the difference between:

(a) The total valuation of property subject to taxation by the county, city, school district, or special district in the preceding year, less the total valuation exempted from taxation by the homestead exemption provision of the Constitution in the current year over that exempted in the preceding year, and

(b) The total valuation of property subject to taxation by the county, city, school district, or special district for the current year;

(8) "New property" means the net difference in taxable

value between real property additions and deletions to the property tax roll for the current year. "Real property additions" shall mean:

(a) Property annexed or incorporated by a municipal corporation, or any other taxing jurisdiction; however, this definition shall not apply to property acquired through the merger or consolidation of school districts, or the transfer of property from one (1) school district to another;

(b) Property, the ownership of which has been transferred from a tax-exempt entity to a nontax-exempt entity;

(c) The value of improvements to existing nonresidential property;

(d) The value of new residential improvements to property;

(e) The value of improvements to existing residential property when the improvement increases the assessed value of the property by fifty percent (50%) or more;

(f) Property created by the subdivision of unimproved property, provided, that when such property is reclassified from farm to subdivision by the property valuation administrator, the value of such property as a farm shall be a deletion from that category;

(g) Property exempt from taxation, as an inducement for industrial or business use, at the expiration of its tax exempt status;

(h) Property, the tax rate of which will change, according to the provisions of KRS 82.085, to reflect additional urban services to be provided by the taxing jurisdiction, provided, however, that such property shall be considered "real property additions" only in proportion to the additional urban services to be provided to the property over the urban services previously provided; and

(i) The value of improvements to real property previously under assessment moratorium.

"Real property deletions" shall be limited to the value of real property removed from, or reduced over the preceding year on, the property tax roll for the current year;

(9) "Agricultural land" means:

(a) Any tract of land, including all income-producing improvements, of at least ten (10) contiguous acres in area used for the production of livestock, livestock products, poultry, poultry products and/or the growing of tobacco and/or other crops including timber;

(b) Any tract of land, including all income-producing improvements, of at least five (5) contiguous acres in area commercially used for aquaculture; or

(c) Any tract of land devoted to and meeting the requirements and qualifications for payments pursuant to agriculture programs under an agreement with the state or federal government;

(10) "Horticultural land" means any tract of land, including all income-producing improvements, of at least five (5) contiguous acres in area commercially used for the cultivation of a garden, orchard, or the raising of fruits or nuts, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants;

(11) "Agricultural or horticultural value" means the use value of "agricultural or horticultural land" based upon income-producing capability and comparable sales of farmland purchased for farm purposes where the price is indicative of farm use value, excluding sales representing purchases for farm expansion, better accessibility, and other factors which inflate the purchase price beyond farm use value, if any, considering the following factors as they affect a taxable unit:

(a) Relative percentages of tillable land, pasture land, and woodland;

(b) Degree of productivity of the soil;

(c) Risk of flooding;

(d) Improvements to and on the land that relate to the production of income;

(e) Row crop capability including allotted crops other than tobacco;

(f) Accessibility to all-weather roads and markets; and

(g) Factors which affect the general agricultural or horticultural economy, such as: interest, price of farm products, cost of farm materials and supplies, labor, or any economic factor which would affect net farm income;

(12) "Deferred tax" means the difference in the tax based on agricultural or horticultural value and the tax based on fair cash value;

(13) "Homestead" means real property maintained as the permanent residence of the owner with all land and improvements adjoining and contiguous thereto including but not limited to lawns, drives, flower or vegetable gardens, outbuildings, and all other land connected thereto;

(14) "Residential unit" means all or that part of real property occupied as the permanent residence of the owner;

(15) "Special benefits" are those which are provided by public works not financed through the general tax levy but through special assessments against the benefited property;

(16) "Mobile home" means a structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which when erected on site measures eight (8) body feet or more in width and thirty-two (32) body feet or more in length, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling, with or without a permanent foundation, when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. It may be used as a place of residence, business, profession, or trade by the owner, lessee, or their assigns and may consist of one (1) or more units that can be attached or joined together to comprise an integral unit or condominium structure;

(17) "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicular type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. The basic entities are: travel trailer, camping trailer, truck camper, and motor home.

(a) Travel trailer: A vehicular unit, mounted on wheels, designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, and of such size or weight as not to require special highway movement permits when drawn by a motorized vehicle, and with a living area of less than two hundred twenty (220) square feet, excluding built-in equipment (such as wardrobes, closets, cabinets, kitchen units or fixtures) and bath and toilet rooms.

(b) Camping trailer: A vehicular portable unit mounted on wheels and constructed with collapsible partial side walls which fold for towing by another vehicle and unfold at the camp site to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use.

(c) Truck camper: A portable unit constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, travel, or camping use, consisting of a roof, floor, and sides, designed to be loaded onto and unloaded from the bed of a pick-up truck.

(d) Motor home: A vehicular unit designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camp-

ing, or travel use built on or permanently attached to a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis or on a chassis cab or van which is an integral part of the completed vehicle;

(18) "Hazardous substances" shall have the meaning provided in KRS 224.01-400;

(19) "Pollutant or contaminant" shall have the meaning provided in KRS 224.01-400;

(20) "Release" shall have the meaning as provided in either or both KRS 224.01-400 and KRS 224.60-115;

(21) "Qualifying voluntary environmental remediation property" means real property subject to the provisions of KRS 224.01-400 and 224.01-405, or 224.60-135 where the Energy and Environment Cabinet has made a determination that:

(a) All releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, petroleum, or petroleum products at the property occurred prior to the property owner's acquisition of the property;

(b) The property owner has made all appropriate inquiry into previous ownership and uses of the property in accordance with generally accepted practices prior to the acquisition of the property;

(c) The property owner or a responsible party has provided all legally required notices with respect to hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, petroleum, or petroleum products found at the property;

(d) The property owner is in compliance with all land use restrictions and does not impede the effectiveness or integrity of any institutional control;

(e) The property owner complied with any information request or administrative subpoena under KRS Chapter 224; and

(f) The property owner is not affiliated with any person who is potentially liable for the release of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, petroleum, or petroleum products on the property pursuant to KRS 224.01-400, 224.01-405, or 224.60-135, through:

1. Direct or indirect familial relationship;

2. Any contractual, corporate, or financial relationship, excluding relationships created by instruments conveying or financing title or by contracts for sale of goods or services; or

3. Reorganization of a business entity that was potentially liable;

(22) "Intangible personal property" means stocks, mutual funds, money market funds, bonds, loans, notes, mortgages, accounts receivable, land contracts, cash, credits, patents, trademarks, copyrights, tobacco base, allotments, annuities, deferred compensation, retirement plans, and any other type of personal property that is not tangible personal property; and

(23) (a) "County" shall also mean a charter county government;

(b) "Fiscal court" shall also mean the legislative body of a charter county government; and

(c) "County judge/executive" shall also mean the chief executive officer of a charter county government.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 306, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 397, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 263, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 2002, ch. 198, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 85, § 169, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 54(18), effective January 1, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 54(19), effective January 1, 2006; 2007, ch. 100, § 1, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 96, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 95, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). Under the authority of KRS 7.136, the Reviser of Statutes has corrected manifest clerical or typographical errors by inserting "a" before the first occurrence of "charter county government" and "the" before "legislative body" and "chief executive officer" in subsection (23) of this section.

(7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 24 and 95, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(6/26/2007) A manifest clerical or typographical error in subsection (21)(f)2. has been corrected by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136.

(6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 168, sec. 170, provided: "Subsection (18) of Section 54 of this Act, relating to property tax changes, take[s] effect January 1, 2006. Subsection (19) of Section 54 of this Act, relating to the voluntary environmental remediation credit, takes effect January 1, 2005." Because of the order in which the subsections become effective, the Statute Reviser, under the authority of KRS 7.136, has codified subsection (18) of Section 54, relating to property tax changes, as KRS 132.010(19), and subsection (19) of Section 54, relating to the voluntary remediation credit, as KRS 132.010(18).

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.010 (4020a-1, 4022, 4114h-1: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 141, § 39; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 11; 1970, ch. 249, § 1; 1972, ch. 285, § 1; 1976, ch. 260, § 1; 1976, ch. 315, § 1; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 25, § 1, effective February 13, 1979; 1980, ch. 319, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 327, § 5, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 395, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 111, § 72, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 306, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Assessments by Department of Revenue, protest against; when final; appeal from, KRS 131.110.

City taxes, levy and assessment of:

Cities of first class, KRS 91.200, 91.260, 91.310.

Cities of second class, KRS 92.280, 92.330, 92.420.

Cities of third class, KRS 92.280, 92.290, 92.410, 92.420, 92.460, 92.470.

Cities of fourth class, KRS 92.280, 92.410, 92.420, 92.490, 92.500.

Cities of fifth class, KRS 92.280, 92.290, 92.420, 92.520, 92.540.

Cities of sixth class, KRS 92.280, 92.290, 92.410, 92.420, 92.520.

Classification of property for taxation, referendum, Ky. Const., § 171.

Corporate property to pay same rate as individual property, Ky. Const., § 174.

Corporation and utility taxes, KRS ch. 136.

County revenue limits, procedure for increase, KRS 68.245.

County road bonds, retirement, local tax levy, KRS 178.200.

County taxes, levy of, KRS 68.090.

Department of Revenue, powers and duties in tax assessment, KRS 131.030, 131.130, 131.140.

District cooperative extension education tax, local tax levy, KRS 164.655.

Excise taxes, KRS ch. 138.

Finance and revenue of cities of other than the first class, KRS ch. 92.

Finance and revenue of cities of the first class, KRS ch. 91.

Flood control districts, local tax levy, KRS 104.670.

Governor's cabinet to prepare long range financial programs, real property inventories, tax maps, KRS 147.100.

Income taxes, KRS ch. 141.

Inheritance and estate taxes, KRS ch. 140.

Jefferson County children's home, local tax levy, KRS 201.160, 201.170.

Levees, local tax levy, KRS 266.150, 266.190.

License and excise taxes on distilled spirits, KRS ch. 243.

License taxes, KRS ch. 137.

Municipal band or orchestra, local tax levy, KRS 97.610.

Municipal universities and colleges, local tax levy, KRS 165.030, 165.160, 165.170.

Payment, collection, and refund of taxes, KRS ch. 134.

Power to tax may be conferred on local authorities, Ky. Const., § 181.

Purposes for which county and city taxes are levied must be specified, KRS 68.100, 92.330, 92.340.

"Real estate" and "land" defined, KRS 446.010.

Roads, local tax levy, Ky. Const., § 157a; KRS 178.210.

Sanitation districts, local tax levy, KRS 220.360.

School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.

Schools, local tax levy, KRS 160.460 to 160.530.

Supervision, equalization and review of assessments, KRS ch. 133.

Uniformity of taxes on property required, Ky. Const., § 171.

Value of property for taxation, how estimated, tax to be based on value, Ky. Const., §§ 172, 174.

Kentucky Law Journal. Public Schools: Serrano v. Priest — A Challenge to Kentucky, 60 Ky. L.J. 156 (1971).

132.017. Recall petition — Requirements and procedures — Reconsideration — Election — Second

billing.

(1) As used in this section, "local governmental entity" includes a county fiscal court and legislative body of a city, urban-county government, consolidated local government, charter county government, or other taxing district.

(2) (a) That portion of a tax rate levied by an ordinance, order, resolution, or motion of a local governmental entity or district board of education subject to recall as provided for in KRS 68.245, 132.023, 132.027, and 160.470, shall go into effect forty-five (45) days after its passage.

(b) During the forty-five (45) days next following the passage of the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion, any five (5) qualified voters who reside in the area where the tax levy will be imposed may commence petition proceedings to protest the passage of the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion by filing with the county clerk an affidavit stating that they constitute the petition committee and that they will be responsible for circulating the petition and filing it in the proper form within forty-five (45) days from the passage of the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion. The affidavit shall state their names and addresses and specify the address to which all notices to the committee are to be sent. Upon receipt of the affidavit, the county clerk shall:

1. At the time of filing of the affidavit, notify the petition committee of all statutory requirements for the filing of a valid petition under this section;
2. At the time of the filing of the affidavit, notify the petition committee that the clerk will publish a notice identifying the tax levy being challenged and providing the names and addresses of the petition committee in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, if such publication exists, if the petition committee remits an amount equal to the cost of publishing the notice determined in accordance with the provisions of KRS 424.160 at the time of the filing of the affidavit. If the petition committee elects to have the notice published, the clerk shall publish the notice within five (5) days of receipt of the affidavit; and
3. Deliver a copy of the affidavit to the appropriate local governmental entity or district board of education.

(c) The petition shall be filed with the county clerk within forty-five (45) days of the passage of the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion. All papers of the petition shall be uniform in size and style and shall be assembled in one (1) instrument for filing. Each sheet of the petition shall contain the names of voters from one (1) voting precinct only, and shall include the name, number and designation of the precinct in which the voters signing the petition live. The inclusion of an invalid signature on a page shall not invalidate the entire page of the petition, but shall instead result in the invalid signature being stricken and not counted. Each signature shall be executed in ink or indelible pencil and shall be followed by the printed name, street address, and Social Security number or birthdate of the person signing. The petition shall be signed by a number of registered and qualified voters residing in the affected jurisdiction equal to at least ten percent (10%) of the total number of votes cast in the last preceding presidential election.

(d) Upon the filing of the petition with the county clerk, the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion shall be suspended from going into effect until after the election referred to in subsection (3) of this section is held, or until the petition is finally determined to be insufficient and no further action may be taken pursuant to paragraph (h) of this subsection.

(e) The county clerk shall immediately notify the presiding officer of the appropriate local governmental entity or district board of education that the petition has been received and shall, within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the petition, make a determination of whether the petition contains enough signatures of qualified voters to place the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion before the voters.

(f) If the county clerk finds the petition to be sufficient, the clerk shall certify to the petition committee and the local governmental entity or district board of education within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (e) of this subsection that the petition is properly presented and in compliance with the provisions of this section, and that the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion levying the tax will be placed before the voters for approval.

(g) If the county clerk finds the petition to be insufficient, the clerk shall, within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (e) of this subsection, notify, in writing, the petition committee and the local governmental entity or district board of education of the specific deficiencies found. Notification shall be sent by certified mail and shall be published at least one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation within the county containing the local governmental entity or district board of education levying the tax or, if there is no such newspaper, shall be posted at the courthouse door.

(h) A final determination of the sufficiency of a petition shall be subject to final review by the Circuit Court of the county in which the local governmental entity or district board of education is located, and shall be limited to the validity of the county clerk's determination. Any petition challenging the county clerk's final determination shall be filed within ten (10) days of the issuance of the clerk's final determination.

(i) The local governmental entity or district board of education may cause the cancellation of the election by reconsidering the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion and amending the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion to levy a tax rate which will produce no more revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, than four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 from real property. The action by the local governmental entity or district board of education shall be valid only if taken within fifteen (15) days following the date the clerk finds the petition to be sufficient.

(3) (a) If an election is necessary under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, the county fiscal court, legislative body of a city, urban-county government, consolidated local government, or other taxing district shall cause to be submitted to the voters of the county, district, consolidated local government, or urban-county at the next regular election, the question as to whether the property

tax rate shall be levied. The question shall be submitted to the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election.

(b) If an election is necessary for a school district under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, the district board of education may cause to be submitted to the voters of the district in a called common school election not less than thirty-five (35) days nor more than forty-five (45) days from the date the signatures on the petition are validated by the county clerk, or at the next regular election, at the option of the district board of education, the question as to whether the property tax rate shall be levied. If the election is held in conjunction with a regular election, the question shall be submitted to the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election. The cost of a called common school election shall be borne by the school district holding the election. Any called common school election shall comply with the provisions of KRS 118.025.

(c) In an election held under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, the question shall be so framed that the voter may by his or her vote answer "for" or "against." If a majority of the votes cast upon the question oppose its passage, the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion shall not go into effect. If a majority of the votes cast upon the question favor its passage, the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion shall become effective.

(d) If the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion fails to pass pursuant to an election held under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, the property tax rate which will produce four percent (4%) more revenues from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, than the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, shall be levied without further approval by the local governmental entity or district board of education.

(4) Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, if a local governmental entity or district board of education has not established a final tax rate as of September 15, due to the recall provisions of this section, KRS 68.245, 132.027, or 160.470, regular tax bills shall be prepared as required in KRS 133.220 for all districts having a tax rate established by that date; and a second set of bills shall be prepared and collected in the regular manner, according to the provisions of KRS Chapter 132, upon establishment of final tax rates by the remaining districts.

(5) If a second billing is necessary, the collection period shall be extended to conform with the second billing date.

(6) All costs associated with the second billing shall be paid by the taxing district or districts requiring the second billing.

(Enact. Acts 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 25, § 8, effective February 13, 1979; 1980, ch. 270, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 319, § 7, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 48, § 83, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 308, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 195, § 54, effective July 15, 1996; 2002, ch. 346, § 162, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 121, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 121, § 6, provides: "The provisions of this Act shall apply to ordinances, orders, resolutions or motions passed after July 15, 2005."

(7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Opinions of Attorney General. Even though, due to a delay in certifying the county assessment, the advertising and hearing requirements necessary to levying a school district's tax rate would not be completed 45 days before the date of the next regular election, the school district, of its own volition, could waive the petition and place the question on the ballet. OAG 82-485.

If a Board of Education desires to increase the rate of tax levied pursuant to KRS 160.477 (now repealed), it must comply with the terms of KRS 160.470. This provides for hearings and in certain cases makes the setting of the rate subject to a recall vote or reconsideration as provided for in this section. OAG 83-201.

132.018. Reduction of tax rate on personal property.

(1) If the tax rate applicable to real property levied by a county fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district is reduced as a result of reconsideration by the county fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district under the provisions of KRS 132.017(2)(i), the tax rate applicable to personal property levied under the provisions of KRS 68.248(1), 132.024(1), 132.029(1), and 160.473(1) shall be reduced by the respective county fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district to an amount which will produce the same percentage increase in revenue from personal property as the percentage increase in revenue from real property resulting from the reduced tax rate applicable to real property.

(2) If the tax rate applicable to real property levied by a county fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district is reduced, under the provisions of KRS 132.017(3), as a result of a majority of votes cast in an election being opposed to such a rate, the tax rate applicable to personal property levied by the respective county fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district shall be reduced, without further action by the levying body, to an amount which will produce the same percentage increase in revenue from personal property as the percentage increase in revenue from real property resulting from the reduced tax rate applicable to real property.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 309, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 346, § 163, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 121, § 5, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 121, § 6, provides: "The provisions of this Act shall apply to ordinances, orders, resolutions or motions passed after July 15, 2005."

(6/20/2005). The paragraph in KRS 132.017(2) that is referred to in subsection (1) of this section has been changed in codification by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136 to reflect the correct lettering of paragraphs in 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 121, § 1, subsec. (2).

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.018 (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 397, § 9, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 309, effective July 13, 1990.

132.020. State ad valorem taxes.

(1) The owner or person assessed shall pay an annual ad valorem tax for state purposes at the rate of:

(a) Thirty-one and one-half cents ($0.315) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all real property directed to be assessed for taxation;

(b) One and one-half cents ($0.015) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all privately owned leasehold interests in industrial buildings, as defined under KRS 103.200, owned and financed

by a tax-exempt governmental unit, or tax-exempt statutory authority under the provisions of KRS Chapter 103, upon the prior approval of the Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority, except that the rate shall not apply to the proportion of value of the leasehold interest created through any private financing;

(c) One and one-half cents ($0.015) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all qualifying voluntary environmental remediation property, provided the property owner has corrected the effect of all known releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, petroleum, or petroleum products located on the property consistent with a corrective action plan approved by the Energy and Environment Cabinet pursuant to KRS 224.01-400, 224.01-405, or 224.60-135, and provided the cleanup was not financed through a public grant or the petroleum storage tank environmental assurance fund. This rate shall apply for a period of three (3) years following the Energy and Environment Cabinet's issuance of a No Further Action Letter or its equivalent, after which the regular tax rate shall apply;

(d) One and one-half cents ($0.015) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all tobacco directed to be assessed for taxation;

(e) One and one-half cents ($0.015) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of unmanufactured agricultural products;

(f) One-tenth of one cent ($0.001) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all farm implements and farm machinery owned by or leased to a person actually engaged in farming and used in his farm operations;

(g) One-tenth of one cent ($0.001) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all livestock and domestic fowl;

(h) One-tenth of one cent ($0.001) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all tangible personal property located in a foreign trade zone established pursuant to 19 U.S.C. sec. 81, provided that the zone is activated in accordance with the regulations of the United States Customs Service and the Foreign Trade Zones Board;

(i) Fifteen cents ($0.15) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all machinery actually engaged in manufacturing;

(j) Fifteen cents ($0.15) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all commercial radio, television, and telephonic equipment directly used or associated with electronic equipment which broadcasts electronic signals to an antenna;

(k) Fifteen cents ($0.15) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all property which has been certified as a pollution control facility as defined in KRS 224.01-300;

(l) One-tenth of one cent ($0.001) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all property which has been certified as an alcohol production facility as defined in KRS 247.910, or as a fluidized bed energy production facility as defined in KRS 211.390;

(m) Twenty-five cents ($0.25) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of motor vehicles qualifying for permanent registration as historic motor vehicles under the provisions of KRS 186.043;

(n) Five cents ($0.05) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of goods held for sale in the regular course of business, which includes machinery and equipment held in a retailer's inventory for sale or lease originating under a floor plan financing arrangement; and raw materials, which includes distilled spirits and distilled spirits inventory, and in-process materials, which includes distilled spirits and distilled spirits inventory, held for incorporation in finished goods held for sale in the regular course of business;

(o) Ten cents ($0.10) per one hundred dollars ($100) of assessed value on the operating property of railroads or railway companies that operate solely within the Commonwealth;

(p) One and one-half cents ($0.015) per one hundred dollars ($100) of assessed value on aircraft not used in the business of transporting persons or property for compensation or hire;

(q) One and one-half cents ($0.015) per one hundred dollars ($100) of assessed value on federally documented vessels not used in the business of transporting persons or property for compensation or hire, or for other commercial purposes; and

(r) Forty-five cents ($0.45) upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of value of all other property directed to be assessed for taxation shall be paid by the owner or person assessed, except as provided in KRS 132.030, 132.200, 136.300, and 136.320, providing a different tax rate for particular property.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(a) of this section, the state tax rate on real property shall be reduced to compensate for any increase in the aggregate assessed value of real property to the extent that the increase exceeds the preceding year's assessment by more than four percent (4%), excluding:

(a) The assessment of new property as defined in KRS 132.010(8);

(b) The assessment from property which is subject to tax increment financing pursuant to KRS Chapter 65; and

(c) The assessment from leasehold property which is owned and financed by a tax-exempt governmental unit, or tax-exempt statutory authority under the provisions of KRS Chapter 103 and entitled to the reduced rate of one and one-half cents ($0.015) pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section. In any year in which the aggregate assessed value of real property is less than the preceding year, the state rate shall be increased to the extent necessary to produce the approximate amount of revenue that was produced in the preceding year from real property.

(3) By July 1 each year, the department shall compute the state tax rate applicable to real property for the current year in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section and certify the rate to the county clerks for their use in preparing the tax bills. If the assessments for all counties have not been certified by July 1, the department shall, when either real property assessments of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the total number of counties of the Commonwealth have been determined to be acceptable by the department, or when the number of counties having at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the total real property assessment for the previous year have been determined to be acceptable by the department, make an estimate of the real property assessments of the uncertified counties and compute the state tax rate.

(4) If the tax rate set by the department as provided in subsection (2) of this section produces more than a four percent (4%) increase in real property tax revenues, excluding:

(a) The revenue resulting from new property as de-

fined in KRS 132.010(8);

(b) The revenue from property which is subject to tax increment financing pursuant to KRS Chapter 65; and

(c) The revenue from leasehold property which is owned and financed by a tax-exempt governmental unit, or tax-exempt statutory authority under the provisions of KRS Chapter 103 and entitled to the reduced rate of one and one-half cents ($0.015) pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

the rate shall be adjusted in the succeeding year so that the cumulative total of each year's property tax revenue increase shall not exceed four percent (4%) per year.

(5) The provisions of subsection (2) of this section notwithstanding, the assessed value of unmined coal certified by the department after July 1, 1994, shall not be included with the assessed value of other real property in determining the state real property tax rate. All omitted unmined coal assessments made after July 1, 1994, shall also be excluded from the provisions of subsection (2) of this section. The calculated rate shall, however, be applied to unmined coal property, and the state revenue shall be devoted to the program described in KRS 146.550 to 146.570, except that four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) of the state revenue shall be paid annually to the State Treasury and credited to the Department for Energy Development and Independence for the purpose of public education of coal-related issues.

(4019: amend. Acts 1948, ch. 95, § 1; 1950, ch. 186; 1954, ch. 161; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 1; 1968, ch. 207, § 1; 1976, ch. 84, § 7, effective March 29, 1976; 1976, ch. 93, § 9, effective January 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 116, § 3, effective January 1, 1979; 1978, ch. 404, § 1, effective March 30, 1978; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 1, effective May 12, 1979; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 25, § 3, effective February 13, 1979; 1980, ch. 188, § 102, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 210, § 6, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 317, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 319, § 3, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 395, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 229, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 169, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 6, part 1, § 1, effective July 29, 1985; 1986, ch. 359, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 431, § 16, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 476, § 5, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 345, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 437, § 4, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 461, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 310, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 338, § 21, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 65, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 263, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 328, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 254, § 22, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 55, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 72, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 266, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 385, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 2, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 327, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 324, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 338, § 17, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 85, § 171, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 55, effective January 1, 2006; 2006, ch. 152, § 3, effective April 5, 2006; 2007, ch. 100, § 2, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 97, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 168, § 171, provides that: "Sections 55 (KRS 132.020) and 57 (KRS 132.200 of this Act, relating to property tax changes, take effect on January 1, 2006, except the changes made to paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of Section 55, relating to the voluntary environmental remediation credit, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of Section 55, and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of Section 55 of this Act, relating to new property and the state property assessment, and subsection (21) of Section 57 of this Act, which shall take effect on the effective date of this Act and which shall apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005."

Compiler's Notes. Section 4 of Acts 1994, ch. 263, provided that the 1994 amendment to this section "shall apply for the 1994 tax assessment year."

Cross-References. Power to tax may be conferred on local authorities, Ky. Const., § 181.

State taxes shall be levied by general laws and for public purposes only, uniformity required, Ky. Const., § 171.

Surrender of power to tax, Ky. Const., § 175.

Taxes to be paid into state treasury and credited to general fund, KRS 47.010.

Tax rate of local taxing units, Ky. Const., § 157.

Opinions of Attorney General. Payments made, pursuant to a lease for a building constructed by a city beyond its boundaries under the provisions of KRS 103.200 et seq., are in lieu of all other taxes except those under this section, and, as such payments are not technically city revenue, the city is free to designate the local school district as beneficiary of the contract if it so desires. OAG 79-132.

132.0225. Deadline for establishing final tax rate — Exemption — Procedure if increased revenue is greater than four percent.

(1) A taxing district that does not elect to attempt to set a rate that will produce more than four percent (4%) in additional revenue, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010 shall establish a final tax rate within forty-five (45) days of the department's certification of the county's property tax roll. A city that does not elect to have city ad valorem taxes collected by the sheriff as provided in KRS 91A.070(1) shall be exempt from this deadline. Any nonexempt taxing district that fails to meet this deadline shall be required to use the compensating tax rate for that year's property tax bills.

(2) A taxing district that elects to attempt to set a rate that will produce more than four percent (4%) in additional revenue, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010 shall follow the provisions of KRS 132.017.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 9, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 2009, ch. 69, § 1, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (10/21/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

Compiler's Notes. Section 4 of Acts 1994, ch. 9, provided that this section and the 1994 amendment to KRS 132.487 "shall be effective for property assessed on or after January 1, 1995."

132.023. Limits for certain districts — Procedure for exceeding limits.

(1) No taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, consolidated local governments, and urban-county governments, shall levy a tax rate which exceeds the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, until the taxing district has complied with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

(2) (a) A taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, consolidated local governments, and urban-county governments, proposing to levy a tax rate which exceeds the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, shall hold a public hearing to hear comments from the public regarding the proposed tax rate. The hearing shall be held in the principal office of the taxing district, or, in the event the taxing district has no office, or the office is not suitable for a hearing, the hearing shall be held in a suitable facility as near as possible to the geographic center of the district.

(b) The taxing district shall advertise the hearing by causing to be published at least twice in two (2) consecutive weeks, in the newspaper of largest

circulation in the county, a display type advertisement of not less than twelve (12) column inches, the following:

1. The tax rate levied in the preceding year, and the revenue produced by that rate;
2. The tax rate proposed for the current year and the revenue expected to be produced by that rate;
3. The compensating tax rate and the revenue expected from it;
4. The revenue expected from new property and personal property;
5. The general areas to which revenue in excess of the revenue produced in the preceding year is to be allocated;
6. A time and place for the public hearing which shall be held not less than seven (7) days, nor more than ten (10) days, after the day that the second advertisement is published;
7. The purpose of the hearing; and
8. A statement to the effect that the General Assembly has required publication of the advertisement and the information contained therein.

(c) In lieu of the two (2) published notices, a single notice containing the required information may be sent by first-class mail to each person owning real property in the taxing district, addressed to the property owner at his residence or principal place of business as shown on the current year property tax roll.

(d) The hearing shall be open to the public. All persons desiring to be heard shall be given an opportunity to present oral testimony. The taxing district may set reasonable time limits for testimony.

(3) (a) That portion of a tax rate levied by an action of a tax district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, consolidated local governments, and urban-county governments which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property, more than four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 shall be subject to a recall vote or reconsideration by the taxing district, as provided for in KRS 132.017, and shall be advertised as provided for in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(b) The taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, consolidated local governments, and urban-county governments shall, within seven (7) days following adoption of an ordinance, order, resolution, or motion to levy a tax rate which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, more than four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, cause to be published, in the newspaper of largest circulation in the county, a display type advertisement of not less than twelve (12) column inches the following:

1. The fact that the taxing district has adopted a rate;
2. The fact that the part of the rate which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of new property as defined in KRS 132.010, in excess of four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 is subject to recall; and
3. The name, address, and telephone number of the county clerk of the county in which the taxing district is located, with a notation to the effect that that official can provide the necessary information about the petition required to initiate recall of the tax rate.

(Enact. Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 13; 1966, ch. 62, § 1; 1972, ch. 285, § 2; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 25, § 4, effective February 13, 1979; 1980, ch. 319, § 8, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 343, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 311, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 346, § 164, effective July 15, 2002.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. Section 11 of Acts 1990, ch. 343 provided: "The provisions of this Act shall be effective for tax years with assessment dates on or after January 1, 1991."

132.024. Limits for certain districts on personal property tax rate.

(1) In the event that the tax rate applicable to real property levied by a taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, and urban-county governments, will produce a percentage increase in revenue from personal property less than the percentage increase in revenue from real property, the taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, and urban-county governments, may levy a tax rate applicable to personal property which will produce the same percentage increase in revenue from personal property as the percentage increase in revenue from real property.

(2) The tax rate applicable to personal property levied by a taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, and urban-county governments, under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not be subject to the public hearing provisions of KRS 132.023(2) and to the recall provisions of KRS 132.023(3).

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 397, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 343, § 6, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 312, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. Section 11 of Acts 1990, ch. 343 provided: "The provisions of this Act shall be effective for tax years with assessment dates on or after January 1, 1991."

132.025. Cumulative increase for 1982-83 only by taxing district — Limit — Public hearing and recall provisions not applicable.

(1) In the event that the tax rate levied by an action of a taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, and urban-county governments, for 1979-80, 1980-81, or 1981-82 produced a percentage increase in revenue from personal property less than the percentage increase in revenue from real property for the respective year, the taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, and urban-county governments, may levy a tax rate applicable to personal property for 1982-83 only, which will produce the same cumulative percentage increase in revenue from personal property as was produced from real property in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. Such a tax rate may be in addition to the tax rate levied under the provisions of KRS 132.024.

(2) The tax rate levied under the provision of KRS 132.024 and subsection (1) of this section shall not exceed the

tax rate applicable to personal property levied by the respective taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, and urban-county governments, in 1981-82.

(3) The tax rate applicable to personal property levied by a taxing district, other than the state, counties, school districts, cities, and urban-county governments shall not be subject to the public hearing provisions of KRS 132.023(3) and to the recall provisions of KRS 132.023(4).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 313, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) Pursuant to Section 653(2) of 1990 House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, the repeal and reenactment of this section in that Act prevails over its repeal in another Act (ch. 343, § 10) of the 1990 Regular Session.

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.025 (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 397, § 4, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 313, effective July 13, 1990.

132.027. City and urban-county government tax rate limitation — Levy exceeding compensating tax rate subject to recall vote or reconsideration.

(1) No city or urban-county government shall levy a tax rate which exceeds the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 until the city or urban-county government has complied with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

(2) (a) Cities or urban-county governments proposing to levy a tax rate which exceeds the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 shall hold a public hearing to hear comments from the public regarding the proposed tax rate. The hearing shall be held in the principal office of the taxing district, or, in the event the taxing district has no office, or the office is not suitable for a hearing, the hearing shall be held in a suitable facility as near as possible to the geographic center of the district.

(b) The city or urban-county government shall advertise the hearing by causing to be published at least twice in two (2) consecutive weeks, in the newspaper of largest circulation in the county, a display type advertisement of not less than twelve (12) column inches, the following:

1. The tax rate levied in the preceding year, and the revenue produced by that rate;
2. The tax rate proposed for the current year and the revenue expected to be produced by that rate;
3. The compensating tax rate and the revenue expected from it;
4. The revenue expected from new property and personal property;
5. The general areas to which revenue in excess of the revenue produced in the preceding year is to be allocated;
6. A time and place for the public hearing which shall be held not less than seven (7) days nor more than ten (10) days after the day the second advertisement is published;
7. The purpose of the hearing; and
8. A statement to the effect that the General Assembly has required publication of the advertisement and the information contained therein.

(c) In lieu of the two (2) published notices, a single notice containing the required information may be sent by first-class mail to each person owning real property in the taxing district, addressed to the property owner at his residence or principal place of business as shown on the current year property tax roll.

(d) The hearing shall be open to the public. All persons desiring to be heard shall be given an opportunity to present oral testimony. The taxing district may set reasonable time limits for testimony.

(3) (a) That portion of a tax rate levied by an action of a city or urban-county government which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property, more than four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 shall be subject to a recall vote or reconsideration by the taxing district, as provided for in KRS 132.017, and shall be advertised as provided for in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(b) The city or urban-county government shall, within seven (7) days following adoption of an ordinance to levy a tax rate which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, more than four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, cause to be published, in the newspaper of largest circulation in the county, a display type advertisement of not less than twelve (12) column inches the following:

1. The fact that the city or urban-county government has adopted a rate;
2. The fact that the part of the rate which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of new property as defined in KRS 132.010, in excess of four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 is subject to recall, and
3. The name, address, and telephone number of the county clerk of the county or urban-county in which the taxing district is located, with a notation to the effect that that official can provide the necessary information about the petition required to initiate recall of the tax rate.

(Enact. Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 14; 1972, ch. 285, § 3; 1974, ch. 316, § 5; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 25, § 5, effective February 13, 1979; 1980, ch. 319, § 9, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 343, § 7, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 314, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over its repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. Section 11 of Acts 1990, ch. 343 provided: "The provisions of this Act shall be effective for tax years with assessment dates on or after January 1, 1991."

132.030. Financial institution deposit tax.

(1) Every person having a deposit in any financial institution, as defined in KRS 136.500, on January 1 of any year shall pay an annual tax to the state equal to one-thousandth of one percent (0.001%) upon the amount of the deposit, and no deduction shall be made for any indebtedness. The deposit tax shall be paid to the department by the financial institution with which the deposit is made, as the agent of the depositor, on or before March 1 following the date of the report provided for in KRS 132.040.

(2) No other tax shall be assessed by the state or any county, city, or other taxing district on the deposits or against the depositor on account of the deposits, except as provided in KRS 136.575.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 315, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 254, § 23, effective July 15, 1996; 2005, ch. 85, § 172, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.030 (4019a-1, 4019a-2: amend. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 1; 1960, ch. 186, Art. I, § 1, effective June 16, 1960) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 315, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bank franchise and local deposit tax, KRS 136.500 to 136.575.

132.130. Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses to be reported by proprietor or custodian.

(1) Effective January 1, 1967, every owner, proprietor, or custodian of a bonded warehouse or of premises under the control and supervision of the United States Internal Revenue Service, in which distilled spirits are stored shall between January 1 and February 1 of each year file with the Department of Revenue a report sworn to by him showing the quantity and kind of distilled spirits in the bonded warehouse or premises as of January 1 of that year; the quantity and kind of spirits on which the federal tax has been paid or is due; what distilled spirits have been removed from the bonded warehouse or premises for transfer in bond out of this state during the preceding twelve (12) months; the county, city, and taxing district in which such distilled spirits were certified for taxation; the fair cash value of the distilled spirits estimated at a price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale; and such other facts pertaining to the distilled spirits as the department may require.

(2) On January 1, May 1, and September 1, after the federal tax has been paid or becomes due, or after any of the distilled spirits are removed from the bonded warehouse or premises for transfer in bond out of this state, every owner, proprietor, or custodian of a bonded warehouse or premises in which distilled spirits are stored upon which taxes have accrued on assessments prior to January 1, 1967, shall file with the Department of Revenue and the county clerk, in which county the distilled spirits were at the time of the assessment, a statement, sworn to by him, showing the quantity of the distilled spirits on which the federal tax has been paid or is due; what distilled spirits have been removed from the bonded warehouse or premises or transferred in bond out of this state during the preceding four (4) months; the years in which such distilled spirits were assessed for taxation; and the county, city, or taxing district in which the distilled spirits were stored at the time of the assessment. At the same time, all taxes and interest on such distilled spirits due the state, county, or other taxing district shall be paid to the officers entitled to receive them. The report required by this section shall be made whether or not any distilled spirits are stored in the bonded warehouse or premises at the time the report is due.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 316, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 178, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.130 (4105: amend. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 4 ½; 1966, ch. 254, § 1; 1978, ch. 384, § 258, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 316, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. License and excise taxes on distilled spirits, KRS ch. 243.

132.140. Assessment of distilled spirits by department.

(1) The Department of Revenue shall fix the value of the distilled spirits for the purpose of taxation, assess the same at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale, and keep a record of its valuations and assessments. The department shall immediately notify the owner or proprietor of the bonded warehouse or premises of the amount fixed.

(2) If any owner, proprietor, or custodian of a bonded warehouse or premises fails to make the report required by KRS 132.130, the department shall ascertain the necessary facts required to be reported. For that purpose the department shall have access to the records of the owner, proprietor, or custodian; and the assessment shall be made and taxes collected thereon, with interest and penalties, as though regularly reported.

(3) The assessment made under (1) of this section shall be reviewed according to KRS 131.110.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 317, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 179, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.140 (4106, 4107, 4113: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 141, § 33; 1966, ch. 254, § 2) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 317, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Review of assessment, KRS 131.110.

132.150. Valuation of distilled spirits certified to county clerks — Local tax rate.

Immediately after the valuation of the distilled spirits has been finally fixed, the department shall certify to the county clerks of the respective counties the amount liable for county, city, or district taxation, and the date when the bonded period will expire on the spirits. The report shall be filed by the county clerk in his office, and certified by him to the proper collecting officer of the county, city, or taxing district for collection. The spirits, in addition to the tax for state purposes, shall be taxed for county, school, and city purposes at the prevailing rates of taxation on tangible personal property in the respective counties, school districts, and cities in which the spirits are stored, but the combined rate of taxation for city and school purposes in cities of the first class shall not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of assessed value of the spirits.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 318, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 180, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.150 (4108) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 318, effective July 13, 1990.

132.160. Taxes on distilled spirits and spirits on which federal taxes not paid, when due — Removal of spirits — Interest.

(1) (a) Taxes on distilled spirits that shall be assessed while in a bonded warehouse or premises as of January 1, 1967, and January 1 of each year thereafter, shall become due September 15 following the assessment date and shall become delinquent on January 1. Delinquent taxes on such distilled spirits shall be subject to the same penalties as provided by law for other tangible personal property, and the collecting officer shall have all the powers and duties to collect such delinquent taxes, penalties, and interest as provided by law for other tangible personal property in such taxing jurisdiction.

(b) Taxes and interest on distilled spirits assessed while in a bonded warehouse or premises for each year prior to January 1, 1967, on which the federal tax has not been paid, shall be due on January 1, May 1, and September 1 next after the federal tax becomes due or is paid, or after the distilled spirits are removed from the bonded warehouse or premises for transfer in bond out of this state. Provided, however, the remaining state taxes and interest on distilled spirits assessed while in a bonded warehouse or premises as of January 1,

1966, and January 1, 1965, shall be due on or before January 15, 1968; the remaining state taxes and interest on distilled spirits assessed while in a bonded warehouse or premises as of January 1, 1964, shall be due on or before January 15, 1969; the remaining state taxes and interest on distilled spirits assessed while in a bonded warehouse or premises as of January 1, 1963, shall become due on or before January 15, 1970; the remaining state taxes and interest on distilled spirits assessed while in a bonded warehouse or premises as of January 1, 1962, and all prior years shall become due on or before January 15, 1971. After July 1, 1970, any owner or proprietor, or custodian of a bonded warehouse or premises may elect to pay at one (1) time all accrued ad valorem taxes and interest. Such taxes and interest paid under this subsection shall be used for capital outlay by all local taxing jurisdictions.

(2) The taxes shall not become due by reason of a mere removal of the distilled spirits from one bonded warehouse or premises to another bonded warehouse or premises within this state, but in that event the owner or proprietor from whose bonded warehouse or premises the distilled spirits are moved shall execute a bond with good and sufficient surety conditioned upon a payment of all taxes that have accrued upon the distilled spirits prior to removal from the county, city, or taxing district from which the distilled spirits are removed. The bond shall be in an amount sufficient to protect the county, city, or taxing district and shall be approved by the county judge/executive for the county, the mayor for the city, the superintendent of any school district involved, and by the person whose duty it is to collect taxes for any other taxing district. Prior to removal of any distilled spirits, the owner or proprietor from whose bonded warehouse or premises they are to be removed shall give written notice of such intention to the county, city, or taxing district, addressed to the officer thereof abovementioned and stating the quantity of distilled spirits to be moved and the name and address of the bonded warehouse or premises to which they are to be taken. After the distilled spirits are moved, the owner or proprietor shall notify the same officers of the county, city, or taxing district of the amount of accrued taxes on the distilled spirits, together with interest on the taxes. After any distilled spirits have once been moved as provided in this section and are moved again, all taxes that have accrued thereon up to the time of the second removal shall immediately become due and payable to any county, city, or taxing district to which any taxes have accrued.

(3) The taxes on each year's assessment shall bear interest at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6) until paid.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 319, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 138.160 (4110: amend. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 5; 1966, ch. 254, § 3; 1982, ch. 452, § 5, effective July 1, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 319, effective July 13, 1990.

132.190. Property subject to taxation — Situs.

(1) All property shall be subject to taxation, unless it is exempted by the Constitution or in the case of personal property unless it is exempted by the Constitution or by statute. Twenty-five (25) domestic fowl to each family shall be exempt from taxation for any purpose.

(2) All intangible personal property of corporations organized under the laws of this state, unless it has acquired a business situs without this state, shall be considered and estimated in fixing the valuation of corporate franchises.

(3) Property shall be assessed for taxation at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale, except: real property qualifying for an assessment moratorium shall not have its fair cash value assessment changed while under the assessment moratorium unless the assessment moratorium expires or is otherwise canceled or revoked.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the liability for franchise taxes payable by corporations organized under the laws of this state; nor the method of taxation of financial institutions provided in KRS 136.505; nor the method of taxation of savings and loan associations provided in KRS 136.300.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 320, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 254, § 25, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 274, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 168, § 56, effective January 1, 2006.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.190 (4019a-5, 4020, 4020a-1, 4023: amend. Acts 1948, ch. 33; 1960, ch. 186, Art. I, § 3; 1966, ch. 255, § 127; 1982, ch. 141, § 58, effective July 1, 1982; 1982, ch. 327, § 6, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 320, effective July 13, 1990.

Section 5 of Acts 2000, ch. 274, effective July 14, 2000, read: "The provisions of Section 1 of this Act [this section] shall apply for tax assessments made on or after January 1, 2000."

Cross-References. Generally, Ky. Const., §§ 3, 170.

Airport revenue bonds, KRS 183.650.

Airports, city and county, KRS 97.252.

Bonds of housing authorities, KRS 80.560.

Bonds of public road districts, KRS 184.260.

Bonds of state, counties, cities and taxing districts, Ky. Const., § 171.

Classification of property for taxation, referendum, Ky. Const., § 171.

Corporate property to pay same rate as individual property, Ky. Const., § 174.

Electric and water plant of a third-class city may pay tax equivalent, KRS 96.179.

Parks, recreational projects, memorials and federal areas, KRS 97.130, 97.160, 97.252, 97.670, 97.750.

Power to tax, general assembly may confer on local authorities, Ky. Const., § 181.

Power to tax property, surrender of, Ky. Const., § 175.

Property exempt from taxation:

School building bonds, KRS 162.190, 162.300.

Sewer district for city of first class and surrounding area, property and bonds of, KRS 76.210.

Special and local legislation regarding taxation not permitted, Ky. Const., § 59(15).

State fair board bonds, KRS 247.180.

State teachers college building bonds, KRS 162.350.

State warrants, KRS 41.200.

Teacher retirement system funds and rights, KRS 161.700.

Turnpikes, properties of and bonds for, KRS 177.510.

Uniformity of taxes on property required, Ky. Const., § 171.

Value of property for taxation, how estimated, tax to be based on value, Ky. Const., §§ 172, 174.

132.192. Property tax exemption reciprocity.

All real and personal property owned by another state or a political subdivision of another state that is used exclusively for public purposes shall be exempt from taxation under this chapter if a comparable exemption is provided in that state or political subdivision for property owned by the Commonwealth of Kentucky or its political subdivisions.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 173, Pt. XXIII, § 1, effective March 20, 2005.)

132.193. Assessment of possessory interests in tax-exempt personal property — Lessee's liability.

(1) Leased personal property exempt from taxation when held by a natural person, association, or corporation in connection with a business conducted for profit, shall be subject to taxation in the same amount and to the

same extent as though the lessee were the owner of the property, except personal property used in vending stands operated by blind persons under the auspices of the Office for the Blind.

(2) Taxes shall be assessed to lessees of exempt personal property and collected in the same manner as taxes assessed to owners of other personal property, except that taxes due under this section shall not become a lien against the personal property. When due, such taxes shall constitute a debt due from the lessee to the state, county, school district, special district, city, urban-county government, charter county, consolidated local government, or unified local government for which the taxes were assessed and if unpaid shall be recoverable by the state as provided in KRS Chapter 134.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 321, effective July 13, 1990; 2006, ch. 211, § 16, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 10, § 34, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) Pursuant to Section 653(2) of 1990 House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, the repeal and reenactment of this section by that Act prevails over its repeal in another Act of the 1990 Regular Session.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 146, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was also repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 415, § 2, effective July 13, 1990.

132.195. Assessment of possessory interest in tax-exempt real or personal property — Lessee's liability.

(1) When any real or personal property which is exempt from taxation is leased or possession is otherwise transferred to a natural person, association, partnership, or corporation in connection with a business conducted for profit, the leasehold or other interest in the property shall be subject to state and local taxation at the rate applicable to real or personal property levied by each taxing jurisdiction.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to interests in:
   (a) Industrial buildings, as defined under KRS 103.200, owned and financed by a tax-exempt governmental unit or tax-exempt statutory authority under the provisions of KRS Chapter 103, the taxation of which is provided for under the provisions of KRS 132.020 and 132.200;
   (b) Federal property for which payments are made in lieu of taxes in amounts equivalent to taxes which might otherwise be lawfully assessed;
   (c) Property of any state-supported educational institution;
   (d) Vending stand locations and facilities operated by blind persons under the auspices of the Office for the Blind, regardless of whether the property is owned by the federal, state, or a local government; or
   (e) Property of any free public library.

(3) Taxes shall be assessed to lessees of exempt real or personal property and collected in the same manner as taxes assessed to owners of other real or personal property, except that taxes due under this section shall not become a lien against the property. When due, such taxes shall constitute a debt due from the lessee to the state, county, school district, special district, or urban-county government for which the taxes were assessed and if unpaid shall be recoverable by the state as provided in KRS Chapter 134.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 146, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 415, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 322, effective July 13, 1990; 2006, ch. 211, § 17, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 10, § 35, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

132.200. Property subject to state tax only.

All property subject to taxation for state purposes shall also be subject to taxation in the county, city, school, or other taxing district in which it has a taxable situs, except the class of property described in KRS 132.030 and the following classes of property, which shall be subject to taxation for state purposes only:

(1) Farm implements and farm machinery owned by or leased to a person actually engaged in farming and used in his farm operation;

(2) Livestock, ratite birds, and domestic fowl;

(3) Capital stock of savings and loan associations;

(4) Machinery actually engaged in manufacturing, products in the course of manufacture, and raw material actually on hand at the plant for the purpose of manufacture. The printing, publication, and distribution of a newspaper or operating a job printing plant shall be deemed to be manufacturing;

(5) (a) Commercial radio, television, and telephonic equipment used to receive, capture, produce, edit, enhance, modify, process, store, convey, or transmit audio or video content or electronic signals which are broadcast over the air;
   (b) Equipment directly used or associated with the equipment identified in paragraph (a) of this subsection, including radio and television towers used to transmit or facilitate the transmission of the signal broadcast, but excluding telephone and cellular communications towers; and
   (c) Equipment used to gather or transmit weather information;

(6) Unmanufactured agricultural products. They shall be exempt from taxation for state purposes to the extent of the value, or amount, of any unpaid nonrecourse loans thereon granted by the United States government or any agency thereof, and except that cities and counties may each impose an ad valorem tax of not exceeding one and one-half cents ($0.015) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of the fair cash value of all unmanufactured tobacco and not exceeding four and one-half cents ($0.045) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of the fair cash value of all other unmanufactured agricultural products, subject to taxation within their limits that are not actually on hand at the plants of manufacturing concerns for the purpose of manufacture, nor in the hands of the producer or any agent of the producer to whom the products have been conveyed or assigned for the purpose of sale;

(7) All privately owned leasehold interest in industrial buildings, as defined under KRS 103.200, owned and financed by a tax-exempt governmental unit, or tax-exempt statutory authority under the provisions of KRS Chapter 103, except that the rate shall not apply to the proportion of value of the leasehold interest created through any private financing;

(8) Property which has been certified as a pollution control facility as defined in KRS 224.01-300;

(9) Property which has been certified as an alcohol production facility as defined in KRS 247.910;

(10) On and after January 1, 1977, the assessed value of unmined coal shall be included in the formula contained in KRS 132.590(9) in determining the amount of county appropriation to the office of the property valuation administrator;

(11) Tangible personal property located in a foreign trade zone established pursuant to 19 U.S.C. sec. 81, provided

that the zone is activated in accordance with the regulations of the United States Customs Service and the Foreign Trade Zones Board;

(12) Motor vehicles qualifying for permanent registration as historic motor vehicles under the provisions of KRS 186.043. However, nothing herein shall be construed to exempt historical motor vehicles from the usage tax imposed by KRS 138.

(13) Property which has been certified as a fluidized bed energy production facility as defined in KRS 211.390;

(14) All motor vehicles held for sale in the inventory of a licensed motor vehicle dealer, which are not currently titled and registered in Kentucky and are held on an assignment pursuant to the provisions of KRS 186A.230, and all motor vehicles with a salvage title held by an insurance company;

(15) Machinery or equipment owned by a business, industry, or organization in order to collect, source separate, compress, bale, shred, or otherwise handle waste materials if the machinery or equipment is primarily used for recycling purposes as defined in KRS 139.010;

(16) New farm machinery and other equipment held in the retailer's inventory for sale under a floor plan financing arrangement by a retailer, as defined under KRS 365.800;

(17) New boats and new marine equipment held for retail sale under a floor plan financing arrangement by a dealer registered under KRS 235.220;

(18) Aircraft not used in the business of transporting persons or property for compensation or hire if an exemption is approved by the county, city, school, or other taxing district in which the aircraft has its taxable situs;

(19) Federally documented vessels not used in the business of transporting persons or property for compensation or hire or for other commercial purposes, if an exemption is approved by the county, city, school, or other taxing district in which the federally documented vessel has its taxable situs;

(20) Any nonferrous metal that conforms to the quality, shape, and weight specifications set by the New York Mercantile Exchange's special contract rules for metals, and which is located or stored in a commodity warehouse and held on warrant, or for which a written request has been made to a commodity warehouse to place it on warrant, according to the rules and regulations of a trading facility. In this subsection:

(a) "Commodity warehouse" means a warehouse, shipping plant, depository, or other facility that has been designated or approved by a trading facility as a regular delivery point for a commodity on contracts of sale for future delivery; and

(b) "Trading facility" means a facility that is designated by or registered with the federal Commodity Futures Trading Commission under 7 U.S.C. secs. 1 et seq. "Trading facility" includes the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and the New York Mercantile Exchange;

(21) Qualifying voluntary environmental remediation property for a period of three (3) years following the Energy and Environment Cabinet's issuance of a No Further Action Letter or its equivalent, pursuant to the correction of the effect of all known releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, petroleum, or petroleum products located on the property consistent with a corrective action plan approved by the Energy and Environment Cabinet pursuant to KRS 224.01-400, 224.01-405, or 224.60-135, and provided the cleanup was not financed through a public grant program of the petroleum storage tank environmental assurance fund;

(22) Biotechnology products held in a warehouse for distribution by the manufacturer or by an affiliate of the manufacturer. For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Biotechnology products" means those products that are applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or condition of human beings and that are produced using living organisms, materials derived from living organisms, or cellular, subcellular, or molecular components of living organisms. Biotechnology products does not include pharmaceutical products which are produced from chemical compounds;

(b) "Warehouse" includes any establishment that is designed to house or store biotechnology products, but does not include blood banks, plasma centers, or other similar establishments; and

(c) "Affiliate" means an individual, partnership, or corporation that directly or indirectly owns or controls, or is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with, another individual, partnership, or corporation.

(4019a-5, 4019a-10, 4019a-16: amend. Acts 1948, ch. 207; 1954, ch. 159, § 1; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 12; 1968, ch. 152, § 103; 1970, ch. 185, § 1; 1974, ch. 137, § 5, effective June 21, 1974; 1976, ch. 84, § 5, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 116, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 404, § 2, effective March 30, 1978; 1980, ch. 210, § 7, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 229, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 169, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 359, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 431, § 17, effective Ju1y 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 476, § 6, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 106, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 461, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 323, effective July 13, 1990; 1991 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 12, § 47, effective February 26, 1991; 1992, ch. 8, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 338, § 22, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 68, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 254, § 26, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 55, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 168, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 266, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 385, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 600, § 9, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 327, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 55, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 324, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 25, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 57, effective January 1, 2006; 2007, ch. 100, § 3, effective June 26, 2007; 2008, ch. 81, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 95, § 18, effective August 1, 2008; 2010, ch. 24, § 98, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/8/2011). The Reviser of Statutes has corrected a manifest clerical or typographical error in subsection (16) of this statute by changing the citation at the end of that subsection from "KRS 139.010" to "KRS 365.800." This error occurred during the merger of amendments to this statute in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 81, sec. 1, and ch. 95, sec. 18.

(7/15/2008). 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 81, sec. 2, provides that the amendments to this section in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 81, sec. 1, apply to assessments made on or after January 1, 2009.

(6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 25, § 2, provides that the amendments to subsection (23) of this section shall apply for tax assessment dates on or after January 1, 2002.

(3/18/2005). 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 168, § 171, provides that: "Sections 55 (KRS 132.020) and 57 (132.200) of this Act, relating to property tax changes, take effect on January 1, 2006, except the changes made to paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of Section 55, relating to the voluntary environmental remediation credit, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of Section 55, and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of Section 55 of this Act, relating to new property and the state property assessment, and subsection (21) of Section 57 of this Act (subsection (22) of this version) which shall take effect on the effective date of this Act and which shall apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005."

(6/21/2001). Under KRS 446.280, the words "or leased to" have been restored to subsection (1) of this statute after the words "owned by." The phrase was added to subsection (1) by 1986 Ky. Acts ch. 359, sec. 2, but was inavertently omitted from the drafting database. Because of

this, several subsequent acts amending this statute failed to include the phrase, and it mistakenly was not included in some codifications of this statute, although it had not been deleted by legislative action using the requisite brackets and strikethrough.

(7/13/90) The two Acts amending this section prevail over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts ch. 476. The amending acts do not appear to conflict and have been compiled together.

Compiler's Notes. Section 2 of Chapter 55 of the Acts of the 2001 Regular Session read: "This Act shall apply for property assessed on or after January 1, 2001."

Cross-References. General Assembly may authorize cities to exempt manufacturing establishments, Ky. Const., § 170.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

8. Exemption.

The property exempted from local taxation by this section is exempt from school taxes, although school taxes are ordinarily considered to be state taxes. Kentucky & West Virginia Power Co. v. Holliday, 216 Ky. 78, 287 S.W. 212, 1926 Ky. LEXIS 832 (Ky. 1926).

132.210. Exemption of fraternal benefit societies' funds.

Every fraternal benefit society organized or licensed under Subtitle 29 of KRS Chapter 304 is a charitable and benevolent institution, and its funds shall be exempt from all state, county, district, city, and school taxes, other than taxes on real property and office equipment.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 324, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.210 (681c-30: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 203, § 7; 1982, ch. 320, § 51, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 310, § 38, effective January 1, 1989) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 324, effective July 13, 1990.

132.220. Assessment dates — Listing — Owner — Liability — Exemptions, listing, annual review.

(1) (a) All taxable property and all interests in taxable property, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, shall be listed, assessed, and valued as of January 1 of each year.

(b) 1. It shall be the duty of the holder of the first freehold estate in any real property taxable in this state to list or have listed the property with the property valuation administrator of the county where it is located between January 1 and March 1 in each year, except as otherwise provided by law.

2. It shall be the duty of all persons owning any tangible personal property taxable in this state to list or have listed the property with the property valuation administrator of the county of taxable situs or with the department between January 1 and May 15 in each year, except as otherwise prescribed by law.

3. All persons in whose name property is properly assessed shall remain bound for the tax, notwithstanding they may have sold or parted with it.

(2) Any taxpayer may list his or her property in person before the property valuation administrator or his deputy, or may file a property tax return by first class mail. Any real property correctly and completely described in the assessment record for the previous year, or purchased during the preceding year and for which a value was stated in the deed according to the provisions of KRS 382.135, may be considered by the owner to be listed for the current year if no changes that could potentially affect the assessed value have been made to the property. However, if requested in writing by the property valuation administrator or by the department, any real property owner shall submit a property tax return to verify existing information or to provide additional information for assessment purposes. Any real property which has been underassessed as a result of the owner intentionally failing to provide information, or intentionally providing erroneous information, shall be subject to revaluation, and the difference in value shall be assessed as omitted property under the provisions of KRS 132.290.

(3) If the owner fails to list the property, the property valuation administrator shall nevertheless assess it. The property valuation administrator may swear witnesses in order to ascertain the person in whose name to make the list. The property valuation administrator, his or her employee, or employees of the department may physically inspect and revalue land and buildings in the absence of the property owner or resident. The exterior dimensions of buildings may be measured and building photographs may be taken; however, with the exception of buildings under construction or not yet occupied, an interior inspection of residential and farm buildings, and of the nonpublic portions of commercial buildings shall not be conducted in the absence or without the permission of the owner or resident.

(4) Real property shall be assessed in the name of the owner, if ascertainable by the property valuation administrator, otherwise in the name of the occupant, if ascertainable, and otherwise to "unknown owner." The undivided real estate of any deceased person may be assessed to the heirs or devisees of the person without designating them by name.

(5) (a) Real property tax roll entries for which tax bills have not been collected at the expiration of the one (1) year tolling period provided for in KRS 134.546, and for which the property valuation administrator cannot physically locate and identify the real property, shall be deleted from the tax roll and the assessment shall be exonerated.

(b) The property valuation administrator shall keep a record of these exonerations, which shall be open under the provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884.

(c) If, at any time, one of these entries is determined to represent a valid parcel of property it shall be assessed as omitted property under the provisions of KRS 132.290.

(d) Notwithstanding other provisions of the Kentucky Revised Statutes to the contrary, any loss of ad valorem tax revenue suffered by a taxing district due to the exoneration of these uncollectable tax bills may be recovered through an adjustment in the tax rate for the following year.

(6) All real property exempt from taxation by Section 170 of the Constitution shall be listed with the property valuation administrator in the same manner and at the same time as taxable real property. The property valuation administrator shall maintain an inventory record of the tax-exempt property, but the property shall not be placed on the tax rolls. A copy of this tax-exempt inventory shall be filed annually with the department within thirty (30) days of the close of the listing period. This inventory shall be in the form prescribed by the department. The department shall make an annual report itemizing all exempt properties to the Governor and the Legislative Research Commission within sixty (60) days of the close of the listing period.

(7) Each property valuation administrator, under the direction of the department, shall review annually all real property listed with him or her under subsection (6) of this section and claimed to be exempt from taxation by Section 170 of the Constitution. The property valuation administrator shall place on the tax rolls all property that is not exempt. Any property valuation administra-

tor who fails to comply with this subsection shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in KRS 132.990(2).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 326, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 263, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 423, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 254, § 27, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 209, § 1, effective March 30, 1998; 2000, ch. 327, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 183, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 59, effective January 1, 2006; 2009, ch. 10, § 36, effective January 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.220 (4024, 4025, 4042a-13, 4049, 4052: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 131, §§ 7, 32; 1948, ch. 95, § 3; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 7; 1960, ch. 186, Art. I, § 5; 1962, ch. 29, § 1; 1968, ch. 189, § 1; 1982, ch. 46, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 85, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 371, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 459, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 496, § 1, effective August 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 303, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 326, effective July 13, 1990.

Section 21 of Acts 1998, ch. 209, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for assessments made on or after January 1, 1998."

Cross-References. Assessor of first-class city may take property lists jointly with property valuation administrator, KRS 91.320.

Jeopardy assessments by Revenue Cabinet, KRS 131.150.

132.260. Rental space for parking mobile homes and recreational vehicles — Report — Right to inspect.

Every person providing rental space for the parking of mobile homes and recreational vehicles shall by February 1 of each year report the name of the owner and type and size of all mobile homes and recreational vehicles not registered in this state under KRS 186.655 on his premises on the prior January 1 to the property valuation administrator of the county in which the property is located. The report shall be made in accordance with forms prescribed by the Department of Revenue and shall be signed and verified by the chief officer or person in charge of the business. The property valuation administrator may make a personal inspection and investigation of the premises on which mobile homes and recreational vehicles are located, for the purpose of identifying and assessing such property. No person in charge of such premises shall refuse to permit the inspection and investigation.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 327, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 317, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2005, ch. 85, § 185, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.260 (4777a-1 to 4777a-3, 4777a-5: amend. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 8; 1960, ch. 186, Art. I, § 6; 1962, ch. 262, § 3; 1982, ch. 395, § 2, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 327, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. "Mobile home", "recreational vehicle", and "recreational vehicle park" defined, KRS 132.720.

132.280. County tax levy to be based on state assessment — Exception for special taxing district.

The assessment made for state purposes, when supervised as required by law, shall be the basis for the levy of the ad valorem tax for county, school district, and all special taxing district purposes; except that any special taxing district established within an incorporated city under existing statutory or any independent school district whose January 1, 1975, assessment per pupil in average daily attendance would have been reduced because of the use of the assessment made for state purposes as of January 1, 1975, shall continue to use the assessment made for city purposes.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 328, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.280 (1883: amend. Acts 1976, ch. 186, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 328, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. County ad valorem tax, levy, KRS 68.090.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a board of education has had its taxes collected by a second class city that is using its city assessments, the base upon which the school tax rate will be collected for the tax year 1976 is calculated on the July 1, 1975 city assessment, and the first time the county property valuation administrator's assessment can be used as the tax base is the assessment made as of January 1, 1977 for the 1977-78 school year. OAG 76-274.

132.486. Assessment system for tangible personal property — Administrative regulations — Appeals — Effect of appeal on payment of taxes.

(1) The Department of Revenue shall develop and administer a centralized ad valorem assessment system for tangible personal property. This system shall be designed to provide on-line computer terminals and accessory equipment in every property valuation administrator's office in the state in order to create and maintain a centralized personal property tax roll database.

(2) Appeals of personal property assessments shall not be made to the county board of assessment appeals. Personal property taxpayers shall be served notice under the provisions of KRS 132.450(4) and shall have the protest and appeal rights granted under the provision of KRS 131.110.

(3) No appeal shall delay the collection or payment of taxes based upon the assessment in controversy. The taxpayer shall pay all state, county, and district taxes due on the valuation which the taxpayer claims as the true value as stated in a protest filed under KRS 131.110. When the valuation is finally determined upon appeal, the taxpayer shall be billed for any additional tax and interest at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6), from the date the tax would have become due if no appeal had been taken. The provisions of KRS 134.015(6) shall apply to the tax bill.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 371, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 303, § 6, effective July 15, 1988; 1998, ch. 391, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 85, § 202, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 65, effective January 1, 2006; 2009, ch. 10, § 39, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (1/1/2006). Under 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 184, § 18, changes in the names of agencies and officers that are made in bills confirming a reorganization of the executive branch are to be codified only to the extent those changes do not conflict with other 2005 amendments. Accordingly, an amendment to this section in Acts ch. 168 prevails over a name change made in Acts ch. 85.

132.487. Centralized ad valorem tax system for all motor vehicles — General and compensating tax rates — Access to records — Property valuation administrator to assess motor vehicles.

(1) The department shall develop and administer a centralized ad valorem tax system for all motor vehicles as defined in KRS 186.010. This system shall be designed to allow the collection of state, county, city, urban-county government, school, and special taxing district ad valorem taxes due on each motor vehicle at the time of registration of the motor vehicle by the party charged with issuing the registration. The department shall supervise and instruct the property valuation administrators and other officials with respect to their duties in relation to this system.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, the tax rate levied by the state, counties, schools, cities, and special tax districts on motor vehicles shall not exceed the rate that could have been levied on motor vehicles by the district on the January 1, 1983 assessments. All counties,

schools, cities, and special taxing districts proposing to levy an ad valorem tax on motor vehicles shall submit to the department on or before October 1 of the year preceding the assessment date, the tax rate to be levied against valuations as of that assessment date. Any district that fails to timely submit the tax rate shall receive the rate in effect for the prior year.

(3) The compensating tax rate and maximum possible tax rate allowable for counties, schools, cities, and special taxing districts on property other than motor vehicles for the 1984 and subsequent tax periods shall be calculated excluding all valuations of and tax revenues from motor vehicles from the base amounts used in arriving at these general rates.

(4) The Transportation Cabinet shall provide access to all records of motor vehicle registrations to the department and the property valuation administrators as necessary to prepare and maintain a complete tax roll of motor vehicles throughout each year.

(5) The property valuation administrator shall, subject to the direction, instruction, and supervision of the department, have responsibility for assessing all motor vehicles other than those assessed under KRS Chapter 136 as part of public service companies. The department may provide standard valuation guidelines for use in valuation of motor vehicles.

(6) The property valuation administrator shall provide to the department by December 1 of each year a recapitulation of motor vehicles to be assessed as of January 1 of the next year.

(7) Procedures for protest, appeal, and correction of erroneous assessments shall be the same for motor vehicles as for other properties subject to ad valorem taxes.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 264, § 4, effective January 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 54, § 7, effective January 1, 1985; 1994, ch. 9, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2005, ch. 85, § 203, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). The 1994 changes to this statute are "effective for property assessed on or after January 1, 1995." See 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 9, sec. 4.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

3. State Tax Rate.

KRS 133.185, which relates to the imposition of a tax rate for a taxing district, such as a city, county or school, has no relationship to Ky. Const., § 171 which requires that the General Assembly shall provide an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the Commonwealth; the state tax rate on all personal property, including motor vehicles, is not fixed by the processes outlined in KRS 133.185, or in subsections (2) or (6) of this section which provide for submission of a proposal, recapitulation of motor vehicles by the property valuation administrator, and certification by the Department of Revenue, but rather, the state tax rate is fixed by the General Assembly and is currently embodied in KRS 132.020. There is no conflict between subsections (2) and (6) of this section with the constitutional provision that the taxes shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of the state. Kling v. Geary, 667 S.W.2d 379, 1984 Ky. LEXIS 216 (Ky. 1984).

132.550. County clerk to compute amount due from each taxpayer — Compensation of clerk.

(1) After the county clerk has completed the services required of him upon delivery of the tax rolls and schedules to him by the property valuation administrator, he shall then calculate the taxes due the state, county, school, county polls, and school polls, for each individual taxpayer, opposite their name in the tax rolls, upon the form prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The rolls and forms shall be a permanent record of the county clerk's office.

(2) For performing the services required by this section the county clerk shall be paid the sum of fifteen cents ($0.15) for each tax list on the tax rolls, one-half (½) of this sum to be paid by the state, and the other one-half (½) to be paid by the county.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 329, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 207, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.550 (4076a-1, 4076a-2: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 203, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 329, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Collection of taxes by sheriff, after property valuation administrator's lists received from county clerk, KRS 134.140.

Tax bills, how made out, KRS 133.220.

132.670. Mapping of property — Biennial review by Department of Revenue.

(1) The Department of Revenue shall prepare detailed maps identifying every parcel of real property within each county of the state. Each county shall furnish to the department adequate facilities in the county courthouse in which to work. The Department of Revenue shall prescribe methods and specifications for the mapping of property. Personnel authorized to assist in making property identification maps under this section may be given the same authority as a deputy property valuation administrator. Locally employed mapping project personnel shall be compensated in the same manner as deputies or assistants in the property valuation administrator's office.

(2) The Department of Revenue shall conduct a biennial review of the quality of maps and ownership records in each county. If, in the first review conducted under these provisions, the maps and records in any county fail to meet the minimum standards established by the department, the department shall assume responsibility for remapping, revision, and updating under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section. Minimum maintenance standards to be followed by each property valuation administrator shall be established by the department.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 330, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 217, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.670 (Enact. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 5, § 3; 1956, ch. 5; 1960, ch. 186, Art. I, § 15; 1972, ch. 364, § 1; 1974, ch. 308, § 29; 1980, ch. 261, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 388, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 418, § 5, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 330, effective July 13, 1990.

132.690. Annual revaluation of real property — Quadrennial physical examination of real property.

(1) Each parcel of taxable real property or interest therein subject to assessment by the property valuation administrator shall be revalued during each year of each term of office by the property valuation administrator at its fair cash value in accordance with standards prescribed by the Department of Revenue and shall be physically examined no less than once every four (4) years by the property valuation administrator or his assessing personnel. In accordance with procedures prescribed by the Department of Revenue, the property valuation administrator shall submit an assessment schedule to the department and shall maintain a record of physical examination and revaluation for each parcel of real property which includes, in addition to other relevant information, the inspection dates.

(2) The right of any individual to appeal the assessment on his property in any year as provided in KRS 133.120 shall in no way be affected by this section.

(3) If the property valuation administrator fails to revalue

property as required by this section, the Department of Revenue shall have the authority to order an emergency revaluation in the same manner as provided for emergency assessments by KRS 132.660. Any property valuation administrator willfully violating the provisions of subsection (1) of this section or who refuses to comply with the directions of the Department of Revenue to correct the assessment shall have his compensation suspended by the department and shall be subject to removal from office as provided by KRS 132.370(4) and shall be subject to the provisions of KRS 132.620 and 61.120.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prohibit action by the Department of Revenue under the provisions of KRS 133.150 or 132.660 in any year in which the department determines such action to be necessary.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 331, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 219, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.690 (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 186, Art. I, § 16; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 25, § 9, effective February 13, 1979; 1980, ch. 319, § 4, effective July 15, 1980; 1988, ch. 418, § 6, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 331, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

132.720. Definitions for KRS 132.260 and 132.751.

As used in KRS 132.260 and 132.751, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Manufactured home" has the same meaning as in KRS 186.650.

(2) "Mobile home," "recreational vehicle," "mobile home park," and "recreational vehicle park" have the same meanings as in KRS 219.320.

(3) "Unit" means any single mobile home, manufactured home, or recreational vehicle.

(4) "Permanent, fixed foundation" means a foundation permanent in nature which is so constructed as to be fixed upon the surface of the land.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 332, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 338, § 12, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 166, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.720 (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 262, § 1; 1982, ch. 395, § 4, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 332, effective July 13, 1990.

132.730. Mobile homes and recreational vehicles subject to ad valorem taxation — Exception.

All mobile homes and recreational vehicles which are within this state on January 1 each year shall be subject to all ad valorem tax levies applicable to other property subject to full state and local rates, except that any mobile home and recreational vehicle not licensed in this state and not remaining within this state for a period of more than ninety (90) days in any twelve (12) month period shall not have a taxable situs in this state unless an occupant is employed in this state.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 333, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 338, § 13, effective July 14, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.730 (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 262, § 2; 1982, ch. 395, § 5, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 333, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Mobile home and recreational vehicle park operators to keep register and furnish reports on mobile homes and recreational vehicles, KRS 132.260.

132.751. Classification of certain mobile or manufactured homes and certain recreational vehicles as real property.

(1) Mobile homes or manufactured homes not held for resale by a dealer shall be classified as real property for the purpose of the levy and assessment of ad valorem taxes, regardless of whether or not the wheels or mobile parts have been removed and whether or not the unit rests on a permanent, fixed foundation.

(2) Recreational vehicles shall be classified as real property if the wheels or mobile parts have been removed and the unit rests on a permanent, fixed foundation.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 338, § 11, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 166, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.)

132.810. Homestead exemption — Application — Qualification.

(1) To qualify under the homestead exemption provision of the Constitution, each person claiming the exemption shall file an application with the property valuation administrator of the county in which the applicant resides, on forms prescribed by the department. The assessed value of property on which homestead exemption is claimed shall not be increased because of valuation expressed on the application form filed with the property valuation administrator, and whenever it becomes known that the valuation of property subject to the homestead tax exemption has been increased because of valuation expressed on the application form, adjustment shall be made the following year so that the total tax paid by the taxpayer is the same as if the increase had not been made.

(2) (a) Every person filing an application for exemption under the homestead exemption provision must be sixty-five (65) years of age or older during the year for which application is made or must have been classified as totally disabled under a program authorized or administered by an agency of the United States government or by any retirement system either within or without the Commonwealth of Kentucky on January 1 of the year in which application is made.

(b) Every person filing an application for exemption under the homestead exemption provision must own and maintain the property for which the exemption is sought as his personal residence.

(c) Every person filing an application for exemption under the disability provision of the homestead exemption must have received disability payments pursuant to the disability and must maintain the disability classification for the entirety of the particular taxation period.

(d) 1. Every person filing for the homestead exemption who is totally disabled and is less than sixty-five (65) years of age must apply for the homestead exemption on an annual basis, except as provided by subparagraph 2. of this paragraph.

2. a. A service-connected totally disabled veteran of the United States Armed Forces; or

b. A totally and permanently disabled individual found disabled under:

i. The applicable rules of the Social Security Administration;

ii. The applicable rules of the Kentucky Retirement Systems; or

iii. Any other provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes;

shall document the disability at the time of application for the homestead exemption and shall not be required to apply for the homestead exemption on an annual

basis.

(e) 1. Only one (1) exemption per residential unit shall be allowed even though the resident may be sixty-five (65) years of age and also totally disabled, and regardless of the number of residents sixty-five (65) years of age or older occupying the unit.

2. The sixty-five hundred dollars ($6,500) exemption provided in Section 170 of the Constitution of Kentucky shall be construed to mean sixty-five hundred dollars ($6,500) in terms of the purchasing power of the dollar in 1972.

3. Every two (2) years thereafter, if the cost of living index of the United States Department of Labor has changed as much as one percent (1%), the maximum exemption shall be adjusted accordingly.

(f) The real property may be held by legal or equitable title, by the entireties, jointly, in common, as a condominium, or indirectly by the stock ownership or membership representing the owner's or member's proprietary interest in a corporation owning a fee or a leasehold initially in excess of ninety-eight (98) years. The exemption shall apply only to the value of the real property assessable to the owner or, in case of ownership through stock or membership in a corporation, the value of the proportion which his interest in the corporation bears to the assessed value of the property.

(g) A mobile home, recreational vehicle, when classified as real property as provided for in KRS 132.751, or a manufactured house shall qualify as a residential unit for purposes of the homestead exemption provision.

(h) When title to property which is exempted, either in whole or in part, under the homestead exemption is transferred, the owner, administrator, executor, trustee, guardian, conservator, curator, or agent shall report such transfer to the property valuation administrator.

(3) Notwithstanding any statutory provisions to the contrary, the provisions of this section shall apply to the assessment and taxation of property under the homestead exemption provision for state, county, city, or special district purposes.

(4) (a) The homestead exemption for disabled persons shall terminate whenever those persons no longer meet the total disability classification at the end of the taxation period for which the homestead exemption has been granted. In no case shall the exemption be prorated for persons who maintained the total disability classification at the end of the taxation period.

(b) Any totally disabled person granted the homestead exemption under the disability provision shall report any change in disability classification to the property valuation administrator in the county in which the homestead exemption is authorized.

(c) Any person making application and qualifying for the homestead exemption before payment of his property tax bills for the year in question shall be entitled to a full or partial exoneration, as the case may be, of the property tax due to reflect the taxable assessment after allowance for the homestead exemption.

(d) Any person making application and qualifying for the homestead exemption after property tax bills have been paid shall be entitled to a refund of the property taxes applicable to the value of the homestead exemption.

(5) In this section, "taxation period" means the period from January 1 through December 31 of the year in which application is made, unless the person maintaining the classification dies before December 31, in which case "taxation period" means the period from January 1 to the date of death.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 335, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 338, § 14, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 149, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 220, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 4, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2011, ch. 22, § 2, effective June 8, 2011.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/8/2011). 2011 Ky. Acts ch. 22, sec. 2, provides that the changes made to this statute in that Act apply to property assessed on or after January 1, 2012.

1980 Ky. Acts ch. 396, sec. 65 would have amended this section effective July 1, 1982. However, 1980 Ky. Acts ch. 396 was repealed by 1982 Ky. Acts ch. 141, sec. 146, also effective July 1, 1982.

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 132.810 (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 285, § 4; 1974, ch. 140, § 1; 1974, ch. 314, § 1; 1976, ch. 315, § 2; 1982, ch. 42, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 141, § 60, effective July 1, 1982; 1982, ch. 395, § 7, effective July 15, 1982.) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 335.

Section 2 of Acts 2000, ch. 149, effective July 14, 2000, read: "This Act shall apply for tax assessments made on or after January 1, 2001."

Cross-References. Property exempt from taxation, Ky. Const., § 170.

132.815. Monthly reports from certified electrical inspectors — Use of information.

(1) Each electrical inspector certified under KRS 227.489 shall submit a monthly report to the Department of Revenue showing the names and addresses of all persons, firms, or corporations for which inspections were conducted for new buildings, new or relocated mobile homes, and other new or relocated structures during the preceding month. Each building, mobile home, or other structure shall be identified by county and property address, or property location in those instances where the address is insufficient to reveal the physical location of the property.

(2) The information provided shall be used for the purpose of making and maintaining accurate assessment records. The Department of Revenue shall provide to each electrical inspector the necessary forms and instructions for filing the report required under subsection (1).

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 263, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2005, ch. 85, § 221, effective June 20, 2005.)

132.820. Assessment of unmined coal, oil, and gas reserves held separately from surface real property — Exceptions — Effect of appeal on payment of taxes.

(1) The department shall value and assess unmined coal, oil, and gas reserves, and any other mineral or energy resources which are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled separately from the surface real property at no more than fair market value in place, considering all relevant circumstances. Unmined coal, oil, and gas reserves and other mineral or energy resources shall in all cases be valued and assessed by the Department of Revenue as a distinct interest in real property, separate and apart from the surface real estate unless:

(a) The unmined coal, oil, and gas reserves, and other mineral or energy resources are owned in their entirety by the surface owner;

(b) The surface owner is neither engaged in the severance, extraction, processing, or leasing of mineral or other energy resources nor is he an affiliate of a person who engages in those activities; and

(c) The surface is being used by the surface owner

primarily for the purpose of raising for sale agricultural crops, including planted and managed timberland, or livestock or poultry.

For purposes of this section, "affiliate" means a person who directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by, or is under common ownership or control with, another individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or any other organization or group of persons.

(2) Each owner or lessee of property assessed under subsection (1) of this section shall annually, between January 1 and April 15, file a return with the department in a form as the department may prescribe. Other individuals or corporations having knowledge of the property defined in subsection (1) of this section gained through contracting, extracting, or similar means may also be required by the department to file a return.

(3) Any property subject to assessment by the department under subsection (1) of this section which has not been listed for taxation, for any year in which it is taxable, by April 15 of that year shall be omitted property.

(4) After the valuation of unmined minerals or other energy sources has been finally fixed by the department, the department shall certify to the county clerk of each county the amount liable for county, city, or district taxation. The report shall be filed by the county clerk in his office, and shall be certified by the county clerk to the proper collecting officer of the county, city, or taxing district for collection.

(5) The notification, protest, and appeal of assessments under subsection (1) of this section shall be made pursuant to the provisions of KRS Chapter 131.

(6) No appeal shall delay the collection or payment of taxes based upon the assessment in controversy. The taxpayer shall pay all state, county, and district taxes due on the valuation which the taxpayer claims as the true value as stated in the protest filed under KRS 131.110. When the valuation is finally determined upon appeal, the taxpayer shall be billed for any additional tax and interest at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6), from the date the tax would have become due if no appeal had been taken. The provisions of KRS 134.015(6) shall apply to the tax bill.

(7) The collection of tax bills generated from the assessments made under subsection (1) of this section shall be made pursuant to the provisions of KRS Chapter 134.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 263, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 391, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 234, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 85, § 222, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 10, § 40, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2002). The amendments made to subsection (1) of this statute in 2002 Ky. Acts ch. 234, sec. 1, "shall apply to tax assessments made on or after January 1, 2003." 2002 Ky. Acts ch. 234, sec. 3.

(7/14/2000). 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 446 (Senate Bill 323), sec. 1, purports to amend this statute, and the General Assembly version of that bill was signed by both presiding officers and by the Governor. The Journals of the House of Representatives and Senate will reflect, however, that House Floor Amendment 1 was adopted by the House on March 27, 2000, but was not transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence when the bill was returned to that body. Thus, the bill signed did not pass both chambers of the General Assembly in the same form and did not become law. Ky. Const. secs. 46 and 88; see also Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure sec. 737, at 508-509 (1989 ed.). Because the General Assembly's own official records establish this constitutional deficiency, the provisions of 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 446 have not been codified into the Kentucky Revised Statutes. See KRS 7.131(2).

132.825. Listing of property required.

(1) It shall be the duty of all persons providing communications services or multichannel video programming services defined under KRS 136.602 owning or having any interest in tangible personal property in this state to list or have listed the property with the department between January 1 and May 15 in each year reporting the full details, a correct description of the property and its value.

(2) The department shall have sole power to value and assess all tangible personal property of multichannel video programming service providers and communications service providers. Such property shall be valued and assessed in accordance with procedures established for locally assessed tangible property. The department shall develop forms for reporting.

(3) Providers of multichannel video programming services or communications services shall not be required to list, and the department shall not assess intangible property as defined in KRS 132.010.

(4) It is the intent of KRS 136.600 to 136.660 to relieve communications service providers and multichannel video programming service providers from the tax liability imposed under KRS 136.120 by:

(a) Requiring real, tangible, and intangible property owned by communications service providers and multichannel video programming service providers to be assessed and taxed in the same manner as real, tangible, and intangible property of all other taxpayers under KRS Chapter 132 excluding KRS 132.030; and

(b) Replacing revenues received from communications service providers and multichannel video programming service providers under KRS 136.120, attributable to the franchise portion of operating property as defined in KRS 136.115, with the levy imposed under KRS 136.616.

To the extent that any tangible or intangible property was considered a part of the franchise portion of operating property under KRS 136.115 and 136.120 for tax periods ending prior to January 1, 2006, for a communications service provider or a multichannel video programming service provider, such property shall be exempt from taxation under KRS Chapter 132 and shall not be listed, valued or assessed under this section for tax periods beginning on or after December 31, 2005.

(5) It is also the intent of KRS 136.600 to 136.660 that for communications service providers and multichannel video programming service providers the following items, to the extent these items are intangible property, shall be exempt from taxation under KRS Chapter 132 and shall not be listed, valued, or assessed by the department or local jurisdictions. The items include but shall not be limited to:

(a) Franchises;
(b) Certificates of public convenience and necessity;
(c) Licenses;
(d) Authorizations issued by the Federal Communications Commission or any state public service commission;
(e) Customer lists;
(f) Assembled labor force;
(g) Goodwill;
(h) Managerial skills;
(i) Business enterprise value;
(j) Speculative value; and
(k) Any other type of personal property that is not tangible personal property.

(6) Any person dissatisfied with or aggrieved by the finding or ruling of the department may appeal the finding or ruling in the manners provided in KRS 131.110.

(7) All persons in whose name property is assessed shall remain bound for the tax, notwithstanding that they may have sold or parted with it.

(8) The department shall allocate the assessed value of

property described in subsection (1) of this section among the counties, cities, and taxing districts. The assessed value shall be allocated to the county, city, or taxing district where the property is situated.

(9) The department shall certify, unless otherwise specified, to the county clerk of each county in which any of the property assessment listed by the corporation is liable to local taxation, the amount of tangible personal property liable for county, city, or district tax.

(10) No appeal shall delay the collection or payment of taxes based upon the assessment in controversy. The taxpayer shall pay all state, county, and district taxes due on the valuation that the taxpayer claims as the true value as stated in the protest filed under KRS 131.110. When the valuation is finally determined upon appeal, the taxpayer shall be billed for any additional tax and interest at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6), from the date the tax would have become due if no appeal had been taken. The provisions of KRS 134.015(6) shall apply to the tax bill.

(11) The certification of valuation shall be filed by each county clerk in the clerk's office and shall be certified by the county clerk to the proper collecting officer of the county, city, or taxing district for collection. Any district that has the value certified by the department shall pay an annual fee to the department that represents an allocation of the department's operating and overhead expenses incurred in generating the valuations. This fee shall be determined by the department and shall apply to valuations for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2005.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 119, effective January 1, 2006; 2009, ch. 10, § 41, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (1/1/2006). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

Penalties

132.990. Penalties.

(1) Any person who willfully fails to supply the property valuation administrator or the Department of Revenue with a complete list of his property and such facts with regard thereto as may be required or who violates any of the provisions of KRS 132.570 shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(2) Any property valuation administrator who willfully fails or neglects to perform any duty legally imposed upon him shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500) for each offense.

(3) Any county clerk who willfully fails or neglects to perform any duty required of him by KRS 132.480 shall be fined not more than fifty dollars ($50) for each offense.

(4) Any person who willfully falsifies application for exemption or who fails to notify the property valuation administrator of any changes in qualifying requirements under the provision of KRS 132.810 shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(1777, 1778, 4019a-10c, 4019a-11, 4029, 4037, 4039, 4042-2, 4042a-3, 4042a-11, 4042a-12, 4051, 4051a, 4066, 4076a, 4114, 4248, 4777a-4, 4777a-5: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 131, § 32; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 6; 1982, ch. 42, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 411, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 336, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 223, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 79, effective January 1, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (1/1/2006). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 85 and 168, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. Penalties, civil and criminal, for failure to make tax report or return, or pay tax, where no specific penalty provided, KRS 131.180, 131.990.

CHAPTER 133

SUPERVISION, EQUALIZATION, AND REVIEW OF ASSESSMENTS

SECTION.
133.010. Definitions.
133.070. Assessment where property is annexed by another civil division.
133.120. Appeal procedure.
133.160. Notice of assessment raised by Department of Revenue — To whom given — Contents.
133.170. Certification of equalization — Appeal by fiscal court — Exoneration from increase in value — Application — Procedure — Appeal.
133.180. Certification by department to county clerk — Certification of tax books — Effect.
133.185. Tax rate not to be fixed until assessment is certified under KRS 133.180 — Exception.
133.220. Tax bill forms — Attestation of bills — Duties of sheriff or collector — Treatment of undeliverable notices.

133.010. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Board" means the county board of assessment appeals;

(2) "Department" means the Department of Revenue;

(3) "Taxpayer" means any person made liable by law to file a return or pay a tax;

(4) "Real property" includes all lands within this state and improvements thereon;

(5) "Personal property" includes every species and character of property, tangible and intangible, other than real property; and

(6) (a) "County" shall also mean a charter county government;

(b) "Fiscal court" shall also mean the legislative body of a charter county government; and

(c) "County judge/executive" shall also mean the chief executive officer of a charter county government.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 337, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 224, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 95, § 4, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). Under the authority of KRS 7.136, the Reviser of Statutes has corrected manifest clerical or typographical errors by inserting "a" before the first occurrence of "charter county government" and "the" before "legislative body" and "chief executive officer" in subsection (6) of this section.

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 133.010 (4022, 4114h-1: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 326, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 337.

Cross-References. Collection of public claims by action, KRS ch. 135.
Corporation and utility taxes, KRS ch. 136.
Department of Revenue, KRS ch. 131.
Excise taxes, KRS ch. 138.
Finance and revenue of cities of the first class, KRS ch. 91.
Finance and revenue of cities other than the first class, KRS ch. 92.
Income taxes, KRS ch. 141.
Inheritance and estate taxes, KRS ch. 140.
Levy and assessment of property tax, KRS ch. 132.
License taxes, KRS ch. 137.
Miscellaneous taxes, KRS ch. 142.
Payment, collection and refund of taxes, KRS ch. 134.

133.070. Assessment where property is annexed by an-

other civil division.

Property in territory annexed by another civil division shall not be subject to ad valorem taxation in the annexing civil division until the assessment date next following the date of annexation.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 338, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 133.070 (4128-1, 4128-2: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 28) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 338, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Annexation of territory by cities, KRS ch. 81.

133.120. Appeal procedure.

(1) (a) Any taxpayer desiring to appeal an assessment on real property made by the property valuation administrator shall first request a conference with the property valuation administrator or his or her designated deputy. The conference shall be held prior to or during the inspection period provided for in KRS 133.045.

(b) Any person receiving compensation to represent a property owner at a conference with the property valuation administrator for a real property assessment shall be an attorney, a certified public accountant, a certified real estate broker, a Kentucky licensed real estate broker, an employee of the property owner, or any other individual possessing a professional appraisal designation recognized by the department. A person representing a property owner before the property valuation administrator shall present written authorization from the property owner which sets forth his or her professional capacity and shall disclose to the property valuation administrator any personal or private interests he or she may have in the matter, including any contingency fee arrangements. Provided however, attorneys shall not be required to disclose the terms and conditions of any contingency fee arrangement.

(c) During this conference, the property valuation administrator or his or her deputy shall provide an explanation to the taxpayer of the constitutional and statutory provisions governing property tax administration, including the appeal process, as well as an explanation of the procedures followed in deriving the assessed value for the taxpayer's property.

(d) The property valuation administrator or his or her deputy shall keep a record of each conference which shall include but not be limited to the initial assessed value, the value claimed by the taxpayer, an explanation of any changes offered or agreed to by each party, and a brief account of the outcome of the conference.

(e) At the request of the taxpayer, the conference may be held by telephone.

(2) (a) Any taxpayer still aggrieved by an assessment on real property made by the property valuation administrator after complying with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section may appeal to the board of assessment appeals.

(b) The taxpayer shall appeal his or her assessment by filing in person or sending a letter or other written petition to the county clerk stating the reasons for appeal, identifying the property for which the appeal is filed, and stating the taxpayer's opinion of the fair cash value of the property.

(c) The appeal shall be filed no later than one (1) workday following the conclusion of the inspection period provided for in KRS 133.045.

(d) The county clerk shall notify the department of all assessment appeals and of the date and times of the hearings.

(e) The board of assessment appeals may review and change any assessment made by the property valuation administrator upon recommendation of the county judge/executive, mayor of any city using the county assessment, or the superintendent of any school district in which the property is located, if the recommendation is made to the board in writing specifying the individual properties recommended for review and is made no later than one (1) work day following the conclusion of the inspection period provided for in KRS 133.045, or upon the written recommendation of the department. If the board of assessment appeals determines that the assessment should be increased, it shall give the taxpayer notice in the manner required by subsection (4) of KRS 132.450, specifying a date when the board will hear the taxpayer, if he or she so desires, in protest of an increase.

(f) Any real property owner who has listed his or her property with the property valuation administrator at its fair cash value may ask the county board of assessment appeals to review the assessments of real properties he or she believes to be assessed at less than fair cash value, if he or she specifies in writing the individual properties for which the review is sought and factual information upon which his or her request is based, such as comparable sales or cost data and if the request is made no later than one (1) work day following the conclusion of the inspection period provided for in KRS 133.045.

(g) Nothing in this section shall be construed as granting any property owner the right to request a blanket review of properties or the board the power to conduct such a review.

(3) (a) The board of assessment appeals shall hold a public hearing for each individual taxpayer appeal in protest of the assessment by the property valuation administrator filed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, and after hearing all the evidence, shall fix the assessment of the property at its fair cash value.

(b) The department may be present at the hearing and present any pertinent evidence as it pertains to the appeal.

(c) The taxpayer shall provide factual evidence to support his or her appeal. If the taxpayer fails to provide reasonable information pertaining to the value of the property requested by the property valuation administrator, the department, or any member of the board, his or her appeal shall be denied.

(d) This information shall include but not be limited to the physical characteristics of land and improvements, insurance policies, cost of construction, real estate sales listings and contracts, income and expense statements for commercial property, and loans or mortgages.

(e) The board of assessment appeals shall only hear and consider evidence which has been submitted to it in the presence of both the property valuation administrator or his or her designated deputy and the taxpayer or his or her authorized representative.

(4) Any person receiving compensation to represent a property owner in an appeal before the board shall be an attorney, a certified public accountant, a certified real estate appraiser, a Kentucky licensed real estate broker,

an employee of the taxpayer, or any other individual possessing a professional appraisal designation recognized by the department. A person representing a property owner before the county board of assessment appeals shall present a written authorization from the property owner which sets forth his or her professional capacity and shall disclose to the county board of assessment appeals any personal or private interests he or she may have in the matter, including any contingency fee arrangements. Provided however, attorneys shall not be required to disclose the terms and conditions of any contingency fee arrangement.

(5) The board shall provide a written opinion justifying its action for each assessment either decreased or increased in the record of its proceedings and orders required in KRS 133.125 on forms or in a format provided or approved by the department.

(6) The board shall report to the property valuation administrator any real property omitted from the tax roll. The property valuation administrator shall assess the property and immediately give notice to the taxpayer in the manner required by KRS 132.450(4), specifying a date when the board of assessment appeals will hear the taxpayer, if he or she so desires, in protest of the action of the property valuation administrator.

(7) The board of assessment appeals shall have power to issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, and adopt rules and regulations concerning the conduct of its business. Any member of the board shall have power to administer oaths to any witness in proceedings before the board.

(8) The powers of the board of assessment appeals shall be limited to those specifically granted by this section.

(9) No appeal shall delay the collection or payment of any taxes based upon the assessment in controversy. The taxpayer shall pay all state, county, and district taxes due on the valuation which he or she claims as true value and stated in the petition of appeal filed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section. When the valuation is finally determined upon appeal, the taxpayer shall be billed for any additional tax and interest at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6) from the date when the tax would have become due if no appeal had been taken. The provisions of KRS 134.015(6) shall apply to the tax bill.

(10) Any member of the county board of assessment appeals may be required to give evidence in support of the board's findings in any appeal from its actions to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals. Any persons aggrieved by a decision of the board, including the property valuation administrator, taxpayer, and department, may appeal the decision to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals. Any taxpayer failing to appeal to the county board of assessment appeals, or failing to appear before the board, either in person or by designated representative, shall not be eligible to appeal directly to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals.

(11) The county attorney shall represent the interest of the state and county in all hearings before the board of assessment appeals and on all appeals prosecuted from its decision. If the county attorney is unable to represent the state and county, he or she the fiscal court shall arrange for substitute representation.

(12) Taxpayers shall have the right to make audio recordings of the hearing before the county board of assessment appeals. The property valuation administrator may make similar audio recordings only if prior written notice is given to the taxpayer. The taxpayer shall be entitled to a copy of the department's recording as provided in KRS 61.874.

(13) The county board of assessment appeals shall physically inspect a property upon the request of the property owner or property valuation administrator.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 131, § 16, 32; 1944, ch. 99; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 7; 1950, ch. 18, § 1; 1964, ch. 141, § 34; 1974, ch. 326, § 6; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 20, § 6, effective January 2, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 264, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 317, § 5, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 452, § 7, effective July 1, 1982; 1988, ch. 303, § 11, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 411, § 11, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 339, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 397, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 449, § 6, effective April 13, 1992; 1994, ch. 85, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 2005, ch. 85, § 231, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 10, § 42, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/92). Pursuant to KRS 7.136(1), in codifying this section the Reviser of Statutes has corrected an erroneous cross-reference that resulted from the amendment process in the enactment of 1992 Ky. Acts ch. 397, sec. 3. That Act and Acts ch. 449 both amend this statute and not otherwise being in conflict have been compiled together.

(7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

133.160. Notice of assessment raised by Department of Revenue — To whom given — Contents.

When it is contemplated by the Department of Revenue that it will be necessary to raise the assessed valuation of property in any county, it shall give notice of the contemplated action to the county judge/executive, the superintendent of any school district affected by such action, the mayor of any city which is affected and which has adopted the assessment, and to the taxpayers of that county through the county judge/executive, who shall post the notice sent him on the courthouse door and certify to the Department of Revenue that this has been done, and it shall fix a time and place for a hearing which may be in Frankfort or any convenient place in or nearer the county seat. (Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 340, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 236, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 133.160 (4114i-16, 4114i-17: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 131, §§ 24, 32; 1946, ch. 233, § 3; 1964, ch. 141, § 17; 1968, ch. 179, § 3; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 20, § 6, effective January 2, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 267, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 340, effective July 13, 1990.

133.170. Certification of equalization — Appeal by fiscal court — Exoneration from increase in value — Application — Procedure — Appeal.

(1) When the Department of Revenue has completed its equalization of the assessment of the property in any county, it shall certify its action to the county judge/executive, with a copy of the certification for the county clerk, to be laid before the fiscal court of the county.

(2) If the fiscal court deems it proper to ask for a review of the aggregate equalization of any class or subclass of property, it shall direct the county attorney to prosecute an appeal of the aggregate increase to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals within ten (10) days from the date of the certification.

(3) Within ten (10) days from the date that the department's aggregate equalization of any or all classes or subclasses of property becomes final by failure of the fiscal court to prosecute an appeal or by order of the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals or the courts, the fiscal court shall cause to be published, at least one (1) time, in the newspaper having the largest circulation within the county, a public notice of the department's action.

(4) Within ten (10) days from the date of the publication of the notice required in subsection (3) of this section, any

individual taxpayer whose property assessment is increased above its fair cash value by the equalization action may file with the county clerk an application for exoneration of his property assessment from the increase. The application shall be filed in duplicate and shall include the name and address of the person in whose name the property is assessed; the assessment of the property before the increase; the description and location of the property including the description shown on the tax roll; the property owner's reason for appeal; and all other pertinent facts having a bearing upon its value. The county clerk shall forward one (1) copy, of each application for exoneration to the Department of Revenue and shall exclude the amount of the equalization increase from the assessment in the preparation of the property tax bill for each property for which an application for exoneration has been filed.

(5) The county judge/executive shall reconvene the board of supervisors immediately following the close of the period for filing applications for exoneration from the increase. The board shall schedule and conduct hearings on all applications in the manner prescribed for hearing appeals by KRS 133.120; however, the board shall not have authority to reduce any assessment to an amount less than that listed for the property at the time of adjournment of the regular board session.

(6) The county clerk shall act as clerk of the reconvened board and shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings in the same manner as provided by KRS 133.125. Within five (5) days of the adjournment of the reconvened board, he shall notify each property owner in writing of the final action of the board with relation to the equalization increase and shall forward a copy of the proceedings certified by the chairman of the board and attested by him to the Department of Revenue and to the other taxing districts participating in the tax.

(7) Any taxpayer whose application has been denied, in whole or in part, may appeal to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals as provided in KRS 131.340, and appeals thereafter may be taken to the courts as provided in KRS 131.370.

(8) The provisions of KRS 133.120(9) shall apply to the payment of taxes upon any property assessment for which an application for exoneration has been filed.

(9) The provisions of subsections (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of this section shall only apply to appeals growing out of equalization action by the Department of Revenue under the provisions of KRS 133.150.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 341, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 449, § 8, effective April 13, 1992; 2005, ch. 85, § 237, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 133.170 (4118i-18: Acts 1964, ch. 141, § 18; 1968, ch. 179, § 4) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 341, effective July 13, 1990.

133.180. Certification by department to county clerk — Certification of tax books — Effect.

(1) When the department has completed its action on the assessment of property in any county, it shall immediately certify to the county clerk the assessment and the amount of taxes due. The department shall charge the amount of taxes due from the county to the sheriff of the county. When any item of property is in process of appeal and the valuation has not been finally determined, the certification of such property shall be based on the valuation claimed by the taxpayer as the true value. The county clerk shall affix the certification to the tax books and enter it of record in the order book, and it shall be the sheriff's or collector's warrant for the collection of taxes.

(2) Where provision is not otherwise made for the collection of taxes, the assessment or proportion thereof allocable to a local taxing district shall be certified to the county clerk in which the taxing district is located, for collection as provided by law.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 342, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 238, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 10, § 43, effective January 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 133.180 (4128a-2: amend. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 9; 1960, ch. 186, Art. I, § 38; 1964, ch. 141, § 19; 1974, ch. 326, § 9) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 342, effective July 13, 1990.

133.185. Tax rate not to be fixed until assessment is certified under KRS 133.180 — Exception.

Except as provided in KRS 132.487, no tax rate for any taxing district imposing a levy upon the county assessment shall be determined before the assessment is certified by the Department of Revenue to the county clerk as provided in KRS 133.180.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 343, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 240, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 133.185 (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 131, §§ 26, 32; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 10; 1964, ch. 141, § 21; 1978, ch. 384, § 269, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 54, § 9, effective January 1, 1985) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 343, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

2. State Tax Rate.

This section, which relates to the imposition of a tax rate for a taxing district, such as a city, county or school, has no relationship to Ky. Const., § 171 which requires that the General Assembly shall provide an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the Commonwealth; the state tax rate on all personal property, including motor vehicles, is not fixed by the processes outlined in this section, KRS 132.487(2), or 132.487(6) which provide for submission of a proposal, recapitulation of motor vehicles by the property valuation administrator, and certification by the Department of Revenue, but rather, the state tax rate is fixed by the General Assembly and is currently embodied in KRS 132.020. There is no conflict between KRS 132.487(2) and 132.487(6) with the constitutional provision that the taxes shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of the state. Kling v. Geary, 667 S.W.2d 379, 1984 Ky. LEXIS 216 (Ky. 1984).

133.220. Tax bill forms — Attestation of bills — Duties of sheriff or collector — Treatment of undeliverable notices.

(1) The department annually shall furnish to each county clerk tax bill forms designed for adequate accounting control sufficient to cover the taxable property on the rolls.

(2) After receiving the forms, the county clerk shall prepare for the use of the sheriff or collector a correct tax bill for each taxpayer in the county whose property has been assessed and whose valuation is included in the certification provided in KRS 133.180. If the bills are bound, the cost of binding shall be paid out of the county levy. Each tax bill shall show the rate of tax upon each one hundred dollars ($100) worth of property for state, county, and school purposes; the name of the taxpayer and his or her mailing address; the number of acres of farm land and its value; the number of lots and their value; the amount and value of notes and money; the value of mixed personal property; the total amount of taxes due the state, county, school district, and any other taxing district for which the sheriff collects taxes; and shall include a statement that notifies the taxpayer

that costs and fees increase substantially if the taxes become delinquent. Provision shall be made for the sheriff to have a stub, duplicate, or other proper evidence of receipt of payment of each tax bill.

(3) Tax bills prepared in accordance with the certification of the department shall be delivered to the sheriff or collector by the county clerk before September 15 of each year. The clerk shall take a receipt showing the number of tax bills and the total amount of tax due each taxing district as shown upon the tax bills. The receipt shall be signed and acknowledged by the sheriff or collector before the county clerk, filed with the county judge/executive, and recorded in the order book of the county judge/executive in the manner required by law for recording the official bond of the sheriff.

(4) Upon delivery to him or her of the tax bills, the sheriff or collector shall mail a notice to each taxpayer, showing the total amount of taxes due the state, county, school district, and any other taxing district for which the sheriff collects taxes, the date on which the taxes are due, and any discount to which the taxpayer may be entitled upon payment of the taxes prior to a designated date. The sheriff shall not mail tax notices prior to September 15.

(5) All notices returned as undeliverable shall be submitted no later than the following work day to the property valuation administrator. The property valuation administrator shall correct inadequate or erroneous addresses if the information to do so is available and, if property has been transferred, shall determine the new owner and the current mailing address, or the in-care-of address reflected in the deed as required by KRS 382.135. The property valuation administrator shall return the corrected notices to the sheriff or collector on a daily basis as corrections are made, but no later than fifteen (15) days after receipt. Uncorrected notices shall be submitted to the department by the property valuation administrator.

(4128a-2, 4239a, 4239h, 4239i-1, 4239ii: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 2; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 11; 1954, ch. 92; 1960, ch. 186, Art. I, § 23; 1962, ch. 29, § 4; 1964, ch. 141, § 23; 1978, ch. 384, § 270, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 27, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 209, § 2, effective March 30, 1998; 2005, ch. 85, § 242, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 143, § 2, effective August 1, 2008; 2009, ch. 10, § 44, effective January 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 21 of Acts 1998, ch. 209, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for assessments made on or after January 1, 1998."

Cross-References. Department of Revenue to prescribe style, layout, use and manner of keeping tax forms and records, KRS 131.130.

Informality or irregularity in making tax bills does not vitiate them, KRS 132.650.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under the literal language of this section, when read together with KRS 132.017(3), (4) and (5), a county clerk was not required to wait until the library board established a final tax rate in order to get out the tax bills in the regular way envisioned by this section but should make up the tax bills, based upon the already established tax rates relating to the state, county, school and other taxing districts, and place the bills with the sheriff; in connection with the library district tax levy, which had not been established because of the recall provisions of KRS 132.017, a second set of bills must be prepared in the regular manner upon the establishment of the final tax rate by any remaining districts and all costs associated with the second billing must be paid by the taxing district or districts requiring the second billing. OAG 80-503.

CHAPTER 134

PAYMENT, COLLECTION, AND REFUND OF TAXES

SECTION.
134.119. Sheriff is collector of taxes — Means of payment — Penalties — Sale of personal property — Compensation of sheriff.
134.191. Monthly reporting and payment of taxes collected by sheriff.
134.192. Annual settlement of tax collections by sheriff.
134.230. Bond to be executed by sheriff — Liability of sheriff and sureties.
134.420. Lien for taxes.
134.421. Apportionment of taxes on real property when one owner does not pay taxes due.
134.452. Third-party purchaser of certificate of delinquency — Fees — Collection limitations — Notice to proper owner.
134.490. Actions by owner of certificate of delinquency to collect or foreclose certificate — Notice by third-party purchaser to taxpayer.
134.547. Collection of delinquent taxes and assessment of omitted property.
134.590. Refund of ad valorem taxes or taxes held unconstitutional.

Ad Valorem Taxes on Motor Vehicles and Motorboats

134.800. County clerk to collect ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles registered by him — Acceptable means of payment.

Penalties

134.990. Penalties.

134.119. Sheriff is collector of taxes — Means of payment — Penalties — Sale of personal property — Compensation of sheriff.

(1) (a) The sheriff shall be the collector of all state, county, county school district, and other taxing district property taxes unless the payment is directed by law to be made to some other person. The sheriff may contract to collect taxes on behalf of cities, independent school districts, or any other governmental unit with the authority to levy a property tax, if the enabling legislation authorizing imposition of the tax permits the governmental unit to contract for the performance of tax collection duties.

(b) The provisions of this chapter relating to the collection of property taxes shall apply to other property tax collectors to the extent that the governing body of the city, school district, or taxing district appointing the tax collector has not adopted alternative tax collection processes and procedures.

(2) Payment to the sheriff may be provided by any commercially acceptable means. The sheriff may limit the acceptable methods of payment to those that ensure that payment cannot be reversed or nullified due to insufficient funds.

(3) (a) 1. The sheriff shall accept payment from the day on which the tax bills are mailed by the sheriff to the taxpayer as provided in KRS 133.220 and 133.230, through the day on which the sheriff files the uncollected tax claims with the county clerk pursuant to KRS 134.122. During this time period, the sheriff may accept full or partial payment for any outstanding taxes or tax claims.

2. a. Any payments received by the sheriff by mail that:

i. Are received after the day on which uncollected tax claims are filed with the county clerk pursuant to KRS 134.122; and

ii. Have a postmark that reflects a date on or before the day the uncollected tax claims are filed with the county clerk;

shall be accepted and processed, and the amount due shall be the amount due

immediately before the transfer of the uncollected tax claims by the sheriff to the county clerk.

b. Payments described in this subparagraph may be processed as agreed by the sheriff and county clerk.

c. Absent an agreement between the sheriff and the county clerk, the payment shall be accepted and processed by the sheriff.

d. If the sheriff accepts and processes the payment, the sheriff shall notify the county clerk, and the county clerk shall update his or her records to reflect payment of the certificate of delinquency.

e. The sheriff and the county clerk shall reconcile all transactions addressed by this subparagraph by preparation of an addendum to the original reconciliation provided by the sheriff to the county clerk at the time of transfer. The addendum shall be prepared thirty (30) days after the original transfer, and shall be filed by the county clerk in the clerk's order book.

(b) All payments received by the sheriff shall be entered immediately by the sheriff on his or her books. Partial payments shall be credited against the total amount due and shall be apportioned by the sheriff among the entities included on the tax bill in the same proportion the amount due to each bears to the amount paid.

(c) The acceptance of any payment before the taxpayer's tax liability has been finally determined shall not imply that the payment was the correct amount due and shall not preclude the assessment and collection of additional taxes due or the refund of any part of the amount paid that is in excess of the amount determined to be due.

(d) The sheriff may accept payment of any tax or tax claim from any other person on behalf of the taxpayer. Any person making a payment on behalf of a taxpayer may, upon the written notarized request of the taxpayer, be treated as a transferee as provided in KRS 134.121.

(e) The sheriff may accept payment of any amount due on a delinquent tax claim from any of the persons described in subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. of this paragraph without permission of the taxpayer. The person seeking to make the payment shall provide sufficient proof to the sheriff that he or she meets the requirements to pay under this paragraph. The sheriff shall be held harmless if he or she relies upon information provided and accepts payment from a person not qualified to pay under this paragraph. Any person listed in subparagraph 1., 2., or 3. of this paragraph who makes full payment, may, upon written request to the sheriff, be treated as a transferee under KRS 134.121:

1. Any person holding a legal or equitable estate in the real or personal property upon which the delinquent taxes are due, other than a person whose only interest in the property is a lien resulting from ownership of a prior year certificate of delinquency;

2. A tenant or lawful occupant of real property, or a bailee or person in possession of any personal property upon which the delinquent taxes are due; or

3. Any person having a mortgage on real property or a security interest in real or personal property upon which the delinquent taxes are due.

(4) If, upon expiration of the five percent (5%) penalty period established by KRS 134.015(2)(c), the real property tax delinquencies of a sheriff exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the amount charged to the sheriff for collection, the department may require the sheriff to make additional reasonable collection efforts. If the sheriff fails to initiate additional reasonable collection efforts within fifteen (15) business days following notification from the department that such efforts shall be made, the department may assume responsibility for collecting the delinquent taxes. If the department assumes the responsibility for collecting delinquent taxes, the department shall receive the amounts that would otherwise be paid to the sheriff as fees or commissions for the collection of tax bills.

(5) In collecting delinquent taxes, the sheriff:

(a) May distrain and sell personal property owned by a delinquent taxpayer in the amount necessary to satisfy the delinquent tax claim. The sale shall be made under execution for cash. If the personal property of the delinquent taxpayer within the county is not sufficient to satisfy the delinquent tax claim, the sheriff may sell so much of the personal property as is available; and

(b) Shall retain any amounts that come into his or her possession payable to a delinquent taxpayer, other than claims allowed for attendance as a witness, and shall apply such amounts to the amount due on the delinquent tax claim.

(6) (a) As compensation for collecting property taxes the sheriff shall be paid the following amounts, regardless of whether the amounts are collected by the sheriff prior to filing the tax claims with the county clerk, or by the county clerk after the tax claims become certificates of delinquency or personal property certificates of delinquency:

1. From the Commonwealth the sheriff shall be paid four and one-quarter percent (4.25%) of the amount collected on behalf of the Commonwealth;

2. From counties the sheriff shall be paid four and one-quarter percent (4.25%) of the amount collected on behalf of the counties;

3. The sheriff shall be compensated as provided by law or as negotiated if negotiation is permitted by law, for collecting taxes on behalf of any taxing district;

4. The sheriff shall be compensated as provided in KRS 160.500 for collecting school district taxes; and

5. The sheriff shall be compensated as provided in KRS 91A.070 for collecting taxes on behalf of any city.

(b) The sheriff shall include the amounts he or she is entitled to under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection as part of the delinquent tax claims filed with the county clerk. The amount so included shall become a part of the certificate of delinquency, and shall be paid by the person paying the certificate of delinquency rather than the taxing jurisdiction for which the taxes were collected.

(7) As additional compensation for the collection of delinquent taxes, the sheriff shall be entitled to an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the total taxes due plus ten percent (10%) of the ten percent (10%) penalty for all delinquent taxes. This fee shall be added to the total amount due, and shall be paid by the person paying the

tax claim if payment is made to the sheriff, or the certificate of delinquency or personal property certificate of delinquency if payment is made after the tax claim has been filed with the county clerk.

(8) If, in the process of collecting property taxes, the sheriff becomes aware of a new address for a taxpayer, the sheriff shall provide, on a form provided by the department, the information relating to the new address to the property valuation administrator, who shall update his or her records to reflect the new address.

(Enact. Acts 2009, ch. 10, § 3, effective January 1, 2010; 2010, ch. 75, § 2, effective April 7, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (4/7/2010). 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 75 provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes or the effective date provisions of 2009 House Bill 262, the sheriff's fee calculation established by this statute applies to tax collections made by sheriffs in calendar year 2009.

134.191. Monthly reporting and payment of taxes collected by sheriff.

(1) The sheriff shall provide monthly reports by the tenth day of each month to the chief executive of the county, the department, and any other district for which the sheriff collects taxes. The governing body of the county may require the sheriff to report and pay on a more frequent basis if necessary for bonding requirements; however, the sheriff shall not be required to report and pay more frequently than weekly.

(2) The report shall be broken down by governmental entity and shall include the following information for the preceding month or reporting period, if the reporting period is other than monthly:
   (a) The total amount of taxes collected;
   (b) The total amount of any fines, forfeitures, or other moneys collected; and
   (c) The disposition of such revenue or money collected.

(3) At the time of making the report, the sheriff shall pay to the county treasurer or other officer designated by the governing body of a county, to the department, and to any other district for which the sheriff collects taxes, all funds belonging to the county, the state, or the district that were collected during the period covered by the report.

(4) Any sheriff failing to pay over taxes collected as required by law shall be subject to a penalty of one percent (1%) for each thirty (30) day period or fraction thereof that the payment is not made, plus interest at the tax interest rate provided in KRS 131.183 on such amounts. The governing body of a county, the department, or the other district for which the sheriff collects taxes, in its settlement with the sheriff, shall charge him or her with such penalties and interest.

(5) The chief executive of a county, or the commissioner of the department may grant an extension of time, not to exceed fifteen (15) days, for filing the report required by subsection (1) of this section with that entity when good cause exists. The extension shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk. The extension when granted shall suspend the penalty and interest for the duration of the extension. The penalty and interest shall apply at the expiration of the extension.

(Enact. Acts 2009, ch. 10, § 21, effective January 1, 2010.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Application.
8. Penalty and Interest.

1. Application.

This section does not apply to school taxes. Fidelity & Deposit Co. v. Commonwealth, 249 Ky. 170, 60 S.W.2d 345, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 483 (Ky. 1933). See Commonwealth use of McCreary County Board of Education v. Walker, 246 Ky. 679, 55 S.W.2d 914, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 821 (Ky. 1932) (decided under prior law).

8. Penalty and Interest.

There is no penalty upon the sheriff for failing to pay over school taxes at the time required by KRS 160.510, but the sheriff is liable for interest at the legal rate on all such taxes not paid over at the time required by that section. Commonwealth use of McCreary County Board of Education v. Walker, 246 Ky. 679, 55 S.W.2d 914, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 821 (Ky. 1932) (decided under prior law).

134.192. Annual settlement of tax collections by sheriff.

(1) Each sheriff shall annually settle his or her accounts with the department, the county, and any district for which the sheriff collects taxes on or before September 1 of each year. If any sheriff resigns, dies, or otherwise vacates his or her office, the books and records shall be made available to the department, the county, and any other district for which the sheriff collects taxes within thirty (30) days from the date that the office is vacated. The annual settlement of the sheriff shall be audited in accordance with KRS 43.070 and 64.810.

(2) (a) The department shall conduct the settlement relating to taxes collected for the state.
   (b) The sheriff shall settle his or her accounts with the county, the school district, and any other taxing district for which he or she collects taxes. On request of the governing body of the county or any other district for which the sheriff collects taxes, the department may conduct the local settlement. If no local settlement has been initiated by July 1 of any year, the department may initiate the local settlement on behalf of the county, the school district, and the taxing districts. Upon completion of the local settlement, the department may receive reasonable reimbursement for expenses incurred.

(3) In making his or her settlement with the local governments and the department, the sheriff shall be allowed credit for the uncollected tax claims properly filed with the county clerk's office as required by KRS 134.122.

(4) All tax bills on omitted property that were not turned over to the sheriff in time to be collected shall be carried over as a charge against the sheriff as part of the annual settlement.

(5) The report of the state and local settlement shall be filed in the county clerk's office and approved by the governing body of the county no later than September 1 of each year. The settlement shall show the amount of ad valorem tax collected for the county, the school district, and all taxing districts, and an itemized statement of the money disbursed to or on behalf of the county, the school district, and all taxing districts.

(6) The settlement shall be published pursuant to KRS Chapter 424.

(7) On the final settlement, the sheriff shall pay to the county treasurer all money that remains in his or her hands attributable to amounts charged against the sheriff relating to the collection of property taxes, and shall take receipts as provided in KRS 134.160. The sheriff shall pay any additional amounts charged against him or her as a result of the settlements.

(8) (a) If the sheriff fails to remit amounts charged against him or her to the appropriate taxing district, the department may issue bills for the subsequent year and may assume all collection duties in the name of and on behalf of the cities, counties, school districts, and other taxing districts.

(b) The fees and commissions which the sheriff would have been entitled to receive from the taxing districts shall be paid to the department.

(9) No tax bills or tax books shall be delivered to the sheriff during the second or any subsequent calendar year of the sheriff's regular term until the settlement is submitted and approved by the department and the governing body of a county, and until the sheriff's bond is in place, should a bond be required by the fiscal court.

(10) If the tax records of a county are destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, or other act of nature, or are lost, stolen, or mutilated so as to require a reassessment of the property in the county or a recertification of the tax bills, the sheriff shall have five (5) months from the time he or she receives the recertified tax bills to make settlement pursuant to this section.

(11) In counties containing a population of less than seventy thousand (70,000), the sheriff shall file annually with his or her settlement:

(a) A complete statement of all funds received by his or her office for official services, showing separately the total income received by his or her office for services rendered, exclusive of his or her commissions for collecting taxes, and the total funds received as commissions for collecting state, county, and school taxes; and

(b) A complete statement of all expenditures of his or her office, including his or her salary, compensation of deputies and assistants, and reasonable expenses.

(12) At the time he or she files the statements required by subsection (11) of this section, the sheriff shall pay to the governing body of the county any fees, commissions, and other income of his or her office, including income from investments, which exceed the sum of his or her maximum salary as permitted by the Constitution and other reasonable expenses, including compensation of deputies and assistants. The settlement for excess fees and commissions and other income shall be subject to correction by audit conducted pursuant to KRS 43.070 or 64.810. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to amend KRS 64.820 or 64.830.

(13) If a county's population that equaled or exceeded seventy thousand (70,000) is less than seventy thousand (70,000) after the most recent federal decennial census, then the provisions of KRS 64.368 shall apply.

(Enact. Acts 2009, ch. 10, § 22, effective January 1, 2010.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

30. Procedure.

County board of education, county treasurer and county itself could properly join as parties plaintiff in action to surcharge sheriff's settlement. Knox County v. Lewis' Adm'r, 253 Ky. 652, 69 S.W.2d 1000, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 693 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

134.230. Bond to be executed by sheriff — Liability of sheriff and sureties.

(1) (a) The sheriff shall execute a bond annually to the Commonwealth with one (1) or more sufficient sureties in the minimum sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), conditioned on the faithful performance of his or her duties and to pay over to the proper person and at the proper time all money collected. The bond shall be executed prior to the sheriff collecting taxes for the year in which the bond is executed. The bond shall be approved by order of the governing body of the county, and shall be filed by the governing body of the county with the county clerk and with the department.

(b) The governing body of the county may require the sheriff to enter into an additional bond, with good surety to be approved by the governing body of the county.

(2) (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection, the sureties on all bonds executed by the sheriff pursuant to this section shall be jointly and severally liable for any default of the sheriff during the calendar year in which the bond was executed, whether the liability accrues before or after the execution of the bond.

(b) Neither the sheriff nor a surety shall be liable for any act or default of the sheriff relating to the sheriff's revenue duties unless notice of the act or default of the sheriff giving rise to a claim upon the bond has been given to the surety by the department, the chief executive of the county, the county attorney, or other person asserting the claim within ninety (90) days after discovery or at the latest within one (1) year after the end of the year within which the bond was executed.

(3) (a) Any sheriff who fails to execute a bond as required by this section shall forfeit his or her office. The vacancy shall be filled as provided in KRS 63.220.

(b) If the chief executive of the county does not appoint a sheriff as provided in KRS 63.220 within thirty (30) days, the department may appoint a tax collector to collect the moneys due the state. An appointed collector shall execute a bond within ten (10) days of being appointed, in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided in this section for a sheriff. A sheriff who forfeits his or her office under this subsection or who resigns his or her office shall not be appointed as collector under this section.

(4130, 4134: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 145; 1964, ch. 131, § 1; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 20, § 6, effective January 2, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 275, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 112, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 27, § 6, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 183, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 9, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 2009, ch. 10, § 24, effective January 1, 2010.)

134.420. Lien for taxes.

(1) The state and each county, city, or other taxing district shall have a lien on the property assessed for taxes due them respectively for eleven (11) years following the date when the taxes become delinquent.

(2) This lien shall not be defeated by gift, devise, sale, alienation, or any means except by sale to a bona fide purchaser, but no purchase of property made before final settlement for taxes for a particular assessment date has been made by the sheriff shall preclude the lien covering the taxes.

(3) The lien shall include all interest, penalties, fees, commissions, charges, costs, attorney fees, and other expenses as provided by this chapter that have been incurred by reason of delinquency in payment of the tax claim certificate of delinquency, personal property certificate of delinquency, or in the process of collecting any of them, and shall have priority over any other obligation or liability for which the property is liable.

(4) The lien of any city, county, or other taxing district shall be of equal rank with that of the state.

(5) When any proceeding is instituted to enforce the lien provided in this subsection, it shall continue in force until the matter is judicially terminated.

(6) Every city of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth class shall file notice of the delinquent tax liens with the county clerk of any county or counties in which the taxpayer's business or residence is located, or in any county in which the taxpayer has an interest in property. The notice shall be recorded in the same manner as notices

of lis pendens are filed, and the file shall be designated miscellaneous state and city delinquent and unpaid tax liens.

(4021, 4257a-7: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 210, § 22; 1974, ch. 319, § 1; 1978, ch. 84, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 238, § 6, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 164, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 349, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 344, § 9, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 209, § 9, effective March 30, 1998; 2004, ch. 104, § 3, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 85, § 272, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 14, § 2, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 10, § 18, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. Section 21 of Acts 1998, ch. 209, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for assessments made on or after January 1, 1998."

Cross-References. Department of vehicle regulation may file lien notice for certain taxes, KRS 281.602.

Lien on retrospective assessment of omitted property, KRS 132.290.

Notice of lien of federal tax, filing, KRS 382.480, 382.500.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

15. School Taxes.

A board of education has authority to maintain an action in its own name, against delinquent taxpayers, to recover judgment for delinquent school taxes and to enforce the tax lien, and is not required to await the ordinary process of distraint and sale by the tax collector as the statutes make the tax a debt of the delinquent taxpayer in favor of the particular taxing authority. Board of Education v. Ballard, 299 Ky. 370, 185 S.W.2d 538, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 426 (Ky. 1945).

134.421. Apportionment of taxes on real property when one owner does not pay taxes due.

(1) When real property is owned by two (2) or more persons and had been assessed as one (1) tract, and one (1) owner does not pay his or her share of the taxes due, the taxes owed by the owner failing to pay may be paid by any other owner. Any owner who pays the amount due by another owner under this section shall have a lien on the delinquent taxpayer's portion of the real property for the amount paid and may file suit to recover the amount paid.

(2) (a) Whenever one (1) tax claim or certificate of delinquency exists on land which is divided both as to ownership and area into two (2) or more tracts, any person or persons owning any of the tracts may, upon ten (10) days' notice given to the owners of the other tracts, make application to the county attorney and to the property valuation administrator of the county for an apportionment of the assessment.

(b) The property valuation administrator of the county may make an apportionment of the amount of the encumbrance among the owners of each tract according to the value of their respective interests as shown by the proof introduced by them.

(c) Any owner of a tract for which the tax claim or certificate of delinquency was apportioned may have the encumbrance on his or her property released by paying to the sheriff his or her pro rata share of the tax claim or to the county clerk his or her pro rata share of the certificate of delinquency as ascertained by the decision of apportionment.

(d) The determination of the property valuation administrator of the county shall be final unless an appeal therefrom to the Circuit Court is prosecuted within sixty (60) days from the issuance of the decision.

(Enact. Acts 2009, ch. 10, § 17, effective January 1, 2010.)

134.452. Third-party purchaser of certificate of delinquency — Fees — Collection limitations — Notice to proper owner.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, a third-party purchaser of a certificate of delinquency shall be entitled to collect only the following:

(1) The amount actually paid for the certificate of delinquency;

(2) Interest as provided in KRS 134.125, calculated on the amount actually paid to the county clerk from the date the certificate of delinquency was purchased until paid; and

(3) Attorneys' fees as provided in this subsection.

(a) Attorneys' fees incurred for collection efforts prior to litigation as follows:

1. If the amount paid for a certificate of delinquency is between five dollars ($5) and three hundred fifty dollars ($350), actual reasonable fees incurred up to one hundred percent (100%) of the amount of the certificate of delinquency, not to exceed three hundred fifty dollars ($350);

2. If the amount paid for a certificate of delinquency is between three hundred fifty-one dollars ($351) and seven hundred dollars ($700), actual reasonable fees incurred up to eighty percent (80%) of the amount of the certificate of delinquency, not to exceed five hundred sixty dollars ($560); and

3. If the amount paid for a certificate of delinquency is above seven hundred one dollars ($701), actual reasonable fees incurred up to seventy percent (70%) of the amount of the certificate of delinquency, not to exceed seven hundred dollars ($700).

(b) If a third-party purchaser is the owner of more than one (1) certificate of delinquency against the same taxpayer, actual and reasonable prelitigation attorneys' fees for all certificates of delinquency against the same taxpayer shall not exceed one and one-half (1.5) times the maximum amount permitted in paragraph (a) of this subsection for the largest tax bill owed by the taxpayer.

(c) In addition to the prelitigation attorneys' fees established by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection, a third-party purchaser may collect actual, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs that arise due to the prosecution of collection remedies or the protection of a certificate of delinquency that is involved in litigation; and

(4) Administrative fees incurred for preparing, recording, and releasing an assignment of the certificate of delinquency in the county clerk's office, not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100).

A certificate of delinquency owned by a third-party purchaser shall be deemed a general intangible for the purposes of Article 9 of KRS Chapter 355.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 14, § 1, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 10, § 14, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). A reference in subsection (3) of this section in 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 14, sec. 1(3), to "subparagraph 4. of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of Section 5 of this Act (KRS 134.490)" has been corrected in codification to read "KRS 134.490(1)(b)" by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136.

134.490. Actions by owner of certificate of delinquency to collect or foreclose certificate — Notice by third-party purchaser to taxpayer.

(1) Within fifty (50) days after the delivery of a certificate of

delinquency by the clerk to a third-party purchaser, the third-party purchaser shall send to the delinquent taxpayer by first-class mail with proof of mailing, a notice informing the delinquent taxpayer that the certificate of delinquency has been purchased by the third-party purchaser. The notice shall include the information required by subsection (3) of this section.

(2) Anytime after the expiration of the one (1) year tolling period established by KRS 134.546, the third-party purchaser may institute an action to collect the amount due on a certificate of delinquency. At least forty-five (45) days before instituting a legal action, the third-party purchaser shall send to the taxpayer by first-class mail with proof of mailing, a notice informing the taxpayer that enforcement action will be taken. This notice shall also include the information required by subsection (3) of this section.

(3) (a) 1. For certificates of delinquency for all property except property described in paragraph (b) of this subsection, third-party purchasers or their designees shall obtain from the office of the property valuation administrator of the county in which the real property is located the most recent address for the property owner.

2. To obtain information from the office of the property valuation administrator, the third-party purchaser shall submit a list of addresses, map identification numbers, or parcel numbers for which updated information is requested to the property valuation administrator, who shall:

a. Update his or her records with regard to the properties for which information is requested; and

b. Provide the updated information to the third-party purchaser within ten (10) days.

3. For this service, the property valuation administrator may charge a fee not to exceed two dollars ($2) for each address provided.

4. Except as provided in subparagraph 5. of this paragraph, the third-party purchaser shall send the notices required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section to the address provided by the property valuation administrator.

5. If, due to insufficient staffing, the property valuation administrator is unable to provide the requested information to the third-party purchaser within ten (10) days of submission, the property valuation administrator shall immediately notify the third-party purchaser, and the third-party purchaser may send the notices required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section to the address reflected in the public records of the property valuation administrator.

(b) 1. For certificates of delinquency relating to unmined coal, oil, or gas reserves or any other mineral or energy resources assessed separately from the surface real property pursuant to KRS 132.820, third-party purchasers or their designees shall obtain from the department the most recent address for the property owner.

2. To obtain information about a particular property, the third-party purchaser shall submit to the department a list of addresses, map identification numbers, parcel numbers, and any other information the department may require. The department shall:

a. Update its records with regard to the properties for which information is requested; and

b. Provide the updated information to the third-party purchaser within ten (10) business days.

3. For this service, the department may charge a fee not to exceed two dollars ($2) for each address provided.

4. The third-party purchaser shall send the notices required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section to the address provided by the department.

(c) 1. The third-party purchaser shall submit to the department a copy of any notice sent pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section and returned as undeliverable within ten (10) days of receipt of the returned notice.

2. The department shall attempt to obtain an updated address for the owner of the property subject to the certificate of delinquency from the individual or entity filing the property tax return for the property.

3. The individual or entity filing the property tax return shall provide an address of the property owner upon request of the department.

4. The department shall provide any updated address information to the third-party purchaser.

5. If updated information is provided, the notices sent pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be re-sent by first-class mail with proof of mailing to the updated address of the owner within ten (10) days of the receipt of an updated address from the department.

(d) The third-party purchaser shall maintain complete and accurate records of all notices sent pursuant to this section.

(e) The notices required by this section shall include the following information:

1. A statement that the certificate of delinquency is a lien of record against the property for which delinquent taxes are owed;

2. A statement that the certificate bears interest at the rate provided in KRS 134.125;

3. A statement that if the certificate is not paid, it will be subject to collection as provided by law, and that collection actions may include foreclosure. The notice required by subsection (2) of this section shall also include a statement of the intent to institute legal action to collect the amount due;

4. A complete listing of the amount due, as of the date of the notice, broken down as follows:

a. The purchase price of the certificate of delinquency;

b. Interest accrued subsequent to the purchase of the certificate of delinquency; and

c. Fees imposed by the third-party purchaser; and

5. Information, in a format and with content as determined by the department, detailing the provisions of the law relating to third-party purchaser fees and charges.

(f) In addition, the notice shall provide the following information to the taxpayer:

1. The legal name of the third-party purchaser;
2. The third-party purchaser's physical address;
3. The third-party purchaser's mailing address for payments, if different from the physical address; and
4. The third-party purchaser's telephone number.

If the information required by this paragraph changes, the third-party purchaser shall, within thirty (30) days of the change becoming effective, send a notice to each taxpayer by first-class mail with proof of mailing with the corrected information. The third-party purchaser shall also update contact information included in the records of the county clerk within ten (10) days of the change becoming effective. Failure to send the original notice or any correction notices shall result in the suspension of the accrual of all interest and any fees incurred by the third-party purchaser after that date until proper notice is given as required by this subsection.

(4) If a person entitled to pay a certificate of delinquency to a third-party purchaser makes payment on the certificate of delinquency to the county clerk under the conditions described in KRS 134.127(3)(d), the payment shall constitute payment in full, and no other amounts may be collected by the third-party purchaser from the person.

(5) A third-party purchaser may offer an installment payment plan to a taxpayer. If an installment payment plan is offered, the third-party purchaser shall not charge, assess, or collect from the taxpayer any fees, charges, interest, or other amounts that exceed the fees, interest, or other amounts expressly authorized by this chapter to be charged, assessed, or collected. The department may establish additional terms and conditions for installment payment plans in an administrative regulation.

(6) Any person to whom a third-party purchaser transfers or assigns a certificate of delinquency shall be considered a third-party purchaser under this chapter.

(4149b-7: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 27, § 11, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 65, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 209, § 15, effective March 30, 1998; 2007, ch. 14, § 5, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 10, § 15, effective January 1, 2010; 2010, ch. 75, § 8, effective April 7, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 21 of Acts 1998, ch. 209, provided that the 1998 amendments to subsection (1) of this section "shall apply for sales of delinquent tax bills made on or after March 1, 1998" and that the remainder of the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for assessments made on or after January 1, 1998."

134.547. Collection of delinquent taxes and assessment of omitted property.

(1) The department may act in the name of and in behalf of the state and in the name of and in behalf of any and all counties, school districts, and other taxing districts in the state to institute and prosecute any action or proceeding for the collection of delinquent taxes and the assessment of omitted property. If the department assumes the duties of collecting the delinquent taxes assessed under the authority of KRS Chapter 132, it shall have all the powers, rights, duties, and authority conferred generally upon the department by the Kentucky Revised Statutes, including but not limited to Chapters 131, 132, 133, 134, and 135.

(2) Nothing contained in this chapter shall prevent the department from assessing any property in accordance with the provisions of KRS 136.020, 136.030, 136.050, or 136.120 to 136.180.

(3) The department may require the use of any reports, forms, or databases necessary to administer the law in connection with the collection of delinquent taxes.

(4149b-12, 4257a-1, 4257a-2, 4267: amend. Acts 1968, ch. 152, § 107; 1984, ch. 405, § 3, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 27, § 7, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 411, § 7, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 254, § 28, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 209, § 8, effective March 30, 1998; 2002, ch. 346, § 171, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 85, § 267, effective June 20, 2005; amend. and renum. Acts 2009, ch. 10, § 25, effective January 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 21 of Acts 1998, ch. 209, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for assessments made on or after January 1, 1998."

This section was formerly compiled as KRS 134.380 and was amended and renumbered as this section effective January 1, 2010.

Cross-References. Action by commissioner of revenue to collect taxes due the state, KRS 135.050.

Assessment of omitted property in action to enforce certificate of delinquency or to invalidate tax sale, KRS 134.548.

Attorneys for assessment of property and collection of taxes, employment of, KRS 12.220.

County attorney to prosecute action to assess omitted property, KRS 132.350.

Department of Revenue to prescribe forms for tax records, KRS 131.030, 131.130, 131.140.

Income taxes, assessment of excess or omitted, KRS 141.210.

Inheritance taxes, limitation on action to collect, KRS 140.160.

134.590. Refund of ad valorem taxes or taxes held unconstitutional.

(1) When the appropriate state government agency determines that a taxpayer has paid ad valorem taxes into the state treasury when no taxes were due or has paid under a statute held unconstitutional, the state government agency which administers the tax shall refund the money, or cause it to be refunded, to the person who paid the tax. The state government agency shall not authorize a refund to a person who has paid the tax due on any tract of land unless the taxpayer has paid the entire tax due the state on the land.

(2) No state government agency shall authorize a refund unless each taxpayer individually applies for a refund within two (2) years from the date the taxpayer paid the tax. Each claim or application for a refund shall be in writing and state the specific grounds upon which it is based. Denials of refund claims or applications may be protested and appealed in accordance with KRS 131.110 and 131.340. No state government agency shall refund ad valorem taxes, except those held unconstitutional, unless the taxpayer has properly followed the administrative remedy procedures established through the protest provisions of KRS 131.110, the appeal provisions of KRS 133.120, the correction provisions of KRS 133.110 and 133.130, or other administrative remedy procedures.

(3) If a taxpayer pays city, urban-county, county, school district, consolidated local government, or special district ad valorem taxes to a city, urban-county, county, school district, consolidated local government, or special district when no taxes were due or the amount paid exceeded the amount finally determined to be due, the taxes shall be refunded to the person who paid the tax.

(4) Refunds of ad valorem taxes shall be authorized by the mayor or chief finance officer of any city, consolidated local government, or urban-county government for the city, consolidated local government, or urban-county government or for any special district for which the city, consolidated local government, or urban-county government is the levying authority, by the county judge/executive of any county for the county or special district for which the fiscal court is the levying authority, or by the chairman or finance officer of any district board of

education.

(5) Upon proper authorization, the sheriff or collector shall refund the taxes from current tax collections he or she holds. If there are no such funds, the district's finance officer shall make the refunds. The sheriff or collector shall receive credit on the next collection report to the district for any refunds the sheriff or collector makes.

(6) No refund shall be made unless each taxpayer individually applies within two (2) years from the date payment was made. If the amount of taxes due is in litigation, the taxpayer shall individually apply for refund within two (2) years from the date the amount due is finally determined. Each claim or application for a refund shall be in writing and state the specific grounds upon which it is based. No refund for ad valorem taxes, except those held unconstitutional, shall be made unless the taxpayer has properly followed the administrative remedy procedures established through the protest provisions of KRS 131.110, the appeal provisions of KRS 133.120, the correction provisions of KRS 133.110 and 133.130, or other administrative remedy procedures.

(7) Notwithstanding other statutory provisions, for property subject to a tax rate that is set each year based on the certified assessment, a taxing district may recover any loss of ad valorem tax revenue it suffers due to the issuance of refunds by adjusting the following tax year's tax rate.

(162, 163, 4114h-7: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 5, § 1; 1966, ch. 187, part I, § 2; 1980, ch. 270, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 177, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 391, § 5, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 344, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2002, ch. 346, § 172, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 112, § 2, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 11 of Acts 1996, ch. 344 read, "The provisions of this act shall apply for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1995."

Cross-References. School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

5. Application for Refund.
6. — Time Limitation.

5. Application for Refund.

6. — Time Limitation.

The right to file for a refund under this section against the Board of Education expired two (2) years after the taxes were paid because the Board of Education was not a party to the litigation which held that taxes had been assessed by an unconstitutional method and were subject to refund; however, those taxpayers, members of the class whose taxes were collected by an unconstitutional method of assessment, had two (2) years from the finality date to apply for a refund for ad valorem taxes paid to other taxing agencies named in that law suit. Griggs v. Dolan, 759 S.W.2d 593, 1988 Ky. LEXIS 69 (Ky. 1988).

Ad Valorem Taxes on Motor Vehicles and Motorboats

134.800. County clerk to collect ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles registered by him — Acceptable means of payment.

The county clerk shall be collector of all state, county, city, urban-county government, school, and special taxing district ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles registered by him. The clerk may accept payment of taxes due by any commercially acceptable means including credit cards.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 264, § 7, effective January 1, 1984; 1986, ch. 431, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1998, ch. 209, § 17, effective March 30, 1998.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 21 of Acts 1998, ch. 209, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for assessments made on or after January 1, 1998."

Penalties

134.990. Penalties.

(1) Any sheriff who fails to make his or her annual settlement available as required by KRS 134.192, or who fails to remit any amounts which are due to the taxing districts as required by law, shall be subject to indictment in his or her county of residence, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000).

(2) Any sheriff who violates KRS 134.160(5) shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) for each offense.

(3) Any sheriff who fails to maintain accurate records of ad valorem taxes collected, or who fails to collect taxes due that were collectable shall be held liable on his or her bond for the amount of the tax, penalties, interest, and costs due, plus a thirty percent (30%) penalty thereon. Action shall be brought in the Circuit Court of the county in which the tax is due, on motion of the county attorney or department on behalf of the state. All actions shall be prosecuted by the county attorney, who shall be entitled to retain the penalty recovered for services rendered if all amounts otherwise due are recovered and paid to the taxing jurisdictions entitled to receive those amounts.

(4) Any outgoing sheriff who fails for ten (10) days to comply with KRS 134.215 shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), and be liable on his or her bond for any default.

(5) In addition to the penalty imposed by KRS 134.191, any sheriff who fails to report as required in KRS 134.191 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(6) Any person who is required to register with the department pursuant to KRS 134.129 who fails to register shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) or more than five hundred dollars ($500) for each certificate of delinquency purchased while the person was not registered but should have been.

(7) Any person who willfully fails to comply with any administrative regulation promulgated under KRS 134.547(3) shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(8) Any county attorney who contracts with the department to collect certificates of delinquency and personal property certificates of delinquency who fails to send the notices required by KRS 134.504(4) shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each notice that he or she fails to send.

(9) Any sheriff who fails to keep his or her books in an intelligible manner and according to the form prescribed by the department, or to make the entries required by law, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) for each offense.

(10) Any third-party purchaser who attempts to circumvent the fairness of the sale process established pursuant to KRS 134.128 by involving multiple entities or individuals in the bidding process at the annual sale:
   (a) Shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor;
   (b) May have the registration required by KRS 134.129 revoked; and
   (c) May be prohibited from participating in future sales of priority certificates of delinquency.

   The county attorney and the Attorney General shall have concurrent jurisdiction for the investigation and prosecution of offenses under this section.

(11) (a) Any third-party purchaser who knowingly:

1. Demands costs or fees in excess of those permitted by KRS 134.452;
2. Fails to send notices as required by KRS 134.490, or to include in the notices the information required by KRS 134.490; or
3. Fails to provide revised contact information as required by KRS 134.490;

shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than two hundred fifty dollars ($250) for the first offense, and for the second and any subsequent offenses, shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars ($250) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(b) As used in this subsection, "knowingly" has the same meaning as in KRS 501.020.

(12) Any person who fails to do an act required, or does an act forbidden, by any provision of this chapter for which no other penalty is provided shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 350, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 73, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 209, § 18, effective March 30, 1998; 2005, ch. 85, § 284, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 14, § 7, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 10, § 30, effective January 1, 2010; 2010, ch. 75, § 12, effective April 7, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 134.990 (4029, 4037, 4067, 4135, 4139, 4143, 4145, 4147, 4149b-8, 4149b-12, 4166, 4260c: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 126, § 10; 1978, ch. 371, § 10, effective January 1, 1981; 1980, ch. 240, § 5, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 350, effective July 13, 1990.

Section 21 of Acts 1998, ch. 209, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for assessments made on or after January 1, 1998."

CHAPTER 136

CORPORATION AND UTILITY TAXES

SECTION.
136.050. Time of payment of corporation, property, and franchise taxes — Interest — Penalties.

Public Service Corporations

136.120. Public service corporation property tax — Classification — Assessment — Certification.
136.180. Notice and certification of valuation — Effect of appeal on payment of taxes — Payment of fee by any district which has value certified by department.

Vehicles of System Operating Route Partly Within State

136.1877. Application of section — Appeal from notice of tentative assessment — Effect of appeal on payment of taxes — Collection of state taxes — Aggregate local rate to be set annually — Distribution.
136.190. Boundary report of cities and taxing districts.
136.200. Allocation of railroad bridge assessment.

Insurance Companies and Other Miscellaneous Taxes

136.320. Tax on taxable capital of domestic life insurance companies in lieu of other taxes — State and local rates.

Multichannel Video Programming and Communications Services Tax

136.602. Definitions for KRS 136.600 to 136.660.
136.605. Sourcing of communications services — Definitions.
136.608. Exclusions from excise tax.
136.648. Gross revenues and excise tax fund and state baseline and local growth fund — Creation and administration of funds.
136.650. Required participation in funds — Computation of amounts — Designated monthly hold harmless amount.
136.652. Distribution — Administrative costs — Monthly hold harmless amounts.
136.654. Determination of distributions — State baseline and local growth fund.
136.656. Distributions — County growth portion — State baseline portion.
136.658. Oversight committee — Creation and duties.

Penalties

136.990. Penalties.

136.050. Time of payment of corporation, property, and franchise taxes — Interest — Penalties.

(1) Except where otherwise specially provided, all corporations required to make reports to the Department of Revenue shall pay all taxes due the state from them into the State Treasury at the same time as natural persons are required to pay taxes, and when delinquent shall pay the same rate of interest and penalties as natural persons who are delinquent.

(2) All state taxes assessed against any corporation under the provisions of KRS 136.120 to 136.200 shall be due and payable as provided in KRS 131.110. All county, city, school, and other taxes so assessed shall be due and payable thirty (30) days after notice of the amount of the tax is given by the collecting officer. The state, county, city, school, and other taxes found to be due on any protested assessment or portion thereof shall begin to bear legal interest on the sixty-first day after the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals acknowledges receipt of a protest of any assessment or enters an order to certify the unprotested portion of any assessment until paid, except that in no event shall interest begin to accrue prior to January 1 following April 30 of the year in which the report is due. Every corporation so assessed that fails to pay its taxes when due shall be deemed delinquent, a penalty of ten percent (10%) on the amount of the tax shall attach, and thereafter the tax shall bear interest at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6).

(4086, 4091, 4103: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 69, § 2; 1990, ch. 163, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 351, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 338, § 2, effective August 1, 1992; 2005, ch. 85, § 294, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. When property taxes are due, KRS 134.015.

Withdrawal of privilege to do business on failure of insurer to pay taxes, KRS 304.4-040.

Public Service Corporations

136.120. Public service corporation property tax — Classification — Assessment — Certification.

(1) (a) The following public service companies shall pay a tax on their operating property to the state, and to the extent the operating property is subject to local taxation, shall pay a local tax to the county, incorporated city, and taxing district where its operating property is located:
1. Railway companies;
2. Sleeping car companies;
3. Chair car companies;
4. Dining car companies;
5. Gas companies;
6. Water companies;
7. Bridge companies;

8. Street railway companies;
9. Interurban electric railroad companies;
10. Express companies;
11. Electric light companies;
12. Electric power companies;
13. Commercial air carriers;
14. Air freight carriers;
15. Pipeline companies;
16. Privately owned regulated sewer companies;
17. Municipal solid waste disposal facilities, as defined by KRS 224.01-010(15), where solid waste is disposed by landfilling;
18. Railroad car line companies, which means any company, other than a railroad company, which owns, uses, furnishes, leases, rents, or operates to, from, through, in, or across this state or any part thereof, any kind of railroad car including, but not limited to, flat, tank, refrigerator, passenger, or similar type car; and
19. Every other like company or business performing any public service.

(b) The following companies shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection:
1. Bus line companies;
2. Regular and irregular route common carrier trucking companies;
3. Taxicab companies;
4. Providers of communications service as defined in KRS 136.602; and
5. Providers of multichannel video programming services as defined in KRS 136.602.

(2) (a) The property of the taxpayers shall be classified as operating property, nonoperating tangible property, and nonoperating intangible property.

(b) Nonoperating intangible property within the taxing jurisdiction of the Commonwealth shall be taxable for state purposes only at the same rate as the intangible property of other taxpayers not performing public services.

(c) Operating property and nonoperating tangible property shall be subject to state and local taxes at the same rate as the tangible property of other taxpayers not performing public services.

(3) (a) The Department of Revenue shall:
1. Have sole power to value and assess all of the property of every corporation, company, association, partnership, or person performing any public service, including those enumerated above and all others to whom this section may apply, whether or not the operating property, nonoperating tangible property, or nonoperating intangible property has previously been assessed by the department;
2. Allocate the assessment as provided by KRS 136.170; and
3. Certify operating property subject to local taxation and nonoperating tangible property to the counties, cities, and taxing districts as provided in KRS 136.180.

(b) All of the property assessed by the department pursuant to this section shall be assessed as of December 31 each year for the following year's taxes, and the lien on the property shall attach as of the assessment date.

(c) In the case of a taxpayer whose business is predominantly nonpublic service and the public service business in which he is engaged is merely incidental to his principal business, the department shall in the exercise of its judgment and discretion determine, from evidence which it may have or obtain, what portion of the operating property is devoted to the public service business subject to assessment by the department under this section and shall require the remainder of the property not so engaged to be assessed by the local taxing authorities.

(842a-3, 4077, 4082: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 80, §§ 1, 2; 1960, ch. 186, Art. II, § 2; 1962, ch. 29, § 6; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 2; 1976, ch. 169, § 1; 1982, ch. 264, § 12, effective January 1, 1984; 1990, ch. 437, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 352, effective July 13, 1990; 1991 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 12, § 50, effective February 26, 1991; 2005, ch. 85, § 301, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 120, effective December 31, 2005; 2006, ch. 169, § 7, effective January 1, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (12/31/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 168, § 169, provides that Section 123 of this Act, relating to unit valuation, takes effect on December 31, 2005. This reference to the effective date in Section 169 of the Act should have been to Section 120 of the Act (KRS 136.120), which relates to unit valuation, rather than to Section 123 (KRS 91.200), which relates to city license taxes. This error occurred when several sections of HB 272 were renumbered during the preparation of a House Committee Substitute and the corresponding changes to sections of the bill setting out the effective dates were not made. This change has been made by the Statute Reviser under the authority of KRS 7.136.

(06/20/2005). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 85 and 168, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/14/2000). 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 446 (Senate Bill 323), sec. 2, purports to amend this statute, and the General Assembly version of that bill was signed by both presiding officers and by the Governor. The Journals of the House of Representatives and Senate will reflect, however, that House Floor Amendment 1 was adopted by the House on March 27, 2000, but was not transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence when the bill was returned to that body. Thus, the bill signed did not pass both chambers of the General Assembly in the same form and did not become law. Ky. Const. secs. 46 and 88; see also Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure sec. 737, at 508-509 (1989 ed.). Because the General Assembly's own official records establish this constitutional deficiency, the provisions of 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 446 have not been codified into the Kentucky Revised Statutes. See KRS 7.131(2).

(7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. Expenses of public service commission, assessment of public utilities for, KRS 278.130.

Railroad taxes, assessment and collection, Ky. Const., § 182.

Rural electric cooperative corporations, taxes and exemptions, KRS 279.200.

Taxation, situs of property for, KRS 132.190.

136.180. Notice and certification of valuation — Effect of appeal on payment of taxes — Payment of fee by any district which has value certified by department.

(1) The Department of Revenue shall, immediately after fixing the assessed value of the operating property and other property of a public service corporation for taxation, notify the corporation of the valuation and the amount of assessment for state and local purposes. When the valuation has been finally determined, the department shall immediately certify, unless otherwise specified, to the county clerk of each county in which any of the operating property or nonoperating tangible property assessment of the corporation is liable to local taxation, the amount of property liable for county, city, or district tax.

(2) No appeal shall delay the collection or payment of taxes based upon the assessment in controversy. The taxpayer shall pay all state, county, and district taxes due on the valuation which the taxpayer claims as the true value as stated in the protest filed under KRS 131.110. When the valuation is finally determined upon appeal, the taxpayer shall be billed for any additional tax and interest

at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6), from the date the tax would have become due if no appeal had been taken. The provisions of KRS 134.015(6) shall apply to the tax bill.

(3) The Department of Revenue shall compute annually a multiplier for use in establishing the local tax rate for the operating property of railroads or railway companies that operate solely within the Commonwealth. The applicable local tax rates on the operating property shall be adjusted by the multiplier. The multiplier shall be calculated by dividing the statewide locally taxable business tangible personal property by the total statewide business tangible personal property.

(4) The Department of Revenue shall annually calculate an aggregate local rate for each local taxing district to be used in determining local taxes to be collected for railroad carlines. The rate shall be the statewide tangible tax rate for each type of local taxing district multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the commercial and industrial tangible property assessment subject to full local rates and the denominator of which is the total commercial and industrial tangible personal property assessment. Effective January 1, 1994, state and local taxes on railroad carline property shall become due forty-five (45) days from the date of notice and shall be collected directly by the Department of Revenue. The local taxes collected by the Department of Revenue shall be distributed to each local taxing district levying a tax on railroad carlines based on the statewide average rate for each type of local taxing district. However, prior to distribution any fees owed to the Department of Revenue by any local taxing district under the provisions of subsection (6) of this section shall be deducted.

(5) The Department of Revenue shall bill, collect, and distribute all state and local property taxes for common carrier water transportation companies. Any fees owed to the Department of Revenue by any local taxing district shall be deducted before any distribution is made to any local taxing district under the provisions of this subsection.

(6) The certification of valuation shall be filed by each county clerk in his office, and shall be certified by the county clerk to the proper collecting officer of the county, city, or taxing district for collection. Any district which has the value certified by the department shall pay an annual fee to the department which represents an allocation of department operating and overhead expenses incurred in generating the valuations. This fee shall be determined by the department and shall apply to valuations for tax periods beginning on or after December 31, 1981.

(4083, 4084, 4102: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 186, Art. II, § 7; 1982, ch. 388, § 6, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 345, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 437, § 7, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 353, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 64, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 391, § 5, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 85, § 308, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 106, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 10, § 47, effective January 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (8/17/2006). In the final sentence of subsection (4) of this statute, a reference to "subsection (4) of this section" has been changed to read "subsection (6) of this section." Under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(e) and (h), the Reviser of Statutes has made this change to correct an internal reference that should have been adjusted when subsections were renumbered in 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 391, sec. 5, and 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 106, sec. 1.

(6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

(11/1/90). The two Acts amending this section prevail over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476. The two amending Acts do not appear to be in conflict and have been compiled together. Under the authority of KRS 7.136(1), the Reviser of Statutes has divided the text of this section into the indicated subdivisions. The original 1990 codification of KRS 136.180 and its accompanying note dated July 13, 1990, are superseded and without effect.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Collection Before Certification.

Sheriff who accepted railroad franchise taxes due school district was chargeable with amount there, although the assessment had not, at the time of such acceptance, been certified to the county clerk. Fidelity & Deposit Co. v. Commonwealth, 249 Ky. 170, 60 S.W.2d 345, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 483 (Ky. 1933) (decided under prior law).

VEHICLES OF SYSTEM OPERATING ROUTE PARTLY WITHIN STATE

136.1877. Application of section — Appeal from notice of tentative assessment — Effect of appeal on payment of taxes — Collection of state taxes — Aggregate local rate to be set annually — Distribution.

The provisions of this section shall apply to assessments made prior to January 1, 2007.

(1) The Department of Revenue shall immediately, after fixing the assessed value of the trucks, tractors, trailers, semitrailers, and buses, notify the taxpayer of the valuation determined. Any taxpayer who has been assessed by the department in the manner outlined in KRS 136.1873 shall have forty-five (45) days from the date of the department's notice of the tentative assessment to protest as provided by KRS 131.110.

(2) No appeal shall delay the collection or payment of taxes based upon the assessment in controversy. The taxpayer shall pay all state, county, and district taxes due on the valuation which the taxpayer claims as the true value as stated in the protest filed under KRS 131.110. When the valuation is finally determined upon appeal, the taxpayer shall be billed for any additional tax and interest at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6), from the date the tax would have become due if no appeal had been taken. The provisions of KRS 134.015(6) shall apply to the tax bill.

(3) The state and local taxes on the property are due forty-five (45) days from the date of notice and shall be collected directly by the Department of Revenue.

(4) The Department of Revenue shall annually calculate an aggregate local rate to be used in determining the local taxes to be collected. The rate shall be the statewide average motor vehicle tax rate for each type of local taxing district multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the commercial and industrial tangible personal property assessment subject to full local rates and the denominator of which is the total commercial and industrial tangible personal property assessment.

(5) The local taxes collected by the Department of Revenue shall be distributed to each local taxing district levying a tax on motor vehicles based on the statewide average rate for each type of local taxing district. However, prior to distribution any fees owed to the Department of Revenue by any local taxing district under the provisions of KRS 136.180(6) shall be deducted.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 437, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 391, § 8, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 391, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 85, § 316, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 106, § 5, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 252, Pt. XV, § 5, effective January 1, 2007; 2009, ch. 10, § 49, effective January 1, 2010.)

136.190. Boundary report of cities and taxing districts.

(1) The superintendent of schools in each district in which any individual, group of individuals or corporation, operates public utility or other franchise taxpaying property assessed under KRS 136.120 shall, on or before the first day of January, 1957, furnish to the county clerk of the county in which the district is situated, to each franchise taxpayer within the district, and to the Department of Revenue, the boundary of his school district. The superintendent of schools in each district in which any franchise-paying corporation, individual, or group of individuals operates shall, on or before the first day of January, 1958, and each year thereafter, furnish to the county clerk, to each franchise taxpayer within the district, and to the Department of Revenue, any changes made in the boundary of his school district during the immediately preceding twelve (12) months.

(2) The engineer of cities of the first class and the city clerk of cities of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes shall notify the county clerk, each franchise taxpayer within the city, and the Department of Revenue of their boundaries in the same manner as required of the superintendent of schools in subsection (1).

(3) The responsible governing official or the chairman of the governing body of any taxing district other than the county, school district, or city shall notify the county clerk, each franchise taxpayer within the district, and the Department of Revenue of their boundaries in the same manner as required of the superintendent of schools in subsection (1).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 354, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 317, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 136.190 (4009, 4339-16: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 170; 1960, ch. 186, Art. II, § 8) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 354, effective July 13, 1990.

136.200. Allocation of railroad bridge assessment.

The assessment of railroad bridges spanning any river that constitutes a boundary of the state shall be allocated to the counties in which they are located, and the local tax derived therefrom shall be applied to each city, county, or taxing district in which the bridges are located.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 355, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 139.200 (4102: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 186, Art. II, § 9) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 355, effective July 13, 1990.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS TAXES

136.320. Tax on taxable capital of domestic life insurance companies in lieu of other taxes — State and local rates.

(1) Each life insurance company incorporated under the laws of and doing business in Kentucky shall value as of January 1 and report to the Department of Revenue by April 1 each year, on forms prescribed by the Department of Revenue, the following:
   (a) The fair cash value of the company's intangible personal property, hereinafter referred to as "capital," consisting of all money in hand, shares of stock, notes, bonds, accounts, and other credits, exclusive of due and deferred premiums, whether secured by mortgage, pledge, or otherwise, or unsecured.
   (b) The fair cash value of the company's intangible personal property exempt from taxation by law.
   (c) The aggregate amount of the company's reserves, reduced by the amount of due and deferred premiums, maintained in accordance with the applicable provisions of KRS 304.6-040 and 304.6-130 to 304.6-180, on all outstanding policies and contracts supplementary thereto.
   (d) Other information as may be required by the Department of Revenue to accurately determine the fair cash value of each company's "taxable capital" and "taxable reserves."

(2) Based on information supplied by each company and other information that may be available, the Department of Revenue shall value each company's "taxable capital" and "taxable reserves" as follows:
   (a) "Taxable capital" shall be determined by deducting "taxable reserves" from "capital," less exempt intangible personal property.
   (b) "Taxable reserves" shall be determined by multiplying the aggregate amount of reserves as computed in subsection (1)(c) of this section by the percentage determined by dividing "capital," less exempt intangible personal property, by "capital," including exempt intangible personal property.

(3) (a) An annual tax for state purposes shall be imposed against the fair cash value of "taxable capital" for calendar years beginning before 2000, at a rate of seventy cents ($0.70) on each one hundred dollars ($100).
   (b) An annual tax for state purposes shall be imposed against every company making an election pursuant to KRS 136.335 to be taxed under this section, against the fair cash value of taxable capital for calendar years beginning in 2000 as follows:
      1. For calendar year 2000, fifty-six cents ($0.56) on each one hundred dollars ($100);
      2. For calendar year 2001, forty-two cents ($0.42) on each one hundred dollars ($100);
      3. For calendar year 2002, twenty-eight cents ($0.28) on each one hundred dollars ($100);
      4. For calendar year 2003, fourteen cents ($0.14) on each one hundred dollars ($100); and
      5. For calendar year 2004 and each calendar year thereafter, one tenth of one cent ($0.001) on each one hundred dollars ($100).
   (c) An annual tax for state purposes shall be imposed at a rate of one-tenth of one cent ($0.001) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of the fair cash value of "taxable reserves".
   (d) Beginning in tax year 2004 an insurer may offset the tax liability imposed under this subsection against the tax liability imposed under subsection (4) of this section.

(4) For calendar year 2000, and each calendar year thereafter, every company subject to the tax imposed by subsection (3) of this section, and making an election pursuant to KRS 136.335 to be taxed under this section, shall pay the following rates of tax upon each one hundred dollars ($100) of premium receipts:
   (a) For calendar year 2000, thirty-eight cents ($0.38);
   (b) For calendar year 2001, seventy-two cents ($0.72);
   (c) For calendar year 2002, one dollar and two cents ($1.02);
   (d) For calendar year 2003, one dollar and twenty-eight cents ($1.28); and
   (e) For calendar year 2004 and each calendar year thereafter, one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50).

Every company subject to the tax imposed by this subsection shall, by March 1 of each year, return to the Department of Revenue a statement under oath of all premium receipts on business done in this state during

the preceding calendar year or since the last return was made. "Premium receipts" includes single premiums, premiums received for original insurance, premiums received for renewal, revival, or reinstatement of the policies, annual and periodical premiums, dividends applied for premiums and additions, and all other premium payments received on policies that have been written in this state, or on the lives of residents of this state, or out of this state on business done in this state, less returned premiums. No deduction shall be made for dividends on life insurance but dividends on accident and health insurance policies may be deducted.

(5) The taxes imposed under subsections (3) and (4) of this section shall be in lieu of all excise, license, occupational, or other taxes imposed by the state, county, city, or other taxing district, except as provided in subsections (6) and (7) of this section.

(6) The county in which the principal office of the company is located may impose a tax of fifteen cents ($0.15) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of "taxable capital."

(7) The city in which the principal office of the company is located may impose a tax of fifteen cents ($0.15) on each one hundred dollars ($100) of "taxable capital."

(8) The Department of Revenue shall by September 1 each year bill each company for the state taxes. It shall immediately certify to the county clerk of the county in which the principal office of the company is located the value of "taxable capital" subject to local taxation. The county clerk shall prepare and deliver a bill to the sheriff for collection of taxes collectible by the sheriff and shall certify the value to all other collecting officers of districts authorized to levy a tax.

(9) Each company's real and tangible personal property shall be subject to taxation at fair cash value by the state, county, school, and other taxing districts in which the property is located in the same manner and at the same rates as all other property of the same class.

(10) Taxes on property subject to taxation under this section shall be subject to the same discount and penalties as provided in KRS 134.015 and shall be collected in the same manner as taxes on property locally assessed, except that the state tax on the "taxable capital" and "taxable reserves" shall be collected directly by the Department of Revenue.

(11) Any taxpayer subject to taxation under this section may protest in the manner provided in KRS 131.110.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 358, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 233, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 85, § 320, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 10, § 50, effective January 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 136.320 (4237a-1: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 160, §§ 1, 2; 1972, ch. 203, § 8; 1976, ch. 93, § 11, effective January 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 384, § 282, effective January 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 358, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. City license taxes, insurance companies, KRS 91A.080.

Retaliatory provision, domicile of alien insurer, KRS 304.3-270.

Revocation of authority, failure to pay taxes, KRS 304.3-200.

Multichannel Video Programming and Communications Services Tax

136.602. Definitions for KRS 136.600 to 136.660.

As used in KRS 136.600 to 136.660:

(1) "Cable service" means the provision of video, audio, or other programming service to purchasers, and the purchaser interaction, if any, required for the selection or use of the video or other programming service, regardless of whether the programming is transmitted over facilities owned or operated by the provider or by one (1) or more other communications service providers. Included in this definition are basic, extended, and premium service, pay-per-view service, digital or other music services, and other similar services;

(2) "Communications service" means the provision, transmission, conveyance, or routing, for consideration, of voice, data, video, or any other information signals of the purchaser's choosing to a point or between or among points specified by the purchaser, by or through any electronic, radio, light, fiber-optic, or similar medium or method now in existence or later devised.

(a) "Communications service" includes but is not limited to:

1. Local and long-distance telephone services;
2. Telegraph and teletypewriter services;
3. Prepaid calling services, and postpaid calling services;
4. Private communications services involving a direct channel specifically dedicated to a customer's use between specific points;
5. Channel services involving a path of communications between two (2) or more points;
6. Data transport services involving the movement of encoded information between points by means of any electronic, radio, or other medium or method;
7. Caller ID services, ring tones, voice mail and other electronic messaging services;
8. Mobile telecommunications service as defined in 4 U.S.C. sec. 124(7); and
9. Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP);

(b) "Communications services" does not include information services or multichannel video programming service;

(3) "Department" means the Department of Revenue;

(4) "End user" means the person who utilized the multichannel video programming service. In the case of an entity, "end user" means the individual who used the service on behalf of the entity;

(5) "Engaged in business" means:

(a) Having any employee, representative, agent, salesman, canvasser, or solicitor operating in this state, under the authority of the provider, its subsidiary, or related entity, for the purpose of selling, delivering, taking orders, or performing any activities that help establish or maintain a marketplace for the provider;

(b) Maintaining, occupying, or using permanently or temporarily, directly or indirectly, or through a subsidiary or any other related entity, agent or representative, by whatever name called, an office, place of distribution, sales or sample room or place, warehouse or storage place, or other place of business;

(c) Having real or tangible personal property in this state;

(d) Providing communications service by or through a customer's facilities located in this state;

(e) Soliciting orders from residents of this state on a continuous, regular, or systematic basis in which the solicitation of the order, placement of the order by the customer or payment of the order utilizes the services of any financial institution, communications system, radio or television station, cable service, direct broadcast satellite or wireless cable service, print media, or other facility or service located in this state; or

(f) Soliciting orders from residents of this state on a continuous regular, systematic basis if the provider benefits from an agent or representative operating

in this state under the authority of the provider to repair or service tangible personal property sold by the retailer;

(6) "Gross revenues" means all amounts received in money, credits, property, or other money's worth in any form, by a provider for furnishing multichannel video programming service or communications service in this state excluding amounts received from:
   (a) Charges for Internet access as defined in 47 U.S.C. sec. 151; and
   (b) Any excise tax, sales tax, or similar tax, fee, or assessment levied by the United States or any state or local political subdivision upon the purchase, sale, use, or other consumption of communications services or multichannel video programming services that is permitted or required to be added to the sales price of the communications service or multichannel video programming service. This exclusion does not include any amount that the provider has retained as a reimbursement for collecting and remitting the tax to the appropriate taxing jurisdiction in a timely manner;

(7) "In this state" means within the exterior limits of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and includes all territory within these limits owned by or ceded to the United States of America;

(8) "Multichannel video programming service" means programming provided by or generally considered comparable to programming provided by a television broadcast station and shall include but not be limited to:
   (a) Cable service;
   (b) Satellite broadcast and wireless cable service; and
   (c) Internet protocol television provided through wireline facilities without regard to delivery technology;

(9) "Person" means and includes any individual, firm, corporation, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, nonprofit entity, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, cooperative, assignee, governmental unit or agency, or any other group or combination acting as a unit;

(10) "Place of primary use" means the street address where the end user's use of the multichannel video programming service primarily occurs;

(11) "Political subdivision" means a city, county, urban-county government, consolidated local government, or charter county government;

(12) "Provider" means any person receiving gross revenues for the provision of multichannel video programming service or communications service in this state;

(13) "Purchaser" means the person paying for multichannel video programming service;

(14) "Resale" means the purchase of a multichannel video programming service by a provider required to collect the tax levied by KRS 136.604 for sale, or incorporation into a multichannel video programming service for sale, including but not limited to:
   (a) Charges paid by multichannel video programming service providers for transmission of video or other programming by another provider over facilities owned or operated by the other provider; and
   (b) Charges for use of facilities for providing or receiving multichannel video programming services;

(15) "Retail purchase" means any purchase of a multichannel video programming service for any purpose other than resale;

(16) "Ring tones" means digitized sound files that are downloaded onto a device and that may be used to alert the customer with respect to a communication;

(17) "Sale" means the furnishing of a multichannel video programming service for consideration;

(18) (a) "Sales price" means the total amount billed by or on behalf of a provider for the sale of multichannel video programming services in this state valued in money, whether paid in money or otherwise, without any deduction on account of the following:
      1. Any charge attributable to the connection, movement, change, or termination of a multichannel video programming service; or
      2. Any charge for detail billing;
   (b) "Sales price" does not include any of the following:
      1. Charges for installation, reinstallation, or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises;
      2. Charges for the sale or rental of tangible personal property;
      3. Charges for billing and collection services provided to another multichannel video programming service provider;
      4. Bad check charges;
      5. Late payment charges;
      6. Any excise tax, sales tax, or similar tax, fee, or assessment levied by the United States or any state or local political subdivision, upon the purchase, sale, use, or consumption of any multichannel video programming service, that is permitted or required to be added to the sales price of the multichannel video programming service; or
      7. Internet access as defined in 47 U.S.C. sec. 151;

(19) "Satellite broadcast and wireless cable service" means point-to-point or point-to-multipoint distribution services that include but are not limited to direct broadcast satellite service and multichannel multipoint distribution services, with programming or voice transmitted or broadcast by satellite, microwave, or any other equipment directly to the purchaser. Included in this definition are basic, extended, and premium service, pay-per-view service, digital or other music services, two (2) way service, and other similar services;

(20) "School district" means a school district as defined in KRS 160.010 and 160.020; and

(21) "Special district" means a special district as defined in KRS 65.005(1)(a) that currently levies on any provider or its customers the public service corporation property tax under KRS 136.120.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 89, effective January 1, 2006; 2006, ch. 6, § 3, effective March 6, 2006; 2007, ch. 141, § 13, effective July 1, 2007; 2009, ch. 99, § 1, effective July 1, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/6/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 6, sec. 26, provides that this section applies retroactively to January 1, 2006.

(1/1/2006). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

136.605. Sourcing of communications services — Definitions.

(1) For purposes of KRS 136.600 to 136.660 the retailer shall source communications services as follows:
   (a) A sale of mobile telecommunications services, other than air-to-ground radiotelephone service and prepaid wireless calling service, shall be sourced to the customer's or other purchaser's place of primary use;
   (b) A sale of postpaid calling service shall be sourced to the origination point of the telecommunications

signal as first identified by either the retailer's telecommunications system or information received by the retailer from its service provider, where the system used to transport the signal is not that of the retailer;

(c) A sale of prepaid calling service or a sale of a prepaid wireless calling service shall be sourced as follows:
1. Over the counter. The sale is sourced to the business location of the seller;
2. Delivery to a specified address. The sale is sourced to the specified address when a purchaser or purchaser's donee receives the service at a location specified by the purchaser; or
3. Delivery address unknown. When the retailer does not know the address where the service is received, the sale is sourced to the first address listed in this paragraph that is known to the retailer:
a. The address of the purchaser available from the business records of the retailer;
b. The billing address of the purchaser;
c. The address from which the service was provided; or
d. In the case of a sale of prepaid wireless calling service, the location associated with the mobile telephone number;

(d) A sale of a private communications service shall be sourced as follows:
1. Service for a separate charge related to a customer channel termination point shall be sourced to each level of jurisdiction in which the customer channel termination point is located.
2. Service where all customer termination points are located entirely within one (1) jurisdiction or levels of jurisdiction is sourced in the jurisdiction in which the customer channel termination points are located.
3. Service for segments of a channel between two (2) customer channel termination points located in different jurisdictions and which segments of channel are separately charged shall be sourced fifty percent (50%) in each level of jurisdiction in which the customer channel termination points are located.
4. Service for segments of a channel located in more than one (1) jurisdiction or levels of jurisdiction and which segments are not separately billed shall be sourced in each jurisdiction based on the percentage determined by dividing the number of customer channel termination points in the jurisdiction by the total number of customer channel termination points; and

(e) A sale of other communications services:
1. Sold on a call-by-call basis shall be sourced based on the taxing jurisdiction where the call either originates or terminates and in which the service address is also located; or
2. Sold on a basis other than a call-by-call basis shall be sourced to the customer's or other purchaser's place of primary use.

(2) For purposes of this section:
(a) "Air-to-ground radiotelephone service" has the same meaning as in KRS 139.195;
(b) "Call-by-call basis" means any method of charging for communications services where the price is measured by individual calls;
(c) "Communications channel" has the same meaning as in KRS 139.195;
(d) "Customer" has the same meaning as in KRS 139.195;
(e) "Customer channel termination point" has the same meaning as KRS 139.195;
(f) "Home service provider" has the same meaning as in KRS 139.195;
(g) "Postpaid calling service" means a communications service obtained by making a payment on a call-by-call basis either through the use of a credit card or payment mechanism such as a bank card, travel card, credit card, or debit card, or by charge made to a telephone number not associated with the origination or termination of the communications service. A postpaid calling service includes a communications service, except a prepaid wireless calling service, that would be a prepaid service except that it is not exclusively a communications service;
(h) "Prepaid calling service" means the right to access exclusively communications services, which are paid for in advance and which enable the origination of calls using an access number or authorization code, whether manually or electronically dialed, and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount;
(i) "Prepaid wireless calling service" means a communications service that:
1. Provides the right to utilize mobile wireless service as well as other nontelecommunications services, including the download of digital products delivered electronically, content, and ancillary services;
2. Must be paid for in advance; and
3. Is sold in predetermined units of dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount;
(j) "Private communications service" means a communications service that entitles the customer or other purchaser to exclusive or priority use of a communications channel or group of channels between or among termination points, regardless of the manner in which the channel or channels are connected, and includes switching capacity, extension lines, stations, and any other associated services that are provided in connection with the use of a channel or channels; and
(k) "Service address" has the same meaning as in KRS 139.195.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 141, § 15, effective July 1, 2007.)

136.608. Exclusions from excise tax.

There are excluded from the tax imposed by KRS 136.604:
(1) Multichannel video programming services the purchase of which is prohibited from taxation under the Constitution or laws of the United States;
(2) Multichannel video programming services purchased by any cabinet, department, bureau, commission, board, or other statutory or constitutional agency of the state, and multichannel video programming services purchased by counties, cities, schools, or special districts as defined in KRS 65.005. This exclusion shall apply only to purchases for use solely in the governmental function. A purchaser not qualifying as a governmental agency or unit shall not be entitled to the exemption even though the purchaser may be the recipient of public funds or grants; and
(3) Multichannel video programming services purchased

by resident, nonprofit educational, charitable, and religious institutions which have qualified for exemption from income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, provided that the service is to be used solely within the educational, charitable, or religious function of the institution.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 92, effective January 1, 2006.)

136.648. Gross revenues and excise tax fund and state baseline and local growth fund — Creation and administration of funds.

(1) There is established in the State Treasury a gross revenues and excise tax fund. The fund shall be held and administered by the Finance and Administration Cabinet. The cabinet shall invest money in the fund in the same manner as money in the state general fund.

(2) There is established in the State Treasury a state baseline and local growth fund. The fund shall be held and administered by the Finance and Administration Cabinet. The cabinet shall invest money in the fund in the same manner as money in the state general fund.

(3) All revenue from the tax imposed under KRS 136.604 and 136.616, including all penalties and interest attributable to the nonpayment of the tax or for noncompliance with KRS 132.825 and 136.600 to 136.660 shall be deposited into gross revenues and excise tax fund. Amounts deposited in the gross revenues and excise tax fund shall be allocated among the state, political subdivisions, school districts and special districts as provided in KRS 136.648, 136.650, 136.652, 136.654, and 136.656.

(4) All money in the gross revenues and excise tax fund designated for distribution to political subdivisions under KRS 136.648, 136.650, 136.652, 136.654, and 136.656:

(a) Shall not be withheld or reduced by the General Assembly or any state agency for any reason, except for adjustments provided for within KRS 132.825 and 136.600 to 136.660; and

(b) Shall be used solely and exclusively for the provision of services to the general public, including public protection, health services, education, libraries, transportation services, and economic development. No amount shall be used for purely local purposes affecting only the inhabitants of the particular political subdivision, such as the administration of local government. Neither the General Assembly nor any state agency shall mandate how the funds are to be used.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 112, effective January 1, 2006.)

136.650. Required participation in funds — Computation of amounts — Designated monthly hold harmless amount.

(1) (a) Every political subdivision, school district, and special district shall participate in the gross revenues and excise tax fund and the state baseline and local growth fund.

(b) On or before December 1, 2005, each political subdivision shall certify to the department on a prescribed form the amount of collections it received from the local franchise fees collected from communications service and multichannel video programming service providers and other fees collected to fund public educational and government access programming during the period between July 1, 2004, and June 30, 2005. By certifying its participation under this subsection, each political subdivision:

1. Consents to the hearing process provided in KRS 136.658; and

2. Agrees to relinquish its right to enforce the portion of any contract or agreement that requires the payment of a franchise fee or tax on communications services and multichannel video programming services, regardless of whether the tax or fee is imposed on the provider or its customers.

(c) The amount of collections received by each political subdivision, school district, special district, and sheriff's department between July 1, 2004, and June 30, 2005, from the tax imposed by KRS 136.120 attributable to the franchise portion of the operating property, as noted in KRS 136.115, shall be calculated by the department from assessment data for calendar year 2004.

(2) The monthly portion of the gross revenues and excise tax fund that shall be distributed to political subdivisions, school districts and special districts under KRS 136.652 shall be computed as follows:

(a) Each political subdivision, school district and special district shall be assigned a percentage based on the amount of its collections certified under subsection (1) of this section as a ratio of the total certified amount of collections of all parties participating in the fund. This percentage shall be known as the "local historical percentage." The portion of the sheriff departments' certified collections identified in subsection (1) of this section from the tax imposed under KRS 136.120 attributable to the franchise portion of the operating property, as noted in KRS 136.115, that was imposed by county governments shall be added to each county's reported collections to determine its local historical percentage;

(b) The sheriff departments' collections certified under subsection (1) of this section that are retained by the sheriff departments as their fee for collecting the taxes shall be the sheriff departments' fixed hold-harmless amount;

(c) Three million thirty-four thousand dollars ($3,034,000), which represents one-twelfth (1/12) of the total potential collections, shall be designated as the "monthly hold-harmless amount"; and

(d) Each political subdivision's, school district's, and special district's local historical percentage shall be multiplied by the monthly hold-harmless amount to determine its monthly distribution from the fund.

(3) If during the period between June 30, 2005, and December 31, 2005, any political subdivision had a substantial change in its base revenue by enacting or modifying the rate of a local franchise fee prior to June 30, 2005, the political subdivision may request the department to determine its certified collection amount.

(4) If any political subdivision, school district, special district, or sheriff's department believes that the data used to determine its certified amount of collections are inaccurate, the political subdivision, school district, special district, or sheriff's department may request a redetermination by the oversight committee established by KRS 136.658. A redetermination shall be effective prospectively beginning with the next distribution cycle occurring ninety (90) days after the matter is finally settled.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 113, effective January 1, 2006; 2006, ch. 6, § 5, effective March 6, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/6/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 6, sec. 27, provides that this section applies retroactively to December 1, 2005.

(1/1/2006). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to

agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

136.652. Distribution — Administrative costs — Monthly hold harmless amounts.

Money in the gross revenues and excise tax fund shall be distributed monthly as follows:

(1) One percent (1%) shall be deposited in a trust and agency account created in the State Treasury to be used by the department for administration costs associated with the implementation, collection, and distribution of the tax imposed by KRS 136.604 and 136.616.

(2) After the distribution required under subsection (1) of this section, the department shall distribute to each political subdivision, school district and special district the applicable monthly hold-harmless amount as calculated under KRS 136.650. In addition, the department shall distribute one-twelfth (1/12) of the sheriff department's fixed hold-harmless amount as defined in KRS 136.650(2)(b). For tax collections received in January and February of 2006, the department shall make the distribution by April 25, 2006. For all other periods, the department shall make distribution by the twenty-fifth day of the next calendar month following the tax receipts.

(3) After the distribution required by subsection (2) of this section, the department shall deposit one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($1,250,000) in the state general fund. This amount shall be adjusted on a prospective basis after the collection of the first twelve (12) months of tax receipts from the taxes imposed by KRS 136.604 and 136.616 to equal the average monthly tax receipts attributable to the taxation of satellite broadcast and wireless cable services under KRS 136.604 and 136.616. The amount shall then become the fixed amount distributed to the general fund.

(4) Money remaining in the gross revenues and excise tax fund after the distribution required by subsection (3) of this section shall be transferred to the state baseline and local growth fund established in KRS 136.648.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 114, effective January 1, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (1/1/2006). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, F, 7, (3) at 33.

136.654. Determination of distributions — State baseline and local growth fund.

(1) On or before December 1, 2005, and every January 31 thereafter, each participating political subdivision shall certify to the department its total tax receipts for the prior fiscal year. This amount shall be used to calculate the percentage of each political subdivision's portion of the account labeled under its county's name within the state baseline and local growth fund as described in subsection (3)(b) of this section. "Total tax receipts" shall not include revenue from nontax sources, such as intergovernmental revenues, charges for services, tuition, interfund transfers, interest and investment income, rental income, income from asset sales, beginning balances, or revenue from licenses and permits. "Total tax receipts" shall include the following:

(a) Real estate and tangible personal property taxes, including delinquent tax receipts;

(b) Franchise fees or taxes on utilities, other than multichannel video programming service and communications service utilities;

(c) Occupational and business license fees or taxes, including insurance premium taxes, net profits taxes, gross receipts taxes, payroll taxes, transient room taxes, restaurant taxes, and bank deposit taxes;

(d) Telephone emergency surcharge fees;

(e) Gross revenues tax hold-harmless and growth fund receipts; and

(f) Payments in lieu of taxes.

(2) On or before every January 31, each participating school district and special district shall certify to the department the amount of its prior year tax assessments under KRS Chapter 132 on companies' providing of multichannel video programming service and communications service. This amount shall be used to calculate the percentage of each school district's and special district's portion of the account labeled under its county's name within the state baseline and local growth fund as described in subsection (3)(b) of this section. For tax years with no assessments under KRS Chapter 132, the local historical percentage as defined in KRS 136.650 shall be used.

(3) Each political subdivision's, school district's, and special district's monthly portion of the state baseline and local growth fund shall be computed as follows:

(a) A "local growth portion" shall be determined as an amount of money that when added to the hold-harmless amount identified in KRS 136.650(2)(c) equals fifteen and six-tenths percent (15.6%) of the total amount deposited in the gross revenues and excise tax fund, minus the amount of distributions made under KRS 136.652(1) and (3).

(b) The local growth portion shall be accounted for by county within the state baseline and local growth fund based on the ratio of the gross revenues tax collected on multichannel video programming services and communications services provided in each county to the total statewide collections of the gross revenues tax. The county-by-county allotment of the local growth portion shall be known as the "county growth portion."

(c) The county growth portion shall be further segregated into the political subdivision allotment, the school district allotment, and the special district allotment based upon the ratio of each allotment category's total historical collections as calculated under KRS 136.650(2) to the total overall county historical collections as calculated from the certified collections under KRS 136.650(1).

(d) On or before April 25, 2006, each political subdivision's share of the political subdivision allotment shall be determined by multiplying the political subdivision allotment of the local growth portion as determined in paragraph (b) of this subsection by the percentage calculated in subsection (1) of this section.

(e) On or before April 25, 2006, each school district's share of the school district allotment shall be determined by multiplying the school district allotment as determined in paragraph (c) of this subsection by the percentage calculated in subsection (2) of this section.

(f) On or before April 25, 2006, each special district's share of the special district allotment shall be determined by multiplying the special district allotment as determined in paragraph (c) of this subsection by the percentage calculated in subsection (2) of this section.

(g) The respective allotment share for each participating political subdivision, school district, and special district shall be adjusted every July 1 following

the year 2006, to account for any change in its percentages based on annual certifications required in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(h) Notwithstanding the annual certifications required in subsection (1) of this section, following the year 2006, political subdivisions may choose to determine their respective shares of the political subdivision allotment pursuant to an interlocal agreement as authorized under KRS 65.240. Activation or termination of an interlocal agreement shall comply with the notification requirements of subsection (1) of this section and shall become effective the following July 1. The terms of a timely interlocal agreement governing the distribution of a political subdivision allotment shall remain in effect until its timely termination by one of the participating political subdivisions.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 115, effective January 1, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (1/1/2006). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

136.656. Distributions — County growth portion — State baseline portion.

All money deposited in the state baseline and local growth fund created under KRS 136.648 shall be distributed monthly, according to the same schedule for distribution from the gross revenues and excise tax fund, as follows:

(1) The county growth portion shall be distributed in accordance with the formulas established in KRS 136.654.

(2) After the distribution required under subsection (1) of this section, the remaining balance shall be deposited in the general fund. This amount shall be known as the "state baseline portion" which shall represent, if sufficient funds are available, eighty-four and four-tenths percent (84.4%) of the total amount deposited in the gross revenues and excise tax fund, minus the amount of distributions made under KRS 136.652(1) and (3).

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 116, effective January 1, 2006.)

136.658. Oversight committee — Creation and duties.

(1) The Local Distribution Fund Oversight Committee is hereby created and administratively attached to and staffed by the department. The oversight committee shall consist of nine (9) members appointed by the Governor and shall be representative of local government and state government officials. The Governor shall receive recommendations for four (4) members each from the Kentucky Association of Counties and the Kentucky League of Cities from which the Governor shall select two (2) members each. The Governor shall receive recommendations for two (2) members each from the Kentucky School Board Association, the Kentucky Superintendents Association, and the Kentucky School Administrators Association from which the Governor shall select one (1) member each. One (1) member shall be appointed by the Governor to represent the interests of special districts other than school districts. The remaining member shall be the commissioner of the Department for Local Government, who shall serve as chairperson of the oversight committee. The members shall serve for a term of three (3) years. Five (5) members of the oversight committee shall constitute a quorum. A member may be removed for cause in accordance with procedures established by the oversight committee and shall serve without salary but shall be reimbursed for expenses in the same manner as state employees. Any vacancy occurring on the oversight committee shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term.

(2) The duties of the oversight committee shall be:

(a) To monitor the department's implementation and distribution of funds from the gross revenues and excise tax fund and the state baseline and local growth fund and to report its findings to the commissioner of the department; and

(b) To act as a finder of fact for the commissioner of the department in disputes in and between political subdivisions, school districts, special districts, and sheriff departments, and between political subdivisions, school districts, special districts, and sheriff departments, and the department regarding the implementation and distribution of funds from the gross revenues and excise tax fund and the state baseline and local growth fund.

(3) The department shall provide the oversight committee with an annual report reflecting the amounts distributed to each participating political subdivision, school district, special district, or sheriff department.

(4) Any political subdivision, school district, special district, or sheriff department may file a complaint and request a hearing with the oversight committee on a form prescribed by the committee. The oversight committee shall give notice to any political subdivision, school district, special district, or sheriff department that may be affected by the complaint. Any political subdivision, school district, special district, or sheriff department intending to respond to the complaint shall do so in writing within thirty (30) days of notice of the complaint.

(5) In conducting its business:

(a) The oversight committee shall give due notice of the times and places of its hearings;

(b) The parties shall be entitled to be heard, to present evidence, and to examine and cross-examine witnesses;

(c) The oversight committee shall act by majority vote;

(d) The oversight committee shall adopt and publish rules of procedure and practice regarding its hearings; and

(e) The oversight committee shall make written findings and recommendations to the commissioner of the department.

(6) The commissioner of the department shall review the findings and recommendations of the oversight committee and issue a final ruling within sixty (60) days of receipt of the recommendations.

(7) The parties in the dispute shall have the rights and duties to appeal any final ruling to the Kentucky Board of Tax Appeals under KRS 131.340.

(8) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent at any time a written compromise of any matter or matters in dispute, if otherwise lawful, by the parties to the hearing process.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 168, § 117, effective January 1, 2006; 2007, ch. 47, § 65, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 117, § 71, effective July 15, 2010.)

PENALTIES

136.990. Penalties.

(1) Any corporation that fails to pay its taxes, penalty, and interest as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 136.050, after becoming delinquent, shall be fined fifty dollars ($50) for each day the same remains unpaid, to be recovered by indictment or civil action, of which the

Franklin Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction.

(2) Any public service corporation, or officer thereof, that willfully fails or refuses to make reports as required by KRS 136.130 and 136.140 shall be fined one thousand dollars ($1,000), and fifty dollars ($50) for each day the reports are not made after April 30 of each year.

(3) Any superintendent of schools or county clerk who fails to report as required by KRS 136.190, or who makes a false report, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense.

(4) Any company or association that fails or refuses to return the statement or pay the taxes required by KRS 136.330 or 136.340 shall be fined one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense.

(5) Any insurance company that fails or refuses for thirty (30) days to return the statement required by KRS 136.330 or 136.340 and to pay the tax required by KRS 136.330 or 136.340, shall forfeit one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense. The commissioner of insurance shall revoke the authority of the company or its agents to do business in this state, and shall publish the revocation pursuant to KRS Chapter 424.

(6) Any person who violates subsection (3) of KRS 136.390 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) for each offense.

(7) Where no other penalty is mentioned for failing to do an act required, or for doing an act forbidden by this chapter, the penalty shall be not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(8) The Franklin Circuit Court shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions under subsections (4) to (6) of this section.

(9) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 136.073 or KRS 136.090 shall be subject to the uniform civil penalties imposed pursuant to KRS 131.180.

(10) If the tax imposed by KRS 136.070 or KRS 136.073, whether assessed by the department or the taxpayer, or any installment or portion of the tax, is not paid on or before the date prescribed for its payment, interest shall be collected upon the nonpaid amount at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6) from the date prescribed for its payment until payment is actually made to the department.

(11) Any provider who violates the provisions of KRS 136.616(3) shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars ($25) per purchaser offense, not to exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per month.

(4019a-15, 4029, 4087, 4091, 4099, 4103, 4230, 4231, 4232, 4236, 4237, 4281j-7: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 126, § 12; 1962, ch. 94, § 9; 1962, ch. 210, § 23; 1966, ch. 255, § 133; 1976, ch. 155, § 6; 1982, ch. 452, § 12, effective July 1, 1982; 1986, ch. 496, § 10, effective August 1, 1986; 1990, ch. 163, § 6, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 359, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 338, § 20, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 403, § 6, effective July 14, 1992; 2005, ch. 85, § 339, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 6, § 6, effective March 6, 2006; 2010, ch. 24, § 102, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/6/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 6, sec. 26, provides that this section applies retroactively to January 1, 2006.

(7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. Section 17 of Acts 1976, ch. 155, provided that the provisions of the 1976 amendment to this section should apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1975.

Section 26 of Acts 1992, ch. 403, provides: "The provisions of this Act shall become effective for all tax returns or reports due on or after August 1, 1992 and all taxes assessed by the cabinet on or after December 31, 1992."

CHAPTER 138

EXCISE TAXES

SECTION.

MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

138.470. Exemptions from tax.

MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

138.470. Exemptions from tax.

There is expressly exempted from the tax imposed by KRS 138.460:

(1) Motor vehicles titled or registered to the United States, or to the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any of its political subdivisions;

(2) Motor vehicles titled or registered to institutions of purely public charity and institutions of education not used or employed for gain by any person or corporation;

(3) Motor vehicles which have been previously titled in Kentucky on or after July 1, 2005, or previously registered and titled in any state or by the federal government when being sold or transferred to licensed motor vehicle dealers for resale. The motor vehicles shall not be leased, rented, or loaned to any person and shall be held for resale only;

(4) Motor vehicles sold by or transferred from dealers registered and licensed in compliance with the provisions of KRS 186.070 and KRS 190.010 to 190.080 to nonresident members of the Armed Forces on duty in this Commonwealth under orders from the United States government;

(5) Commercial motor vehicles, excluding passenger vehicles having a seating capacity for nine (9) persons or less, owned by nonresident owners and used primarily in interstate commerce and based in a state other than Kentucky which are required to be registered in Kentucky by reason of operational requirements or fleet proration agreements and are registered pursuant to KRS 186.145;

(6) Motor vehicles titled in Kentucky on or after July 1, 2005, or previously registered in Kentucky, transferred between husband and wife, parent and child, stepparent and stepchild, or grandparent and grandchild;

(7) Motor vehicles transferred when a business changes its name and no other transaction has taken place or an individual changes his or her name;

(8) Motor vehicles transferred to a corporation from a proprietorship or limited liability company, to a limited liability company from a corporation or proprietorship, or from a corporation or limited liability company to a proprietorship, within six (6) months from the time that the business is incorporated, organized, or dissolved, if the transferor and the transferee are the same business entity except for a change in legal form;

(9) Motor vehicles transferred by will, court order, or under the statutes covering descent and distribution of property, if the vehicles were titled in Kentucky on or after July 1, 2005, or previously registered in Kentucky;

(10) Motor vehicles transferred between a subsidiary corporation and its parent corporation if there is no consideration, or nominal consideration, or in sole consideration of the cancellation or surrender of stock;

(11) Motor vehicles transferred between a limited liability company and any of its members, if there is no consideration, or nominal consideration, or in sole consideration of the cancellation or surrender of stock;

(12) The interest of a partner in a motor vehicle when other interests are transferred to him;

(13) Motor vehicles repossessed by a secured party who has

a security interest in effect at the time of repossession and a repossession affidavit as required by KRS 186.045(6). The repossessor shall hold the vehicle for resale only and not for personal use, unless he has previously paid the motor vehicle usage tax on the vehicle;

(14) Motor vehicles transferred to an insurance company to settle a claim. These vehicles shall be junked or held for resale only;

(15) Motor carriers operating under a charter bus certificate issued by the Transportation Cabinet under KRS Chapter 281;

(16) (a) 1. Motor vehicles registered under KRS 186.050 that have a declared gross vehicle weight with any towed unit of forty-four thousand and one (44,001) pounds or greater; and

2. Farm trucks registered under KRS 186.050(4) that have a declared gross vehicle weight with any towed unit of forty-four thousand and one (44,001) pounds or greater;

(b) To be eligible for the exemption established in paragraph (a) of this subsection, motor vehicles shall be registered at the appropriate range for the declared gross weight of the vehicle established in KRS 186.050(3)(b) and shall be prohibited from registering at a higher weight range. If a motor vehicle is initially registered in one (1) declared gross weight range and subsequently is registered at a declared gross weight range lower than forty-four thousand and one (44,001) pounds, the person registering the vehicle shall be required to pay the county clerk the usage tax due on the vehicle unless the person can provide written proof to the clerk that the tax has been previously paid;

(17) Motor vehicles transferred to a trustee to be held in trust, or from a trustee to a beneficiary of the trust, if a direct transfer from the grantor of the trust to all individual beneficiaries of the trust would have qualified for an exemption from the tax pursuant to subsection (6) or (9) of this section;

(18) Motor vehicles transferred to a trustee to be held in trust, if the grantor of the trust is a natural person and is treated as the owner of any portion of the trust for federal income tax purposes under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. secs. 671 to 679; and

(19) Motor vehicles transferred from a trustee of a trust to another person if:

(a) The grantor of the trust is a natural person and is treated as the owner of any portion of the trust for federal income tax purposes under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. secs. 671 to 679; and

(b) A direct transfer from the grantor of the trust to the person would have qualified for an exemption from the tax pursuant to subsection (6) or (9) of this section.

(4281i-3: amend. Acts 1950, ch. 63, § 59; 1956 (2nd Ex. Sess.), ch. 5, § 4A; 1960, ch. 5, Art. II, § 2; 1968, ch. 40, part III, § 3; 1970, ch. 13, § 1; 1972, ch. 84, part IV, § 1; 1972, ch. 184, § 1; 1974, ch. 123, § 1; 1976, ch. 155, § 4; 1980, ch. 144, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 118, § 105, effective July 1, 1987; 1990, ch. 187, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 342, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 54, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 290, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 103, § 4, effective October 1, 2003; 2003, ch. 124, § 39, effective October 1, 2003; 2005, ch. 173, Pt. XIX, § 1, effective August 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 6, § 12, effective March 6, 2006; 2011, ch. 53, § 1, effective August 1, 2011.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/6/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 6, sec. 29, provides that this section applies retroactively to July 1, 2005.

(6/24/2003). 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 408, sec. 178, renumbered the former subsection (4) of KRS 186.045 as subsection (3), but that Act failed to include a conforming amendment to change the reference to that subsection in subsection (13) of this statute. Under KRS 7.136(1)(e), that change has now been made.

Compiler's Notes. Section 2 of Acts 1998, ch. 290, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "shall apply for motor vehicles transferred after July 31, 1998."

CHAPTER 139

SALES AND USE TAXES

SECTION.

EXEMPTIONS

139.496. Exemption of certain sales.
139.497. Exemption for sales by schools or school-sponsored clubs and organizations or affiliated groups and by certain nonprofit educational youth programs.

EXEMPTIONS

139.496. Exemption of certain sales.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the taxes imposed herein do not apply to the first one thousand dollars ($1,000) of sales made in any calendar year by individuals or nonprofit organizations not engaged in the business of selling. This exemption is limited to the following types of transactions or activities:

(a) Garage or yard sales of household items by an individual or family which are in no way associated with or related to the operation of a business;

(b) Fundraising event held by nonprofit civic, governmental, or other nonprofit organizations, except as set forth in KRS 139.497.

(2) The exemption does not apply to activities in which all or substantially all the household goods of a person are offered for sale or where nonprofit organizations conduct regular selling activities in competition with private business.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 77, part III, § 3, effective July 1, 1976; 1984, ch. 331, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 360; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VII A, § 624, effective July 1, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The amendment to this section contained in Section 624 of Acts ch. 476 prevails over its repeal and reenactment in Section 360 of that Act, pursuant to Section 353(1) of the Act.

139.497. Exemption for sales by schools or school-sponsored clubs and organizations or affiliated groups and by certain nonprofit educational youth programs.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the taxes imposed herein do not apply to:

(1) Sales by elementary or secondary schools or nonprofit elementary or secondary school-sponsored clubs and organizations or any nonprofit, elementary, or secondary school-affiliated groups such as parent-teacher organizations and booster clubs, whose membership may be composed of individuals other than students, provided the net proceeds from the sales are used solely for the benefit of the elementary or secondary school or its students. Nontaxable sales shall include sales resulting from agreements or contracts entered into with resident or nonresident organizations to participate in fundraising campaigns for a percentage of the gross receipts where students act as agents or salesmen for the orga-

nizations by selling or taking orders for the sale of tangible personal property, and no one shall be required to pay sales or use taxes on such sales; and

(2) Sales made by nonprofit educational youth programs affiliated with a land grant university cooperative extension service, if the net proceeds from the sales are used solely for the benefit of the affiliated programs.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 361, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 80, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 139.497 (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 331, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 167, § 1, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 361, effective July 13, 1990.

TITLE XII

CONSERVATION AND STATE DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 147A

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

SECTION.
147A.020. Powers and duties of state local debt officer and state local finance officer.

Area Development Districts

147A.050. Area development districts created.
147A.060. Board of directors for each district — Appointment — Terms — State officers and members of General Assembly may serve only in advisory capacity.
147A.070. Appointment of executive director — Election of executive committee, duties.
147A.080. Powers of board of directors.
147A.090. Duties of board of directors.
147A.100. Allocation of funds.
147A.110. District projects and property exempt from taxation.
147A.120. Limitation on districts' functions, powers and duties.

147A.020. Powers and duties of state local debt officer and state local finance officer.

(1) The state local debt officer and the state local finance officer within the Department for Local Government shall exercise the following administrative functions of the state:
   (a) The state local debt officer shall exercise all administrative functions as provided in the county debt act, KRS 66.280 to 66.390, and administrative functions relating to local government bonds as provided in KRS 66.045; and
   (b) The state local finance officer shall exercise all administrative functions regarding county and local government budgets, as provided in KRS 68.210 to 68.360.

(2) The state local debt officer shall have the following powers and duties:
   (a) To require reports from local governments to enable him to adequately provide the technical and advisory assistance authorized by this section. The reports shall provide the necessary information for a complete file on local government debt, which the state local debt officer shall keep open for public inspection at the Department for Local Government;
   (b) To conduct studies in debt management, including ways and means of appraising the terms of alternative bids;
   (c) To request assistance and information, which shall be provided by all departments, divisions, boards, bureaus, commissions, and other agencies of state government, to enable the state local debt officer to carry out his duties under this section; and
   (d) To compile and publish annually a report which shall include detailed information on local government long-term debt issued and retired during the previous year and outstanding, and other available statistical data on local government finances.

(3) The state local finance officer shall have the following powers and duties:
   (a) To coordinate for the Governor the state's responsibility for, and shall be responsible for liaison with the appropriate state and federal agencies with respect to, general revenue sharing for local government;
   (b) To provide technical assistance and information to units of local government on matters including but not limited to fiscal management, purchases, and contracts; and
   (c) To conduct training programs to instruct county and other local officials respecting their duties and responsibilities in the collection, expenditure, and management of public moneys subject to their control and jurisdiction.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 66, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 10; 1978, ch. 155, § 68, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 108, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 295, § 103, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 393, § 48, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 70, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1994, ch. 508, § 45, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 69, § 53, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 85, § 6, effective July 15, 1998; 2007, ch. 47, § 67, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 117, § 5, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. KRS 66.280 and 66.330 to 66.390 referred to in subsection (1)(a) of this section in the reference "KRS 66.280 to 66.390" were repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 280, § 30, effective July 15, 1996.

Area Development Districts

147A.050. Area development districts created.

There is hereby created and established in the Commonwealth fifteen (15) area development districts consisting of the following counties:

(1) Purchase Area Development District which shall include the counties of Ballard, Carlisle, Hickman, Fulton, McCracken, Graves, Marshall, and Calloway;
(2) Pennyrile Area Development District which shall include the counties of Livingston, Crittenden, Lyon, Caldwell, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Trigg, Christian and Todd;
(3) Green River Area Development District which shall include the counties of Union, Henderson, Webster, McLean, Daviess, Ohio and Hancock;
(4) Barren River Area Development District which shall include the counties of Logan, Simpson, Butler, Warren, Edmonson, Hart, Barren, Allen, Metcalfe and Monroe;
(5) Lincoln Trail Area Development District which shall include the counties of Breckinridge, Meade, Grayson, Hardin, Larue, Nelson, Washington, and Marion;
(6) Jefferson Area Development District which shall include the counties of Bullitt, Henry, Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Trimble;
(7) Northern Kentucky Area Development District which shall include the counties of Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Grant and Pendleton;
(8) Buffalo Trace Area Development District which shall include the counties of Bracken, Mason, Robertson, Fleming and Lewis;
(9) Gateway Area Development District which shall include the counties of Rowan, Bath, Montgomery, Menifee, and Morgan;

(10) Fivco Area Development District which shall include the counties of Greenup, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, and Lawrence;
(11) Big Sandy Area Development District which shall include the counties of Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Floyd, and Pike;
(12) Kentucky River Area Development District which shall include the counties of Wolfe, Owsley, Lee, Breathitt, Leslie, Perry, Knott, and Letcher;
(13) Cumberland Valley Area Development District which shall include the counties of Jackson, Rockcastle, Laurel, Clay, Knox, Whitley, Bell, and Harlan;
(14) Lake Cumberland Area Development District which shall include the counties of Taylor, Adair, Green, Casey, Russell, Pulaski, Clinton, Cumberland, Wayne, and McCreary; and
(15) Bluegrass Area Development District which shall include the counties of Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard, Jessamine, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Bourbon, Nicholas, Clark, Madison, Powell, and Estill.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 125, § 1.)

Cross-References. Area development fund, KRS 42.350.

147A.060. Board of directors for each district — Appointment — Terms — State officers and members of General Assembly may serve only in advisory capacity.

There shall be in each area development district a board of directors. The composition of the board and the terms and appointments of its members in each district shall be specified by administrative regulation promulgated by the Department for Local Government in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A. The designee of a mayor or county judge/executive shall be a member of the designator's respective legislative body or their staff. Other persons who are not elected officials or members of their staffs may be designated as representatives with the consent of that body. The Department for Local Government, in specifying the composition of the board, shall conform to applicable federal requirements. A person who is a state officer, a deputy state officer, or a member of the General Assembly may serve only in a nonmember advisory capacity to the board of directors of an area development district. An area development district board of directors shall notify legislators of the provisions of this section and of their right to participate in the activities of the area development district. If a legislator chooses to participate in accordance with this section, the area development district shall send meeting notices to that legislator at the same time board members are notified of the meetings.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 125, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(4); 1978, ch. 155, § 69, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 187, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1998, ch. 69, § 58, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 450, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2007, ch. 47, § 73, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 117, § 12, effective July 15, 2010.)

147A.070. Appointment of executive director — Election of executive committee, duties.

(1) The board of directors in each district may appoint an executive director and fix his salary. The executive director shall perform, in the name of the board, such functions and duties and may exercise such authority of the board as the board may delegate to him.
(2) The board of directors in each district may elect from its membership an executive committee and delegate to the committee any of the following duties:
    (a) To employ such staff members as may be required for the operations of the district;
    (b) To manage the financial assets and obligations of the district;
    (c) To guide the activities of the district between meetings of the board; and
    (d) To perform such other duties as the board might delegate to it.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 125, § 3.)

147A.080. Powers of board of directors.

Each board of directors shall have the power and authority to:
(1) Adopt and have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure;
(2) Sue and be sued;
(3) Adopt bylaws and make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business;
(4) Make and enter into all contracts or agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties;
(5) Provide upon request basic administrative, research, and planning services for any planning and development body located within the district;
(6) Accept, receive, and administer loans, grants, or other funds or gifts from public and private agencies including the Commonwealth and the federal government for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the district;
(7) Expend such funds as may be considered by it to be advisable or necessary in the performance of its duties;
(8) Acquire, hold as may be necessary and convenient, encumber, or dispose of real and personal property, except that no board shall have the power of eminent domain;
(9) Charge fees, rents, and otherwise charge for services provided by the board, except that no board shall have any power to levy taxes;
(10) Enter into interlocal agreements or interstate compacts to the extent authorized by laws of the Commonwealth. An area development district organization shall be deemed a "public agency" as defined by the Interlocal Cooperation Act in KRS Chapter 65;
(11) Promote, organize, and advise special districts or other authorities in accordance with laws of the Commonwealth and act as the regional clearinghouse for such programs and projects as prescribed by federal regulation;
(12) Perform such other and further acts as may be necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities created by KRS 147A.050 to 147A.120.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 125, § 4; 1978, ch. 384, § 29, effective June 17, 1978.)

147A.090. Duties of board of directors.

Each district board of directors shall have the power, duty, and authority to:
(1) Establish such functional advisory committees as may be necessary and advisable. These functional advisory committees shall be organized to meet such guidelines as may be required for federal or state assistance.
(2) Conduct the necessary research and studies and coordinate and cooperate with all appropriate groups and agencies in order to develop, and adopt and revise, when necessary, a district development plan or series of plans, including, but not limited to, the following districtwide plan elements: goals and objectives; water and sewer; land-use; and open space and recreation. Such plans shall serve as a general guide for public and private actions and decisions to assure the development of public and private property in the most appropriate relationships.
(3) Prepare annually a report of its activities to the cities and counties within the district, the legislature, and the Governor. The board shall make copies of the report available to members of the public within the district.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 125, § 5.)

147A.100. Allocation of funds.
The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall, subject to the availability of funds, allocate funds to each district for the purpose of carrying out the district's responsibilities and for matching federal and local funds.
(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 125, § 6; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(4).)

147A.110. District projects and property exempt from taxation.
As a public body, no area development district board shall be required to pay taxes or assessments upon any project or upon any property acquired or used by it or upon the income or proceeds therefrom.
(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 125, § 7.)

147A.120. Limitation on districts' functions, powers and duties.
Nothing in KRS 147A.050 to 147A.120 shall be deemed to limit or authorize the limitation in any manner of the functions, powers, or duties of any department or agency of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision. Nor shall anything in KRS 147A.050 to 147A.120 authorize the Finance and Administration Cabinet or an area development district to perform or discharge any powers, duties, or functions now reposed, or which may hereinafter be reposed, by law in the Kentucky Department of Education, local school districts, or other educational institutions.
(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 125, § 8; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(4).)

CHAPTER 149

FORESTRY

SECTION.
149.130. Federal forest reserve appropriations for county roads and schools.

149.130. Federal forest reserve appropriations for county roads and schools.
(1) All moneys paid to the state under an Act of Congress of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260) as amended, and arising from any national forest reserve created in the state by the federal government, shall be paid over to the Finance and Administration Cabinet and be turned into the State Treasury. The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall keep a separate account of all funds so received.
(2) The treasurer of each county in which there is situated any part of a forest reserve owned by the United States shall ascertain and report to the Finance and Administration Cabinet the name and area of that part of each reserve located in his county. The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall apportion the amount received by reason of each reserve among the counties in which the reserve is located, according to the area of the reserve in each county. If a fund is received from a reserve which lies in only one (1) county, it shall all be apportioned to that county. The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall draw a warrant on the State Treasury in favor of the treasurer of each county for the amount apportioned to that county.
(3) The county treasurer shall place one-half (½) of the funds to the credit of the public roads of his county and the other half (½) shall be distributed among the school districts in the county according to the area of the reserve in each school district.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 362, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. The Act of Congress of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260) referred to in subsection (1) is compiled as 16 USCS § 500.
Cross-References. Consent to acquisition of national forest reserves, KRS 3.080.

CHAPTER 151B

WORKFORCE EDUCATION

SECTION.
151B.010. Definitions for chapter.
151B.020. Education and Workforce Development Cabinet — Major organizational units — Secretary.
151B.025. Office of Career and Technical Education — Kentucky Workforce Investment Board.
151B.030. Organizational structure of Office of Career and Technical Education — Ombudsman.
151B.035. Personnel of Office of Career and Technical Education — Administrative regulations — Appeals to Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board.
151B.040. Employee benefits.
151B.045. Personnel files.
151B.050. Grounds for refusal to consider or to disqualify an applicant for, or to remove a person from, a certified or equivalent position.
151B.055. Employees with continuing status.
151B.065. Payment of reinstated employee.
151B.075. Employee evaluations.
151B.080. Coercion of employees prohibited — Lay-off priorities.
151B.085. Procedures for layoffs.
151B.097. Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board.
151B.112. Office of Career and Technical Education to manage state-operated secondary area vocational education and technology centers.
151B.120. Agreements for training workers.
151B.125. Equivalents to standard high school diploma — Diploma through examination — External diploma program.
151B.127. Legislative findings relating to need for high school equivalency diplomas — Incentives — Administrative regulations — Learning contracts — Tuition discounts — Tax credit for employers.
151B.130. Foundation for Adult Education.
151B.145. Federal acts relating to vocational education accepted.
151B.150. Office of Career and Technical Education authorized to carry out vocational education programs.
151B.155. State Treasurer custodian of funds.
151B.165. Tuition and fees in secondary area vocational education and technology centers.
151B.170. Liability insurance for motor vehicles owned or operated by office in vocational schools and centers.
151B.175. Medical and accident insurance for students.
151B.180. Declaration of intent for KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210.
151B.185. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation — Divisions.
151B.190. Vocational rehabilitation services.
151B.195. Authority of the executive director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.
151B.200. Federal acts relating to vocational rehabilitation.
151B.205. State Treasurer designated as custodian of funds.
151B.210. Gifts may be received.
151B.225. Client Assistance Program.
151B.230. Foundation for Workforce Development — Funding — Board of trustees — Annual report.
151B.240. Statewide Independent Living Council.
151B.245. Statewide Council for Vocational Rehabilitation.
151B.250. School-to-Careers System — Office of Career and Technical Education.
151B.255. Representative group for Office of School-to-Work.
151B.280. Office of Employment and Training — Duties — Executive director — Confidentiality of information.
151B.285. Administration and supervision of state employment offices — Duties of cabinet.

ADULT EDUCATION LEARNING SYSTEM

151B.410. Adult education learning system — Services — Duties and responsibilities of the Kentucky Adult Education Program.

SECTION.

KENTUCKY ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN CORPORATION

151B.450. Definitions for KRS 151B.450 to 151B.475.
151B.455. Kentucky Assistive Technology Loan Corporation — Board of directors — Qualifications — Appointment — Terms — Vacancy — Removal.
151B.460. Organization of board — Quorum — Meetings — Compensation — Disclosure of interest — Staff and administrative assistance — Records.
151B.470. Assistive technology loan fund established — Use — Administration.

151B.010. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) "Appointing authority" means the commissioner for the Department of Workforce Investment or any person authorized by the commissioner to act on behalf of the Office of Career and Technical Education with respect to employee appointments, position establishments, payroll documents, reemployment lists, waiver requests, or other position actions. The designation shall be in writing and signed by both the commissioner and the designee;

(2) "Base salary" means the compensation to which an employee is entitled under the salary schedule adopted pursuant to the provisions of KRS 151B.035(3)(h);

(3) "Board" means the Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board established in KRS 151B.097;

(4) "Certified employees" means those employees who fill school or educational assignments requiring the issuance of a certificate. These employees in the Office of Career and Technical Education are subject to personnel administration under this chapter;

(5) "Class" means a group of positions sufficiently similar as to the duties performed, scope of discretion and responsibility, minimum requirements of training, and other characteristics that the same title and the same schedule of compensation have been or may be applied to each position in the group;

(6) "Classified" means status as merit system employees under the provisions of KRS Chapter 18A;

(7) "Continuing status" means the acquisition of tenure with all rights and privileges granted by the provisions of this chapter which must be preceded by four (4) years of successful employment;

(8) "Demotion" means a change in an employee's position to another class having less discretion or responsibility;

(9) "Emergency appointment" means employment for a maximum period of sixty (60) days without regard to the certification process for any position in the Office of Career and Technical Education requiring certification or its equivalent;

(10) "Employee" means a person regularly employed in a position in the Office of Career and Technical Education for which compensation is on a full-time or part-time basis;

(11) "Equivalent employees" means those employees with educational backgrounds similar to certified personnel in the administration and conduct of educationally related services. These employees in the Office of Career and Technical Education shall be subject to personnel administration under this chapter;

(12) "Hearing officer" means a member of the board, a person hired for this purpose by personal service contract, or an assistant attorney general;

(13) "Index" means the percentage add-on in a salary structure which compensates for the scope of discretion and responsibility of the position;

(14) "Initial probation" means the one (1) year period following initial appointment of certified and equivalent employees under KRS 151B.070 which requires special observation and evaluation of a person's work and which must be passed successfully before eligibility for renewal of limited status;

(15) "Limited status" means employment that is renewable on an annual basis;

(16) "Penalization" means actions including demotion, dismissal, suspension, involuntary transfer, reduction in rank or pay, or the abridgement or denial of rights granted to state employees or other disciplinary actions;

(17) "Position" means employment involving duties requiring the services of one (1) person;

(18) "Promotion" means changing an employee from a position in one (1) class to a position in another class carrying a greater scope of discretion and responsibility;

(19) "Promotional probation" means the twelve (12) month period of service following the promotion of an employee with continuing status which must be successfully completed in order for the employee to remain in the position;

(20) "Reemployment" means the rehiring of an employee with continuing status who has been laid off;

(21) "Reemployment list" means the separate list of names of persons who have been separated from certified or equivalent positions in the Office of Career and Technical Education by reason of layoff. Reemployment lists shall be used as provided by the provisions of KRS 151B.080;

(22) "Reinstatement" means the restoration of a certified or equivalent employee who has resigned in good standing or who has been ordered reinstated by the board or a court to a position in the former class or to a position of like status and pay;

(23) "Seasonal employees" means employees employed in a seasonal position. Seasonal position means a position that is temporary, and which coincides with a particular season or seasons of the year;

(24) "Temporary employee" means an employee appointed to a temporary position. Temporary position means a position that is created for a definite period of time;

(25) "Transfer" means a movement of any certified or equivalent employee from one (1) position to another having the same salary range and the same level of responsibility; and

(26) "Unclassified employee" means any temporary or seasonal employee and any employee in a policymaking position who shall be exempt from the state service under KRS Chapter 18A and who is employed in the Office of Career and Technical Education under this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 4, effective July 1, 1990; 1992, ch. 417, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 363, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 526, § 17, effective August 15, 2000; 2003, ch. 29, § 5, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 20, effective July 12, 2006.)

151B.020. Education and Workforce Development Cabinet — Major organizational units — Secretary.

(1) The Education and Workforce Development Cabinet is hereby created, which shall constitute a cabinet of the state government within the meaning of KRS Chapter 12. The cabinet shall consist of a secretary and those administrative bodies and employees as provided by law.

(2) The cabinet, subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 12, shall be composed of the major organizational units listed below, units listed in KRS 12.020, and other departments, divisions, and sections as are from time to time deemed necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the cabinet:

(a) The Department of Workforce Investment, which

is hereby created and established within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet. The department shall be directed and managed by a commissioner who shall be appointed by the Governor under the provisions of KRS 12.040, and who shall report to the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet. The department shall be composed of the following offices:

1. The Office of Career and Technical Education, which is created by KRS 151B.025;
2. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, which is created by KRS 151B.185;
3. The Office for the Blind established by KRS 163.470; and
4. The Office of Employment and Training, which is created by KRS 151B.280;

(b) The Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board established in KRS 151B.097; and

(c) The Unemployment Insurance Commission established by KRS 341.110.

(3) The executive officer of the cabinet shall be the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet. The secretary shall be appointed by the Governor pursuant to KRS 12.255 and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The secretary shall have general supervision and direction over all activities and functions of the cabinet and its employees and shall be responsible for carrying out the programs and policies of the cabinet. The secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the cabinet and shall have authority to enter into contracts, subject to the approval of the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, when the contracts are deemed necessary to implement and carry out the programs of the cabinet. The secretary shall have the authority to require coordination and nonduplication of services provided under the Federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998, 20 U.S.C. secs. 9201 et seq. The secretary shall have the authority to mandate fiscal responsibility dispute resolution procedures among state organizational units for services provided under the Federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998, 20 U.S.C. secs. 9201 et seq.

(4) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet and the secretary's designated representatives, in the discharge of the duties of the secretary, may administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions, certify official acts, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records considered necessary and relevant as evidence at hearings held in connection with the administration of the cabinet.

(5) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet may delegate any duties of the secretary's office to employees of the cabinet as he or she deems necessary and appropriate, unless otherwise prohibited by statute.

(6) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet shall promulgate, administer, and enforce administrative regulations that are necessary to implement programs mandated by federal law, or to qualify for the receipt of federal funds, and that are necessary to cooperate with other state and federal agencies for the proper administration of the cabinet and its programs except for programs and federal funds within the authority of the Council on Postsecondary Education, the Department of Education, the Kentucky Board of Education, and the Education Professional Standards Board.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 1, effective July 1, 1990; 1992, ch. 395, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 469, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 134, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 217, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 261, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 271, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 50, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 156, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 199, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 38, § 2, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 300, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 29, § 6, effective June 24, 2003; 2003, ch. 31, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 21, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 13, effective June 25, 2009.)

151B.025. Office of Career and Technical Education — Kentucky Workforce Investment Board.

(1) The Office of Career and Technical Education is hereby created within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet. The office shall consist of an executive director and those administrative bodies and employees provided by or appointed pursuant to law.

(2) The chief executive officer of the office shall be the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education. The executive director shall be appointed to the unclassified service by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet with the approval of the Governor pursuant to KRS 12.050. The executive director shall have general supervision and direction over all functions of the office and its employees, and shall be responsible for carrying out the programs and policies of the office. The executive director may delegate authority to deputies who may then act on his or her behalf in performing the duties assigned in this subsection.

(3) The office shall have the responsibility for all administrative functions of the state in relation to the management, control, and operation of state-operated secondary area vocational education and technology centers. When appropriate, the office shall provide education training programs through contracts with private business and industries. These programs may be on a shared cost basis or on a total cost recovery basis.

(4) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall have the authority to enter into agreements or contracts with other government or education agencies, including local school districts, in order to carry out services under the office's jurisdiction.

(5) Secondary area vocational education and technology centers shall be operated in compliance with program standards established by the Kentucky Board of Education. Principals, counselors, and teaching staff shall meet the qualifications and certification standards for all secondary vocational personnel as established by the Educational Professional Standards Board. In addition to direct appropriations, funds appropriated to support the cost of operating area vocational education and technology centers shall be transferred annually from the secondary funds administered by the Kentucky Department of Education for that purpose.

(6) The Office of Career and Technical Education, in the operation and management of its schools and the programs at those schools, shall meet all required federal and state standards relating to facilities and personnel qualification; provided, however, that no license or license fee shall be required for any school or program operated by the Office of Career and Technical Education.

(7) (a) The Office of Career and Technical Education shall be the education agency solely designated for the purpose of developing and approving state plans required by state or federal laws and regulations as prerequisites to receiving federal funds for vocational-technical or technology education. The of-

fice shall involve representatives from all eligible recipient categories in the development of the required plans.

(b) In accordance with 20 U.S.C. sec. 2302(9), the Kentucky Workforce Investment Board is hereby designated to be the "eligible agency" that is the sole state agency responsible for the administration of vocational and technical education and the supervision of the administration of vocational and technical education.

(8) Except for the duties that the Workforce Investment Board must retain pursuant to 20 U.S.C. sec. 2341, the Kentucky Workforce Investment Board shall be authorized to delegate all of the other duties and responsibilities of the eligible agency to the Office of Career and Technical Education within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, including but not limited to the administration, operation, and supervision of the Perkins program and the authority to receive, hold, and disburse funds awarded under the state plan.

(9) The office shall be permitted to enter into memorandums of agreement with individuals on a year-to-year basis to fill positions in hard-to-find teaching specialties. The agreements and compensation for hard-to-find teaching specialties shall be approved by the executive director and shall not be subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 45A. All agreements shall be filed with the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet.

(10) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall, from time to time, prepare or cause to be prepared any bulletins, programs, outlines of courses, placards, and courses of study deemed useful in the promotion of the interests of technical and vocational education.

(11) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall be responsible for the preparation of a biennial budget request, which shall be forwarded to the executive director of the Office of Budget and Administration within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet for preliminary review and approval. Final approval shall be given by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet or his or her designee.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 2, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 7, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 44, effective May 30, 1997; 2003, ch. 29, § 7, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 151, § 1, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 211, § 22, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 14, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). This section was amended by 2006 Ky. Acts chs. 151 and 211. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 211, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

(7/12/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 211, sec. 171, instructs the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in the Act, as it confirms the reorganization of the executive branch and establishment of the Education Cabinet. Such a correction has been made in this section.

Compiler's Notes. The provision referenced as 20 USCS § 2302(9) in (7)(b) above is now found at 20 USCS § 2302(12).

Cross-References. Administration of area technology centers, 780 KAR 2:010.

Area technology center facility standards, 780 KAR 7:020.

Definitions for 780 KAR Chapter 7, 780 KAR 7:010.

Discipline of students, 780 KAR 2:060.

Equipment inventory, 780 KAR 7:060.

Facility maintenance, 780 KAR 7:040.

Kentucky State Plan for Career and Technical Education, 780 KAR 1:010.

Live work projects, 780 KAR 2:040.

Steering and advisory committees for area technology centers primarily serving secondary students, 780 KAR 2:030.

Student medical and accident insurance, 780 KAR 2:110.

Tuition and fees, 780 KAR 2:140.

151B.030. Organizational structure of Office of Career and Technical Education — Ombudsman.

The Office of Career and Technical Education shall have the following organizational structure:

(1) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet shall appoint an executive director of career and technical education pursuant to KRS 12.050 and assign duties as appropriate;

(2) There is hereby created a Division of Secondary Education and Technical Training within the Office of Career and Technical Education. The division shall be headed by a director appointed by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet under KRS 12.050. The division shall be composed of organizational entities as deemed appropriate by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet;

(3) The appointing authority shall appoint an ombudsman pursuant to KRS 12.050 and specify his or her functions and duties; and

(4) The Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board, pursuant to KRS 151B.097, shall be attached to the Office of Career and Technical Education for administrative purposes.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 3, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 8, effective July 15, 1994; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 45, effective May 30, 1997; 2000, ch. 33, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 29, § 8, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 23, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 15, effective June 25, 2009.)

151B.035. Personnel of Office of Career and Technical Education — Administrative regulations — Appeals to Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board.

(1) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall promulgate, by administrative regulations, personnel policies and procedures for all full-time and part-time unclassified employees, certified and equivalent staff, including administrative, teaching, and supervisory staff in the Office of Career and Technical Education central office and state-operated vocational facilities. All other staff shall remain under the authority of the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet and KRS Chapter 18A. Employees who transfer to or from the KRS Chapter 18A personnel system shall transfer accrued annual, compensatory, and sick leave.

(2) As provided in this chapter, the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall promulgate comprehensive administrative regulations for the administration of a personnel system in the Office of Career and Technical Education which are consistent with the provisions of this chapter and with federal standards for state government agencies receiving federal grants.

(3) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall promulgate comprehensive administrative regulations for full-time and part-time certified and equivalent staff governing:

(a) Establishment and abolishment of positions;

(b) Applications;

(c) Classification and compensation plans;

(d) Incentive programs;

(e) Selection of employees;

(f) Types of appointments;

(g) Attendance, including hours of work, compensatory time, and annual, court, military, sick, voting, and special leaves of absence;

(h) Preparation, maintenance, and revision of a position classification plan and an equitable salary schedule for certified and equivalent staff based on qualifications, experience, and responsibilities;
(i) Extent and duration of the state-operated area vocational education and technology centers' school term, use of school days, and extended employment;
(j) Employee evaluations;
(k) Programs to improve the work effectiveness of employees including staff development;
(l) Demotion;
(m) Dismissal;
(n) Layoffs;
(o) Suspensions and other disciplinary measures;
(p) Probationary periods, limited employment status, and continuing employment status;
(q) Promotion;
(r) Transfer;
(s) Appeals; and
(t) Employee grievances and complaints.

(4) (a) Administrative regulations promulgated by the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and KRS Chapter 13A and shall have the force and effect of law, when approved by the commissioner of the Department of Workforce Investment and after compliance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A.
(b) Administrative regulations promulgated by the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall not expand or restrict rights granted to, or duties imposed upon, employees and administrative bodies by the provisions of this chapter.
(c) No administrative body other than the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall promulgate administrative regulations governing the subject matters specified in this section.
(d) Policies and procedures for the implementation of administrative regulations shall be developed by the Office of Career and Technical Education.

(5) The commissioner for the Department of Workforce Investment shall be the appointing authority with respect to all personnel actions for the Office of Career and Technical Education. The commissioner may authorize a designee to act on behalf of the agency with respect to employee appointments, position establishments, payroll documents, reemployment lists, waiver requests, or other position actions. Any personnel designation shall be in writing. Authority to employ personnel may be delegated to the vocational school management by the commissioner. Any recommendation for employment from the local level shall be based on guidelines promulgated by the executive director and shall be contingent upon confirmation by the executive director.

(6) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall promulgate other administrative regulations to govern proceedings which relate to certified and equivalent employees and which shall provide for:
(a) The procedures to be utilized by the Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board in the conduct of hearings, consistent with KRS Chapter 13B;
(b) Discharge, as provided by this section;
(c) Imposition, as a disciplinary measure, of a suspension from service without pay for up to thirty (30) working days and, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 151B.055, for the manner of notification of the employee of the discipline and right of appeal;
(d) Promotions which shall give appropriate consideration to the applicant's qualifications, record of performance, and conduct;
(e) Supplementary information for the salary schedule for certified and equivalent staff including teachers, counselors, administrators, managers, and educational consultants in state-operated vocational technical facilities, field offices, and central office in the Office of Career and Technical Education that shall provide uniformity, recognition of education, teaching, and supervisory experience and use as a base the average salary paid to beginning classroom teachers by all public schools in the state for personnel with comparable qualifications and experience. Indexes may be incorporated in the compensation plan for administrative responsibilities. The salary schedule shall be computed annually, and shall be submitted to and approved by the Governor;
(f) Reemployment of laid-off employees in accordance with the provisions of this chapter;
(g) Establishment of a plan for resolving employee grievances and complaints. The plan shall not restrict rights granted employees by the provisions of this chapter; and
(h) Any other administrative regulations not inconsistent with this chapter and KRS Chapter 13A proper and necessary for its enforcement.

(7) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall make investigations, either on petition of a citizen, taxpayer, interested party, or as deemed necessary by the executive director, concerning the enforcement and effect of KRS 151B.035 to 151B.090, shall require observance of the provisions and the administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and KRS Chapter 13A, and shall make investigation as requested by the General Assembly or the Governor and to report thereon.

(8) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall promulgate administrative regulations, pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A, for an appeal system for aggrieved certified or equivalent employees.

(9) The Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board shall hear appeals from applicants for positions or from certified, equivalent, and unclassified employees who have been dismissed, demoted, suspended, or otherwise penalized for cause. Effective August 15, 2000, appeals from assistants and secretaries in the Office of Career and Technical Education attached to policymaking positions shall be governed by KRS 18A.095. The State Personnel Board, established in KRS 18A.045, shall hear appeals that are pending as of August 15, 2000, from assistants and secretaries attached to policymaking positions in the Office of Career and Technical Education.

(10) The Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board may, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, delegate the conduct of the hearing and the rendition of a recommended order to the full board, to a panel of the board, or to a hearing officer, relative to any hearing appeal, or decision, judicial or quasi-judicial in nature, which the board is empowered or directed, by this or any other chapter, to conduct, hear, or make; provided, however, that the full board as provided by statute, makes the final order, based upon the evidence submitted.

(11) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall promulgate administrative regulations, pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A, governing the unclassified service including the preparation and maintenance of a salary schedule and other administra-

tive regulations authorized by this chapter.

(12) The annual percentage salary increment for all certified and equivalent employees subject to the personnel system established under this chapter shall be at least equal to that funded and provided for other elementary and secondary teachers.

(13) The positions of employees who are transferred, effective July 1, 1998, from the former Cabinet for Workforce Development to the Kentucky Community and Technical College System shall be abolished and the employees' names removed from the roster of state employees. Employees who are transferred, effective July 1, 1998, to the Kentucky Community and Technical College System under KRS Chapter 164 shall have the same benefits and rights as they had under KRS Chapter 18A and have under KRS 164.5805; however, they shall have no guaranteed reemployment rights in the KRS Chapter 151B or KRS Chapter 18A personnel systems. An employee who seeks reemployment in a state position under KRS Chapter 151B or KRS Chapter 18A shall have years of service in the Kentucky Community and Technical College System counted toward years of experience for calculating benefits and compensation.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 5, effective July 1, 1990; 1992, ch. 417, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 363, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 9, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, § 41, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 46, effective May 30, 1997; 1998, ch. 154, § 78, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 526, § 18, effective August 15, 2000; 2003, ch. 29, § 9, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 24, effective July 12, 2006.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (2) at 27.

Cross-References. Appeals and hearings, 780 KAR 3:120.

Attendance, compensatory time, and leave for certified and equivalent service, 780 KAR 3:072.

Attendance, compensatory time and leave for unclassified service, 780 KAR 6:062

Certified and equivalent service administrative regulations, 780 KAR 3:065.

Compensation plan, 780 KAR 3:020.

Disciplinary actions, 780 KAR 3:110.

Employee actions, 780 KAR 3:100.

Employee evaluations, 780 KAR 3:035.

Employee grievances, 780 KAR 3:130.

Extent and duration of school term, use of school days and extended employment, 780 KAR 3:080.

Sick leave sharing procedures for certified and equivalent service, 780 KAR 3:075.

Sick leave sharing procedures for unclassified service, 780 KAR 6:065.

151B.040. Employee benefits.

(1) All certified, equivalent, and unclassified employees in the Office of Career and Technical Education shall be:

(a) Provided the same health insurance coverage as all other state government employees provided in KRS 18A.225;

(b) Eligible to participate in the deferred compensation system provided for all state government employees by KRS 18A.250 to 18A.265;

(c) Provided the same life insurance coverage provided all state employees pursuant to KRS 18A.205 to 18A.215;

(d) Reimbursed for all reasonable and necessary travel expenses and disbursements incurred or made pursuant to KRS 45.101 in the performance of their official duties; no part of the reimbursement shall be included in or accounted as a part of their salaries;

(e) Ensured equal employment opportunity regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, disability, sex, or age; and

(f) Given those holidays and rights granted state employees pursuant to KRS 18A.190.

(2) Employees under the jurisdiction of the former Department for Technical Education who are members of a state retirement system as of June 30, 1990, shall remain in their respective retirement systems. All new certified and equivalent employees hired by the office shall be placed in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 6, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 17, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 10, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 526, § 19, effective August 15, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 25, effective July 12, 2006.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (2) at 27.

151B.045. Personnel files.

(1) The records of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall be public records and shall be open to public inspection, as provided in KRS 61.870 to 61.884.

(2) (a) A personnel file shall be maintained by the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet for each employee. The files maintained by the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet shall be the official personnel file for the employees.

(b) Each file shall include but not be limited to the employee's name, address, title of positions held, classifications, rates of compensation, and all changes in status, including evaluations, promotions, demotions, layoffs, transfers, disciplinary actions, commendations, and awards. Each file shall contain the complete record and supporting documentation for each personnel action.

(c) When an employee is reprimanded for misconduct, other infraction, or failure to perform duties in a proper or adequate manner, the supervising employee taking the action shall document the action in detail, and shall provide the employee with a copy of the documentation. The supervising employee shall inform the employee of his or her right to prepare a written response to the action taken after the employee has reviewed the written documentation prepared by the supervising employee. The employee's response shall be attached to the documentation prepared by the supervising employee. The supervising employee shall place a copy of the documentation and response in the employee's personnel file and shall transmit a copy to be placed in the central office personnel file of the employee. The supervising employee shall notify the employee that copies of the documentation and the response provided for in this subsection have been placed in the employee's personnel files.

(3) Upon written request, an employee shall have the right to examine his or her personnel file. An employee may comment in writing on any item in the file. The comments shall be made a part of the file and shall be attached to the specific record or document to which they pertain.

(4) No public agency, as defined by KRS 61.870, and no officer or employee shall deny, abridge, or impede the exercise of the rights granted in any manner by this section and by KRS 61.878.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 7, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 11, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 526, § 20, effective August 15, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 26, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 16, effective June 25, 2009.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (2) at 27.

151B.050. Grounds for refusal to consider or to disqualify an applicant for, or to remove a person from, a certified or equivalent position.

Except as provided by the provisions of this chapter, the appointing authority or designee for the Office of Career and Technical Education may refuse to consider an applicant for a certified or equivalent position or, after consideration, may disqualify the applicant or may remove an employee already appointed if:

(1) It is found that the person did not maintain certification or that certification has been revoked for the position;
(2) The person is unable to perform the duties of the position;
(3) The person made a false statement of material fact in the application;
(4) The application was not submitted correctly or within the prescribed time limits;
(5) The person has been convicted of a felony within the preceding five (5) years and has not had civil rights restored or has not been pardoned by the Governor;
(6) The person has been convicted of a job related misdemeanor, except that convictions for violations of traffic regulations shall not constitute grounds for disqualification;
(7) The person has previously been dismissed from a position in his department for cause or has resigned while charges for dismissal for cause of which the person had knowledge were pending; or
(8) The person has otherwise violated the provisions of this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 8, effective July 1, 1990; 1992, ch. 417, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 363, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 12, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 211, § 27, effective July 12, 2006.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (2) at 27.

151B.055. Employees with continuing status.

(1) All certified and equivalent employees who previously held merit status under KRS Chapter 18A shall become continuing status employees in the Office of Career and Technical Education.
(2) Prior to dismissal, an employee with continuing status shall be notified in writing of the intent to dismiss. The notice shall also state:
    (a) The specific reasons for dismissal including:
        1. The statutory or regulatory violation;
        2. The specific action or activity on which the intent to dismiss is based;
        3. The date, time, and place of the action or activity; and
        4. The name of the parties involved; and
    (b) That the employee has the right to appear personally, or with counsel if counsel has been retained, to reply to the appointing authority or a designee.
(3) The Office of Career and Technical Education shall prescribe and distribute a form to be completed and forwarded by an employee who wishes to appear before the appointing authority or a designee. The form shall be attached to every notice of intent to dismiss, and shall contain written instructions explaining:
    (a) The right granted an employee under the provisions of this section relating to pretermination hearings; and
    (b) The time limits and procedures to be followed by all parties in pretermination hearings.
(4) No later than five (5) working days after receipt of the notice of intent to dismiss, excluding the day of receipt of notice, the employee may request to appear, personally or with counsel if counsel is retained, to reply to the appointing authority or a designee.
(5) The appearance shall be held six (6) working days after receipt of an employee's request to appear before the appointing authority or a designee, excluding the day the employee's request is received, unless the employee and the appointing authority or a designee agree to a later date.
(6) No later than five (5) working days after the employee appears before the appointing authority or a designee, excluding the day of the appearance, the appointing authority or a designee shall:
    (a) Determine whether to dismiss the employee or to alter, modify, or rescind the intent to dismiss; and
    (b) Notify the employee in writing of the decision.
(7) If the appointing authority or a designee determines that the employee shall be dismissed, the employee shall be notified in writing of:
    (a) The effective date of dismissal or other penalization;
    (b) The specific reason for the action, including:
        1. The statutory or regulatory violation;
        2. The specific action or activity on which the dismissal is based;
        3. The date, time, and place of the action or activities; and
        4. The names of the parties involved; and
    (c) That the employee may appeal the dismissal to the Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board within thirty (30) days after receipt of this notification, excluding the day the notice is received.
(8) A certified or equivalent employee with continuing status who is demoted or suspended shall be notified in writing of:
    (a) The demotion or suspension;
    (b) The effective date of the demotion or suspension;
    (c) The specific reason for the action including:
        1. The statutory or regulatory violation;
        2. The specific action or activity on which the demotion or suspension is based;
        3. The date, time, and place of the action or activity; and
        4. The name of the parties involved; and
    (d) That the employee has the right to appeal to the Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board within thirty (30) days, excluding the day of receipt of notification.
(9) Any employee or applicant for employment may appeal to the board on the grounds that the right to inspect or copy records, including preliminary and other supporting documentation, relating to the employee has been denied, abridged, or impeded. The board shall conduct a hearing to determine if the records related to the employee or applicant, and if the right to inspect or copy was denied, abridged, or impeded. If the board determines that the records related to the employee and that the right to inspect or copy the records has been denied, abridged, or impeded, the board shall order that the records be made available for inspection and copying.
(10) Any certified, equivalent, or unclassified employee may appeal an action alleged to be based on discrimination due to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or age to the board. Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude any employee from filing with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or age in accordance with KRS Chapter 344.
(11) (a) Appeals to the Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board shall be in writing on an appeal form prescribed by the Office of Career and Technical

Education. Appeal forms shall be available at the employee's place of work. The Office of Career and Technical Education shall be responsible for the distribution of the forms.

(b) The appeal form shall be attached to any notice, or copy of the notice, of dismissal, demotion, suspension, involuntary transfer, or other penalization, or notice of any other action an employee may appeal under the provisions of this section.

(c) Upon receipt of the appeal by the board, the appointing authority or a designee shall be notified, and the board shall schedule a hearing that shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(12) (a) Except as provided in this section, an appeal shall be decided by the board only after a hearing. The board shall not deny, reject, or sustain an appeal, or make any other determination relating to an appeal, except after a hearing is conducted pursuant to the provisions of this section and KRS Chapter 13B.

(b) The board may deny a hearing to an employee who has failed to file an appeal over which the board has jurisdiction or within the time prescribed by this section and to an unclassified employee who has failed to state the cause for dismissal. The board shall notify the employee of its denial in writing and shall inform the employee of his or her right to appeal the denial under the provisions of KRS 151B.060.

(c) Any investigation by the board of any matter related to an appeal filed by an employee shall be conducted only upon notice to the employee, the employee's counsel, and the appointing authority. All parties to the appeal shall have access to information produced by the investigations and the information shall be presented at the hearing. Any party to the hearing shall be permitted an adequate opportunity to rebut or comment upon the information.

(13) Each appeal shall be decided individually, unless otherwise agreed by the parties and the board. The board shall not:

(a) Employ class action procedures; or

(b) Conduct test representative cases.

(14) Board members shall abstain from public comment about a pending or impending proceeding before the board. This shall not prohibit board members from making public statements in the course of their official duties or from explaining for public information the procedures of the board.

(15) (a) If the board finds that the action complained of was taken by the appointing authority or designee in violation of laws prohibiting favor for, or discrimination against, or bias with respect to political or religious opinions or affiliations or ethnic origin, or in violation of laws prohibiting discrimination because of the individual's sex, age, or disability, the appointing authority or designee shall immediately reinstate the employee to his or her former position or a position of like status and pay, without loss of pay for the period of penalization, or otherwise make the employee whole;

(b) If the board finds that the action complained of was taken without just cause, the board shall order the immediate reinstatement of the employee to his or her former position or a position of like status and pay, without loss of pay for the period of penalization, or otherwise make the employee whole;

(c) If the board finds that the action taken by the appointing authority was excessive or erroneous in view of all the surrounding circumstances, the board shall alter, modify, or rescind the disciplinary action; and

(d) In all other cases, the board shall rescind the action taken or grant other relief to which the employee is entitled.

(16) If a final order of the board is appealed, a court shall award reasonable attorney's fees to an employee who prevails by a final adjudication on the merits as provided by KRS 453.260. The award shall not include attorney's fees attributable to the hearing before the board.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 9, effective July 1, 1990; 1992, ch. 417, § 6, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 363, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 405, § 18, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 13, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, § 42, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 526, § 21, effective August 15, 2000; 2003, ch. 29, § 10, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 28, effective July 12, 2006.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (2) at 27.

Cross-References. Appeals and hearings, 780 KAR 3:120.

Disciplinary actions, 780 KAR 3:110.

Employee grievances, 780 KAR 3:130.

151B.065. Payment of reinstated employee.

(1) (a) When a certified, equivalent, or unclassified employee has been finally ordered reinstated without loss of pay, pursuant to the provisions of KRS 151B.060, the board shall forward a certified copy of the order to the Office of Career and Technical Education. The office shall process proper payment to the employee for the period of suspension, the payment to be made out of the agency's appropriations. If no funds or insufficient funds are available in the agency's appropriations, then payment shall be made out of the judgments section of the general fund of the biennial state budget.

(b) Gross moneys which are earned by the employee from other sources during the period of suspension shall set off against the gross sum due the employee, to the extent that the moneys were earned in a number of hours comparable to the length of time the employee would have worked in the previous job where dismissal occurred. The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall by regulation provide an administrative procedure for determining reasonable earnings to be set off.

(c) All other deductions shall be deducted as required by law or by other state regulation.

(2) (a) Both the employee's and employer's contributions to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System or the Kentucky Employees Retirement System shall be based upon the gross amount due the employee, before set-off or deduction, except for set-off caused by earnings on which employee and employer contributions to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System or the Kentucky Employees Retirement System have been paid.

(b) Member and employer contributions paid into the system in which the employee participated after dismissal shall be transferred to the system in which the employee participated prior to illegal dismissal. In the event of a difference in member or employer contribution rates between the retirement system under which the member was covered prior to dismissal and the retirement system of participation before reinstatement by the board, the member and employer shall pay or receive a

refund in order to adjust their respective contribution to the appropriate rate for the system under which the employee would have participated if dismissal had not occurred.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 11, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 14, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 526, § 22, effective August 15, 2000; 2003, ch. 29, § 11, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 29, effective July 12, 2006.)

151B.075. Employee evaluations.

(1) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall adopt written evaluation procedures for all certified and equivalent employees. The procedures shall be based upon recommendations received from a committee composed of equal numbers of teachers, counselors, and administrators.

(2) Evaluations shall be in writing. An evaluator shall follow all statutory and regulatory provisions for evaluation and shall present and explain all documentation affecting an employee's evaluation, as well as discuss every aspect of performance with the employee at each evaluation. The evaluator shall solicit the employee's opinions and suggestions and shall advise the employee of the measures needed to improve performance.

(3) Each full-time employee who has completed initial probation, and each part-time employee who works over one hundred (100) hours each month and who has completed initial probation shall be evaluated.

(4) (a) The first-line supervisor of an employee shall be the evaluator, providing the period of supervision has been for a period of at least ninety (90) calendar days.

(b) If the evaluator has supervised an employee for at least ninety (90) calendar days and ceases to be the employee's first-line supervisor after such period of time, the evaluation of the employee shall be at least five (5) workings days prior to the day when the responsibility for supervision ceases.

(c) If the first-line supervisor ceases to be the supervisor of an employee due to the suspension, demotion, or dismissal of the first-line supervisor, paragraph (b) of this subsection shall not apply.

(d) If the first-line supervisor ceases to be an employee's supervisor because the employee transfers, the first-line supervisor shall evaluate the employee prior to transfer, if the period of supervision of the employee is not less than ninety (90) calendar days prior to notification of transfer.

(5) Teachers and administrators in the state-operated secondary area vocational education and technology centers shall be evaluated in the following categories and appropriate criteria for each category shall be described in the written evaluation procedure:

(a) School or classroom management, as appropriate;
(b) Job knowledge and skills;
(c) Instructional management;
(d) Employee conduct; and
(e) Professional responsibility.

(6) All other certified and equivalent staff in the field and in the central office shall be evaluated in the following categories with appropriate criteria described in written evaluation procedures:

(a) Job knowledge and skills;
(b) Quality of work;
(c) Employee conduct; and
(d) Professional responsibility.

(7) There shall be established by the executive director an evaluation appeals procedure for certified or equivalent personnel in the Office of Career and Technical Education.

(8) (a) Within five (5) working days of an evaluation, an employee may request reconsideration of the evaluation by the evaluator.

(b) Within five (5) working days of the reconsideration, an employee may:

1. Submit a written response to any evaluation which shall be attached to the evaluation; and
2. Submit a written request for reconsideration of any evaluation to the second-line supervisor.

(c) No later than fifteen (15) working days after receipt of the request, the second-line supervisor shall inform the employee and the evaluator in writing of the decision after the second-line supervisor has:

1. Obtained written statements from both the employee and the evaluator; or
2. Met with the employee and the evaluator; and
3. Reviewed the evaluation process according to statutory or regulatory requirements as well as the ratings.

(9) Within thirty (30) days after the employee has received the written decision of the second-line supervisor, the employee may appeal an evaluation to the next level. For the state-operated secondary area vocational education and technology centers, this appeal shall go to the ombudsman for mediation. If not resolved at this level, the employee may file an appeal with the appointing authority or designee of the Office of Career and Technical Education who shall make a final ruling. For other employees in the Office of Career and Technical Education, this appeal shall go to the appropriate office head and then to the appointing authority or designee.

(10) If an employee receives an overall unsatisfactory evaluation rating on two (2) successive evaluations, the employee shall be:

(a) Demoted to a position commensurate with abilities; or
(b) Terminated.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 13, effective July 1, 1990; 1992, ch. 417, § 8, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 469, § 15, effective July 15, 1994; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 47, effective May 30, 1997; 2003, ch. 29, § 12, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 30, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Employee evaluations, 780 KAR 3:035.

151B.080. Coercion of employees prohibited — Lay-off priorities.

(1) It shall be unlawful to coerce certified and equivalent employees who may be or who are subject to layoff to resign or retire in lieu of layoff. Dismissals shall comply with applicable statutes and layoffs shall not be utilized as a method of dismissal.

(2) In the same office, county, and job classification, temporary, emergency, limited status, and probationary employees shall be laid off before permanent full-time or permanent part-time employees with continuing status. The Office of Career and Technical Education shall not transfer positions, including vacant positions, in order to circumvent the provisions of this section.

(3) If two (2) or more employees subject to layoff in a layoff plan submitted to the executive director have the same qualifications and similar performance evaluations, the employee with the lesser seniority shall be laid off first.

(4) An employee who is laid off shall be placed on a reemployment list for the class of position from which laid off and for any class for which such employee is

qualified.

(5) For a period of three (3) years, laid-off employees shall be considered before any applicant from outside the Office of Career and Technical Education, except another laid-off employee with more seniority who is already on the list.

(6) For a period of three (3) years, a laid-off employee shall not be removed from the list unless:
   (a) The laid-off employee notifies the office in writing that he or she no longer wishes to be considered for a position on the list;
   (b) Two (2) written offers of appointment are declined, the offers to be for a position of the same classification and salary, and located in the same county or contiguous counties, as the position from which laid off;
   (c) Two (2) written offers to schedule an interview are made and the laid-off employee fails to respond to a certified letter requesting the laid-off employee to schedule an interview within ten (10) working days;
   (d) The laid-off employee fails to report for an interview after notification in writing at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the date of the interview;
   (e) The laid-off employee cannot be located by postal authorities at the last address provided; or
   (f) The laid-off employee has willfully violated the provisions of this chapter.

(7) When a laid-off employee has accepted a bona fide offer of appointment to any position, effective on a specified date, the employee's name may be removed from the list for all classes for which the maximum salary is the same as or less than that of the class of appointment.

(8) When a laid-off employee is removed from the reemployment list, the employee shall be notified in writing and shall be notified of the right to appeal to the board under provisions of KRS 151B.055.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 14, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 363, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 16, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 526, § 24, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 31, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Employee actions, 780 KAR 3:100.

151B.085. Procedures for layoffs.

(1) A layoff of an employee with continuing status in the Office of Career and Technical Education due to the abolition of a position, lack of funds, or economic or employment trends resulting in a lack of work or a material change in duties or organization shall comply with the provisions of this section.

(2) Prior to the notification of layoff and prior to the layoff of an employee, the office shall prepare a layoff plan. The plan shall contain the name of the employee and the reasons, in detail, for the layoff. Upon approval of the plan by the appointing authority or designee, the employee shall be notified of the pending layoff, and of:
   (a) The reason for the layoff;
   (b) The procedures established by the provisions of KRS 151B.080, and this section for the layoff of employees; and
   (c) The rights granted employees subject to layoff and to laid-off employees.

(3) (a) An employee subject to layoff shall be considered for a vacant position within the office of the same pay grade, level of duties, and responsibilities for which the employee is qualified.
   (b) If a vacancy does not exist, the employee shall be considered for any vacant position within his office for which qualifications are held.

(4) If no position is available to an employee subject to layoff under the procedure established by subsection (3) of this section, the employee shall be notified of the layoff in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to implementation of the layoff.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 15, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 17, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 526, § 25, effective August 15, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 32, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Appeals and hearings, 780 KAR 3:120.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Notice.
2. Show Cause.

1. Notice.

Where continuing status employee received a notice detailing the reason for his layoff and informing him of his rights as a continuing status employee, the notice was sufficient. Koo v. Commonwealth Dep't for Adult & Technical Educ., 919 S.W.2d 531, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 223 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

2. Show Cause.

It was not necessary that Department of Adult and Technical Education show cause to continuing status employee laid off following the abolishment of his position as auxiliary services specialist. Koo v. Commonwealth Dep't for Adult & Technical Educ., 919 S.W.2d 531, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 223 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

151B.097. Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board.

(1) The Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board is hereby established to conduct personnel appeals from certified and equivalent employees in the Office of Career and Technical Education under KRS Chapter 151B. Appeals shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions established in KRS Chapter 13B. The board shall be attached to the Office of Career and Technical Education for administrative purposes.

(2) The Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board shall be composed of five (5) voting members, three (3) of whom shall be selected from employees of agencies within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, except no member shall be an employee within the Office of the Secretary or the Office of Career and Technical Education. The remaining two (2) members shall be teachers employed by the Office of Career and Technical Education's Area Technology Centers. The election of the teacher representatives may be conducted by written ballot, Internet balloting, intranet balloting, or electronic mail. The teacher candidates may be present when the balloting is tallied. All votes cast shall be tallied by an independent entity.
   (a) The Governor shall appoint the two (2) members elected by the teachers employed by the Office of Career and Technical Education's Area Technology Centers and the three (3) members selected from employees of agencies within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet. All members shall be appointed by the Governor to four (4) year terms, and each term shall end on June 30 of the fourth year. Terms of new members or reappointed members shall begin on July 1 of the year beginning their term. If a vacancy occurs during a term, the Governor shall appoint a replacement to serve the remainder of the unexpired term within thirty (30) days of the vacancy. The Governor shall select a replacement from the group where the vacancy occurred. The manner of selection for the replacement shall be the same as the manner of the original selection.

(b) The members shall possess an understanding of the personnel system established in KRS Chapter 151B.
(c) A chair shall be elected annually by members of the board.
(3) The board shall meet as necessary to comply with time frames for conducting personnel appeals under KRS Chapter 13B and KRS Chapter 151B, and at other times as deemed necessary by the chair of the board. For meetings of the board, a majority of the voting members shall be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
(4) The Office of Career and Technical Education shall provide administrative, budgetary and support staff services for the board.
(5) Employees of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet who serve as members of the board shall not receive additional salary for serving as members on the board. However, upon approval of the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education, board members shall be entitled to reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred while performing their duties as an active member of the board.
(6) During personnel appeals conducted by the board, both parties shall be given the opportunity to have a representative present at each step of the process.
(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 29, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 33, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 17, effective June 25, 2009.)

151B.112. Office of Career and Technical Education to manage state-operated secondary area vocational education and technology centers.

The Office of Career and Technical Education shall have the management and control of state-operated secondary area vocational education and technology centers, and all programs and services operated in these centers.
(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 29, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 34, effective July 12, 2006.)

151B.120. Agreements for training workers.

(1) The vice president of the Kentucky Adult Education Program in the Council on Postsecondary Education and the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education may enter into agreements to train workers for new manufacturing jobs in new or expanding industries characterized by one (1) or more of the following criteria: a high average skill, a high average wage, rapid national growth, or jobs feasible and desirable for location in rural regions. Such agreements shall be subject to review and approval by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet and shall not be subject to the requirements of KRS 45A.045 and KRS 45A.690 to 45A.725 when awarded on the basis of a detailed training plan approved by the appropriate agency head. Reimbursement to the industry shall be made upon submission of documents validating actual training expenditure not to exceed the amount approved by the training plan.
(2) The vice president and the executive director may approve authorization for his or her agency to enter into agreements with industries whereby the industry may be reimbursed directly for the following services:
(a) The cost of instructors' salaries when the instructor is an employee of the industry to be served;
(b) Cost of only those supplies, materials, and equipment used exclusively in the training program; and
(c) Cost of leasing a training facility should a vocational education school or the industrial plant not be available.
(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 22, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 22, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 526, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 35, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 18, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The repeal, with reenactment and amendment, of this section prevailed over its amendment by two other Acts of the 1990 Regular Session pursuant to KRS 446.260. The Reviser has changed internal numbering references pursuant to KRS 7.136(1).
Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 31, § 1, effective March 12, 1980; 1984, ch. 111, § 90, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 361, § 11, effective July 15, 1988) was formerly compiled as KRS 156.253 and was repealed, reenacted, and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 22, effective July 1, 1990.

151B.125. Equivalents to standard high school diploma — Diploma through examination — External diploma program.

(1) For purposes of any public employment, a high school equivalency diploma or a regular high school diploma obtained through participation in the external diploma program shall be considered equal to a high school diploma issued under the provisions of KRS 158.140.
(a) A high school equivalency diploma shall be issued without charge upon successfully passing the test given by the Kentucky Adult Education Program's approved testing centers in conformance with requirements of the General Educational Development Testing Service of the American Council on Education. A fee may be assessed by the Kentucky Adult Education Program for the issuance of a duplicate high school equivalency diploma and for issuance of a duplicate score report. All fees collected for duplicate diplomas and score reports shall be used to support the adult education program.
(b) As an alternative to receiving a high school equivalency diploma, persons who are twenty-five (25) years or older may obtain a high school diploma through participation in the external diploma program. The diploma shall be issued upon achieving one hundred percent (100%) mastery on the competencies established by the American Council on Education. The Kentucky Adult Education Program may enter into agreements with local school districts to confer the high school diploma on successful participants in the external diploma program.
(2) The Kentucky Adult Education Program is authorized to contract annually with an institution of higher education or other appropriate agency or entity for scoring the GED examination essay.
(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 23, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 363, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 23, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 145, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 63, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 29, § 13, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 36, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). This section was amended by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 363 and 469. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 469, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.
(7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts which are in conflict. Pursuant to KRS 446.250, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails.
Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 192, § 1; 1986, ch. 311, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 361, § 12, effective July 15, 1988) was formerly compiled as KRS 156.485 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 23, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. GED eligibility requirements, 785 KAR 1:130.
GED Testing Program, 785 KAR 1:010.
Qualifications for progressing satisfactorily through a GED program, 785 KAR 1:110.
Secondary GED Program. 704 KAR 7:150.

151B.127. Legislative findings relating to need for high school equivalency diplomas — Incentives — Administrative regulations — Learning contracts — Tuition discounts — Tax credit for employers.

The General Assembly recognizes the critical condition of the educational level of Kentucky's adult population and seeks to stimulate the attendance at, and successful completion of, programs that provide a high school equivalency diploma. Incentives shall be provided to full-time employees who complete a high school equivalency diploma program within one (1) year and their employers. For purposes of this section "equivalent diploma" means a high school equivalency diploma issued after successful completion of the General Educational Development tests.

(1) The Kentucky Adult Education Program within the Council on Postsecondary Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish the operational procedures for this section. The administrative regulations shall include but not be limited to the criteria for:
   (a) A learning contract that includes the process to develop a learning contract between the student and the adult education instructor with the employer's agreement to participate and support the student;
   (b) Attendance reports that validate that the student is studying for the high school equivalency diploma during the release time from work;
   (c) Final reports that qualify the student for the tuition discounts under subsection (2)(a) of this section and that qualify the employer for tax credits under subsection (3) of the section.

(2) (a) An individual who has been out of secondary school for at least three (3) years, develops and successfully completes a learning contract that requires a minimum of five (5) hours per week to study for the high school equivalency diploma tests, and passes the tests shall earn a tuition discount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) per semester for a maximum of four (4) semesters at one (1) of Kentucky's public postsecondary institutions.
   (b) The program shall work with the postsecondary institutions to establish notification procedures for students who qualify for the tuition discount.

(3) An employer who assists an individual to complete his or her learning contract under the provisions of this section shall receive a state tax credit against the income tax imposed by KRS 141.020 or 141.040, and the limited liability entity tax imposed by KRS 141.0401, with credit ordering as provided in KRS 141.0205 for a portion of the released time given to the employee to study for the tests. The application for the tax credit shall be supported with attendance documentation provided by the Kentucky Adult Education Program and calculated by multiplying fifty percent (50%) of the hours released for study by the student's hourly salary, and not to exceed a credit of one thousand two hundred fifty dollars ($1250).

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 526, § 12, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 37, effective July 12, 2006; 2006 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 38, effective June 28, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/28/2006). 2006 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 2, sec. 73, provides that "unless a provision of this Act specifically applies to an earlier tax year, the provisions of this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007."

Cross-References. GED Incentives Program, 785 KAR 1:120.

151B.130. Foundation for Adult Education.

(1) There is hereby established a nonprofit foundation to be known as the "Foundation for Adult Education." The purpose of the foundation shall be to supplement public funding for adult training in order to expand existing basic skills training programs.
(2) Funding for the foundation shall be obtained through contributions by the private sector. The foundation shall be empowered to solicit and accept funds from the private sector to be used for grants to local education agencies to fund adult basic education programs especially designed for business and industry. Contributors may specify that contributed funds be used to improve the educational level of their employees as it relates to the GED instruction program.
(3) The foundation shall be governed by a board of trustees to be appointed by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet with responsibility for adult education programs based on recommendations from business, industry, labor, education, and interested citizens. Staff for the board of trustees shall be provided by the cabinet.
(4) The foundation shall be attached to the office of the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education for administrative purposes.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 24, effective July 1, 1990; 1996, ch. 217, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 2003, ch. 29, § 14, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 38, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 19, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 209, § 1, effective July 15, 1986) was formerly compiled as KRS 156.486 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 170, § 24, effective July 1, 1990.

151B.145. Federal acts relating to vocational education accepted.

This state accepts and agrees to comply with all the provisions of the Acts of Congress of the United States approved February 23, 1917, and all subsequent acts relating to vocational education, the purpose of which is to provide training, develop skills, abilities, understandings, attitudes, work habits, and appreciation, and to impart knowledge and information needed by workers to enter into and make progress in their chosen vocations. These training opportunities shall be provided for the young people who are enrolled in the regular day schools and, also, for out-of-school youth and adults, both employed and unemployed, who are in need of and can profit by vocational training.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 28, effective July 1, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section has been treated by two 1990 Acts; its repeal and reenactment in Acts Ch. 470 renumbered the section into KRS Ch. 151B.

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-1: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 2) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.020 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 28, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Administration of area technology centers, 780 KAR 2:010.
Kentucky State Plan for Career and Technical Education, 780 KAR 1:010.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a student is enrolled in a high school and taking classes there and is also receiving part of his instruction each day at a vocational school, his district would be

entitled to full ADA credit for his attendance. OAG 73-639.

151B.150. Office of Career and Technical Education authorized to carry out vocational education programs.

The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education is vested with the authority to carry out the purposes of the program of vocational education and the provisions of the Acts of Congress accepted by KRS 151B.145, and is given all the necessary power and authority in promulgating administrative regulations and administering vocational education and carrying out the provisions of the acts relating thereto.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 29, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 363, § 7, effective July 15, 1994; 2003, ch. 29, § 15, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 39, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The subsequent repeal, with reenactment and amendment, of this section prevails over its amendment by a prior Act of the 1990 Regular Session pursuant to KRS 446.260.

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-2: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.030 and was repealed, reenacted, and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 29, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Area technology center facility standards, 780 KAR 7:020.

Definitions for 780 KAR Chapter 7, 780 KAR 7:010.

Discipline of students, 780 KAR 2:060.

Equipment inventory, 780 KAR 7:060.

Facility maintenance, 780 KAR 7:040.

Kentucky State Plan for Career and Technical Education, 780 KAR 1:010.

State Board of Education may acquire buildings for vocational education activities, KRS 156.070.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 80 et seq.

151B.155. State Treasurer custodian of funds.

The State Treasurer is custodian of all money received by the state from the federal government under the federal acts accepted by KRS 151B.145, and the State Treasurer shall collect the money and pay it out upon the order of the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 30, effective July 1, 1990; 2003, ch. 29, § 16, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 40, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 20, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The subsequent repeal, with reenactment and amendment, of this section prevails over its amendment by a prior Act of the 1990 Regular Session pursuant to KRS 446.260.

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-7: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.070 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 30, effective July 1, 1990.

151B.165. Tuition and fees in secondary area vocational education and technology centers.

Tuition and fees for secondary pupils enrolled in the state secondary area vocational education and technology centers operated by the Office of Career and Technical Education shall be free to all residents of Kentucky. The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall fix the rate of tuition and fees for adults who are enrolled in secondary programs in the state-operated area vocational education and technology centers under its control. Adult students enrolled in full-time postsecondary programs under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System that are physically located in an area vocational education or technology center shall pay the tuition as established by the Council on Postsecondary Education and fees as established by the board of regents for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 32, effective July 1, 1990; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 51, effective May 30, 1997; 2003, ch. 29, § 17, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 41, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The subsequent repeal, with reenactment and amendment, of this section prevails over its amendment by a prior Act of the 1990 Regular Session pursuant to KRS 446.260.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 327, § 5; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 1, 1978) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.087 and was repealed, reenacted and amended by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 32, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Tuition and fees, 780 KAR 2:140.

151B.170. Liability insurance for motor vehicles owned or operated by office in vocational schools and centers.

The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education may provide liability insurance for licensed and nonlicensed motor vehicles owned or operated by the Office of Career and Technical Education in vocational schools and centers. If the transportation of members of the student bodies is let out under contract, the contract shall require the contractor to carry an indemnity bond or liability insurance against negligence in such amounts as the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education designates. In either case, the indemnity bond or insurance policy shall be issued by a surety or insurance company authorized to transact business in this state, and shall bind the company to pay any final judgment not to exceed the limits of the policy rendered against the insured for loss or damage to property of any student or other person, or death or injury of any student or other person.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 33, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 25, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 211, § 42, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The subsequent repeal, with reenactment and amendment, of this section prevails over its amendment by a prior Act of the 1990 Regular Session pursuant to KRS 446.260.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 416, § 1, effective April 10, 1986) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.088 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 33, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation appeal procedures, 781 KAR 1:010.

151B.175. Medical and accident insurance for students.

(1) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education is authorized to provide medical and accident insurance for students enrolled in the state secondary area technology centers and area vocational education centers. The Office of Career and Technical Education may enter into a contract or contracts with one (1) or more sureties or insurance companies or their agents to provide appropriate medical and accident insurance coverage and to provide group coverage to all students enrolled in state-operated schools under its jurisdiction. The appropriate group coverage shall be issued by one (1) or more sureties or insurance companies authorized to transact business in this state, and such coverage shall be approved by the commissioner of insurance.

(2) The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to implement the medical and accident insurance program. The executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education may fix the rate of fees for all secondary students, the provisions of KRS

151B.165 with respect to fees for secondary students notwithstanding, as he or she deems necessary to meet the expense in whole or in part for appropriate student medical and accident insurance.

(3) The limits of liability and other appropriate provisions for student medical and accident insurance authorized by this section shall be set by the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 34, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 26, effective July 15, 1994; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 52, effective May 30, 1997; 2003, ch. 29, § 18, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 43, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 24, § 182, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The subsequent repeal, with reenactment and amendment, of this section prevails over its amendment by a prior Act of the 1990 Regular Session pursuant to KRS 446.260.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 289, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.089 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 34, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Student medical and accident insurance, 780 KAR 2:110.

151B.180. Declaration of intent for KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210.

In enacting KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210, it is the intention of the General Assembly of Kentucky to provide for and improve the vocational rehabilitation of citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky with physical and mental disabilities in order that they may increase their social and economic well-being and the productive capacity of the Commonwealth and nation.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 35, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 20, effective July 15, 1994.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section has been treated by two 1990 Acts; its repeal and reenactment with amendment in Acts ch. 470 renumbered the section into KRS ch. 151B.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 1; 1984, ch. 316, § 1, effective July 13, 1984) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.110 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 35, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Education of physically handicapped, KRS ch. 167.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Jurisdiction of Court.
2. Contract Binding.
3. Award of Damages.
4. Rehabilitative Products.

1. Jurisdiction of Court.

Foreign corporation which contracted with Department of Education to modify van of quadriplegic and which in action by quadriplegic for breach of express and implied warranties of said contract received service of summons and complaint by registered letter from Secretary of State was subject to jurisdiction of court since it transacted business and contracted to supply goods and services within the state. Commonwealth Dep't of Education v. Gravitt, 673 S.W.2d 428, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 476 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

2. Contract Binding.

Since signature of agent of Department of Education was necessary on contract to authorize the process which would pay company for services in modifying van of quadriplegic, and such agent intended that the five (5) conditions contained in the contract should be enforceable against quadriplegic should the need arise, therefore intending the document as a whole to be binding, agent had authority and intent to enter into contract with quadriplegic. Commonwealth Dep't of Education v. Gravitt, 673 S.W.2d 428, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 476 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

Document in which Department of Education promised to modify van of quadriplegic in exchange for his acceptance of five (5) conditions some of which would transfer title to the department should the quadriplegic fail to abide by department's directions constituted a lawfully authorized contract between department and quadriplegic, and since nothing in KRS 163.110 to 163.180 (now 151B.180 et seq.) prohibited such contract, quadriplegic had valid cause of action against department under KRS 45A.245 for major defects which occurred as a result of the modification. Commonwealth Dep't of Education v. Gravitt, 673 S.W.2d 428, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 476 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

3. Award of Damages.

In an action by quadriplegic against Department of Education and foreign corporation for breach of warranties of contract between department and corporation for modification of quadriplegic's van, award of damages for use of rental vehicle during van's immobility and for assistance in transportation and remodification costs were proper but award for depreciation on personal property of quadriplegic and for payments on van were unrelated to the action and were improper. Commonwealth Dep't of Education v. Gravitt, 673 S.W.2d 428, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 476 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

In action by quadriplegic against Department of Education and foreign corporation for breach of express and implied warranties contained in contract for modification of quadriplegic's van, award of $10,200 damages was supported by the evidence where measure of damages was the difference in value of the van to the quadriplegic after it was modified as compared to its value before modification ($10,200), where quadriplegic introduced testimony that van had no value after modification and there was no direct testimony of department as to the value of the van after modification. Commonwealth Dep't of Education v. Gravitt, 673 S.W.2d 428, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 476 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

4. Rehabilitative Products.

The Department of Education is not a guarantor of products supplied as a rehabilitation service. Commonwealth Dep't of Education v. Gravitt, 673 S.W.2d 428, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 476 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

151B.185. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation — Divisions.

(1) The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is hereby created within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, Department of Workforce Investment. The office shall consist of an executive director and those administrative bodies and employees provided or appointed pursuant to law. The office shall be composed of the Division of Program Services and the Division of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Training Center. Each division shall be headed by a director appointed by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet under the provisions of KRS 12.050, and shall be composed of organizational entities as deemed appropriate by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet.

(2) The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation shall have such powers and duties as contained in KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210 and such other functions as may be established by administrative regulation.

(3) The office shall be the sole state agency for the purpose of developing and approving state plans required by state or federal laws and regulations as prerequisites to receiving federal funds for vocational rehabilitation.

(4) The chief executive officer of the office shall be the executive director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The executive director shall be appointed by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet under the provisions of KRS 12.050. The executive director shall have experience in vocational rehabilitation and supervision and shall have general supervision and direction over all functions of the office and its employees, and shall be responsible for carrying out the programs and policies of the office.

(5) Except as otherwise provided, the office shall be the state agency responsible for all rehabilitation services and for other services as deemed necessary. The office shall be the agency authorized to expend all state and

federal funds designated for rehabilitation services. The Office of the Secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet is authorized as the state agency to receive all state and federal funds and gifts and bequests for the benefit of rehabilitation services.

(6) Employees under the jurisdiction of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation who are members of a state retirement system as of June 30, 1990, shall remain in their respective retirement systems.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 36, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 469, § 27, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 211, § 44, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 45, § 1, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 11, § 21, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The subsequent repeal, with reenactment and amendment, of this section prevails over its amendment by a prior Act of the 1990 Regular Session pursuant to KRS 446.260.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 121, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 316, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 361, § 15, effective July 15, 1988) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.120 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 36, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Carl D. Perkins Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center, 781 KAR 1:050.

Department of Vocational Rehabilitation appeal procedures, 781 KAR 1:010.

Fees for service, 781 KAR 1:070.

General provisions for operation of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 781 KAR 1:020.

Order of selection and economic need test for vocational rehabilitation services, 781 KAR 1:030.

Rehabilitation technology services, 781 KAR 1:040.

Opinions of Attorney General. The State Board of Education is without power to remove the Division of Services for the Blind from the administration of the State Rehabilitation Agency and attach it directly to the Office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction but the Governor under KRS 12.025 (repealed) may make such reorganizational change by executive order, subject to legislative confirmation at the next session of the General Assembly. OAG 75-606.

151B.190. Vocational rehabilitation services.

Vocational rehabilitation services shall be provided directly or through public or private instrumentalities to any individual with a physical or mental disability:

(1) Who maintains a domicile in the Commonwealth at the time of filing his application therefor, and whose vocational rehabilitation the State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency determines after full investigation can be satisfactorily achieved; or

(2) Who is eligible therefor under the terms of an agreement with another state or with the federal government.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 37, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 21, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 28, effective July 15, 1994.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). This section was amended by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 405 and 469 which appear to be identical and have been codified together.

(7/13/90) This section has been treated by two 1990 Acts; its repeal and reenactment in Acts ch. 470 renumbered the section into KRS ch. 151B.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 3; 1984, ch. 316, § 3, effective July 13, 1984) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.130 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 37, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Carl D. Perkins Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center, 781 KAR 1:050.

Department of Vocational Rehabilitation appeal procedures, 781 KAR 1:010.

Fees for service, 781 KAR 1:070.

General provisions for operation of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, 781 KAR 1:020.

Order of selection and economic need test for vocational rehabilitation services, 781 KAR 1:030.

Rehabilitation technology services, 781 KAR 1:040.

151B.195. Authority of the executive director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

(1) The executive director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation shall prescribe administrative regulations governing the services, personnel, and administration of the State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency; may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of residents of the states concerned; may establish and supervise the operation of small businesses established pursuant to KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210 to be conducted by eligible individuals with severe disabilities; and may establish state funded special programs for vocational rehabilitation in the state vocational rehabilitation agency.

(2) Except as provided in KRS 151B.190, the executive director may prescribe administrative regulations to establish fees for services provided to individuals or entities, public or private.

(3) The executive director is authorized to provide liability insurance or an indemnity bond against the negligence of drivers of motor vehicles owned or operated by the office for the transportation of applicants or clients of the office. If the transportation is let out under contract, the contract shall require the contractor to carry an indemnity bond or liability insurance against negligence to such amounts as the executive director designates. In either case, the indemnity bond or insurance policy shall be issued by a surety or insurance company authorized to transact business in this state, and shall bind the company to pay any final judgment not to exceed the limits of the policy rendered against the insured for loss or damage to property of any applicant or client or other person, or death or injury of any applicant or client or other person.

(4) The provisions of any other statute notwithstanding, the executive director is authorized to use receipt of funds from the Social Security reimbursement program for a direct service delivery staff incentive program. Incentives may be awarded if case service costs are reimbursed for job placement of Social Security or Supplemental Security Income recipients at the Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) level for nine (9) months pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sec. 422 and under those conditions and criteria as are established by the federal reimbursement program.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 38, effective July 1, 1990; 1998, ch. 33, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 211, § 45, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The subsequent repeal, with reenactment and amendment, of this section prevails over its amendment by a prior Act of the 1990 Regular Session pursuant to KRS 446.260.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 4; 1976, ch. 377, § 5; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 316, § 4, effective July 13, 1984) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.140 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 38, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Carl D. Perkins Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center, 781 KAR 1:050.

Department of Vocational Rehabilitation appeal procedures, 781 KAR 1:010.

Fees for service, 781 KAR 1:070.

General provisions for operation of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, 781 KAR 1:020.

Order of selection and economic need test for vocational rehabilitation services, 781 KAR 1:030.

Rehabilitation technology services, 781 KAR 1:040.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

151B.200. Federal acts relating to vocational rehabilitation.

This state accepts and agrees to comply with all the provisions of the Acts of Congress of the United States approved June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 735) relating to vocational rehabilitation and all subsequent acts when such acts apply to joint state and federally funded vocational rehabilitation programs.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 39, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 363, § 8, effective July 15, 1994.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 6, effective May 18, 1956; 1980, ch. 266, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 316, § 5, effective July 13, 1984) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.160 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 39, effective July 1, 1990.

Cross-References. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation appeal procedures, 781 KAR 1:010.

General provisions for operation of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 781 KAR 1:020.

151B.205. State Treasurer designated as custodian of funds.

The State Treasurer is hereby designated as the custodian of all funds. The State Treasurer shall make disbursements for vocational rehabilitation purposes upon certification by the executive director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 40, effective July 1, 1990; 2006, ch. 211, § 46, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts which are in conflict. Pursuant to KRS 446.250, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 7, effective May 18, 1956; 1984, ch. 316, § 6, effective July 13, 1984) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.170 and was repealed, reenacted and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 40, effective July 1, 1990.

151B.210. Gifts may be received.

The executive director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation may accept and use gifts made by will or otherwise for carrying out the purposes of KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210. Gifts made under such conditions as in the judgment of the executive director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation are proper and consistent with the provisions of KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210 may be so accepted and shall be held, invested, reinvested, and used in accordance with the provisions of KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 41, effective July 1, 1990; 2006, ch. 211, § 47, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts which are in conflict. Pursuant to KRS 446.250, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 8, effective May 18, 1956; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 122, effective July 15, 1980) was formerly compiled as KRS 163.180 and was repealed, reenacted, and amended as this section by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 41, effective July 1, 1990.

151B.225. Client Assistance Program.

(1) There is hereby created a Client Assistance Program which is assigned for administrative purposes to the Office of Legal and Legislative Services within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet.

(2) The Client Assistance Program shall pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies to ensure the protection of rights of individuals with disabilities who are receiving treatment, services, or rehabilitation under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. If additional resources are required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the Client Assistance Program, the cabinet, on behalf of the Client Assistance Program, may contract with other state agencies to obtain necessary legal or other professional services.

(3) The Office of Legal and Legislative Services shall serve as the agency in charge of all personnel, equipment, records, files, and funds pertaining to the Client Assistance Program as provided for in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 44, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 22, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 31, effective July 15, 1994; 2002, ch. 300, § 3, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 211, § 48, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 22, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, referred to in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, is compiled as 29 USCS § 701 et seq.

151B.230. Foundation for Workforce Development — Funding — Board of trustees — Annual report.

(1) There is hereby established a nonprofit foundation to be known as the "Foundation for Workforce Development." The purpose of the foundation shall be to supplement public funding for technical education programs in order to expand existing skills training programs.

(2) Funding for the foundation shall be obtained through contributions by the private sector. The foundation shall be empowered to solicit and accept funds from the private sector to be used to fund technical education programs especially designed for business and industry. Contributors may specify that contributed funds be used to improve the technical skill level of their employees.

(3) The foundation shall be governed by a board of trustees to be appointed by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet based on recommendations from business, industry, labor, education, and interested citizens. Staff assistance for the board of trustees shall be provided by the Office of Career and Technical Education.

(4) The foundation shall be attached to the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet for administrative purposes.

(5) The foundation shall report its finances consistent with statutes and regulations promulgated by the Finance and Administration Cabinet. An annual report shall be made to the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue. This report shall follow generally accepted accounting procedures and shall include a detail reporting on all moneys acquired and expended.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 417, § 9, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 469, § 32, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 211, § 49, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 23, effective June 25, 2009.)

151B.240. Statewide Independent Living Council.

(1) The Statewide Independent Living Council is hereby created and attached to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for administrative purposes to accomplish the purposes enumerated in 29 U.S.C. sec. 796d (Title VII, Part A, Section 705 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998). Members of the council shall be appointed by the Governor from recommendations sub-

mitted by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation consistent with the federal mandate to include a majority of individuals with disabilities representing geographical and disability diversity, as well as representatives from identified service providers and other entities. The composition, qualifications, and terms of service of the council shall conform to the federal law.

(2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Statewide Independent Living Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The vacancy shall not affect the power of the remaining members of the council.

(b) The Governor may delegate the authority to fill a vacancy to the remaining voting members of the council.

(3) Each member of the Statewide Independent Living Council may receive a per diem of one hundred dollars ($100), not to exceed six hundred dollars ($600) annually, for each regular or special meeting attended if the member is not employed or must forfeit wages from other employment. Each member may have travel expenses approved at the established state rate and expenses reimbursed at the established state agency rate for services such as personal assistance, child care, and drivers for attendance at council meetings, and in the performance of duties authorized by the Statewide Independent Living Council. The per diem and expenses shall be paid out of the federal funds appropriated under Title VII, Chapter 1, Part A, and Title VII, Chapter 1, Part C of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998, Pub. L. 105-220.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 469, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 211, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 50, effective July 12, 2006.)

151B.245. Statewide Council for Vocational Rehabilitation.

(1) The Statewide Council for Vocational Rehabilitation is hereby created within the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to accomplish the purposes and functions enumerated in 29 U.S.C. sec. 725 (Title I, Part A, Section 105 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998). Members of the council shall be appointed by the Governor from recommendations submitted by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation consistent with the federal mandate to include a majority of individuals with disabilities not employed by the office, as well as representatives of specified organizations, service providers, and advocacy groups. The compensation, qualifications, and terms of service of the council shall conform to the federal law.

(2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Statewide Council for Vocational Rehabilitation shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The vacancy shall not affect the power of the remaining members of the council.

(b) The Governor may delegate the authority to fill a vacancy to the remaining voting members of the council.

(3) Each member of the Statewide Council for Vocational Rehabilitation may receive a per diem of one hundred dollars ($100), not to exceed six hundred dollars ($600) annually, for each regular or special meeting attended if the member is not employed or must forfeit wages from other employment. Each member may have travel expenses approved at the established state rate and expenses reimbursed at the established state agency rate for services such as personal assistance, child care, and drivers for attendance at council meetings, and in the performance of duties authorized by the Statewide Council for Vocational Rehabilitation. The per diem and expenses shall be paid out of the federal funds appropriated under Title I, Part A, of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998, Pub. L. 105-220.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 469, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 211, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 51, effective July 12, 2006.)

Compiler's Notes. Title I, part A, of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998, Pub. L. 105-220 referenced herein refers to the amendments to Title I, part A of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 by Title IV, § 404 of P.L. 105-220.

151B.250. School-to-Careers System — Office of Career and Technical Education.

(1) It is the intent of the General Assembly to create and support a School-to-Careers System that involves business, labor, education, and government to prepare students for careers in an ever-changing economy.

(2) The Office of Career and Technical Education within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet shall coordinate the School-to-Work effort with the Kentucky Department of Education. As the School-to-Work effort is a federally supported program that fits within the overall mission of the School-to-Careers System, it is critical that collaboration and coordination occur. The following elements shall be coordinated when possible:

(a) Planning and partner involvement of business, labor, education, government, community-based organizations, employers, parents, and students;

(b) Career awareness, exploration, preparation, and guidance incorporated in the school curriculum;

(c) A comprehensive system approach from the primary through postsecondary levels with all students having the opportunity to participate;

(d) Applied learning experiences;

(e) Integration of academic and occupational education;

(f) Performance assessment;

(g) Actual or simulated learning at the school or the worksite;

(h) Curriculum based on skill standards representing all aspects of an industry;

(i) Secondary to postsecondary articulation;

(j) Postsecondary articulation; and

(k) Professional development opportunities for all partners.

(3) The Office of Career and Technical Education may promulgate administrative regulations establishing policy for the development and implementation of a school-to-work transition system.

(4) The Office of Career and Technical Education shall comply with the provisions of the federal School-to-Work Opportunities Act, Pub. L. No. 103-239 as it is amended from time to time.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 134, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 444, § 3, effective April 9, 1998; 2001, ch. 38, § 3, effective June 21, 2001; 2006, ch. 211, § 52, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 24, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Note. The School-to-Work Opportunities Act referenced herein is compiled as 29 USCS § 6101 et seq. Pursuant to 29 USCS § 6251, the authority provided by the Act terminated on October 1, 2001.

151B.255. Representative group for Office of School-to-Work.

The Office of School-to-Work in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Education shall convene representatives of business, labor, education, and government to:

(1) Develop school curriculum and resource materials to

assist educators, employers, and students with career planning and workplace training. The curriculum and materials shall define career-related courses that are necessary for each career cluster that may ultimately lead to a career major. The curriculum shall outline the academic and technical courses that are necessary for each career major;

(2) Advise the Office of School-to-Work on the design of model projects geographically placed across the state to test the curriculum for each career cluster. Each project shall include local representatives of business, labor, education, and government to advise on the specific skills and knowledge necessary to be a successful employee in the specific career; and

(3) Evaluate and disseminate the findings of each model project to all other school-to-work labor market areas.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 134, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 444, § 4, effective April 9, 1998.)

151B.280. Office of Employment and Training — Duties — Executive director — Confidentiality of information.

(1) The Office of Employment and Training is created and established within the Department of Workforce Investment within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet. The Office of Employment and Training shall develop and operate employment development and placement programs, including job recruitment and business liaison functions, employability development and training programs, and job counseling and placement programs of the cabinet. In addition, the office shall develop and operate all programs relating to the unemployment insurance laws of the Commonwealth, including responsibilities relating to hearing and judging unemployment insurance benefit appeals.

(2) The Office of Employment and Training shall be headed by an executive director appointed by the secretary with the approval of the Governor, in accordance with KRS 12.050. The executive director for employment and training shall be a person who, by experience and training in administration and management, is qualified to perform the duties of the office. The executive director for employment and training shall exercise authority over the Office of Employment and Training under the direction of the commissioner of the Department of Workforce Investment, and shall fulfill only the responsibilities delegated by the commissioner.

(3) (a) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet shall develop and promulgate administrative regulations which protect the confidential nature of all records and reports of the Office of Employment and Training which directly or indirectly identify a client or former client and which ensure that these records are not disclosed to or by any person except and insofar as:

1. The person identified shall give his consent; or
2. Disclosure may be permitted under state or federal law.

(b) Notwithstanding any other state statute or administrative regulation to the contrary, any information concerning individual clients or applicants in the possession of the Office of Employment and Training may be shared with any authorized representative of any other state or local governmental agency, if the agency has a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest in the individual. The agency receiving the information shall assure the confidentiality of all information received. The Office of Employment and Training may share information concerning a client or applicant with any private or quasi-private agency if:

1. The agency has an agreement with the cabinet assuring the confidentiality of the information; and
2. The agency has a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest in the individual.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 271, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2006, ch. 211, § 53, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 25, effective June 25, 2009.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The Education Cabinet properly relied on KRS 341.190 and KRS 151B.280(3), incorporated into the Open Records Act by operation of KRS 61.878(1)(l), in denying a request to inspect and copy decisions of the Unemployment Insurance Commission that relate to the issue of who is considered to be a employer for purposes of having to pay state unemployment insurance tax. OAG 83-405 is overruled on the basis of subsequent amendments to the law. OAG 05-ORD-186.

151B.285. Administration and supervision of state employment offices — Duties of cabinet.

The Education and Workforce Development Cabinet shall administer and supervise state employment offices and perform any other duties within the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of a National Employment Service and for Cooperation with the State in the Promotion of Such System and for Other Purposes," approved June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113, U.S.C., Title 29, sec. 49(c)), as amended, and known as the Wagner-Peyser Act. All duties and powers relating to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of free public employment offices are vested in the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet. The provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, are accepted by this state in conformity with Section 4 of that Act, and this state will observe and comply with the requirements of that Act. The Education and Workforce Development Cabinet is designated and constituted the agency of this state for the purposes of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 271, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2006, ch. 211, § 54, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 26, effective June 25, 2009.)

Adult Education Learning System

151B.410. Adult education learning system — Services — Duties and responsibilities of the Kentucky Adult Education Program.

(1) The Kentucky Adult Education Program shall promulgate necessary administrative regulations and administer a statewide adult education and literacy system throughout the state. The adult education and literacy system shall include diverse educational services provided by credentialed professionals, based on the learners' current needs and a commitment to lifelong learning.

(a) Services shall be provided at multiple sites appropriate for adult learning, including vocational and technical colleges, community colleges, comprehensive universities, adult education centers, public schools, libraries, family resource centers, adult correctional facilities, other institutions, and through the Kentucky Commonwealth Virtual University. Services shall be targeted to communities with the greatest need based on the number of adults at literacy levels I and II as defined by the 1997 Kentucky Adult Literacy Survey and other indicators of need.

(b) Access and referral services shall be initiated at multiple points including businesses, educational institutions, labor organizations, employment offices, and government offices.

(c) Multiple funding sources, program support, and partnerships to administer the adult education and literacy system may include student scholarship and grants; fees for services rendered; and other general, agency, local, state, federal, and private funds.

(2) Services included as part of the adult education and literacy system shall include but not be limited to functionally-contexted workplace essential skills training based on employers' needs, leading to a competency-based certificate indicating proficiency in critical thinking, computating, reading, writing, communicating, problem-solving, team-building, and use of technology at various worksites regarding basic skills.

(3) In administering an adult education and literacy system, the Kentucky Adult Education Program shall:

(a) Assist providers with the development of quality job-specific and workplace essential skills instruction for workers in business and industry, literacy and adult basic education, adult secondary education, including high school equivalency diploma preparation, the external diploma program, English as a second language, and family literacy programs, in cooperation with local business, labor, economic development, educational, employment, and service support entities;

(b) Provide assessments of each student's skill and competency level allowing assessments to be shared with other educational and employment entities when necessary for providing additional educational programs, taking into consideration student confidentiality;

(c) Assist adult educators to meet professional standards;

(d) Create an awareness program in cooperation with the Administrative Office of the Courts to ensure that District and Circuit Court Judges are aware of the provisions of KRS 533.200 and the methods to access adult education and literacy programs for persons sentenced under the statute;

(e) Develop administrative regulations including those for business and industry service participation and mechanisms for service funding through all appropriate federal, state, local, and private resources;

(f) Require and monitor compliance with the program's administrative regulations and policies; and

(g) Develop and implement performance measures and benchmarks.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 487, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 143, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 54, effective May 30, 1997; 2000, ch. 526, § 10, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 55, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 113, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 6 of Acts 1994, ch. 487 provides that: "Effective July 1, 1994, the federal Job Training Partnership Act program and all personnel, funds, equipment, and property related to this program shall transfer from the Cabinet for Human Resources to the Workforce Development Cabinet."

KENTUCKY ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN CORPORATION

151B.450. Definitions for KRS 151B.450 to 151B.475.

As used in KRS 151B.450 to 151B.475, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Assistive technology" means any item, piece of equipment, or device that enables an individual with a disability to improve his or her independence and quality of life;

(2) "Board" means the board of directors of the Kentucky Assistive Technology Loan Corporation;

(3) "Cabinet" means the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet;

(4) "Corporation" means the Kentucky Assistive Technology Loan Corporation created under KRS 151B.455;

(5) "Fund" means the Kentucky assistive technology loan fund created under KRS 151B.470;

(6) "Qualified borrower" means an individual with a disability that affects a major life activity such as mobility, sensory and cognitive communications, or self-care, a parent or legal guardian of an individual with a disability, or a nonprofit organization that provides assistive technology to individuals with disabilities who meet the criteria for participating in the Kentucky assistive technology loan fund; and

(7) "Qualified lender" means a financial lending institution or other qualified organization contracted with by the corporation to provide loans for the purchase of assistive technology.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 222, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2006, ch. 211, § 56, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 27, effective June 25, 2009.)

151B.455. Kentucky Assistive Technology Loan Corporation — Board of directors — Qualifications — Appointment — Terms — Vacancy — Removal.

(1) The Kentucky Assistive Technology Loan Corporation is created and established as an independent de jure municipal corporation and political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to perform essential governmental and public functions for the purpose of improving the quality of life for disabled persons who are residents of the Commonwealth of Kentucky by providing the ability to obtain low-interest loans to qualified borrowers for the acquisition of assistive technology.

(2) The corporation shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of seven (7) members as follows:

(a) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet or the secretary's designated representative;

(b) One (1) attorney with lending expertise;

(c) One (1) representative of a financial lending institution; and

(d) Four (4) public members with a knowledge of assistive technology representing a range of disabilities.

(3) All board members shall be residents of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and all, with the exception of the secretary or the secretary's designee, shall be appointed by the Governor. Each public member shall be an individual with a disability, a parent of an individual with a disability, or a legal representative of an individual with a disability. In making appointments the Governor shall seek recommendations from disability-related associations and organizations representing the categories of disabilities for which appointments are being made.

(4) For initial appointments to the board, two (2) public members shall be appointed for terms of four (4) years each, two (2) public members for terms of three (3) years each, the attorney member for a term of two (2) years, and the member representing a financial lending institution for a term of one (1) year. All succeeding terms shall be for a period of four (4) years each, and each appointee shall serve for the appointed term and until a successor has been appointed and has duly qualified. No person shall serve more than two (2)

successive full terms.

(5) If a vacancy on the board occurs, the Governor shall appoint a replacement who shall hold office during the remainder of the term vacated.

(6) The Governor may remove any board member in case of incompetency, neglect of duties, gross immorality, or malfeasance in office, and may upon removal declare the position vacant and appoint a person to fill the vacancy as provided in other cases of vacancy. If a board member is so removed, he or she may appeal. Upon appeal an administrative hearing shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 222, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2006, ch. 211, § 57, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 28, effective June 25, 2009.)

151B.460. Organization of board — Quorum — Meetings — Compensation — Disclosure of interest — Staff and administrative assistance — Records.

(1) At the first board meeting following initial appointment of all board members, the board shall elect a chair from its membership, and a chair shall be elected annually thereafter.

(2) A majority of the board of directors of the corporation shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes, notwithstanding the existence of any vacancies on the board of directors.

(3) The board of directors shall meet at least once a quarter, and may meet at other times upon call of the chair or at the request of a majority of board members, and with a minimum of seven (7) days' notice.

(4) Board members shall receive no compensation for their services but may be entitled to payment of any reasonable and necessary expense actually incurred in discharging their duties under KRS 151B.450 to 151B.475, subject to the availability of funding.

(5) If any board member has a direct or indirect interest in any qualified lender or any organization serving as a qualified borrower, the interest shall be disclosed and set forth in the minutes of the board, and the board member having the interest shall not participate in any action involving the organization in which he or she has the interest.

(6) The Education and Workforce Development Cabinet shall provide technical, clerical, and administrative assistance to the board, together with necessary office space and personnel, and shall provide any other services and support necessary for the board to perform its functions. The cabinet shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board and shall be custodian of all books, documents, and papers which constitute the official records of the corporation. The board may enter into a contract with the cabinet as may be proper and appropriate for the provision of these services.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 222, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 2006, ch. 211, § 58, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 29, effective June 25, 2009.)

151B.470. Assistive technology loan fund established — Use — Administration.

(1) There is established in the State Treasury a permanent and perpetual fund to be known as the assistive technology loan fund, consisting of moneys that may be appropriated by the General Assembly, gifts, bequests, endowments, or grants from the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and any other available sources of funds, public and private. Any fund balance at the close of a fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year, and moneys in the fund shall be continuously appropriated only for the purposes specified in this section. Interest and income earned from the investment of funds shall remain in the fund and be credited to it.

(2) The fund shall be used to provide loans to qualified borrowers within the Commonwealth for the purpose of acquiring assistive technology designed to help individuals with disabilities become more independent. Loans shall be made to qualified borrowers through qualified lenders with the fund being used as appropriate to negotiate reduced interest rates, to buy down interest rates, and to provide loan guarantees.

(3) The fund shall be under the administrative control of the board.

(4) If the corporation is dissolved, any unencumbered moneys appropriated by the General Assembly remaining in the fund shall revert to the general fund, and any other unencumbered moneys shall be transferred to the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet to be expended for programs and services for Kentuckians with disabilities.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 222, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 2006, ch. 211, § 59, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 30, effective June 25, 2009.)

TITLE XIII
EDUCATION

CHAPTER 156
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SECTION.

DEPARTMENT GENERALLY

156.005. Chief state school officer defined for KRS Chapters 156 to 168.
156.007. Local Superintendents Advisory Council.
156.010. Commissioner's authority to organize Department of Education — Composition — Functions.
156.015. [Repealed.]
156.016. Abolition of employment positions — Reorganization.
156.017. Regional service centers.
156.018. Role of department with respect to program created by KRS 158.798.
156.020. [Repealed.]
156.022. [Repealed.]
156.024. Department's budget requests to be submitted to state board.
156.026. Credits allowed transferred district employee.
156.027. Preferential procurement status for publishers who supply materials in alternative formats for students with disabilities — Electronic versions of text that are compatible with Braille translation and speech synthesis software — Digital files.

KENTUCKY BOARD OF EDUCATION

156.029. Kentucky Board of Education — Membership — Functions.
156.030. [Repealed.]
156.031. Existing State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education to remain active until successor board appointed.
156.032. [Repealed.]
156.033. [Repealed.]
156.035. Legal status of board — Administration of fund.
156.040. Qualification of board members.
156.050. [Repealed.]
156.060. Quorum — Meetings — Location of office — Compensation.

SECTION.
156.070. General powers and duties of state board.
156.071. Delegation of taking evidence and writing recommendation of disposition to hearing officer or panel — Compensatory time for staff conducting school facility public hearings.
156.072. Waiver of reporting requirement.
156.074. Purchase contract for supplies, equipment — Specifications — Terms.
156.076. Price contracts information to be furnished district boards — Purchase conditions.
156.080. [Repealed.]
156.090. [Repealed.]
156.095. Professional development programs — Professional development coordinator — Long term improvement plans — Suicide prevention awareness information — Electronic consumer bulletin board — Training to address needs of students at risk — Teacher academics.
156.0951. [Repealed.]
156.097. Teacher institutes — Regulation.
156.100. [Repealed.]
156.101. Purpose of section — Definition of "instructional leader" — Instructional leader improvement program.
156.105. [Repealed.]
156.106. Critical shortage areas — Appointment of retired teachers and administrators — Administrative regulations.
156.110. [Repealed.]
156.111. Superintendents Training Program and Assessment Center — Assessment of superintendents required — Examination.
156.112. [Repealed.]

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

156.114. [Repealed.]
156.116. [Repealed.]
156.118. [Repealed.]

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

156.120. [Repealed.]
156.130. [Repealed.]

REMOVAL OR SUSPENSION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS

156.132. Removal or suspension of public school officers — Procedure, grounds, conditions.
156.134. [Repealed.]
156.136. Vacancies caused by suspension — Appointment — Term — Payment.
156.138. Duty of Attorney General.
156.140. [Repealed.]
156.142. Jurisdiction.
156.144. [Repealed.]
156.146. [Repealed.]

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

156.147. Education Management Selection Commission — Selection of first commissioner of education.
156.1475. Date of appointment of first commissioner of education.
156.148. Commissioner of education — Selection — Duties.
156.150. [Repealed.]
156.152. Price contract agreements for purchase of school buses.
156.153. School bus standards — "School bus" defined.
156.154. Information respecting established price contract agreements — Purchase conditions of district boards.
156.160. Promulgation of administrative regulations by Kentucky Board of Education — Voluntary compliance — Penalty.
156.165. [Repealed.]
156.170. [Repealed.]
156.180. [Repealed.]
156.190. Call and conduct of school conferences.
156.200. Examination and supervision of reports and accounts of boards of education and educational institutions.
156.210. Powers of chief state school officer.
156.220. [Repealed.]
156.230. Chief state school officer to prepare publications.
156.240. Chief state school officer to publish school laws.
156.250. Biennial report on education.

SECTION.
156.253. [Repealed, reenacted, and amended.]

SCHOOL DISTRICT AUDITS

156.255. Definitions for KRS 156.255 to 156.295.
156.260. [Repealed.]
156.265. State Committee for School District Audits.
156.270. [Repealed.]
156.275. Accountant — Selection — Reports.
156.280. [Repealed.]
156.285. Access to records — Witnesses — Subpoena.
156.290. [Repealed.]
156.295. Offenses — Penalties.
156.300. [Repealed.]
156.310. [Repealed.]
156.320. [Repealed.]
156.330. [Repealed.]
156.340. [Repealed.]
156.350. [Repealed.]
156.360. [Repealed.]
156.370. [Repealed.]
156.380. [Repealed.]

TEXTBOOK COMMISSION

156.395. Definition of "instructional materials" for KRS 156.400 to 156.476.
156.400. School subjects' adoption groups — Textbook contracts and purchases.
156.405. State Textbook Commission — Textbook reviewers.
156.407. Selection of textbook reviewers — Review and evaluation process.
156.410. Evaluation of textbooks and programs.
156.415. Conditions to be complied with before textbooks and programs adopted or purchased.
156.420. Bond conditions for person, firm, or corporation offering textbooks.
156.425. Form of statement and bond — Supplemental statement and bond.
156.430. Violation of bond — Suit on bond.
156.433. Instructional materials eligible for purchase with state textbook funds — Review procedure — List of approved materials.
156.435. Adoption of lists — Rejections — Execution of contracts — Publication of lists.
156.437. Administrative regulations for listing, adoption, and purchase of subject programs.
156.438. Administrative regulations for reviewing and resolving claims of factual errors in adopted textbooks.
156.439. District allocation for textbook and instructional materials — Use — School plans — Carryover.
156.440. Sample copies of materials selected and placed on state multiple list of recommended textbooks.
156.445. Only recommended textbook or program to be used as basal title — Exceptions — When changes to be effective — Approval of materials for private and parochial schools.
156.447. [Repealed.]
156.450. [Repealed.]
156.455. [Repealed.]
156.460. School official or employee not to act as book agent.
156.465. Reward for adoption of books forbidden.
156.470. Copy of recommended titles to remain in specified office for period of adoption.
156.472. Textbooks for model and practice schools.
156.474. Multiple textbook adoptions.
156.475. Title.
156.476. Textbooks for children with impaired vision — Requirement that publisher of adopted textbook furnish American Printing House for the Blind with text in electronic format.

MISCELLANEOUS

156.480. Employees of department or school districts with decision-making authority prohibited from supplying goods or services for which school funds are expended — Penalties.
156.483. Restrictions on employing violent offenders or persons convicted of sex crimes — Criminal record check on job applicants.

SECTION.
156.485. [Repealed, reenacted, and amended.]
156.486. [Repealed, reenacted, and amended.]
156.487. [Number not yet utilized.]
156.490. [Repealed.]
156.495. Program to identify and locate missing children enrolled in Kentucky schools.
156.496. Family resource and youth services centers — Design — Core components — Location — Grant program — Prohibition on abortion counseling and referrals.
156.497. [Repealed.]
156.4975. Definitions for KRS 156.496, 156.4975, and 156.4977.
156.4977. Grants to local school districts for family resource and youth services centers — Supplemental grant program to provide health services.
156.498. Alternate approval procedure for federal food program eligibility for certain organizations.
156.499. [Repealed.]
156.500. Appointments to reflect reasonable minority representation.
156.501. Student health services — Responsibilities of Department of Education and Department for Public Health — Filling of position — Funding.
156.502. Health services in school setting — Designated provider — Liability protection.
156.503. Committee to study basketball tournaments — Membership — Meetings and recommendations.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

156.510. [Repealed.]
156.520. [Repealed.]
156.530. [Repealed.]
156.540. [Repealed.]
156.550. [Repealed.]

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL

156.551. Definitions for KRS 156.551 to 156.555.
156.553. Teachers' professional growth fund — Purposes — Courses — Duties of Department of Education — Professional development programs — Administrative regulations — Advancement by local boards of funds to teachers for professional development education — Reimbursement — Priority for use of funds from 2010 to 2016.
156.555. Center for Middle School Academic Achievement — Duties — Location at college or university.
156.557. Standards for improving performance of certified school personnel — Criteria for evaluation — Content of programs — Administrative regulations — Waiver for alternative plan — Appeals — Exemptions — Review of evaluation systems — Assistance to improve evaluation systems.

TEACHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP FUND

156.610. [Repealed.]
156.611. [Repealed, reenacted, and amended.]
156.613. [Repealed and reenacted.]
156.620. [Repealed.]
156.630. [Repealed.]
156.640. [Repealed.]
156.650. [Repealed.]

EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY

156.660. Definitions.
156.665. [Repealed.]
156.666. [Repealed.]
156.670. Development of master plan for education technology.
156.671. Strategic plan for distance learning.
156.675. Prevention of transmission of sexually explicit materials to schools — Administrative regulations — Local school district policy on student Internet access.
156.690. Teachers' computer purchase program.

COMPACT FOR EDUCATION

156.710. Interstate Compact for Education.
156.715. Kentucky members of interstate commission.
156.720. Bylaws, where filed.

SECTION.
INTERSTATE COMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY CHILDREN

156.730. Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children.
156.735. Rights of students of civilian military employees same as those afforded in KRS 156.730.

INTERAGENCY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL AND JOB TRAINING COORDINATION

156.740. Interagency Commission on Educational and Job Training Coordination — Membership.
156.745. Purposes — Responsibilities.
156.749. Administrative expenses — Meetings.
156.760. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
156.762. [Repealed and reenacted.]
156.764. [Repealed and reenacted.]
156.766. [Repealed and reenacted.]

PENALTIES

156.990. Penalties.

DEPARTMENT GENERALLY

156.005. Chief state school officer defined for KRS Chapters 156 to 168.

For purposes of KRS Chapters 156 through 168, "chief state school officer" shall mean the Superintendent of Public Instruction until the close of business on December 31, 1990, and after that date it shall mean the commissioner of education.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 33, effective July 13, 1990.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Education Law: An Overview of the Rose Decision and the Newest Suit on Educational Funding, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 23.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

156.007. Local Superintendents Advisory Council.

(1) There is hereby established the Local Superintendents Advisory Council, which shall consist of eleven (11) local school district superintendents appointed by the Legislative Research Commission. Seven (7) members shall represent each of the Supreme Court districts as established by KRS 21A.010 and four (4) members shall represent the state at large. The members shall be appointed for a four (4) year term, except the initial appointments shall be as follows: four (4) members shall serve four (4) year terms; three (3) members shall serve two (2) year terms; and four (4) members shall serve one (1) year terms. A vacancy in the membership shall be filled by the commission for the unexpired term.

(2) The council shall advise the chief state school officer and the Kentucky Board of Education concerning the development of administrative regulations and education policy. The chief state school officer shall submit all proposed administrative regulations and educational policies for review by the council prior to seeking approval of the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 354, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Education Law: The Federal No Child Left Behind Act — The Kentucky Experience, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 35.

156.010. Commissioner's authority to organize Department of Education — Composition — Functions.

(1) The commissioner of education shall be the chief executive of the Department of Education. The commis-

sioner shall be responsible for administering, structuring, and organizing the department and its services including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Technical assistance with curriculum design, school administration and finance, computer and technology services, media services, community education, secondary vocational education, education for exceptional children, and professional development;

(b) Compensatory education;

(c) Research and planning, which shall include, but not be limited to, a statewide research and development effort to identify or develop the best educational practices to be used in the public schools of the Commonwealth. Appropriations for this purpose may be used within the department or for contracting with other individuals, agencies, universities, laboratories, or organizations;

(d) Kentucky School for the Blind and the Kentucky School for the Deaf;

(e) Performance and outcome assessments;

(f) Monitoring the management of school districts, including administration and finance, implementation of state laws and regulations, and student performance; and

(g) Implementing state laws and the policies promulgated thereunder by the Kentucky Board of Education and the Education Professional Standards Board.

(2) The commissioner of education may delegate to his assistants any authority to act for him in the supervision, inspection, and administration of the schools to the extent he has supervisory and administrative control.

(3) All employees of the Department of Education shall be reimbursed for necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, and no part of the reimbursement shall be included in or accounted as a part of their salaries.

(4) The State Department of Education, in the operation and management of its schools and the programs at these schools, shall meet all required federal and state standards relating to facilities and personnel qualifications; however, no license or license fee shall be required for any school or program operated by the State Department of Education.

(5) The Department of Education shall be the sole state agency for the purpose of developing and approving state plans required by state or federal laws and regulations as prerequisites to receiving federal funds for elementary and secondary education.

(4618-20, 4618-80: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 41, § 1; 1962, ch. 13, § 1; 1976, ch. 327, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 84, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 381, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 128, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 315, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 398, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 361, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 435, § 1, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 45, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 43, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 518, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 256, § 1, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Chapter 1 complaint procedures, 704 KAR 3:365.

Chapter 1, ESSIA migrant education requirements, 704 KAR 3:292.

Depository bond, penal sum, 702 KAR 3:090.

Fidelity bond, penal sum for treasurer, finance officer, and others, 702 KAR 3:080.

Local responsibilities, 702 KAR 6:010.

Personnel; policies and procedures, 702 KAR 6:040.

Reports and funds, 702 KAR 6:075.

Opinions of Attorney General. To the extent that KRS 156.016, which gives the power of reorganization of the Department of Education to the Commissioner of Education, is considered to conflict with KRS 12.028, which indicates that only the Governor or another elected state executive officer may file executive orders for reorganization, clearly, this section and KRS 156.016 supersede KRS 12.028 in that this section and KRS 156.016 were enacted into law more recently than KRS 12.028 and more specifically address the reorganization of the Department of Education. OAG 91-66.

Cited: Eva N. v. Brock, 741 F. Supp. 626, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8111 (E.D. Ky. 1990), aff'd without op., 943 F.2d 51, 1991 U.S. App. LEXIS 25854 (6th Cir. Ky. 1991); Horner v. Kentucky High Sch. Athletic Ass'n, 43 F.3d 265, 1994 FED App. 417P, 1994 U.S. App. LEXIS 36130 (6th Cir. 1994).

156.015. Department schools to meet standards for facilities and personnel fixed by law — Licenses not required. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. 1968, ch. 172, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 165, effective June 17, 1978.

156.016. Abolition of employment positions — Reorganization.

(1) Effective at the close of business on June 30, 1991, all employment positions in the Department of Education shall be abolished and the employment of all employees in the positions shall be terminated. Employees whose employment has been terminated under the provisions of this section shall have the same reemployment rights granted career employees by KRS Chapter 18A, except these employees shall not have priority status on the register for reemployment in the Department of Education. This shall not be construed as prohibiting the Department of Education from rehiring an employee whose employment has been terminated.

(2) After a comprehensive study of the Department of Education and the goals and duties of the commissioner of education and the department as established under the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, 1990 Ky. Acts Ch. 476, the commissioner shall reorganize the department, effective July 1, 1991. The reorganization of the department shall incorporate a strong orientation toward providing technical assistance to school districts. After the comprehensive study, which shall include consultations with current department employees, the commissioner shall establish all positions in the department and set the qualifications for the positions, effective no earlier than July 1, 1991. The commissioner may rehire any department employees whose employment is terminated at the close of business on June 30, 1991, under this section.

(3) This section is in response to a specific court decision demanding specific actions of the General Assembly. The actions authorized by this section are designed for a single time use only in response to the education situation. The actions authorized by this section shall not extend to any other situation or circumstance.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 42, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Although the Commissioner of Education is an appointed chief executive officer of the Department of Education, as commissioner he has the executive authority, unilaterally, to reorganize the department, one time, under the mandate of subsection (3) of this section. OAG 91-66.

A statutorily, not a constitutionally, created property right exists for state merit employees who hold status in their positions. That right entails protection from dismissal, demotion, suspension or penalization except for cause, but does not entail protection from legislative abolishment of their positions and termination. OAG 91-66.

It is not unconstitutional for the Legislature to require reorganization of the Department of Education, in the course of developing an efficient system of common schools in compliance with Const., § 183. OAG 91-66.

Merit employees of the Department of Education may not appeal legislative terminations by Commissioner of Education under this

section since in this section the General Assembly abolished all employment positions in the Department of Education and terminated the employment of all employees in those positions, effective at the close of business on June 30, 1991; the personnel board has no jurisdiction over these actions of the General Assembly; the Personnel Board is authorized neither to recreate the positions abolished by the General Assembly nor to reinstate employees whose employment has been terminated by the General Assembly. OAG 91-66.

To the extent that this section, which gives the power of reorganization of the Department of Education to the Commissioner of Education, is considered to conflict with KRS 12.028, which indicates that only the Governor or another elected state executive officer may file executive orders for reorganization, clearly, KRS 156.010 and this section supersede KRS 12.028 in that KRS 156.010 and this section were enacted into law more recently than KRS 12.028 and more specifically address the reorganization of the Department of Education. OAG 91-66.

While state merit employees hold a property right in their employment with the state to the extent that they may not be dismissed, demoted, suspended or otherwise penalized except for cause, there is no statutorily created property right that prevents legislative terminations from a particular agency because there is no statutory provision that provides that legislative terminations cannot take place absent cause. OAG 91-66.

While this section does not provide for seniority for purposes of termination or rehiring in the Department of Education, seniority applies in all other agencies under the provisions of KRS 18A.135(2) in that all employees of the Department of Education are to be treated as career employees when placed on reemployment lists. OAG 91-66.

Whether or not an individual who is rehired in the Department of Education will be rehired as a merit or nonmerit employee will depend upon whether the Commissioner of Education hires that individual for a merit or a nonmerit position. OAG 91-87.

Employees of the Department of Education who are terminated have no priority status for reemployment in the Department of Education; nevertheless, those employees have the rights of career employees which gives them priority on reemployment registers in other agencies. OAG 91-87.

In view of the fact that any employee rehired by the Department of Education would be a new employee, that employee, so long as he is hired into a classified position, would be required to serve a probationary period following the completion of which the individual would have status in the position that he occupies. OAG 91-87.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Appeal of Termination.
2. — Time.

1. Appeal of Termination.

Because their jobs were abolished under this section, a part of the Kentucky Education Reform Act, employees of the Kentucky Department of Education, dismissed from their jobs, rehired, and subsequently terminated, were not "reinstated" or "reemployed" and were therefore under "initial probation" and not "promotional probation" when they were discharged and did not have the right to an appeal before the Personnel Board. Hart v. Personnel Bd., 905 S.W.2d 507, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 154 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

2. — Time.

Employees of Kentucky Department of Education, dismissed from their jobs and rehired pursuant to the Kentucky Education Reform Act and subsequently terminated during their "initial probation" period, did timely appeal their terminations to the Personnel Board for the 30-day limit to file an appeal ran from the time of their discharge on not upon their placement on "initial probation." Hart v. Personnel Bd., 905 S.W.2d 507, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 154 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

156.017. Regional service centers.

Effective January 1, 1992, the commissioner of education shall establish regional service centers in the Commonwealth that primarily focus on the professional development of employees of school districts. The regional service centers shall be staffed by employees of the Department of Education employed by the commissioner in accordance with KRS 156.016. The regional service centers may include, but are not limited to, specially trained technical assistance teams and may facilitate the work of school district cooperatives or consortia. A school district cooperative or consortia formed under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, KRS 65.210 to 65.300, may contract with the Department of Education to serve the role and function of the regional service center for the area in which the cooperative is based. The department may contract directly with a school district cooperative or consortia for services or assistance to accomplish goals and duties of the commissioner of education and the department as established under the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, 1990 Ky. Acts Ch. 476.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 44, effective July 13, 1990.)

156.018. Role of department with respect to program created by KRS 158.798.

The Department of Education in Kentucky shall promote, support, and assist in the program created in KRS 158.798 by:

(1) Identifying middle and high school students who have a high interest, aptitude, or achievement in math, science, and technology related courses, events, and activities;
(2) Cooperating with the Kentucky Science and Technology Council, Inc., in providing opportunities for middle school students to be recognized and encouraged in pursuit of math and science course work, related activities outside of the classroom, and careers in related fields;
(3) Participating with others in the administration of summer institutes, business and industry internships, career opportunities, and other related experiences directed toward middle and high school students; and
(4) Encouraging representatives from business and industry to participate in the mentorship, internship, scholarship, and career awareness components of the program.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 408, § 2, effective July 14, 1992.)

156.020. Appointment of assistant superintendent of public instruction — Divisions of department. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4384-6: amend. Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. II, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 165, effective June 17, 1978.

156.022. Division of surplus property. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. III, §§ 1 to 3; 1966, ch. 255, § 147; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 252, § 1, effective April 6, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 386, § 3, and by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part VI, § 616, both effective July 13, 1990.

156.024. Department's budget requests to be submitted to state board.

Prior to submission of the formal budgetary requests of the Department of Education, established in KRS 156.010, to the Governor and executive branch, complete copies of the budget areas in the board's jurisdiction shall be forwarded to the Kentucky Board of Education to enable it to fully investigate and review said requests and make recommendations to the Governor.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 103, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 331, § 26, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 361, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 46, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 126, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts which are in conflict. Pursuant to KRS 446.250, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails.

156.026. Credits allowed transferred district employee.

(1) For purposes of this section, full-time service in a local

school for not less than one hundred forty (140) days during the school year entitles an employee who transfers to the Department of Education to a full year of experience credit on the Personnel Cabinet pay schedule and a full year for the purpose of accumulation of annual leave and sick leave in the Department of Education.

(2) An employee of a local school district who transfers to become an employee of the Department of Education after June 30, 1983, shall be allowed to transfer accrued sick leave up to the maximum allowed for transfers for teachers between school districts as provided by KRS 161.155(4). The employee shall be allowed credit for each year of experience in the local school system for the purposes of determining salary in accordance with the current Personnel Cabinet pay schedule, and the rate of accumulation of annual and sick leave in the Department of Education.

(3) For purposes of determining eligibility for additional leave or other benefits based on longevity of service, an employee transferring from a school district to the Department of Education after June 30, 1983, shall be given credit for each year of service in the school district, as determined under subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 234, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1988 ch. 36, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 363, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 508, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 154, § 79, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 52, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

156.027. Preferential procurement status for publishers who supply materials in alternative formats for students with disabilities — Electronic versions of text that are compatible with Braille translation and speech synthesis software — Digital files.

(1) The following definitions shall apply to this section:

(a) "Alternative format" means any medium or format for the presentation of instructional materials that is needed by a student with an individualized education program or Section 504 Plan for a reading accommodation other than standard print, including but not limited to Braille, large print, audio recordings, digital text, and digital talking books;

(b) "Braille," "individualized education program," and "blind students" have the same meaning as defined under KRS 158.281;

(c) "Comparable version" denotes that all elements of the print version are present in the electronic version, including graphics with ALT tags though not necessarily in the same order or format;

(d) "Legacy materials" means images and graphics requiring release and permission from another source other than the publisher; and

(e) "Section 504 Plan" means a written statement developed for a student with a disability that includes the provision of regular or special education and related aids and services designed to meet individual educational needs in accordance with the federal regulations issued under 34 C.F.R. sec. 104.33.

(2) The purpose of this section shall be to assure, to the extent feasible, that all students with disabilities in the public schools kindergarten through grade twelve (12) who require reading accommodations in accordance with an individualized education program or Section 504 Plan, including but not limited to students who are blind, visually impaired, or who have a specific learning disability as defined in KRS 157.200 or other disability affecting reading, shall have access to textbooks and instructional materials as defined by administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education in alternative formats that are appropriate to their disability and educational needs.

(3) Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, the Department of Education shall give preferential procurement status to textbook and instructional materials from publishers who make their materials available in alternative formats for use by students with disabilities, or who can verify that an accessible format textbook or instructional material is currently available from or is in the process of being created by the American Printing House for the Blind, Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, or another authorized entity, as defined under 17 U.S.C. sec. 121 and who commonly provide alternative format materials for use by students in Kentucky schools. The Department of Education may assign additional procurement preferences designed to ensure that students with disabilities have access to appropriate alternative formats to meet their needs.

(4) Effective July 1, 2003, the Department of Education shall require to the extent feasible any publisher of a textbook or program adopted for use in the public schools in kindergarten through grade twelve (12) to furnish computer files or electronic versions of the printed textbooks and instructional materials in formats comparable to the printed version that are compatible with commonly used Braille translation and speech synthesis software and include corrections and revisions as may be necessary to assure clarity in presentation and use. Navigation within and between files should be reasonably efficient so that the disabled learner is able to fully utilize the material in a manner that yields the same result as the print version affords a nondisabled learner. File format shall be limited to those formats that allow for a comparable version that is readable with text and screen readers such as HTML, XML, or other formats that meet the criteria stated in this subsection. For extreme cases where ALT tags are not feasible, a tag may read, "This item is too complicated to render with current technology." Legacy materials shall be exempt from the criteria for this preference. These files shall be provided to the Division of Exceptional Children Services and shall be provided at the same time and in composition and form comparable with the printed version and include corrections and revisions as may be necessary to assure clarity in presentation and use. The Department of Education may define further requirements regarding additional characteristics of digital files submitted in compliance with this section as needed to provide appropriate alternative formats to meet the needs of students with disabilities.

(5) The Department of Education shall require publishers to make digital files, together with two (2) copies of the print version, available at no charge upon request to the American Printing House for the Blind for production of accessible Braille and other materials and to Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic or another authorized entity, as defined under 17 U.S.C. sec. 121, for production of accessible audio media, digital text, and digital talking books, which produce accessible format materials based on selection and scheduling needs.

(6) Nothing in this section shall in any way lessen the obligation of the public schools to provide for the instruction of blind students in the use of Braille in

accordance with KRS 158.282 nor lessen the provision of Braille textbooks for blind students under KRS 156.476.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 299, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

KENTUCKY BOARD OF EDUCATION

156.029. Kentucky Board of Education — Membership — Functions.

(1) There is hereby established a Kentucky Board of Education, which shall consist of eleven (11) members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, with the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education serving as an ex officio nonvoting member. Seven (7) members shall represent each of the Supreme Court districts as established by KRS 21A.010, and four (4) members shall represent the state at large. Each of the appointed members shall serve for a four (4) year term, except the initial appointments shall be as follows: the seven (7) members representing Supreme Court districts shall serve a term which shall expire on April 14, 1994; and the four (4) at-large members shall serve a term which shall expire on April 14, 1992. Subsequent appointments shall be submitted to the Senate and to the House of Representatives for confirmation in accordance with KRS 11.160. Each appointment by the Governor shall be agreed upon by both chambers in order for the person to be confirmed. Each confirmed appointee shall take office on April 15.

(2) Appointments shall be made without reference to occupation, political affiliation, or similar consideration. No member at the time of his appointment or during the term of his service shall be engaged as a professional educator. Pursuant to KRS 63.080, a member shall not be removed except for cause.

(3) A vacancy in the membership of the board shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term with the consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event that the General Assembly is not in session at the time of the appointment, the consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be obtained during the time the General Assembly next convenes.

(4) At the first regular meeting of the board in each fiscal year, a chairperson shall be elected from its voting membership.

(5) The members shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(6) The commissioner of education shall serve as the executive secretary to the board.

(7) The primary function of the board shall be to develop and adopt policies and administrative regulations, with the advice of the Local Superintendents Advisory Council, by which the Department of Education shall be governed in planning, coordinating, administering, supervising, operating, and evaluating the educational programs, services, and activities within the Department of Education which are within the jurisdiction of the board.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 35, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 415, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 354, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 57, effective May 30, 1997.)

Cross-References. Appeal procedures for nutrition and health services programs, 702 KAR 6:100.

Area center or public high school, standards for vocational department, 705 KAR 3:141.

Cooperative program standards, 705 KAR 4:041.

FFA Leadership Training Center, 705 KAR 4:081.

General program standards for secondary career and technical education programs, 705 KAR 4:231.

Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program, 707 KAR 1:270.

Cited: Horner v. Kentucky High Sch. Athletic Ass'n, 43 F.3d 265, 1994 FED App. 417P, 1994 U.S. App. LEXIS 36130 (6th Cir. 1994).

156.030. State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education — Members — Compensation — Function. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4377-2, 4377-4, 4384-5, 4527-63: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. III, § 1; 1968, ch. 152, § 116; 1968, ch. 172, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 85, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 567, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 381, § 12, effective July 15, 1982.

156.031. Existing State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education to remain active until successor board appointed.

(1) Effective until the Governor appoints and the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly confirm the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education as established in KRS 156.029, there is within the Department of Education a State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education which shall consist of thirteen (13) members. Seven (7) members shall be appointed, one (1) from each Supreme Court district, as established by KRS 21A.010, and six (6) members from the state at large, by the Governor to serve for terms of four (4) years.

(2) The terms of the appointees shall expire on June 30 in the appropriate year, and the terms of each new member appointed thereafter shall begin on July 1.

(3) Vacancies in the membership of the board shall be filled by the Governor for unexpired terms. Appointments shall be made without reference to occupation, political affiliation, or similar consideration. No member at the time of his appointment or during the term of his service shall be engaged as a professional educator.

(4) At the first regular meeting of the board in each fiscal year, a chairperson shall be elected from its voting membership.

(5) The Superintendent of Public Instruction or his designee shall be the executive officer of the board.

(6) The primary function of the board shall be to develop and adopt policies and administrative regulations by which the Department of Education shall be governed in planning, coordinating, administering, supervising, operating, and evaluating the educational programs, services, and activities within the Department of Education which are within the jurisdiction of the board. Existing administrative regulations relating to statutes that are repealed and reenacted in the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, 1990 Ky. Acts ch. 476, and that have not been objected to in the administrative review process as provided for in KRS Chapter 13A shall remain in effect until amended or repealed. Regulations promulgated under newly created or amended statutes in the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, 1990 Ky. Acts ch. 476, shall be promulgated, reviewed, or amended, if necessary, and resubmitted to the Legislative Research Commission, prior to December 30, 1990, except for regulations that are to be promulgated at another date in accordance with other provisions of the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, 1990 Ky. Acts ch. 476.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 381, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 361, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 34, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Under 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 6, references to the "State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education" in this statute have been left unchanged although the name of that board has been changed by that Act to the "Kentucky Board of Education."

As enacted, subsection (1) of this section states that the State Board of Education consists of fourteen members. However, it provides for the appointment of only thirteen members. The Reviser of Statutes, pursuant to KRS 7.136, has made a technical correction in subsection (1) by inserting thirteen in lieu of fourteen.

Pursuant to Executive Order 80-624, the terms of those members appointed on July 30, 1980 shall expire on June 30, as follows: three in 1981; three in 1982; four in 1983; and three in 1984.

Cross-References. Annual in-service training of district board members, 702 KAR 1:115.

Application to exceed budget, 702 KAR 3:050.

Audit exceptions and corrections, 702 KAR 3:150.

Bidding procedures, 702 KAR 3:135.

Blind and deaf pupils, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:120.

Buses; specifications and purchases, 702 KAR 5:060.

Chapter 1 complaint procedures, 704 KAR 3:365.

District director (Food Service Programs), 702 KAR 6:020.

Educational television equipment purchases, 702 KAR 3:170.

Emergency school loan fund; repayments, 702 KAR 4:100.

Entrance of five (5) year olds into primary school program for compulsory attendance purposes, 704 KAR 5:060.

Facility programming and construction criteria, 702 KAR 4:170.

Fidelity bond, penal sum for treasurer, finance officer, and others, 702 KAR 3:080.

Handicapped, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:100.

Local responsibilities, 702 KAR 6:010.

Lunch and breakfast requirements, 702 KAR 6:050.

Merger of independent and county school districts, 702 KAR 1:100.

Personnel; school nutrition employee qualifications, 702 KAR 6:045.

Personnel; policies and procedures, 702 KAR 6:040.

Physical education, 704 KAR 4:010.

Program cost calculation, 702 KAR 5:020.

Property disposal, 702 KAR 4:090.

Recognition of credits when transferring without transcript, 704 KAR 3:307.

Recreational facilities; school and community, 702 KAR 4:005.

Reports and funds, 702 KAR 6:075.

State plan for the administration of Chapter 2, of the Augustus F. Hawkins — Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, 704 KAR 3:335.

Student discipline guidelines, 704 KAR 7:050.

Teachers' salary scheduling, 702 KAR 3:070.

Time minimum for meals, 702 KAR 6:060.

Vocational pupils, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:110.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section and KRS 164.010 (now repealed) contain clearly irreconcilable, repugnant provisions, since this section directs the state Board of Education to elect one of its own members to serve as an ex officio member of the council on higher education and KRS 164.010 (now repealed), as amended, has not only deleted the reference to the state Board member on the council but also provides that the council is to be composed of the state superintendent of public instruction and 17 lay members appointed by the Governor, thus leaving no seat on the council to be occupied by a state Board of Education member. As Acts 1982, ch. 379, amending KRS 164.010 (now repealed), became operative on April 9, 1982, and Acts 1982, ch. 381, creating this section, did not become effective until July 15, 1982, the language in KRS 164.010 (now repealed) prevails, so that no member of the state Board of Education will be entitled to sit on the council of higher education. OAG 82-357.

Under this section the executive director of the council on higher education continues as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the state Board as the section clearly provides that the state Board is to consist of 14 members and, without the executive director of the council, there would only be 13 members. The General Assembly intended that the fourteenth member was to be identified by referring to Executive Order 80-624. OAG 82-357.

156.032. State board for vocational-technical, adult education and vocational rehabilitation services — Membership — Function. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by one Act [Acts 1990, ch. 476, § 48] and repealed by another Act of the 1990 General Assembly. Pursuant to KRS 446.260, the Act [Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 72] repealing the section prevails.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 361, § 4, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 72, effective July 1, 1990.

156.033. Duties and powers of State Board for Adult, Vocational Education and Vocational Rehabilitation. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 49, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1992, ch. 417, § 12, effective July 14, 1992.

156.035. Legal status of board — Administration of fund.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education is recognized to be a public body corporate and politic, and an agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth in the performance of essential governmental functions.

(2) For the benefit of programs under its control and supervision, the board is authorized to implement the provisions of any Act of Congress appropriating and apportioning funds to the state, to receive funds appropriated by the Kentucky General Assembly, to provide for the proper apportionment and disbursement of such funds in accordance with state or federal laws, and to accept and provide for the administration of any gifts, donations, or devises.

(3) (a) The board is authorized to expend funds necessary for errors and omissions insurance premiums for insurance to cover the defense of, and any damages and costs awarded in, any civil action brought against individual board members on account of an act made in the scope and course of their performance of legal duties as board members.

(b) The authorization of the expenditure of public funds for insurance is deemed critical to continuing to attract qualified individuals to become members of state boards, and is deemed to authorize the expenditure of public funds for a public purpose.

(c) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the Commonwealth with respect to claims against the Kentucky Board of Education, the Department of Education, or any of their respective officers, agents, or employees.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 13, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 86, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 264, § 1, effective April 3, 1986; 1986, ch. 331, § 27, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 361, § 5, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 47, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 127, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 2, effective July 1, 1996.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Cross-References. Chapter 1 complaint procedures, 704 KAR 3:365.

Chapter 1, ESSIA migrant education requirements, 704 KAR 3:292.

District director (Food Service Programs), 702 KAR 6:020.

Guidelines for dropout prevention programs, 704 KAR 7:070.

Homeless Children Education Program, 704 KAR 7:090.

Local responsibilities, 702 KAR 6:010.

Lunch and breakfast requirements, 702 KAR 6:050.

Minimum nutritional standards for foods and beverages available on public school campuses during the school day; required nutrition and physical activity reports, 702 KAR 6:090.

Personnel; policies and procedures, 702 KAR 6:040.

Reports and funds, 702 KAR 6:075.

Secondary funding for state-operated vocational schools, 702 KAR 1:130.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

State plan for the administration of Chapter 2, of the Augustus F. Hawkins — Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, 704 KAR 3:335.

Time minimum for meals, 702 KAR 6:060.

Withholding funds, 702 KAR 3:045.

Opinions of Attorney General. When this section, KRS 156.070 and 156.114 (repealed) are viewed cumulatively, there is strong support for the power of the State Board of Education to withhold state funds from any school district failing to file reports required by statute or regulation of the state board. OAG 79-464.

Cited: Horner v. Kentucky High Sch. Athletic Ass'n, 43 F.3d 265, 1994 FED App. 417P, 1994 U.S. App. LEXIS 36130 (6th Cir. 1994).

156.040. Qualification of board members.

(1) As used in this section, "relative" means father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, aunt, uncle, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law.

(2) A member of the Kentucky Board of Education shall:
   (a) Be at least thirty (30) years of age;
   (b) Have at least an associate degree or its equivalent;
   (c) Have been a resident of Kentucky for at least three (3) years preceding the member's appointment;
   (d) Not hold a state office requiring the constitutional oath;
   (e) Not be a member of the General Assembly;
   (f) Not hold or discharge the duties of any civil or political office, deputyship, or agency under the city or county of his or her residence;
   (g) Not be directly or indirectly interested in the sale to the Kentucky Board of Education or the Department of Education of books, stationery, or any other property, materials, supplies, equipment, or services for which board or department funds are expended;
   (h) Not have a relative as defined in subsection (1) of this section who is employed by the Department of Education;
   (i) Not have been removed from the board for cause; and
   (j) Not be engaged as an elementary or secondary education professional educator.

(3) Appointments to the board shall be made without reference to occupation, political affiliation, or similar considerations.

(4377-5: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. III, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 87, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 331, § 28, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 361, § 6, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 48, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 38, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 257, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 26, § 1, effective March 10, 2003.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). This section was amended by two 1990 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 98 et seq.

156.050. Rules — Secretary. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4377-7) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 165, effective June 17, 1978.

156.060. Quorum — Meetings — Location of office — Compensation.

For meetings of the Kentucky Board of Education, a majority of the voting members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall meet not less than every three (3) months and at other times it may be called as provided in this section. Special meetings of the board may be called by the chairperson, and upon written request of two (2) members, the chairperson shall call a special meeting of the board to be held not later than twenty (20) days following receipt of the written request. The chairperson shall give notice through the secretary by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to each member of the board at least ten (10) days prior to the time of any meeting unless all members of the board waive notice in writing. The offices of the board shall be at the seat of government in the Department of Education and shall be provided by the state. Members of the board may receive a per diem of one hundred dollars ($100) for each regular or special meeting attended and actual expenses for attending meetings, and may be reimbursed for other actual and necessary expenditures incurred in the performance of their duties authorized by the board. The per diem and expenses shall be paid out of the appropriation for the board.

(4377-8: amend Acts 1942, ch. 201, §§ 1, 2; 1962, ch. 244, Art. III, § 2; 1974, ch. 315, § 15; 1978, ch. 155, § 88, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 114, § 20, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 381, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 361, § 7, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 49, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 128, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The literal language of this section provides a per diem and actual expenses for members of the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education for attending regular or special meetings of the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education and in other situations where matters relating to duties as a board member are performed, the board member is entitled to "actual and necessary expenditures" but not a per diem. OAG 79-466.

156.070. General powers and duties of state board.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall have the management and control of the common schools and all programs operated in these schools, including interscholastic athletics, the Kentucky School for the Deaf, the Kentucky School for the Blind, and community education programs and services.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education may designate an organization or agency to manage interscholastic athletics in the common schools, provided that the rules, regulations, and bylaws of any organization or agency so designated shall be approved by the board, and provided further that any administrative hearing conducted by the designated managing organization or agency shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.
   (a) The state board or its designated agency shall assure through promulgation of administrative regulations that if a secondary school sponsors or intends to sponsor an athletic activity or sport that is similar to a sport for which National Collegiate Athletic Association members offer an athletic scholarship, the school shall sponsor the athletic activity or sport for which a scholarship is offered. The administrative regulations shall specify which athletic activities are similar to sports for which National Collegiate Athletic Association members offer scholarships.
   (b) Beginning with the 2003-2004 school year, the state board shall require any agency or organization designated by the state board to manage interscholastic athletics to adopt bylaws that establish as members of the agency's or organization's board of control one (1) representative of nonpublic member schools who is elected by the nonpublic school members of the agency or organization from regions one (1) through eight (8) and one (1) representative of nonpublic member schools who is elected by the nonpublic member

schools of the agency or organization from regions nine (9) through sixteen (16). The nonpublic school representatives on the board of control shall not be from classification A1 or D1 schools. Following initial election of these nonpublic school representatives to the agency's or organization's board of control, terms of the nonpublic school representatives shall be staggered so that only one (1) nonpublic school member is elected in each even-numbered year.

(c) The state board or any agency designated by the state board to manage interscholastic athletics shall not promulgate rules, administrative regulations, or bylaws that prohibit pupils in grades seven (7) to eight (8) from participating in any high school sports except for high school varsity soccer and football, or from participating on more than one (1) school-sponsored team at the same time in the same sport. The Kentucky Board of Education, or an agency designated by the board to manage interscholastic athletics, may promulgate administrative regulations restricting, limiting, or prohibiting participation in high school varsity soccer and football for students who have not successfully completed the eighth grade.

(d) Every local board of education shall require an annual medical examination performed and signed by a physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, or chiropractor, if performed within the professional's scope of practice, for each student seeking eligibility to participate in any high school athletic activity or sport. The Kentucky Board of Education or any organization or agency designated by the state board to manage interscholastic athletics shall not promulgate administrative regulations or adopt any policies or bylaws that are contrary to the provisions of this paragraph.

(e) Any student who turns nineteen (19) years of age prior to August 1 shall not be eligible for high school athletics in Kentucky. Any student who turns nineteen (19) years of age on or after August 1 shall remain eligible for that school year only. An exception to the provisions of this paragraph shall be made, and the student shall be eligible for high school athletics in Kentucky if the student:

1. Qualified for exceptional children services and had an individual education program developed by an admissions and release committee (ARC) while the student was enrolled in the primary school program;
2. Was retained in the primary school program because of an ARC committee recommendation; and
3. Has not completed four (4) consecutive years or eight (8) consecutive semesters of eligibility following initial promotion from grade eight (8) to grade nine (9).

(f) 1. The state board or any agency designated by the state board to manage interscholastic athletics shall promulgate administrative regulations that permit a school district to employ or assign nonteaching or noncertified personnel or personnel without postsecondary education credit hours to serve in a coaching position. The administrative regulations shall give preference to the hiring or assignment of certified personnel in coaching positions.

2. A person employed in a coaching position shall be a high school graduate and at least twenty-one (21) years of age and shall submit to a criminal background check in accordance with KRS 160.380.

3. The administrative regulations shall specify post-hire requirements for persons employed in coaching positions.

4. The regulations shall permit a predetermined number of hours of professional development training approved by the state board or its designated agency to be used in lieu of postsecondary education credit hour requirements.

5. A local school board may specify post-hire requirements for personnel employed in coaching positions in addition to those specified in subparagraph 3. of this paragraph.

(3) (a) The Kentucky Board of Education is hereby authorized to lease from the State Property and Buildings Commission, or others, whether public or private, any lands, buildings, structures, installations, and facilities suitable for use in establishing and furthering television and related facilities as an aid or supplement to classroom instruction, throughout the Commonwealth, and for incidental use in any other proper public functions. The lease may be for any initial term commencing with the date of the lease and ending with the next ensuing June 30, which is the close of the then-current fiscal biennium of the Commonwealth, with exclusive options in favor of the board to renew the same for successive ensuing bienniums, July 1 in each even year to June 30 in the next ensuing even year; and the rentals may be fixed at the sums in each biennium, if renewed, sufficient to enable the State Property and Buildings Commission to pay therefrom the maturing principal of and interest on, and provide reserves for, any revenue bonds which the State Property and Buildings Commission may determine to be necessary and sufficient, in agreement with the board, to provide the cost of acquiring the television and related facilities, with appurtenances, and costs as may be incident to the issuance of the bonds.

(b) Each option of the Kentucky Board of Education to renew the lease for a succeeding biennial term may be exercised at any time after the adjournment of the session of the General Assembly at which appropriations shall have been made for the operation of the state government for such succeeding biennial term, by notifying the State Property and Buildings Commission in writing, signed by the chief state school officer, and delivered to the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet as a member of the commission. The option shall be deemed automatically exercised, and the lease automatically renewed for the succeeding biennium, effective on the first day thereof, unless a written notice of the board's election not to renew shall have been delivered in the office of the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet before the close of business on the last working day in April immediately preceding the beginning of the succeeding biennium.

(c) The Kentucky Board of Education shall not itself operate leased television facilities, or undertake the preparation of the educational presentations or films to be transmitted thereby, but may enter into one (1) or more contracts to provide therefor, with any public agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth having, or able to provide, a staff

with proper technical qualifications, upon which agency and instrumentality the board, through the chief state school officer and the Department of Education, is represented in such manner as to coordinate matters of curriculum with the curricula prescribed for the public schools of the Commonwealth. Any contract for the operation of the leased television or related facilities may permit limited and special uses of the television or related facilities for other programs in the public interest, subject to the reasonable terms and conditions as the board and the operating agency and instrumentality may agree upon; but any contract shall affirmatively forbid the use of the television or related facilities, at any time or in any manner, in the dissemination of political propaganda or in furtherance of the interest of any political party or candidate for public office, or for commercial advertising. No lease between the board and the State Property and Buildings Commission shall bind the board to pay rentals for more than one (1) fiscal biennium at a time, subject to the aforesaid renewal options. The board may receive and may apply to rental payments under any lease and to the cost of providing for the operation of the television or related facilities not only appropriations which may be made to it from state funds, from time to time, but also contributions, gifts, matching funds, devises, and bequests from any source, whether federal or state, and whether public or private, so long as the same are not conditioned upon any improper use of the television or related facilities in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection.

(4) The state board may, on the recommendation and with the advice of the chief state school officer, prescribe, print, publish, and distribute at public expense such administrative regulations, courses of study, curriculums, bulletins, programs, outlines, reports, and placards as each deems necessary for the efficient management, control, and operation of the schools and programs under its jurisdiction. All administrative regulations published or distributed by the board shall be enclosed in a booklet or binder on which the words "informational copy" shall be clearly stamped or printed.

(5) Upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer or his designee, the state board shall establish policy or act on all matters relating to programs, services, publications, capital construction and facility renovation, equipment, litigation, contracts, budgets, and all other matters which are the administrative responsibility of the Department of Education.

(4377-1, 4377-12, 4527-63, 4618.80: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 41, § 2; 1958, ch. 47, § 2; 1962, ch. 13, § 3; 1964, ch. 5; 1970, ch. 204, § 7; 1976, ch. 327, § 2; 1978, ch. 60, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 155, §§ 41, 82, 89, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 381, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 361, § 8, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 182, § 1, effective March 30, 1990; 1990, ch. 470, § 50, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 47, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 405, § 1, effective April 10, 1992; 1994, ch. 230, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, § 45, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 108, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2001, ch. 147, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 277, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 301, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 112, § 1, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 85, § 26, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 146, § 1, effective April 13, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 85 and 146, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/13/90). This section was amended by three 1990 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Cross-References. Academic expectations, 703 KAR 4:060.
Administration Code for Kentucky's Educational Assessment Program, 703 KAR 5:080.
Annual in-service training of district board members, 702 KAR 1:115.
Annual professional development plan, 704 KAR 3:035.
Appeal procedures for nutrition and health services programs, 702 KAR 6:100.
Application for approval of alternative school-based decision making model, 701 KAR 5:080.
Application to exceed budget, 702 KAR 3:050.
Approval for school district lease agreements, 702 KAR 3:300.
Area center or public high school, standards for vocational department, 705 KAR 3:141.
Audit exceptions and corrections, 702 KAR 3:150.
Bidding procedures, 702 KAR 3:135.
Blind and deaf pupils, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:120.
Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.
Building sites; inspection, approval, 702 KAR 4:050.
Buses; specifications and purchases, 702 KAR 5:060.
Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.
Career and technical education administrators, 16 KAR 3:080.
Chapter 1 complaint procedures, 704 KAR 3:365.
Chapter 1, ESSIA migrant education requirements, 704 KAR 3:292.
Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.
Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.
Commonwealth Diploma Program, 704 KAR 3:340.
Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.
Cooperative program standards, 705 KAR 4:041.
Criteria for Commonwealth Institute for Teachers, 701 KAR 5:070.
Data report, professional staff, 702 KAR 3:100.
Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.
Designation of agent to manage high school interscholastic athletics, 702 KAR 7:065.
Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.
District director (Food Service Programs), 702 KAR 6:020.
Driver education, 601 KAR 13:110.
Educational television equipment purchases, 702 KAR 3:170.
Effective Instructional Leadership Act, 704 KAR 3:325.
Elementary, middle and secondary schools standards, 704 KAR 10:022.
Emergency school loan fund; repayments, 702 KAR 4:100.
Employment of KTRS retiree in full-time position, 702 KAR 1:150.
Endorsement for individual intellectual assessment, 16 KAR 3:070.
Entrance of five (5) year olds into primary school program for compulsory attendance purposes, 704 KAR 5:060.
Equalization of funding for locally-operated area vocational centers and vocational departments, 705 KAR 2:140.
Evaluation guidelines, 704 KAR 3:345.
Examination prerequisites for principal certification, 16 KAR 6:030.
Extended school services, 704 KAR 3:390.
Facility programming and construction criteria, 702 KAR 4:170.
FFA Leadership Training Center, 705 KAR 4:081.
Foreign teachers serving under the teacher exchange program, 16 KAR 4:070.
Formula for determining school accountability, 703 KAR 5:020.
Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.
General program standards for secondary career and technical education programs, 705 KAR 4:231.
Group health and life insurance, 702 KAR 1:035.
Guidelines for alternative models for school-based decision making, 701 KAR 5:100.
Guidelines for dropout prevention programs, 704 KAR 7:070.
Handicapped, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:100.
Home/hospital instruction, 704 KAR 7:120.
Homeless Children Education Program, 704 KAR 7:090.
Implementation guidelines — Kentucky School Facilities Planning Manual, 702 KAR 4:180.
Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.
Insurance requirements, 702 KAR 3:030.
Interim assessment and accountability process, 703 KAR 5:060.
Interim methods for verifying successful completion of the primary program, 703 KAR 4:040.
Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.
Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES) Program, 11 KAR 15:090.
Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program, 707 KAR 1:270.

Local responsibilities, 702 KAR 6:010.
Lunch and breakfast requirements, 702 KAR 6:050.
Management improvement program, 703 KAR 3:205.
Maximum class sizes, 702 KAR 3:190.
Merger of independent and county school districts, 702 KAR 1:100.
Minimum requirements for high school graduation, 704 KAR 3:305.
Minority teacher recruitment, 704 KAR 7:130.
Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.
Personnel; policies and procedures, 702 KAR 6:040.
Physical education, 704 KAR 4:010.
Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.
Preschool associate teachers, 704 KAR 3:420.
Preschool education program for four (4) year old children, 704 KAR 3:410.
Preschool grant allocations, 702 KAR 3:250.
Prevention of sexually explicit materials transmitted to schools via computer, 701 KAR 5:120.
Primary school program guidelines, 704 KAR 3:440.
Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.
Procedure for payment of employees, 702 KAR 3:060.
Procedures for the inclusion of special populations in the state-required assessment and accountability programs, 703 KAR 5:070.
Proficiency evaluation, 16 KAR 5:030.
Program cost calculation, 702 KAR 5:020.
Programs for the gifted and talented, 704 KAR 3:285.
Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.
Rank I classification, 16 KAR 8:010.
Recognition of credits when transferring without transcript, 704 KAR 3:307.
Recreational facilities; school and community, 702 KAR 4:005.
Recruitment plan for position of school media librarian, 16 KAR 2:130.
Removal hearing procedures, 701 KAR 5:055.
Reports and funds, 702 KAR 6:075.
Required core academic standards, 704 KAR 3:303.
Restructuring revenue bond issues, 702 KAR 3:260.
Ride to the Center for the Arts Program Fund, 704 KAR 7:080.
School council allocation formula: KETS District Administrative System Chart of Accounts, 702 KAR 3:246.
School district accountability, 703 KAR 5:130.
School district Medicaid providers, 702 KAR 3:285.
School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.
School health services, 704 KAR 4:020.
School nurse, 16 KAR 2:060.
School psychologist, 16 KAR 2:090.
School to careers, 705 KAR 4:240.
Secondary funding for state-operated vocational schools, 702 KAR 1:130.
SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.
State plan for the administration of Chapter 2, of the Augustus F. Hawkins — Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, 704 KAR 3:335.
Student discipline guidelines, 704 KAR 7:050.
Student records; hearing procedures, 702 KAR 1:140.
Teacher disciplinary hearings, 701 KAR 5:090.
Teachers' salary scheduling, 702 KAR 3:070.
Test designation for Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program, 704 KAR 15:100.
Time minimum for meals, 702 KAR 6:060.
Transfer of annexed property; hearing, 702 KAR 1:080.
Uniform school financial accounting system, 702 KAR 3:120.
Uniform academic course codes, 704 KAR 3:540.
Use of local monies to reduce unmet technology need, 701 KAR 5:110.
Vehicles designed to carry nine (9) passengers or less, standards for, 702 KAR 5:130.
Vocational pupils, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:110.
Withholding funds, 702 KAR 3:045.
Writing portfolio procedures, 703 KAR 5:010.

Kentucky Law Journal. Note, Official Immunity in Kentucky: The New Standard Under Yanero v. Davis, 90 Ky L.J. 635 (2001-02).

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky High School Athletic Association may purchase property from an entity in which the Governor is a general partner, without violating KRS 45A.340. OAG 90-27.

If the board determines that it is not in the best interest of the general health and welfare of pupils of a particular weight and height to participate in high-contact sports, the board may, without violating this section, limit participation in such sports activities by students who fail to meet the weight and height requirements. OAG 90-87.

Nothing in this section prohibits the state board, the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, or local school boards from making rules that limit a student's participation in sports activities based on student's health, safety and academic standing. OAG 90-87.

This section, KRS 156.160, and the accompanying regulation, 704 KAR 7:055 set the standards to be followed by employees of the common schools with regard to the imposition of corporal punishment. OAG 92-20.

Effective July 14, 1992, under subsection (2) of this section the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education and the Kentucky High School Athletic Association may, by rule, administrative regulation, or bylaw, restrict or prohibit 7th and 8th grade students from participating in high school varsity wrestling, soccer, and football. Regulation of participation of 7th or 8th grade students in high school varsity wrestling, soccer, and football is not mandatory, but within the discretion of the state board and the athletic association. OAG 92-98.

Although the Kentucky High School Athletic Association was originally created as a private, voluntary, unincorporated association, it assumed a public character as a policy making board of an institution of education when, pursuant to KRS 156.070(2) and 702 KAR 7:065 Section 1, it was designated by the Kentucky Board of Education as the agency responsible for managing interscholastic athletics in the schools. Accordingly, the KHSAA is a public agency for purposes of the Open Records Act. OAG 04-ORD-244.

Cited: Horner ex rel. Horner v. Kentucky High Sch. Ath. Ass'n, 206 F.3d 685, 2000 FED App. 96P, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 4282 (6th Cir. 2000), cert. denied, 531 U.S. 824, 121 S. Ct. 69, 148 L. Ed. 2d 34, 2000 U.S. LEXIS 5160 (2000).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Board Subject to Title IX.
2. Athletics.

1. Board Subject to Title IX.

The Kentucky State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education, as a "recipient" of federal financial assistance, and the Kentucky High School Athletic Association, as an "agent" indirectly receiving federal funds, would both be subject to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended by the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, 20 USCS §§ 1681-1688. Horner v. Kentucky High Sch. Athletic Ass'n, 43 F.3d 265, 1994 FED App. 417P, 1994 U.S. App. LEXIS 36130 (6th Cir. 1994).

2. Athletics.

In creating the Kentucky Board of Education, the General Assembly recognized that its functions included the management of interscholastic athletics, and it authorized the Kentucky Board of Education to designate an agent for the purpose of performing that function, the Kentucky High School Athletic Association; interscholastic athletics have been recognized as an integral part of secondary education, and thus, have been considered a governmental function. Yanero v. Davis, 65 S.W.3d 510, 2001 Ky. LEXIS 203 (Ky. 2001).

156.071. Delegation of taking evidence and writing recommendation of disposition to hearing officer or panel — Compensatory time for staff conducting school facility public hearings.

The Kentucky Board of Education may, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, delegate the taking of evidence, and the rendition of a written recommendation of disposition to the full board, to a panel of the board, to a single member of the board acting as a hearing officer, or to a hearing officer appointed by the board relative to any hearing, appeal, or decision, judicial or quasi-judicial in nature, which the board is empowered or directed, by this or any other chapter, to conduct, hear, or make; provided, the full board, as provided by statute, makes the final decision or determination, based upon the evidence submitted. For the purpose of serving as a hearing officer for the board, the board and the Department of Education shall not enter into a personal service contract; employ additional staff; or provide additional compensation to existing staff, except for compensatory time for staff who conduct school facility public hearings outside of their regular working hours.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 364, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 147, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

156.072. Waiver of reporting requirement.

(1) At the request of a local board of education or a school council, a local school district superintendent shall submit a request to the Kentucky Board of Education for a waiver from a reporting requirement established by a Kentucky Revised Statute that requires the paperwork to be submitted to the Kentucky Board of Education or the Department of Education.

(2) Upon a finding of good cause for the waiver, the Kentucky Board of Education may grant the waiver.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall not waive statutory paperwork or reporting requirements necessary under federal law or relating to health, safety, or civil rights.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 277, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

156.074. Purchase contract for supplies, equipment — Specifications — Terms.

The Kentucky Board of Education, upon requisition to the Finance and Administration Cabinet, may secure price contract agreements for the purchase of supplies and equipment by district boards of education. The board by regulation shall specify the particular types of supplies and equipment for which contracts shall be secured and may revise such lists from time to time. The board, in consultation with the Finance and Administration Cabinet, shall fix standards of quality and quantity and shall develop standard specifications for supplies and equipment. The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall enter into price contract agreements under the law relating to state purchasing. Such contracts shall establish sources of supply, maximum prices to be paid, and shall set forth the length of time for which such contracts shall be valid, not to exceed one (1) year.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 365, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Educational television equipment purchases, 702 KAR 3:170.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.076. Price contracts information to be furnished district boards — Purchase conditions.

The chief state school officer shall furnish full information on established price contracts to each district board of education. Any board of education may purchase supplies and equipment from the vendor to whom the contract has been awarded, under the terms of the contract. Any board of education may advertise for its own bids on supplies and equipment which meet the specifications of the contracts awarded by the Office of Material and Procurement Services in the Office of the Controller. Any board of education, after advertising for bids, may award contracts if the chief state school officer certifies that the bid offers supplies and equipment which meet the standards and specifications fixed by the Kentucky Board of Education and that the bid price is lower than that established by the price contract agreement. If supplies and equipment that meet the specifications of the contracts awarded by the Office of Material and Procurement Services or a federal, local, or cooperative agency are available for purchase elsewhere, a board of education may purchase those supplies and equipment without advertising for bids. However, prior to making the purchases, the board of education shall obtain certification from:

(1) The Department of Education for technology components defined in the master plan for education technology for which standards have been established by the Kentucky Board of Education. The department shall certify that the items to be purchased meet or exceed, at a lower cost, the specifications of the components of the original equipment of manufacturers currently holding Kentucky education technology system price contracts; and

(2) The district's finance officer for supplies and equipment other than that described in subsection (1) of this section. He shall certify that the items to be purchased meet the standards and specifications fixed by state price contract, federal (GSA) price contract, the local school district's bid, or the bid of another school district whose bid specifications allow other districts to utilize their bids, and that the sales price is lower than that established by the price contract agreement or available through the bidding process and the price does not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. II, § 7; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 129, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 89, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 5, § 9, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 590, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Bidding procedures, 702 KAR 3:135.
Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.080. School census — Forms and rules for. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-30: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990. For present law see KRS 159.250.

156.090. Certificates of school employees — Board to publish regulations concerning. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4502-12: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

156.095. Professional development programs — Professional development coordinator — Long term improvement plans — Suicide prevention awareness information — Electronic consumer bulletin board — Training to address needs of students at risk — Teacher academics.

(1) The Kentucky Department of Education shall establish, direct, and maintain a statewide program of professional development to improve instruction in the public schools.

(2) Each local school district superintendent shall appoint a certified school employee to fulfill the role and responsibilities of a professional development coordinator who shall disseminate professional development information to schools and personnel. Upon request by a school council or any employees of the district, the coordinator shall provide technical assistance to the council or the personnel that may include assisting with needs assessments, analyzing school data, planning and evaluation assistance, organizing districtwide programs requested by school councils or groups of teachers, or other coordination activities.

(a) The manner of appointment, qualifications, and other duties of the professional development coordinator shall be established by Kentucky Board of Education through promulgation of administrative regulations.

(b) The local district professional development coordinator shall participate in the Kentucky Department of Education annual training program for local school district professional development coordinators. The training program may include, but not be limited to, the demonstration of various approaches to needs assessment and planning; strategies for implementing long-term, school-based professional development; strategies for strengthening teachers' roles in the planning, development, and evaluation of professional development; and demonstrations of model professional development programs. The training shall include information about teacher learning opportunities relating to the core content standards. The Kentucky Department of Education shall regularly collect and distribute this information.

(3) The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide or facilitate optional, professional development programs for certified personnel throughout the Commonwealth that are based on the statewide needs of teachers, administrators, and other education personnel. Programs may include classified staff and parents when appropriate. Programs offered or facilitated by the department shall be at locations and times convenient to local school personnel and shall be made accessible through the use of technology when appropriate. They shall include programs that: address the goals for Kentucky schools as stated in KRS 158.6451, including reducing the achievement gaps as determined by an equity analysis of the disaggregated student performance data from the state assessment program developed under KRS 158.6453; engage educators in effective learning processes and foster collegiality and collaboration; and provide support for staff to incorporate newly acquired skills into their work through practicing the skills, gathering information about the results, and reflecting on their efforts. Professional development programs shall be made available to teachers based on their needs which shall include but not be limited to the following areas:

(a) Strategies to reduce the achievement gaps among various groups of students and to provide continuous progress;
(b) Curriculum content and methods of instruction for each content area, including differentiated instruction;
(c) School-based decision making;
(d) Assessment literacy;
(e) Integration of performance-based student assessment into daily classroom instruction;
(f) Nongraded primary programs;
(g) Research-based instructional practices;
(h) Instructional uses of technology;
(i) Curriculum design to serve the needs of students with diverse learning styles and skills and of students of diverse cultures;
(j) Instruction in reading, including phonics, phonemic awareness, comprehension, fluency, and vocabulary;
(k) Educational leadership; and
(*l*) Strategies to incorporate character education throughout the curriculum.

(4) The department shall assist school personnel in assessing the impact of professional development on their instructional practices and student learning.

(5) The department shall assist districts and school councils with the development of long-term school and district improvement plans that include multiple strategies for professional development based on the assessment of needs at the school level.

(a) Professional development strategies may include, but are not limited to, participation in subject matter academies, teacher networks, training institutes, workshops, seminars, and study groups; collegial planning; action research; mentoring programs; appropriate university courses; and other forms of professional development.
(b) In planning the use of the four (4) days for professional development under KRS 158.070, school councils and districts shall give priority to programs that increase teachers' understanding of curriculum content and methods of instruction appropriate for each content area based on individual school plans. The district may use up to one (1) day to provide district-wide training and training that is mandated by state or federal law. Only those employees identified in the mandate or affected by the mandate shall be required to attend the training.
(c) State funds allocated for professional development shall be used to support professional development initiatives that are consistent with local school improvement and professional development plans and teachers' individual growth plans. The funds may be used throughout the year for all staff, including classified and certified staff and parents on school councils or committees. A portion of the funds allocated to each school council under KRS 160.345 may be used to prepare or enhance the teachers' knowledge and teaching practices related to the content and subject matter that are required for their specific classroom assignments.

(6) (a) By August 1, 2010, the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall post on its Web page suicide prevention awareness information, to include recognizing the warning signs of a suicide crisis. The Web page shall include information related to suicide prevention training opportunities offered by the cabinet or an agency recognized by the cabinet as a training provider.
(b) By September 1, 2010, and September 1 of each year thereafter, every public middle and high school administrator shall disseminate suicide prevention awareness information to all middle and high school students. The information may be obtained from the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or from a commercially developed suicide prevention training program.

(7) The Department of Education shall establish an electronic consumer bulletin board that posts information regarding professional development providers and programs as a service to school district central office personnel, school councils, teachers, and administrators. Participation on the electronic consumer bulletin board shall be voluntary for professional development providers or vendors, but shall include all programs sponsored by the department. Participants shall provide the following information: program title; name of provider or vendor; qualifications of the presenters or instructors; objectives of the program; program length; services provided, including follow-up support; costs for participation and costs of materials; names of previous users of the program, addresses, and telephone numbers; and arrangements required. Posting information on the bulletin board by the department shall not be viewed as an endorsement of the quality of any specific provider or program.

(8) The Department of Education shall provide training to address the characteristics and instructional needs of students at risk of school failure and most likely to drop out of school. The training shall be developed to meet

the specific needs of all certified and classified personnel depending on their relationship with these students. The training for instructional personnel shall be designed to provide and enhance skills of personnel to:
(a) Identify at-risk students early in elementary schools as well as at-risk and potential dropouts in the middle and high schools;
(b) Plan specific instructional strategies to teach at-risk students;
(c) Improve the academic achievement of students at risk of school failure by providing individualized and extra instructional support to increase expectations for targeted students;
(d) Involve parents as partners in ways to help their children and to improve their children's academic progress; and
(e) Significantly reduce the dropout rate of all students.

(9) The department shall establish teacher academies to the extent funding is available in cooperation with postsecondary education institutions for elementary, middle school, and high school faculty in core disciplines, utilizing facilities and faculty from universities and colleges, local school districts, and other appropriate agencies throughout the state. Priority for participation shall be given to those teachers who are teaching core discipline courses for which they do not have a major or minor or the equivalent. Participation of teachers shall be voluntary.

(Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 127, § 1; 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. II, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 1, effective October 18, 1985; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 12, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 514, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 609, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 162, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 452, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 527, § 10, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 302, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2009, ch. 101, § 8, effective March 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 6, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 162, 452, and 527. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. As to subsection (7) of this section, a conflict exists, in part, between Acts chs. 452 and 527. Under KRS 446.250, Acts ch. 527, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails in this conflict.

Cross-References. Annual professional development plan, 704 KAR 3:035.

Occupation-based career and technical education certification, 16 KAR 2:020.

Probationary certificate for information technology teachers, 16 KAR 2:190.

Ranking of occupation-based career and technical education teachers, 16 KAR 8:040.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Kentucky Law Survey: Education, 29 N. Ky. L. Rev. 115 (2002).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.0951. District consortia for professional development — Withdrawal by school district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 13, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 247, § 2, effective July 15, 1994) was repealed by Acts 1998, ch. 609, § 5, effective July 15, 1998.

Cross-References. Annual professional development plan, 704 KAR 3:035.

156.097. Teacher institutes — Regulation.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall develop regulations to establish a program of educational institutes for teachers. The purpose of such institutes shall be the general improvement of instruction within the Commonwealth.

(2) Teacher institutes shall be held during the summer months at various college campuses selected by the Kentucky Board of Education. Each institute shall be of one (1) week duration.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall develop specific criteria relating to the selection of eligible teachers for institute participation, with an emphasis on selecting teachers with a demonstrated record of effective teaching.

(4) Any teacher selected and agreeing to participate in a particular teacher institute session shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in attendance, and shall be awarded a stipend in an amount to be determined by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(5) The program shall encourage business and industry within the Commonwealth to become institute sponsors for teachers within the respective communities of such business and industry.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 366, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 3, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 366, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Criteria for Commonwealth Institute for Teachers, 701 KAR 5:070.

156.100. Board may accept federal aid or gift, donation or devise. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-10: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 26, §§ 1, 2) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 165, effective June 17, 1978.

156.101. Purpose of section — Definition of "instructional leader" — Instructional leader improvement program.

(1) The purpose of this section is to encourage and require the maintenance and development of effective instructional leadership in the public schools of the Commonwealth and to recognize that principals, with the assistance of assistant principals, supervisors of instruction, guidance counselors, and directors of special education, have the primary responsibility for instructional leadership in the schools to which they are assigned.

(2) For the purpose of this section, "instructional leader" shall be defined as an employee of the public schools of the Commonwealth employed as a principal, assistant principal, supervisor of instruction, guidance counselor, director of special education, or other administrative position deemed by the Education Professional Standards Board to require an administrative certificate.

(3) In order to carry out the purpose of this section, the Kentucky Board of Education shall establish a statewide program to improve and maintain the quality and effectiveness of instructional leadership in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

(4) The instructional leader improvement program shall contain the following provisions:
(a) Each instructional leader employed by the public schools of the Commonwealth shall participate in a continuing intensive training program designed especially for instructional leaders;
(b) 1. Effective until June 30, 2006, every two (2) years each instructional leader shall complete an intensive training program approved by the Kentucky Board of Education to include no fewer than forty-two (42) participant hours of instruction;
2. Effective July 1, 2006, each instructional

leader shall annually complete an intensive training program approved by the Kentucky Board of Education to include no fewer than twenty-one (21) participant hours of instruction;

(c) The Kentucky Board of Education shall prescribe specific criteria for the training program, which shall include a provision to allow an instructional leader to annually receive three (3) participant hours credit for duties performed as part of a beginning teacher committee pursuant to KRS 161.030(6). A maximum of six (6) participant hours credit shall be awarded annually for serving on multiple beginning teacher committees. The Kentucky Department of Education may contract for specific training with qualified agencies or institutions or approve programs offered by training providers, including local district training programs, except that the department shall ensure the requirements of paragraph (d) of this subsection are met; and

(d) Annually, each local district superintendent shall report to the Kentucky Department of Education any instructional leader who fails to complete the training requirements of paragraph (b) of this subsection and shall place the leader on probation for one (1) year. The Department of Education shall verify completion of the required training. If the required training for the prior year and the current year is not completed during the probationary period, the Department of Education shall forward the information to the Education Professional Standards Board, which shall revoke the instructional leader's certificate.

(5) The Kentucky Department of Education shall ensure that training options in human resource management and conflict resolution techniques are available to education leaders throughout the state.

(6) This section shall be known as the "Effective Instructional Leadership Act."

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 365, §§ 1, 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 2, effective October 18, 1985; 1986, ch. 442, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 130, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 148, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 9, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 206, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 527, § 11, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 110, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Annual professional development plan, 704 KAR 3:035.

Effective Instructional Leadership Act, 704 KAR 3:325.

Evaluation guidelines, 704 KAR 3:345.

Guidance counselor, provisional and standard certificates, all grades, 16 KAR 3:060.

Kentucky Teacher Internship Program, 16 KAR 7:010.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Kentucky Law Survey: Education, 29 N. Ky. L. Rev. 115 (2002).

Opinions of Attorney General. Notwithstanding the apparent legislative intent of KRS 161.020 to make the revocation of any instructional leader's certificate contingent upon laws then in force, this section clearly controls revocation of an instructional leader's certificate; therefore, a certificate of an instructional leader may be revoked for failure to obtain the hours of intensive training required by this section. All instructional leaders, including those who received a certificate prior to the effective date of this section, are required to comply with this section. OAG 88-37.

The legislative purpose of the instructional leadership program, set forth in subsection (1) of this section, was to develop a program which would result in improvement in the quality of performance of principals, assistant principals, supervisors of instruction, guidance counselors, or directors of special education. Practically, this prescribed program of improvement could not be effective if it did not supersede the general certificate renewal statute, subsection (3) of KRS 161.020. OAG 88-37.

The requirement of subsection (3) of KRS 161.020, that certificates be considered pursuant to the application of the laws which were in effect at the time of the granting of the certificate, is not in harmony with the instructional leadership program. Therefore, subsection (3) of KRS 161.020 is controlling except when an instructional leader fails to comply with the instructional leader improvement program. At such time, the state board may exercise its power of revocation granted by subsection (4) of this section. OAG 88-37.

The retrospective application of a law is not to be given unless the intent is clearly expressed or necessarily implied; it is necessarily implied that this section must be applied to those persons who received their certificates prior to 1984 to benefit the schools and is, therefore, retroactive. OAG 88-37.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Evaluation Appeals Panel.
2. — Procedure.

1. Evaluation Appeals Panel.

2. — Procedure.

A nontenured teacher whose contract is recommended by the principal not to be renewed is entitled, pursuant to subsection 10 of this section, to challenge the findings of fact in his evaluation before the appeals panel who shall hold a hearing on both the substance and the procedure of the evaluation of which the teacher is entitled to receive proper notice with sufficient time to gather evidence to support his position, and also has the right to present expert testimony and engage counsel to assist him in the presentation of his case. Thompson v. Board of Educ., 838 S.W.2d 390, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 130 (Ky. 1992).

156.105. Principals Assessment Center — Assessment of principals required. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Under KRS 446.260, the repeal of this section in 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 12 prevails over its amendment in 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 343.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 45, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 14, § 3, effective February 17, 1994) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 12, § 1, effective July 15, 1996.

156.106. Critical shortage areas — Appointment of retired teachers and administrators — Administrative regulations.

(1) For purposes of this section and KRS 161.605, "critical shortage area" means a lack of certified teachers in particular subject areas, in grade levels, or in geographic locations at the elementary and secondary level, as determined annually by the commissioner of education. The commissioner may use any source considered reliable including, but not limited to, data provided by the Education Professional Standards Board and local education agencies to identify the critical shortage areas.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish procedures to be used to appoint retired teachers and administrators to positions in critical shortage areas under this section and KRS 161.605. The administrative regulations shall assure that:

(a) A retired teacher or administrator shall not be hired until the superintendent assures that he or she has made every reasonable effort to recruit an active teacher or administrator for the position on an annual basis; and

(b) A retired teacher or administrator shall be paid, at a minimum, a salary at Rank II with ten (10) years of experience based on a single salary schedule adopted by the district.

The commissioner of education shall report members reemployed under this section to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish procedures to be used to appoint retired teachers and administrators to positions in critical shortage areas under this section and KRS 161.605. The administrative regulations shall assure that a retired teacher or administrator shall not be hired until the superintendent assures the commissioner of education that the superintendent has made every reasonable effort to recruit an active teacher or administrator for the position on an annual basis. The commissioner of education shall report members reemployed under this section to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(4) If a local school district needs a person to fill a critical shortage position after reaching its quota established under KRS 161.605, the commissioner of education with the approval of the executive director of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may allow the district to exceed its quota if the statewide quota has not been met.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 477, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 498, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). Subsections (1) and (4) of this statute were enacted identically in 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 477, sec. 1, subsecs. (1) and (3), and ch. 498, sec. 3, subsecs. (1) and (3). Subsections (2) and (3) were enacted by the same two Acts but with nonidentical, but very similar, text, subsection (2) coming from Acts ch. 477, sec. 1, subsec. (2), and subsection (3) coming from Acts ch. 498, sec. 3, subsec. (2). Because the two Acts differ in the texts of their second subsections in newly created statutes, both versions have been codified. Cf. KRS 446.250. Acts ch. 477 (House Bill 519) was signed by the President of the Senate on April 11, 2000, at 10:28 a.m.; Acts ch. 498 (House Bill 739) was signed by the President of the Senate on April 11, 2000, at 1:15 p.m. The tables for the 2000 Kentucky Acts show Acts ch. 498 as being codified at KRS 156.497, but, because of the near identity of the sections, it was subsequently decided to merge them into a single KRS section for codification.

Cross-References. Employment of KTRS retiree in full-time position, 702 KAR 1:150.

156.110. Removal of school board members and public school officials. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4377-13, 4384-13) was repealed by Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. I, § 4.

156.111. Superintendents Training Program and Assessment Center — Assessment of superintendents required — Examination.

(1) Prior to July 1, 1992, the Department of Education shall establish a Superintendents Training Program and Assessment Center. The assessment center shall be modeled after the American Association of School Administrators assessment process or a similar validated process. The department may provide assessment centers regionally and shall provide for assessor training. The center shall include, but not be limited to, training for superintendents in the following subjects:
   (a) Core concepts of management;
   (b) School-based decision making;
   (c) Kentucky school law;
   (d) Kentucky school finance; and
   (e) School curriculum and assessment.

(2) At the conclusion of the training, each participant shall complete a written comprehensive examination based on the content of the training.

(3) In addition to any applicable certification and experience requirements, to be qualified and eligible for continued employment as a school superintendent, effective July 1, 1994, the school superintendent shall have successfully completed the assessment center process. A person hired for the first time as superintendent in Kentucky after June 30, 1994, shall successfully complete the assessment center process within one (1) year of assuming his duties as superintendent.

(4) The Kentucky Board of Education shall adopt administrative regulations to govern the training content, number of hours, written examination, and criteria for successful completion of the training and assessment center process. The board shall also establish the continuing professional development requirements for school superintendents, to be effective July 1, 1994.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 46, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 14, § 1, effective February 17, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Superintendent training program and assessment process, 704 KAR 3:406.

156.112. State board for Occupational Education — Members — Compensation — Functions — Officers. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 95, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 114, § 21, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 381, § 12, effective July 15, 1982.

Departments of Education

156.114. Department for elementary and secondary education created — Deputy superintendent — Organization. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 96, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 295, § 40, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 381, § 12, effective July 15, 1982.

156.116. Department for occupational education created — Deputy superintendent — Duties — Organization. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 97, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 381, § 12, effective July 15, 1982.

156.118. Organization of the department of education. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 96, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 295, § 41, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 381, § 12, effective July 15, 1982.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

156.120. Superintendent of Public Instruction — Location of office — Traveling expenses — Salary. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4384-2 to 4384-4, 4384-9: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 26, § 5, effective June 19, 1946; and ch. 27, sec. 3, effective June 19, 1946; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 40, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 27, § 14, effective March 2, 1992; 1994 ch. 209, § 11, effective July 15, 1994) was repealed by Acts 2006, ch. 211, § 170, effective July 12, 2006.

156.130. Superintendent is executive officer of State Board of Education — General duties. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. This section was also amended by Acts 1978, ch. 17, § 1, approved March 3, 1978. The later

repeal by Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 165, approved March 29, 1978, however, prevails.

Compiler's Notes. This section (4384-5, 4384-7, 4384-15, 4384-32: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 41, § 3; 1978, ch. 17, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 165, effective June 17, 1978.

REMOVAL OR SUSPENSION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS

156.132. Removal or suspension of public school officers — Procedure, grounds, conditions.

As used in this section, except subsection (1), "public school officer" means a person who previously served as a superintendent of schools or board member during which time charges were brought against him under this section.

(1) The chief state school officer shall recommend, by written charges to the proper school authorities having immediate jurisdiction, the removal of any superintendent of schools, principal, teacher, member of a school council, or other public school officer as to whom he has reason to believe is guilty of immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency, willful neglect of duty, or nonfeasance. In the case of a member of a school council, the written charges shall be provided to the local board of education.

(2) The chief state school officer shall recommend by written charges the suspension by the Kentucky Board of Education of any district board member, superintendent of schools, or other public school officer whom he has reason to believe is guilty of immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency, willful neglect of duty, or nonfeasance. If the charges brought under this subsection represent an immediate threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, the Kentucky Board of Education shall summarily suspend the person against whom the charges are made. The action by the Kentucky Board of Education may be taken upon a recommendation of the chief state school officer, or the action may be taken by a majority vote of the Kentucky Board of Education without recommendation from the chief state school officer.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education may suspend a district superintendent of schools or other public school officer under subsection (2) of this section or remove him pursuant to subsection (5) of this section only if, after thirty (30) days of receipt of the written charges specified in subsection (1) of this section, the proper school authorities having immediate jurisdiction, either the superintendent or the district board of education, have refused to act, have acted in bad faith, arbitrarily, or capriciously, or if a recommendation to the district board would have been futile.

(4) Any officer suspended by the Kentucky Board of Education under subsection (2) of this section shall be furnished with an emergency order specifying in detail the reasons for suspension and notifying the officer of his right to appeal the action and have an emergency hearing pursuant to KRS 13B.125.

(5) As an alternative to first seeking suspension, the chief state school officer may recommend by written charges the removal by the Kentucky Board of Education of any district board member, superintendent of schools, or other public school officer whom he has reason to believe is guilty of immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency, willful neglect of duty, or nonfeasance. The officer against whom the written charges are issued by the chief state school officer shall be furnished with the written charges and notice of procedural rights conferred under KRS Chapter 13B. Within twenty (20) days after receipt of the charges, the officer may notify the Kentucky Board of Education of his intention to appear and answer the charges. Upon appeal, an administrative hearing shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. If the officer fails to notify the board of his intention to appear and answer the charges, the Kentucky Board of Education may remove the officer by a majority vote, and the dismissal shall be final.

(6) The hearing shall be public or private at the discretion of the accused former or current superintendent and shall be public when testimony is taken for board members.

(7) The Kentucky Board of Education may meet in closed session to consider the evidence and may by a majority vote remove the officer. If the board votes to remove the officer, the board shall prepare final order specifying which charge or charges it found to be the basis for removal. If within ninety (90) days from the date of suspension if applicable, the state board has not removed the officer, or has dismissed the charges, the suspended officer shall be reinstated and shall be paid his full salary for the period of suspension.

(8) The officer shall have a right to appeal on the record to the Circuit Court located in the county of the school district in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. If the decision of the court is against removal, the officer shall be paid his full salary from the date of suspension. The payment shall be made from funds appropriated to the State Department of Education.

(9) If a superintendent of schools is removed from office or resigns while charges are pending pursuant to this section after July 15, 1994, any continuing contract pursuant to KRS 161.720 to 161.810 shall be terminated. If the removal is reversed upon appeal, the continuing contract shall be restored and he shall be paid his full salary for the period of suspension.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. I, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 30, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 50, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 376, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 103, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 472, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, § 46, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 598, § 15, effective April 14, 1998.)

Cross-References. Removal hearing procedures, 701 KAR 5:055.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. The State Board of Education has enacted regulations for bidding on the purchase of school equipment and any bidding not conforming to these regulations can be reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction who is empowered to make written charges against any superintendent or board member who is guilty of misconduct or unlawful acts. OAG 73-740.

Although KRS 156.132 through 156.146 (KRS 156.134, 156.140, 156.144 and 156.146, now repealed) gives the State Board of Education the right to suspend and remove county board members for misconduct in office or for wilful neglect of duty, the right to recall a school board member does not exist in this state. OAG 75-118.

Before the state board may send back to a local board of education the written charges, a majority of the state board must be of the opinion that a local superintendent is guilty of "immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency or wilful neglect of duty," after which the district board may commence consideration to remove its superintendent under KRS 160.350; refuse to act; or act in bad faith, arbitrarily or capriciously; but if the local board does anything other than take action to remove the local superintendent, after 30 days from receipt of the charges by the local board, the state board would regain "jurisdiction" and could then go forward to suspend the local superintendent. OAG 79-394.

If the information presented to the state board or state Superintendent is such as to serve an adequate basis to formulate an opinion of guilt without investigation, there is no reason why one would need be held. OAG 79-394.

In the case of the state board, "their opinion [that a school officer] is guilty," within subsection (1) of this section must be formulated by at least four of the seven voting members of the board. OAG 79-394.

Subsection (2) of this section is limited to consideration of a local board member or a local superintendent, but is not in any way applicable to a teacher or a principal as is the situation in subsection (1) of this section. OAG 79-394.

The provisions of this section make very clear that the actions of the state board are not dependent upon those of the state Superintendent. OAG 79-394.

The purpose of the summary hearing, provided for in subsection (2) of this section, is for the state board to consider the evidence and take a vote to see if a majority of the state board share the opinion that the local superintendent is guilty of "gross immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency or wilful neglect of duty." OAG 79-394.

"The proper school authorities," within subsection (1) of this section, is the local district board of education. OAG 79-394.

The regulations called for by subsection (2) of this section would be for the benefit of the state board members, not the local superintendent. OAG 79-394.

There exists no state board regulations relating to the summary hearing process called for in subsection (2) of this section. OAG 79-394.

When subsection (1) of this section refers to reporting a public school officer "who in [the superintendent's] opinion is guilty," a conclusive opinion of guilt is not required, but only a satisfaction in the superintendent's mind that the charges may be substantiated by evidence justifying and warranting consideration of removal and action by the local board of education. OAG 79-394.

Where the State Board of Education receives information alleging wrongdoing by a local school officer, it could ask the state Superintendent to investigate, and, if he declined, the state board could investigate on its own. OAG 79-394.

KRS 158.115 was the authorizing statute for a contract requiring a fiscal court to reimburse a school district on a straight per capita basis for nonpublic school students who rode public school buses and, absent full reimbursement by the fiscal court to the school board, the expenditure of public school moneys for transporting nonpublic school children would create a constitutional violation under Const., § 180 as well as other provisions. Therefore, failure by the school board to enforce the contract with the fiscal court would be tantamount to willful neglect of duty and could lead to removal from office. OAG 82-405.

In both KRS 160.345 hearings and KRS 156.132 hearings, the role of the Commissioner of Education in the hearings is authorized not by those statutes, but by the grant of authority vested in the commissioner as the executive and administrative officer of the Board of Education by KRS 156.148(3). OAG 02-4.

Cited: Daugherty v. Hunt, 694 S.W.2d 719, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 587 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Grounds.
2. Authority to Remove.
3. — Recommendation of Superintendent of Public Instruction.
4. Time Restrictions.
5. — Failure to Comply.

1. Grounds.

Evidence that lame duck members of school board, by agreement with other members and one newly-elected member, employed close relatives of newly-elected member, shortly before expiration of their terms, was insufficient to justify removal of newly-elected member as usurper. Richardson v. Commonwealth, 275 Ky. 486, 122 S.W.2d 156, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 472 (Ky. 1938) (decided under prior law).

Arbitrary action of school board members in rejecting nominations of teachers by superintendent would be grounds for removal, and would perhaps subject them to liability for loss to school fund by payments to teachers wrongfully employed. Cottongim v. Stewart, 277 Ky. 706, 127 S.W.2d 149, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 716 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

It does not follow from the fact that a board as a body had acted arbitrarily and in excess of its power, that any particular member or members of the board had individually been guilty of immorality, misconduct of office, incompetency or wilful neglect of duty. Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959) (decided under prior law).

Bad faith, misconduct or neglect of duty to justify removal of county board members by state board is not shown where county board takes no affirmative action contrary to state board surveys but only submits counter proposals. Kentucky State Board of Education v. Isenberg, 421 S.W.2d 81, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 52 (Ky. 1967).

Unquestionably the state board has the right to suspend and remove county board members for misconduct in office or for wilful neglect of duty and "misconduct in office" means to conduct amiss; bad behavior. Kentucky State Board of Education v. Isenberg, 421 S.W.2d 81, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 52 (Ky. 1967).

Where members of county board disagree with and refuse to follow state board recommendations for consolidation and construction of school buildings the members of the county board cannot be suspended from office for neglect of duty or misconduct. Kentucky State Board of Education v. Isenberg, 421 S.W.2d 81, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 52 (Ky. 1967).

2. Authority to Remove.

The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, under the Kentucky Education Reform Act, has the authority to remove members from a county board of education for misconduct in office; there is no language in either this section or KRS 160.180 which suggests, let alone mandates, that the Attorney General has the exclusive power to remove district board members for violations of KRS 160.180. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Ball, 847 S.W.2d 743, 1993 Ky. LEXIS 46 (Ky. 1993).

3. — Recommendation of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mandamus would not lie to compel state board to conduct hearing of charges filed against county superintendent and members of county board of education where superintendent had not recommended removal. Combs v. State Board of Education, 249 Ky. 320, 60 S.W.2d 957, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 529 (Ky. 1933) (decided under prior law).

Where board and county superintendent entered into a compromise agreement to settle differences between two factions the facts revealed a situation such as justified Superintendent of Public Instruction in making investigation to determine whether to recommend removal of board members or county superintendent. Board of Education v. Rose, 285 Ky. 217, 147 S.W.2d 83, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 604, 132 A.L.R. 969 (Ky. 1940) (decided under prior law).

A recommendation by the Superintendent of Public Instruction was a prerequisite to many kinds of action by the State Board of Education. Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959) (decided under prior law).

The Superintendent of Public Instruction had a fair discretion as to whether to make a recommendation for removal of the county board of education and that discretion could not have been controlled by mandamus. Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959) (decided under prior law).

Affidavit and supporting data submitted to the lower court by the superintendent showed a fair exercise of discretion in refusing to recommend action on the charges against individual board members and the opposing affidavit on behalf of the petitioners did not overcome this showing in mandamus proceedings (decided under prior law). Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959).

4. Time Restrictions.

5. — Failure to Comply.

Although the Kentucky State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education, which found county board of education member guilty of attempting to influence the hiring or appointment of district employees, failed to comply with the time restrictions contained in this section, because the board member was not suspended and continued to serve until his removal after the hearing, member failed to articulate any prejudice suffered and decision was affirmed. Craig v. Kentucky State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ., 902 S.W.2d 264, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 124 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, §§ 63, 64.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, §§ 82, 244, 246, 252-259, 271, 272, 277, 288-314.

156.134. Notice of suspension — Answer — Hearing — Appeal. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. I, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

156.136. Vacancies caused by suspension — Appointment — Term — Payment.

The Kentucky Board of Education, upon suspension of any

officer or district board of education member under KRS 156.132, shall name a person to fill the vacancy caused by such suspension. Persons appointed by the Kentucky Board of Education to fill vacancies under KRS 156.132 and this section shall hold office only during the time an officer is suspended, not to exceed ninety (90) days from the date of suspension. At the expiration of such period, vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided by law for the office. Persons appointed by the Kentucky Board of Education to fill vacancies caused by suspension shall be paid from funds of the district board of education. Any person employed to fill the position of a superintendent who has been removed by the Kentucky Board of Education under KRS 156.132 shall be employed by the district board of education for periods not to exceed one (1) year if the superintendent has appealed to the courts and if the courts have not taken final action.
(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. I, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 117, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 51, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 98 et seq.

156.138. Duty of Attorney General.

The Attorney General, upon the written recommendation of either the Governor, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the chief state school officer, or the Kentucky Board of Education, shall institute the necessary actions to recover school funds, from any source, which he believes have been erroneously or improperly allowed or paid to any person.
(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. I, § 5; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 131, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Under KRS 160.160, a board of education has the authority to bring an action in its own name for the recovery of funds improperly paid and the fact that the Attorney General also has this authority does not delimit the authority of the board of education but provides another means of bringing such an action when a local board for some reason has violated this provision and nothing in this section indicates that an action by the Attorney General shall be the exclusive recourse. OAG 73-867.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Antitrust Matters.
KRS 156.142 is not a limiting statute on the general powers of the Attorney General, and when he is empowered by statute to commence all action in all cases or hearings in all courts, in or out of the state, as set out in KRS 15.020, he is within his authority to commence a civil antitrust action in federal court. Commonwealth ex rel. Cowan v. Southern Belle Dairy Co., 801 S.W.2d 60, 1990 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1990).
Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context for Actions Against a School Board or School Personnel, § 333.00.

156.140. Superintendent to control and appoint division heads and employes. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4384-7, 4434-31: amend. Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. II, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 63, § 26.

156.142. Jurisdiction.

In all actions brought under the provisions of KRS 156.132 to 156.138, jurisdiction shall be vested in the Circuit Court of the county in which the school district is located.
(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. I, § 6; 1978, ch. 384, § 44, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 132, effective July 13, 1990.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Antitrust Matters.
This section is not a limiting statute on the general powers of the Attorney General, and when he is empowered by statute to commence all action in all cases or hearings in all courts, in or out of the state, as set out in KRS 15.020, he is within his authority to commence a civil antitrust action in federal court. Commonwealth ex rel. Cowan v. Southern Belle Dairy Co., 801 S.W.2d 60, 1990 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1990).
Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 399 et seq.

156.144. Special judge, selection. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. I, § 7) was repealed by Acts 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 14, § 491, effective January 2, 1978.

156.146. Failure to select special judge, procedure. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. I, § 8; 1976, ch. 62, § 89) was repealed by Acts 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 14, § 491, effective January 2, 1978.

Commissioner of Education

156.147. Education Management Selection Commission — Selection of first commissioner of education.

(1) There is hereby created an Education Management Selection Commission. The commission shall consist of six (6) members to be appointed as follows: Three (3) by the Governor, one (1) by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, one (1) by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one (1) jointly by the President Pro Tempore and the Speaker. The commission is temporary in nature and shall terminate after the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education has signed a contract of employment with the first commissioner of education. The members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary actual expenses.
(2) The commission shall conduct a national search to identify the best qualified individual for the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education to appoint as the first commissioner of education to carry out the duties of the chief state school officer. The individual shall be agreed upon by a unanimous vote of all of the members of the commission.
(3) The commission shall meet as soon as practicable after it is constituted. The members shall elect a chairperson, who shall be responsible for convening future meetings. The Governor's office and the Legislative Research Commission shall provide staff support to the commission.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 36, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Notwithstanding 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 6, the reference to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education in subsections (1) and (2) of this statute has been left unchanged because that reference is historical in nature.

156.1475. Date of appointment of first commissioner of education.

The first commissioner of education selected in accordance with KRS 156.147 shall be appointed no later than December 31, 1990.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 39, effective July 13, 1990.)

156.148. Commissioner of education — Selection — Duties.

(1) Effective January 1, 1991, the commissioner of education shall be the chief state school officer. He shall possess the professional qualifications determined by the Kentucky Board of Education as appropriate for the office.

(2) The commissioner shall be appointed by the Kentucky Board of Education, serve at the pleasure of the board, and receive compensation as set by the board, the provisions of KRS 64.640 notwithstanding.

(3) The commissioner of education shall be the executive and administrative officer of the Kentucky Board of Education in its administration of all educational matters and functions placed under its management and control. He shall carry out all duties assigned to him by law; shall execute under the direction of the state board the educational policies, orders, directives, and administrative functions of the board; and shall direct the work of all persons employed in the Department of Education.

(4) The commissioner of education shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 41, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Edmondson and Rylee, Termination of the Tenured Teacher in Kentucky: Does K.R.S. 161.790 Provide Adequate Due Process?, 23 N. Ky. L. Rev. 263 (1996).

Opinions of Attorney General. In both KRS 160.345 hearings and KRS 156.132 hearings, the role of the Commissioner of Education in the hearings is authorized not by those statutes, but by the grant of authority vested in the commissioner as the executive and administrative officer of the Board of Education by KRS 156.148(3). OAG 02-4.

156.150. Bonds of division heads and assistants. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4384-8) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 27, § 10.

156.152. Price contract agreements for purchase of school buses.

The chief state school officer, as executive officer of the Kentucky Board of Education, upon application and requisition to the Finance and Administration Cabinet, is hereby authorized and directed to secure price contract agreements for the purchase of school buses by all district boards of education. The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall enter into price contract agreements under established purchasing procedure in keeping with the law relating to state purchasing. The price contract agreement shall establish sources of supply, maximum prices to be paid, and shall set forth the length of time for which contracts shall be valid.

(Enact. Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. XVI, § 20; 1966, ch. 255, § 149; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(1); 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 133, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Buses; specifications and purchases, 702 KAR 5:060.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 98 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1030 et seq.

156.153. School bus standards — "School bus" defined.

(1) All school buses for which bids are made or bid contracts awarded shall meet the standards and specifications of the Kentucky Department of Education. The term "school bus," as used in this section, shall mean any motor vehicle which meets the standards and specifications for school buses as provided by law or by the standards or specifications of the Kentucky Department of Education authorized by law and used solely in transporting school children and school employees to and from school under the supervision and control and at the direction of school authorities, and shall further include school bus accessory equipment and supplies and replacement equipment considered to be reasonably adaptable for purchase from price contract agreements.

(2) Except in cases of emergencies or for the transportation of students with disabilities, only school buses as defined in subsection (1) of this section shall be used for transporting students to and from school along regular bus routes. Districts may use district-owned vehicles that were designed and built by the manufacturer for passenger transportation when transporting nine (9) or fewer passengers, including the driver, for approved school activities. Vehicles used under this subsection shall be clearly marked as transporting students and shall be safety inspected no less than once every thirty (30) days.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 367, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 216, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2004, ch. 22, § 1, effective July 13, 2004.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Notwithstanding 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 6, the reference to State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education in subsection (2) of this statute has been left unchanged because that reference is historical in nature.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. XVI, § 21; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 236, § 1, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 367, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Buses; specifications and purchases, 702 KAR 5:060.

Vehicles designed to carry nine (9) passengers or less, standards for, 702 KAR 5:130.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1030 et seq.

156.154. Information respecting established price contract agreements — Purchase conditions of district boards.

The chief state school officer shall make available to all district boards of education full information respecting established price contract agreements, and any or all districts may procure buses from sources and at prices, terms, and conditions incorporated in the price contract agreements. Any district board of education may take its own bids on school buses which meet the specifications of the Kentucky Board of Education for school buses for which price contracts have been established, provided the chief state school officer approves the bids and purchase contract as meeting specifications of the Kentucky Board of Education. However, no district board of education shall purchase school buses under the terms of this section unless the chief state school officer shall certify that the purchase price is lower than prices set forth in established price contract agreements for similar equipment.

(Enact. Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. XVI, § 22; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 134, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Buses; specifications and purchases, 702 KAR 5:060.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.; 78A C.J.S. Schools and School Districts, § 1030 et seq.

156.160. Promulgation of administrative regulations by Kentucky Board of Education — Voluntary compliance — Penalty.

(1) With the advice of the Local Superintendents Advisory Council, the Kentucky Board of Education shall promul-

gate administrative regulations establishing standards which school districts shall meet in student, program, service, and operational performance. These regulations shall comply with the expected outcomes for students and schools set forth in KRS 158.6451. Administrative regulations shall be promulgated for the following:

(a) Courses of study for the different grades and kinds of common schools identifying the common curriculum content directly tied to the goals, outcomes, and assessment strategies developed under KRS 158.645, 158.6451, and 158.6453 and distributed to local school districts and schools. The administrative regulations shall provide that:
   1. If a school offers American sign language, the course shall be accepted as meeting the foreign language requirements in common schools notwithstanding other provisions of law; and
   2. If a school offers the Reserve Officers Training Corps program, the course shall be accepted as meeting the physical education requirement for high school graduation notwithstanding other provisions of law;

(b) Courses of study or educational experiences available to students in all middle and high schools to fulfill the prerequisites for courses in advanced science and mathematics as defined in KRS 158.845;

(c) The acquisition and use of educational equipment for the schools as recommended by the Council for Education Technology;

(d) The minimum requirements for high school graduation in light of the expected outcomes for students and schools set forth in KRS 158.6451. Student scores from any assessment administered under KRS 158.6453 that are determined by the National Technical Advisory Panel to be valid and reliable at the individual level shall be included on the student transcript. The National Technical Advisory Panel shall submit its determination to the commissioner of education and the Legislative Research Commission;

(e) Taking and keeping a school census, and the forms, blanks, and software to be used in taking and keeping the census and in compiling the required reports. The board shall create a statewide student identification numbering system based on students' Social Security numbers. The system shall provide a student identification number similar to, but distinct from, the Social Security number, for each student who does not have a Social Security number or whose parents or guardians choose not to disclose the Social Security number for the student;

(f) Sanitary and protective construction of public school buildings, toilets, physical equipment of school grounds, school buildings, and classrooms. With respect to physical standards of sanitary and protective construction for school buildings, the Kentucky Board of Education shall adopt the Uniform State Building Code;

(g) Medical inspection, physical and health education and recreation, and other regulations necessary or advisable for the protection of the physical welfare and safety of the public school children. The administrative regulations shall set requirements for student health standards to be met by all students in grades four (4), eight (8), and twelve (12) pursuant to the outcomes described in KRS 158.6451. The administrative regulations shall permit a student who received a physical examination no more than six (6) months prior to his initial admission to Head Start to substitute that physical examination for the physical examination required by the Kentucky Board of Education of all students upon initial admission to the public schools, if the physical examination given in the Head Start program meets all the requirements of the physical examinations prescribed by the Kentucky Board of Education;

(h) A vision examination by an optometrist or ophthalmologist that shall be required by the Kentucky Board of Education. The administrative regulations shall require evidence that a vision examination that meets the criteria prescribed by the Kentucky Board of Education has been performed. This evidence shall be submitted to the school no later than January 1 of the first year that a three (3), four (4), five (5), or six (6) year-old child is enrolled in a public school, public preschool, or Head Start program;

(i) 1. Beginning with the 2010-2011 school year, a dental screening or examination by a dentist, dental hygienist, physician, registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant that shall be required by the Kentucky Board of Education. The administrative regulations shall require evidence that a dental screening or examination that meets the criteria prescribed by the Kentucky Board of Education has been performed. This evidence shall be submitted to the school no later than January 1 of the first year that a five (5) or six (6) year-old child is enrolled in a public school.
   2. A child shall be referred to a licensed dentist if a dental screening or examination performed by anyone other than a licensed dentist identifies the possibility of dental disease;

(j) The transportation of children to and from school;

(k) The fixing of holidays on which schools may be closed and special days to be observed, and the pay of teachers during absence because of sickness or quarantine or when the schools are closed because of quarantine;

(l) The preparation of budgets and salary schedules for the several school districts under the management and control of the Kentucky Board of Education;

(m) A uniform series of forms and blanks, educational and financial, including forms of contracts, for use in the several school districts; and

(n) The disposal of real and personal property owned by local boards of education.

(2) (a) At the request of a local board of education or a school council, a local school district superintendent shall request that the Kentucky Board of Education waive any administrative regulation promulgated by that board. Beginning in the 1996-97 school year, a request for waiver of any administrative regulation shall be submitted to the Kentucky Board of Education in writing with appropriate justification for the waiver. The Kentucky Board of Education may approve the request when the school district or school has demonstrated circumstances that may include but are not limited to the following:
   1. An alternative approach will achieve the same result required by the administrative regulation;
   2. Implementation of the administrative regu-

lation will cause a hardship on the school district or school or jeopardize the continuation or development of programs; or

3. There is a finding of good cause for the waiver.

(b) The following shall not be subject to waiver:

1. Administrative regulations relating to health and safety;
2. Administrative regulations relating to civil rights;
3. Administrative regulations required by federal law; and
4. Administrative regulations promulgated in accordance with KRS 158.6451, 158.6453, 158.6455, 158.685, and this section, relating to measurement of performance outcomes and determination of successful districts or schools, except upon issues relating to the grade configuration of schools.

(c) Any waiver granted under this subsection shall be subject to revocation upon a determination by the Kentucky Board of Education that the school district or school holding the waiver has subsequently failed to meet the intent of the waiver.

(3) Any private, parochial, or church school may voluntarily comply with curriculum, certification, and textbook standards established by the Kentucky Board of Education and be certified upon application to the board by such schools.

(4) Any public school that violates the provisions of KRS 158.854 shall be subject to a penalty to be assessed by the commissioner of education as follows:

(a) The first violation shall result in a fine of no less than one (1) week's revenue from the sale of the competitive food;

(b) Subsequent violations shall result in a fine of no less than one (1) month's revenue from the sale of the competitive food;

(c) "Habitual violations," which means five (5) or more violations within a six (6) month period, shall result in a six (6) month ban on competitive food sales for the violating school; and

(d) Revenue collected as a result of the fines in this subsection shall be transferred to the food service fund of the local school district.

(4384-17, 4384-21, 4384-22, 4384-24 to 4384-30: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 348, § 2; 1978, ch. 117, § 16, effective August 31, 1979; 1978, ch. 155, § 90, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 297, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 453, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 31, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 195, § 10, effective April 3, 1992; 1992, ch. 362, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 444, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 98, § 8, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 354, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 404, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 7, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 204, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 434, § 2, effective April 14, 1998; 1998, ch. 598, § 9, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 308, § 8, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 148, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 97, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 84, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 92, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 134, § 12, effective July 15, 2008; 2010, ch. 85, § 27, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/98). This section was amended by 1998 Ky. Acts chs. 204, 434, and 598. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists between chs. 434 and 598, Acts ch. 598, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

Cross-References. Administrative regulations, adoption and effective dates, KRS 13A.330.

Foundation program fund, requirements to be met by district to share in, KRS 157.350.

Free textbooks for children in correctional institutions, duties as to, KRS 157.190.

School buses, regulations concerning, KRS 189.540.

School district audits, KRS 156.265.

Transportation of school children, KRS 158.110, 158.115.

Appeal procedures for nutrition and health services programs, 702 KAR 6:100.

Application for approval of alternative school-based decision making model, 701 KAR 5:080.

Approval for school district lease agreements, 702 KAR 3:300.

Bidding procedures, 702 KAR 3:135.

Building sites; inspection, approval, 702 KAR 4:050.

Bus drivers' qualifications; responsibilities, 702 KAR 5:080.

Buses; specifications and purchases, 702 KAR 5:060.

Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.

Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Commonwealth Diploma Program, 704 KAR 3:340.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

District director (Food Service Programs), 702 KAR 6:020.

Document filing dates, 702 KAR 3:110.

Educational television equipment purchases, 702 KAR 3:170.

Elementary, middle and secondary schools standards, 704 KAR 10:022.

Facility programming and construction criteria, 702 KAR 4:170.

Foreign teachers serving under the teacher exchange program, 16 KAR 4:070.

Guidance counselor, provisional and standard certificates, all grades, 16 KAR 3:060.

Guidelines for admission to the state-supported postsecondary education institutions in Kentucky, 13 KAR 2:020.

Handicapped, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:100.

Home/hospital instruction, 704 KAR 7:120.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Lunch and breakfast requirements, 702 KAR 6:050.

Management improvement program, 703 KAR 3:205.

Merger of independent and county school districts, 702 KAR 1:100.

Minimum nutrition standards for food and beverages available on public school campuses during the school day; required nutrition and physical activity reports, 702 KAR 6:090.

Minimum requirements for high school graduation, 704 KAR 3:305.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Personnel; school nutrition employee qualifications, 702 KAR 6:045.

Physical education, 704 KAR 4:010.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Preschool associate teachers, 704 KAR 3:420.

Preschool education program for four (4) year old children, 704 KAR 3:410.

Preschool grant allocations, 702 KAR 3:250.

Prevention of sexually explicit materials transmitted to schools via computer, 701 KAR 5:120.

Primary school program guidelines, 704 KAR 3:440.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Property disposal, 702 KAR 4:090.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Pupil transportation, 702 KAR 5:030.

Ranking of certified school personnel, 704 KAR 3:470.

Recognition of credits when transferring without transcript, 704 KAR 3:307.

Required core academic standards, 704 KAR 3:303.

Restructuring revenue bond issues, 702 KAR 3:260.

School district Medicaid providers, 702 KAR 3:285.

School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.

School health services, 704 KAR 4:020.

School to careers, 705 KAR 4:240.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Substitute teachers' salary scheduling, 702 KAR 3:075.

Time minimum for meals, 702 KAR 6:060.

Transfer of annexed property; hearing, 702 KAR 1:080.

Transportation of preschool children, 702 KAR 5:150.

Uniform academic course codes, 704 KAR 3:540.

Uniform school financial accounting system, 702 KAR 3:120.

Use of local monies to reduce unmet technology need, 701 KAR 5:110.

Vehicles designed to carry nine (9) passengers or less, standards for, 702 KAR 5:130.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

Kentucky Law Journal. Comment, Regulation of Fundamentalist Christian Schools: Free Exercise of Religion v. The State's Interest in Quality Education, 67 Ky. L.J. 415 (1978-1979).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. The provision of this section requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare rules and regulations to accredit commercial schools is mandatory. OAG 60-886.

The term "commercial schools" as used in this section, includes only business schools principally engaged in the instruction of typing, shorthand, bookkeeping and related subjects. OAG 60-886.

Under regulations enacted pursuant to subsection (9) (now subdivision (1)(k)) of this section, a county board of education may designate election day as a holiday and dismiss schools on that day. OAG 60-995.

A county board of education is not bound to allow private teachers to teach music in the public school building. OAG 73-653.

The requirement of the State Department of Education that a child participate in a health and physical education course does not impose a significant constitutional burden upon the freedom to exercise religious beliefs and, therefore, the state's interest in establishing a sound curriculum format for graduation must prevail over patchwork exceptions to course requirements. OAG 76-225; OAG 78-312.

Once approval to sell school property as surplus is given by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, there is no legal requirement that a board of education must dispose of the property by public auction or advertisement of sealed bids and the board may establish a price for the land and sell to any purchaser willing and able to meet that price if the figure represents at least the appraised fair market value of the property. OAG 76-291.

Although the State Board of Education is required to receive recommendation and advice from the Superintendent of Public Instruction as a condition precedent to the adoption of regulations, the board may exercise reasonable discretion in modifying the recommendation or advice. OAG 77-82.

A county school board may enter into a quitclaim deed relative to its future interest in a certain parcel of real property. OAG 77-541.

A local school board may, but is not required to, pay from school funds costs of contracting with local physicians for the performing of physical examinations required by school law or regulation. OAG 78-365.

The health, general welfare and safety of the school children in a school district constitutes a sufficient educational purpose to authorize the expenditure of school tax dollars to pay doctors for physical examinations for students and school employees. OAG 78-365.

Teachers and administrators and other school officials are responsible for the public education and are charged with the responsibility of implementing the rules and regulations of the Commonwealth for the control and management of the common schools and local board rules and regulations for schools in a school district. OAG 79-168.

A school system plan providing for three types of diplomas depending on whether a student chooses the regular, 18-credit program; the enrichment, 21-credit program; or the comprehensive, 22-credit program is in full compliance with the "minimum requirements for graduation" established by the state board pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. OAG 79-253.

Subsection (2) of this section is not a diploma statute. OAG 79-253.

A local board of education, pursuant to its broad authority under KRS 160.290, may require additional credit requirements over those minimally established by regulation of the State Board of Education, pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. OAG 80-118.

A medical examination required by a regulation promulgated pursuant to subsection (5) (now subsection (1)(g)) of this section in order to determine a high school student's eligibility for interscholastic athletics, cannot be performed by a chiropractor, since another regulation requires a medical physician's examination and a chiropractor is not a "physician" under the terms of subdivision (10) (now subdivision (12)) of KRS 311.550. OAG 81-335.

Kentucky Revised Statutes 156.070, this section, and the accompanying regulation, 704 KAR 7:055 set the standards to be followed by employees of the common schools with regard to the imposition of corporal punishment. OAG 92-20.

The existence of principles of justification in KRS 503.110 under which use of physical force will not be considered a crime does not change the fact that the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education retains authority and supervision for management and control of common schools; that authority includes prescribing regulations for management of the schools. OAG 92-20.

The Kentucky Board of Education has preempted the issue of granting high school credit for 8th grade algebra courses and thus removed the decision from the local district. OAG 93-31.

If a school district or school which exceeds its threshold applies for a waiver from certain regulations, then under this section the Kentucky Board of Education has discretion to grant or deny the waiver request; however, the Board must first determine if the regulation is subject to waiver or if the regulation may not be waived under any circumstance since it relates to health and safety, civil rights, required by federal law, etc., next the the Board must decide if a school or school district which exceeds its threshold should be granted a waiver from a particular regulation. OAG 95-25.

Exceeding its threshold is the only statutory requirement that a school or school district must meet in order to petition the State Board for a waiver under subsection (2) of this section. OAG 95-25.

Cited: Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936); Madison County Bd. of Educ. v. Skinner, 299 Ky. 707, 187 S.W.2d 268 (1945); Phelps v. Witt, 304 Ky. 473, 201 S.W.2d 4, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 664 (Ky. 1947); Goins v. Jones, 258 S.W.2d 723, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 882 (Ky. 1953); Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Rule Requiring Minimum Number of Pupils.
2. Teacher's Contract.
3. Budget.
4. Rights of Conscience.
5. Teacher Certification.
6. Standardized Achievement Testing.
7. Additional Graduation Requirements.
8. Regulation of School Bus Operation.

1. Rule Requiring Minimum Number of Pupils.

A rule of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, approved by the State Board of Education, to the effect that a minimum of 60 students is required for maintenance of a high school, is a valid administrative regulation carrying out the legislature's intent in its enactment of the school code, and is not an invalid exercise of a legislative function. Dicken v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 304 Ky. 343, 199 S.W.2d 977, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1947).

Where high school has never had an attendance of 60 or more pupils as required by a rule of the State Superintendent of Public Education approved by the State Board of Education and passed in accordance with statutory authority until after order of discontinuance was made and where sudden increase in attendance was for purpose of obtaining a rescission of the order discontinuing the school, a mandatory injunction requiring revocation of the order discontinuing the high school cannot be granted. Pulliam v. Williams, 304 Ky. 351, 200 S.W.2d 731, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 628 (Ky. 1947).

2. Teacher's Contract.

Teacher's employment contract must be in writing; an oral contract is unenforceable. Leslie County Board of Education v. Melton, 277 Ky. 772, 127 S.W.2d 846, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 734 (Ky. 1939).

3. Budget.

In order to determine tax levy for school purposes for the ensuing school year the Board of Education should include in its sources statement in the budget a reasonable anticipated amount of collections of taxes delinquent in previous years, based on past years' experience but the board may deduct the amount of anticipated delinquencies in the collection of taxes under current levy. Middlesboro v. Board of Education, 302 Ky. 683, 195 S.W.2d 288, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 724 (Ky. 1946).

4. Rights of Conscience.

While the state has an interest in the education of its citizens which could be furthered through compulsory education, the rights of conscience of those who desire education of their children in private and parochial schools should be protected from regulations violative of such rights. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

5. Teacher Certification.

It cannot be said as an absolute that a teacher in a nonpublic school who is not certified under KRS 161.030(2) will be unable to instruct children to become intelligent citizens; certainly, the receipt of "a

bachelor's degree from a standard college or university" is an indicator of the level of achievement, but it is not a sine qua non the absence of which establishes that private and parochial school teachers are unable to teach their students to intelligently exercise the elective franchise. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

6. Standardized Achievement Testing.

If the Legislature wishes to monitor the work of private and parochial schools in accomplishing the constitutional purpose of compulsory education, it may do so by an appropriate standardized achievement testing program, and if the results show that one or more private or parochial schools have failed to reasonably accomplish the constitutional purpose, the Commonwealth may then withdraw approval and seek to close them for they no longer fulfill the purpose of "schools." Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

7. Additional Graduation Requirements.

Regulations promulgated under the authority of this section authorize local school boards to establish additional graduation requirements above the minimum requirements established by the Kentucky Board of Education; such requirements may include a requirement that students take the Kentucky Instructional Results Information System (KIRIS) examination, established by the Board under KRS 158.645 et seq. Triplett v. Livingston County Bd. of Educ., 967 S.W.2d 25, 1997 Ky. App. LEXIS 74 (Ky. Ct. App. 1997), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 1104, 119 S. Ct. 870, 142 L. Ed. 2d 771, 1999 U.S. LEXIS 599, 67 U.S.L.W. 3457 (1999).

8. Regulation of School Bus Operation.

Where language of this section and KRS 189.540 was clear and unambiguous and authorized the Department of Transportation to regulate the operation of school buses, which necessarily included those persons operating the buses, there was no room for construction of the statutes and they must be accepted as they were written. Cornette v. Commonwealth, 899 S.W.2d 502, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 108 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

Statutory grant of authority under KRS 156.160 and KRS 189.540 to Department of Transportation to adopt regulations to govern the design and operation of school buses was not unconstitutional special legislation because it applied only to public and not to private or parochial school bus drivers; the statutes apply equally to a class and further a legitimate state interest in safe transportation of public school children. Cornette v. Commonwealth, 899 S.W.2d 502, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 108 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.165. Superintendent to inform local boards of availability of federal funds for exceptional children. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 954, § 17) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

156.170. Superintendent may take special school census. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4384-22) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990. For present law see KRS 159.250.

156.180. Superintendent may attend educational conferences. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4384-10: amend. Acts 1976, ch. 327, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

156.190. Call and conduct of school conferences.

The chief state school officer may call and conduct conferences of boards of education, superintendents, supervisors, principals, teachers, attendance officers, and other regular public school employees, on matters relating to the condition, need, and improvement of the schools. Personal traveling expenses incurred by those attending conferences called by the chief state school officer shall be a legitimate public expense and may be paid by boards of education.

(4384-16: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 135, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Reports of local boards to Board of Education, KRS 160.340.

School district audits, KRS 156.265.

Opinions of Attorney General. When attending a meeting or conference called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction pursuant to the provisions of this section, a member of a local board of education may be reimbursed pursuant to KRS 160.280 for expenses incurred outside his district. OAG 61-1052.

It is within the legal prerogative of the local board to fairly establish the nature of professional activities for which it will be willing to incur expenses. OAG 83-228.

While there is a legal basis for the expenditure of school moneys for professional activities, a school board is not mandated to approve the incurring of these expenses and costs for reimbursement from school funds. OAG 83-228.

Within reason, school boards are permitted to bear the direct and indirect expenses incurred by teachers and administrators who attend, after prior approval by the board, professional activities and functions; however, school boards are not wholly unfettered in exercising their discretion in approving attendance at sundry professional activities since Const., §§ 180 and 184 require that school funds may be used only for school purposes, the test being whether the expenditure is for an educational purpose rather than whether an activity might be beneficial to education. OAG 83-228.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.200. Examination and supervision of reports and accounts of boards of education and educational institutions.

The chief state school officer shall receive and examine all reports required by law or by the Kentucky Board of Education and, in person or through his assistants, shall examine and advise on the expenditures, business methods and accounts of all boards of education and all institutions placed under the management and control of the Department of Education as established in KRS 156.010. He shall see that all financial and educational accounts are accurately and neatly kept and that all reports are made according to the forms adopted by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(4384-14, 4384-30: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 91, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 136, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Minimum standards for foods and beverages available on public school campuses during the school day; required nutrition and physical activity reports, 702 KAR 6:090.

Reports and funds, 702 KAR 6:075.

Uniform school financial accounting system, 702 KAR 3:120.

Opinions of Attorney General. Regulations for bidding promulgated under the authority of this section and KRS 156.070 by county Board of Education has the force of law. OAG 73-247.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Audits.
2. Presentment of Accounts on Appeal.

1. Audits.

This section does not require audits by the Superintendent of Public Instruction although the power to audit all of the records of the board necessarily rests in him and in his supervisory capacity he may require reports, advise on expenditures and provide a standard of record keeping and reporting which the several boards must follow. Lewis v. Morgan, 252 S.W.2d 691, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1019 (Ky. 1952).

2. Presentment of Accounts on Appeal.

In order for Court of Appeals to ascertain whether floating indebtedness is of type which may be funded by issuance of bonds by Board of Education, a school budget prepared by the board and financial and educational accounts of Superintendent of Public Instruction showing complete account of financial expenditures during the previous fiscal year by board must be presented to the Court of Appeals. Ebert v. Board of Education, 277 Ky. 633, 126 S.W.2d 1111, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 706 (Ky. 1939).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.210. Powers of chief state school officer.

(1) The chief state school officer shall have access to the papers, books and records of all teachers, trustees, superintendents, or other public school officials.

(2) He may administer oaths and may examine witnesses under oath in any part of the state in any matter pertaining to the public schools, and may cause the testimony to be reduced to writing. He may issue process to compel attendance of witnesses before him and compel witnesses to testify in any investigation he is authorized to make.

(3) When he or his assistants find any mismanagement, misconduct, violation of law, or wrongful or improper use of any district or state school fund, or neglect in the performance of duty on the part of any official, he shall report the same, and any other violation of the school laws discovered by him, to the Kentucky Board of Education, which shall, through the chief state school officer or one (1) of his assistants, call in the county attorney or the Commonwealth's attorney in the county or district where the violation occurs, and the attorney so called in shall assist in the indictment, prosecution, and conviction of the accused. If prosecution is not warrantable, the Kentucky Board of Education may rectify and regulate all such matters.

(4384-12, 4384-15: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 137, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Heads of administrative departments may administer oaths and examine witnesses, KRS 12.120.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Cited: Behanan v. Cobb, 2007 Ky. App. LEXIS 37 (Ky. Ct. App. 2007).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Construction.

This section and KRS 156.070 and 160.190 must be construed together and mean that the state board should have control over the common schools, with the power of removal of such board members who might be found guilty of specified charges. Gearhart v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 355 S.W.2d 667, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1962).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context for Actions Against a School Board or School Personnel, § 333.00.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.220. Superintendent to render advice on any controversy or dispute involving proper administration of public schools. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4384-12: amend. Acts 1982, ch. 10, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

156.230. Chief state school officer to prepare publications.

(1) The chief state school officer shall annually prepare or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and publication by the Kentucky Board of Education, a list of all public and private high schools or other secondary schools in the state, showing the classification of each.

(2) He shall, from time to time, prepare or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and publication by the Kentucky Board of Education, such bulletins, programs, outlines of courses, placards, and courses of study as he deems useful in the promotion of the interests of the public schools.

(3) He shall also prepare for publication the administrative regulations, minimum standards for schools, and educational policies or programs adopted by the board for the operation, regulation, and government of the schools under its supervision.

(4384-19, 4384-31: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 41, § 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 92, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 361, § 9, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 51, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 138, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails, pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Cross-References. Administrative regulations adoption and effective dates, KRS 13A.330.

Opinions of Attorney General. The statement of the State Superintendent of Education in an official publication that a pupil boycott gained nothing and lost money for the school system was a statement of policy and the publication of such statement was not an improper use of taxpayers' money. OAG 69-529.

Cited: Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context for Actions Against a School Board or School Personnel, § 333.00.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.240. Chief state school officer to publish school laws.

The chief state school officer shall prepare for publication biennially, the complete school laws of the state, including abstracts of decisions of the Court of Justice, and opinions and interpretations of the Attorney General and the chief state school officer. He shall explain the true intent and meaning of the school laws and the published administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education, and in doing so he shall freely consult the Attorney General.

(4384-11, 4384-18: amend. Acts 1976, ch. 62, § 90; 1978, ch. 155, § 93, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 361, § 10, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 52, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 139, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.250. Biennial report on education.

The chief state school officer shall biennially prepare the report of the Department of Education as established in KRS 156.010 to be submitted to the Governor and the General Assembly. The report shall set out the number attending the public schools, the amount of state funds apportioned and the source from which derived, the amount raised by county school and independent school district taxes or from other sources of revenue for school purposes, the amount expended for salaries of teachers, for the erection of school buildings, and for incidental and other expenses in the operation of the public schools under his supervision, together with any other

facts, statistics, and information as may be deemed of interest, including recommendations for the improvement of the schools.

(4384-20: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 94, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 470, § 53, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 140, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been complied together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails, pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.253. Agreements for training workers for new and expanding industries — Reimbursement of industry for specified services. [Repealed, reenacted, and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 31, § 1, effective March 12, 1980; 1984, ch. 111, § 90, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 361, § 11, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed, reenacted, and amended as KRS 151B.120 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 22, effective July 1, 1990 and also amended by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 141 and Acts 1990, ch. 496, § 48, however, pursuant to KRS 446.260 the repeal, reenactment and amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 22 prevails. See KRS 151B.120

School District Audits

156.255. Definitions for KRS 156.255 to 156.295.

As used in KRS 156.255 to 156.295:

(1) "Accountant" means a certified public accountant or a public accountant registered with the State Board of Accountancy.

(2) "Board" means the board of education of a school district.

(3) "Committee" means the State Committee for School District Audits.

(4) "State board" means the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. II, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 142, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 296, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/2/94). By letter of September 2, 1994, the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, acting under KRS 48.500, advised the Reviser of Statutes of his determination "that no funds appropriated by the Executive Branch Appropriations Act for the 1995-96 biennium can be identified as having been appropriated for the purpose of implementing Sections 1 to 7 of House Bill No. 616, Chapter [296], Acts of the 1994 Regular Session of the General Assembly." Accordingly, the amendment to this statute contained in 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 296 is void under sec. 3(8) of that Act and has not been codified into the statute.

156.260. State Textbook Commission; organization. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-36) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.265. State Committee for School District Audits.

(1) There shall be a State Committee for School District Audits comprised of the Governor, or a person designated by him, the Attorney General, the Auditor of Public Accounts, a person designated by the Legislative Research Commission to represent the Office of Education Accountability, and the commissioner of education. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall be the chair of the committee.

(2) The committee shall have the accounts of each board audited not less than once every fiscal year. The committee also may, at any time, cause to be made a comprehensive and complete audit of any board. Upon the written request of the state board, the commissioner of education, the Attorney General, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Governor, or the Office of Education Accountability, the committee may cause the accounts of a board to be audited. Each audit shall cover such period of time, and shall include such auditing procedures and standards, as the committee may designate.

(3) Audits authorized under this section are in addition to any audits contemplated under KRS 11.090 or 156.200 or KRS Chapter 43.

(4) The actual expense of any audit authorized under this section shall be borne equally by the district board of education and by the committee from funds allocated to it.

(5) The committee shall meet at least quarterly. Additional or special meetings may be called by the chair.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. II, § 2; 1974, ch. 257, § 4; 1976, ch. 210, § 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 41, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 143, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 296, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 491, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/2/94). By letter of September 2, 1994, the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, acting under KRS 48.500, advised the Reviser of Statutes of his determination "that no funds appropriated by the Executive Branch Appropriations Act for the 1995-96 biennium can be identified as having been appropriated for the purpose of implementing Sections 1 to 7 of House Bill No. 616, Chapter [296], Acts of the 1994 Regular Session of the General Assembly." Accordingly, the amendment to this statute contained in 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 296 is void under sec. 3(8) of that Act and has not been codified into the statute.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (15) at 20.

Cross-References. Audit exceptions and corrections, 702 KAR 3:150.

Opinions of Attorney General. Since the State Committee for School District Audits possesses its supervisory authority under this section to audit school boards, and since a school board under the express holding in Bell County Bd. of Educ. v. Lee, 239 Ky. 317, 39 S.W.2d 492, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 775 (1931), has authority to audit the sheriffs' school tax accounts, the state committee also has that authority. OAG 72-76.

This section gives the Committee for School District Audits the authority to include in its procedures an audit of the sheriffs' records concerning the disposition of collected school taxes. OAG 72-76.

It is entirely within the discretion of the committee whether a requested audit shall be made and who shall make it. OAG 73-451.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has no authority to undertake an audit of any school district unless directed to do so by the State Committee for School District Audits. OAG 73-451.

The State Committee for School District Audits could authorize an audit made by the Auditor of Public Accounts in lieu of an audit by an accountant in private practice. OAG 73-451.

This section and KRS 7.330 should be interpreted to allow both the state committee and the commission to authorize local school district audits consistent with their statutory authority and that such interpretation is both logical, reasonable and consistent with the apparent intent of the Legislature as evidenced by the words of the statute. OAG 89-29.

This section does not appear to be couched in terms of exclusivity; that is, it does not prohibit the statutory authority of another agency to conduct school district audits. OAG 89-29.

156.270. Conditions to be complied with before textbooks adopted or purchased. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-37) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.275. Accountant — Selection — Reports.

(1) The committee shall select, to make the audit authorized under KRS 156.265, accountants who are qualified

under KRS Chapter 325 and the administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky State Board of Accountancy.

(2) Immediately upon completion of each audit, the accountant shall prepare a report of his findings and recommendations in such form and in such detail as the committee may prescribe. The report shall be to the committee and in such number of copies as specified by the committee. The committee shall furnish one (1) copy to the Kentucky Board of Education, one (1) copy to the district board of education to which the report pertains, one (1) copy to the chief state school officer and one (1) copy to the Auditor of Public Accounts. The district board of education shall keep a copy of the report on file in the office of the superintendent of schools of the district and the report shall be open to inspection by any interested person, subject to reasonable rules as to time and place of inspection.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. II, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 144, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 123, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/2/94). By letter of September 2, 1994, the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, acting under KRS 48.500, advised the Reviser of Statutes of his determination "that no funds appropriated by the Executive Branch Appropriations Act for the 1995-96 biennium can be identified as having been appropriated for the purpose of implementing Sections 1 to 7 of House Bill No. 616, Chapter [296], Acts of the 1994 Regular Session of the General Assembly." Accordingly, the amendment to this statute contained in 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 296 is void under sec. 3(8) of that Act and has not been codified into this statute.

Opinions of Attorney General. Subsection (1) of this section prohibits the State Committee for School District Audits from selecting a certified public accountant (CPA) firm to perform a school board audit if the CPA has a spouse or dependent employed by the school district. Additionally, KRS 156.480 prohibits a CPA with a spouse employed by the school district from entering into a contract with the school system. OAG 93-16.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 253 et seq.

156.280. Conditions of bond of person offering textbooks. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-37) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.285. Access to records — Witnesses — Subpoena.

(1) The accountant shall have access to and may examine all books, accounts, reports, vouchers, correspondence files, records, money, and property of any board. Every officer or employee of any such board having such records or property in his possession or under his control shall permit access to and examination of them upon the request of the accountant.

(2) The committee may require information on oath from any person touching any matters relative to any account that the accountant is required to audit. The committee may administer the oath, or have it done by any officer authorized to administer an oath.

(3) The committee may issue process and compel the attendance of witnesses before it, and administer oaths and compel witnesses to testify in any of the investigations the accountant is authorized to make.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 368, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 296, § 5, effective July 15, 1994.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/2/94). By letter of September 2, 1994, the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, acting under KRS 48.500, advised the Reviser of Statutes of his determination "that no funds appropriated by the Executive Branch Appropriations Act for the 1995-96 biennium can be identified as having been appropriated for the purpose of implementing Sections 1 to 7 of House Bill No. 616, Chapter [296], Acts of the 1994 Regular Session of the General Assembly." Accordingly, the amendment to this statute contained in 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 296 is void under sec. 3(8) of that Act and has not been codified into the statute.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. II, § 4) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1976, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 368, effective July 13, 1990.

156.290. Form of statement and bond; duration; supplemental statement and bond. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-37) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.295. Offenses — Penalties.

(1) Any officer or employee of a board or any other person who prevents, attempts to prevent, or obstructs an examination by the accountant made under KRS 156.265 and 156.275 is guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall, upon indictment and conviction in the Circuit Court of competent jurisdiction, be fined five hundred dollars ($500).

(2) Any person who fails or refuses to permit the examination provided for in KRS 156.285 or who interferes with such examination shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than one (1) month nor more than twelve (12) months, or both. Each refusal shall constitute a separate offense.

(3) Any person who has custody of any books, accounts, reports, vouchers, correspondence, files, records, money, and property that the accountant is authorized to examine under KRS 156.265 and 156.285 who fails or refuses when called upon by the committee for that purpose to permit the accountant to inspect any of such materials shall, upon conviction in the Circuit Court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500) and be subject to removal as provided by law.

(4) Any person who refuses to be sworn when required by the committee to be sworn for the purpose mentioned in subsection (2) of KRS 156.285 shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(5) Any witness called by the committee under subsection (3) of KRS 156.285 who fails, without legal excuse, to attend or testify shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 369, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 296, § 6, effective July 15, 1994.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/2/94). By letter of September 2, 1994, the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, acting under KRS 48.500, advised the Reviser of Statutes of his determination "that no funds appropriated by the Executive Branch Appropriations Act for the 1995-96 biennium can be identified as having been appropriated for the purpose of implementing Sections 1 to 7 of House Bill No. 616, Chapter [296], Acts of the 1994 Regular Session of the General Assembly." Accordingly, the amendment to this statute contained in 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 296 is void under sec. 3(8) of that Act and has not been codified into the statute.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, Ch. 244, Art. II, § 5) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 369, effective July 13, 1990.

156.300. Violation of bond; suit on. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-42) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.310. Adoption of lists of books from which city independent districts are to select basal texts; period of use of adopted books;

number that may be changed at any adoption period; when adoption periods begin. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-38: amend. 1944, ch. 166, § 1; 1948, ch. 87, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.320. Adoption of basal texts for county districts and certain independent districts; adoption period. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-39: amend. 1944, ch. 166, § 2; 1948. ch. 87, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.330. Only approved books to be used as basal texts; when changes effective. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-40: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 166, § 4; 1948, ch. 87, § 43) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.340. Distribution of books; agents. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-41) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.350. Pupil removing from district; purchase of books from. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-43) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.360. School official or employe not to act as book agent. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-45) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.370. Reward for adoption of books forbidden. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-44) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

156.380. Disposition of sample books. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421a-45) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

TEXTBOOK COMMISSION

156.395. Definition of "instructional materials" for KRS 156.400 to 156.476.

For purposes of KRS 156.400 to 156.476, unless the context requires otherwise, "instructional materials" means tools used to assist in student learning, as defined in administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education. (Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 266, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

156.400. School subjects' adoption groups — Textbook contracts and purchases.

(1) The chief state school officer shall arrange the elementary, middle, and high school subjects included in the state courses of study as prescribed by the Kentucky Board of Education into six (6) adoption groups.

(2) Contracts for each of the six (6) adoption groups shall be for a period of six (6) years and shall be executed on a staggered basis, with one (1) group being up for adoption each year. The six (6) adoption groups shall be arranged by similarity of content to the extent possible, while being arranged as nearly equal in number and purchase cost as possible. Subjects with rapidly changing or highly technical content may be considered more frequently than once during a six (6) year cycle.

(3) The chief state school officer may delay the purchase of books due to insufficient funds, but any purchases of books shall be in accordance with this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 1; 1974, ch. 71, § 1, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 154, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 161, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 138, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 145, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 266, § 7, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a school district purchases textbooks and materials under the provisions of KRS 156.400 to 156.476, the statutory bidding procedure required by KRS 424.260 is not applicable. OAG 75-27.

Cited: Commonwealth ex rel. Armstrong v. Collins, 709 S.W.2d 437, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 262 (Ky. 1986).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 318 et seq.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

156.405. State Textbook Commission — Textbook reviewers.

(1) The purpose of the State Textbook Commission is to provide a recommended list of current and high quality textbooks and instructional materials to local school districts that complement the educational program in Kentucky schools; to provide a consumer guide to schools to aid with the selection of materials; and to provide for public participation in the evaluation process.

(2) The State Textbook Commission shall consist of the chief state school officer and ten (10) appointive members. The ten (10) members shall be appointed by the Kentucky Board of Education upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer for terms of four (4) years with two (2) appointments each year, except that every fourth year there shall be four (4) appointments. No member shall be eligible to serve more than two (2) full terms consecutively. All vacancies that occur on the State Textbook Commission shall be filled in like manner for the remainder of the unexpired terms. The Department of Education and the State Textbook Commission shall receive assistance in the textbook evaluation process from professionals and lay citizens who will be referred to in this chapter as the "textbook reviewers."

(3) The State Textbook Commission shall:

(a) Select and direct the activities of the textbook reviewers who develop selection criteria and review textbooks and programs;

(b) Develop selection criteria and evaluation forms with the help of the textbook reviewers and Kentucky Department of Education staff to be used in the state level review process;

(c) Approve the evaluative criteria and forms used by the commission and textbook reviewers;

(d) Review the textbook reviewers' evaluations, and textbooks or programs as it deems necessary, in order to select from them a recommended list of high quality materials;

(e) Provide notice of and the opportunity for public inspection of textbooks and programs offered for adoption and use in the public schools;
(f) Conduct a public hearing for the purpose of receiving public comment concerning textbooks and programs under consideration;
(g) Select, recommend, and publish a list of high quality textbooks and programs; and
(h) Publish a consumer guide and distribute it to Kentucky public schools.

(4) The textbook reviewers shall be comprised of twelve (12) individuals for the area or areas being considered for adoption. The textbook reviewers shall be approved by the State Textbook Commission based on the recommendation of the chief state school officer.

(5) The textbook reviewers shall:
(a) Develop and submit to the commission subject specific evaluative criteria to be used in reviewing textbooks and programs;
(b) Review textbooks and programs to determine those of high quality, using evaluative criteria and forms approved by the commission;
(c) Submit to the commission reviews and evaluative forms regarding reviewed textbooks and programs;
(d) Attend meetings and training sessions as requested by the commission and the Department of Education; and
(e) Ensure that textbooks are free from factual error.

(6) (a) 1. Eight (8) of the appointive members of the State Textbook Commission shall have had not less than five (5) years teaching or supervising experience in the public schools of Kentucky and shall have had at the time of their appointment at least four (4) years of college training in a recognized institution of higher education.
2. Five (5) members of the commission shall be classroom teachers actively employed in the public schools of Kentucky as teachers in subject field or fields for which the commission will select books.
3. Two (2) members shall be principals, supervisors, or superintendents of public schools or public school systems.
4. One (1) member shall be a member of the faculty of a public institution of higher education engaged in teacher preparation.
5. Two (2) members shall be lay citizens, one (1) of whom shall have a child enrolled in a public school at the time of appointment.
(b) In recommending the members of the State Textbook Commission the chief state school officer shall give due regard to representation from rural and urban areas and from the elementary, middle, and high school levels when the educational levels are included in the subject field or fields for which adoptions are to be made.

(7) Textbook reviewers shall have the following qualifications: Six (6) of the textbook reviewers shall be instructional supervisors and classroom teachers in various and appropriate grade levels primary through grade twelve (12), with experience and training in the subject areas to be reviewed. One (1) reviewer shall have expertise and training in learning theory as applied to the classroom situation. One (1) reviewer shall be a current or former university faculty member with expertise in the content area of the textbooks to be reviewed. One (1) reviewer shall have experience and training in readability and formatting of textbooks. Three (3) reviewers shall be parents, two (2) of whom shall have a child currently enrolled in public schools in Kentucky.

(8) Members of the State Textbook Commission shall receive fifty ($50) dollars per day and reimbursement for their actual expenses while attending commission meetings. Textbook reviewers shall receive remuneration based on the amount of textbooks and programs to be reviewed and criteria to be developed as determined by the chief state school officer. Textbook reviewers shall be paid one hundred dollars ($100) per day, not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) annually. Textbook reviewers shall also receive reimbursement for actual expenses while attending reviewer or commission meetings.

(9) The meetings of the State Textbook Commission shall be open to the public and shall be held at least once every quarter and notice of such meeting shall be given in accordance with KRS 424.110 to 424.210.

(10) Not later than May 1 each year the chief state school officer shall call the State Textbook Commission into session. The members of the State Textbook Commission shall elect one (1) of its voting members as chairman and shall adopt administrative regulations for the procedure of the commission. The chief state school officer shall be the secretary of the commission.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 2; 1974, ch. 71, § 2, effective March 13, 1974; 1976, ch. 74, § 6, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 154, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 138, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 146, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 266, § 8, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. State Textbook Commission as division in Department of Education, KRS 156.010.

Opinions of Attorney General. The State Textbook Commission may, pursuant to its legal authority, approve the adoption of a multivolume paperback edition or a single volume paperback edition of a textbook in lieu of the hardback edition. OAG 71-169.

156.407. Selection of textbook reviewers — Review and evaluation process.

(1) The chief state school officer shall, not later than February 1 of each year in which an adoption is to be made, solicit applications for filling twelve (12) positions for textbook reviewers.

(2) Solicitation shall be statewide for all appointments and include specifications which ensure candidates have professional expertise in the subject areas to be reviewed if appropriate for the appointment.

(3) The State Textbook Commission, at its first yearly meeting, shall select textbook reviewers based on a list of qualified applicants prepared by the chief state school officer and giving consideration to the recommendations as specified in KRS 156.405.

(4) The Department of Education's curriculum and instruction specialists shall serve as staff to the commission and reviewers. The staff shall:
(a) Orient and train the commission and reviewers regarding departmental policy and review procedures;
(b) Make available existing standards and criteria for textbook evaluation; and
(c) Provide supplies and sample textbooks for the review process.

(5) The textbook reviewers shall develop subject specific criteria for textbook review and evaluation in the following textbook areas:
(a) Subject content, including its relationship to the academic expectations;

(b) Audience;
(c) Format;
(d) Readability;
(e) Accuracy; and
(f) Ancillary materials.

(6) On or before July 15, the State Textbook Commission shall develop general criteria, review and approve subject specific criteria, and provide the standard criteria and evaluation forms to be used by the commission and textbook reviewers.

(7) Based upon approval of the standard criteria and evaluation forms, the textbook reviewers shall review textbooks and programs. The committee shall submit evaluation forms for each textbook or program reviewed in each of the five (5) areas, set forth in subsection (5) of this section, with comments related to strengths and weaknesses in each area.

(8) The State Textbook Commission shall review the work of the textbook reviewers and based on this review and any of its own reviews of textbooks or programs, establish a state multiple list of recommended textbooks and programs. The list of recommended textbooks and programs shall be free of factual error. Copies of all evaluation forms submitted by the textbook reviewers shall be made available to commission members and maintained on file within the Department of Education for the cycle length of the books. For those materials placed on the state multiple list of recommended textbooks and programs, the Department of Education shall publish a consumer guide that includes summary results of the evaluations and any factual error identified in the textbooks, and shall distribute it to all public schools in the state.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 138, § 5, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 147, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 266, § 9, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 419, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.)

156.410. Evaluation of textbooks and programs.

(1) The chief state school officer shall prepare minimum manufacturing standards, delineate content specifications, in accordance with the curriculum requirements of the program of studies for Kentucky schools: grades K-12, and formulate other criteria for use in the evaluation of textbooks and programs in Kentucky. Criteria shall require that all materials be suitable for use with a diverse population and be free of social, ethnic, racial, religious, age, gender, and geographic bias.

(2) It shall be the duty of the chief state school officer to prepare all necessary forms for use in the evaluation of textbooks and programs, such as advertising for textbook bids; forms for bids, bonds, and contracts; and other forms.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall have authority to prescribe:
(a) Administrative regulations pertaining to all textbook samples for use on the state and local levels; and
(b) Shall have authority to promulgate administrative regulations relating to the agents and representatives of textbooks and programs, as to the methods and procedures for use in adoptions on the state and local levels.

(4) The chief state school officer, on or before May 1 prior to any adoption year, shall properly advertise the subjects for which textbook adoptions will be made and notify the different publishers of the textbooks. The publishers, on or before July 15, of any adoption year, shall file with the chief state school officer textbook samples, filing fees, textbook bids and bonds, and other specified information relative to the books that they desire to offer for adoption.

(5) The chief state school officer shall:
(a) Review the bid information submitted by the publishers;
(b) Verify that the bid complies with the specifications; and
(c) Prepare a list of textbooks and programs, for consideration by the State Textbook Commission indicating those in compliance with the standards and specifications and those not in compliance, detailing areas of noncompliance.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 3; 1974, ch. 71, § 3, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 138, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 148, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 4, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

Opinions of Attorney General. In determining the meaning of the words "shall file" as used in subsection (4), the word "shall" when used in statutes is mandatory and "mailing" cannot be considered "filing" so that in order for material to be considered filed, it must be received in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction not later than midnight, August 20. OAG 73-640.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

156.415. Conditions to be complied with before textbooks and programs adopted or purchased.

Before textbooks and programs offered for adoption and use in public schools of Kentucky may be lawfully recommended and listed by the State Textbook Commission or purchased by any board of education, the person, firm, or corporation offering the materials for adoption and use shall file with the chief state school officer:

(1) Copies of all textbooks and programs that the person, firm, or corporation desires to offer for adoption and use, with a sworn statement of the list price and the lowest wholesale price at which each of the titles is sold in any adopting unit;

(2) A statement that all the titles offered for sale, adoption, and use, do comply with the standards and specifications for textbooks designated by the chief state school officer as regards paper, binding, printing, illustrations, subject matter, and other items included in the standards and specifications;

(3) Copies of any revision or special editions of the textbooks and programs filed, with a statement describing in detail each point of difference from the regular edition filed, and the list price and the lowest wholesale price at which the revision or special edition is sold anywhere in the United States;

(4) A fee of five dollars ($5) for each book filed except when a series of books is filed, in which case the fee shall be five dollars ($5) for the first book and one dollar ($1) for each additional book in the series. The fee provided by this subsection shall be paid at each and every adoption period;

(5) A bond running to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars ($2,000) nor more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000), to be determined by the chief state school officer; and

(6) An affidavit certifying any textbook the publisher or manufacturer offers in the state to be free of factual error at the time the publisher or manufacturer executes a contract.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 4; 1974, ch. 71, § 4, effective March 13, 1974; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 149, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 419, § 5, effective July 14, 2000.)

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

156.420. Bond conditions for person, firm, or corporation offering textbooks.

The bond required by the person, firm, or corporation offering the books for adoption shall be so conditioned that:

(1) The person, firm, or corporation will furnish any of the books listed in the statement filed for the period of adoption from the date of the bond to any school district in Kentucky, or to any dealer appointed by the district, at the lowest wholesale price contained in the statement, f.o.b. the publisher's nearest shipping point;

(2) The person, firm, or corporation shall not bid and enter into a contract for an adoption period with the Commonwealth of Kentucky for books at a higher wholesale price than is being bid for the same adoption period elsewhere in the United States.

(3) The person, firm, or corporation will automatically reduce such prices in Kentucky whenever reductions are made anywhere in the United States, so that no book shall at any time be sold in Kentucky at a higher wholesale price than is received for that book elsewhere in the United States;

(4) If the person, firm, or corporation prepared an abridged or special edition of any book that has been listed and sells it elsewhere at a lower wholesale price than the wholesale price set out in the filed statement, the person will file a copy of the special edition with the price of the special edition in a supplemental statement with the chief state school officer;

(5) All books sold in Kentucky will be identical with the specimen books filed with the chief state school officer as regards size, paper, binding, print, illustrations, subject matter, and other particulars which may affect the value of the books;

(6) The person, firm, or corporation shall not enter into any agreement, understanding, or combination to control the price of textbooks or to restrict competition in their sale in Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 5; 1974, ch. 71, § 5, effective March 13, 1974; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 150, effective July 13, 1990.)

156.425. Form of statement and bond — Supplemental statement and bond.

The form of the sworn statement and bond required shall be prescribed by the chief state school officer. The bond shall be in force for the adoption period. The person, firm, or corporation may at any time while the bond is in force file a supplemental statement covering additional books or special editions of books previously filed. The supplemental statement shall expire at the date of expiration of the original statement and bond. Prior to the expiration of any statement and bond the person may file a new statement and bond for a further period of adoption, and if he fails to file a new statement and bond his right to offer textbooks for adoption and use in the public schools of Kentucky shall expire on the date of expiration of the former bond.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 6; 1974, ch. 71, § 6, effective March 13, 1974; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 151, effective July 13, 1990.)

156.430. Violation of bond — Suit on bond.

The superintendent of schools of each school district shall notify the chief state school officer of any violation of any of the conditions in any bond which has been filed. If the chief state school officer finds that a violation has occurred, he shall instruct the Attorney General to bring suit on the bond. Any sum recovered in such suit shall be paid into the State Treasury.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 7; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 152, effective July 13, 1990.)

156.433. Instructional materials eligible for purchase with state textbook funds — Review procedure — List of approved materials.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education, upon recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall promulgate an administrative regulation identifying instructional materials eligible for purchase with state textbook funds. The regulation shall identify instructional materials which are subject to review before being recommended for use, establish a procedure for the review, and a process for adding an instructional material to the recommended list. The Department of Education may pay instructional materials reviewers an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) annually per reviewer for their services using funds from the appropriation for state textbooks.

(2) The Department of Education shall establish a list of recommended instructional materials for the use of school personnel.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 266, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 6, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

156.435. Adoption of lists — Rejections — Execution of contracts — Publication of lists.

(1) The State Textbook Commission shall, not later than September 20 of any year in which an adoption is to be made, select, recommend, and publish a list of books or programs in each subject and grade, taking into account the needs of the various types of students.

(2) The State Textbook Commission shall have the authority to reject any book which:

(a) Contains subversive material or information that is offered for listing or adoption. If the commission finds on the multiple list any book which contains subversive material or information, provided the publisher of the book has been given written notice by the secretary of the commission not less than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting, the textbook commission shall have authority to remove the book from the state multiple list;

(b) Is in noncompliance with standards and specifications set forth in KRS 156.410; or

(c) Is not of high quality in terms of the content provided, the audience addressed, the format used, the readability of material or the ancillary materials provided the teacher and students.

(3) The State Textbook Commission shall have the authority to solicit additions for the state list when the list does not contain books or materials for subjects added to the state courses of study.

(4) The chief state school officer shall make and execute contracts for the recommended textbooks and programs with the publishers on or before May 1 following the establishment of the state multiple list of recommended titles selected by the commission. Except as described in KRS 156.400, all contracts shall run for six (6) years.

(5) The chief state school officer shall prepare a multiple list of recommended textbooks or programs and publish the list along with a consumer guide and distribute the

documents to the superintendents of each county and independent school district in Kentucky on or before November 15 of each adoption year.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 8; 1974, ch. 71, § 7, effective March 13, 1974; 1982, ch. 9, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 154, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 138, § 4, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 153, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 266, § 5, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 419, § 7, effective July 14, 2000.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The term "book," as used in this section, is not limited to a mere physical object and is no legal obstacle to the adoption of a multivolume paperback edition of a textbook. OAG 71-169.

The term "books or programs," as used in this section, restricts the list to be compiled by the State Textbook Commission to print materials. OAG 76-207.

Cited: Commonwealth ex rel. Armstrong v. Collins, 709 S.W.2d 437, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 262 (Ky. 1986).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

156.437. Administrative regulations for listing, adoption, and purchase of subject programs.

The Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall have the authority to prescribe administrative regulations for the recommended listing by the State Textbook Commission, adoption by local adoption units, and the purchase of subject programs for the pupils in the public schools.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 193, § 1; 1974, ch. 71, § 8, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 9, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 154, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 8, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

156.438. Administrative regulations for reviewing and resolving claims of factual errors in adopted textbooks.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish procedures for reviewing and resolving claims of factual errors found in textbooks after adoption by the State Textbook Commission.

(2) The administrative regulations shall include:
   (a) A process for an individual who believes that a factual error or errors have been found to file notice of his or her findings;
   (b) A methodology for validating the accuracy of a claim of factual error;
   (c) The development of conditions to include in publishers' contracts specifying protocols for correcting errors which take into account the following:
      1. The extensiveness of the errors found;
      2. The remaining time left until the next textbook adoption cycle at the time the claim is determined to be valid;
      3. Conditions that would necessitate replacement of a book in its entirety; and
      4. Conditions that could be addressed through the insertion of corrections in textbooks without replacement;
   (d) Notice to school districts of errors, if found, and the resolution determined to be available; and
   (e) Notice to the claimant relative to the validation review and the resolution determined to be available if the claim of error was validated.

(Enact. Acts 2011, ch. 72, § 1, effective June 8, 2011.)

156.439. District allocation for textbook and instructional materials — Use — School plans — Carryover.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate by administrative regulations the method for calculating and distributing a district's textbook and instructional materials allocation. The district's allocation shall be used by schools to purchase:
   (a) Textbooks and programs from the state recommended list;
   (b) Textbooks and programs not on the state's recommended list, if notification is submitted to the Department of Education that the material meets the selection criteria of the State Textbook Commission in KRS 156.405(3)(b), the subject specific criteria of the textbook reviewers pursuant to KRS 156.407(5), and compliance with the required publisher specifications;
   (c) Instructional materials, with an approved plan pursuant to subsection (2) of this section; or
   (d) Any combination of the above.

(2) The district shall identify all purchases made with the textbook and instructional materials allocation and shall keep on file a plan developed by each school, in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education, for providing the necessary textbooks and instructional materials for all grades, and subject areas, including the replacement of books and materials during the six (6) year adoption period. A school may carry forward to the next school year any part of its textbook and instructional materials allocation which has been distributed to the district. If a local board does not approve a school council's plan, the council may appeal to the commissioner and an administrative hearing shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 266, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 318, § 48, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 9, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

156.440. Sample copies of materials selected and placed on state multiple list of recommended textbooks.

Publishers, upon the request of the superintendents of the county and independent school districts, shall furnish to the local boards of education the requested sample copies of their materials that were selected and placed on the state multiple list of recommended textbooks by the State Textbook Commission.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 9; 1974, ch. 71, § 9, effective March 13, 1974; 1982, ch. 154, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 410, § 9, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 155, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 266, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 419, § 10, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cited: Commonwealth ex rel. Armstrong v. Collins, 709 S.W.2d 437, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 262 (Ky. 1986).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

156.445. Only recommended textbook or program to be used as basal title — Exceptions — When changes to be effective — Approval of materials for private and parochial

schools.

(1) No textbook or program shall be used in any public school in Kentucky as a basal title unless it has been recommended and listed on the state multiple list by the State Textbook Commission or unless a school and district has met the notification requirements under subsection (2) of this section. Any changes of textbooks made by the State Textbook Commission shall not become effective until grades and classes of the respective county and independent school districts have completed work for which the adopted book then in use was originally intended. Nothing in this section shall apply to the supplementary books that are needed from time to time.

(2) A school council, or if none exists, the principal, may notify, through the superintendent, the State Textbook Commission that it plans to adopt a basal textbook or program that is not on the recommended list by submitting evidence that the title it has chosen meets the selection criteria of the State Textbook Commission in KRS 156.405(3)(b) and the subject specific criteria of the textbook reviewers pursuant to KRS 156.407(5) and complies with the required publisher specifications.

(3) In approving text materials for private and parochial schools for the purpose of KRS 156.160(3) the text materials shall be approved if they are comprehensive and appropriate to the grade level in question notwithstanding the fact that they may contain elements of religious philosophy.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 10; 1978, ch. 136, § 5, effective July 1, 1979; 1978, ch. 155, § 160, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 297, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 32, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 266, § 6, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 11, effective July 14, 2000.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Comment, Regulation of Fundamentalist Christian Schools: Free Exercise of Religion v. The State's Interest in Quality Education, 67 Ky. L.J. 415 (1978-1979).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Previous Editions.

A board of education upon adopting a new edition of a text may provide that pupils owning used copies of a previous edition could use same. Schlake v. Board of Education, 240 Ky. 426, 42 S.W.2d 526, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 414 (Ky. 1931) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

156.447. Optional purchase of supplemental textbooks, materials, and equipment. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 193, § 2; 1970, ch. 229, § 1; 1972, ch. 369, § 1; 1976, ch. 74, § 2, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 364, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 156, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1992, ch. 266, § 11, effective July 14, 1992.

156.450. Distribution of books — Agents. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 11; 1982, ch. 9, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 157, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 419, § 20, effective July 14, 2000.

156.455. Purchase of books from pupil moving from district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 13; 1982, ch. 9, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 158, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 419, § 20, effective July 14, 2000.

156.460. School official or employee not to act as book agent.

No superintendent, teacher, or other official or employee of any institution supported wholly or in part by public funds shall act, directly or indirectly, as agent for any person whose school textbooks are filed with the chief state school officer.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 13; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 159, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. State support of education, KRS ch. 157.

156.465. Reward for adoption of books forbidden.

No person shall secure or attempt to secure the adoption of any school textbook in any school district in this state, by rewarding or promising to reward, directly or indirectly, any person in any public school district in the state. No person shall offer or give any emolument to any person in any school district in this state for any vote or promise to vote, or the use of his influence, for any school textbook to be used in this state.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 14; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 160, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Unlawful compensation of public servant, KRS 521.040.

156.470. Copy of recommended titles to remain in specified office for period of adoption.

A copy of all recommended titles listed by the State Textbook Commission shall remain in an office specified by the chief state school officer as an official sample for the period of the adoption.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 15; 1974, ch. 71, § 10, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 9, § 5, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 161, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 12, effective July 14, 2000.)

156.472. Textbooks for model and practice schools.

All administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education and the statutory laws, which are applicable to textbook adoptions, purchases, and distribution by the county and independent school districts, shall apply to textbook adoptions, purchases, and distributions for the state college and university model and practice schools.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 99, § 1; 1974, ch. 71, § 11, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 162, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

156.474. Multiple textbook adoptions.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall have the authority to prescribe the conditions whereby a school district may make multiple textbook adoptions for the different school subjects by grades.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall have the authority to prescribe the administrative regulations to govern the purchase of the multiple-adopted textbooks for the school district. The chief state school officer, subject to the approval of the Kentucky Board of Education, may purchase the textbooks from the publishers whose books have been adopted by the school district for grades kindergarten through twelve (12) and distrib-

ute them without cost to the pupils attending the public schools in the school district.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 99, § 2; 1974, ch. 71, § 12, effective March 13, 1974; 1976, ch. 74, § 3, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 9, § 6, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 163, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

156.475. Title.

KRS 156.405, 156.474, 157.100, and 157.110 may be cited as "The Rattliff-Ward Textbook Act of 1976."

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 74, § 1; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 164, effective July 13, 1990.)

156.476. Textbooks for children with impaired vision — Requirement that publisher of adopted textbook furnish American Printing House for the Blind with text in electronic format.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall select suitable textbooks and programs in an appropriate format, which include braille textbooks, and other materials available in clear type of eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) points in the different subject areas for children with impaired vision who are attending the public schools of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in grades kindergarten through twelve (12). These books and materials shall not be subject to the official bids, filing fees, sampling, and the stipulated list prices, lowest wholesale prices, and the standards and specifications required for the books and materials approved and listed by the State Textbook Commission for regular use by the pupils attending the public schools of the State of Kentucky. The Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, may promulgate an administrative regulation determining the pupils eligible for the books and materials, the number of books and types of materials to be purchased, and the general administration of the program. The chief state school officer, subject to the approval of the Kentucky Board of Education, may purchase these books and materials and distribute them without cost to the pupils with impaired vision attending the public schools of the state. All books and programs purchased under this section for the pupils with impaired vision are the property of the state.

(2) The Department of Education shall require any publisher of a textbook or program adopted for use in the public schools of the Commonwealth to furnish the American Printing House for the Blind with computer diskettes or tapes of those print materials either in the American Standard Code for Information Interchange, (ASCII), or in any other format, either electronic or print, which can be readily translated into braille or large print.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 99, § 3; 1974, ch. 71, § 13, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 9, § 7, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 463, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 165, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 382, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 13, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

MISCELLANEOUS

156.480. Employees of department or school districts with decision-making authority prohibited from supplying goods or services for which school funds are expended — Penalties.

(1) No commissioner, associate commissioner, deputy commissioner, director, manager, purchasing agent, or other employee of the Department of Education with decision-making authority over the financial position of a school, school district, or school system shall have any pecuniary interest in the school, school district, or school system, either directly or indirectly, in an amount exceeding twenty-five dollars ($25) per year, either at the time of or after his appointment to office, in supplying any goods, services, property, merchandise, or services, except personal services that are in addition to those required by contract for employment, of any nature whatsoever for which school funds are expended. If any person specified in this subsection receives, directly or indirectly, any gift, reward, or promise of reward for his influence in recommending or procuring the use of any goods, services, property, or merchandise of any kind whatsoever for which school funds are expended, he shall upon conviction be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), and his office or appointment shall without further action be vacant.

(2) No employee of any county or independent school district with decision-making authority over the financial position of the school district shall have any pecuniary interest, either directly or indirectly, in an amount exceeding twenty-five dollars ($25) per year, either at the time of or after his appointment to office, in supplying any goods, services, property, merchandise, or services, except personal services that are in addition to those required by contract for employment, of any nature whatsoever for which school funds are expended. If any person specified in this subsection receives, directly or indirectly, any gift, reward, or promise of reward for his influence in recommending or procuring the use of any goods, services, property, or merchandise of any kind whatsoever for which school funds are expended, he shall upon conviction be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), and his office or appointment shall without further action be vacant.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 370, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 123, § 2, effective July 15, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, (1st Ex. Sess.) Ch. 7, Art. II, § 7; 1966, ch. 89, § 7) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 370, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Reports and funds, 702 KAR 6:075.

Opinions of Attorney General. Although generally a school board member may not be removed for acts committed in a prior term of office, he may be removed for such acts in a case involving gross fraud in the management of his office, or in a case of a continuing duty to act imposed upon him by virtue of the public trust implicit in his office. OAG 61-145.

The treasurer of a local board of education, who received a salary of $10.00 per month and who had a pecuniary interest in an agency that sold insurance to the board of education, would be disqualified as treasurer if the pecuniary interest in the sale, direct or indirect, was in excess of $25.00. OAG 61-211.

Absent a showing that a superintendent did not attend to the regular duties of the office, there is no statutory authority or other legal basis for the view that any or all of a superintendent's salary could be recovered. OAG 69-515.

Any consideration as to the potential prosecution based upon actual

evidence which would indicate a violation of KRS 156.480 should in the normal course of events be made by the county attorney or the Commonwealth's attorney in the district where the violation occurred, following receipt of formal notification and presentation of competent evidence. OAG 69-515.

A superintendent is a teacher within the application of the statute and may receive extra pay from the board for extra personal services in addition to his regular full-time duties as superintendent. OAG 69-515.

Where a school superintendent does rent property or supply general services to the school district by which he is employed, and where the amount involved exceeds $25.00, this section is violated. OAG 69-515.

Where the board of education rented office space in a building in which the superintendent had a financial interest and the lease was one in which the superintendent realized a direct or indirect financial interest, a violation occurred. OAG 69-515.

A teacher who is also an insurance agent may not properly submit a bid on school property insurance to the district which employs him as a schoolteacher. OAG 70-527.

The purpose of this section is to prevent a supplier from receiving an undue advantage over other suppliers to a school system either by being employed by the school system directly or by having a close connection with one so employed. OAG 71-474.

Where a husband sold instructional aids and his wife was employed as a teacher, he would be prohibited from selling supplies to the system by which she was employed. OAG 71-474.

Under KRS 161.770, a leave of absence from the school system can only be granted for illness, maternity or other disability, and educational or professional purposes and as operating a garbage service is not one of these statutory reasons, the school board should not have granted a leave of absence but should have required the teacher to resign or continue working and, if the teacher is on a bona fide leave of absence, he would be violating this section by selling the services of his garbage service to the school system. OAG 73-651.

Since the school board does not have the authority to oust an officer or employee on the grounds of conflict of interest, it may accept a low competitive bid from a retail sporting goods supplier although the wholesaler or the retailer is an employee of the school board even though the board knows that the wholesaler will be in violation of this statute. OAG 73-671.

Regardless of whether the treasurer receives an honorarium or salary, he is an employee of the school board, and as such, he is subject to this section and thus would be prohibited from selling insurance to the board. OAG 75-461.

A county school board is not legally precluded from accepting the low bid of and contracting with an employee of the school district; however, if the school district employee enters into a contract with the school board to furnish five freezers for five schools in the county since such bid does not come within the statutory exception of personal services which are in addition to those required by contract for employment, he has violated the provisions of this section but whether he has forfeited his office by such violation is a matter for the courts to determine. OAG 77-228.

A violation under this section is to be prosecuted within one (1) year after it is committed. OAG 79-155.

The wrong committed by a violation of this section is an "offense" which is a "violation" since only a fine and not incarceration may be imposed. OAG 79-155.

The Model Procurement Code would not prohibit an assistant school principal from submitting a competitive bid to the school board for services as a professional auctioneer. OAG 80-605.

Where the wife of an assistant superintendent of county schools owned one half (½) of a flower shop which occasionally entered into contracts with various schools in the system, such contracts would violate this section. OAG 81-311 (OAG 78-315 withdrawn).

KRS 156.275(1) prohibits the State Committee for School District Audits from selecting a certified public accountant (CPA) firm to perform a school board audit if the CPA has a spouse or dependent employed by the school district. Additionally, this section prohibits a CPA with a spouse employed by the school district from entering into a contract with the school system. OAG 93-16.

An "employee with decision-making authority over the financial position of the school district" includes, first of all, certain school officials with broad authority over the financial position of the school district including the superintendent, the assistant superintendents, principals and school council members. Other school employees with power to make financial and budgetary decisions with regard to the allocation of funds and the purchase of goods, services, property, or merchandise, also have "decision-making authority." The authority to recommend expenditure items also represents such authority. OAG 94-61.

In order to conclude whether an employee is covered under subsection (2) of this section it may be necessary to review the employee's job description and determine the extent of influence extended over purchases by the school system. OAG 94-61.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Determination of Forfeiture.
2. Vacancy and Penalty.

1. Determination of Forfeiture.

If misconduct of school superintendent is proven it automatically works a forfeiture of the incumbent's right to the office and the provision is self-executing but the fact of the existence of the grounds of forfeiture must be determined by a judicial tribunal and not by county board of education. Arnett v. De Weese, 304 S.W.2d 784, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 281 (Ky. 1957).

An individual who had been nominated by county board of education as superintendent of schools upon board's declaration that incumbent had forfeited his office by entering into a contract to rent certain property to the board, employing his wife as finance officer of the board, contracting with the board to serve as secretary, being a partner in a firm operating a school bus line under contract with the board and receiving travel expenses from the board could bring declaratory judgment action for determination of whether forfeiture had taken place and whether he was entitled to the office. Arnett v. De Weese, 304 S.W.2d 784, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 281 (Ky. 1957).

2. Vacancy and Penalty.

This section is a positive and imperative declaration that if any school official or employee shall commit any of the acts enumerated in this section, his office "shall without further action be vacant, and he shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars." Arnett v. De Weese, 304 S.W.2d 784, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 281 (Ky. 1957).

Collateral References. 67 C.J.S., Officers and Public Employees, § 165.

156.483. Restrictions on employing violent offenders or persons convicted of sex crimes — Criminal record check on job applicants.

(1) The State Department of Education shall not employ, in a position which involves supervisory or disciplinary power over a minor, any person who is a violent offender or has been convicted of a sex crime defined in KRS 17.165 as a felony. The Department of Education may employ, at its discretion, persons convicted of sex crimes classified as a misdemeanor. The Department of Education shall request all conviction information for any applicant for employment from the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet prior to employing the applicant.

(2) Each application form, provided by the Department of Education to the applicant, shall conspicuously state the following: "FOR THIS TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, STATE LAW REQUIRES A CRIMINAL RECORD CHECK AS A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT."

(3) Any request for records under subsection (1) of this section shall be on a form approved by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, and the cabinet may charge a fee to be paid by the applicant in an amount no greater than the actual cost of processing the request.

(4) The provisions of this section shall apply after July 15, 1988, to all applicants for initial employment in a position which involves supervisory or disciplinary power over a minor.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 345, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 166, effective July 13, 1990; 2007, ch. 85, § 164, effective June 26, 2007.)

156.485. GED certificate recognized — Fee for issuance — Funding for essay requirement — Employment of staff to score essays. [Repealed, reenacted, and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 192, § 1; 1986, ch. 311, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 361, § 12, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed, reenacted, and amended as KRS 151B.125 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 23, effective July 1, 1990. It was also amended by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part IV, § 167. See KRS 151B.125.

156.486. GED foundation for adult education. [Repealed, reenacted, and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 209, § 1, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed, reenacted, and amended as KRS 151B.130 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 24, effective July 1, 1990. It was also repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 371. Pursuant to § 653(1) of Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part VIII, ch. 470 prevails over ch. 476.

156.487. [Number not yet utilized.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). The tables to the 2000 Kentucky Acts show 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 498, sec. 3, as being codified at this KRS number. However, because 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 477, sec. 1, was nearly identical to the section from Acts ch. 498, it was subsequently decided during codification to merge both Acts together at KRS 156.106, so that KRS 156.487 was not used.

156.490. Governor's conference on education. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 64, §§ 1 to 4) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

156.495. Program to identify and locate missing children enrolled in Kentucky schools.

(1) The Department of Education shall weekly distribute the names, provided by the Department of Kentucky State Police, of all missing children and children who have been recovered to all public and private schools admitting children in preschool through grade twelve (12).

(2) Every public and private school in this state shall notify local law enforcement or the Department of Kentucky State Police at its earliest known contact with any child whose name appears on the list of missing Kentucky children.

(3) The department shall encourage each public and private school to engage in a program whereby the parents of children who are absent from school are notified in person or by telephone to verify if they know that the child is not attending school.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 372, effective July 13, 1990; 2003, ch. 39, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2007, ch. 85, § 165, effective June 26, 2007.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, Ch. 382, § 14 effective July 13, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 372, effective July 13, 1990.

156.496. Family resource and youth services centers — Design — Core components — Location — Grant program — Prohibition on abortion counseling and referrals.

(1) Family resource and youth services centers shall be designed to meet the needs of children and their families by providing services to enhance a student's ability to succeed in school. If resources are limited, students and families who are the most economically disadvantaged shall receive priority status for receiving services.

(2) Family resource centers shall be located in or near each elementary school in the Commonwealth in which twenty percent (20%) or more of the student body are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. Family resource centers shall promote identification and coordination of existing resources and shall include but not be limited to the following core components for each site:
   (a) Full-time preschool child care for children two (2) and three (3) years of age;
   (b) After-school child care for children ages four (4) through twelve (12), with the child care being full-time during the summer and on other days when school is not in session;
   (c) Families in training, which shall consist of an integrated approach to home visits, group meetings, and monitoring child development for new and expectant parents;
   (d) Family literacy services as described in KRS 158.360 or a similar program designed to provide opportunities for parents and children to learn together and promote lifelong learning; and
   (e) Health services or referrals to health services, or both.

(3) Youth services centers shall be located in or near each school in the Commonwealth, except elementary schools, in which twenty percent (20%) or more of the student body are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. Youth services centers shall promote identification and coordination of existing resources and shall include but not be limited to the following core components for each site:
   (a) Referrals to health and social services;
   (b) Career exploration and development;
   (c) Summer and part-time job development for high school students;
   (d) Substance abuse education and counseling; and
   (e) Family crisis and mental health counseling.

(4) A grant program is hereby established to provide financial assistance to eligible school districts to establish or maintain family resource or youth services centers. The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall award grants pursuant to KRS 156.4977. Funding provided to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services for the grant program and agency administrative costs shall include an increase that is equal to or greater than the general fund growth factor provided in agency budget instructions.

(5) A family resource or youth services center that receives funding for one (1) year or more shall not be considered ineligible for funding based solely on the percent of the student body eligible for free or reduced-price school meals unless the percent of the student body eligible for free or reduced-price school meals is below twenty percent (20%) for five (5) consecutive years.

(6) A school district shall not operate a family resource center or a youth services center that provides abortion counseling or makes referrals to a health care facility for the purpose of seeking an abortion.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 120, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

156.497. Interagency Task Force on Family Resource Centers and Youth Services Centers — Formulation of five-year plan — Implementation. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 18, effective July 13, 1990;1992, ch. 291, § 3, effective April 15, 1992; 1994, ch. 194, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 271, § 9, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 271, § 1, effective March 31, 2000) was repealed by Acts 2006, ch. 211, § 170, effective July 12, 2006.

156.4975. Definitions for KRS 156.496, 156.4975, and 156.4977.

As used in KRS 156.496, 156.4975, and 156.4977:

(1) "Core component" means one (1) of the activities or services for children and their families provided by a family resource or youth services center required by

KRS 156.496;

(2) "Health services" means preventive and health care services provided in a school setting and includes but is not limited to supplemental classroom instructional services related to health by an advanced practice registered nurse, registered nurse, or licensed practical nurse;

(3) "Optional component" means one (1) of the activities or services provided for children or their families as part of the implementation of a family resource or youth services center in addition to those required by KRS 156.496 and designed to satisfy unique community needs; and

(4) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 291, § 1, effective April 15, 1992; 2005, ch. 99, § 127, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 120, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 179, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2010, ch. 85, § 28, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). This section was amended by 2008 Ky. Acts chs. 120 and 179, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

156.4977. Grants to local school districts for family resource and youth services centers — Supplemental grant program to provide health services.

(1) Grants shall be awarded to eligible local school districts to implement family resource and youth services centers as defined in KRS 156.496.

(2) Grant proposal instructions shall be developed by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. The instructions shall be contained in a grant application package and distributed to each local public school district in which there are qualifying schools.

(3) A proposal review team comprised of at least three (3) members shall review proposals and score each application in accordance with training provided and scoring procedures established by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Proposal reviewers shall be selected by the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. The reviewers shall submit the scored proposals to the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Written notification of the secretary's final decision on proposals shall be provided by the secretary to each applicant school district.

(4) The application from each qualifying school or school consortium shall contain the following:

(a) A statement of need;

(b) Proposed goals and outcomes;

(c) A description of the actual services and activities to be provided at the center and how they shall be provided;

(d) A description of how the children and families with the most urgent needs will be served first;

(e) Written agreements with other service providers;

(f) A description of the development, composition, and role of the local advisory council;

(g) The strategies to disseminate information;

(h) A training plan;

(i) A description of procedures to be followed to obtain parental permission for services and for sharing confidential information with other service providers. Procedures shall be developed pursuant to federal law and the Kentucky Revised Statutes including, but not limited to, KRS 210.410, 214.185, 222.441, 645.030, and Chapters 620 and 635 and shall require that no family resource center or youth services center offer contraceptives to minor students prior to receiving the express consent of the student's parent or legal guardian;

(j) A plan to minimize stigma;

(k) A work plan for each of the core components and optional components;

(l) Job descriptions for staff;

(m) A description of the center location and school accessibility;

(n) A description of the hours of operation of the center;

(o) A financial strategy and budget;

(p) A program evaluation plan; and

(q) Letters of endorsement and commitment to the center from community agencies and organizations.

(5) Grant proposal instruction and scoring procedures shall be made available to all qualifying schools.

(6) As funding becomes available, a supplemental grant program may fund the employment of a physician licensed under KRS Chapter 311 or nurse licensed under KRS Chapter 314 to provide health services as defined in KRS 156.4975 in a family resource or youth services center.

(a) The supplemental grant program shall be managed by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, and schools that have a family resource or youth services center may apply for grant funds under the guidelines and criteria established by promulgation of administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A.

(b) The supplemental grant program may receive state appropriations, federal funds, gifts, or other contributions for the purposes specified under this subsection.

(c) A supplemental grant shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of a grant awarded under subsection (1) of this section, and a supplemental grant shall not reduce the amount of a grant awarded to a local school district under subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 291, § 2, effective April 15, 1992; 1994, ch. 194, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 334, § 18, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 174, § 1, effective March 27, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 128, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 120, § 3, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 179, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). This section was amended by 2008 Ky. Acts chs. 120 and 179, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

156.498. Alternate approval procedure for federal food program eligibility for certain organizations.

As the administering agency for the Child and Adult Care Food Program funded by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Kentucky Department of Education shall establish an alternate approval procedure, as required by the applicable federal rules and regulations, to review information submitted by organizations operating centers or programs for children for which licensing or approval is not available in this state, in order to establish eligibility for the federal food program. The department shall establish the alternate approval procedure no later than August 1, 1996. As a condition of the alternate approval procedures, the department shall require submission of health, sanitation, and fire and safety permits for all centers or programs seeking alternate approval.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 81, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. The federal regulations relating to the Child and Adult Care Food Program referenced herein are found at 7 CFR part 226.

156.499. Termination of boards, commissions, councils and committees. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 40, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 179, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

156.500. Appointments to reflect reasonable minority representation.

The General Assembly directs that appointments made by the appointing authority to every board, commission, council or other type of advisory or decision-making body created or reenacted by the Education Reform Act of 1990 reflect reasonable minority representation of the membership and that active minority participation at every level of implementation be continually encouraged.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 116, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. School council committees are advisory bodies created by Kentucky Education Reform Act, therefore, school council committees must be formed consistent with this section, which requires reasonable minority representation on the committees. OAG 94-8.

156.501. Student health services — Responsibilities of Department of Education and Department for Public Health — Filling of position — Funding.

(1) The Department of Education shall provide leadership and assistance to local school districts relating to student health services. The department, working in cooperation with the Department for Public Health, shall provide, contract for services, or identify resources to improve student health services, including but not limited to the following:
   (a) Standardized protocols and guidelines for health procedures to be performed by health professionals and school personnel. The protocols and guidelines shall include but not be limited to the following:
      1. The delegation of nursing functions consistent with administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Nursing;
      2. Training of designated nonmedical school personnel; and
      3. Appropriate documentation and recordkeeping including, but not limited to, notification to school administrators and parents or guardians of the provision of health services by a school employee, including certification of medical necessity for health services signed by a health care professional, and informed consent for the provision of health services by a parent or guardian.

      A copy of the protocols and guidelines shall be made available to each school in the Commonwealth and shall be maintained by each school in the school's library;
   (b) Consultation, technical assistance, and development of quality improvement measures for the state and local boards of education, individual public schools, and local health departments;
   (c) Facilitation of statewide and local data collection and reporting of school health services; and
   (d) Information and resources that relate to the provision of school health services.

(2) The Department of Education shall establish a position to assist in carrying out the responsibilities required under subsection (1) of this section. The position may be established with existing personnel resources, or by contract, with an individual who:
   (a) Holds, at a minimum, a bachelor's degree in nursing with a master's degree in nursing or a related field from an accredited postsecondary institution; and
   (b) Is a registered nurse licensed under the provisions of KRS Chapter 314.

(3) The Department of Education shall provide fifty percent (50%) of the costs for the position required by subsection (2) of this section and the Department for Public Health shall provide the remaining fifty percent (50%) for the position. The Department of Education may enter into a contractual arrangement, such as a Memorandum of Agreement, with the Department for Public Health to share the costs.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 294, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

156.502. Health services in school setting — Designated provider — Liability protection.

(1) As used in this section:
   (a) "Health services" means the provision of direct health care, including the administration of medication; the operation, maintenance, or health care through the use of medical equipment; or the administration of clinical procedures. "Health services" does not include first aid or emergency procedures; and
   (b) "School employee" means an employee of the public schools of this Commonwealth.

(2) Health services shall be provided, within the health care professional's current scope of practice, in a school setting by:
   (a) A physician who is licensed under the provisions of KRS Chapter 311;
   (b) An advanced practice registered nurse, registered nurse, or licensed practical nurse who is licensed under the provisions of KRS Chapter 314; or
   (c) A school employee who is delegated responsibility to perform the health service by a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or registered nurse; and
      1. Has been trained by the delegating physician or delegating nurse for the specific health service, if that health service is one that could be delegated by the physician or nurse within his or her scope of practice; and
      2. Has been approved in writing by the delegating physician or delegating nurse. The approval shall state that the school employee consents to perform the health service when the employee does not have the administration of health services in his or her contract or job description as a job responsibility, possesses sufficient training and skills, and has demonstrated competency to safely and effectively perform the health service. The school employee shall acknowledge receipt of training by signing the approval form. A copy of the approval form shall be maintained in the student's record and the personnel file of the school employee. A delegation to a school employee under this paragraph shall be valid only for the current school year.

(3) If no school employee has been trained and delegated responsibility to perform a health service, the school district shall make any necessary arrangement for the provision of the health service to the student in order to prevent a loss of a health service from affecting the student's attendance or program participation. The school district shall continue with this arrangement until appropriate school personnel are delegated the responsibility for health care in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) A school employee who has been properly delegated

responsibility for performing a medical procedure under this section shall act as an agent of the school and be granted liability protection under the Federal Paul P. Coverdell Teacher Liability Protection Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-110, unless the claimant establishes by clear and convincing evidence that harm was proximately caused by an act or omission of the school employee that constitutes negligence, willful or criminal misconduct, or a conscious, flagrant indifference to the rights and safety of the individual harmed.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to deny a student his or her right to attend public school and to receive public school services, or to deny, prohibit, or limit the administration of emergency first aid or emergency procedures.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 294, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2010, ch. 85, § 29, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. The Federal Paul P. Coverdell Teacher Liability Protection Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-110, referenced herein is compiled as 20 USCS §§ 6731 et seq.

Cross-References. School health services, 704 KAR 4:020.

Cited: R.K. v. Bd. of Educ., — F. Supp. 2d —, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 132930 (E.D. Ky. 2010).

156.503. Committee to study basketball tournaments — Membership — Meetings and recommendations.

(1) The agency designated by the Kentucky Board of Education to manage interscholastic athletics shall appoint a committee by September 1, 2002, to study the current format and scheduling of the state girls and boys high school basketball tournaments and consider the pros and cons of the scheduling, taking into consideration the physical and mental demands on the players, the impact on the school instructional calendar, the availability of facilities, and other related factors as determined by the committee.

(2) The committee shall consist of the following representatives, one (1) of whom shall be male, and one (1) of whom shall be female, except in paragraphs (f) and (i):
   (a) Two (2) coaches, who may be active or former coaches;
   (b) Two (2) current superintendents of school districts that have high school athletic programs;
   (c) Two (2) current high school principals;
   (d) Two (2) former players, who participated in at least one (1) state tournament;
   (e) Two (2) athletic directors, active or former;
   (f) Two (2) former members of the board of control of the high school athletic association designated by the state board to govern interscholastic athletics;
   (g) Two (2) active referees;
   (h) Two (2) citizen members; and
   (i) Two (2) members of the General Assembly, one (1) appointed by the Senate President and one (1) appointed by the Speaker of the House.

(3) Representation appointed to the committee pursuant to subsection (2)(f) and (i) of this section may be based on gender equity if female candidates are available.

(4) The committee shall meet as needed during the 2002-2003 school year and make recommendations to the board of control of the athletics association prior to the scheduling of the high school tournaments for the 2003-2004 school year. The report shall also be presented to the Interim Joint Committee on Education.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 212, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

Professional Practices Commission

156.510. Professional Practices Commission — Nomination and appointment. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 123, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 18, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

156.520. Membership. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 123, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 18, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

156.530. Responsibilities. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 123, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 18, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

156.540. Powers — Recommendations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 123, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 18, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

156.550. Financing. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 123, § 5) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 18, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

Professional Development for School Personnel

156.551. Definitions for KRS 156.551 to 156.555.

As used in KRS 156.551 to 156.555, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Center" means the Center for Middle School Academic Achievement;

(2) "Fund" means the Teachers' Professional Growth Fund;

(3) "Middle school" means grades five (5) through eight (8), regardless of school or district configuration; and

(4) "Reliable, replicable research" means objective, valid, scientific studies that:
   (a) Include rigorously defined samples of subjects that are sufficiently large and representative to support the general conclusions drawn;
   (b) Rely on measurements that meet established standards of reliability and validity;
   (c) Test competing theories, where multiple theories exist; and
   (d) Are subjected to peer review before results are published.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Teachers' Professional Growth Fund, 704 KAR 3:490.

156.553. Teachers' professional growth fund — Purposes — Courses — Duties of Department of Education — Professional development programs — Administrative regulations — Advancement by local boards of funds to teachers for professional development education — Reimbursement — Priority for use of funds from 2010 to 2016.

(1) The teachers' professional growth fund is hereby created to provide teachers with high quality professional development in content knowledge in mathematics, reading, science, language arts, social studies, arts and humanities, practical living, vocational studies, and foreign languages; classroom-based screening, diagnostic, assessment, and intervention strategies; and teaching methodologies, including professional development that may lead to additional certification endorsements or renewal of certification. Based on available funds, student achievement data, and teacher data, the Kentucky Board of Education shall annually determine the priority for content emphasis based on the greatest

needs.

(2) (a) The fund may provide moneys to teachers for:
1. Tuition reimbursement for successful completion of college or university level courses, including on-line courses and seminars, approved for this purpose by the Education Professional Standards Board;
2. Stipends for participation in and successful completion of:
a. College or university courses, including on-line courses and seminars, approved for this purpose by the Education Professional Standards Board;
b. Teacher institutes developed for core content instructors by the Department of Education in compliance with KRS 156.095; and
c. Other professional development programs approved by the Kentucky Department of Education, including professional development for teachers participating in grants awarded by the Middle School Mathematics and Science Scholars Program established under KRS 158.848;
3. Reimbursement for the purchase of materials required for professional development programs; and
4. Reimbursement for other approved professional development activities throughout the school year, including reimbursement for:
a. Travel to and from professional development workshops; and
b. Travel to and from other schools for the observation of, and consultation with, peer mentors; or

(b) The fund may be used to provide grants to local school districts to support staff participation in specific, statewide initiatives for the professional development of teachers and administrators in specific content areas as established by the Kentucky Department of Education and the Kentucky Board of Education under the provisions of subsections (4), (5), and (6) of this section and referenced in KRS 158.842.

(c) The fund may be used to provide grants to colleges and universities to plan and develop statewide professional development institutes and other professional development services.

(d) The fund may be used to provide grants to local school districts, to colleges and universities, or other entities to assist the Kentucky Department of Education in evaluating costs and the effectiveness of activities and initiatives established under this section.

(3) The Education Professional Standards Board shall determine the college and university courses, including on-line courses and seminars, for which teachers may receive reimbursement from the fund.

(4) The Department of Education shall:
(a) Administer the fund. In order to process reimbursements to teachers promptly, the reimbursements shall not be subject to KRS 45A.690 to 45A.725;
(b) Determine the professional development programs for which teachers may receive reimbursement, or districts or colleges and universities may receive grants, from the fund;
(c) Determine the level of stipend or reimbursement, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, for particular courses and programs, under subsection (2) of this section; and
(d) Provide an accounting of fund expenditures and results of the use of the funds for each biennium to the Interim Joint Committee on Education by November 1 of each odd-numbered year.

(5) The professional development programs approved by the Department of Education for which teachers may receive support from the fund shall:
(a) Focus on improving the content knowledge of teachers;
(b) Provide training in the use of research-based and developmentally appropriate classroom-based screening, diagnostic, assessment, and intervention strategies;
(c) Provide instruction on teaching methods to effectively impart content knowledge to all students;
(d) Include intensive training institutes and workshops during the summer;
(e) Provide programs for the ongoing support of teacher participants throughout the year, which may include:
1. A peer coaching or mentoring, and assessment program; and
2. Planned activities, including:
a. Follow-up workshops; and
b. Support networks of teachers of the core disciplines using technologies, including but not limited to telephone, video, and on-line computer networks;
(f) Provide teacher participants with professional development credit toward renewal of certification under the provisions of KRS 161.095, relating to continuing education for teachers; and
(g) Provide teacher participants with the opportunity to obtain certificate endorsements or extensions in critical shortage areas, with priority given to mathematics and science through 2016, and in core content areas to their existing certifications through the TC-HQ process, established by the Education Professional Standards Board to meet the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. sec. 6301 et seq.

(6) The Kentucky Board of Education shall specify through promulgation of administrative regulations:
(a) The application and approval process for receipt of funds;
(b) The requirements and process for the disbursal of funds; and
(c) The number of each kind of approved course for which applicants may receive funds.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary, a local school board may advance the funds necessary for its teachers to participate in a college course or professional development seminar or activity approved by the Kentucky Department of Education and the Education Professional Standards Board under provisions of this section and receive reimbursement from the department at the conclusion of the activity or course by the teacher. If funds are advanced for the benefit of a teacher under this subsection, but the teacher does not fulfill his or her obligation, the teacher shall reimburse the school district for the funds expended by the district on the teacher's behalf.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of KRS 45.229, unexpended funds in the teachers' professional growth fund in the 2000-2001 fiscal year or in any subsequent fiscal year shall not lapse but shall carry forward to the next fiscal year and shall be used for the purposes established in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(9) Notwithstanding any provisions of this section to the contrary, beginning June 1, 2006, through the 2009-

2010 school year, priority for the use of funds from the teachers' professional growth fund shall be used to train and support teams of teachers from all school levels to be trained as reading coaches and mentors or as mathematics coaches and mentors in statewide institutes referenced in KRS 158.840 and 158.842, and for selected teachers to be highly trained in providing diagnostic assessment and intervention services for students in the primary program struggling with mathematics.

(a) The design of the statewide mathematics institutes to train mathematics coaches and mentors shall be developed by the Committee for Mathematics Achievement established in KRS 158.842. The committee shall provide recommendations to the Kentucky Department of Education and the Kentucky Board of Education in the preparation of administrative regulations that may be promulgated by the board to implement the provisions of this subsection relating to mathematics.

(b) The design of the professional development program to provide highly trained mathematics intervention teachers in the primary program shall be developed by the Center for Mathematics in collaboration with public and private institutions of postsecondary education.

(c) The development of the statewide program to train reading coaches and mentors shall be coordinated by the Kentucky Department of Education with recommendations from the Collaborative Center for Literacy Development, established in KRS 164.0207, and the reading steering committee established in KRS 158.794. The design of the program shall reflect a consensus of the agencies involved in the development of the program. The training program for reading coaches and mentors shall complement other statewide reading initiatives, funded with state and federal funds, and shall give priority to teachers in grades four (4) through twelve (12). The program shall be implemented no later than June 1, 2006. The board shall promulgate administrative regulations required to implement the provisions of this subsection relating to reading.

(10) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, beginning June 1, 2010, through the 2015-2016 school year, priority for the use of funds from the teachers' professional growth fund shall be for the purpose of increasing the number of certified teachers with extensions or endorsements in mathematics and science as described in subsection (5)(g) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 135, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 135, § 4, effective April 2, 2002; 2005, ch. 164, § 5, effective March 18, 2005; 2008, ch. 134, § 13, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 185, § 2, effective April 24, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). This section was amended by 2008 Ky. Acts chs. 134 and 185, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Cross-References. Teachers' Professional Growth Fund, 704 KAR 3:490.

156.555. Center for Middle School Academic Achievement — Duties — Location at college or university.

(1) The Center for Middle School Academic Achievement is created to improve the content knowledge and instructional practice of middle school teachers through the coordination of professional development programs for middle school teachers, the provision of technical assistance to schools and teachers, and the collection and dissemination of information and research regarding effective models of teaching the core disciplines to middle school students.

(2) The center shall:

(a) Foster collaboration between the center, the Department of Education, the Education Professional Standards Board, postsecondary institutions of education, postsecondary departments or colleges of arts and sciences, and other entities to develop content-based teacher preparation programs and ongoing professional development programs for middle school teachers, aligned with the Department of Education's core content for assessment;

(b) Assist school districts in assessing and addressing their needs and deficiencies in middle school curriculum and instruction;

(c) Assist grant recipients of the Middle School Mathematics and Science Scholars Program established under KRS 158.848 with professional development for participating teachers;

(d) Assist middle school teachers in establishing and maintaining networks of communication to share information regarding middle school instructional practice, curriculum development, and other areas of common interest, building upon existing networks;

(e) Develop and maintain a clearinghouse for information about:

1. Educational models addressing content knowledge and skills of middle school students, based on reliable, replicable research;
2. Core content achievement levels of Kentucky students in relation to students in other states and other countries; and
3. The relationship between student achievement levels and curriculum content, curriculum structure and alignment with content, teacher training, and teaching methods;

(f) Develop and implement a research structure, in collaboration with the Department of Education, to evaluate the effectiveness of different middle school instructional models; and

(g) Submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislative Research Commission by September 1 of each year. The report shall include information outlining the center's activities, information provided by the Kentucky Department of Education regarding the use of money from the Teachers' Professional Growth Fund, and other information regarding efforts to improve the quality of middle school instruction in Kentucky.

(3) With the advice of the commissioner of education and the Education Professional Standards Board, the Council on Postsecondary Education shall develop a process to solicit, review, and approve a proposal for locating the Center for Middle School Academic Achievement at a public or private college or university. The council shall choose a college or university that has demonstrated the coordination of course delivery between the faculties of the college of education and arts and sciences departments within the college or university. The council shall approve the location for the center no later than November 15, 2000.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 134, § 14, effective July 15, 2008.)

156.557. Standards for improving performance of certified school personnel — Criteria for evaluation — Content of programs — Administrative regulations — Waiver for alternative plan — Appeals — Exemp-

tions — Review of evaluation systems — Assistance to improve evaluation systems.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish statewide standards for evaluation and support for improving the performance of all certified school personnel.

(2) The performance criteria on which teachers and administrators shall be evaluated shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) Performance of professional responsibilities related to his or her assignment, including attendance and punctuality and evaluating results;
- (b) Demonstration of effective planning of curricula, classroom instruction, and classroom management, based on research-based instructional practices, or school management skills based on validated managerial practices;
- (c) Demonstration of knowledge and understanding of subject matter content or administrative functions and effective leadership techniques;
- (d) Promotion and incorporation of instructional strategies or management techniques that are fair and respect diversity and individual differences;
- (e) Demonstration of effective interpersonal, communication, and collaboration skills among peers, students, parents, and others;
- (f) Performance of duties consistent with the goals for Kentucky students and mission of the school, the local community, laws, and administrative regulations;
- (g) Demonstration of the effective use of resources, including technology;
- (h) Demonstration of professional growth;
- (i) Adherence to the professional code of ethics; and
- (j) Attainment of the teacher standards or the administrator standards as established by the Education Professional Standards Board that are not referenced in paragraphs (a) to (i) of this subsection.

(3) The certified employee evaluation programs shall contain the following provisions:
- (a) Each certified school employee, below the level of superintendent, shall be evaluated by a system developed by the local school district and approved by the Kentucky Department of Education.
- (b) The local evaluation system shall include formative evaluation and summative evaluation.
  1. "Formative evaluation" means a continuous cycle of collecting evaluation information and interacting and providing feedback with suggestions regarding the certified employee's professional growth and performance.
  2. "Summative evaluation" means the summary of, and conclusions from, the evaluation data, including formative evaluation data, that:
     - a. Occur at the end of an evaluation cycle; and
     - b. Include a conference between the evaluator and the evaluated certified employee, and a written evaluation report.
- (c) The Kentucky Board of Education shall adopt administrative regulations incorporating written guidelines for a local school district to follow in developing, implementing, and revising the evaluation system and shall require the following:
  1. All evaluations of certified employees below the level of the district superintendent shall be in writing on evaluation forms and under evaluation procedures developed by a committee composed of an equal number of teachers and administrators;
  2. The immediate supervisor of the certified school employee shall be designated as the primary evaluator. At the request of a teacher, observations by other teachers trained in the teacher's content area or curriculum content specialists may be incorporated into the formative process for evaluating teachers;
  3. All monitoring or observation of performance of a certified school employee shall be conducted openly and with full knowledge of the employee;
  4. Evaluators shall be trained, tested, and approved in accordance with administrative regulations adopted by the Kentucky Board of Education in the proper techniques for effectively evaluating certified school employees and in the use of the school district evaluation system;
  5. The evaluation system shall include a plan whereby the person evaluated is given assistance for professional growth as a teacher or administrator. The system shall also specify the processes to be used when corrective actions are necessary in relation to the performance of one's assignment; and
  6. The training requirement for evaluators contained in subparagraph 4. of this paragraph shall not apply to district board of education members.

(4)
- (a) Each superintendent shall be evaluated according to a policy and procedures developed by the local board of education and approved by the department.
- (b) The summative evaluation of the superintendent shall be discussed and adopted in an open meeting of the board and reflected in the minutes.
- (c) If the local board policy requires a written evaluation of the superintendent, it shall be made available to the public upon request.
- (d) Any preliminary discussions relating to the evaluation of the superintendent by the board or between the board and the superintendent prior to the summative evaluation shall be conducted in closed session.

(5) A local district may request from the Kentucky Department of Education a waiver from the guidelines and administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education as required in subsection (3)(c) of this section in order to implement an alternative evaluation plan for employees on continuing contracts. The department shall grant a waiver if the alternative plan provides for a three (3) phase certified employee evaluation plan that includes:
- (a) Phase One: Evaluation for Professional Growth.
  1. Evaluation is based on a wide array of relevant sources and directed toward general and specific recommendations for improvement; and
  2. Evaluation does not include documentation that might adversely affect employment status.
- (b) Phase Two: Transition.
  1. Evaluation is for the purpose of intensive scrutiny of job performance;
  2. Evaluation includes documentation that may lead to adverse employment decisions;
  3. Assistance and support for improvement shall be provided by the school district; and
  4. Placement of an individual in the transition

phase shall not be subject to appeal, but the employee shall be notified of the decision in writing.

(c) Phase Three: Evaluation for Deficiency.

1. Notwithstanding KRS 161.760, written notice of potential termination, reduction of direct classroom responsibility, or other adverse actions and conditions for job retention are given the employee;
2. A clear time frame for proposed actions is provided the employee; and
3. The summative evaluation is subject to appeal.

An alternative plan for the evaluation of certified personnel shall be proposed to the Kentucky Department of Education if the local district evaluation committee is in support of the plan. Training necessary to implement the alternative plan shall be provided to the principals, supervisory personnel, and the employees to be evaluated. The local district shall provide support to implement the plan. The department shall provide technical assistance to districts wishing to develop alternative evaluation plans.

(6) The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish an appeals procedure for certified school employees who believe that the local school district failed to properly implement the approved evaluation system. The appeals procedure shall not involve requests from individual certified school employees for review of the judgmental conclusions of their personnel evaluations.

(7) The local board of education shall establish an evaluation appeals panel for certified personnel that shall consist of two (2) members elected by the certified employees of the district and one (1) member appointed by the board of education who is a certified employee of the board. Certified employees who think they were not fairly evaluated may submit an appeal to the panel for a timely review of their evaluation. In districts that have adopted an alternative evaluation plan under subsection (4) of this section, the appeal shall only apply to the summative evaluation of Phase Three.

(8) Local school districts with an enrollment of sixty-five thousand (65,000) or more students shall have an evaluation system but shall be exempt from procedures or processes described in this section as long as the plan meets the standards established by the Kentucky Board of Education for local school district evaluation systems. The local plan shall include an appeals process for employees who believe they were not fairly evaluated.

(9) Between July 15, 2000, and June 30, 2001, each school district shall review its local evaluation system to assure that the system is working effectively and to make changes to improve its system.

(10) Beginning with the 2001-2002 school year, and in subsequent years, the Kentucky Department of Education shall annually provide for on-site visits by trained personnel to a minimum of fifteen (15) school districts to review and ensure appropriate implementation of the evaluation system by the local school district. The department shall provide technical assistance to local districts to eliminate deficiencies and to improve the effectiveness of their evaluation systems. The department may implement the requirement in this subsection in conjunction with other requirements, including, but not limited to, the scholastic audit process required by KRS 158.6455.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2010, ch. 157, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). The internal numbering of subsection (4) of this statute has been modified by the Reviser of Statutes from the way it appeared in 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 157, sec. 1, under the authority of KRS 7.136(1).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. In General.

Certified school teacher who received formal teaching evaluations was not entitled to formal evaluations for extra service coaching assignments before a school district could remove him from his basketball coaching position. Bd. of Educ. of Erlanger-Elsmere Sch. Dist. v. Code, 57 S.W.3d 820, 2001 Ky. LEXIS 137 (Ky. 2001).

Teacher Education Scholarship Fund

156.610. Teacher education scholarship fund — Board, membership, term, expenses. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. VI, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 412, § 2, effective July 15, 1982.

156.611. Legislative intent — Student loans for mathematics and science. [Repealed, reenacted, and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 412, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 39, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed, reenacted, and amended as KRS 164.768 by Acts 1988, ch. 34, § 1, effective July 15, 1988 and was susequently repealed by Acts 1994, ch. 163, § 3, effective July 15, 1994.

156.613. Legislative intent — Student loans for teacher education. [Repealed and reenacted.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 4, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted as KRS 164.770 by Acts 1988, ch. 34, § 2, effective July 15, 1988.

156.620. Applications for scholarships — Standards — Examination. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. VI, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 412, § 2, effective July 15, 1982.

156.630. Conditions for awarding scholarships — Requirements — Priority. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. VI, § 3; 1974, ch. 308, § 33; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 412, § 2, effective July 15, 1982.

156.640. Conditions of eligibility. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. VI, § 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 412, § 2, effective July 15, 1982.

156.650. When effective. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. VI, § 5) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 412, § 2, effective July 15, 1982.

Education Technology

156.660. Definitions.

As used in KRS 156.660 to 156.670 and KRS 168.015, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) "Council" means the Council for Education Technology.

(2) "Technology" includes, but is not limited to, computers, telecommunications, cable television, interactive video,

film, low-power television, satellite communications, and microwave communications.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 19, effective July 13, 1990.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

156.665. Council for Education Technology — Development of long-range plan — Other responsibilities. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/92) This section was amended by the 1992 Regular Session of the General Assembly and also repealed. Pursuant to KRS 446.260, the repeal prevails.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 21, effective July 13, 1990; 1992 ch. 415, § 3, effective July 14, 1992) was repealed by Acts 1992, ch. 195, § 15, effective April 3, 1992.

156.666. Council for Education Technology — Membership — Duties. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 195, § 8, effective April 3, 1992;1994, ch. 209, § 12, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1997, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 58, effective May 30, 1997; 2000, ch. 506, § 19, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 536, § 19, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 591, effective June 20, 2005) was repealed by Acts 2006, ch. 211, § 170, effective July 12, 2006.

156.670. Development of master plan for education technology.

(1) The Council for Education Technology shall develop the master plan for education technology and submit the plan to the Kentucky Board of Education and the Legislative Research Commission for approval. Implementation of each stage of the master plan shall begin immediately upon approval of the board and the Legislative Research Commission. The plan shall outline the Commonwealth's five (5) year activities related to purchasing, developing, and using technology to:
   (a) Improve learning and teaching and the ability to meet individual students' needs to increase student achievement;
   (b) Improve curriculum delivery to help meet the needs for educational equity across the state;
   (c) Improve delivery of professional development;
   (d) Improve the efficiency and productivity of administrators; and
   (e) Encourage development by the private sector and acquisition by districts of technologies and applications appropriate for education.
(2) The five (5) year plan shall cover all aspects of education technology, including but not limited to, its use in educational instruction and administration, video and computer systems, software and hardware, multiple delivery systems for satellite, microwave, cable, instructional television fixed service, fiber optic, and computer connections products, the preparation of school buildings for technological readiness, and the development of staff necessary to implement the plan.
(3) The five (5) year plan shall include specific recommendations to the Kentucky Board of Education for the adoption of administrative regulations to establish and implement a uniform and integrated system of standards and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting which shall be used by all school districts.
(4) The integrated technology-based communications system shall provide comprehensive, current, accurate, and accessible information relating to management, finance, operations, instruction, and pupil programs which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education.
(5) To facilitate communication among teachers, parents, students, and prospective employers of students, and to provide access to many vital technological services, the five (5) year plan shall include the installation of a telephone in each classroom.
(6) In designing and implementing the five (5) year plan, the council shall consider seeking the active participation of private organizations whose knowledge and assistance will be useful.
(7) The council shall update as necessary the plan developed under subsection (2) of this section and report to the Legislative Research Commission at the completion of each implementation phase of the master plan.
(8) The council shall submit its recommendations to the Kentucky Board of Education, which shall accept the recommendations, or return them to the council along with suggestions for changes to make the recommendations consistent with the policies of the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 22, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 195, § 9, effective April 3, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Use of local monies to reduce unmet technology need, 701 KAR 5:110.

156.671. Strategic plan for distance learning.

The chief state school officer shall convene the Commissioner of the Department for Information Systems, one (1) representative of Kentucky Educational Television, one (1) representative of the Council on Postsecondary Education, and one (1) representative of the Department of Education to create a strategic plan for distance learning in the Commonwealth and submit it to the Legislative Research Commission by July 1, 1993. The plan shall set forth the Commonwealth's vision for developing a long-term and statewide distance learning strategy. It shall include, but not be limited to, definitions of the types of distance learning delivery systems, an evaluation process for determining and certifying the educational and cost effectiveness of each type of delivery system, comparisons of the various types of delivery systems, and recommendations for implementation.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 195, § 14, effective April 3, 1992; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 59, effective May 30, 1997.)

156.675. Prevention of transmission of sexually explicit materials to schools — Administrative regulations — Local school district policy on student Internet access.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to prevent sexually explicit material from being transmitted via any video or computer system, software or hardware product, or Internet service managed or provided to local schools or school districts.
(2) Each local school district and school shall utilize the latest available filtering technology to ensure that sexually explicit material is not made available to students.
(3) The Kentucky Department of Education shall make available to school districts and schools upon request and without cost, state-of-the-art software products that enable local districts and schools to prevent access to sexually explicit material. The department shall also notify all school districts and schools of the availability of the software. Any product provided or obtained by a district or school shall meet the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.
(4) Each local school district shall establish a policy regarding student Internet access that shall include, but not be limited to, parental consent for student Internet use, teacher supervision of student computer use, and auditing procedures to determine whether education

technology is being used for the purpose of accessing sexually explicit or other objectionable material.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 330, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

156.690. Teachers' computer purchase program.

The Kentucky Board of Education shall initiate a program to assist and encourage each certified teacher to purchase a computer for his own personal use. The program shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall obtain by competitive bidding or negotiation the lowest possible purchase prices for various personal computers on behalf of all interested teachers.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall arrange a suitable training program in the use of these computers with the vendor awarded the contract.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 23, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compact for Education

156.710. Interstate Compact for Education.

The compact for education is hereby entered into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

Article I. Purpose and Policy

A. It is the purpose of this compact to:

1. Establish and maintain close cooperation and understanding among executive, legislative, professional educational and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels.
2. Provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education.
3. Provide a clearing house of information on matters relating to educational problems and how they are being met in different places throughout the nation, so that the executive and legislative branches of state government and of local communities may have ready access to the experience and record of the entire country, and so that both lay and professional groups in the field of education may have additional avenues for the sharing of experience and the interchange of ideas in the formation of public policy in education.
4. Facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems so that all of them will be able to meet adequate and desirable goals in a society which requires continuous qualitative and quantitative advance in educational opportunities, methods and facilities.

B. It is the policy of this compact to encourage and promote local and state initiative in the development, maintenance, improvement and administration of educational systems and institutions in a manner which will accord with the needs and advantages of diversity among localities and states.

C. The party states recognize that each of them has an interest in the quality and quantity of education furnished in each of the other states, as well as in the excellence of its own educational systems and institutions, because of the highly mobile character of individuals within the nation, and because the products and services contributing to the health, welfare and economic advancement of each state are supplied in significant part by persons educated in other states.

Article II. State Defined

As used in this compact, "state" means a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Article III. The Commission

A. The Education Commission of the States, hereinafter called "the commission," is hereby established. The commission shall consist of seven members representing each party state. One of such members shall be the Governor; two shall be members of the state legislature selected by its respective houses and serving in such manner as the legislature may determine; and four shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor, unless the laws of the state otherwise provide. If the laws of a state prevent legislators from serving on the commission, six members shall be appointed and serve at the pleasure of the Governor, unless the laws of the state otherwise provide. In addition to any other principles or requirements which a state may establish for the appointment and service of its members of the commission, the guiding principle for the composition of the membership on the commission from each party state shall be that the members representing such state shall, by virtue of their training, experience, knowledge or affiliations be in a position collectively to reflect broadly the interests of the state government, higher education, the state education system, local education, lay and professional, public and non-public educational leadership. Of those appointees, one shall be the head of a state agency or institution, designated by the Governor, having responsibility for one or more programs of public education. In addition to the members of the commission representing the party states, there may be not to exceed ten (10) non-voting commissioners selected by the steering committee for terms of one (1) year. Such commissioners shall represent leading national organizations of professional educators or persons concerned with educational administration.

B. The members of the commission shall be entitled to one vote each on the commission. No action of the commission shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the commission are cast in favor thereof. Action of the commission shall be only at a meeting at which a majority of the commissioners are present. The commission shall meet at least once a year. In its bylaws, and subject to such directions and limitations as may be contained therein, the commission may delegate the exercise of any of its powers to the steering committee or the executive director, except for the power to approve budgets or requests for appropriations, the power to make policy recommendations pursuant to Article IV and adoption of the annual report pursuant to Article III J.

C. The commission shall have a seal.

D. The commission shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, who shall be a governor, a vice chairman and a treasurer. The commission shall provide for the appointment of an executive director. Such executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission, and together with the treasurer and such other personnel as the commission may deem appropriate shall be bonded in such amount as the commission shall determine. The executive director shall be secretary.

E. Irrespective of the civil service, personnel or other merit system laws of any of the party states, the executive director subject to the approval of the steering commit-

tee shall appoint, remove or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the functions of the commission, and shall fix the duties and compensation of such personnel. The commission in its bylaws shall provide for the personnel policies and programs of the commission.

F. The commission may borrow, accept or contract for the services of personnel from any party jurisdiction, the United States, or any subdivision or agency of the aforementioned governments, or from any agency of two or more of the party jurisdictions or their subdivisions.

G. The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any other governmental agency, or from any person, firm, association, foundation, or corporation, and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same. Any donation or grant accepted by the commission pursuant to this paragraph or services borrowed pursuant to paragraph F of this article shall be reported in the annual report of the commission. Such report shall include the nature, amount and conditions, if any, of the donation, grant, or services borrowed, and the identity of the donor or lender.

H. The commission may establish and maintain such facilities as may be necessary for the transacting of its business. The commission may acquire, hold, and convey real and personal property and any interest therein.

I. The commission shall adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind these bylaws. The commission shall publish its bylaws in convenient form and shall file a copy thereof and a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states.

J. The commission annually shall make to the Governor and legislature of each party state a report covering the activities of the commission for the preceding year. The commission may make such additional reports as it may deem desirable.

Article IV. Powers

In addition to authority conferred on the commission by other provisions of the compact, the commission shall have authority to:

1. Collect, correlate, analyze and interpret information and data concerning educational needs and resources.
2. Encourage and foster research in all aspects of education, but with special reference to the desirable scope of instruction, organization, administration, and instructional methods and standards employed or suitable for employment in public educational systems.
3. Develop proposals for adequate financing of education as a whole and at each of its many levels.
4. Conduct or participate in research of the types referred to in this article in any instance where the commission finds that such research is necessary for the advancement of the purposes and policies of this compact, utilizing fully the resources of national associations, regional compact organizations for higher education, and other agencies and institutions, both public and private.
5. Formulate suggested policies and plans for the improvement of public education as a whole, or for any segment thereof, and make recommendations with respect thereto, available to the appropriate governmental units, agencies and public officials.
6. Do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the administration of any of its authority or functions pursuant to this compact.

Article V. Cooperation with Federal Government

A. If the laws of the United States specifically so provide, or if administrative provision is made therefor within the federal government, the United States may be represented on the commission by not to exceed ten (10) representatives. Any such representative or representatives of the United States shall be appointed and serve in such manner as may be provided by or pursuant to federal law, and may be drawn from any one or more branches of the federal government, but no such representative shall have a vote on the commission.

B. The commission may provide information and make recommendations to any executive or legislative agency or officer of the federal government concerning the common educational policies of the states, and may advise with any such agencies or officers concerning any matter of mutual interest.

Article VI. Committees

A. To assist in the expeditious conduct of its business when the full commission is not meeting, the commission shall elect a steering committee of thirty-two (32) members which, subject to the provisions of this compact and consistent with the policies of the commission, shall be constituted and function as provided in the bylaws of the commission. One-fourth (¼) of the voting membership of the steering committee shall consist of Governors, one-fourth (¼) shall consist of legislators, and the remainder shall consist of other members of the commission. A federal representative on the commission may serve with the steering committee, but without vote. The voting members of the steering committee shall serve for terms of two (2) years, except that members elected to the first steering committee of the commission shall be elected as follows: sixteen (16) for one (1) year and sixteen (16) for two (2) years. The chairman, vice chairman, and treasurer of the commission shall be members of the steering committee and, anything in this paragraph to the contrary notwithstanding, shall serve during their continuance in these offices. Vacancies in the steering committee shall not affect its authority to act, but the commission at its next regular ensuing meeting following the occurrence of any vacancy shall fill it for the unexpired term. No person shall serve more than two (2) terms as a member of the steering committee; provided that service for a partial term of one (1) year or less shall not be counted toward the two (2) term limitation.

B. The commission may establish advisory and technical committees composed of state, local, and federal officials, and private persons to advise it with respect to any one or more of its functions. Any advisory or technical committee may, on request of the states concerned, be established to consider any matter of special concern to two (2) or more of the party states.

C. The commission may establish such additional committees as its bylaws may provide.

Article VII. Finance

A. The commission shall advise the Governor or designated officer or officers of each party state of its budget and estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of that party state. Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall

contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states.

B. The total amount of appropriation requests under any budget shall be apportioned among the party states. In making such apportionment, the commission shall devise and employ a formula which takes equitable account of the populations and per capita income levels of the party states.

C. The commission shall not pledge the credit of any party states. The commission may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it pursuant to Article III G of this compact, provided that the commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to incurring an obligation to be met in whole or in part in such manner. Except where the commission makes use of funds available to it pursuant to Article III G thereof, the commission shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the party states adequate to meet the same.

D. The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established by its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a qualified public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual reports of the commission.

E. The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the party states and by any persons authorized by the commission.

F. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent commission compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the commission.

Article VIII. Eligible Parties — Entry into and Withdrawal

A. This compact shall have as eligible parties all states, territories, and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In respect of any such jurisdiction not having a Governor, the term "Governor," as used in this compact, shall mean the closest equivalent official of such jurisdiction.

B. Any state or other eligible jurisdiction may enter into this compact and it shall become binding thereon when it has adopted the same: Provided that in order to enter into initial effect, adoption by at least ten (10) eligible party jurisdictions shall be required.

C. Adoption of the compact may be either by enactment thereof or by adherence thereto by the Governor; provided that in the absence of enactment, adherence by the Governor shall be sufficient to make his state a party only until December 31, 1967. During any period when a state is participating in this compact through gubernatorial action, the Governor shall appoint those persons who, in addition to himself, shall serve as the members of the commission from his state, and shall provide to the commission an equitable share of the financial support of the commission from any source available to him.

D. Except for a withdrawal effective on December 31, 1967 in accordance with paragraph C of this article, any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until one (1) year after the Governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the Governors of all other party states. No withdrawal shall affect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a party state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

Article IX. Construction and Severability

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States, or the application thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 373, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1968, ch. 125, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 373, effective July 13, 1990.

156.715. Kentucky members of interstate commission.
The Kentucky representation on the commission provided by Article III of the compact consists of seven (7) members, one (1) of whom shall be the Governor; two (2) of whom shall be members of the General Assembly, a representative and a senator, selected by the Legislative Research Commission in accordance with KRS 8.080; and four (4) of whom shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 374, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1968, Ch. 125, § 2) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1976, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 374, effective July 13, 1990.

156.720. Bylaws, where filed.
Pursuant to Article III(I.) of the compact, the commission established by the compact shall file a copy of its bylaws and any amendment thereto with the Legislative Research Commission.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 375, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1968, Ch. 125, § 3) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1976, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 375, effective July 13, 1990.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY CHILDREN

156.730. Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children.

ARTICLE I. Purpose.

It is the purpose of this compact to remove barriers to educational success imposed on children of military families because of frequent moves and deployment of their parents by:

A. Facilitating the timely enrollment of children of military families and ensuring that they are not placed at a disadvantage due to difficulty in the transfer of education records from the previous school district(s) or variations in entrance/age requirements;

B. Facilitating the student placement process through which children of military families are not disadvantaged by variations in attendance requirements, scheduling, sequencing, grading, course content, or assess-

ment;

C. Facilitating the qualification and eligibility for enrollment, educational programs, and participation in extracurricular academic, athletic, and social activities;

D. Facilitating the on-time graduation of children of military families;

E. Providing for promulgation and enforcement of administrative rules implementing the provisions of this compact;

F. Providing for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact;

G. Promoting coordination between this compact and other compacts affecting military children; and

H. Promoting flexibility and cooperation between the educational system, parents, and students in order to achieve educational success for students.

ARTICLE II. Definitions.

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

A. "Active duty" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. secs. 1209 and 1211;

B. "Children of military families" means a school-aged child or children enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth (12th) grade, in the household of an active duty member;

C. "Compact commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article VIII of this compact;

D. "Deployment" means the period of one (1) month prior to a service member's departure from his or her home station on military orders through six (6) months after return to the home station;

E. "Educational records" means those official records, files, and data directly related to a student and maintained by the school or local education agency, including but not limited to records encompassing all the material kept in the student's cumulative folder such as general identifying data, records of attendance and of academic work completed, records of achievement and results of evaluative tests, health data, disciplinary status, test protocols, and individualized education programs;

F. "Extracurricular activities" means a voluntary activity sponsored by the school or local education agency or an organization sanctioned by the local education agency. Extracurricular activities include but are not limited to preparation for and involvement in public performances, contests, athletics competitions, demonstrations, displays, and club activities;

G. "Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children" means the commission created under Article IX of this compact, which is generally referred to as "Interstate Commission";

H. "Local education agency" means a public authority legally constituted by the state as an administrative agency to provide control of and direction for kindergarten through twelfth (12th) grade public educational institutions;

I. "Member state" means a state that has enacted this compact;

J. "Military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands and any other U.S. Territory. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers, and harbor projects, or flood control projects;

K. "Non-member state" means a state that has not enacted this compact;

L. "Receiving state" means the state to which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought;

M. "Rule" means a written statement by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to Article XII of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the Interstate Commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule;

N. "Sending state" means the state from which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought;

O. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands, and any other U.S. Territory;

P. "Student" means the child of a military family for whom the local education agency receives public funding and who is formally enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth (12th) grade;

Q. "Transition" means the formal and physical process of transferring from school to school or the period of time in which a student moves from one school in the sending state to another school in the receiving state;

R. "Uniformed service(s)" means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, as well as the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Public Health Services; and

S. "Veteran" means a person who served in the uniformed services and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

ARTICLE III. Applicability.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, this compact shall apply to the children of:
   1. Active duty members of the uniformed services as defined in this compact, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. secs. 1209 and 1211;
   2. Members or veterans of the uniformed services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one (1) year after medical discharge or retirement; and
   3. Members of the uniformed services who die on active duty or as a result of injuries sustained on active duty for a period of one (1) year after death.

B. The provisions of this interstate compact shall only apply to local education agencies as defined in this compact.

C. The provisions of this compact shall not apply to the children of:
   1. Inactive members of the National Guard and Military Reserves;
   2. Members of the uniformed services now retired, except as provided for in this section;
   3. Veterans of the uniformed services, except as provided for in this section; and
   4. Other U.S. Department of Defense personnel and other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined as active duty members of the uniformed services.

ARTICLE IV. Educational Records and Enrollment.

A. Unofficial or "hand-carried" educational records: In the event that official educational records cannot be released to the parents for the purpose of transfer, the custodian of the records in the sending state shall prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial educational records containing uniform information as determined by the Interstate Commission. Upon receipt of the unofficial educational records by a school in the receiving state, the school shall enroll and appropriately place the student based on the information provided in the unofficial records pending validation by the official records, as quickly as possible.

B. Official educational records/transcripts: Simultaneous with the enrollment and conditional placement of the student, the school in the receiving state shall request the student's official record from the school in the sending state. Upon receipt of this request, the school in the sending state will process and furnish the official educational records to the school in the receiving state within ten (10) days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission.

C. Immunizations: Compacting states shall give thirty (30) days from the date of enrollment, or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, for students to obtain any immunization(s) required by the receiving state. For a series of immunizations, initial vaccinations must be obtained within thirty (30) days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission.

D. Kindergarten and first grade entrance age: Students shall be allowed to continue their enrollment at the grade level in the receiving state commensurate with their grade level (including kindergarten) from a local education agency in the sending state at the time of transition, regardless of age. A student that has satisfactorily completed the prerequisite grade level in the local education agency in the sending state shall be eligible for enrollment in the next highest grade level in the receiving state, regardless of age. A student transferring after the start of the school year in the receiving state shall enter the school in the receiving state on their validated level from an accredited school in the sending state.

ARTICLE V. Placement and Attendance.

A. Course placement: When the student transfers before or during the school year, the receiving state shall initially honor placement of the student in educational courses based on the student's enrollment in the sending state school and/or educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state if the courses are offered. Course placement includes but is not limited to Honors, International Baccalaureate, Advance Placement, vocational, technical, and career pathways courses. Continuing the student's academic program from the previous school and promoting placement in academically and career challenging courses should be paramount when considering placement. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment of the student in the course(s).

B. Educational program placement: The receiving state shall initially honor placement of the student in educational programs based on current educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state or participation/placement in like programs in the sending state. Such programs include but are not limited to:
   1. Gifted and talented programs; and
   2. English as a second language (ESL).

   This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

C. Special education services:
   1. In compliance with the federal requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C.A. sec. 1400 et seq., the receiving state shall initially provide comparable services to a student with disabilities based on his or her current Individualized Education Program (IEP); and
   2. In compliance with the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C.A. sec. 794, and with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C.A. secs. 12131-12165, the receiving state shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing 504 or Title II Plan, to provide the student with equal access to education. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

D. Placement flexibility: Local education agency administrative officials shall have flexibility in waiving course or program prerequisites, or other preconditions for placement in courses or programs offered under the jurisdiction of the local education agency.

E. Absence as related to deployment activities: A student whose parent or legal guardian is an active member of the uniformed services, as defined by this compact, and has been called to active duty for, is on leave from, or immediately returned from deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting, shall be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of the local education agency superintendent to visit with his or her parent or legal guardian relative to such leave or deployment of the parent or guardian.

ARTICLE VI. Eligibility.

A. Eligibility for enrollment:
   1. Special power of attorney, relative to the guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under applicable law shall be sufficient for the purposes of enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation and consent;
   2. A local education agency shall be prohibited from charging local tuition to a transitioning military child placed in the care of a non-custodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in the jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent; and
   3. A transitioning military child, placed in the care of a non-custodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent, may continue to attend the school in which he or she was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent.

B. Eligibility for extracurricular participation: State and local education agencies shall facilitate the opportunity for transitioning military children's inclusion in extracurricular activities, regardless of application deadlines, to the extent they are otherwise qualified.

ARTICLE VII. Graduation.

In order to facilitate the on-time graduation of children of military families, state and local education agencies shall

incorporate the following procedures:

A. Waiver requirements: Local education agency administrative officials shall waive specific courses required for graduation if similar course work has been satisfactorily completed in another local education agency or shall provide reasonable justification for denial. Should a waiver not be granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education agency shall provide alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that graduation may occur on time.

B. Exit exams — States shall accept:
   1. Exit or end-of-course exams required for graduation from the sending state;
   2. National norm-referenced achievement tests; or
   3. Alternative testing, in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state.

   In the event the above alternatives cannot be accommodated by the receiving state for a student transferring in his or her senior year, then the provisions of Article VII, C shall apply.

C. Transfers during senior year: Should a military student transferring at the beginning or during his or her senior year be ineligible to graduate from the receiving local education agency after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving local education agencies shall ensure the receipt of diploma from the sending local education agency if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending local education agency. In the event that one of the states in question is not a member of this compact, the member state shall use best efforts to facilitate the on-time graduation of the student in accordance with sections A and B of this Article.

ARTICLE VIII. State Coordination.

A. Each member state shall, through the creation of a State Council or use of an existing body or board, provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies, and military installations concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, this compact and Interstate Commission activities. While each member state may determine the membership of its own State Council, its membership must include at least:
   1. The state superintendent of education;
   2. A superintendent of a school district with a high concentration of military children;
   3. A representative from a military installation; and
   4. One representative each from the legislative and executive branches of government, and other offices and stakeholder groups the State Council deems appropriate.

   A member state that does not have a school district deemed to contain a high concentration of military children may appoint a superintendent from another school district to represent local education agencies on the State Council.

B. The State Council of each member state shall appoint or designate a military family education liaison to assist military families and the state in facilitating the implementation of this compact.

C. The compact commissioner responsible for the administration and management of the state's participation in the compact shall be appointed by the Governor or as otherwise determined by each member state.

D. The compact commissioner and the military family education liaison designated herein shall be ex-officio members of the State Council, unless either is already a voting member of the State Council.

ARTICLE IX. Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children.

The member states hereby create the "Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children." The activities of the Interstate Commission are the formation of public policy and are a discretionary state function. The Interstate Commission shall:

A. Be a body corporate and joint agency of the member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of this compact.

B. Consist of one Interstate Commission voting representative from each member state who shall be that state's compact commissioner.
   1. Each member state represented at a meeting of the Interstate Commission is entitled to a vote.
   2. A majority of the total member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.
   3. A representative shall not delegate a vote to another member state. In the event the compact commissioner is unable to attend a meeting of the Interstate Commission, the Governor or State Council may delegate voting authority to another person from their state for a specified meeting.
   4. The bylaws may provide for meetings of the Interstate Commission to be conducted by telecommunication or electronic communication.

C. Consist of ex-officio, non-voting representatives who are members of interested organizations. Such ex-officio members, as defined in the bylaws, may include but not be limited to members of the representative organizations of military family advocates, local education agency officials, parent and teacher groups, the U.S. Department of Defense, the Education Commission of the States, the Interstate Agreement on the Qualification of Educational Personnel, and other interstate compacts affecting the education of children of military members.

D. Meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the member states, shall call additional meetings.

E. Establish an executive committee, whose members shall include the officers of the Interstate Commission and such other members of the Interstate Commission as determined by the bylaws. Members of the executive committee shall serve a one (1) year term. Members of the executive committee shall be entitled to one (1) vote each. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission, with the exception of rulemaking, during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact including enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws and rules, and other such duties as deemed necessary. The U.S. Department of Defense shall serve as an ex-officio, nonvoting member of the executive committee.

F. Establish bylaws and rules that provide for conditions and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate

Commission may exempt from disclosure information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.

G. Give public notice of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The Interstate Commission and its committees may close a meeting, or portion thereof, where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:
   1. Relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
   2. Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal and state statute;
   3. Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
   4. Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally censuring a person;
   5. Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
   6. Disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes; or
   7. Specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.

H. Certify, for a meeting or portion of a meeting closed pursuant to this provision, by the Interstate Commission's legal counsel or designee, that the meeting may be closed and in so doing reference each relevant exemptible provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed and the record of a roll call vote. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote or the Interstate Commission.

I. Collect standardized data concerning the educational transition of the children of military families under this compact as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall, in so far as is reasonably possible, conform to current technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate custodian of records as identified in the bylaws and rules.

J. Create a process that permits military officials, education officials, and parents to inform the Interstate Commission if and when there are alleged violations of the compact or its rules or when issues subject to the jurisdiction of the compact or its rules are not addressed by the state or local education agency. This subsection shall not be construed to create a private right of action against the Interstate Commission or any member state.

ARTICLE X. Powers and Duties of the Interstate Commission.

The Interstate Commission shall have the following powers:

A. To provide for dispute resolution among member states;

B. To promulgate rules and take all necessary actions to effect the goals, purposes, and obligations as enumerated in this compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compact states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact;

C. To issue, upon request of a member state, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the interstate compact, its bylaws, rules, and actions;

D. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process;

E. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the member states;

F. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;

G. To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of personnel;

H. To establish and appoint committees including but not limited to an executive committee as required by Article IX, Section E, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder;

I. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants and to fix their compensation, define their duties and determine their qualifications to establish the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel;

J. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of them;

K. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, whether real, personal, or mixed;

L. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, whether real, personal, or mixed;

M. To establish a budget and make expenditures;

N. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission;

O. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the member states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission;

P. To coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding the compact, its implementation, and operation for officials and parents involved in such activity;

Q. To establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data;

R. To maintain corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws;

S. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact; and

T. To provide for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact.

ARTICLE XI. Organization and Operation of the Interstate Commission.

A. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within twelve (12) months after the first Interstate Commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including but not limited to:
   1. Establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate Commission;
   2. Establishing an executive committee and such other committees as may be necessary;
   3. Providing for the establishment of committees and for governing any general or specific delegation of authority or function of the Interstate Commission;
   4. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Interstate Commission and ensuring reasonable notice of each such

meeting;

5. Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the offices and staff of the Interstate Commission;
6. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the Interstate Commission and the return of surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment and reserving of all of its debts and obligations; and
7. Providing "start up" rules for initial administration of the compact.

B. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice-chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.

C. Executive Committee, Officers, and Personnel:

1. The executive committee shall have authority and duties as may be set forth in the bylaws, including but not limited to:
   a. Managing the affairs of the Interstate Commission in a manner consistent with the bylaws and purposes of the Interstate Commission;
   b. Overseeing an organizational structure within, and appropriate procedures for, the Interstate Commission to provide for the creation of rules, operating procedures, and administrative and technical support functions; and
   c. Planning, implementing, and coordinating communications and activities with other state, federal, and local government organizations in order to advance the goals of the Interstate Commission.
2. The executive committee may, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commission, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation, as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the Interstate Commission, but shall not be a member of the Interstate Commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other persons as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.

D. The Interstate Commission's executive director and its employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

1. The liability of the Interstate Commission's executive director and employees or Interstate Commission representatives, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. The Interstate Commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.
2. The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the Attorney General or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state represented by an Interstate Commission representative, shall defend such Interstate Commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of the Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.
3. To the extent not covered by the state involved, member state, or the Interstate Commission, the representatives or employees of the Interstate Commission shall be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorney's fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

ARTICLE XII. Rulemaking Functions of the Interstate Commission.

A. Rulemaking Authority: The Interstate Commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of this compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Interstate Commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this Act, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the Interstate Commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.

B. Rulemaking Procedure: Rules shall be made pursuant to a rulemaking process that substantially conforms to the "Model State Administrative Procedure Act," of 1981, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000) as amended, as may be appropriate to the operations of the Interstate Commission.

C. Not later than thirty (30) days after a rule is promulgated, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule; provided, that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the Interstate

Commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of the Interstate Commission's authority.

D. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a Rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.

ARTICLE XIII. Oversight, Enforcement, and Dispute Resolution.

A. Oversight:
   1. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.
   2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may effect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the Interstate Commission.
   3. The Interstate Commission shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the Interstate Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Interstate Commission, this compact, or promulgated rules.

B. Default, Technical Assistance, Suspension, and Termination — If the Interstate Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, the bylaws, or promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission shall:
   1. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of default, the means of curing the default, and any action taken by the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default; and
   2. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
   3. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.
   4. Suspension or termination of membership in the compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the Governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states.
   5. The state which has been suspended or terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of suspension or termination, including obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of suspension or termination.
   6. The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or which has been suspended or terminated from the compact unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state.
   7. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the Interstate Commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

C. Dispute Resolution:
   1. The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes which are subject to the compact and which may arise among member states and between member and non-member states.
   2. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

D. Enforcement:
   1. The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact.
   2. The Interstate Commission may by majority vote of the members initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its promulgated rules, and bylaws against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.
   3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission may avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the regulation of a profession.

ARTICLE XIV. Financing of the Interstate Commission.

A. The Interstate Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

B. The Interstate Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff, which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

C. The Interstate Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the member states except by and with the authority of the member state.

D. The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and dis-

bursements of funds handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

ARTICLE XV. Member States, Effective Date, and Amendment.

A. Any state is eligible to become a member state.
B. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than ten (10) of the states. The effective date shall be no earlier than December 1, 2007. Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other member state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of non-member states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a non-voting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states.
C. The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

ARTICLE XVI. Withdrawal and Dissolution.

A. Withdrawal:
   1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every member state, provided that a member state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted the compact into law.
   2. Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until one (1) year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the Governor of each other member state jurisdiction.
   3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate Commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty (60) days of its receipt thereof.
   4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of withdrawal.
   5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.
B. Dissolution of Compact:
   1. This compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the membership in the compact to one (1) member state.
   2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be concluded and surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE XVII. Severability and Construction.

A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.
B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.
C. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prohibit the applicability of other interstate compacts to which the states are members.

ARTICLE XVIII. Binding Effect of Compact and Other Laws.

A. Other Laws:
   1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this compact.
   2. All member states' laws conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
B. Binding Effect of the Compact:
   1. All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the member states.
   2. All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.
   3. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, such provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 61, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

156.735. Rights of students of civilian military employees same as those afforded in KRS 156.730.

(1) Notwithstanding any other statutes to the contrary, students of civilian military employees shall be afforded the same rights as students of military families under KRS 156.730 if the parents are required to move to perform their job responsibilities resulting in the students having to change schools.
(2) As used in this section, "student" means the child of a civilian military employee for whom the local education agency receives public funding and who is formally enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade.

(Enact. Acts 2009, ch. 31, § 1, effective June 25, 2009.)

INTERAGENCY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL AND JOB TRAINING COORDINATION

156.740. Interagency Commission on Educational and Job Training Coordination — Membership.

(1) The Interagency Commission on Educational and Job Training Coordination is hereby created. Its membership shall be composed of the following individuals, serving in an ex officio capacity:
   (a) The chairman of the Council on Postsecondary Education;
   (b) The president of the Council on Postsecondary Education;
   (c) The chairman of the Kentucky Board of Education;
   (d) The commissioner of the Department of Education;

(e) The commissioner of the Department of Workforce Investment;
(f) The chairman of the Board for the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority; and
(g) The president of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System.

(2) Members shall serve by virtue of their office. The chairman of the commission shall be chosen annually by a simple majority vote of the members. A quorum for conducting business shall be one-half (½) of the members plus one (1). The chair shall rotate annually, so that no person or agency holds the chairmanship in successive years.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 322, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 60, effective May 30, 1997; 2003, ch. 29, § 19, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 79, effective July 12, 2006.)

156.745. Purposes — Responsibilities.

(1) The commission members may decide among themselves those voluntary actions which enhance state efforts to properly educate, train, and reeducate Kentucky's present and future workforce, to the end that all adult Kentuckians who are willing and able to work are employed within the Commonwealth in good jobs of their choosing.

(2) Specific responsibilities of the commission shall include implementation of:
(a) Programs to provide maximum flexibility for students in transferring from one (1) school or college to another, including changes which minimize or eliminate loss of credit;
(b) Aggressive efforts to expand the Work/Study Scholarship Program available through the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority;
(c) Continuing exploration of cooperation between businesses and state agencies, and businesses and university or vocational school job training programs; and
(d) Scheduling of meetings of the commission, to be held at least three (3) annually, to accomplish these purposes.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 322, § 2, effective July 14, 1992.)

156.749. Administrative expenses — Meetings.

(1) Administrative expenses of the commission will be borne by the respective participating agencies, as a part of each agency's normal budget for basic operations. In each year, the agency represented by the chairman shall provide any necessary staff support required, including provision of a secretary, whose duties shall include the taking of minutes and distribution thereof. The agency represented by the chairman shall make arrangements for meeting facilities.

(2) All meetings will be held in Frankfort, Kentucky, upon the call of the chairman or a majority vote of the membership. In the initial year, the commissioner of the Department of Workforce Investment shall serve as chairperson.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 322, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 2006, ch. 211, § 80, effective July 12, 2006.)

156.760. Kentucky on Community Volunteerism and Service. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 310, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 61, effective May 30, 1997; 1998, ch. 89, § 1, effective July 15, 1998) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 194B.570 by Acts 2000, ch. 203, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.

156.762. Initial membership — Term limits. [Repealed and reenacted.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 310, § 2, effective July 15, 1996) was repealed and reenacted as KRS 194B.572 by Acts 2000, ch. 203, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.

156.764. Purpose of commission. [Repealed and reenacted.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 310, § 3, effective July 15, 1996) was repealed and reenacted as KRS 194B.575 by Acts 2000, ch. 203, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.

156.766. Duties of commission — Authority for administrative regulations. [Repealed and reenacted.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 310, § 4, effective July 15, 1996) was repealed and reenacted as KRS 194B.578 by Acts 2000, ch. 203, § 4, effective July 14, 2000.

PENALTIES

156.990. Penalties.

(1) Any witness who fails, without legal excuse, to attend or to testify, when required by the chief state school officer under these provisions, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars ($25) for each offense.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 156.400 to 156.470 shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisoned not more than three (3) months, or both.

(3) A violation of subsection (1) of KRS 156.483 shall cause the Department of Education to be fined not less than five hundred dollars ($500) or more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 16; 1988, ch. 345, § 6, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 168, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 156.990 (4384-15,4421a-46) was repealed by Acts 1952, ch. 184, § 17.

CHAPTER 157

STATE SUPPORT OF EDUCATION

SECTION.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

157.010. Elements of the school fund.
157.014. [Repealed.]
157.016. [Repealed.]
157.018. [Repealed.]
157.020. [Repealed.]
157.022. [Repealed.]
157.024. [Repealed.]
157.030. Net revenue to be distributed — Incidental expenses not to be deducted.
157.040. [Repealed.]
157.050. [Repealed.]
157.051. [Repealed.]
157.052. [Repealed.]
157.053. [Repealed.]
157.054. [Repealed.]
157.055. [Repealed.]
157.060. Reports of funds received and spent by school districts.
157.061. Annual audits of school districts.
157.065. School breakfast program — Annual report by schools not offering — Annual report by commissioner on status of program.

SECTION.
157.067. Kentucky successful schools trust fund.
157.069. Distribution of general funds for locally operated secondary area technology centers and vocational departments.
157.070. [Repealed.]
157.075. Differentiated compensation plans — Professional compensation fund — Department of Education recommendations on teacher compensation.
157.080. [Repealed.]
157.090. [Repealed.]

TEXTBOOKS

157.100. Funds for textbooks, programs, and instructional regulation for free distribution.
157.110. Determination of grades and subjects to be provided with textbooks — Rental of textbooks — Free textbooks for certain students.
157.120. [Repealed.]
157.130. [Repealed.]
157.140. Responsibility for books not returned — Enforcement.
157.145. Rebinding of textbooks.
157.150. Textbooks property of state.
157.160. Sale of obsolete textbooks.
157.170. Administrative regulations for sale of books and materials for private use.
157.180. School furniture or supplies not to be sold by teachers or employees distributing books.
157.190. Funds for textbooks, programs, and instructional materials for children in specified facilities.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

157.195. Legislative findings on students' right to quality education.
157.196. Individual education plan for exceptional children — Administrative regulations.
157.197. Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program — Criteria.
157.200. Definitions for KRS 157.200 to 157.290.
157.210. [Repealed.]
157.220. Functions of Department of Education in special education programs.
157.221. [Repealed.]
157.222. [Repealed.]
157.224. Statewide plan for exceptional education programs — Annual applications and reports — Improvement plan — Special education trust fund — Administrative hearings.
157.226. Preschool program for disabled children.
157.230. Special educational programs of school districts.
157.240. [Repealed.]
157.250. Certification requirement for teachers — Exception.
157.260. Annual reports of disabled children by school districts.
157.270. Instruction in child's home or hospital.
157.280. Special education program furnished by district other than that of child's residence, or privately — Sharing costs — Transportation — Transportation to and from state schools for the deaf and blind.
157.285. Related services provided by local boards of education.
157.290. Tentative preapproval of plans for special education programs.
157.295. [Repealed.]
157.300. [Repealed.]
157.305. [Repealed.]

FUND TO SUPPORT EDUCATION EXCELLENCE IN KENTUCKY

157.310. Declaration of legislative intent.
157.312. [Repealed.]
157.315. [Repealed.]
157.317. [Repealed.]
157.3175. Preschool education program — Grant allocation — Program components — Exemption.
157.318. Network of regional training centers for preschool and early childhood education established.
157.320. Definitions for KRS 157.310 to 157.440.
157.330. Fund to support education excellence in Kentucky.
157.340. [Repealed.]
157.350. Eligibility of districts for participation in fund to support education excellence in Kentucky.
157.360. Base funding level — Adjustment — Enforcement of maximum class sizes — Allotment of program funds — Recalculation of allocated funds — Lengthening of school days.
157.370. Allotment of transportation units.
157.380. [Repealed.]
157.390. Determination of teachers' salaries and other required public school funding components — Additional compensation expenses.
157.395. Salary supplement for national board certified teachers.
157.397. Salary supplement for speech-language pathologists or audiologists — Supplement to be considered in calculation for retirement.
157.400. [Repealed.]
157.410. Payments of funds to districts.
157.420. Restrictions governing expenditure of funds from public school fund — Use of historic settlement school facilities — Use of capital outlay funds after mid-year adjustment — Evaluation of school buildings.
157.430. Percentage reduction in allotments in case of insufficient appropriation by General Assembly.
157.440. Levy of an equivalent tax rate — Participation in Facilities Support Program — District may exceed levy authorized by KRS 160.470.

EFFICIENT SCHOOL DESIGN

157.450. Intent of KRS 157.450 and 157.455.
157.455. Definitions — Legislative findings — Kentucky efficient school design trust fund — Development of guidelines — Assistance to school districts — Annual report.

EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS

157.510. [Repealed.]
157.520. [Repealed.]
157.530. [Repealed.]
157.540. [Repealed.]

POWER EQUALIZATION PROGRAM FUND

157.545. [Repealed.]
157.550. [Repealed.]
157.555. [Repealed.]
157.560. [Repealed.]
157.564. [Repealed.]
157.565. [Repealed.]
157.570. [Repealed.]
157.575. [Repealed.]
157.580. [Repealed.]

RIDE TO THE CENTER FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM FUND

157.605. Establishment of fund.
157.606. Administration — Grants — Authority to promulgate administrative regulations.

INTELLECTUALLY GIFTED OR TALENTED CHILDREN PROGRAM FUND

157.610. [Repealed.]

SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

157.611. School Facilities Construction Commission — Legislative intent.
157.615. Definitions for KRS 157.611 to 157.640.
157.617. Creation — Powers — Members — Duties.
157.620. School district participation requirements.
157.621. Additional tax levies for debt service, new facilities, and major renovations in school districts with student population growth — Criteria — Equalization funding.
157.622. Assistance to school districts — Priority order of needs — Exception — Reallocation of funds — Disposition of bond savings and refinancing savings.
157.623. Funding urgent and critical construction needs — Proceeds of litigation or insurance to be used for reimbursement.
157.625. Issuance of bonds.
157.627. Requirements for issuance — Accounting procedure.
157.628. Reimbursement for bonds previously issued.
157.630. Sale of bonds — Publication area.

SECTION.
157.632. Department to require audit.
157.635. Revenue bonds for state projects.
157.640. Successor agency of Kentucky School Building Authority.
157.650. Construction of certain sections relating to educational technology — Power of School Facilities Construction Commission.
157.655. Education technology program.
157.660. Procedures for providing assistance for education technology.
157.665. Kentucky education technology trust fund.

Bluegrass State Skills Corporation

157.710. [Renumbered.]
157.720. [Renumbered.]
157.730. [Renumbered.]
157.740. [Renumbered.]
157.750. [Renumbered.]

Kentucky School Building Authority

157.800. [Repealed.]
157.805. [Repealed.]
157.810. [Repealed.]
157.815. [Repealed.]
157.820. [Repealed.]
157.825. [Repealed.]
157.830. [Repealed.]
157.835. [Repealed.]
157.840. [Repealed.]
157.845. [Repealed.]
157.850. [Repealed.]
157.855. [Repealed.]
157.860. [Repealed.]
157.865. [Repealed.]
157.870. [Repealed.]
157.875. [Repealed.]
157.880. [Repealed.]
157.885. [Repealed.]
157.890. [Repealed.]
157.895. [Repealed.]

Environmental Education

157.900. Statement of legislative purpose.
157.905. Definitions.
157.910. Kentucky Environmental Education Council.
157.915. Functions of council.

Geography Education

157.920. Geography education — Legislative findings and goal.
157.921. Kentucky Geographic Education Board — Purpose — Membership — Bylaws.
157.922. Functions of the board.
157.924. Geography education trust fund — Purposes.

Penalties

157.990. Penalties.

General Provisions

157.010. Elements of the school fund.

The school fund shall consist of the fund dedicated by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth for the purpose of sustaining a system of common schools therein. The annual resources of the fund shall consist of:

(1) The interest on the bond of the Commonwealth for one million three hundred twenty-seven thousand dollars ($1,327,000) at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

(2) The interest on the proceeds of fifty-two thousand dollars ($52,000) formerly invested in Liberty Loan Bonds under authority of Chapter 6 of the Acts of 1920, now invested by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(3) The dividends from whatever remains of the original investment of seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars ($73,500) in the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky.

(4) The interest on the bond of the Commonwealth for three hundred eighty-one thousand nine hundred eighty-six dollars and eight cents ($381,986.08) due the several counties and remaining a perpetual obligation against the Commonwealth for the benefit of the respective counties, at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum payable annually on the first day of July to the counties entitled to it and in the proportion to which they are entitled, to be used exclusively in aid of common schools.

(5) The interest at six percent (6%) per annum, payable on the first day of January and July each year, on six hundred six thousand six hundred forty-one dollars and three cents ($606,641.03) received from the United States under an act approved March 2, 1891, for which the Commonwealth has executed bond pursuant to Chapter 6 of the Acts of 1892.

(6) Such sums as are appropriated by the General Assembly in aid of the common schools.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 376, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4370-1, 4370-2: amend. Acts 1978, Ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 376, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Compulsory attendance, KRS ch. 159.
Conduct of schools; pre-school child care centers, KRS ch. 158.
Department of Education, KRS ch. 156.
Fund set apart for common schools, Ky. Const., §§ 184, 188.
General Assembly to provide for schools, Ky. Const., § 183.
Investment and distribution of school fund, Ky. Const., §§ 185, 186.
Race or color not to affect distribution of school fund, Ky. Const., § 187.
Sectarian schools, appropriation for forbidden, Ky. Const., § 189.
School districts, KRS ch. 160.
School employees; teachers retirement and tenure, KRS ch. 161.
School property and buildings, KRS ch. 162.
Vocational education and rehabilitation, KRS ch. 163.

Kentucky Law Journal. Article: New Directions in School Funding and Governance: Moving from Politics to Evidence, 98 Ky. L.J. 653 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Foreword: Rights, Remedies, and Rose, 98 Ky. L.J. 703 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Judicial Humility: The Enduring Legacy of Rose v. Council for Better Education, 98 Ky. L.J. 717 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Justiciability, Adequacy, Advocacy, and the "American Dream", 98 Ky. L.J. 739 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: The Evolving Role of the Courts in School Reform Twenty Years After Rose, 98 Ky. L.J. 789 (2009/2010).

Opinions of Attorney General. Inasmuch as common school funds may only be paid to common school districts, a county school board may not expend public common school funds to transport students attending a nonpublic model school. OAG 76-261.

The present school laws, in light of the Kentucky Constitution, do not authorize or permit any state funded extended employment days to be used for vacation or holidays. OAG 82-356.

A local school district may contract to allow funds held for the local district by the Kentucky Department of Education to be transferred as directed, assuming all statutory and constitutional requirements relative to the use of those funds, if any, have been met. OAG 87-22.

Cited: Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Common Fund.
2. School Funds.
3. — Use.
4. — Payment.

1. Common Fund.

Common school fund is distinct from district school funds in that common school fund is distributed by the state to the various school districts on a per capita basis. Commonwealth ex rel. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Reeves, 289 Ky. 73, 157 S.W.2d 751, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 21 (Ky. 1941).

This section defines "state school funds" and is not an exclusive reference for definition of "school funds." Commonwealth ex rel. Commonwealth ex rel. Breckinridge v. Collins, 379 S.W.2d 436, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 237 (Ky. 1964).

2. School Funds.

3. — Use.

School fund must be used exclusively in aid of common schools, and an act appropriating a part of the school fund to purchase "Collins' History of Kentucky" is unconstitutional. Collins v. Henderson, 74 Ky. 74, 11 Bush 74, 1874 Ky. LEXIS 14 (Ky. 1874) (decided under prior law).

School fund is to be used solely for educational purposes. Crabbe v. Board of Trustees, 132 Ky. 478, 116 S.W. 706, 1909 Ky. LEXIS 113 (Ky. 1909) (decided under prior law).

Funds appropriated by the Legislature out of general funds in aid of common schools become a part of the common school fund, and are subject to Ky. Const., § 186 (distribution and use of school funds). Board of Education v. Talbott, 261 Ky. 66, 86 S.W.2d 1059, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 592 (Ky. 1935).

4. — Payment.

Common school fund can be paid only to school districts and not to another department of state government or to a private institution. Hodgkin v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S.W.2d 1008, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1101 (Ky. 1951).

In order for there to be a common school there must be a common school district. Hodgkin v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S.W.2d 1008, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1101 (Ky. 1951).

Collateral References. 63C Am. Jur. 2d, Public Funds, § 99 et seq.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 10.

157.014. Commission on Public Education. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 141, § 1, effective March 25, 1960) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 24, Art. IV (5).

157.016. Executive director and staff. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 141, § 2, effective March 25, 1960) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 24, Art. IV (5).

157.018. Operations until July 1, 1964. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 186, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part IV (5).

157.020. Purposes for which school fund may be used. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4370-2, 4370-3) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16.

157.022. Legislative Research Commission to furnish services; charges. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 186, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part IV (5).

157.024. Legislator to be member. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 186, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part IV (5).

157.030. Net revenue to be distributed — Incidental expenses not to be deducted.

The net revenue of the common school fund accruing during each school year shall constitute the sum to be distributed. No fee, discount, check, or other incidental expense shall be paid out of the distributable share of the revenue apportioned to any school district.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 377, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4370-3) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 377, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 13.

157.040. Distribution of fund on per capita basis. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4370-4, 4434-29) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.050. Method of distribution. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4370-6: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 123, §§ 1, 2) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.051. Definitions for KRS 157.052 to 157.055. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 17, § 1; 1946, ch. 131, § 1; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 6, § 1; 1950, ch. 122, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.052. School equalization fund administration and distribution, control of. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 17, § 2; 1944, ch. 113, § 1; 1946, ch. 131, § 2; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 6, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.053. Method of determining eligibility of districts to share in equalization fund; determination of allotments; minimum allotments; application of unallotted balance. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 17, § 3; 1944, ch. 113; 1946, ch. 131, § 3; 1948, ch. 16; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 6, § 3; 1950, ch. 122, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.054. Allotment and distribution of equalization fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 17, § 4; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 6, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.055. Rules governing administration and expenditure of equalization money by local boards; liability of local boards. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 17, § 5; 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 6, § 5) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.060. Reports of funds received and spent by school districts.

The officials of each educational institution and each school district supported in whole or in part from taxation shall make a report to the Kentucky Board of Education or the Kentucky Technical Education Personnel Board established in KRS 151B.097 at the close of each scholastic year, showing in detail all funds received from the state and from all other sources during the year, and a detailed statement of all expenditures for the year.

(4370-5: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 361, § 13, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476,

Pt. IV, § 169, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2003, ch. 29, § 20, effective June 24, 2003.)

Cross-References. Document filing dates, 702 KAR 3:110.
Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, §§ 11, 13.

157.061. Annual audits of school districts.
The integrated technology-based communications system, established by KRS 156.670, shall be used by the Department of Education to conduct internal fiscal, management, and compliance audits of each school district in the Commonwealth on an annual basis. A copy of the audit shall be submitted to the Legislative Research Commission, the Governor, and the Kentucky Board of Education.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 102, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

157.065. School breakfast program — Annual report by schools not offering — Annual report by commissioner on status of program.
(1) Any school that does not offer a school breakfast program shall submit an annual report no later than September 15 to the Kentucky Board of Education indicating the reasons for not offering the program. The report shall include the number of children enrolled at the school and the number of children who are eligible for free or reduced priced meals under the federal program.
(2) The state board shall inform the school of the value of the school breakfast program, its favorable effects on student attendance and performance, and the availability of funds to implement the program.
(3) The commissioner of education shall submit an annual report no later than December 1 to the Interim Joint Committee on Education and the Interim Joint Committee on Health and Welfare regarding the status of the school breakfast program including, but not limited to, information describing the schools that do not offer the program, the reasons given by the schools for not offering the program, the number of children enrolled in each school, the number of children in each school who are eligible for free or reduced priced meals under the federal program, and the action taken by the state board to encourage schools to implement the program.
(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 364, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

157.067. Kentucky successful schools trust fund.
(1) To carry out the purpose of rewarding successful schools as provided in KRS Chapter 158, the Kentucky successful schools trust fund is hereby established in the Finance and Administration Cabinet. Funds appropriated by the General Assembly in each biennial budget for payments of rewards to successful schools shall be credited to the fund and invested until needed for payments to successful schools. All interest earned on moneys in the funds shall be retained in the fund for reinvestment.
(2) Upon certification of eligibility by the Kentucky Board of Education, the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall issue a warrant and the State Treasurer shall issue a check to the eligible school. All moneys credited to the fund, including interest, shall be used only for payments to eligible schools and shall not lapse, but shall be carried forward in the next biennial budget.
(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 103, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

157.069. Distribution of general funds for locally operated secondary area technology centers and vocational departments.
(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Secondary area technology center" or "secondary area center" means a school facility dedicated to the primary purpose of offering five (5) or more technical preparation programs that lead to skill development focused on specific occupational areas. An area center may be called a "magnet technology center" or "career center" or may be assigned another working title by the parent agency. An area center may be either state or locally operated; and
(b) "Vocational department" means a portion of a school facility that has five (5) or more technical preparation programs that lead to skill development focused on specific occupational areas.
(2) The Kentucky Department of Education shall distribute all general funds designated for locally operated secondary area centers and vocational departments, which have been receiving state supplemental funds prior to June 21, 2001, by a weighted formula, specified in an administrative regulation promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education. The formula shall take into account the differences in cost of operating specific programs. The commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Education and the executive director of the Office of Career and Technical Education shall formally agree upon programs to be assigned to categories based on the descriptions found in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this subsection. Programs in Categories III and II shall be eligible for funding.
(a) Category III — High-cost technical programs: Programs in which students develop highly technical skills in specific occupational areas and that require high-cost equipment, materials, and facilities. This category may include selected industrial technology Level III programs as defined by the Office of Career and Technical Education and programs in other occupational areas as deemed appropriate by both agencies;
(b) Category II — Technical skill programs: Programs in which students develop technical skills focused in occupational areas and that require technical equipment but high-cost equipment, facilities, or materials are not necessary to operate the programs. This category may include selected industrial technology Level III programs as defined by the Office of Career and Technical Education and programs in other occupational areas as deemed appropriate by both agencies; and
(c) Category I—Orientation and career exploration programs: Programs that provide orientation and exploration of broad-based industries by giving students knowledge and experience regarding careers within these industries and develop some exploratory or hands-on skills used in the industry.
Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of this section, the Department of Education shall approve the combining of eligible secondary vocational programs into a single vocational department for purposes of funding for a school district that has been receiving state supplemental funds and has distributed its vocational programs, previously located in area centers, among magnet career academies.
(3) For calculation purposes and after categorizing the programs as described in subsection (2) of this section, a weight shall be applied as a percentage of the base guarantee per pupil in average daily attendance as defined by KRS 157.320 under the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky Program, which shall be applied to full-time equivalent students in Categories II and III.

Category I programs shall receive no weight. The full-time equivalent students shall be calculated on the basis of the total program enrollment divided by the length of the class period divided by six (6).

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 123, § 5, effective June 21, 2001; 2006, ch. 211, § 81, effective July 12, 2006.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (7) at 19.

Cross-References. Equalization of funding for locally-operated area vocational centers and vocational departments, 705 KAR 2:140.

157.070. War orphans; aid to. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4376b-11) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.075. Differentiated compensation plans — Professional compensation fund — Department of Education recommendations on teacher compensation.

(1) For purposes of this section, "compensation" means the combination of base salary, salary supplements, and other benefits provided a teacher.

(2) (a) A school district may develop differentiated compensation programs that provide additional compensation above the single salary schedule described in KRS 157.420 and defined in KRS 157.320. Differentiated compensation plans shall have one (1) or more of the following purposes:

1. To recruit and retain teachers in critical shortage areas;
2. To help reduce the number of emergency certified teachers employed in the district;
3. To provide incentives to recruit and retain highly skilled teachers to serve in difficult assignments and hard-to-fill positions;
4. To provide career advancement opportunities for classroom teachers who voluntarily wish to participate; or
5. To reward teachers for increasing their skills, knowledge, and instructional leadership within the district or school.

(b) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations defining the factors that may be included in a differentiated compensation plan and procedures that shall be used in the development and approval of differentiated compensation plans.

(3) (a) There is hereby established a professional compensation fund in the State Treasury. Beginning in the 2002-2004 biennium and thereafter, the fund shall be used to provide grants to school districts to pilot differentiated compensation programs for teachers. During the 2002-2004 biennium, the fund shall provide grants to at least five (5) school districts for a two (2) year period. The number of grants may increase or decrease based on the funds available and as deemed feasible by the Kentucky Department of Education.

(b) The district grants shall be used for one (1) or more of the purposes described in subsection (2)(a) of this section.

(c) The professional compensation fund may receive state appropriations, gifts, and grants from public and private sources, and federal funds. Any unallotted or unencumbered balances in the fund shall be invested as provided in KRS 42.500(9). Income earned from the investments shall be credited to the fund. Any fund balance at the close of a fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year and continuously appropriated for the purposes specified in this section.

(d) The fund shall be administered by the Kentucky Department of Education and shall be distributed on the basis of criteria promulgated in an administrative regulation by the Kentucky Board of Education. The administrative regulation shall specify the maximum size of grants, the application and selection process, the obligations of the local board of education, the evaluation and data requirements, and other details as deemed necessary by the board.

(4) Upon request, the Kentucky Department of Education shall provide assistance to any district that wishes to develop a differentiated compensation program.

(5) During the 2002-2004 biennium, the Kentucky Department of Education shall gather information and summarize the characteristics and impact of the various differentiated compensation programs. By October 1, 2004, the department shall provide recommendations to the Interim Joint Committee on Education as to the feasibility of establishing a statewide teacher advancement program or other ideas for modifying teacher compensation.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 135, § 2, effective April 2, 2002.)

Cross-References. Approval for school district lease and retirement incentive annuity agreements, 702 KAR 3:310.

157.080. Method of paying aid; determination of eligibility. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4376b-12) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

157.090. Maximum allowed each child; vocational aid if surplus exists. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4376b-13) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16, effective July 1, 1954.

Textbooks

157.100. Funds for textbooks, programs, and instructional regulation for free distribution.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky shall provide funds for textbooks, programs, and other instructional materials that shall be distributed under an administrative regulation promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education without cost to pupils attending grades kindergarten through twelve (12) of the public schools of the state, in the manner and upon the conditions set out in KRS 157.110 and 157.180.

(4421c-1, 4421c-4: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 71, § 14; 1976, ch. 74, § 4, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 9, § 8, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 170, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 266, § 10, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 14, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Indigent children, board of education of school district may furnish free textbooks to, KRS 160.330.

Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

State Textbook Commission, adoption of books by, KRS 156.405 to 156.445.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky Department of Education cannot furnish textbooks free for grades 1 through 8 to students attending private schools. OAG 72-73.

A public school cannot use the withholding of grades, diplomas or records as a leverage to force a student to meet his obligations concerning property. OAG 82-386.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Constitutionality.
2. Free Textbooks.
3. — Payment.

1. Constitutionality.
Law providing for purchase and distribution of free textbooks by the state does not violate Ky. Const., § 49. State Board of Education v. Kenney, 230 Ky. 287, 18 S.W.2d 1114, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 71 (Ky. 1929).

2. Free Textbooks.

3. — Payment.
Free textbooks are to be paid for out of the general fund of the state. State Board of Education v. Kenney, 230 Ky. 287, 18 S.W.2d 1114, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 71 (Ky. 1929).
The purchase of free textbooks is not an "ordinary expense" of the government. State Board of Education v. Kenney, 230 Ky. 287, 18 S.W.2d 1114, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 71 (Ky. 1929).
Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 321 et seq.
78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

157.110. Determination of grades and subjects to be provided with textbooks — Rental of textbooks — Free textbooks for certain students.

(1) In the purchase and distribution of textbooks for grades nine (9) through twelve (12), if sufficient funds are not available to furnish textbooks for all four (4) grades, the chief state school officer, subject to the approval of the Kentucky Board of Education, shall determine for what grades and subjects textbooks shall be provided.
(2) Local school districts, which do not provide a free textbook program for all students in grades nine (9) through twelve (12), shall establish, pursuant to Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations, a process whereby pupils in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) may rent textbooks for a reasonable fee. Rental fees collected by the district shall be used for the maintenance of textbooks, the purchase of new textbooks, and the provision of free textbooks to pupils in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) who are unable to rent or purchase textbooks.
(3) No pupil shall be denied the use of textbooks due to an inability to rent or purchase them. Local school districts shall establish, pursuant to Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations, a process by which to provide free textbooks to pupils unable to rent or purchase them, including a process by which those students shall be informed of the availability of, and guidelines and procedures for, obtaining free textbooks.
(4) The Kentucky Board of Education shall adopt administrative regulations to insure the availability of free textbooks to those pupils in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) who are unable to rent or purchase textbooks and shall use the guidelines of the free and reduced price lunch programs to determine inability to rent or purchase textbooks. The regulations shall also provide for exceptional circumstances, under which pupils who do not meet free and reduced price lunch guidelines may be provided free textbooks.

(4421d-1: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 71, § 15; 1976, ch. 74, § 5, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 154, § 5, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 462, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 171, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.
Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

157.120. Requisitions for books — Shipments — Invoices. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421c-4, 4421c-5: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 71, § 16, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 172, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 419, § 20, effective July 14, 2000.

157.130. Regulations governing textbooks. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421c-7, 4421c-11, 4421d-1: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 173, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 419, § 20, effective July 14, 2000.
Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

157.140. Responsibility for books not returned — Enforcement.

Each pupil, or his parent or guardian, shall be responsible to the teacher for all books not returned by the pupil, and a pupil not returning all books delivered to him shall not be entitled to the benefits of KRS 157.100 to 157.180 until the books are paid for by the pupil, or his parent or guardian, or accounted for in keeping with the regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education.
(4421c-11: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 184, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 174, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.
Opinions of Attorney General. A public school cannot use the withholding of grades, diplomas or records as a leverage to force a student to meet his obligations concerning property. OAG 82-386.
The effect of this section is to prohibit the issuing of additional textbooks to a student who has not returned or paid for books previously issued. OAG 82-386.

157.145. Rebinding of textbooks.

The chief state school officer shall each year cause textbooks that have not been made obsolete by new adoptions and that are in need of, and have valid content justifying rebinding, to be rebound by entering into a contract with a bindery who will perform services for districts within the Commonwealth of Kentucky at a state contract price.
(Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 178, §§ 1 to 3; 1974, ch. 71, § 17, effective March 13, 1974; 1982, ch. 154, § 6, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 175, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 419, § 15, effective July 14, 2000.)

157.150. Textbooks property of state.

All textbooks purchased under the provisions of KRS 157.100 shall be the property of the state. Each superintendent shall be custodian of the books in the district. The superintendent shall issue the books to the various schools in the district according to an administrative regulation promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education.
(4421c-6: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 71, § 18, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 176, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 16, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.
Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 321 et seq.

157.160. Sale of obsolete textbooks.

The chief state school officer, subject to the approval of the Kentucky Board of Education, shall promulgate an administrative regulation for the disposal of textbooks and programs that will no longer be used for instruction. Each superintendent may make obsolete books and materials available to the residents of his district. He may publicize in the newspaper the availability of the books and materials and the procedure for obtaining them in accordance with this section. Any funds accruing from the sale of the books and materials shall be paid into the local district's account.

(4421c-8: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 154, § 7, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 177, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 17, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

157.170. Administrative regulations for sale of books and materials for private use.

The chief state school officer, subject to the approval of the Kentucky Board of Education, shall promulgate an administrative regulation governing the sale of books and materials by superintendents to pupils, parents, or guardians of pupils attending the public schools of the state who desire to hold books and materials as their own property. Superintendents shall not sell books and materials to private or sectarian schools. Books and materials sold under this section shall be sold at the retail contract price. Funds accruing from the sales shall be paid into the local district's account.

(4421c-9: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 71, § 19, effective March 13, 1974; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 178, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 18, effective July 14, 2000.)

157.180. School furniture or supplies not to be sold by teachers or employees distributing books.

No teacher or school employee engaged in the distribution of textbooks under the provisions of KRS 157.100 to 157.170 shall sell, distribute, or in any way deal in any kind of school furniture or supplies for use in any public schools.

(4421c-7: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 179, effective July 13, 1990.)

Collateral References. 67 C.J.S., Officers and Public Employees, § 165.

157.190. Funds for textbooks, programs, and instructional materials for children in specified facilities.

The Kentucky Department of Education shall cooperate with the Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children to distribute funds for textbooks, programs, and instructional materials for use by children placed in facilities and programs operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Cabinet for Health and Family Services' residential, day treatment, clinical, and group home programs.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 24, §§ 1 to 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 9, § 9, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 180, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 419, § 19, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 129, effective June 20, 2005.)

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

Special Educational Programs

157.195. Legislative findings on students' right to quality education.

The General Assembly declares that all students of the Commonwealth have a right to an appropriate and quality education in the public schools and the right to achieve the capacities under KRS 158.645. The General Assembly challenges all school personnel to take the necessary action to help each individual student complete elementary and secondary school with the capacities to transition successfully to adult life.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 514, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

157.196. Individual education plan for exceptional children — Administrative regulations.

(1) The General Assembly declares that parents play a critical role in the education of their students. Parents have a major responsibility to assist in the education of their students and deserve respect and meaningful involvement in the decision-making process related to the students' education.

(2) Each exceptional student as defined in KRS 157.200 shall have an individual education plan that shall serve as the centerpiece of the student's educational career and the communication vehicle between the parents and school personnel. The plan shall enable the parents and school personnel to decide the student's educational needs, the services needed to achieve those needs, and the anticipated results. The plan shall be used as a document to monitor the student's progress. School personnel shall provide the parents with reports of the progress toward the student's annual goals at least as often as report cards go to nondisabled students.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations establishing procedures for the development and monitoring of individual education plans that are in compliance with the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended. These administrative regulations shall be written in clear, easily understood language that is free of education jargon.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 514, § 2, effective July 15, 1998.)

Cross-References. Programs for the gifted and talented, 704 KAR 3:285.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Quinn, Education Law: Education of Gifted Students in Kentucky. Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 25.

157.197. Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program — Criteria.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish the criteria for the Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program that shall be implemented by July 1, 1999. The designation of "Kentucky Special Education Mentor" shall be given to the state's most outstanding and highly skilled persons who are certified to teach or administer special education and who are willing to accept assignments in districts whose special education programs are found to be noncompliant with state or federal requirements. The assignments shall require the mentor to:

(a) Work in a district or school on a full-time or part-time basis for a designated period of time to assist the staff with creating and implementing its special education improvement plan as required in KRS 157.224. The mentor shall have the authority to review and amend decisions previously made by the district or school staff. If a highly skilled

educator under KRS 158.782 is assigned to the same site as the mentor, they shall share responsibilities under policy of the Department of Education;

(b) Help to increase the effectiveness of the staff, parents, the civic and business community, and government and private agencies in improving the school's performance with exceptional students and other students at risk of school failure;

(c) Evaluate and make recommendations on the retention, dismissal, or transfer of certified staff in a noncompliant district or school;

(d) Recommend up to ten (10) additional work days annually to be paid for by the Department of Education for personnel in affected schools who work with exceptional students for planning, working with parents and guardians, curriculum development, or other activities that will help the district or school meet the goals of its improvement plan; and

(e) Complete an intensive training program, provided by the Department of Education and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education, prior to being assigned to assist a district's or school's staff with creating and implementing its district or school improvement plan. The training program shall include but not be limited to instruction in the methods of personnel evaluation, district or school organization, curriculum, and assessment. The training shall be made available to local district personnel on a cost recovery basis.

(2) The Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program criteria shall include:

(a) A selection process that shall allow for self nomination, provide for a broad spectrum of instructional positions, and generate statewide representation. Nominations of qualified special educators who have retired since July 1, 1994, shall be considered. Special education professionals and representatives of various advocacy and constituent groups shall be included in the development of the selection process and the review of applicants;

(b) Each recipient shall receive a monetary award of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) when selected and shall also be paid in accordance with his or her current salary for other program requirements requiring additional days of employment under subsection (1) of this section. The Department of Education shall be responsible for all expenses incurred as a result of the Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program, except those expenses associated with the funding of the position of the person who replaces the Kentucky Special Education Mentor when that person is assigned to a noncompliant school or district;

(c) The Kentucky Special Education Mentor assigned to a noncompliant district or school shall receive a salary supplement of thirty-five percent (35%) of their base annual salary for each year of service in that capacity. Retired mentors shall be paid for their rank and experience on the district's salary schedule plus the salary supplement. The state board shall determine if reimbursement for vehicle mileage shall be allowed. If the assigned school achieves the threshold level in the next biennial review, the mentor shall receive his or her portion of the reward due to the entire staff calculated on his or her base salary regardless of decisions made by the school staff under KRS 158.6455;

(d) The Kentucky Special Education Mentor shall be granted professional leave under KRS 161.770 for up to two (2) years if determined by the state board to be necessary. Kentucky Special Education Mentors shall not lose any employee benefits as a result of their special assignments to a school or district; and

(e) A Kentucky Special Education Mentor shall not be assigned to a school or to a district assignment in the district in which the educator is employed.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 514, § 3, effective July 15, 1998.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/98). Although 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 514, sec. 3, contained a citation to "Section 5 of [the] Act" (codified at KRS 157.200), it is clear from context that Section 6 (codified at KRS 157.224) was intended. This latter reference has been used for codification under KRS 7.136(1)(h).

Cross-References. Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program, 707 KAR 1:270.

157.200. Definitions for KRS 157.200 to 157.290.

(1) "Exceptional children and youth" means persons under twenty-one (21) years of age who differ in one (1) or more respects from same-age peers in physical, mental, learning, emotional, or social characteristics and abilities to such a degree that they need special educational programs or services for them to benefit from the regular or usual facilities or educational programs of the public schools in the districts in which they reside. The Department of Education, through administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education, shall interpret the statutory definitions of exceptionality. An exceptionality is any trait so defined in this section or by administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education. Requirements of average daily attendance for exceptional classes shall be regulated by statute, or in the absence of direction by administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education. Categories of exceptionalities included within, but not limited by, this definition are as follows:

(a) "Orthopedic impairment" means a severe physical impairment of bone or muscle which adversely affects educational performance to the extent that specially designed instruction is required for the pupil to benefit from education. The term includes physical impairments caused by congenital anomaly, disease, and from other causes;

(b) "Other health impaired" means limited strength, vitality, or alertness, including a heightened alertness to environmental stimuli, due to a chronic or acute health problem which adversely affects educational performance to the extent that specially designed instruction is required for the pupil to benefit from education. Chronic health problems may include, but are not be limited to, a heart condition, tuberculosis, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, epilepsy, rheumatic fever, nephritis, asthma, lead poisoning, leukemia, diabetes, attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactive disorder, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome;

(c) "Speech or language impairment" means a communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation, impaired language, impaired voice, delayed acquisition of language, or absence of language that adversely affects educational performance to the extent that specially designed instruction is required for the pupil to benefit from education;

(d) "Hearing impairment" means a physiological hearing loss:

1. Ranging from mild to profound, which is either permanent or fluctuating, and of such

a degree that the pupil is impaired in the processing of linguistic information via the auditory channel either with or without amplification; or

2. That adversely affects educational performance so that specially designed instruction is required for the child or youth to benefit from education.

The term shall include both deaf and hard of hearing children;

(e) "Mental disability" means a deficit or delay in intellectual and adaptive behavior functioning, which adversely affects educational performance to the extent that specially designed instruction is required for the pupil to benefit from education, and which is typically manifested during the developmental period;

(f) "Specific learning disability" means a disorder in one (1) or more of the psychological processes primarily involved in understanding or using spoken or written language which selectively and significantly interferes with the acquisition, integration, or application of listening, speaking, reading, writing, reasoning, or mathematical abilities. The disorder is lifelong, intrinsic to the individual, and adversely affects educational performance to the extent that specially designed instruction is required in order for the pupil to benefit from education. The term does not include a learning problem which is the direct result of:

1. A hearing impairment;
2. Visual, physical, mental, or emotional-behavioral disabilities; or
3. Environmental, cultural, or economic differences;

(g) "Emotional-behavioral disability" means a condition characterized by behavioral excess or deficit which significantly interferes with a pupil's interpersonal relationships or learning process to the extent that it adversely affects educational performance so that specially designed instruction is required in order for the pupil to benefit from education;

(h) "Multiple disability" means a combination of two (2) or more disabilities resulting in significant learning, developmental, or behavioral and emotional problems, which adversely affects educational performance and, therefore, requires specially designed instruction in order for the pupil to benefit from education. A pupil is not considered to have a multiple disability if the adverse effect on educational performance is solely the result of deaf-blindness or the result of speech or language disability and one (1) other disabling condition;

(i) "Deaf-blind" means auditory and visual impairments, the combination of which creates such severe communication and other developmental and learning needs that the pupil cannot be appropriately educated in special education programs designed solely for pupils with hearing impairments, visual impairments, or severe disabilities, unless supplementary assistance is provided to address educational needs resulting from the two (2) disabilities;

(j) "Visually disabled" means a visual impairment, which, even with correction, adversely affects educational performance to the extent that specially designed instruction is required for the pupil to benefit from education. The term includes both partially seeing and blind pupils;

(k) "Developmental delay" means a significant discrepancy between a child's current level of performance in basic skills such as cognition, language or communication, self-help, social-emotional, or fine or gross motor, and the expected level of performance for that age. The term shall be used only with children ages three (3) through eight (8);

(*l*) "Traumatic brain injury" means an acquired impairment to the neurological system resulting from an insult to the brain which adversely affects educational performance and causes temporary or permanent and partial or complete loss of:

1. Cognitive functioning;
2. Physical ability; or
3. Communication or social-behavioral interaction.

The term does not include a brain injury that is congenital or degenerative, or a brain injury induced by birth trauma;

(m) "Autism" means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three (3), that adversely affects educational performance. Characteristics of autism include:

1. Engagement in repetitive activity and stereotyped movement;
2. Resistance to environmental change or change in daily routine; and
3. Unusual responses to sensory experience.

The term does not include children with characteristics of an emotional-behavioral disability; and

(n) "Gifted and talented student" means a pupil identified as possessing demonstrated or potential ability to perform at an exceptionally high level in general intellectual aptitude, specific academic aptitude, creative or divergent thinking, psychosocial or leadership skills, or in the visual or performing arts.

(2) "Special education" means specially designed instruction to meet the unique needs of an exceptional child or youth.

(3) "Special educational facilities" means physical facilities designed or adapted to meet the needs of exceptional children and youth, and approved according to regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(4) "Related services" means transportation and the developmental, corrective, and other supportive services required to assist an exceptional child or youth to benefit from special education, and may include, but are not limited to, speech-language pathology and audiology services; psychological services; physical and occupational therapy; recreation, including therapeutic recreation; early identification and assessment of disabilities; counseling services, including rehabilitation counseling; orientation and mobility services; medical services for diagnostic or evaluation purposes; school health services; social work services in schools; and parent counseling and training.

(5) "Transition services" means a coordinated set of activities for a pupil designed within an outcome-oriented process, that promotes movement from school to postschool activities. The term includes:

(a) Postsecondary education;
(b) Vocational training; and
(c) Integrated employment, including supported employment, continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation.

The coordinated set of activities shall be based on the individual pupil's needs, taking into account the pupil's preferences and interests, and shall include instruction,

community experience, the development of employment, and other postschool adult living objectives, and, if appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills and functional vocational evaluation.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 1; 1956, ch. 162, § 1; 1962, ch. 169, § 1; 1970, ch. 46, § 1; 1972, ch. 16, § 1; 1974, ch. 53, § 1; 1976, ch. 345, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 183, § 7, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 286, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 282, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 377, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 280, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 514, § 5, effective July 15, 1998; 2001, ch. 95, § 2, effective June 21, 2001.)

Cross-References. Certification requirements for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 4:020.

Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Programs for the gifted and talented, 704 KAR 3:285.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Richardson, Alphabet Soup: Finding Your Way Through Special Education in the 90's, Vol. 59, No. 4, Fall 1995, Ky. Bench & Bar 13.

Quinn, Education Law: Education of Gifted Students in Kentucky. Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 25.

Opinions of Attorney General. Foundation program funds authorized by the Legislature for the education of handicapped children may be paid for children who are under six (6) years of age. OAG 72-294.

The 1972 amendment to this section raises no question as to the constitutionality of this statute. OAG 72-343.

A board of education may contract with a private institution for services for a child who is classified as an exceptional or handicapped child pursuant to KRS 157.240 (now repealed). OAG 72-561.

A board of education may enter a contract with a parochial school to educate children handicapped with dyslexia. OAG 72-733.

Where the first district finds a child to be unable to attend school based on KRS 159.030, there is nothing to require the second school district to require the evaluation described under KRS 159.030(3) (now 159.030(2)) prior to enrollment; nevertheless, the child may qualify for evaluation for special education services under KRS 157.200 through 157.290. OAG 91-171.

To be eligible for Medicaid reimbursement for speech pathology services under federal regulations, a provider must either be or work under the direction of a speech pathologist. A speech pathologist under federal regulations must have American Speech and Hearing Association certification or its equivalent or have a master's degree in speech-language pathology and be in the process of acquiring the necessary work experience for such certification. The application of this standard to persons certified by the Education Professional Standards Board must be determined on a case-by-case basis. OAG 2008-04.

Cited: Tilton v. Jefferson County Bd. of Education, 705 F.2d 800, 1983 U.S. App. LEXIS 28721 (6th Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 465 U.S. 1006, 104 S. Ct. 999, 79 L. Ed. 2d 231, 1984 U.S. LEXIS 880, 52 U.S.L.W. 3550 (1984).

157.210. Division of Special Education for Handicapped Children; duties and functions; director; assistants. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. II, § 8.

157.220. Functions of Department of Education in special education programs.

(1) The Department of Education is hereby designated as the agency for cooperation with the state and federal government agencies, the nonpublic school programs and local schools of Kentucky in carrying out the provisions of KRS 157.200 to 157.280. The Kentucky Board of Education shall make necessary rules and regulations in keeping with the provisions of KRS 157.200 to 157.280 for their proper administration, including but not limited to establishment of classes, eligibility and admission of pupils, the curriculum, class size limitations, housing, special equipment, and instructional supplies.

(2) The Department of Education is authorized to receive contributions and donations that may be made to carry out the provisions and requirements of KRS 157.200 to 157.280.

(3) Local supervision of special educational facilities for exceptional children shall be approved by the Department of Education according to rules and regulations approved by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 3; 1962, ch. 169, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 128, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 181, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 376, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Blind and deaf pupils, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:120.

Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Home/hospital instruction, 704 KAR 7:120.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Programs for the gifted and talented, 704 KAR 3:285.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 103 et seq.

157.221. Office of education for exceptional children — Functions — Duties of State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 15, § 1; 1976, ch. 345, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 99, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 3, effective July 15, 1980, ch. 128, § 3, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

157.222. Advisory task forces for special education. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 47, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 108.

157.224. Statewide plan for exceptional education programs — Annual applications and reports — Improvement plan — Special education trust fund — Administrative hearings.

(1) The Commonwealth of Kentucky is committed to providing a comprehensive educational program for its exceptional children and youth. The Department of Education coordinates, directs, and monitors that program. State direction and implementation of a statewide special education program is manifested in the biennial appropriation of funds to assure a quality educational opportunity for exceptional children and youth in existing, locally operated, classrooms.

(2) All county and independent boards of education shall operate special education programs pursuant to an annual application which has been approved by the Kentucky Department of Education pursuant to stan-

dards set out in administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education. If any county or independent board of education fails to operate and implement special education programs in accordance with the standards, the application of the county or independent board of education for funding pursuant to KRS 157.360 may be considered insufficient and the add-on funds generated under that statute may be withheld by the Kentucky Board of Education until the program is in compliance with all substantive requirements designed to ensure that students with disabilities receive an appropriate education under the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended. The add-on funds shall not be withheld until the district has had the benefit of intense assistance from the Department of Education, a Kentucky Special Education Mentor under the provisions of KRS 157.197 or other assistance approved by the department for at least two (2) years. The superintendent of each local school district shall certify its enrollment of exceptional children and youth to the Department of Education. The department shall audit student enrollment and monitor local district compliance in accordance with Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations shall set forth the data local school districts shall submit in their annual applications and reports. The data shall be reported in the same format as data submitted to the Department of Education for all other students and shall include, but not be limited to:
   (a) The number of students who are suspended, expelled, and quit school annually;
   (b) The success of students placed in various classroom settings including, but not limited to, regular classrooms, resource rooms, self-contained classrooms, and vocational programs as measured by the state assessment program; and
   (c) Information about students' successful transition to adult life.

(4) Local school districts and schools found to be noncompliant with state board administrative regulations shall develop an improvement plan that shall be submitted to the Department of Education for approval. Local school districts shall use specialized resources in the development of the plan which may include universities, regional resource centers, professional organizations, and constituent advocacy groups.

(5) There is hereby created a special education trust fund to receive the funds withheld under subsection (2) of this section and interest accrued from the funds invested. The funds and interest shall not lapse, but shall be returned to the district when it is in compliance with all substantive requirements designed to ensure that students with disabilities receive an appropriate education under the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as amended.

(6) All administrative hearings conducted under authority of this section shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. The provisions of KRS Chapter 13B notwithstanding, the decision of the hearing officer in hearings under this section shall be the final order and shall be rendered pursuant to 34 C.F.R. 300.511. A parent, public agency, or eligible student may only request the administrative hearing within three (3) years of the date the parent, public agency, or eligible student knew about the alleged action that forms the basis for the complaint, unless a longer period is reasonable because the violation is continuing. This three (3) year limit shall not limit the introduction of evidence older than three (3) years if the evidence is relevant to the complaint and shall not apply to the parent or the eligible student if the parent or eligible student was prevented from requesting the hearing due to:
   (a) Failure of the local educational agency to provide prior written or procedural safeguards notices;
   (b) False representations that the local educational agency was attempting to resolve the problem forming the basis of the complaint; or
   (c) The local educational agency's withholding of information relevant to the hearing issues from the parent.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 47, § 4; 1976, ch. 345, § 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 4, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 128, § 4, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 182, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 377, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 318, § 47, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 514, § 6, effective July 15, 1998; 2004, ch. 124, § 1, effective July 13, 2004.)

Compiler's Notes. The Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act referenced in subdivision (5) is compiled as 20 USCS §§ 1400 et seq.

Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.
Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.
Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.
Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.
Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.
Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.
Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.
Kentucky Special Education Mentor Program, 707 KAR 1:270.
Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.
Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.
Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.
Programs for the gifted and talented, 704 KAR 3:285.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where the parents of an exceptional school age child were opposed to the child's attendance in a county T.M.R. unit, the dispute over the child's placement was a proper subject for a due process hearing authorized by State Board of Education regulations. OAG 76-507.

Although, for the year 1987-1988, the General Assembly funded 4360 classroom units for special education students, which was approximately 683 units less than the number requested or anticipated by the local school district, this level of funding by the General Assembly did not violate this section or KRS 157.310. OAG 88-17.

157.226. Preschool program for disabled children.

(1) Effective with the 1991-92 school year, any child who has been identified as disabled in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Public Law 101-476, or as exceptional by KRS 157.200(1)(a) to (m) and corresponding administrative regulations, and who is three (3) or four (4) years of age, or who may become five (5) years of age after October 1 of the current year, shall be eligible for a free and appropriate preschool education and related services.

(2) The General Assembly shall provide funds to be used for preschool education programs and related services for children with disabilities. Appropriations shall be separate from all other state funds appropriated to the Department of Education and shall be administered in accordance with applicable state statutes and administrative regulations and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Public Law 101-476.

(3) Eligible local school districts shall receive funds based on the number of appropriately identified preschool children with disabilities being served on December 1 of the prior year. Program funding shall be adjusted proportionately when enrollment data in any district for the first two (2) months of the current school year is more than five percent (5%) above or below the number of children being served in the previous year. A supple-

mental enrollment count shall be taken after December 1 to allow partial funding for children with disabilities who become three (3) years of age after December 1 and consequently begin to receive services after that date. Local school districts may develop cooperative arrangements with other school districts or organizations in accordance with KRS 157.280.

(4) The Kentucky Board of Education shall adopt administrative regulations related to the administration and supervision of programs, eligibility criteria, personnel requirements, and the allocation and use of funds.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 17, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 377, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is compiled generally as 20 USCS §§ 1400 et seq.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (5) at 19.

Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Preschool grant allocations, 702 KAR 3:250.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Transportation of preschool children, 702 KAR 5:150.

157.230. Special educational programs of school districts.

School boards of any school district subject to the provisions of KRS 157.200 to 157.280, shall establish and maintain special educational programs for exceptional children who are residents of their school district, or contract for programs as may be authorized by KRS 157.280.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 378, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 4; 1956, ch. 162, § 2; 1962, ch. 169, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 5, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 119, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 378, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Programs for the gifted and talented, 704 KAR 3:285.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Quinn, Education Law: Education of Gifted Students in Kentucky. Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 25.

Opinions of Attorney General. If a factual determination were to be made that a proposed United Cerebral Palsy school would furnish an approved program for the instruction of exceptional children and that such a program was needed by the local school board, the board could execute a lease of property for such a school for the nominal sum of $1.00 per year. OAG 70-805.

Exceptional children who are residents of a private nonsectarian institution may be instructed in the institution, either in a leased or donated room, by a public school teacher. OAG 74-681.

Pursuant to KRS 157.270, a local board of education is required to provide home training for exceptional children, but an institutional home, standing in loco parentis for exceptional children, cannot under this section legally require a school district to establish and maintain special education classes for its inmates. OAG 74-681.

A school district is not required to pay any part of a private placement of a handicapped child so long as the public school district is and remains committed to providing a free appropriate education for that handicapped child within the public schools; thus, if the parents of a handicapped child unilaterally place their child in an out-of-state residential school without first pursuing their statutory and regulatory remedies in their local school district, the school district would not be required to pick up any of the cost of the private education selected by the parents. OAG 83-184.

157.240. Determination of status of child as physically or mentally handicapped. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 5; 1962, ch. 169, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

157.250. Certification requirement for teachers — Exception.

No person shall be employed to teach or serve as special education coordinator, director, supervisor, or other special education administrator in any special education program authorized by KRS 157.200 to 157.290 unless he holds certification as required by the Education Professional Standards Board. However, any teacher or administrator serving on July 14, 1992, in the affected position who has had satisfactory evaluations of his performance in that position during his time of service shall be excluded from the requirement of this section.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 379, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 377, § 4, effective July 14, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 6; 1962, ch. 169, § 5; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 379, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Certification requirements for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 4:020.

Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Director of special education, 16 KAR 3:040.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 287 et seq.

157.260. Annual reports of disabled children by school districts.

Each school district shall ascertain annually all children within the district who are disabled and shall report to the Department of Education on forms provided by the Department of Education and according to administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 7; 1962, ch. 169, § 6; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 183, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 377, § 5, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.
Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

157.270. Instruction in child's home or hospital.
If in any district there are exceptional children not able even with the help of transportation to be assembled in a school, instruction shall be provided in the child's home or in hospitals or sanitoria. Exceptional children so instructed may be counted under the provisions of KRS 157.360, counting, however, a minimum of two (2) visits a week with a minimum of one (1) hour of instruction per visit, by a teacher provided by the board of education as equivalent to the attendance of one (1) child five (5) days in school.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 380, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 8, 1962, ch. 169, § 7; 1974, ch. 293, § 1; 1984, ch. 111, § 178, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 380, effective July 13, 1990.
Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.
Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.
Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.
Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.
Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.
Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.
Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.
Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.
Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.
Opinions of Attorney General. Inasmuch as local school tax revenues are involved in the kind of training provided for by KRS 157.270 and 159.030, the statutes are open to constitutional challenge since this type of training could possibly be considered not part of the common schools but a welfare program. OAG 74-681.
Pursuant to this section, a local board of education is required to provide home training for exceptional children but an institutional home for exceptional children cannot under KRS 157.230 legally require a school district to establish and maintain special educational classes for its inmates. OAG 74-681.

157.280. Special education program furnished by district other than that of child's residence, or privately — Sharing costs — Transportation — Transportation to and from state schools for the deaf and blind.
(1) If the number of children of school age in one (1) classification of exceptionality in a district is not sufficient to justify a special education program for that exceptionality in that district, or if a school district does not provide a special education program for that exceptionality, the board shall provide a program by contract with another county or independent district or private organization that maintains a special education program approved by the Kentucky Board of Education for that exceptionality. When a district or private organization undertakes, under operation of a tuition contract or of law, to provide in its classes for these pupils residing in another district, the district of residence of these pupils shall share the total cost of the special education program in proportion to the number of pupils or in accordance with contract agreement between the two (2) districts or district and private organization.
(2) If a local school district's admissions and release committee determines that a child requires placement in a special education program operated by another county or independent district or private organization, the resident local school district shall assume responsibility for the payment of the costs incurred in educating the child. The school board of the school district in which any child resides shall pay for his transportation to and from the program in the other school district or to the private organization. However, if the school board of the other district or the private organization providing the program also provides transportation, the cost of transportation shall be included in the total cost.
(3) If a local school district's admission and release committee determines that the local school district has an appropriate educational program for a child and a parent chooses to place the child in a program or facility in another county or independent district or private organization, the parent shall assume responsibility for payment of the costs incurred in educating the child.
(4) If a child of school age is admitted for resident instruction at the Kentucky School for the Deaf or the Kentucky School for the Blind, under regulation of the Kentucky Board of Education and under provisions of KRS 167.015 to 167.170, the district in which the child resides shall provide transportation to and from the school on a regularly scheduled basis, at weekly intervals while the child is enrolled, either by individual district or in cooperation with other school districts on a regional basis, as approved by the Kentucky Board of Education upon recommendation of the chief state school officer. Students who live more than two hundred (200) miles from either school shall not be required to go home more than twice each month. The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to set forth the transportation schedule and the weekend activities for students who remain at school.
(5) If a child of school age is admitted as a day school pupil for instruction at the Kentucky School for the Deaf or the Kentucky School for the Blind, under regulation of the Kentucky Board of Education and under provisions of KRS 167.015 to 167.150, the district in which the child resides may provide transportation to and from the school on a daily basis, either by individual district or in cooperation with other school districts on a regional basis, as approved by the Kentucky Board of Education upon recommendation of the chief state school officer. School districts providing this transportation shall be reimbursed from the transportation fund of the foundation program at the same rate per trip as that which is calculated under subsection (4) of this section.
(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 9; 1962, ch. 169, § 8; 1974, ch. 79, § 1; 1976, ch. 271, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 7, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 119, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 358, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 225, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 108, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 184, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 257, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 376, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Blind and deaf pupils, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:120.
Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.
Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.
Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.
Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.
Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.
Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.
Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.
Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.
Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.
Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.
Opinions of Attorney General. While general tax dollars provided by the state may be used to pay a portion of the costs incurred in operating special education classes for exceptional children, a local board of education is precluded from spending school funds for such purpose even though such an operation is a most laudable and commendable one. OAG 72-86.
The $300 per year limitation on transportation costs is applicable only in a case where one (1) school district contracts with another

school district to provide instruction for an exceptional child. OAG 72-693.

Since nothing in the statutes requires that the parents of a deaf child must consent to the child attending the Kentucky School for the Deaf or lose the benefits provided by other statutes, a local school district is required to pay the educational tuition of one (1) of its students who attends special classes in another system although the child in question is a deaf child whose parents will not consent to his attendance at the Kentucky School for the Deaf. OAG 74-531.

Where a board of education contracts for special education services with a private school it would not be entitled to ADA or bonus unit foundation program funds for the pupils involved. OAG 74-742.

A public school district may receive ADA or bonus unit foundation funds for special education program pupils who for a part of the day receive contracted services at a regional state university. OAG 74-742.

A public school may not pay the tuition of a deaf student who attends a Catholic school at the parents' election after rejection of the public school's arrangement for the child to be admitted to the Kentucky School for the Deaf. OAG 74-660; 74-914.

It was not the legislative intent of this section that districts without sufficient educational facilities pay the expense of exceptional children at boarding schools or schools not accessible by daily commuting, and thus the school district is not authorized under this section to send a child who needs special education to a school in another state more than 100 miles away. OAG 74-914.

This section contains no minimum or maximum amounts which may be spent and therefore authorizes the spending of whatever is necessary for education and transportation. OAG 74-914.

A licensed day care center is a private organization within the meaning of this section but whether it qualifies as a contractor to provide special education programs must be decided by the State Board of Education under its regulations and guidelines. OAG 75-56.

It was not the legislative intent of this section to require local school districts to pay the transportation costs of exceptional children at boarding or other schools not accessible by daily commuting, and, therefore, this section does not authorize the reimbursement, from funds provided by the state from the minimum foundation program, of local school funds expended for school bus transportation of deaf students from a school for the deaf to their homes for weekend visits with their parents. OAG 75-609.

A local school system must continue to provide an appropriate educational program for an exceptional child even beyond the age of compulsory attendance, and if a school does not have such program for a child past the compulsory attendance age in any one classification of exceptionality, the school must contract with another county or independent school district or private organization that maintains a special education program approved by the State Department of Education for that exceptionality. OAG 77-116.

A local public school may not interpret this section as authorization to provide special education programs for only compulsory school age children, for special education children are entitled to a twelve-grade school service or until a child reaches 21 years of age. OAG 77-116.

The language of this section requires a local school district only to provide transportation to and from either the Kentucky School for the Blind or the Kentucky School for the Deaf on a regularly scheduled basis, at intervals of no less than one each month; however, a school may, in the reasonable discretion of the local board of education, pay daily commuting costs out of local school money when a child is attending either school as a day student and the distance is reasonable between the home school district and the appropriate state residential school. OAG 77-137.

A school district is not required to pay any part of a private placement of a handicapped child so long as the public school district is and remains committed to providing a free appropriate education for that handicapped child within the public schools; thus, if the parents of a handicapped child unilaterally place their child in an out-of-state residential school without first pursuing their statutory and regulatory remedies in their local school district, the school district would not be required to pick up any of the cost of the private education selected by the parents. OAG 83-184.

157.285. Related services provided by local boards of education.

Local boards of education may contract to provide "related services" to exceptional children when the appropriate services are not available through a public or private agency.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 381, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 16, § 2; 1980, ch. 286, § 7, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 381, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Opinions of Attorney General. There is nothing in this section which raises a question as to its constitutionality. OAG 72-343.

Under this section the tuition rate must be set by bargaining and negotiation between the school district and the agency. OAG 72-343.

157.290. Tentative preapproval of plans for special education programs.

The local superintendent of schools shall present to the chief state school officer an application for tentative preapproval of a plan for special education programs for exceptional children.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 10; 1962, ch. 169, § 9; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 185, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Quinn, Education Law: Education of Gifted Students in Kentucky. Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 25.

157.295. Additional supervisors for special education programs. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 169, § 10(1); 1970, ch. 92, § 29) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

157.300. Payment by state of excess per capita cost of educating handicapped children; budgets; reports; applications. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 11) was repealed by Acts 1962, ch. 169, § 11.

157.305. Qualification of private schools for education of exceptional children — Conditions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 107; 1970, ch. 197, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

Fund to Support Education Excellence in Kentucky

157.310. Declaration of legislative intent.

It is the intention of the General Assembly to assure substantially equal public school educational opportunities for those in attendance in the public schools of the Commonwealth, but not to limit nor to prevent any school district from providing educational services and facilities beyond those assured by the

state supported program. The program shall provide for an efficient system of public schools throughout the Commonwealth, as prescribed by Section 183 of the Constitution of Kentucky, and for the manner of distribution of the public school fund among the districts and its use for public school purposes, as prescribed by Section 186 of the Constitution.
(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 19, effective July 1, 1976; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 93, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Former KRS 157.310 (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

Cross-References. Data report, professional staff, 702 KAR 3:100.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Article: New Directions in School Funding and Governance: Moving from Politics to Evidence, 98 Ky. L.J. 653 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Foreword: Rights, Remedies, and Rose, 98 Ky. L.J. 703 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Judicial Humility: The Enduring Legacy of Rose v. Council for Better Education, 98 Ky. L.J. 717 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: Justiciability, Adequacy, Advocacy, and the "American Dream", 98 Ky. L.J. 739 (2009/2010).

Special Feature: Rose At 20: The Past And Future Of School Finance Litigation: The Evolving Role of the Courts in School Reform Twenty Years After Rose, 98 Ky. L.J. 789 (2009/2010).

Opinions of Attorney General. A student teacher may not legally take charge of a classroom in the absence of the regular teacher, for if such was done the local school district would forfeit its right to receive average daily attendance allotments, for in computing this apportionment there shall be included only the attendance of pupils engaged in educational activities under the immediate control and supervision of a school employee who possesses a valid certificate. OAG 63-269.

Local school boards have a legal right to spend foundation program funds or revenue raised by local taxation for adults over 21 years of age. OAG 65-410.

It is proper to afford ADA credit to a public school district for the public school portion of dual enrollment situations involving public and nonpublic schools. OAG 68-150.

A public school district may receive ADA or bonus unit foundation funds for special education program pupils who for a part of the day receive contracted services at a regional state university. OAG 74-742.

Where a board of education contracts for special education services with a private school it would not be entitled to ADA or bonus unit foundation funds for the pupils involved. OAG 74-742.

The State Board of Education is not authorized by statute to withhold funds from a local school board because the schools in its district are not of a certain rating. OAG 75-552.

School bus transportation may be provided from local school funds for trips of deaf students from a school for the deaf to their homes for weekend visits with their families, but there is no provision in the minimum foundation law permitting reimbursement from the minimum foundation program. OAG 75-609.

The present school laws, in light of the Kentucky Constitution, do not authorize or permit any state funded extended employment days to be used for vacation or holidays. OAG 82-356.

Although, for the year 1987-1988, the General Assembly funded 4360 classroom units for special education students, which was approximately 683 units less than the number requested or anticipated by the local school district, this level of funding by the General Assembly did not violate KRS 157.224 or this section. OAG 88-17.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Construction.

The minimum foundations law (KRS 157.310 to 157.440) does not affect the policy of KRS 161.760 that a teacher in continuing service status, once promoted in salary, cannot be demoted in salary without such cause as would justify termination of his contract, and elimination of duties or responsibilities cannot be used as a device for demotion in salary. Board of Education v. Lawrence, 375 S.W.2d 830, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 193 (Ky. 1963) (decision prior to 1964 amendment of KRS 161.760).

The procedure for preparation and approval of the school budget and the levying of school taxes is complicated by the fact the statutes relating to the foundation program (KRS 157.310 to 157.370) are not adequately correlated with the school district financing program dealt with in KRS 160.460 and 160.470. Holmes v. Walden, 394 S.W.2d 458, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1965).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1 et seq.

157.312. Declaration of legislative intent to authorize public kindergarten. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 20, effective July 1, 1976) was repealed by Acts 1988, ch. 33, § 3, effective July 15, 1988.

Former KRS 157.312 (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 151, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

157.315. Regulations for operation of public kindergarten — Attendance eligibility. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 21, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 136, § 1, effective July 1, 1979; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 367, § 1, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1988, ch. 33, § 3, effective July 15, 1988.

Former KRS 157.315 (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 151, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

157.317. Development of statewide Early Childhood Education Program — Kentucky Early Childhood Advisory Council. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). Under KRS 446.260, the repeal of this section in 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 308 prevails over its amendment in 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 14 and 204.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 397, § 5, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 33, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 15, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 518, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 112, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 14, § 10, effective July 14, 2000; 2000 ch. 204, § 1, effective July 14, 2000) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 28, effective July 14, 2000. For present law, see KRS 200.700 et seq.

157.3175. Preschool education program — Grant allocation — Program components — Exemption.

(1) Beginning with the 1990-91 school year, it shall be the responsibility of each local school district to assure that a developmentally appropriate half-day preschool education program is provided for each child who is four (4) years of age by October 1 of each year and at risk of educational failure. Any school district which can show a lack of facilities to comply with this section may apply for an exemption to delay implementation until 1991-92. All other four (4) year old children shall be served to the extent placements are available. The Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall adopt administrative regulations establishing the guidelines for the program. Administrative regulations shall establish eligibility criteria, program guidelines, and standards for personnel.

(2) "Developmentally appropriate preschool program" means a program which focuses on the physical, intellectual, social, and emotional development of young children. The preschool program shall help children with their interpersonal and socialization skills.

(3) Funds appropriated by the General Assembly for the preschool education programs shall be granted to local school districts according to a grant allotment system approved by the Kentucky Board of Education. Children who are at risk shall be identified based on the Federal School Lunch Program eligibility criteria for free lunch. Appropriations shall be separate from all other funds appropriated to the Department of Education.

(4) The chief state school officer shall receive and review

proposals from local school districts for grants to operate or oversee the operation of developmentally appropriate preschool education programs. Districts may submit proposals for implementing new services, enhancing existing preschool education services, or contracting for services. In designing a local early childhood education program, each district shall work with existing preschool programs to avoid duplication of programs and services, to avoid supplanting federal funds, and to maximize Head Start funds in order to serve as many four (4) year old children as possible.

(5) Each program proposal shall include, at a minimum:
- (a) A description of the process conducted by the district to assure that the parents or guardians of all eligible participants have been made aware of the program and of their right to participate;
- (b) A description of the planned educational programming and related services;
- (c) The estimated number of children participating in the program;
- (d) Strategies for involving children with disabilities;
- (e) Estimated ratio of staff to children with the maximum being one (1) adult for each ten (10) children;
- (f) The estimated percentage of children participating in the program who are at risk of educational failure;
- (g) Information on the training and qualifications of program staff and documentation that the staff meet required standards;
- (h) A budget and per-child expenditure estimate;
- (i) A plan to facilitate active parental involvement in the preschool program, including provisions for complementary parent education when appropriate;
- (j) Facilities and equipment which are appropriate for young children;
- (k) The days of the week and hours of a day during which the program shall operate;
- (*l*) A plan for coordinating the program with existing medical and social services, including a child development and health screening component;
- (m) Assurances that participants shall receive breakfast or lunch;
- (n) Program sites which meet state and local licensure requirements;
- (o) A plan for coordinating program philosophy and activities with the local district's primary school program;
- (p) An evaluation component; and
- (q) Certification from the Head Start director that the Head Start program is fully utilized pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Programs shall reflect an equitable geographic distribution representative of all areas of the Commonwealth.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 16, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 456, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (5) at 19.

Cross-References. Interdisciplinary early childhood education, birth to primary, 16 KAR 2:040.

Preschool associate teachers, 704 KAR 3:420.

Preschool education program for four (4) year old children, 704 KAR 3:410.

Preschool grant allocations, 702 KAR 3:250.

Probationary certificate for teachers of children, birth to primary, 16 KAR 2:140.

Transportation of preschool children, 702 KAR 5:150.

157.318. Network of regional training centers for preschool and early childhood education established.

(1) There is hereby established a network of regional training centers for preschool and early childhood education as specified in the 1987 state preschool grant application for Public Law 99-457. The purpose of the regional training centers shall be to provide peer to peer training, consultation, technical assistance, and materials to personnel from local school districts and other agencies operating programs for disabled and at-risk preschool children.

(2) The regional training centers shall receive federal funds from Public Law 99-457, Education of the Handicapped Act, Part B, and may receive state appropriations, gifts, and grants. No additional centers shall be established unless the existing centers receive at least the same level of funding as in the 1988 fiscal year.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate such regulations as may be needed in the administration of the regional training centers. In administering this section, the chief state school officer shall consult with the regional training centers and the districts and agencies served by this program.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 453, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 23, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. The Education of the Handicapped Act and the amendments thereto under Public Law 99-457, referred to in subsections (1) and (2), are compiled as 20 USCS §§ 1400 et seq., now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

157.320. Definitions for KRS 157.310 to 157.440.

As used in KRS 157.310 to 157.440, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Average daily attendance" means the aggregate days attended by pupils in a public school, adjusted for weather-related low attendance days if applicable, divided by the actual number of days the school is in session, after the five (5) days with the lowest attendance have been deducted.
- (a) Aggregate days shall include, in addition to the aggregate number of days attended by a pupil who was suspended during a school year, the number of days the pupil was suspended, not to exceed ten (10) days in total for the school year; and
- (b) Aggregate days shall include, in addition to the aggregate number of days attended by a pupil who was expelled for behavioral problems, the number of days the pupil was expelled up to a total of one hundred seventy-five (175) days. This total may extend into the next school year and shall be counted in the average daily attendance for the next year;

(2) "Base funding level" means a guaranteed amount of revenue per pupil to be provided for each school district, to be used for regular operating and capital expenditures;

(3) "Board" means the board of education of any county or independent school district;

(4) "District" means any school district as defined by law;

(5) "Elementary school" means a school consisting of the primary school program through grade eight (8) as defined in KRS 158.030, or any appropriate combination of grades within this range, as determined by the plan of organization for schools authorized by the district board;

(6) "Support Education Excellence in Kentucky" means the level of educational services and facilities which is to be provided in each district from the public school fund;

(7) "Kindergarten full-time equivalent pupil in average daily attendance" means each kindergarten pupil

counted no more than one-half (½) day in the aggregate days attended by kindergarten pupils in a public school divided by the actual number of days school is in session after the five (5) days with the lowest attendance have been deducted. Kindergarten is the entry level of the primary program and shall be provided no less than the equivalent of one-half (½) day, five (5) days a week for a full school year for each kindergarten pupil;

(8) "Public school fund" means the fund created by KRS 157.330 for use in financing education in public elementary and secondary schools;

(9) "Administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education" means those regulations which the Kentucky Board of Education may adopt upon the recommendation and with the advice of the commissioner of education. The commissioner of education shall recommend administrative regulations necessary for carrying out the purposes of KRS 157.310 to 157.440;

(10) "Experience" means employment as a teacher, other than as a substitute or nursery school teacher, for a minimum of one hundred forty (140) days during a school year in a public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school or college or university that is approved by the public accrediting authority in the state in which the teaching duties were performed. A teacher who is employed by a board for at least one hundred forty (140) days of a school year and who performs teaching duties for the equivalent of at least seventy (70) full school days during that school year, regardless of the schedule on which those duties were performed, shall be credited with one (1) year of experience. A teacher who is employed by a board for at least one hundred forty (140) days during each of two (2) school years and who performs teaching duties for the equivalent of at least seventy (70) full school days during those years shall be credited with one (1) year of experience. No more than one (1) year of experience shall be credited for the performance of teaching duties during a single school year;

(11) "Secondary school" means a school consisting of grades seven (7) through twelve (12), or any appropriate combination of grades within this range as determined by the plan of organization for schools authorized by the district board. When grades seven (7) through nine (9) or ten (10) are organized separately as a junior high school, or grades ten (10) through twelve (12) are organized separately as a senior high school and are conducted in separate school plant facilities, each shall be considered a separate secondary school for the purposes of KRS 157.310 to 157.440;

(12) "Single salary schedule" means a schedule adopted by a local board from which all teachers are paid for one hundred eighty-five (185) days and is based on training, experience, and such other factors as the Kentucky Board of Education may approve and which does not discriminate between salaries paid elementary and secondary teachers. If the budget bill contains a minimum statewide salary schedule, no teacher shall be paid less than the amount specified in the biennial budget salary schedule for the individual teacher's educational qualifications and experience;

(13) "Teacher" means any regular or special teacher, principal, supervisor, superintendent, assistant superintendent, librarian, director of pupil personnel, or other member of the teaching or professional staff engaged in the service of the public elementary and secondary school for whom certification is required as a condition of employment;

(14) "Percentage of attendance" means the aggregate days attended by pupils in a public school for the school year divided by the aggregate days' membership of pupils in a public school for the school year;

(15) "Middle school" means a school consisting of grades five (5) through eight (8) or any appropriate combination of grades as determined by the plan of organization for schools authorized by the district board;

(16) "National board certification salary supplement" means an annual supplement added for the life of the certificate to the base salary of a teacher who attains national board certification; and

(17) "Weather-related low attendance day" means a school day on which the district's attendance falls below the average daily attendance for the prior year due to inclement weather. The district shall submit a request to substitute the prior year's average daily attendance for its attendance on up to ten (10) designated days, along with documentation that the low attendance was due to inclement weather, for approval by the commissioner of education in accordance with Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 22, effective July 1, 1976; 1976, ch. 93, § 12, effective July 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 133, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 182, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 367, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 351, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 94, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 240, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 254, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 20, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 6, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 309, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 591, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 257, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 389, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 257 and 389, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Former KRS 157.320 (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 2; 1960, ch. 145, § 1; 1968, ch. 208, § 1; 1972, ch. 151, § 3; 1972, ch. 372, § 3; 1974, ch. 265, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

Cross-References. Approval of innovative alternative school calendars, 702 KAR 7:130.

Data report, professional staff, 702 KAR 3:100.

Handicapped, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:100.

Program cost calculation, 702 KAR 5:020.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Teachers' salary scheduling, 702 KAR 3:070.

Vocational pupils, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:110.

Withholding funds, 702 KAR 3:045.

Opinions of Attorney General. Teaching experience with a Head Start program does not qualify as "teaching experience" for the purposes of determining a teacher's salary unless the teacher was under contract with an accredited public or nonpublic school at the time of participation in the program. OAG 76-152.

A county school board could prepare a salary schedule so as to increase the salaries of teachers assigned to schools within the jurisdiction of a city which has levied an occupational tax. OAG 77-427.

Even though the contracts entered into between local boards and their teachers fail to reference the minimum 185 day school term, these contracts would not be construed to cover any period less than the 185 school days established by statute since all full-time teachers in the public common schools have, by operation of law, a contract that entitles them to be paid for 185 school days, four (4) of which are to be utilized as in-service and professional development and planning activities; accordingly, the teachers employed by the local school boards for the 1981-82 school year had a vested right to employment and salary for at least 185 school days and the possible reduction in state funds for teachers' salaries for two (2) mandated in-service days in no way could be used to divorce the local school districts from their preexisting obligation of contracts for a minimum school term of 185 days. OAG 82-106.

A reduction in state appropriations to the Minimum Foundation Fund for teachers' salaries, legal or illegal, could not be said to have reduced the number of days required for a minimum school term in the Commonwealth's public common schools; the law still requires 185 days and that four (4) of these days be devoted to in-service training for

public common school teachers and the elimination of state money for two (2) in-service days did not take the requirement for the two (2) days away. OAG 82-106.

While KRS 157.330(2) requires that foundation program funds are to be drawn out or appropriated only "as provided by statute," it is entirely proper for the State Board of Education to adopt a regulation intending to implement the statutory law. OAG 84-314.

Language in budget memorandum recommending and directing that 705 KAR 2:030 Section 8 be amended to change the local district transfer provision from 20% to the established value of the capital outlay component of a foundation unit with difference in the transfer to be used to fund the operational costs of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and the expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown is precatory in nature and in light of Const., §§ 184 and 186 cannot be carried out, for the funds involved are foundation program funds and not just general funds appropriated for education, and using the difference in the transfer amount of funds to support the operational cost of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown would be using foundation program funds for nonfoundation purposes. OAG 84-314.

Salary schedules may properly be prepared so as to increase the salaries of particular county teachers, teaching within the city, in an amount equal to the occupational tax imposed upon those teachers. OAG 86-33.

The provision that kindergarten shall be provided at a minimum for one-half (½) day, five (5) days a week, for a full school year, for each kindergarten pupil, went into effect on July 13, 1990. OAG 90-73.

Cited: Holmes v. Walden, 394 S.W.2d 458, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1965); Preuss v. Board of Education, 667 S.W.2d 391, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 448 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Salary Schedule.

Where teachers in one (1) school district earned credits toward salary increases on different basis from teachers in second district, salary plan established pursuant to KRS 157.310 to 157.440 after merging of two (2) districts, which granted teachers from each district the credits under former salary plans, was reasonable and was not discriminatory. Ambs v. Board of Educ., 570 S.W.2d 638, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 575 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts, § 1 et seq.

157.330. Fund to support education excellence in Kentucky.

(1) There is hereby established the fund to support education excellence in Kentucky consisting of appropriations for distribution to districts in accordance with the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440.

(2) The resources of the public school fund shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be drawn out or appropriated only in aid of public schools as provided by statute.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 23, effective July 1, 1976; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 95, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Former KRS 157.330 (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 3; 1956, ch. 106, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

Opinions of Attorney General. The present school laws, in light of the Kentucky Constitution, do not authorize or permit any state funded extended employment days to be used for vacation or holidays. OAG 82-356.

While subsection (2) of this section requires that foundation program funds are to be drawn out or appropriated only "as provided by statute," it is entirely proper for the State Board of Education to adopt a regulation intending to implement the statutory law. OAG 84-314.

Language in budget memorandum recommending and directing that 705 KAR 2:030 Section 8 be amended to change the local district transfer provision from 20% to the established value of the capital outlay component of a foundation unit, with difference in the transfer to be used to fund the operational costs of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and the expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown, is precatory in nature and in light of Const., §§ 184 and 186 cannot be carried out, for the funds involved are foundation program funds and not just general funds appropriated for education, and using the difference in the transfer amount of funds to support the operational cost of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown would be using foundation program funds for nonfoundation purposes. OAG 84-314. (Refers to 1984 Budget)

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 9 et seq.

157.340. Distribution of funds from per capita account. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 106, § 8.

157.350. Eligibility of districts for participation in fund to support education excellence in Kentucky.

Each district which meets the following requirements shall be eligible to share in the distribution of funds from the fund to support education excellence in Kentucky:

(1) Employs and compensates all teachers for not less than one hundred eighty-five (185) days. The Kentucky Board of Education, upon recommendation of the commissioner of education, shall prescribe procedures by which this requirement may be reduced during any year for any district which employs teachers for less than one hundred and eighty-five (185) days, in which case the eligibility of a district for participation in the public school fund shall be in proportion to the length of time teachers actually are employed;

(2) Operates all schools for a term as provided in KRS 158.070 and administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education. If the school term is less than one hundred eighty-five (185) days for any reason not approved by the Kentucky Board of Education on recommendation of the commissioner, the eligibility of a district for participation in the public school fund shall be in proportion to the length of term the schools actually operate;

(3) Compensates all teachers on the basis of a single salary schedule and in conformity with the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440;

(4) Includes no nonresident pupils in its average daily attendance, except as follows:

(a) Pupils listed under a written agreement, which may be for multiple years, with the district of the pupils' legal residence. If an agreement cannot be reached, either board may appeal to the commissioner for settlement of the dispute.

(b) The commissioner shall have thirty (30) days to resolve the dispute. Either board may appeal the commissioner's decision to the Kentucky Board of Education.

(c) The commissioner and the Kentucky Board of Education shall consider the factors affecting the districts, including but not limited to academic performance and the impact on programs, school facilities, transportation, and staffing of the districts.

(d) The Kentucky Board of Education shall have sixty (60) days to approve or amend the decision of the commissioner.

This subsection does not apply to those pupils enrolled in an approved class conducted in a hospital and pupils who have been expelled for behavioral reasons who shall be counted in average daily attendance under KRS 157.320;

(5) Any secondary school which maintains a basketball team for boys for other than intramural purposes, shall maintain the same program for girls;

(6) Any school district which fails to comply with subsection (5) of this section shall be prohibited from partici-

pating in varsity competition in any sport for one (1) year. Determination of failure to comply shall be made by the Department of Education after a hearing requested by any person within the school district. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. A district under this subsection shall, at the hearing, have an opportunity to show inability to comply.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 24, effective July 1, 1976; 1976, ch. 93, § 13, effective July 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 133, § 2, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 96, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 258, § 1, effective April 7, 1992; 1996, ch. 318, § 50, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 309, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 52, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 104, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Former KRS 157.350 (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 5; 1956, ch. 106, § 2; 1960, ch. 145, § 2; 1974, ch. 349, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

Cross-References. Approval of innovative alternative school calendars, 702 KAR 7:130.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Opinions of Attorney General. The Fort Knox schools are not public common schools and, therefore, a county school system cannot enter into a written agreement with the Fort Knox system concerning special education children so as to receive minimum foundation program funds for its children's instruction. OAG 76-670.

It is truly in the discretion of the local board of education to establish a reasonable tuition fee for nonresident students; however, the better practice would be for a local board to attempt to establish a tuition fee sufficient to defray any reasonably calculated per capita costs not funded through the state foundation program funds for educating a nonresident child. OAG 78-265.

Even though the contracts entered into between local boards and their teachers fail to reference the minimum 185 day school term, these contracts could not be construed to cover any period less than the 185 school days established by statute since all full-time teachers in the public common schools have, by operation of law, a contract that entitles them to be paid for 185 school days, four (4) of which are to be utilized as in-service and professional development and planning activities; accordingly, the teachers employed by the local school boards for the 1981-82 school year had a vested right to employment and salary for at least 185 school days and the possible reduction in state funds for teachers' salaries for two (2) mandated in-service days in no way could be used to divorce the local school districts from their preexisting obligation of contracts for a minimum school term of 185 days. OAG 82-106.

A reduction in state appropriations to the Minimum Foundation Fund for teachers' salaries, legal or illegal, could not be said to have reduced the number of days required for a minimum school term in the commonwealth's public common schools, the law still requires 185 days and that four of these days be devoted to in-service training for public common school teachers and the elimination of state money for two (2) in-service days did not take the requirement for the two (2) days away. OAG 82-106.

Should local boards of education fail to enter into a written agreement to allow nonresident pupils to attend school in a certain district, then the local board of education that educates the nonresident pupil is not eligible to receive attendance credit and funding for those pupils. OAG 91-75.

So long as two (2) districts enter into a written agreement that a particular district will allow nonresident pupils to attend, then that district which is educating the nonresident pupils may receive the pupils' share of funds from the Fund to Support Education Excellence in Kentucky. By administrative regulation, the local boards of education that execute written agreements for average daily attendance of nonresident pupils are required to submit a copy of any agreement to the State Department of Education by November 15 of each year. OAG 91-75.

Supplemental agreements in which a district requires that the district taking the greater number of nonresident children must give back to the home district a certain percentage of state funds attributable to the excess nonresident students are impermissible and may be unconstitutional. OAG 91-75.

There appears to be no legal authority for sending money to a district where a child is not being educated, and such a practice may lead to inequitable funding levels in violation of Const., § 183, which requires that the General Assembly provide for an efficient system of schools, and has resulted in a complete revision of the system of school finance, which has set forth careful procedures to ensure that local districts receive the necessary funding per average daily attendance to carry out the mandated education. OAG 91-75.

There is no statutory authorization for any district which enters into an agreement concerning the education of nonresident pupils to require that the districts taking the greater number of nonresident children agree to give back to the home district a percentage of the state funds attributable to the excess nonresident students. OAG 91-75.

Cited: Preuss v. Board of Education, 667 S.W.2d 391, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 448 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Tenure.
2. Additional Compensation.
3. Local Tax Levy.

1. Tenure.

The minimum foundation law requiring a school district to pay all teachers on the basis of a single salary schedule does not affect the tenure law which provides that a teacher with a continuing service status, once promoted in salary, cannot be demoted in salary without such cause as would justify termination of her contract, and elimination of duties or responsibilities cannot be used as a device for demotion in salary. Board of Education v. Lawrence, 375 S.W.2d 830, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 193 (Ky. 1963) (decision prior to amendment of KRS 161.760).

2. Additional Compensation.

Continuation of extra pay after extra duties have been eliminated was not for extra duties but for extra qualifications and is not an unconstitutional diversion of school funds, and a teacher who received compensation in addition to her base pay for her various responsibilities as principal of an elementary school was entitled to receive additional compensation when removed as principal and assigned to ordinary teaching position. Board of Education v. Lawrence, 375 S.W.2d 830, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 193 (Ky. 1963) (decision prior to amendment of KRS 161.760).

3. Local Tax Levy.

Any school district otherwise qualified under this section has the right to qualify by requiring a sufficient tax levy. Holmes v. Walden, 394 S.W.2d 458, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1965) (decided under prior law).

157.360. Base funding level — Adjustment — Enforcement of maximum class sizes — Allotment of program funds — Recalculation of allocated funds — Lengthening of school days.

(1) In determining the cost of the program to support education excellence in Kentucky, the statewide guaranteed base funding level, as defined in KRS 157.320, shall be computed by dividing the amount appropriated for this purpose by the prior year's statewide average daily attendance.

(2) Each district shall receive an amount equal to the base funding level for each pupil in average daily attendance in the district in the previous year. Each district's base funding level shall be adjusted by the following factors:

(a) The number of at-risk students in the district. At-risk students shall be identified as those approved for the free lunch program under state and federal guidelines. The number of at-risk students shall be multiplied by a factor to be established by the General Assembly. Funds generated under this paragraph may be used to pay for:

1. Alternative programs for students who are at risk of dropping out of school before achieving a diploma; and
2. A hazardous duty pay supplement as determined by the local board of education to the teachers who work in alternative programs

with students who are violent or assaultive;

(b) The number and types of exceptional children in the district as defined by KRS 157.200. Specific weights for each category of exceptionality shall be used in the calculation of the add-on factor for exceptional children; and

(c) Transportation costs. The per-pupil cost of transportation shall be calculated as provided by KRS 157.370. Districts which contract to furnish transportation to students attending nonpublic schools may adopt any payment formula which assures that no public school funds are used for the transportation of nonpublic students.

(3) The program to support education excellence in Kentucky shall be fully implemented by the 1994-95 school year.

(4) (a) Except for those schools which have implemented school-based decision making, the commissioner of education shall enforce maximum class sizes for every academic course requirement in all grades except in vocal and instrumental music, and physical education classes. Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, the maximum number of pupils enrolled in a class shall be as follows:

1. Twenty-four (24) in primary grades (kindergarten through third grade);
2. Twenty-eight (28) in grade four (4);
3. Twenty-nine (29) in grades five (5) and six (6);
4. Thirty-one (31) in grades seven (7) to twelve (12).

(b) Except for those schools which have implemented school-based decision making, class size loads for middle and secondary school classroom teachers shall not exceed the equivalent of one hundred fifty (150) pupil hours per day.

(c) The commissioner of education, upon approval of the Kentucky Board of Education, shall adopt administrative regulations for enforcing this provision. These administrative regulations shall include procedures for a superintendent to request an exemption from the Kentucky Board of Education when unusual circumstances warrant an increased class size for an individual class. A request for an exemption shall include specific reasons for the increased class size with a plan for reducing the class size prior to the beginning of the next school year. A district shall not receive in any one (1) year exemptions for more classes than enroll twenty percent (20%) of the pupils in the primary grades and grades four (4) through eight (8).

(d) In all schools the commissioner of education shall enforce the special education maximum class sizes set by administrative regulations adopted by the Kentucky Board of Education. A superintendent may request an exemption pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection. A local school council may request a waiver pursuant to KRS 156.160(2). An exemption or waiver shall not be granted if the increased class size will impede any exceptional child from achieving his individual education program in the least restrictive environment.

(5) In grades four (4) through six (6) with combined grades, the maximum class size shall be the average daily attendance upon which funding is appropriated for the lowest assigned grade in the class. There shall be no exceptions to the maximum class size for combined classes. In combined classes other than the primary grades, no ungraded students shall be placed in a combined class with graded students. In addition, there shall be no more than two (2) consecutive grade levels combined in any one (1) class in grades four (4) through six (6). However, this shall not apply to schools which have implemented school-based decision making.

(6) If a local school district, through its admission and release committee, determines that an appropriate program in the least restrictive environment for a particular child with a disability includes either part-time or full-time enrollment with a private school or agency within the state or a public or private agency in another state, the school district shall count as average daily attendance in a public school the time that the child is in attendance at the school or agency, contingent upon approval by the commissioner of education.

(7) Pupils attending a center for child learning and study established under an agreement pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 shall, for the purpose of calculating average daily attendance, be considered as in attendance in the school district in which the child legally resides and which is party to the agreement. For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, teachers who are actually employees of the joint or cooperative action shall be considered as employees of each school district which is a party to the agreement.

(8) Program funding shall be increased when the average daily attendance in any district for the first two (2) months of the current school year is greater than the average daily attendance of the district for the first two (2) months of the previous school year. The program funds allotted the district shall be increased by the percent of increase. The average daily attendance in kindergarten is the kindergarten full-time equivalent pupils in average daily attendance.

(9) If the average daily attendance for the current school year in any district decreases by ten percent (10%) or more than the average daily attendance for the previous school year, the average daily attendance for purposes of calculating program funding for the next school year shall be increased by an amount equal to two-thirds (⅔) of the decrease in average daily attendance. If the average daily attendance remains the same or decreases in the succeeding school year, the average daily attendance for purposes of calculating program funding for the following school year shall be increased by an amount equal to one-third (⅓) of the decrease for the first year of the decline.

(10) If the percentage of attendance of any school district shall have been reduced more than two percent (2%) during the previous school year, the program funding allotted the district for the current school year shall be increased by the difference in the percentage of attendance for the two (2) years immediately prior to the current school year less two percent (2%).

(11) (a) Instructional salaries for vocational agriculture classes shall be for twelve (12) months per year. Vocational agriculture teachers shall be responsible for the following program of instruction during the time period beyond the regular school term established by the local board of education: supervision and instruction of students in agriculture experience programs; group and individual instruction of farmers and agribusinessmen; supervision of student members of agricultural organizations who are involved in leadership training or other activity required by state or federal law; or any program of vocational agriculture established by the Division of Career and Technical Education in the Department of Education. During extended employment, no vocational agriculture teacher shall receive salary on a day that the teacher is scheduled to attend an institution of higher education class which could be credited toward meet-

ing any certification requirement.

(b) Each teacher of agriculture employed shall submit an annual plan for summer program to the local school superintendent for approval. The summer plan shall include a list of tasks to be performed, purposes for each task, and time to be spent on each task. Approval by the local school superintendent shall be in compliance with the guidelines developed by the Department of Education. The supervision and accountability of teachers of vocational agriculture's summer programs shall be the responsibility of the local school superintendent. The local school superintendent shall submit to the commissioner of education a completed report of summer tasks for each vocational agriculture teacher. Twenty percent (20%) of the approved vocational agriculture programs shall be audited annually by the State Department of Education to determine that the summer plan has been properly executed.

(12) (a) In allotting program funds for home and hospital instruction, statewide guaranteed base funding, excluding the capital outlay, shall be allotted for each child in average daily attendance in the prior school year who has been properly identified according to Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations. Attendance shall be calculated pursuant to KRS 157.270 and shall be reported monthly on forms provided by the Department of Education; and

(b) Pursuant to administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education, local school districts shall be reimbursed for home and hospital instruction for pupils unable to attend regular school sessions because of short term health impairments. A reimbursement formula shall be established by administrative regulations to include such factors as a reasonable per hour, per child allotment for teacher instructional time, with a maximum number of funded hours per week, a reasonable allotment for teaching supplies and equipment, and a reasonable allotment for travel expenses to and from instructional assignments, but the formula shall not include an allotment for capital outlay. Attendance shall be calculated pursuant to KRS 157.270 and shall be reported annually on forms provided by the Department of Education.

(13) Except for those schools which have implemented school-based decision making and the school council has voted to waive this subsection, kindergarten aides shall be provided for each twenty-four (24) full-time equivalent kindergarten students enrolled.

(14) Effective July 1, 2001, there shall be no deduction applied against the base funding level for any pupil in average daily attendance who spends a portion of his or her school day in a program at a state-operated career and technical education or vocational facility.

(15) During a fiscal year, a school district may request that the Department of Education recalculate its funds allocated under this section if the current year average daily attendance for the twenty (20) day school month as defined in KRS 158.060(1) that contains the most days within the calendar month of January exceeds the prior year adjusted average daily attendance plus growth by at least one percent (1%). Any adjustments in the allotments approved under this subsection shall be proportional to the remaining days in the school year and subject to available funds under the program to support education excellence in Kentucky.

(16) To calculate the state portion of the program to support education excellence in Kentucky for a school district, the Department of Education shall subtract the local effort required under KRS 157.390(5) from the calculated base funding under the program to support education excellence in Kentucky, as required by this section. The value of the real estate used in this calculation shall be the lesser of the current year assessment or the prior year assessment increased by four percent (4%) plus the value of current year new property. The calculation under this subsection shall be subject to available funds.

(17) Notwithstanding any other statute or budget of the Commonwealth language to the contrary, time missed due to shortening days for emergencies may be made up by lengthening school days in the school calendar without any loss of funds under the program to support education excellence in Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 25, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 133, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 183, § 6, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 97, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 119, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 358, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 41, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 367, § 3, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 368, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 397, § 6, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 410, § 10, effective July 13, 1984; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 5, effective October 18, 1985; 1986, ch. 39, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 73, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 157, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 173, § 1, effective March 28, 1986; 1988, ch. 361, § 14, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 97, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 518, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 323, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 406, § 1, effective April 10, 1992; 1994, ch. 74, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 405, § 24, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 65, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 87, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 493, § 10, effective April 10, 1998; 2000, ch. 389, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 526, § 15, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 123, § 6, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 126, § 1, effective April 2, 2002; 2009, ch. 74, § 1, effective June 25, 2009; 2009, ch. 88, § 4, effective March 24, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/25/2009). This section was amended by 2009 Ky. Acts chs. 74 and 88, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 4, (2) at 22.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 4, (8) at 22.

Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:280.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Maximum class sizes, 702 KAR 3:190.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Opinions of Attorney General. Students who have been excused from school to attend religious instruction, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 158.210 to 158.260, may be considered in attendance at the public schools for purposes of the Minimum Foundation Program. OAG 66-116.

It is proper to afford ADA credit to a public school district for the public school portion of dual enrollment situations involving public and nonpublic schools. OAG 68-150.

The interlocal cooperative board may receive foundation program units in supervision based on a consolidation of the overage generated by the individual participating school districts. OAG 74-351.

A public school district may receive ADA or bonus unit foundation funds for special education program pupils who for a part of the day receive contracted services at a regional state university. OAG 74-742.

Where a board of education contracts for special education services with a private school it would not be entitled to ADA or bonus unit foundation program funds for the pupils involved. OAG 74-742.

The Superintendent of Public Education has adopted 704 KAR 3:175 which defines the criteria which a person filling the position of school psychologist must meet if the position is to be funded by money from the foundation program which criteria do not include the requirement that the "school psychiatrist" be licensed by the Board of Psychological Examiners; rather this regulation does not permit any person who is not licensed by the board to hold himself out as a psychologist or to practice psychology in violation of KRS 319.005 and 319.010, but merely establishes the criteria which an otherwise qualified psychologist must meet if his position is to be funded with money from the foundation program, and any person holding himself out as a "school psychologist" or engaging in the practice of psychology without a license issued by the board violates KRS Chapter 319 and is subject to the penalties contained in KRS 319.990. OAG 79-108.

The Superintendent of Public Education has authority to define the personnel to whom or for whom classroom units are adopted. OAG 79-108.

Where an entire classroom unit (under subsection (9) of this section) is involved, the director of pupil personnel must devote his or her entire time to the duties of that office and would not be able to also serve as the director of transportation; however where a proportionate fraction of a unit is involved, the requirement of KRS 159.140(1) would be met by the director of pupil personnel by spending an amount of time in the same proportion to the normal school day that the fraction bears to the unit will constitute devoting the entire time to the duties of the office. OAG 80-389.

If the General Assembly desires to change the average daily attendance (ADA) formula used for allotment of classroom units for Foundation Program Fund purposes from the previous school year figure as required by this section, it would have to amend this section and not attempt to reach that result with language in an appropriations bill; even if such language did appear in the biennial budget bill, the language would have to be disregarded as not being a constitutional part of the appropriations act, since the budget bill to the extent that it relates to a subject other than the budget must be deemed in violation of § 51 of the Constitution. OAG 83-383. (Refers to 1982 Budget.)

The General Assembly may not constitutionally revise, restrict or modify the provisions of existing substantive statutory law or create new substantive law by language contained in the appropriations act; thus, even if the biennial budget bill had not inadvertently omitted the desired change in the average daily attendance (ADA) formula, the Department of Education could not have legally implemented it. OAG 83-383. (Refers to 1982 Budget.)

Language in budget memorandum recommending and directing that 705 KAR 2:030 Section 8 be amended to change the local district transfer provision from 20% to the established value of the capital outlay component of a foundation unit, with difference in the transfer to be used to fund the operational costs of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and the expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown, is precatory in nature and in light of Const., §§ 184 and 186 cannot be carried out, for the funds involved are foundation program funds and not just general funds appropriated for education, and using the difference in the transfer amount of funds to support the operational cost of the New Rowan County State Vocational-Technical School and expanded facilities in Ashland and Elizabethtown would be using foundation program funds for nonfoundation purposes. OAG 84-314. (Refers to 1984 Budget.)

Where the General Assembly failed to include a delayed effective date for the provisions regarding the teachers' duty-free lunch period and class-size limitations in grades 1-8 contained in the education package enacted in the 1985 extraordinary session, the effective date of these provisions was October 18, 1985. However, given the restrictions of KRS 160.530 and 160.550(1), as well as the impracticalities of implementation on October 18, it was doubtful that any local school district could be expected to implement these programs on October 18. Therefore, except where otherwise expressly indicated in a particular provision, the education improvement programs which the local school districts have a duty to implement would have to be implemented by the local school districts beginning with the 1986-87 school year. OAG 85-132.

The language, "districts which contract to furnish transportation for students attending nonpublic schools to adopt any payment formula so long as no public school funds are used," permits school districts to use formulas other than the per capita formula. OAG 90-81.

Fourth grade students are not allowed to be in ungraded classrooms with students from the primary school (K-3) as joint classes with ungraded students are prohibited. OAG 92-42.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Average Daily Attendance.

School board could order school closed when the student population of the school fell below minimum required for state aid. Earle v. Harrison County Board of Education, 404 S.W.2d 455, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 299 (Ky. 1966).

157.370. Allotment of transportation units.

(1) In determining the cost of transportation for each district, the chief state school officer shall determine the average cost per pupil per day of transporting pupils in districts having a similar density of transported pupils per square mile of area served by not less than nine (9) different density groups.

(2) The annual cost of transportation shall include all current costs for each district plus annual depreciation of pupil transportation vehicles calculated in accordance with the administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education for such districts that operate district-owned vehicles.

(3) The aggregate and average daily attendance of transported pupils shall include all public school pupils transported at public expense who live one (1) mile or more from school. Children with disabilities may be included who live less than this distance from school. The aggregate and average daily attendance referred to in this subsection shall be the aggregate and average daily attendance of transported pupils the prior year adjusted for current year increases in accordance with Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations.

(4) The square miles of area served by transportation shall be determined by subtracting from the total area in square miles of the district the area not served by transportation in accordance with administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education. However, if one (1) district authorizes another district to provide transportation services for a part of its area, this area shall be deducted from the area served by the authorizing district and added to the area served by the district actually providing the transportation.

(5) The density of transported pupils per square mile of area served for each district shall be determined by dividing the average daily attendance of transported pupils by the number of square miles of area served by transportation.

(6) The chief state school officer shall determine the average cost per pupil per day of transporting pupils in districts having a similar density by constructing a smoothed graph of cost for the density groups required by subsection (1). This graph shall be used to construct a scale showing the average costs of transportation for districts having a similar density of transported pupils. Costs shall be determined separately for county school districts and independent school districts. No independent school district will receive an average cost per pupil per day in excess of the minimum received by any county district or districts. These costs shall be the costs per pupil per day of transported pupils included in the public school fund and these costs shall be recalculated each biennium.

(7) The scale of transportation costs included in the fund to

support education excellence in Kentucky for county and independent districts is determined in accordance with the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1990.

(8) The cost of transporting a district's pupils from the parent school to a state vocational-technical school or to a vocational educational center shall be calculated separately from the calculation required by subsections (1) through (7) of this section. The amount calculated shall be paid separately to each district from program funds budgeted for vocational pupil transportation, as a reimbursement based on the district's cost for providing this service. The amount of reimbursement shall be calculated in accordance with Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations. In the event that the appropriation for vocational pupil transportation in the biennial budget is insufficient to meet the total calculated cost of this service for all districts, the amount paid to each district shall be ratably reduced. For the purpose of this subsection, the parent school shall be interpreted to mean that school in which the pupil is officially enrolled in a district's public common school system.

(9) The Kentucky Board of Education shall determine the type of pupil with a disability that qualifies for special type transportation to and from school. Those qualified pupils for which the district provides special type transportation shall have their aggregate days' attendance multiplied by five (5.0) and added to that part of the district's aggregate days' attendance that is multiplied by the district's adjusted cost per pupil per day in determining the district's pupil transportation program cost for allotment purposes.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 26, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, § 98, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 25, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Former KRS 157.370 (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 7; 1956, ch. 106, § 8; 1960, ch. 145, § 4; 1972, ch. 372, § 5; 1974, ch. 196, § 2; 1974, ch. 265, § 4; 1976, ch. 78, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

Cross-References. Handicapped, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:100.

Program cost calculation, 702 KAR 5:020.

Pupil transportation: technical assistance and monitoring, 702 KAR 5:010.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Vocational pupils, reimbursement for, 702 KAR 5:110.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. High School Pupils Paying Fare.

If high school pupils are charged school bus fares they cannot be counted in the allotment of the school board's transportation units in the Minimum Foundation Program under this section. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 13.

157.380. Determination of local tax effort. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 27) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 14, effective July 1, 1977.

A former section (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 8; 1956, ch. 106, § 3; 1958, ch. 13; 1960, ch. 145, § 5; 1962, ch. 222; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 15; 1968, ch. 209; 1976, ch. 260, § 4; 1976, ch. 342, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

157.390. Determination of teachers' salaries and other required public school funding components — Additional compensation expenses.

(1) For purposes of the state teacher salary schedule, teachers shall be placed on the schedule based on certification rank as established by the Education Professional Standards Board under KRS 161.1211 and by their years of experience as follows:

1. Zero (0) to three (3) years;
2. Four (4) to nine (9) years;
3. Ten (10) to fourteen (14) years;
4. Fifteen (15) to nineteen (19) years; and
5. Twenty (20) or more years.

(2) The rank and experience of the teacher shall be determined on September 15 of each year.

(3) The amount to be included in the base funding level for capital outlay shall be determined by multiplying the average daily attendance by the amounts set forth in the biennial budget.

(4) The amount to be included in the public school fund of each district for transportation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of KRS 157.370.

(5) The total amount of money distributable to each district from the public school fund shall include the base funding per pupil in average daily attendance, an amount for at-risk students, an amount for the types and numbers of students with disabilities, an amount for students served in home and hospital settings, and the allotments in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, less the amount of local tax revenues generated for school purposes, up to a maximum equivalent local rate of thirty cents ($0.30) as defined by KRS 157.615(6).

(6) A classroom teacher or administrator may be provided additional compensation, funds for instructional and program materials, and other related costs for serving as a classroom mentor, teaching partner, or professional development leader in core discipline areas including reading, and other subject areas as appropriate to other education professionals in a state approved program or state approved activities. The Kentucky Department of Education shall administer the funds appropriated for these purposes. The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to define the guidelines for programs and activities that qualify for funds including the application and approval process, the individual participant requirements, the amount of compensation, the timelines, and reporting requirements. The board shall solicit recommendations from the Education Professional Standards Board and staff of the Kentucky Department of Education in developing its administrative regulations.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 28, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 133, § 4, effective July 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 367, § 4, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 368, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 6, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 41, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 99, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 195, § 12, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 392, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 298, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 389, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 527, § 12, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 135, § 5, effective April 2, 2002.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Former KRS 157.390 (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 9; 1956, ch. 106, § 4; 1960, ch. 145, § 6; 1962, ch. 244, Art. V; 1964, ch. 171, § 1; 1966, ch. 24, part 1, § 1; 1968, ch. 210; 1970, ch. 116, § 1; 1972, ch. 333, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

Cross-References. Data report, professional staff, 702 KAR 3:100.

Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

Planned Fifth-year Program (Advanced Certification and Rank), 16 KAR 8:020.

Professional Development Leadership and Mentor Fund, 704 KAR 3:500.

Ranking of certified school personnel, 704 KAR 3:470.

School psychologist, 16 KAR 2:090.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Substitute teachers' salary scheduling, 702 KAR 3:075.

Teachers' salary scheduling, 702 KAR 3:070.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section the second experience level is attained with the completion of four years of experience, so that a teacher who has completed three years of teaching and is in his fourth year is only entitled to the salary permitted for "0-3" years of experience. OAG 68-102.

Under subsection (2) of this section and SBE 21.070(3) teachers' salary schedules are required to have only three separate increments for experience, namely 0 to 3 years, 4-9 years, and 10 years and over. There is no requirement that the salary schedules contain ten separate annual increments for experience. OAG 68-395.

Under this section experience credit can only be given for actual teaching experience and a teacher who was wrongfully excluded from teaching could not receive experience credit for the period of wrongful exclusion. OAG 68-564.

In order to rank a teacher, it is incumbent upon the State Board of Education, with its power to make regulations, to specify what criteria may be considered as equivalent to a college degree for those teachers who have completed the required number of college hours but who do not have a bachelor's degree. OAG 75-495.

No authority exists for anyone during the present biennium to increase the value of the "other current expenses" category of a classroom unit above the established levels appropriated by the 1976 General Assembly. OAG 77-358.

Where a school teacher was ill and missed most of one month and part of the next, during which time the schools were closed 17 days due to severe weather and permission was granted by the department of education to cut short the school year by five (5) days, as calamity days, the teacher was entitled to be paid for the calamity days; however, since she would have been unable to teach on these days, she must take these days as sick leave days under KRS 161.155. OAG 78-311.

The present school laws, in light of the Kentucky Constitution, do not authorize or permit any state funded extended employment days to be used for vacation or holidays. OAG 82-356.

There is nothing in the school laws to preclude a school district from establishing a cafeteria insurance plan for its teachers, pursuant to the conditions and criteria set out in Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code. However the money available to the teacher to be applied, if desired, to a cafeteria plan is still a part of that teacher's salary even though nontaxable; the teacher can elect to take a part of the money provided for by the school district in this regard as cash and, of course, this amount would be taxable. Moreover, the school districts must include the amount of money established for such a plan in all computations required for single salary schedule determinations, including the procedure required for determining the amount of money to be received by a school district for teachers' salaries from the Minimum Foundation Fund. OAG 83-151.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Certificate of Professional Standing.
2. Tenure.
3. Salary.

1. Certificate of Professional Standing.

A certificate of professional standing may be abolished or limited by the Legislature. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

2. Tenure.

Teacher tenure is statutory and not contractual, and the Legislature may abridge or destroy it. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

3. Salary.

The General Assembly has the power to provide that teachers with less qualification than a four-year degree shall receive only a minimum salary and the fact that the motive of such a provision might be to make teaching so economically unattractive as to discourage the less-qualified teachers from continuing in service does not make the provision unfair. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

Where teachers in one (1) school district earned credits toward salary increases on different basis from teachers in second district, salary plan established pursuant to KRS 157.310 to 157.440 after merging of two (2) districts, which granted teachers from each district the credits under former salary plans, was reasonable and was not discriminatory. Ambs v. Board of Educ., 570 S.W.2d 638, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 575 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 99 et seq.
78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 450 et seq.

157.395. Salary supplement for national board certified teachers.

(1) Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, a public school teacher, or a secondary teacher employed in a Kentucky Tech school or program operated by the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, who has attained certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards as of July 14, 2000, or thereafter shall receive an annual national board certification salary supplement of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for the life of the certificate. The supplement shall be added to:
   (a) The teacher's base salary on the local board's single salary schedule and shall be considered in the calculation for contributions to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System; or
   (b) The state-employed teacher's base salary and shall be considered in the calculation for contributions to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

If a nationally certified teacher becomes no longer employed as a classroom teacher or a teacher mentor in the field of his or her national certification, the supplement shall cease.

(2) A local board of education or the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet shall request reimbursement for these purposes from the fund to support education excellence described in KRS 157.330.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 257, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2010, ch. 39, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 4, (7) at 22.

Cross-References. Teachers' National Certification Incentive Trust Fund, 16 KAR 1:040.

157.397. Salary supplement for speech-language pathologists or audiologists — Supplement to be considered in calculation for retirement.

Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary:

(1) (a) If funds are appropriated by the General Assembly for this purpose, a local board of education shall provide an annual salary supplement to all speech-language pathologists or audiologists:
   1. Who are employed by the local board of education to provide or coordinate speech-language pathology or audiology services for students; and
   2. Who hold:
      a. i. A certificate of clinical competence issued by the American Speech-Language Hearing Association; or
         ii. Board certification from the American Board of Audiology; and
      b. i. A valid Kentucky credential approved and issued by the Education Professional Standards Board under KRS Chapter 161; or
         ii. A license approved and issued by the Kentucky Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology under KRS Chapter 334A.

   (b) The salary supplement shall be in the same amount as the salary supplement provided to a public school teacher who has attained certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards as provided in KRS 157.395. If

the amount appropriated by the General Assembly is less than the amount necessary to meet the requirements of this paragraph, the salary supplement received by each qualified speech-language pathologist or audiologist shall be reduced proportionately by the Department of Education so that all eligible individuals receive the same amount as a supplement.

(c) The supplement shall remain available to a speech-language pathologist or audiologist so long as funds are appropriated for this purpose by the General Assembly, and the speech-language pathologist or audiologist continues to meet the requirements established by this subsection. The supplement shall cease if the speech-language pathologist or audiologist is employed in another capacity by the local board where the provision of speech-language pathology or audiology services is incidental to his or her other duties.

(d) The Department of Education shall:

1. Determine how many speech-language pathologists and audiologists qualify for the supplement each year;
2. Determine the amount of the supplement available each year for each qualified speech-language pathologist and audiologist based on appropriated funds available;
3. Notify each local board of education of the supplement amount available to each qualifying speech-language pathologist and audiologist employed by the local board of education; and
4. Develop a process for payment to local boards of education of supplement amounts due;

(2) If funds are not appropriated by the General Assembly to support the salary supplement established by subsection (1) of this section, a local board of education may provide an annual salary supplement under the conditions established by subsection (1) of this section using the resources available to the local board of education; and

(3) The supplement authorized by this section shall be considered in the calculation for contribution to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 109, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

157.400. Procedure for determining amount distributable to each district from foundation program fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 29; 1976, ch. 93, § 15) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 133, § 9, effective June 17, 1978.

157.410. Payments of funds to districts.

For each school year the Finance and Administration Cabinet, on the certification of the chief state school officer, shall draw warrants on the State Treasurer for the amount of the public school fund due each district. Checks shall be issued by the State Treasurer and transmitted to the Department of Education or electronically transferred for distribution to the proper officials of the school districts when the districts have fully complied with the school laws and administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education. The chief state school officer shall determine on or before August 15 of each year the tentative allotment of school funds to which each district is entitled under the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440. On July 1, August 1, and September 1, of each fiscal year, one-twelfth (1/12) of the prior year's allotment minus the capital outlay shall be paid each school district. On the first of each month thereafter until the final calculation is completed, one-twelfth (1/12) of each district's share of the tentative calculation minus capital outlay shall be distributed. On or before May 1 of each year the chief state school officer shall determine the exact amount of the public common school fund to which each district is entitled and the remainder of the amount due each district for the year shall be distributed in equal installments beginning the first month after completion of final calculation and for each successive month thereafter. (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 30, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 368, § 3, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 100, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 389, § 5, effective July 14, 2000.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 4, (9) at 23.

Cross-References. SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.
Withholding funds, 702 KAR 3:045.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 13.

157.420. Restrictions governing expenditure of funds from public school fund — Use of historic settlement school facilities — Use of capital outlay funds after mid-year adjustment — Evaluation of school buildings.

Public school funds made available to the credit of each district during any year shall be received, held, and expended by the district board, subject to the provisions of law and administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education. The following restrictions shall govern the expenditure of funds from the public school fund:

(1) The salary paid any rank of teachers shall be at least equivalent to the amount set forth in the biennial budget schedule for each rank and experience for a term of one hundred eighty-five (185) days for full-time service during the regular school year.

(2) Beginning with the 2004-2006 biennium, the Kentucky Board of Education shall not approve any working budget or salary schedule for local boards of education for any school year unless the one hundred eighty-five (185) day salary schedule for certified staff has been adjusted over the previous year's salary schedule by a percentage increase at least equal to the cost-of-living adjustment that is provided state government workers under the biennial budget. The base funding level in the program for support education excellence in Kentucky as defined in KRS 157.320 shall be increased by the statewide dollar value of the annual required cost-of-living percentage adjustment that shall be estimated on the sum of the previous year's statewide teachers' salaries.

(3) A district that compensates its teachers or employees for unused sick leave at the time of retirement, pursuant to KRS 161.155, may create an escrow account to maintain the amount of funds necessary to pay teachers or employees who qualify for receipt of the benefit. The fund is limited to not more than fifty percent (50%) of the maximum liability for the current year to be determined according to the number of staff employed by the district on September 15. Interest generated by the account shall be calculated as part of the total amount. The funds shall not be used for any purpose other than compensation for unused sick leave at the time of retirement and shall not be considered as part of the general fund balance in determining available local revenue for purposes of KRS 157.620.

(4) (a) The per pupil capital outlay allotment for each district from the public school fund and from local sources shall be kept in a separate account and may be used by the district only for capital outlay projects approved by the commissioner of educa-

tion in accordance with requirements of law, and based on a survey made in accordance with administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education. These funds shall be used for the following capital outlay purposes:

1. For direct payment of construction costs;
2. For debt service on voted and funding bonds;
3. For payment or lease-rental agreements under which the board eventually will acquire ownership of a school plant;
4. For the retirement of any deficit resulting from overexpenditure for capital construction, if such deficit resulted from an emergency declared by the Kentucky Board of Education under KRS 160.550; and
5. As a reserve fund for the above-named purposes, to be carried forward in ensuing budgets.

(b) A district may submit a request to the commissioner of education to use funds from the per pupil capital outlay allotment to purchase land for a new school or to modify an existing school if the project is included on the district facility plan for completion within eight (8) years. The land shall not be included in the calculation of the school district's unmet need. The commissioner may grant or deny the district's request at his or her discretion.

(c) A district which has experienced an increase in adjusted average daily attendance, as defined by administrative regulation, of twenty percent (20%) or more over a five (5) year period may submit a request to the commissioner of education to use capital outlay funds for the operation of a new school for the first two (2) years following its opening. The commissioner may grant or deny the district's request at his or her discretion.

(d) A local school district may submit a request to the commissioner of education to use capital outlay funds for maintenance expenditures or for the purchase of property insurance without forfeiting the district's participation in the School Facilities Construction Commission program. Maintenance requests may include other priorities that are not considered major renovations, such as repair, renovation, or system upgrades that are necessary to maintain the integrity of an existing school facility.

(5) The district may contribute capital outlay funds for energy conservation measures under guaranteed energy savings contracts pursuant to KRS 45A.345, 45A.352, and 45A.353. Use of these funds, provided in KRS 45A.353, 56.774, and 58.600, shall be based on the following:

(a) The energy conservation measures shall include facility alteration;
(b) The energy conservation measures shall be identified in the district's approved facility plan;
(c) The current facility systems are consuming excess maintenance and operating costs;
(d) The savings generated by the energy conservation measures are guaranteed;
(e) The capital outlay funds contributed to the energy conservation measures shall be defined as capital cost avoidance as provided in KRS 45A.345(2) and shall be subject to the restrictions on usage as specified in KRS 45A.352(9); and
(f) The equipment that is replaced shall have exceeded its useful life as determined by a life-cycle cost analysis.

(6) If any district has a special levy for capital outlay or debt service that is equal to the capital outlay allotment or a proportionate fraction thereof, and spends the proceeds of that levy for the above-named purposes, the commissioner of education under administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education, may authorize the district to use all or a proportionate fraction of its capital outlay allotment for current expenses. However, a district which uses capital outlay funds for current expenses shall not be eligible to participate in the School Facilities Construction Commission funds, except when the current expenditures are approved by the commissioner of education under subsection (4)(b) or (c) of this section.

(7) If a survey shows that a school district has no capital outlay needs as shown in subsection (4)(a)1., 2., 3., and 4. of this section, upon approval of the commissioner of education, these funds may be used for school plant maintenance, repair, insurance on buildings, replacement of equipment, purchase of school buses, and the purchase of modern technological equipment, including telecommunications hardware, televisions, computers, and other technological hardware to be utilized for educational purposes only.

(8) In surveying the schools, the Department of Education shall designate each school facility as a permanent, functional, or transitional center.

(a) "Permanent center" means a center which meets the program standards approved by the Kentucky Board of Education, is located so that students are not subjected to an excessive amount of time being transported to the site, and has established an attendance area which will maintain enrollment at capacity but will also avoid overcrowding.
(b) "Functional center" means a center which does not meet all the criteria established for a permanent facility, but is adequate to meet accreditation program standards to insure no substantial academic or building deficiency. The facility plan shall include additions and renovations necessary to meet current accreditation standards for which federal, state, and local funds may be used.
(c) "Transitional center" means a center which the local board of education has determined shall no longer be designated permanent or functional. The center shall be destined to be closed and shall not be eligible for new construction, additions, or major renovation. However, the board of education shall maintain any operating transitional center to provide a safe and healthy environment for students.

(9) Beginning in fiscal year 2011-2012, the Kentucky Department of Education shall standardize the process for evaluating the overall quality and condition of all school buildings across the state. The evaluation process shall:

(a) Result in consistent categorization of buildings for local planning purposes and for the distribution of state general fund moneys designated for capital construction;
(b) Be based on measurable, objective criteria;
(c) Include numerical scoring with weights to recognize building components and characteristics that address:

1. Life safety issues;
2. Compliance with state and federal codes;
3. Compliance with requirements under the Americans with Disabilities Act;
4. Community spaces;
5. Instructional areas;
6. Mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and other technology systems;
7. Site and exterior building conditions;
8. Age of the buildings;
9. Feasibility of building additions or major

renovations;
10. The districts' facility capacities;
11. Current use of temporary facilities; and
12. Projected enrollment growth; and

(d) Use of a third-party evaluator that utilizes an already established software-based system to perform the first, base-line evaluation.

(10) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate an administrative regulation upon recommendation of the Kentucky Department of Education and the School Facilities Construction Commission to implement subsection (9) of this section.

(11) If a local school board authorized elementary, middle, or secondary education classes in a facility of a historical settlement school on January 1, 1994, the board shall continue to use the facilities provided by the settlement school if the facilities meet health and safety standards for education facilities as required by administrative regulations. The local school board and the governing body of the settlement school shall enter into a cooperative agreement that delineates the role, responsibilities, and financial obligations for each party.

(12) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (4) and (6) of this section, a local district that has requested a mid-year adjustment in the support education excellence in Kentucky funding under KRS 157.360(15) may request permission from the commissioner of education to use capital outlay funds for the purchase of school buses or to use the capital outlay funds for increased operational expenses for the first three (3) years following the increased growth in the district without forfeiture of the district's participation in the School Facilities Construction Commission Program. The commissioner may grant or deny the district's request.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 31, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 133, § 5, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 188, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 292, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 106, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 518, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 183, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 435, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 87, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 254, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 375, § 9, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 135, § 1, effective July 1, 2004; 2009, ch. 53, § 1, effective June 25, 2009; 2009, ch. 74, § 2, effective June 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 134, § 3, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (10/19/2004). 2004 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, sec. 11, provides, "Notwithstanding KRS 157.420(2), all certified and classified staff employed by local boards of education shall receive:

"(1) A cost-of-living adjustment of not less than two percent in fiscal year 2004-2005 and shall apply retroactively to July 1, 2004; and

"(2) Effective January 1, 2005, an additional cost-of-living adjustment of one percent is provided. The cost-of-living adjustments shall be in addition to the normal rank and experience increases attained by certified staff and in addition to any salary increase a classified employee might obtain due to additional experience or job classification."

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (19) at 21.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 4, (2) at 22.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.

Data report, professional staff, 702 KAR 3:100.

Implementation guidelines — Kentucky School Facilities Planning Manual, 702 KAR 4:180.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a school teacher was ill and missed most of one month and part of the next, during which time the schools were closed 17 days due to severe weather and permission was granted by the Department of Education to cut short the school year by five days, as calamity days, the teacher was entitled to be paid for the calamity days; however, since she would have been unable to teach on these days, she must take these days as sick leave days under KRS 161.155. OAG 78-311.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. School Closing.

Although school board did not specifically refer to school as a possible "functional center", it clearly considered all ramifications, under this section, of keeping school open; thus, decision to close school was not arbitrary. Coppage v. Ohio County Bd. of Educ., 860 S.W.2d 779, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 182 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 13.

157.430. Percentage reduction in allotments in case of insufficient appropriation by General Assembly.

If, when the apportionments are being determined under the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440, funds appropriated by the General Assembly to the public school fund are insufficient to provide the amount of money required under KRS 157.390, the chief state school officer, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly in a budget bill, shall make a percentage reduction in the allotments to reduce the total of these allotments to funds available.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 32, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 133, § 6, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 410, § 11, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 101, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. By reason of the amendment of KRS 157.390 by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 6, a technical correction has been made in the reference to that section by the Reviser of Statutes, pursuant to KRS 7.136.

Former KRS 157.430 (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, sec. 13; 1956, ch. 106, secs. 7, 8; 1960, ch. 145, sec. 9; 1964, ch. 171, sec. 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, sec. 18, effective June 30, 1976.

Cross-References. SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 13.

157.440. Levy of an equivalent tax rate — Participation in Facilities Support Program — District may exceed levy authorized by KRS 160.470.

(1) (a) Notwithstanding any statutory provisions to the contrary, effective for school years beginning after July 1, 1990, the board of education of each school district may levy an equivalent tax rate as defined in subsection (9)(a) of KRS 160.470 which will produce up to fifteen percent (15%) of those revenues guaranteed by the program to support education excellence in Kentucky. The levy for the 1990-91 school year shall be made no later than October 1, 1989, and no later than October 1, 1990, for the 1991-92 school year, and by October 1 of each odd-numbered year thereafter. Effective with the 1990-91 school year, revenue generated by this levy shall be equalized at one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the statewide average per pupil assessment.

(b) To participate in the Facilities Support Program of Kentucky, the board of education of each school district shall commit at least an equivalent tax rate of five cents ($0.05) to debt service, new facilities, or major renovations of existing school facilities, or the purchase of land if approved by the commissioner of education as provided in KRS 157.420(4)(b). The five cents ($0.05) shall be in addition to the thirty cents ($0.30) required by KRS 160.470(9) and any levy pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection. The levy shall be made no later than October 1 of each odd-numbered year. Eligibility for equalization funds for the biennium shall be based on the district funds committed to debt

service on that date. The five cents ($0.05) shall be equalized at one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the statewide average per pupil assessment. The equalization funds shall be committed to debt service to the greatest extent possible, but any excess equalization funds not needed for debt service shall be deposited to a restricted building fund account. The funds may be escrowed for future debt service or used to address categorical priorities listed in the approved facilities plan pursuant to KRS 157.420.

(c) The board of education of each school district may contribute the levy equivalent tax rate of five cents ($0.05) and equalization funds for energy conservation measures under guaranteed energy savings contracts pursuant to KRS 45A.345, 45A.352, and 45A.353. Use of these funds, as provided under KRS 45A.353, 56.774, and 58.600 shall be based on the following guidelines:

1. Energy conservation measures shall include facility alteration;
2. Energy conservation measures shall be identified in the district's approved facility plan pursuant to KRS 157.420;
3. The current facility systems are consuming excess maintenance and operating costs;
4. The savings generated by the energy conservation measures are guaranteed;
5. The levy equivalent tax rate of five cents ($0.05) and equalization funds contributed to the energy conservation measures shall be defined as capital cost avoidance as provided in KRS 45A.345(2) and shall be subject to the restrictions on usage as specified in KRS 45A.352(9); and
6. The equipment that is replaced has exceeded its useful life as determined by a life cycle cost analysis.

(d) The rate levied by a district board of education under the provisions of this subsection shall not be subject to the public hearing provisions of KRS 160.470(7) or to the recall provisions of KRS 160.470(8).

(e) A school district which is at or above the equivalent tax rates permitted under the provisions of the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, 1990 Ky. Acts ch. 476, shall not be required to levy an equivalent tax rate which is lower than the rate levied during the 1989-90 school year.

(2) (a) A district may exceed the maximum provided by subsection (1) of KRS 160.470 provided that, upon request of the board of education of the district, the county board of elections shall submit to the qualified voters of the district, in the manner of submitting and voting as prescribed in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the question whether a rate which would produce revenues in excess of the maximum provided by subsection (1) of KRS 160.470 shall be levied. The rate that may be levied under this section may produce revenue up to no more than thirty percent (30%) of the revenue guaranteed by the program to support education excellence in Kentucky plus the revenue produced by the tax authorized by this section. Revenue produced by this levy shall not be equalized with state funds. If a majority of those voting on the question favor the increased rate, the tax levying authority shall, when the next tax rate for the district is fixed, levy a rate not to exceed the rate authorized by the voters.

(b) The election shall be held not less than fifteen (15) or more than thirty (30) days from the time the request of the board is filed with the county clerk, and reasonable notice of the election shall be given. The election shall be conducted and carried out in the school district in all respects as required by the general election laws and shall be held by the same officers as required by the general election laws. The expense of the election shall be borne by the school district.

(3) For the 1966 tax year and for all subsequent years for levies which were approved prior to December 8, 1965, no district board of education shall levy a tax at a rate under the provisions of this section which exceeds the compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section and except that a rate which has been approved by the voters under this section but which was not levied by the district board of education in 1965 may be levied after it has been reduced to the compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010, and except that in any school district where the rate levied in 1965 was less than the maximum rate which had been approved by the voters, the compensating tax rate shall be computed and may be levied as though the maximum approved rate had been levied in 1965 and the amount of revenue which would have been produced from such maximum levy had been derived therefrom.

(4) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in subsection (3) of this section, no tax rate shall be set lower than that necessary to provide such funds as are required to meet principal and interest payments on outstanding bonded indebtedness and payments of rentals in connection with any outstanding school revenue bonds issued under the provisions of KRS Chapter 162.

(5) The chief state school officer shall certify the compensating tax rate to the levying authorities.

(Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 14; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 6; 1970, ch. 118, § 3; 1976, ch. 127, § 22; 1978, ch. 133, § 7, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 107, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 518, § 4, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 435, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 87, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 375, § 10, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 389, § 9, effective July 14, 2000; 2009, ch. 53, § 2, effective June 25, 2009.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (19) at 21.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Restructuring revenue bond issues, 702 KAR 3:260.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Kentucky Law Journal. Stevens, Property Tax Revenue Assessment Levels and Taxing Rate: The Kentucky Rollback Law, 60 Ky. L.J. 105 (1971).

Opinions of Attorney General. A fiscal court may legally levy a tax at a figure above the $1.50 maximum set by KRS 160.475 where the figure is the amount necessary to provide the required local tax effort for participation in the Minimum Foundation Program by the local school district. OAG 65-600.

Former subsections (2) and (4) of KRS 160.470 relate to the basic general fund levy while former subsection (6) of KRS 160.477 (now repealed) and subsection (2) of this section limit special voted levies to the compensating tax rate. Accordingly, these statutes do not authorize an independent school district to apply a 10 percent increase to the special voted tax in effect in the district. OAG 67-300.

The maximum property tax levies for a merged school district for 1968-1969 are calculated as follows: (a) To the revenue that would be produced by applying the old city districts basic general fund levy for 1967-1968 to the assessment for that year add the revenue that would be produced by applying the old county (as it existed before the merger) district's basic general fund levy for 1967-1968 to the assess-

ment for that year. The sum of these figures is the total amount of ad valorem tax revenue in the computation of the maximum permissible ad valorem tax revenue under subsection (3) of KRS 160.470. The proper basic fund levy can be calculated from the combined revenue and combined assessment figures (with net growth treated separately as indicated by former subdivision (3)(b) of KRS 160.470); (b) The special voted general fund rate (KRS 157.440) should be calculated at the proper compensating tax rate under the formula established in subdivision (6) of KRS 132.010 based on the 1965 revenue from this source and the 1966 assessment; (c) The special voted building fund rate (KRS 160.477 (now repealed)) should be calculated at the proper "compensating tax rate," again using the formula appearing in subdivision (6) of KRS 132.010; (d) The overall tax rate can then be determined by adding the rates in (a), (b), and (c) above. OAG 68-343.

A county board of education cannot, under the authority of subsection (3) of this section, levy a tax sufficient to meet the principal and interest payments on an outstanding bond issue authorized by the voters under this section and incurred to finance the construction of a high school, if the bond and rental requirements can be met by the use of total school district tax revenue. OAG 70-302.

Inasmuch as the state is only liable for its share of the expense of a special school tax election if the election is paid for by the county, the state would not be authorized to pay any portion of the election cost where the expense is paid by a citizens' educational advisory committee. OAG 76-214.

Even though the 1990 amendment to KRS 160.470 by Ch. 476, § 105 set a new maximum equivalent tax rate, since in subdivision (1)(c) of this section the 1990 amendment by Ch. 476, § 107 to that section provided that any school district, which is at or above the equivalent tax rate permitted, shall not be required to levy an equivalent tax rate which is lower than the rate levied during the 1989-90 school year, Jefferson County may keep its equivalent tax rate at 75.9 cents for the 1990-91 school year. OAG 90-45.

When levying a utilities gross receipts license tax for the purpose of complying with the minimum equivalent tax rate requirement set forth in KRS 160.470(12)(a) (now 160.470(9)(a)) or for the purpose of participating in the "Tier 1" program set forth in this section, a school board must follow the notice and hearing requirements of KRS 160.593 and KRS 160.603, but the recall provisions of KRS 160.597 do not apply. OAG 90-88.

Cited: Miller v. Nunnelley, 468 S.W.2d 298, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 334 (Ky. 1971), cert. denied, 404 U.S. 941, 92 S. Ct. 286, 30 L. Ed. 2d 255, 1971 U.S. LEXIS 564 (1971); Baker v. Strode, 348 F. Supp. 1257, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14893 (W.D. Ky. 1971).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Submission to Voters.
2. — Unrelated Objective.
3. Specification of Maximum Rate.
4. Listing of Existing Taxes.
5. Referendum Not Required.
6. Increase in Building Fund Levy.
7. Voter Recall Election.
8. School Funding.

1. Submission to Voters.

The Legislature in this section has taken recognizance of the two (2) entirely separate and distinct tax rate limitations of KRS 157.380 (now repealed) and 160.475 and provided that the maximum levy under either statute may be exceeded only by a vote of the people. Holmes v. Walden, 394 S.W.2d 458, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1965).

2. — Unrelated Objective.

Combining unrelated objectives in a single question is not necessarily improper or invalid and proposition presenting an essentially unified scheme, all parts of which were reasonably related afforded voter a free and fair choice in determining the merits of the proposal and two (2) separate questions as to whether taxpayer was for or against a combined tax authorization for public school purposes were proper as to form and substance. Hulbert v. Board of Education, 382 S.W.2d 389, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 342 (Ky. 1964).

3. Specification of Maximum Rate.

With respect to the matter of fixing a specific rate this section makes it clear that only a maximum rate need be specified in the proposition submitted to the voters. Hopson v. Board of Education, 280 S.W.2d 489, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 154 (Ky. 1955).

4. Listing of Existing Taxes.

No law requires the listing on the ballot of existing taxes in the proposal for a new tax. Hulbert v. Board of Education, 382 S.W.2d 389, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 342 (Ky. 1964).

5. Referendum Not Required.

Although county voted tax rate was higher, referendum in former city school district was not necessary condition precedent to imposition of uniform tax rate throughout city-county merged school district since the situation of the residents of the former city school district is analogous to that of property owners who automatically become liable for a voted indebtedness of a city upon annexation of their property. Board of Education v. Harville, 416 S.W.2d 730, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 280 (Ky. 1967).

6. Increase in Building Fund Levy.

Where voted building fund levy of school district had always been insufficient to meet rental payments required for the payment of revenue bonds so that part thereof had been paid from the general fund levy, the addition of subsection (7) to KRS 160.477 (now repealed) in a 1965 "rollback" act did not authorize an increase in building fund levy over the compensating rate as defined in KRS 132.010 to pay all of such rentals since subsection (3) of this section and 160.477(7) simply restate and reaffirm the proposition that bond and rental payments must come out of the building fund levy, or out of the extra voted general fund levy or out of the basic general fund levy. Fayette County Board of Education v. White, 410 S.W.2d 612, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 37 (Ky. 1966).

7. Voter Recall Election.

County board of education's levy of a utility gross receipts licenses tax, designed to produce additional revenue up to 15% of the base funding level, was subject to statutory recall election provisions. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

The 1990 change in KRS 160.470(10) and (11) (now 160.470(7) and (8)) prevents voter recall of a property tax levy if the tax revenue is intended to provide mandatory minimum base funding or permissive Tier One funding, but under the previous funding scheme, the "notwithstanding" language of KRS 160.470 had no abrogative effect on voter recall of permissive utility taxes and the General Assembly preserved this right in the funding scheme. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

8. School Funding.

The present school funding statutes permit local boards of education to raise funds through property taxes and permissive taxes such as the utilities tax; base funding and Tier One funding can be produced by a property tax not subject to voter recall and this nonrecallable option enables boards of education to fund schools without relying on permissive taxes; the General Assembly has supplied a mechanism to satisfy base funding, as well as Tier One funding according to the mandate of Section 183 of the Kentucky Constitution; and that is all that Rose v. Council for Better Educ., Inc., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989) requires. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

Efficient School Design

157.450. Intent of KRS 157.450 and 157.455.

It is the intent of KRS 157.450 and 157.455 to:

(1) Support the construction of new school buildings and the renovation of existing school buildings in a manner that will create a healthy environment for students and teachers while saving energy, resources, and operational expenses; and

(2) Encourage the use of a life-cycle cost, holistic approach to building design that considers school design, construction, operation, and maintenance in the initial decision-making process.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 134, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

157.455. Definitions — Legislative findings — Kentucky efficient school design trust fund — Development of guidelines — Assistance to school districts — Annual report.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Life-cycle cost analysis" means to calculate and compare different building designs to identify which is the best investment over the long term. Life-cycle costs include design and construction costs, operating costs, maintenance costs, and repair and replacement costs, adjusted for the time value of money;
(b) "Net zero building" means a building in which the amount of energy provided by on-site renewable energy sources is equal to the amount of energy used by the building; and
(c) "Efficient school design" means a school building design:
1. That meets, at a minimum, the requirements of the United States Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for schools at the "Certified" level or certification under a comparable system with equivalent requirements or other building performance certification systems, such as the United States Department of Energy's Energy Star program;
2. That ensures energy savings from a building design that equates to or exceeds ten percent (10%) over the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers energy standard 90.1-2007; and
3. For which whole building life-cycle cost analysis illustrates that the design is cost-effective.

(2) The General Assembly hereby finds that schools that are constructed or renovated using efficient school design are proven effective vehicles for accomplishing some or all of the following beneficial public purposes:
(a) Lower operating costs and increased asset value;
(b) Reduced waste sent to landfills;
(c) Conservation of energy and water;
(d) Reduced storm drainage runoff;
(e) Healthier, safer environments for occupants;
(f) Reduced emissions of greenhouse gases; and
(g) Improved student attendance and performance by:
1. Using the building as a teaching tool;
2. Using the local environment as a context for curriculum integration;
3. Providing rigorous, highly relevant, and applied learning; and
4. Improving productivity by making buildings healthier for occupants, especially through the increased use of natural light.

(3) The Kentucky Department of Education and all school districts undertaking the construction of new school buildings or the major renovation of existing school buildings are strongly encouraged to:
(a) Meet or exceed efficient school design standards in planning and designing all new buildings and major renovation projects;
(b) Use life-cycle cost analysis to evaluate different design proposals; and
(c) Consider the possibility that each new school building or major renovation of a building could be a net zero building, either during the construction or renovation, or at a later date as resources become available.

(4) (a) The Kentucky efficient school design trust fund is hereby created as a restricted account to be administered by the Department of Education.
(b) The account may receive contributions, gifts, donations, appropriations, and any other moneys made available for the account. Notwithstanding KRS 45.229, any moneys remaining in the account at the close of a fiscal year shall not lapse, but shall be carried forward into the succeeding fiscal year to be used for the purposes set forth in this section. Interest on moneys in the account shall accrue to the account.
(c) Moneys in the account shall be used to offset the initial additional cost, if any, associated with the construction or renovation of school buildings using efficient school design.
(d) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A to prescribe how a local school district may qualify for and use funds from the account created by this subsection.

(5) The Department of Education shall develop and adopt guidelines for efficient school design, net zero buildings, and life-cycle cost analysis, including the identification of appropriate computer-based simulation programs for use in undertaking life-cycle cost analysis.

(6) The Department of Education and Department for Energy Development and Independence shall assist school districts in:
(a) Developing methods for measuring ongoing operating savings resulting from the use of efficient school design;
(b) Identifying sources for training for school staff and students to ensure that efficient school design features and components are fully utilized; and
(c) Identifying ways that efficient school design and its energy-saving components can be integrated into the school curriculum.

(7) The Department of Education and the Department for Energy Development and Independence shall, by November 1, 2010, and each year thereafter, for the fiscal year ending on June 30 of that year, prepare a report that shall be submitted to the Legislative Research Commission and the Governor. The report shall address new school buildings or building renovations and shall include but not be limited to the following:
(a) An assessment of the implementation of efficient school design within Kentucky's education system;
(b) Documented energy savings from any buildings built using efficient school design or net zero school buildings in operation;
(c) A list of the new or renovated school buildings completed or identified for future construction during the prior year using efficient school design, including the name of the school district, name of the school, total project cost, additional cost or savings, if any, associated with efficient school design features, and efficient school design features included in the project;
(d) A list of all school buildings that operate as a net zero building, and school buildings which school districts plan to convert to net zero. The list shall include the name of the school district, the name of the school, the total cost associated with the school building becoming a net zero building, and the components that will be installed to make the building a net zero building;
(e) Any recommendations relating to efficient school design; and
(f) A list of new school buildings completed during the prior year without using efficient school design and an explanation of why efficient school design was not used.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 134, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

Experimental Programs

157.510. Definitions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 265, § 1(1); 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 186, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 10, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.

157.520. Authorization of experimental programs — Administrative regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 265, §§ 1(2) to (5); 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 187, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 6, § 1, effective July 15, 1994) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 10, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.

157.530. Reimbursement of school district — Allotment of funds. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 265, §§ 1(6), (7); 1990, ch. 476, Part III, § 188, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 10, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.

157.540. Evaluation of programs — Annual progress reports. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 265, § 1(8); 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 189, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 10, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.

Power Equalization Program Fund

157.545. Power equalization program fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 2, effective July 1, 1977) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

157.550. Determination of amount of state power equalization support for each school district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 3, effective July 1, 1977) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

157.555. Calculation of amount of state power equalization support. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 4, effective July 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 147, § 3, effective March 28, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

157.560. Determination of maximum rate of power equalization support — Minimum rate established. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 5, effective July 1, 1977; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 8, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

157.564. Twenty-five cent school levy tax by district school board necessary for eligibility for state power equalization support. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 137, § 1, effective March 27, 1984; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess), ch. 10, § 7, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

157.565. Procedure for increasing tax rate to maximum support of power equalization — Substitution of revenue from permissive taxes to qualify for matching funds where tax rate not sufficient. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 6, effective July 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 147, § 1, effective March 28, 1978; 1982, ch. 217, § 2, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 137, § 3, effective March 27, 1984.

157.570. Procedure for payments of funds to districts. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 7, effective July 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 147, § 27, effective March 28, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

157.575. Power equalization support — Calculation of equivalent tax rate. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 8, effective July 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 147, § 4, effective March 28, 1978; 1986, ch. 119, § 2, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

157.580. Use of power equalization funds. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 9, effective October 18, 1985; 1986, ch. 435, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 337, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

Ride to the Center for the Arts Program Fund

157.605. Establishment of fund.

There is hereby established the "Ride to the Center for the Arts Program Fund" in the Department of Education. The fund may receive state appropriations, gifts, grants, federal funds, and tax receipts. Moneys from the fund shall be disbursed for purposes specified in KRS 157.606.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 281, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 190, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Ride to the Center for the Arts Program Fund, 704 KAR 7:080.

157.606. Administration — Grants — Authority to promulgate administrative regulations.

(1) To facilitate opportunities for statewide participation by public school children in the Commonwealth in educational experiences available through the Kentucky Center for the Arts, the Department of Education shall administer the Ride to the Center for the Arts Program. Moneys from the ride to the center for the arts fund shall be used to provide matching funds to local school districts for the cost of transportation of students in grades six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and nine (9) for the purpose of visiting the Kentucky Center for the Arts.

(2) Grants shall be in the amount equal to one-half (½) the total transportation cost of the visit, as submitted and certified to by the local district to the chief state school officer or his designee.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations as may be needed in the administration of the program and disbursement of moneys from the fund.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 281, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 191, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Ride to the Center for the Arts Program Fund, 704 KAR 7:080.

INTELLECTUALLY GIFTED OR TALENTED CHILDREN PROGRAM FUND

157.610. Intellectually gifted or talented children program funds. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 133, § 8) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 183, § 9, effective July 15, 1980.

SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

157.611. School Facilities Construction Commission — Legislative intent.

(1) By establishing the School Facilities Construction Commission, the General Assembly expresses its commitment to help local districts meet the school construction needs and the education technology needs of the state in a manner which will insure an equitable distribution of funds based on unmet facilities need and the total implementation of the Kentucky Education Technology System.

(2) The commission is empowered to act on behalf of school districts to issue bonds in the name of the commission and to enter into lease agreements with local boards of education to finance construction of new facilities, major renovation of existing school facilities. The commission is also empowered to enter into agreements which may provide for a percentage discount, on a biennially renewable basis, of annual lease agreements due the commission for those districts which participate. The commission is also empowered to enter into lease agreements with the Department of Education to build state-owned facilities operated by the Department of Education or to purchase or lease education technology equipment and related software identified in the technology master plan for those facilities or the Department of Education.

(3) The commission shall assist local school boards meet their education technology needs by distributing state funds appropriated for this purpose and by assisting school boards to design efficient finance plans for the bonding, purchase or lease of education technology equipment and related software identified in the technology master plan.

(4) The commission shall administer two (2) separate programs: the school construction funding program and the education technology funding program. Funds appropriated for each program shall be maintained, administered, and audited separately.

(5) Nothing in KRS 157.611 to 157.640 shall prohibit a school district from issuing bonds in accordance with KRS Chapter 162.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 382, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 195, § 5, effective April 3, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 26, effective October 18, 1985; 1986, ch. 435, § 1, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 382, effective July 13, 1990.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission Act, KRS 157.611 to 157.640, does not give the Commission unilateral power to choose whether that Act or KRS 162.120 to 162.300 will be used to finance school building construction. OAG 86-50.

The Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission can enter into participation agreements with local school districts providing for the payment of debt service on bonds issued by local issuing agencies without the necessity of taking title and leasing school projects to local districts. OAG 86-50.

Construction projects for which the School Facilities Construction Commission may provide assistance are those listed on the school facilities plans of eligible school districts approved as of June 30 of the year preceding the session of the General Assembly at which funding for the projects is provided through the appropriation of funds for the payment of debt service on the Commission's bonds. As a result, offers of assistance made by the Commission under the applicable statutes are, by statutory necessity, specific as to projects, and the Commission does not have the authority to allow a school district to expend funds available to the district under the original offer of assistance for a project which was not on the approved facility plan as of June 30 of the year preceding the biennium in which funding is approved, but which has since been added to a duly approved facility plan. OAG 87-46.

157.615. Definitions for KRS 157.611 to 157.640.

As used in KRS 157.611 to 157.640, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Available local revenue" means the sum of the school building fund account balance; the bonding potential of the capital outlay and building funds; and the capital outlay fund account balance on June 30 of odd-numbered years. These accounts shall be as defined in the manual for Kentucky school financial accounting systems;

(2) "Board of education" means the governing body of a county school district or an independent school district;

(3) "Bonds" or "bonds of the commission" means bonds issued by the commission, or issued by a city, county, or other agency or instrumentality of the Board of Education, in accordance with KRS Chapter 162, payable as to principal and interest from rentals received from a board of education or from the department pursuant to a lease or from contributions from the commission, and constitute municipal bonds exempt from taxation under the Constitution of the Commonwealth;

(4) "Department" means the State Department of Education;

(5) "District technology plan" means the plan developed by the local district and the Department of Education and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education upon the recommendation of the Council for Education Technology;

(6) "Equivalent tax rate" means the rate which results when the income from all taxes levied by the district for school purposes is divided by the total assessed value of property plus the assessment for motor vehicles certified by the Department of Revenue as provided by KRS 160.470;

(7) "Kentucky Education Technology System" means the statewide system set forth in the technology master plan issued by the Kentucky Board of Education with the recommendation of the Council for Education Technology and approved by the Legislative Research Commission;

(8) "Lease" or "lease instrument" means a written instrument for the leasing of one (1) or more school projects executed by the commission as lessor and a board of education as lessee, or executed by the commission as lessor and the department as lessee, as the case may be;

(9) "Lease/purchase agreement" means a lease between the school district or the department and a vendor that includes an option to purchase the technology equipment or software at the end of the lease period;

(10) "Percentage discount" means the degree to which the commission will participate in meeting the bond and interest redemption schedule required to amortize bonds issued by the commission on behalf of a local school district;

(11) "Project" means a defined item of need to construct new facilities or to provide major renovation of existing facilities which is identified on the priority schedule of

the approved school facilities plan;

(12) "School facilities plan" means the plan developed pursuant to the survey specified by KRS 157.420 and by administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education;

(13) "Technology master plan" means the long-range plan for the implementation of the Kentucky Education Technology System as developed by the Council for Education Technology and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education and the Legislative Research Commission;

(14) "Unmet facilities need" means the total cost of new construction and major renovation needs as shown by the approved school facilities plan less any available local revenue;

(15) "Unmet technology need" means the total cost of technology need as shown by the approved technology plan of the local district; and

(16) "Eligible district" means any local school district having an unmet facilities need, as defined in this section, in excess of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) or a district qualifying for education technology funding.

(Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 27, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 213, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 192, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 195, § 6, effective April 3, 1992; 1996, ch. 87, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2001, ch. 165, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2005, ch. 85, § 592, effective June 20, 2005.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

Cross-References. Education Technology Funding Program guidelines, 750 KAR 2:010.

Requirements for school and district report cards, 703 KAR 5:140.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission can enter into participation agreements with local school districts providing for the payment of debt service on bonds issued by local issuing agencies without the necessity of taking title and leasing school projects to local districts. OAG 86-50.

157.617. Creation — Powers — Members — Duties.

(1) An independent corporate agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth is hereby created and established with all the general corporate powers incidental thereto. The corporation shall be known as "The School Facilities Construction Commission" and shall be endowed with perpetual succession and with the power to contract and to be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to have and to use a corporate seal, to adopt bylaws and regulations, subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A, for the orderly conduct of its affairs.

(2) The commission shall consist of the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet and eight (8) members appointed by the Governor. The members shall possess a knowledge of long-term debt financing or school facility planning and construction. Appointment shall become effective on January 1 and end on December 31, except the initial appointments shall become effective when made by the Governor. Members shall serve staggered six (6) year terms, except when making the initial appointments three (3) members shall be appointed for six (6) year terms, three (3) members shall be appointed for four (4) year terms, and two (2) members shall be appointed for two (2) year terms. The Governor shall appoint a chairman and vice chairman for the first year; thereafter a chairman and vice chairman shall be elected annually by the membership. The commission may elect other officers it considers necessary and shall employ a director and staff necessary to manage the program.

(3) If any of the officers of the commission whose signatures or facsimiles thereof appear on any bonds of the commission, or on any other instruments or documents pertaining to the functions of the commission, shall cease to be such officers before delivery of the bonds, or before the effective date or occasion of such instruments or documents, the signatures, and facsimiles thereof, shall nevertheless be valid for all purposes the same as if the officers had remained in office until such delivery or effective date or occasion.

(4) Officers, employees, and agents of the commission having custody of money shall at all times be bonded to the maximum amount reasonably anticipated to be held at any one (1) time; and each bond shall have good corporate surety, provided by a surety company authorized to do business in the Commonwealth, to be approved in each instance by the commission. Premiums for such surety shall be paid from the budgeted funds of the commission.

(5) The commission shall at all times keep and maintain books of record and account reflecting accurately all its financial transactions. The commission shall be audited annually and shall submit a written report of its activities to the Governor. A copy of each report shall be filed with the Legislative Research Commission.

(6) Moneys received by the commission as rentals under any lease, and from the sale of bonds are declared not to be funds of the Commonwealth, but shall be corporate funds of the commission to be held, administered, invested, and disbursed as trust funds under the terms, provisions, pledges, covenants, and agreements set forth in its leases and bond resolutions and bonds.

(7) The commission and all of its transactions, activities, and proceedings in the authorization and issuance of its bonds, execution of leases, acceptance of conveyances of property, transaction of conveyances of property, and otherwise, shall be exempt from all provisions relating to custodianship by the Secretary of State of title documents, leases, abstracts of title, maps, and other records as provided in KRS 56.020 and 56.320. Conveyances of property to or by the commission shall not be deemed to be conveyances to or by the Commonwealth, and title to any property acquired by the commission shall be held by the commission in its own name.

(8) The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall provide technical assistance to the commission in the issuance of bonds.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 383, effective July 13, 1990.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

Cross-References. Commission procedures, 750 KAR 1:010.

157.620. School district participation requirements.

(1) To participate in the school construction funding program, the district must have unmet needs as defined by KRS 157.615 and must meet the following eligibility criteria:

(a) Commit at least an equivalent tax rate of five cents ($0.05) to debt service, new facilities, or major renovations of existing school facilities as defined by KRS 157.440. A district that levies the five cents ($0.05) and has not accepted an official offer of assistance from the School Facilities Construction Commission, made pursuant to KRS 157.611, may use receipts from the levy for other purposes as determined by the district board of education.

(b) On July 1 of odd-numbered years, the district board of education shall restrict all available local revenue, as defined by KRS 157.615, for school building construction, to be utilized in accordance with the priorities determined by the most current school facilities plan approved by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(2) Interest earned on restricted funds required by this section shall become a part of the restricted funds.

(3) Funds restricted by the requirements of this section may be used by the district for projects or a portion thereof as listed in priority order on the approved school facilities plan prior to receiving state funds. Any local school district which is not an eligible district may be permitted, upon written application to the Department of Education, to transfer funds restricted by KRS 157.611 to 157.640 for other school purposes.

(4) Not later than October 15 of the year immediately preceding an even-numbered year regular session of the General Assembly, the Kentucky Board of Education shall submit a statement to the School Facilities Construction Commission certifying the following in each district:

(a) The amount of school facility construction needs in each district;

(b) The amount of available local revenue in each district; and

(c) That the district has or has not met the eligibility criteria established by subsection (1) of this section.

(5) Construction needs shall be those needs specified in the school facilities plan approved by the Kentucky Board of Education as of June 30 of the year preceding an even-numbered year regular session of the General Assembly.

(Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 29, effective July 29, 1985; 1988, ch. 356, § 1, effective April 10, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 193, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 518, § 6, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 251, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 352, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 435, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2001, ch. 58, § 16, effective June 21, 2001; 2001, ch. 165, § 2, effective June 21, 2001.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/21/2001). This section was amended by 2001 Ky. Acts chs. 58 and 165, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

Cross-References. Implementation guidelines - Kentucky School Facilities Planning Manual, 702 KAR 4:180.

School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Opinions of Attorney General. Construction projects for which the School Facilities Construction Commission may provide assistance are those listed on the school facilities plans of eligible school districts approved as of June 30 of the year preceding the session of the General Assembly at which funding for the projects is provided through the appropriation of funds for the payment of debt service on the Commission's bonds. As a result, offers of assistance made by the Commission under the applicable statutes are, by statutory necessity, specific as to projects, and the Commission does not have the authority to allow a school district to expend funds available to the district under the original offer of assistance for a project which was not on the approved facility plan as of June 30 of the year preceding the biennium in which funding is approved, but which has since been added to a duly approved facility plan. OAG 87-46.

The plain language of this section permits the county prospectively to commit 5¢ of the 36.2¢ equivalent tax rate now in effect for debt service, new facilities or major renovations of existing school facilities in order to qualify to participate in the school construction funding program, regardless of the fact that in the past the district may not have had a voted building tax. OAG 90-80.

This section permits any district which has a current levy exceeding both the required 30¢ and the 5¢ tax, not to levy an additional tax. OAG 90-80.

157.621. Additional tax levies for debt service, new facilities, and major renovations in school districts with student population growth — Criteria — Equalization funding.

(1) In addition to the levy required by KRS 157.440(1)(b) to participate in the Facilities Support Program of Kentucky, local school districts that have made the levy required by KRS 157.440(1)(b) are authorized to levy the following additional equivalent rates to support debt service, new facilities, or major renovations of existing school facilities, which levies shall not be subject to recall under any provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, or to voter approval under the provisions of KRS 157.440(2):

(a) 1. Prior to April 24, 2008, local school districts that have experienced student population growth during a five (5) year period may levy an additional five cents ($0.05) equivalent rate for debt service and new facilities. The tax rate levied by the district under this provision shall not be equalized by state funding, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection. Any levy imposed under this paragraph prior to April 24, 2008, by a local school district shall continue until removed by the local school district.

2. A local school district shall meet the following criteria in order to levy the tax provided in subparagraph 1. of this paragraph:

a. Growth of at least one hundred fifty (150) students in average daily attendance and three percent (3%) overall growth for the five (5) preceding years;

b. Bonded debt to the maximum capability of at least eighty percent (80%) of capital outlay from the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky funding program, all revenue from the local facility tax, and all receipts from state equalization on the local facility tax;

c. Current student enrollment in excess of available classroom space; and

d. A local school facility plan that has been approved by the Kentucky Board of Education and certified to the School Facilities Construction Commission.

(b) 1. In addition to the levy authorized by paragraph (a) of this subsection, a local school district may levy an additional five cents ($0.05) equivalent rate under the same terms and conditions established by paragraph (a) of this subsection beginning in fiscal year 2003-2004 if the levy was made prior to April 24, 2008, and if the local school district:

a. Levied the five cents ($0.05) equivalent rate authorized by paragraph (a) of this subsection; and

b. Still meets the requirements established by paragraph (a)2. of this subsection.

2. Any school district that imposes both the levy authorized by paragraph (a) of this subsection and the additional levy authorized by subparagraph 1. of this paragraph shall receive equalization funding from the state for

the levy imposed by paragraph (a) of this subsection beginning in fiscal year 2003-2004. Equalization shall be provided at one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the statewide average per pupil assessment, subject to the provision of funding by the General Assembly. Equalization funds shall be used as provided in KRS 157.440(1)(b).

3. Any levy imposed under this paragraph prior to April 24, 2008, by a local school district shall continue until removed by the local school district.

(c) 1. A local school district that meets the following conditions may levy an additional five cents ($0.05) equivalent rate on and after April 24, 2008:

a. The local school district is located in a county that will have more students as a direct result of the new mission established for Fort Knox by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 issued by the United States Department of Defense pursuant to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 100-526, Part A of Title XXIX of 104 Stat. 1808, 10 U.S.C. sec. 2687 note; and

b. The commissioner of education has determined, based upon the presentation of credible data, that the projected increased number of students is sufficient to require new facilities or the major renovation of existing facilities to accommodate the new students, and has approved the imposition of the additional levy.

2. Any local school district that imposes both the levy authorized by paragraph (a) of this subsection and the additional levy authorized by subparagraph 1. of this paragraph, and that has not received equalization funding under subsection (2) or (3) of this section, shall receive equalization funding from the state for the levy imposed by paragraph (a) of this subsection beginning in the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the levy authorized by subparagraph 1. of this paragraph is imposed. Equalization shall be provided at one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the statewide average per pupil assessment, subject to the provision of funding by the General Assembly. Equalization funds shall be used as provided in KRS 157.440(1)(b).

3. Any levy imposed under this paragraph by a local school district shall continue until removed by the local school district.

(2) Any local school district that, prior to April 24, 2008, levied an equivalent rate that:

(a) Was subject to recall at the time it was levied; and

(b) Included a rate of at least five cents ($0.05) equivalent rate for the purpose of debt service for school construction or major renovation of existing school facilities;

shall be eligible for retroactive equalization from the state for that levy at one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the statewide average per pupil assessment beginning in fiscal year 2003-2004, subject to the provision of funding by the General Assembly. Equalization funds shall be used as provided in KRS 157.440(1)(b).

(3) Any local school district that:

(a) Levied an equivalent tax rate as of April 24, 2008, that included at least ten cents ($0.10) that was devoted to building purposes, or that had debt service corresponding to a ten cents ($0.10) equivalent rate;

(b) Did not receive equalized growth funding pursuant to subsection (1)(b)2. of this section; and

(c) Has been approved by the commissioner of education;

shall be eligible for equalization from the state for that levy at one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the statewide average per pupil assessment beginning in fiscal year 2005-2006, subject to the provision of funding by the General Assembly. Equalization funds shall be used as provided in KRS 157.440(1)(b). Equalization funds shall be available to a local school district pursuant to this subsection until the earlier of June 30, 2025, or the date the bonds for the local school district supported by this equalization funding are retired.

(4) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any local school district receiving equalization funding on April 24, 2008, related to an equivalent rate levy described in subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section shall continue to receive the equalization funding related to the applicable equivalent rate levy, subject to the limitations established by subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section, and subject to the provision of funding by the General Assembly, until amended by subsequent action of the General Assembly. A local school district described in this paragraph shall not be eligible to receive equalization for any additional equivalent rate levies made by it on or after April 24, 2008.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any local school district that has imposed an equivalent rate levy described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (2) of this section as of April 24, 2008, that qualifies for equalization but that has not yet received equalization funding shall be eligible for equalization funding as provided in subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (2) of this section, subject to the provision of funding by the General Assembly.

(c) On and after April 24, 2008, a local school district not included in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection shall be prohibited from imposing an equivalent rate levy under the provisions of subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section, and shall not be eligible for equalization funding under the provisions of this section.

(d) On and after April 24, 2008, a local school district meeting the requirements of subsection (1)(c) of this section may impose the levy authorized by subsection (1)(c) of this section, and shall qualify for equalization as provided in subsection (1)(c) of this section, subject to the provision of funding by the General Assembly.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2009, ch. 86, § 12, effective March 24, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/24/2009). 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 17, provides that "The intent of the General Assembly in repealing and reenacting KRS 136.392, 138.195, 141.160, 160.6156, 160.6157, 160.6158, 131.183, 141.044, 141.235, 134.580, 393.060, and 157.621 in Sections 1 to 12 of this Act is to affirm the amendments made to these sections in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 132. The provisions in Sections 1 to 12 of this Act shall apply retroactively to April 24, 2008."

(3/24/2009). 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 18, provides "To the extent that any provision included in this Act is considered new language, the provisions of KRS 446.145 requiring such new language to be underlined are notwithstood."

(4/24/2008). This section was amended by 2008 Ky. Acts chs. 80 and 132, in nearly identical form. After passage of House Bill 734 (which

became 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 80), House Bill 704 (which became 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 132) was enacted containing amendments to this section that are identical to those in House bill 734, with the addition of a few phrases. While there is no conflict in the text of these Acts and they have been codified together, the phrase "the effective date of this Act" has been codified as "April 24, 2008," in accordance with KRS 446.250, which provides that the last Act passed by the General Assembly prevails.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (19) at 21.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 4, (13) at 23.

Cross-References. School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.

157.622. Assistance to school districts — Priority order of needs — Exception — Reallocation of funds — Disposition of bond savings and refinancing savings.

The School Facilities Construction Commission shall be governed by the following procedures in providing assistance to school districts for construction purposes:

(1) Upon receipt of the certified statements from the Kentucky Board of Education as required by KRS 157.620, the commission shall compute the unmet needs of all eligible districts as defined by KRS 157.615;

(2) Assistance to each eligible district shall be determined by computing the ratio of the available state funding to total unmet need statewide. Based on the computed ratio, an equivalent percentage of each eligible district's unmet need will be funded;

(3) Each eligible district which has otherwise complied with the provisions of KRS 157.615 and 157.620 shall be offered sufficient funding to finance construction of the portion of its unmet need computed by applying the ratio determined in subsection (2) of this section to the total unmet need of the district. The funds shall be applied to the projects listed on the most current facility plan approved by the Kentucky Board of Education, and the funds shall be applied to projects in the priority order listed on the plan. Exceptions to the priority order of projects may be approved by the School Facilities Construction Commission when it is documented by the local board of education and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer that the school district's priority order of needs has changed. The exceptions shall not alter the amount of the offer of assistance;

(4) The commission shall promulgate administrative regulations whereby an eligible district which fails in any budget period to receive an allocation of state funds that is sufficient to fund the district's priority project or portions thereof may accumulate credit, subject to the availability of funds, for its unused state allocation for a period not to exceed eight (8) years. Accumulation and retention of credit is contingent upon the transfer of available local revenue to the restricted construction account by June 30 of each year;

(5) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, all unused state allocations accumulated according to the provisions of subsection (3) of this section shall be reallocated by the commission. The reallocation shall follow the process and intent as set forth in this section with eligible districts being those districts which contribute unused state allocations to the reallocation account. Any district which has an unused state allocation after funding its first priority project in a biennium is not eligible for consideration for additional funds from the reallocation account. Any funding received and utilized from the reallocation account by a district shall equally reduce the credit as set forth in this section; and

(6) Refinancing savings that have occurred since July 1, 1997, and subsequent savings to the commission generated over the life of a bond by the local district's refinancing of the bond shall be dedicated to the district's account by the commission. Any funds accumulated in this account shall be used toward the district's next priority, but shall not be deducted from the district's share of commission funds under subsection (3) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 30, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 213, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 194, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 591, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2001, ch. 165, § 3, effective June 21, 2001; 2006, ch. 156, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/21/2001). A reference to "subsection (7)" in subsection (5) of this statute has been changed in codification to "subsection (6)" under KRS 7.136(1)(e) and (h). In 2001 Ky. Acts ch. 165, sec. 3, the existing subsection (6) was renumbered as subsection (5), but an internal reference to that subsection in the existing language of this statute was overlooked.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

Cross-References. Commission procedures, 750 KAR 1:010.

Implementation guidelines — Kentucky School Facilities Planning Manual, 702 KAR 4:180.

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission can enter into participation agreements with local school districts providing for the payment of debt service on bonds issued by local issuing agencies without the necessity of taking title and leasing school projects to local districts. OAG 86-50.

Construction projects for which the School Facilities Construction Commission may provide assistance are those listed on the school facilities plans of eligible school districts approved as of June 30 of the year preceding the session of the General Assembly at which funding for the projects is provided through the appropriation of funds for the payment of debt service on the Commission's bonds. As a result, offers of assistance made by the Commission under the applicable statutes are, by statutory necessity, specific as to projects, and the Commission does not have the authority to allow a school district to expend funds available to the district under the original offer of assistance for a project which was not on the approved facility plan as of June 30 of the year preceding the biennium in which funding is approved, but which has since been added to a duly approved facility plan. OAG 87-46.

157.623. Funding urgent and critical construction needs — Proceeds of litigation or insurance to be used for reimbursement.

(1) Notwithstanding KRS 157.620 and any provision included in an enacted executive branch budget, urgent and critical construction needs shall be determined by the Department of Education. The department shall provide a funding allocation to a school district for a school that has been closed to the public because it is structurally unsound as determined by a certified engineer, or is otherwise uninhabitable as determined by the commissioner of education, and has a bond that has not been retired. The commissioner of education shall determine if a school qualifying under this subsection shall receive an allocation and shall determine which of the following options is in the best interest of the Commonwealth:

(a) To allot funding to the school district to retire the unpaid debt on the structurally unsound or uninhabitable building; or

(b) To provide the semi-annual debt service payments on the current issue.

(2) If funds are not available for the purpose set out in subsection (1) of this section, the costs shall be deemed a necessary government expense and shall be paid from the general fund surplus account under KRS 48.700 or

the budget reserve trust fund under KRS 48.705.

(3) If a school district receives an allotment under subsection (1) of this section and subsequently, as the result of litigation or insurance, receives funds for the original facility, the school district shall reimburse the Commonwealth an amount equal to that received pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. If the litigation or insurance receipts are less than the amount received pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the district shall reimburse the Commonwealth an amount equal to that received as a result of litigation or insurance less the district's costs and legal fees in securing the judgment or payment. Any funds received in this manner shall be deposited in the budget reserve trust fund account established in KRS 48.705.

(Enact. Acts 2011, ch. 32, § 1, effective March 15, 2011.)

157.625. Issuance of bonds.

(1) Bonds of the commission shall be issued in the name of the commission, shall be designated "school building revenue bonds" or, if appropriate, "school building revenue refunding bonds," and shall additionally be identified by the name of the board of education executing the lease. If the commission shall issue more than one (1) series of bonds for the same lessee from time to time, each series, including the first or subsequent to the first, shall additionally be identified distinctly by alphabetical or chronological designation, by date of the bonds, or otherwise as the commission may determine.

(2) For the purpose of determining any limit prescribed by any law for investment of any public funds, or funds of banks, trust companies, insurance companies, building and loan associations, credit unions, pension and retirement funds, and fiduciaries, in obligations of a single obligor, bonds issued by the commission pursuant to KRS 157.615 to 157.640 shall not be deemed to be bonds or obligations of the same obligor except to the aggregate of all series of bonds involving leases of a single board of education.

(3) Bonds issued by the commission under the provisions of KRS 157.615 to 157.640 are hereby made securities in which all public officers and public bodies of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, all insurance companies, trust companies, banking associations, investment companies, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries, and all other persons whatsoever who are now or may hereafter be authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of a similar nature may properly and legally invest funds, including capital in their control or belonging to them. The bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any state or municipal officer or any agency or political subdivision of the Commonwealth for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

(4) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit a board of education from electing to issue bonds on the local level through a city, county, or other agency and instrumentality of the board of education, and in such event the commission may enter into a participation agreement with the board of education implementing the commission's participation in the financing plan represented by the bonds. In the event of the issuance of bonds on the local level, the board of education may pledge and assign the commission's participation to the issuer to secure the bonds, and may contract with the issuer to permit the collection by the commission or the issuer of rentals due from the board of education under the lease in the event of a failure by the board of education to make the payments in a timely manner.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 384, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 31, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 213, § 2, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 384, effective July 13, 1990.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission Act, KRS 157.611 to 157.640, does not give the Commission unilateral power to choose whether that Act or KRS 162.120 to 162.300 will be used to finance school building construction. OAG 86-50.

The Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission can use a composite bond issue to provide funding for multiple school districts in one bond issue, but each district should be identified separately in the issue. OAG 86-50.

157.627. Requirements for issuance — Accounting procedure.

In connection with each bond issue of the commission as defined in KRS 157.615(3), it shall be the duty of the commission:

(1) To require the district board of education to insure the project to its full insurable value, or to the amount of the bonds outstanding from time to time, whichever is the less, against the hazards covered by the standard fire insurance policy with standard endorsement of "extended coverage," and to require that a copy of each policy be delivered to the commission for inspection and for its records;

(2) To require periodic accounting from all depositories of funds, the same to be submitted on forms prepared and supplied by the commission;

(3) To furnish to the certified public accountant auditing the district, summary identification and description of each issue, and to request that the financial records of the board of education relating thereto be audited as a part of the annual audit of the board of education, and that a separate statement or report thereof be filed with the commission;

(4) To send to each board of education at least thirty (30) days before the due date of any rental payment a notice of the amount of rental to become due and the date thereof, and to require acknowledgment thereof; and

(5) To receive from the board of education, satisfactory evidence that sufficient funds have been transmitted to the commission or its agent, or will be so transmitted, in the event of the board's failure to pay debt service and administrative costs when due, as provided in the lease, to notify and request that the department withhold from the board of education a sufficient portion of any undisbursed funds then held or set aside or allocated to it, and to request that the department transfer the required amount thereof to the commission for the account of the board of education.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 385, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 32, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 213, § 4, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 385, effective July 13, 1990.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

Opinions of Attorney General. A local school district may contract to allow funds held for the local district by the Kentucky Department of Education to be transferred as directed, assuming all statutory and constitutional requirements relative to the use of those funds, if any,

have been met. OAG 87-22.

157.628. Reimbursement for bonds previously issued.

(1) A school district which has issued revenue bonds according to the provisions of KRS Chapter 162 shall be eligible to participate in a reimbursement schedule if all of the following conditions are met:
   (a) The district met all criteria for first round financing except that the district had no unmet needs on its facility survey in effect at that time;
   (b) An amended facility survey, approved prior to June 30, 1986, is on file with the Department of Education; and
   (c) Revenue bonds were issued after January 1, 1986, and prior to January 1, 1987.

(2) Annual reimbursement shall be provided for bond debt service equal to the amount to which the district would have been entitled if the facility survey had been updated prior to first round funding.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 386, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 356, § 2, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 386, effective July 13, 1990.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

157.630. Sale of bonds — Publication area.

Bonds of the commission shall be sold in such form and in such manner as the commission deems appropriate in accordance with prevailing market conditions. If the bonds are sold on the basis of sealed bids or proposals, the "publication area," as that term is used in KRS Chapter 424, shall not be deemed to be the area within which the office of the commission is situated, but shall be deemed to be the "publication area" of the board of education executing the lease. If the bonds are sold on the basis of sealed bids or proposals, the sale shall be publicly advertised by means of a notice conforming to the provisions of KRS 424.140, and the same shall be published at least one (1) time, at least seven (7) days in advance of the date set forth for opening bids, in a daily newspaper having bona fide general circulation throughout the Commonwealth. If such publication is made, it shall be sufficient for publication in the "publication area" to be made only one (1) time, at least seven (7) days in advance of the date set forth for the opening of bids. If a copy of the sale notice be delivered or transmitted in good faith to the qualified newspaper of the "publication area" in time for publication in an issue thereof published seven (7) days or more in advance of the date set forth for the opening of bids, and with direction for publication therein, any failure of such newspaper to make publication as directed shall not invalidate the sale of the bonds by the commission on the designated date, nor require postponement or cancellation thereof.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 387, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 32, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 387, effective July 13, 1990.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission must sell its bonds or the bonds of local issuing agencies issued on behalf of eligible school districts to which the Commission has made a commitment on a negotiated basis at a publicly advertised, competitive sale pursuant to this section. OAG 86-50.

157.632. Department to require audit.

It shall be the duty of the department, upon written request of the commission:

(1) To cause the certified public accountant auditing the district to audit the financial records relating to any identified and described bond issue of the commission, as an incident to the certified public accountant's next ensuing annual audit of such board of education, and each subsequent annual audit; and to provide a statement or report to the commission.

(2) Upon receiving a notification and request from the commission to ascertain whether the lease of the board of education has been renewed and is in force in accordance with its terms, and if the same is ascertained to be in force; to withhold from the board of education a sufficient portion of any undisbursed funds then held or set aside or allocated by the department for the board of education, and to comply with the terms of the notification and request of the commission for the account of said board of education.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 388, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 34, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 388, effective July 13, 1990.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

157.635. Revenue bonds for state projects.

(1) The School Facilities Construction Commission is hereby authorized to issue revenue bonds for the purpose of financing projects authorized by the General Assembly based upon lease rental agreements with the Kentucky Department of Education for the purpose of:
   (a) Acquiring sites and building vocational schools which are to be owned by the state and operated by the Department of Education;
   (b) Constructing additions and extensions to the School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind which are owned by the state and operated by the Department of Education; and
   (c) Building projects for vocational rehabilitation programs which are owned by the state and operated by the Department of Education.

(2) In exercising the authority in subsection (1) of this section, the commission will act under the applicable provisions of KRS Chapter 56.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 389, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 35, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 389, effective July 13, 1990.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

157.640. Successor agency of Kentucky School Building Authority.

The School Facilities Construction Commission is the successor agency of the Kentucky School Building Authority created by the 1978 Acts of the General Assembly Chapter 153. All powers, duties, obligations, and assets of the Kentucky School

Building Authority, including an obligation for only those projects which have been approved for funding or partial funding as of July 1, 1985, and for which funds have been appropriated by the General Assembly as of June 30, 1986, are hereby transferred to the School Facilities Construction Commission. The commission is hereby empowered with all rights of successorship necessary to assure continuance of all legal and contractual functions and liabilities associated with the outstanding bonds issued in the name of the Kentucky School Building Authority and may refund such bonds previously issued in the name of the Kentucky School Building Authority. (Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 390, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 36, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 390, effective July 13, 1990.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

157.650. Construction of certain sections relating to educational technology — Power of School Facilities Construction Commission.

(1) By establishing the education technology funding program in the School Facilities Construction Commission, the General Assembly expresses its commitment to promote a partnership with the state and the local public school districts to meet the educational technology needs of Kentucky's students in a manner which will insure an equitable distribution of funds. Nothing in KRS 157.611, 157.615, 157.650 to 157.665, or 160.160 shall be construed as limiting a local school district's legal options to acquire education technology equipment and related software with state dollars if the equipment and software is approved under the master technology plan.

(2) The School Facilities Construction Commission is empowered to assist requesting local boards of education to issue bonds or to enter into lease agreements, or both, to finance the purchase or lease of technological equipment and related software or major renovation of existing school facilities to allow the use of educational technology.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 195, § 1, effective April 3, 1992.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (1) at 27.

Cross-References. Education Technology Funding Program guidelines, 750 KAR 2:010.

Use of local monies to reduce unmet technology need, 701 KAR 5:110.

157.655. Education technology program.

(1) To participate in the education technology funding program, a local public school district shall have an unmet technology need described in its local district technology plan and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education pursuant to its technology master plan, and shall match equally the amount of funds offered by the School Facilities Construction Commission for this purpose each biennium, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section. Technology approved for the Kentucky Education Technology System and included in the local district technology plan, which was acquired prior to April 3, 1992, and for which the district has an outstanding financial obligation, shall qualify for commission funding. This provision shall not apply to any purchases or contracts made between April 3, 1992, and the first offers of assistance recommended by the Council for Education Technology to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education.

(2) For fiscal year 1992-93, funding shall be allotted to districts without an approved plan upon the recommendation of the Council for Education Technology to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education.

(3) If a local board of education determines that for any reason the district's approved technology plan is grossly inconsistent with the administrative regulations governing the development of the plan, the local board may certify, by official action, the reason for the inconsistency and may request that the Department of Education reevaluate the technology plan of the district. After review of the data, the chief state school officer may require a reevaluation and the approval of a new technology plan certified prior to an official offer from the School Facilities Construction Commission. If the chief state school officer elects to recommend the new technology plan to the Kentucky Board of Education, the board shall notify the School Facilities Construction Commission of any change required in the offer of assistance for the district.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 195, § 2, effective April 3, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Notwithstanding 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 6, references to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education in subsections (1) and (2) of this statute have been left unchanged because those references are historical in nature.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (1) at 27.

Cross-References. Education Technology Funding Program guidelines, 750 KAR 2:010.

Use of local monies to reduce unmet technology need, 701 KAR 5:110.

157.660. Procedures for providing assistance for education technology.

The School Facilities Construction Commission shall be governed by the following procedures in making an offer of assistance to local public school districts for providing education technology:

(1) The base level of assistance to each eligible district shall be determined by dividing the total amount available for education technology by the total of the prior year's statewide average daily attendance of the eligible districts times the district's prior year's average daily attendance.

(2) The funds shall be applied to the projects listed in the district's technology plan, and the funds shall be applied to projects in the priority order listed on the plan except as provided in KRS 157.655(2). The first priority for the expenditure of each new offer of assistance shall be to meet the previous obligations of bonds, leases, or other financial agreements made for education technology by the district.

(3) The commission shall establish administrative regulations by which a district that receives an offer of assistance but does not have the local match shall be able to accumulate a credit for the state offer of assistance for a period not to exceed three (3) years.

(4) All unused state funds allocated according to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be reallocated by the commission. The reallocation shall follow the process and intent as set forth in this section with eligible districts being those districts which have the available local matching funds and have not completely

implemented the Kentucky Education Technology System.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 195, § 3, effective April 3, 1992.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (1) at 27.

Cross-References. Education Technology Funding Program guidelines, 750 KAR 2:010.

Use of local monies to reduce unmet technology need, 701 KAR 5:110.

157.665. Kentucky education technology trust fund.

(1) To carry out the purpose of providing educational technology for the public system of education pursuant to KRS Chapter 156, the Kentucky education technology trust fund is hereby established in the Finance and Administration Cabinet. Funds appropriated by the General Assembly in each biennial budget for the purchase or lease of education technology for the public system of education shall be credited to the fund and invested until needed. All interest earned on money in the fund shall be retained in the fund for reinvestment.

(2) All funds appropriated for these purposes by the 1990 and 1992 Regular Sessions of the General Assembly and thereafter, and any interest generated by these funds, shall be transferred to the account on April 3, 1992. All money credited to the fund, including interest, shall be used only for education technology purposes as defined by the Kentucky Board of Education's technology master plan and shall not lapse, but shall be carried forward in the next biennial budget. The purposes expressed in this section shall be deemed to be the purposes for which any budgetary appropriation for educational technology shall have been made.

(3) Funds shall be transferred to the local school districts upon certification of the School Facilities Construction Commission that the district has met the criteria for assistance. All other expenditures shall require the approval of the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 195, § 4, effective April 3, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (2) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 28, (3) at 14.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 8, (1) at 27.

Cross-References. Education Technology Funding Program guidelines, 750 KAR 2:010.

Requirements for school and district report cards, 703 KAR 5:140.

Use of local monies to reduce unmet technology need, 701 KAR 5:110.

Bluegrass State Skills Corporation

157.710. Definitions for KRS 157.720 to 157.750. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 211, § 1, effective July 13, 1984, repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 391, effective July 13, 1990) was renumbered as KRS 154.12-204 by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136 and 7.140.

157.720. Bluegrass State Skills Corporation — Board. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 211, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 199, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 205, § 8, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 195, effective July 13, 1990) was renumbered as KRS 154.12-205 by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136 and 7.140.

157.730. Duties of corporation. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 211, § 3, effective July 13, 1984; repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 392, effective July 13, 1990) was renumbered as KRS 154.12-206 by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136 and 7.140.

157.740. Grants-in-aid. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 211, § 4, effective July 13, 1984; repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 393, effective July 13, 1990) was renumbered as KRS 154.12-207 by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136 and 7.140.

157.750. Annual report. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 394, effective July 13, 1990) was renumbered as KRS 154.12-208 by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136 and 7.140.

Kentucky School Building Authority

157.800. Legislative intent. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 1, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.805. Definitions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 2, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.810. Trust and agency powers. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 3, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.815. Kentucky school building authority. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 4, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.820. Signatures on bonds — Quorum — Meetings — Bylaws — Rules and regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 5, effective July 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 114, § 22) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.825. Duty of authority. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 6, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.830. Director of authority. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 7, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.835. Cost participation formula. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 8, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.840. Eligibility classification system. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 9, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.845. Eligibility for assistance. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 10, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.850. Participation agreements — Bonds. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. Although KRS 157.850 was amended by Acts 1986, ch. 23, § 10, effective July 15, 1986, it was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986. Pursuant to KRS 446.100, the repeal prevails.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 11, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.855. Moneys from rentals and bond sales as corporate funds. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 12, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.860. Officers, employes and agents to be bonded. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 13, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.865. Records and accounts — Annual audit. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 14, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.870. Prerequisites for bond issue. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 15, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.875. Duties of department. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 16, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.880. Bond issue — Legal investment. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 17, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.885. Exemptions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 18, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.890. Sale of bonds — Publication area. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 19, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

157.895. Revenue bonds. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 153, § 20, effective July 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1985 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 41, effective June 30, 1986.

Environmental Education

157.900. Statement of legislative purpose.

The General Assembly hereby declares that maintaining a clean and healthy environment is a state priority and is the individual and collective responsibility of all citizens of Kentucky. It is therefore in the public interest that a comprehensive environmental education initiative be undertaken to promote an informed and knowledgeable citizenry with the skills and attributes necessary to effectively and constructively solve existing environmental problems, prevent new ones, and maintain a balanced and economically healthy environment for future generations.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 408, § 1, effective July 13, 1990.)

157.905. Definitions.

As used in KRS 157.900 to 157.915:

(1) "Environmental education" means an education process dealing with the interrelationships among the natural world and its man-made surroundings; is experience-based; interdisciplinary in its approach; and is a continuous life-long process that provides the citizenry with the basic knowledge and skills necessary to individually and collectively encourage positive actions for achieving and maintaining a sustainable balance between man and the environment.

(2) "Environmental literacy" means having adequate knowledge and understanding of environmental information, concepts and processes.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 408, § 2, effective July 13, 1990.)

157.910. Kentucky Environmental Education Council.

(1) There is hereby established the Kentucky Environmental Education Council, referred to hereafter as the council, to provide leadership and planning for environmental education for the population of Kentucky through the cooperative efforts of educators, government agencies, businesses, and public interests. The council shall be an independent agency and be attached to the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet for administrative purposes.

(2) The nine (9) member council shall be appointed to four (4) year terms by the Governor and be composed of a balance of education, government, industry, and environmental interests. Members appointed by the Governor shall have the authority to carry out the provisions of KRS 157.900 to 157.915.

(3) The council shall hire an executive director, environmental education specialists, and clerical staff to carry out the functions and duties of the council.

(4) The council members shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in accordance with state procedures and policies.

(5) The council membership shall elect a chairperson to serve a one (1) year term.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 408, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 209, § 13, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 67, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 211, § 85, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 46, effective June 25, 2009.)

157.915. Functions of council.

The functions of the council shall be to:

(1) Create and update annually a five (5) year management and operational plan to make as effective as possible the coordination, delivery, and marketing of all state environmental education programs;

(2) Establish an interagency subcommittee to advise the council on environmental education matters;
(3) Establish and help coordinate the activities of regional environmental education centers and advisory committees at all state universities to serve as networks for the dissemination of environmental education programs, materials, and information across the state;
(4) Establish a competitive system for awarding grants for the establishment and maintenance of regional environmental education centers;
(5) Seek and receive private support to fund state and regional environmental education initiatives;
(6) Assist in the integration and evaluation of environmental education in existing school curricula;
(7) Monitor and report periodically on environmental literacy in Kentucky and continually assess trends and needs in environmental education on a local, state, national, and global basis; and
(8) Make recommendations and seek changes through regulations, legislation, and other means to promote environmental literacy in Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 408, § 4, effective July 13, 1990.)

Geography Education

157.920. Geography education — Legislative findings and goal.

(1) The General Assembly hereby finds that:
  (a) The decline in geographic literacy has been widely recognized;
  (b) Geographic knowledge is essential to social, political, and environmental leadership potential and civic involvement; and
  (c) Support should be given to local efforts to restore geography education to the school curriculum, train teachers, prepare teaching materials, and raise public awareness of the importance of geography education.
(2) The General Assembly establishes, on behalf of the citizens of the Commonwealth, a goal that the next generation of students in Kentucky will graduate with the geographic skills and knowledge that will guarantee their readiness to meet the economic, environmental, and civic challenges of the future.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 259, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

157.921. Kentucky Geographic Education Board — Purpose — Membership — Bylaws.

(1) The Kentucky Geographic Education Board is established to provide leadership and planning for geography education for the population of Kentucky through the efforts of elementary, secondary, and postsecondary educators, government agencies, and public interests. The board shall be an independent agency and be attached to the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet for administrative purposes.
(2) The twelve (12) member board shall be appointed to two (2) year terms, initially appointed by the Governor, and composed of the following members:
  (a) Three (3) representatives from postsecondary institutions;
  (b) One (1) representative from the Council for Social Sciences;
  (c) Six (6) representatives from elementary and secondary schools;
  (d) One (1) representative of the Department of Education; and
  (e) One (1) representative of the Council on Postsecondary Education.
(3) The board shall select from its membership a chair and establish bylaws, including bylaws governing board membership and length of terms. Upon expiration of the initial appointments and adoption of bylaws governing membership and length of terms by the board, the board shall be self-perpetuating, and the appointment and length of terms shall be made in accordance with the board's bylaws. Vacancies that occur before the expiration of the initial appointments shall be filled by the Governor for the remaining term of the vacancy.
(4) The board members shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in accordance with state procedures and policies.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 259, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 86, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 47, effective June 25, 2009.)

157.922. Functions of the board.

The functions of the board shall be to:
(1) Create an annual plan to improve assessment, curriculums, outreach, and professional development related to geography education in Kentucky;
(2) Establish a competitive system for awarding grants for programs to encourage and support geography education;
(3) Seek and receive private support to fund state programs to encourage and support geography education;
(4) Prepare an annual report of its activities and annual plan, forward copies of the report to the Governor, the Legislative Research Commission, the Kentucky Board of Education, and the Council on Postsecondary Education, and make copies available to citizens of the Commonwealth; and
(5) Make recommendations and seek changes through administrative regulations, legislation, and other means to promote geography education in Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 259, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.)

157.924. Geography education trust fund — Purposes.

(1) The Kentucky geography education trust fund is established in the State Treasury to award grants for programs that encourage and support geography education in Kentucky. Funds appropriated by the General Assembly in each biennial budget for the purpose of supporting geography education shall be credited to the fund and invested until needed. The fund may also receive gifts, grants from private and public sources, and federal funds. All money credited to the fund, including interest earned on money in the fund, shall be retained in the fund for reinvestment and used for geography education purposes as defined by the Kentucky Geographic Education Board.
(2) Money appropriated to the fund shall not lapse at the end of a fiscal year or a biennium.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 259, § 4, effective July 14, 2000.)

Penalties

157.990. Penalties.

(1) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of KRS 157.100 to 157.180 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).
(2) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 395, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Former KRS 157.990 (4421c-10: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 15) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 363, § 18, effective June 30, 1976.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 93, § 33, effective July 1, 1976) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 395, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A public school cannot use the withholding of grades, diplomas or records as a leverage to force a student to meet his obligations concerning property. OAG 82-386.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 96 et seq.

CHAPTER 158

CONDUCT OF SCHOOLS — SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SECTION.
158.005. Definition of "character education."
158.007. Definitions for chapter.

CONDUCT OF SCHOOLS

158.010. Uniform school system to be maintained — Variations.
158.020. [Repealed.]
158.021. [Repealed.]
158.025. [Repealed.]
158.030. "Common school" defined — Attendance at public school and primary school program — Advancement without regard to age.
158.031. Primary school program — Authority for administrative regulations — Attributes — Part time attendance — Grouping — Advancement — Reporting requirements.
158.032. Flagging record of missing child — Procedure upon recovery — Documents required upon enrollment or transfer.
158.035. Certificate of immunization.
158.036. [Repealed.]
158.037. Report of immunization results.
158.040. [Repealed.]
158.050. School year.
158.060. School month and school day — Duty-free lunch period — Nonteaching time for teachers.
158.065. [Repealed.]
158.070. School term — Professional development — Suicide prevention — Holidays and days closed — Continuing education for certain students — Breakfast program — Scheduling of athletic competitions — Missed school days due to emergencies and service credit.
158.075. Veterans Day observance in public schools.
158.080. Private and parochial schools — Courses — Term.
158.090. [Repealed.]
158.100. Program required to be provided by school district — Additional programs permitted.
158.102. Requirement for library media center — Employment of librarian.
158.105. War veterans may complete high school course without tuition.
158.107. [Repealed.]
158.108. Effect of failure to pay for or rent school supplies.
158.110. Transportation of pupils.
158.115. Supplementation of school bus transportation system by county out of general funds — Annual report to Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue.
158.120. Nonresident pupils — Tuition.
158.130. [Repealed.]
158.135. Reimbursement for school services for state agency children in state institution or day treatment center or in custody of Department of Juvenile Justice.
158.137. Educational passports for state agency children.
158.140. Admission to high school — Promotion — Classification — High school diploma — Vocational certificate of completion.
158.145. Legislative findings and declarations on school dropout rate.
158.146. Establishment of strategy to address school dropout problem — Department to provide technical assistance, award grants, and disseminate information to school districts and school level personnel.
158.148. Student discipline guidelines and model policy — Local code of acceptable behavior and discipline — Required contents of code.
158.150. Suspension or expulsion of pupils.
158.153. Punishment based on child's records — Disclosure of records — Cause of action — Districtwide standards of behavior for students participating in extracurricular activities.
158.154. Principal's duty to report certain acts to local law enforcement agency.
158.155. Reporting of specified incidents of student conduct — Notation on school records — Report to law enforcement of certain student conduct — Immunity.
158.156. Reporting of commission of felony KRS Chapter 508 offense against a student — Investigation — Immunity from liability for reporting — Privileges no bar to reporting.
158.160. Notification to school by parent or guardian of child's medical condition threatening school safety — Exclusion of child with communicable disease from school — Closing of school during epidemic.
158.163. Earthquake and tornado emergency procedure system.
158.164. Building lockdown procedure — Practice.
158.165. Possession and use of personal telecommunications device by public school student.
158.170. Bible to be read.
158.175. Recitation of Lord's prayer and pledge of allegiance — Instruction in proper respect for and display of the flag — Observation of moment of silence or reflection.
158.177. Teaching of evolution — Right to include Bible theory of creation.
158.178. Ten Commandments to be displayed. [Unconstitutional.]
158.180. [Repealed.]
158.181. Legislative findings.
158.182. Definitions for KRS 158.181 to 158.187.
158.183. Prohibited acts by students — Rights of student — Administrative remedies.
158.184. Construction favoring establishment clause, religious liberty, and free speech.
158.185. Construction prohibiting school employee from leading, directing, or encouraging religious or anti-religious activity in violation of establishment clause.
158.186. Copies of law to local school board and school-based decision making council.
158.187. Short title for KRS 158.181 to 158.187.
158.190. Sectarian, infidel, or immoral books prohibited.
158.194. Bill of Rights to be displayed.
158.195. Reading and posting in public schools of texts and documents on American history and heritage.
158.197. School council or governing body authorized to display historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts in conjunction with course of study.
158.200. Moral instruction.
158.210. Survey of desire for moral instruction may be made.
158.220. Time allowed for moral instruction in suitable place.
158.230. Arrangements with persons in charge.
158.240. Credit for moral instruction.
158.250. Activities for nonparticipants in moral instruction classes.
158.260. Cost of moral instruction.
158.270. [Repealed.]
158.280. [Repealed.]
158.281. Definitions for KRS 156.476, 158.281, 158.282, and 161.051.
158.282. Instruction of all blind students in the use of braille — Assessment for blind students in program — Exceptions.
158.285. [Repealed.]
158.286. [Repealed.]
158.290. School fundraising activities.
158.292. Excused absences for students who serve as election officers.
158.293. Excused absences for secondary school students who participate in Military Burial Honor Guard Program — Inclusion in instructional program.
158.294. Excused absences for students who participate in Veterans' Service Organization Burial Honor Guard — Inclusion in instructional program.
158.295. [Repealed.]

SECTION.
158.297. Meningococcal meningitis disease and vaccine information.
158.300. [Repealed.]
158.301. Legislative findings on skin cancer risks — Schools encouraged to educate students on risks of exposure to ultraviolet rays.
158.303. Educational segment on prevention of pediatric abusive head trauma encouraged.
158.310. [Repealed.]
158.320. [Repealed.]
158.330. [Repealed.]
158.340. [Repealed.]
158.350. [Repealed.]
158.355. [Repealed.]

PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

158.360. Family literacy services.

VOTER EDUCATION

158.380. [Repealed.]
158.385. [Repealed.]
158.390. [Repealed.]
158.395. [Repealed.]

ALCOHOL AND DRUG EDUCATION

158.405. [Repealed.]
158.410. [Repealed.]
158.415. [Repealed.]
158.420. [Repealed.]
158.425. [Repealed.]
158.430. [Repealed.]

SCHOOL SAFETY AND SCHOOL DISCIPLINE

158.440. Legislative findings on school safety and order.
158.441. Definitions for chapter.
158.442. Center for School Safety — Duties — Members of board.
158.443. Terms of board members — Meetings — Selection of administering university — Duties of board of directors.
158.444. Administrative regulations relating to school safety — Role of Department of Education to maintain statewide data collection system — Reportable incidents — Annual statistical reports — Confidentiality.
158.445. Local assessment of school safety and school discipline — District assessment — Local plans.
158.446. Use of appropriated funds.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

158.450. [Repealed.]
158.455. [Repealed.]
158.460. [Repealed.]
158.465. [Repealed.]
158.470. [Repealed.]

CAREER EDUCATION

158.505. [Repealed.]
158.510. [Repealed.]
158.515. [Repealed.]
158.520. [Repealed.]
158.525. [Repealed.]
158.530. [Repealed.]
158.535. [Repealed.]
158.540. [Repealed.]
158.545. [Repealed.]
158.550. [Repealed.]

INSTRUCTION FOR GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS

158.600. [Repealed.]
158.605. [Repealed.]
158.607. [Repealed.]
158.610. [Repealed.]
158.615. [Repealed.]
158.617. [Repealed.]
158.618. [Repealed.]
158.620. [Repealed.]

SECTION.

ADVANCED PLACEMENT AND DUAL ENROLLMENT

158.622. Administrative regulations of Kentucky Board of Education relating to advanced placement courses — Duties of Department of Education relating to advanced placement and dual enrollment programs — Credit for Virtual High School and advanced placement courses.
158.625. Deadline for training required under KRS 161.166.

SPORTS MEDICINE PROGRAM

158.640. [Repealed.]
158.6401. [Repealed.]
158.6402. [Repealed.]
158.6403. [Repealed.]

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

158.645. Capacities required of students in public education system.
158.6450. Instruction in voter registration and election procedures.
158.6451. Legislative declaration on goals for Commonwealth's schools — Model curriculum framework.
158.6452. School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council.
158.6453. Definitions — Assessment of achievement of goals — Revision of academic content standards — Components — Criterion-referenced and norm-referenced tests — Program assessments — High school and college readiness assessments — ACT and WorkKeys — Accommodations for students with disabilities — Assessment design — Reporting timelines — Biennial plan for validation studies — Local assessment — School report card — Individual student report — Inappropriate test preparation prohibited.
158.6454. National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability.
158.6455. System to identify and reward successful schools — School accountability system — Consequences for schools not meeting accountability measures — Review and audit process — Formula for school accountability and improvement goal — District accountability — Appeals of performance judgments.
158.6457. Definitions for KRS 158.6452, 158.6453, 158.6455, and 158.6457.
158.6458. Plan for implementation of state assessment and accountability system — Report.
158.6459. Intervention strategies for accelerated learning — Individualized learning plan — Retake of ACT.
158.646. Kentucky Institute for Education Research Board.
158.647. Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee — Members — Duties — Vote required to act.
158.6471. Meetings — Required attendance for department representative — Report — Assignment of regulation to committee — Consideration.
158.6472. Review of administrative regulations.
158.648. State Advisory Council for Gifted and Talented Education — Purpose — Duties.
158.649. Achievement gaps — Data on student performance — Policy for reviewing academic performance — Student achievement targets — Reporting requirements — Review and revision of improvement plan.
158.650. Definitions for KRS 158.680 to 158.710. [Expired — See Compiler's Notes.]
158.660. [Repealed.]
158.665. [Repealed.]
158.670. [Repealed.]
158.680. State Advisory Committee for Educational Improvement. [Expired — See Compiler's Notes.]
158.683. [Renumbered.]
158.685. Standards of student, program, service, and operational performance to be established — Educationally deficient school district — Action to eliminate deficiency — Education development district. [Expired — See Compiler's Notes.]
158.690. [Repealed.]
158.700. [Repealed.]
158.710. Responsibilities and functions of educationally deficient

SECTION.
districts and education development districts — Plans required — Reports required. [Expired. See Compiler's Notes.]
158.720. [Repealed.]
158.730. [Repealed.]
158.740. [Repealed.]
158.750. [Repealed.]
158.760. School-to-Careers System — Legislative intent — Goals.
158.7603. School-to-Careers Grant Program — Authority for administrative regulations — Advisory committee.
158.770. Advisory committee on writing program.
158.775. Writing program pilot project.
158.780. Management improvement programs.
158.782. Guidelines to provide highly skilled education assistance to schools and districts — Professional leave for selected employee — Appropriate training — Review of paperwork requirements.
158.785. Collection and review of management data — Management audit — Conditions for designation as state assisted or state managed district — Actions required.
158.790. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
158.791. Legislative findings and intent regarding reading.
158.792. Definitions for KRS 158.792 and 164.0207 — Reading diagnostic and intervention fund — Grants for reading intervention programs — Administrative regulations — Annual reports on use of grant funds and costs of intervention programs.
158.794. Reading Diagnostic and Intervention Grant Steering Committee — Membership — Duties.
158.795. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
158.796. Governor's Scholars Program — Purpose — Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. — Board of directors — Funding — Reports.
158.797. [Repealed.]
158.798. Program to encourage studies in mathematics, science, and related technologies — Role of Kentucky Science and Technology Council, Inc.
158.799. Name for program created by KRS 158.798.
158.7991. Legislative findings and declarations.
158.7992. Program to promote instruction in the arts and foreign languages.
158.800. [Repealed.]
158.801. Definitions for KRS 158.801 and 158.803.
158.803. Early mathematics testing program — Purposes — Development and requirements of program — Annual reports.
158.805. Commonwealth school improvement fund — Purposes — Criteria for grants to schools needing assistance.
158.807. Data research initiative — Purposes — Implementation.
158.808. Energy technology career track program.

Secondary Career and Technical Education

158.810. Definitions for KRS 158.810 to 158.816.
158.812. Legislative findings and declarations.
158.814. Joint comprehensive plan on secondary career and technical education programs.
158.816. Annual statewide analysis and report of academic achievement of technical education students — Assistance plan — Occupation skill standards and assessments.

Asthma, Diabetes, and Seizure Disorder Medications

158.830. Legislative findings — Construction of KRS 158.830 to 158.836.
158.832. Definitions for KRS 158.830 to 158.836.
158.834. Self-administration of medications by students with asthma or anaphylaxis — Authorization — Written statement — Acknowledgment of liability limitation — Duration of permission.
158.836. Possession and use of asthma or anaphylaxis medications.
158.838. Emergency administration of diabetes and seizure disorder medications — Required written statements — Limitation on liability — Renewal of permission — Expiration dates of medication.

Student Achievement in Mathematics and Reading

158.840. General Assembly findings and intent — Importance of students' reading and mathematics skills in achieving scholastic goals — Roles of statewide entities in improving student achievement.
158.842. Definitions for KRS 158.840 to 158.844 — Committee for Mathematics Achievement — Membership, purposes, organization, staffing, and duties of committee — Report to Interim Joint Committee on Education.
158.844. Mathematics achievement fund — Creation — Use and disposition of moneys — Administrative regulations — Requirements for grant applicants — Department to provide information to schools and to make annual report to Interim Joint Committee on Education.

Student Achievement in STEM Disciplines

158.845. Definitions for KRS 158.845 to 158.849.
158.846. Legislative findings concerning academic achievement in STEM disciplines.
158.847. Science and mathematics advancement fund — Purposes — Administrative regulations.
158.848. Grant programs concerning STEM disciplines and AP and IB courses.
158.849. Long-term statewide goals concerning STEM disciplines and AP and IB course participation.

School Nutrition

158.850. Limitation on sale of retail fast foods in school cafeteria.
158.852. School food service director or menu planner — Credentials and certificates — Continuing education.
158.854. Administrative regulation specifying minimum nutritional standards for foods sold outside school lunch programs — Restrictions upon sale of certain foods and beverages — Waiver — Definitions — Exceptions.
158.856. Annual assessment and evaluation of school nutrition in district — Special board meeting and public forum to discuss nutrition and physical activity in the schools — School district to prepare and submit findings and recommendations to Board of Education.

Examination Upon Completion of Core Content Course

158.860. Examination upon completion of core content course.

Penalties

158.990. Penalties.

158.005. Definition of "character education."

As used in KRS Chapters 156 and 158, unless the context requires otherwise, "character education" means instructional strategies and curricula that:

(1) Instill and promote core values and qualities of good character in students including altruism, citizenship, courtesy, honesty, human worth, justice, knowledge, respect, responsibility, and self-discipline;

(2) Reflect the values of parents, teachers, and local communities; and

(3) Improve the ability of students to make moral and ethical decisions in their lives.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 162, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

158.007. Definitions for chapter.

As used in KRS Chapter 158 unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Advanced placement" or "AP" means a college-level course that incorporates all topics and instructional strategies specified by the College Board on its standard syllabus for a given subject area and is licensed by the College Board.

(2) "Advanced science and mathematics" means Advanced Placement or AP biology, calculus, chemistry, computer science, environmental science, and physics, and Inter-

national Baccalaureate or IB biology, chemistry, computer science, environmental systems, mathematical studies, further mathematics, and physics.

(3) "Board" means the Kentucky Board of Education.

(4) "College Board Advanced Placement examination" means the advanced placement test administered by the College Entrance Examination Board.

(5) "College Board" means the College Entrance Examination Board, a national nonprofit association that provides college admission guidance and advanced placement examinations.

(6) "Core curriculum" means at least one (1) course in science, one (1) course in mathematics, and at least one (1) course in two (2) of the following subject areas: English, social studies, foreign language, and the arts.

(7) "Department" means the Kentucky Department of Education.

(8) "Dual credit" means a college-level course of study developed in accordance with KRS 164.098 in which a high school student receives credit from both the high school and postsecondary institution in which the student is enrolled upon completion of a single class or designated program of study.

(9) "Dual enrollment" means a college-level course of study developed in accordance with KRS 164.098 in which a student is enrolled in a high school and postsecondary institution simultaneously.

(10) "International Baccalaureate" or "IB" means the International Baccalaureate Organization's Diploma Programme, a comprehensive two (2) year program designed for highly motivated students.

(11) "Kentucky Virtual High School" means secondary-level instructional programs or courses offered by the Kentucky Department of Education through the Internet and other on-line, computer-based methods.

(12) "Kentucky Virtual University" means a college-level instructional program offered by the Council on Postsecondary Education through the Internet or other on-line, computer-based methods.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 97, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 134, § 15, effective July 15, 2008.)

Conduct of Schools

158.010. Uniform school system to be maintained — Variations.

(1) A uniform system of common schools shall be maintained in Kentucky.

(2) Local school districts may, with approval of local boards of education, provide special programs and services to one (1) or more areas of the district in contrast to other areas where the variation is a reasonable one based on an attempt to equalize the education progress of the students within the district.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 396, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. 1988 Acts, chapter 172, § 1, provides that each public elementary and secondary school classroom in the Commonwealth of Kentucky prominently display a copy of the Bill of Rights, embodying the individual liberties safeguarded by the Constitution of the United States.

Cross-References. Certification of school employees, KRS 161.010 to 161.120.

Cigarette smoking prohibited on school ground, KRS 438.050.

Courses of study, Board of Education to prescribe standards for, KRS 156.160.

Flags to be furnished schools, KRS 2.040.

Libraries of schools, Department for Libraries and Archives to aid, KRS 171.140.

Local or special act for common school prohibited, Ky. Const., § 59(25).

Practice schools, KRS 164.380.

Race or color not to affect distribution of school fund, Ky. Const., § 187.

Regional Educational Compact, discrimination prohibited, KRS 164.540.

Students called into active service in National Guard, KRS 38.470.

Textbooks, selection and use, KRS 156.405 to 156.445.

Opinions of Attorney General. The approval of the State Department of Education is required in order to conduct a school on a continuous basis. OAG 67-277.

Cited: Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Control Over Common Schools.
2. Equal and Uniform Educational Opportunities.

1. Control Over Common Schools.

Though the funds are raised by both general taxation by the Commonwealth and special taxation by local boards their expenditure is under the control of the State Board of Education and all public schools of the state, even in cities having unusual powers over their schools, are state institutions and members of the Board of Education are state officers and title to school property is in the Commonwealth and is held by the board in trust for the state. Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941).

Maintenance, management and control of public school system is strictly a governmental function provided by the Constitution or statutes enacted pursuant thereto and the Legislature in making such provisions may provide exclusive remedies for the infringement of any rights that may be perpetrated by any officer or officers in the maintenance of the project. Marshall v. White, 287 Ky. 290, 152 S.W.2d 945, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1941).

It is clear that the General Assembly intended that the state board should have control over the common schools with the power of removal of such board members who might be found guilty of specified charges as a means of maintaining a uniform school system. Gearhart v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 355 S.W.2d 667, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1962).

2. Equal and Uniform Educational Opportunities.

Operation of two (2) high schools in western part of county and none in eastern part without providing equal and uniform educational opportunities for those in the eastern half is clearly arbitrary, discriminatory, and in violation of this section and Const., § 183. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956), aff'd, Wooley v. Spalding, 365 S.W.2d 323, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 294 (Ky. 1962).

The fundamental mandate of the Constitution and the statutes of Kentucky is that there shall be equality and that all public schools shall be nonpartisan and nonsectarian. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956), aff'd, Wooley v. Spalding, 365 S.W.2d 323, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 294 (Ky. 1962).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 7.

158.020. Separate schools for white and colored children. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-8, 4399-49) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 184, § 8.

158.021. Exceptions to requirement of separate schools for white and colored students. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 112; 1950, ch. 155) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 184, § 8.

158.025. Hospital courses in medicine, surgery, or nursing not restricted by KRS 158.020. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 112) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 184, § 8.

158.030. "Common school" defined — Attendance at

public school and primary school program — Advancement without regard to age.

"Common school" means an elementary or secondary school of the state supported in whole or in part by public taxation. No school shall be deemed a "common school" or receive support from public taxation unless the school is taught by a certified teacher for a minimum school term as defined by KRS 158.070 and every child residing in the district who satisfies the age requirements of this section has had the privilege of attending it. Provided, however, that any child who is six (6) years of age, or who may become six (6) years of age by October 1, shall attend public school or qualify for an exemption as provided by KRS 159.030. Any child who is five (5) years of age, or who may become five (5) years of age by October 1, may enter a primary school program, as defined in KRS 158.031, and may advance through the primary program without regard to age in accordance with KRS 158.031(6).

(4363-2: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 155, § 1; 1950, ch. 108; 1952, ch. 145, § 1; 1962, ch. 74; 1972, ch. 151, § 4; 1978, ch. 136, § 2, effective July 1, 1979; 1980, ch. 306, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 367, § 5, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 397, § 7, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 33, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 25, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 434, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 20, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Penalty to which school board member subject for admission of under-age child, KRS 158.990.

Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Interim methods for verifying successful completion of the primary program, 703 KAR 4:040.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Primary school program guidelines, 704 KAR 3:440.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Opinions of Attorney General. A board of education may enter into a tuition contract only with another common school as defined in this section. OAG 61-423.

Breckinridge Training School, state operated vocational schools, and Lincoln Institute are not "common schools" which term is synonymous with the phrase "approved public school" as used in KRS 158.130 (now repealed). OAG 61-423.

The phrase "approved public school" as used in KRS 158.130 (now repealed) is synonymous with the term "common school" as defined in this section. OAG 61-423.

It was the intent of the Legislature to make the last day of December the cutoff date for school admissions so that all children who are or who will become six (6) years of age by December 31 following the opening day of school, may enter school provided they do so within 30 calendar days of the beginning of the school year. OAG 61-507.

No ADA payments could be made to a school district where a child was allowed to enroll in the first grade who did not meet the age requirements. OAG 63-22.

Unless he met the statutory age requirements of Kentucky a child could not be enrolled in the first grade of the common schools of Kentucky even though he had previously been attending first grade in another state. OAG 63-22.

In order for a local school board to have a legal right to spend foundation program funds or revenue raised by local taxation for adults over 21 years of age the program would have to be part of the common school program. OAG 65-410.

Local school boards have a legal right to spend foundation program funds or revenue raised by local taxation for adults over 21 years of age. OAG 65-410.

A child living with its guardian within the county school district would be "residing" in the district within the meaning of the statutes and would be eligible to attend the county schools without the payment of tuition. OAG 66-550.

A county board of education has legal authority to refuse the admission of nonresident children to its schools, but the board would be prohibited from arbitrarily extending school attendance privileges to some nonresident children while denying the same privilege to others. OAG 66-550.

While this section extends the right of school attendance to children six (6) years of age, that right must be exercised within 30 calendar days of the opening of school, and a child who was six (6) years of age in October and who applied for admission to a Kentucky school more than 30 days after the opening of school was not eligible for enrollment since his attendance at kindergarten in Indiana did not constitute an enrollment in regular school classes. OAG 67-102.

So long as a child remains in bona fide residence in the Bellewood Presbyterian Home the child has the privilege of attending schools in the school district in which the home is situated. OAG 68-126.

A child who resides within the geographical boundaries of the school district is not removed therefrom by the mere fact that control over the property in which the child resides has been ceded to the federal government by the Commonwealth, and, under this section, the child may attend the school of the district without payment of tuition. OAG 68-582.

A vocational school does not come within the statutory definition of a "common school" and a pupil attending a vocational school would not be attending a public common school and the district in which he resides cannot receive ADA credit. OAG 73-639.

If a properly accredited school of the state of Florida certifies the enrollment of a child as a first grade pupil, the public school in the district to which she moves in Kentucky should accept her as a first grade pupil. OAG 74-626.

Children who attend tuition-free school must attend the school in the district where they physically live. OAG 76-116.

Inasmuch as common school funds may only be paid to common school districts, a county school board may not expend public common school funds to transport students attending a nonpublic model school. OAG 76-261.

A child placed by the Department for Human Resources in a foster home has a right to attend school in the district where the foster home is located, regardless of where the parents of the child reside. OAG 77-311.

A child is entitled to go to school, tuition free, in the school district in which the guardian is a resident. OAG 78-64.

A child who has reached his eighteenth birthday is entitled to attend school without payment of tuition in the school district in which he actually resides. OAG 78-64.

If a child who is not residing with his legal custodian is not residing in a particular school district primarily for school purposes, tuition generally would not be chargeable but the matter of free tuition must be decided by the school board on a case by case basis. OAG 78-64.

A school district is required to admit for enrollment, tuition free, a child living with the child's custodian declared by court order or other legal process who resides in the school district, irrespective of whether the court order is one for temporary custody or one for permanent custody. OAG 78-64.

Since KRS 157.200 et seq. and 20 USCS § 1401 et seq. mandate equal educational opportunities for exceptional and nonexceptional children; a child with cerebral palsy who will be five (5) after September 1, but before December 31, must be given readiness testing for early kindergarten enrollment, which must be geared to the particular category of exceptionality and comparably equivalent for exceptional and nonexceptional children alike. OAG 79-254.

Since a child who is five (5) years of age by October 1 "may enter a public school kindergarten" under this section, there is no legal authority to support an argument that a six-year-old child can be required to complete kindergarten, irrespective of whether the child has participated in kindergarten before, or that the child can be required to repeat the year of kindergarten if, in the opinion of the kindergarten teacher, the child has not successfully completed the kindergarten program, accordingly, a child reaching the age of six (6) by October 1 is entitled to commence his or her school career in the first grade. OAG 81-287.

Although this section prohibits a school district from "promoting" a child in a kindergarten program into the first grade who has not met the statutory prescribed age of first grade entrance, the district would not be precluded from developing a program of instruction in the kindergarten class that would challenge the child's academic skills and abilities even if the program was equivalent to a first grade program. OAG 82-44.

KRS 158.090 (now repealed) authorizes a local school district to establish a kindergarten program to include children under five (5) but at least four (4) years of age; however, the cost of educating those

four-year-old students would have to be totally borne by local school district because only those children meeting the kindergarten requirements set out in this section and the state board regulations can be counted for Minimum Foundation money purposes. OAG 82-44.

Where a child, who had been enrolled in the public school kindergarten program of another state, became five (5) years old on November 30th, she could legally transfer into Kentucky public school kindergarten program, even though she did not meet the requirement of this section that she reach five (5) years of age by October 1st of that year, since the full faith and credit provisions of the United States Constitution, Art. 4, § 1, requires that the child's prior enrollment be recognized by Kentucky. OAG 82-44.

A child who is not old enough to attend a public school as a first grader may nevertheless enroll the following year in a public school as a second grader if the child has completed first grade in a nonpublic school. OAG 82-408.

A child who will not be six (6) years old by October 1, but who has attended a private kindergarten program may not be permitted to enroll in the first grade in a public common school. OAG 82-408.

Strict adherence to the age qualification provisions of this section is called for, absent a transfer-from-out-of-state situation. OAG 82-408.

The last sentence of this section is no longer subject to application; such sentence served only as a transition provision relative to what the law had been prior to 1980 amendment. That is, only for purposes of the 1980-1981 school year could a child who was not yet six (6) years old by October 1, but who would become six (6) years of age by December 31, 1980, and who had successfully completed kindergarten, public or private, still be permitted to enroll in the first grade. OAG 82-408.

There is no statute that regulates the entrance age for a child to attend a nonpublic school and one could not constitutionally be enacted due to the Kentucky Supreme Court's view of Const., § 5 and the proscription against state regulation of nonpublic schools. OAG 82-408.

A kindergarten student may be retained in kindergarten if the parents and school officials feel such retention would be in the best interest of the child; absent parental consent, a child who is six (6) years old by October 1, is entitled to commence his school career in the first grade. OAG 83-106.

Since Kentucky school law lacks a requirement that a child must attend kindergarten, a school district could not require a child old enough to enroll in first grade to enroll in kindergarten; However, parents could hold their child back a year and initially enroll their child in the kindergarten program even though the child would qualify under this section to enter first grade. OAG 83-106.

The lead-in phrase of this section, which reads "Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary," cannot be construed, by implication, to have lowered the compulsory attendance age range to five (5). OAG 85-55.

Both this section and KRS 158.100 must be considered as addressing and affecting only public common school districts. OAG 85-55.

Existing legislation does not require nonpublic schools in Kentucky to have kindergartens. OAG 85-55.

Where a child attends a nonpublic school kindergarten, so long as the child will be six (6) years old by October 1, the child would be eligible and entitled to enroll in the first grade in a public common school district. If the child would not be six (6) years old until after October 1, the child would be eligible to enroll only in a public school's kindergarten program rather than first grade, even though he has already been in kindergarten in a nonpublic school. OAG 85-55.

A child who is six (6) years old before October 1, but who has not attended any kindergarten, would have to be enrolled, as far as the public common schools are concerned, in a kindergarten program rather than a public school first grade. OAG 85-55.

Where a child attends no kindergarten program, either public or nonpublic, before July 1, 1986, but upon attaining six (6) years of age he enrolls in a nonpublic school first grade, and such child subsequently is presented for enrollment in a public common school for the second or a subsequent grade, the child would be entitled to so enroll subject to the usual application of the provisions of KRS 158.140. OAG 85-55.

The day of birth should no longer be counted when computing age for purposes of this section, and thus, a child whose birthday is October 2 does not actually become a year older until October 2, and as a result, he or she is not required to attend school in the year of becoming six (6), but instead is required to attend school the following year (withdrawing OAG 62-411). OAG 86-40.

The term "school" as used in KRS 218A.990 (now repealed), prohibiting trafficking in controlled substances near such a building, is not restricted to the definition of "common public school" in this section; therefore, it could include vocational/technical schools which have classroom instruction. OAG 88-73.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Educational Units Not Included.
2. Recreational Training.
3. Residence of Child.
4. Public School.

1. Educational Units Not Included.

Teaching of higher branches of learning in a common school was not a violation of common school law. Newman v. Thompson, 4 S.W. 341, 9 Ky. L. Rptr. 199 (1887) (decided under prior law).

"Common school" does not include a college. Pollitt v. Lewis, 269 Ky. 680, 108 S.W.2d 671, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 659, 113 A.L.R. 691 (Ky. 1937).

Common schools as used in the Constitution mean "public" or "free" schools maintained by the state at public expense, as distinguished from any private, parochial or sectarian school. Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 469, 171 S.W.2d 963, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1942).

2. Recreational Training.

Common school system embraces physical training. Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1, 181 S.W.2d 406, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 815 (Ky. 1944).

3. Residence of Child.

The solution of the question of residence of a child for purpose of attending school is not to be found always in the site of the property for taxation, either generally or for school purposes, and where house in which child lived was more than half within the city, child resided in the city and could attend city schools without payment of tuition. Turner v. City Board of Education, 313 Ky. 383, 231 S.W.2d 27, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 869 (Ky. 1950).

4. Public School.

Common schools were schools actually taught by teachers legally qualified to teach in districts legally established and under the control of the trustees elected under those laws. Collins v. Henderson, 74 Ky. 74, 11 Bush 74, 1874 Ky. LEXIS 14 (Ky. 1874) (decided under prior law).

The term a "common school" is synonymous with "public" school. Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1 et seq.

158.031. Primary school program — Authority for administrative regulations — Attributes — Part time attendance — Grouping — Advancement — Reporting requirements.

(1) In this section, "primary school program" means that part of the elementary school program in which children are enrolled from the time they begin school until they are ready to enter the fourth grade. Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, successful completion of the primary school program shall be a prerequisite for a child's entrance into fourth grade.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish, by administrative regulation, methods of verifying successful completion of the primary school program in carrying out the goals of education as described in KRS 158.6451.

(3) The primary program shall include the following critical attributes: developmentally appropriate educational practices; multiage and multiability classrooms; continuous progress; authentic assessment; qualitative reporting methods; professional teamwork; and positive parent involvement.

(4) Each school council or, if none exists, the school shall determine the organization of its ungraded primary program including the extent to which multiage groups are necessary to implement the critical attributes based on the critical attributes and meeting individual student needs.

(5) The implementation of the primary program may take into consideration the necessary arrangements required for students attending part-time and will allow for grouping of students attending their first year of school

when determined to be developmentally appropriate.

(6) A school district may advance a student through the primary program when it is determined that it is in the best educational interest of the student. A student who is at least five (5) years of age, but less than six (6) years of age, and is advanced in the primary program may be classified as other than a kindergarten student for purposes of funding under KRS 157.310 to 157.440 if the student is determined to have acquired the academic and social skills taught in kindergarten as determined by local board policy in accordance with the process established by Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulation.

(7) Data shall be collected by each school district on the number of students, in each school having a primary program, who take five (5) years to complete the primary program. The data shall be reported in the annual performance report described in KRS 158.6453.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 434, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 20, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Requirements for school and district report cards, 703 KAR 5:140.

158.032. Flagging record of missing child — Procedure upon recovery — Documents required upon enrollment or transfer.

(1) Upon notification by the commissioner of education of a child's disappearance, any school in which the child is currently or was previously enrolled shall flag the record of the child so that when a copy of or information regarding the child's record is requested, the school shall be alerted that the record is that of a missing child. The school shall immediately report to local law enforcement or the Department of Kentucky State Police any request concerning flagged records or any knowledge as to the whereabouts of any missing child.

(2) Upon notification by the commissioner of education of any missing child who has been recovered, the school shall remove the flag from the child's record.

(3) Upon enrollment of a student for the first time in any elementary or secondary school, the school shall notify in writing the person enrolling the student that within thirty (30) days the person shall provide either:

(a) A certified copy of the student's birth certificate; or

(b) Other reliable proof of the student's identity and age, and an affidavit of the inability to produce a copy of the birth certificate.

(4) Upon the failure of a person enrolling the student to comply with this section, the school shall notify the person in writing that unless he complies within ten (10) days the case shall be referred to the Department of Kentucky State Police or local law enforcement officials for investigation. If compliance is not obtained within the ten (10) day period, the school shall so refer the case.

(5) Within fourteen (14) days after enrolling a transfer student, each elementary or secondary school shall request directly from the student's previous school a certified copy of the student's record. Any school receiving a request of a student's record which has been flagged as the record of a missing child shall not forward the student's record but shall instead notify local law enforcement or the Department of Kentucky State Police.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 72, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 196, effective July 13, 1990; 2003, ch. 39, § 3, effective June 24, 2003; 2007, ch. 85, § 166, effective June 26, 2007.)

Cross-References. Preschool education program for four (4) year old children, 704 KAR 3:410.

158.035. Certificate of immunization.

Except as provided in KRS 214.036, no child shall be eligible to enroll as a student in any public or private elementary or secondary school without first presenting a certificate from a medical physician, osteopathic physician, or advanced practice registered nurse licensed in any state. The certificate shall state that the child has been immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, rubeola, and rubella in accordance with the provisions of this section and KRS 214.010, 214.020, 214.032 to 214.036, and 214.990 and the administrative regulations of the secretary for health and family services. The governing body of private and public schools shall enforce the provisions of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 95, § 3; 1968, ch. 87, § 3; 1972, ch. 341, § 1; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(1); 1976, ch. 14, § 2; 1988, ch. 436, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 197, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 426, § 113, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 130, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 85, § 69, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Penalty for violation of this section. KRS 214.990.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section requires local school authorities to refuse enrollment in school, whether initial enrollment in the school system or transfer into the school system, if a child has not been tested or immunized as required by law. OAG 76-256.

The county board of health is authorized to enforce the immunization requirements of this section and KRS 214.034 by entering an order under KRS 212.245 or proceeding directly against the parent, guardian or custodian of the child who fails to have him immunized by having a criminal complaint sworn out against the offender. OAG 78-24.

The July 18, 1979 amendment of 902 KAR 2:060 allowing pupils who have begun, but not completed, immunization to attend school for the limited period of time necessary for completion of the immunization schedule is not in conflict with this section, since the requirement is a certificate that the child has been immunized, not that the immunization schedule has been completed. OAG 79-420.

Cited: Piatt v. Louisville & Jefferson County Board of Education, 556 F.2d 809, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 12994 (6th Cir. 1977).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

Since the primary effect of the state immunization program was to improve and protect the health and well being of citizens, the exemption for members of a religious denomination, the teachings of which are opposed to medical immunization against disease, did not make this statute unconstitutional as being in violation of the establishment clause of the first amendment. Kleid v. Board of Education, 406 F. Supp. 902, 1976 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16997 (W.D. Ky. 1976).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 315.

78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1004 et seq.

158.036. Tuberculosis test requirements — Exemption. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 128, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1988, ch. 277, § 4, effective July 15, 1988.

158.037. Report of immunization results.

Each public or private elementary or secondary school shall report immunization results to its local health department in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 128, § 2; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 198, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 302, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 114, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 131, effective June 20, 2005.)

158.040. Entering age. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-4) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 155, § 2.

158.050. School year.

The school year shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 397, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-3) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 397, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Fiscal year for school districts, KRS 160.450.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Nomination of Employees.
2. Approval of Employees.

1. Nomination of Employees.

This section contemplates that the superintendent of schools shall nominate teachers for the next school year at some time between April 1 and the beginning of the next school year on July 1, though the particular school may not open until a later date. (See KRS 160.380.) Beckham v. Kimbell, 282 Ky. 648, 139 S.W.2d 747, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1940).

Although the school year shall begin on July 1, the superintendent does not forfeit his right to make nominations of school employees by failing to make them by July 1 of each year and the county board of education has no right or authority to make appointments in the absence of nominations by the superintendent. (See KRS 160.380.) Smith v. Beverly, 314 Ky. 651, 236 S.W.2d 914, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 719 (Ky. 1950).

2. Approval of Employees.

Since the school year begins on July 1, teachers must be chosen by that date, and the school board cannot refuse to act on recommendations submitted before that date, or postpone action until after that date. Cottongim v. Stewart, 277 Ky. 706, 127 S.W.2d 149, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 716 (Ky. 1939).

The board of education cannot divest a nominated teacher of his rights by postponing its approval of his nomination until after July 1 without legal cause. (See KRS 160.380.) Beckham v. Kimbell, 282 Ky. 648, 139 S.W.2d 747, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1940).

158.060. School month and school day — Duty-free lunch period — Nonteaching time for teachers.

(1) Twenty (20) school days, or days in which teachers are actually employed in the schoolroom, shall constitute a school month in the common schools.

(2) Each full-time teacher shall be provided with a duty-free lunch period each day during the regularly scheduled student lunch period. The duty-free lunch period shall be not less than the length of the lunch period specified in the school calendar approved by the chief state school officer. A full-time teacher may be assigned to lunch room duty during the regularly scheduled student lunch period only for an amount of time equal to the noninstructional time in excess of fifty-five (55) minutes included in the teacher's daily schedule. The calculation of noninstructional time shall not include the teacher's duty-free lunch period, the time teachers are required to be at school prior to the start of the student's instructional day, or the time teachers are required to remain at school after the students are dismissed.

(3) Except for children with disabilities and children attending the primary school program who may attend a program of less than six (6) hours per day under policy adopted by the local school district board of education and approved by the commissioner of education and children attending a school district where the local board has approved a schedule that provides at least the equivalent of six (6) hours of daily instruction during the school year, a minimum of six (6) hours of actual school work shall constitute a school day. Kindergarten programs may be operated for less than six (6) hours without state board approval. The Kentucky Board of Education, upon recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall develop and approve regulations governing make up by school districts of whole days missed due to emergencies, or partial days missed as a result of shortening regularly scheduled school days due to emergencies.

(4) Teachers shall be provided additional time for nonteaching activities. The nonteaching time shall be used to provide teachers opportunities for professional development activities as provided in KRS 156.095, instructional planning, school-based decision making as provided in KRS 160.345, curriculum development, and outreach activities involving their students' families and the community.

(5) Character education programs and activities shall be considered valuable and legitimate components of the actual school work constituting a school day under subsection (3) of this section.

(4363-6: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. VII, § 1; 1974, ch. 271, § 1; 1976, ch. 345, § 1; 1978, ch. 306, § 1, effective March 30, 1978; 1984, ch. 359, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 12, effective October 18, 1985; 1986, ch. 40, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 26, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 6, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 394, § 21, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 405, § 26, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 20, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 195, § 24, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 162, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 261, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 162 and 261, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Cross-References. Approval of innovative alternative school calendars, 702 KAR 7:130.

Holidays, KRS ch. 2.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

School calendar, 702 KAR 7:140.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Opinions of Attorney General. Lunch periods could not be used to conduct religious classes if the district is utilizing portions of the lunch period to meet the six-hour school work requirement of this section. OAG 64-111.

The term "actual school work" as used in this section means instructional hours, either of purely academic classroom instruction or reasonably calculated to achieve general educational objectives within such standards for school instructional programs as have been approved by the State Board of Education pursuant to its power to prescribe curricula under KRS 156.070. OAG 70-222; OAG 78-344.

A proposed plan of a county school district to institute a pilot program of in-service training of teachers which would require the dismissing of pupils for one-half day each week would be in violation of KRS 158.070(2)(b) (see now subsection (9)) which requires a pupil's attendance in school for a minimum term and this section which provides that six hours of actual classroom work shall constitute a school day. OAG 73-98.

Rural teachers who are required by the board to work a reasonably longer day than city teachers in the same district are not entitled to extra compensation solely on the basis of a longer working day. OAG 75-297.

Within the statutory limits of from six to nine hours, each school district may adopt its own schedule of classes and professional duties of its teachers and it is not required that the working day of all teachers in a district be the same length. OAG 75-297.

Neither a teacher who has taught three hours per day for 185 school days nor a teacher who has taught full time for 94 school days may be considered to have a year of actual service for tenure purposes. OAG 76-278.

School administrators may permit a study hall or activity period to be used by a student outside the school for a program of off-school-premises work since participation in such program would not be shortening of the school day but merely shortening the portion of the full regular school day which the child is in attendance in the school classroom. OAG 76-545.

While KRS 158.107 (repealed) did not prohibit the charging of a student to attend sports events, these sports events may not properly be held during any part of the regular school day so as to shorten the six hours required "of actual school work." OAG 79-381.

Where the General Assembly failed to include a delayed effective date for the provisions regarding the teachers' duty-free lunch period and class-size limitations in grades 1-8 contained in the education package enacted in the 1985 extraordinary session, the effective date of these provisions was October 18, 1985. However, given the restrictions of KRS 160.530 and 160.550(1), as well as the impracticalities of implementation on October 18, it was doubtful that any local school district could be expected to implement these programs on October 18. Therefore, except where otherwise expressly indicated in a particular provision, the education improvement programs which the local school districts have a duty to implement would have to be implemented by the local school districts beginning with the 1986-87 school year. OAG 85-132.

Cited: Board of Educ. v. Powell, 792 S.W.2d 376, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 81 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

158.065. Year-round school program — Legislative intent. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 372, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 265, § 6.

158.070. School term — Professional development — Suicide prevention — Holidays and days closed — Continuing education for certain students — Breakfast program — Scheduling of athletic competitions — Missed school days due to emergencies and service credit.

(1) The minimum school term shall be one hundred eighty-five (185) days, including no less than the equivalent of one hundred seventy-five (175) six (6) hour instructional days. A board of education may extend its term beyond the minimum term.

(2) The local board of education, upon recommendation of the local school district superintendent, shall adopt a school calendar for the upcoming school year that establishes the opening and closing dates of the school term, beginning and ending dates of each school month, instructional days, and days on which schools shall be dismissed. The local board may schedule days for breaks in the school calendar that shall not be counted as a part of the minimum school term.

(3) Any local board of education operating its schools on a year-round school program basis shall conform with administrative regulations promulgated and adopted by the Kentucky Board of Education upon the recommendation of the commissioner of education, which regulations must be in conformity with the following criteria:

(a) The year-round school program shall be operated on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30;

(b) A pupil's required attendance in school shall be for at least the minimum instructional term; and

(c) No teacher shall be required to teach more than the minimum term during the school year.

(4) (a) Each local board of education shall use four (4) days of the minimum school term for professional development and collegial planning activities for the professional staff without the presence of pupils pursuant to the requirements of KRS 156.095. At the discretion of the superintendent, one (1) day of professional development may be used for district-wide activities and for training that is mandated by federal or state law. The use of three (3) days shall be planned by each school council, except that the district is encouraged to provide technical assistance and leadership to school councils to maximize existing resources and to encourage shared planning.

(b) In addition to the four (4) days required under paragraph (a) of this subsection, a minimum of two (2) hours of self-study review of suicide prevention materials shall be required for all high school and middle school principals, guidance counselors, and teachers each school year.

(c) A local board may approve a school's flexible professional development plan that permits teachers or other certified personnel within a school to participate in professional development activities outside the days scheduled in the school calendar or the regularly scheduled hours in the school work day and receive credit towards the four (4) day professional development requirement within the minimum one hundred eighty-five (185) days that a teacher shall be employed.

1. A flexible schedule option shall be reflected in the school's professional development component within the school improvement plan or consolidated plan and approved by the local board. Credit for approved professional development activities may be accumulated in periods of time other than full day segments.

2. No teacher or administrator shall be permitted to count participation in a professional development activity under the flexible schedule option unless the activity is related to the teacher's classroom assignment and content area, or the administrator's job requirements, or is required by the school improvement or consolidated plan, or is tied to the teacher's or the administrator's individual growth plan. The supervisor shall give prior approval and shall monitor compliance with the requirements of this paragraph. In the case of teachers, a professional development committee or the school council by council policy may be responsible for reviewing requests for approval.

(d) The local board of each school district may use up to a maximum of four (4) days of the minimum school term for holidays; provided, however, any holiday which occurs on Saturday may be observed on the preceding Friday.

(e) Each local board may use two (2) days for planning activities without the presence of pupils.

(f) Each local board may use the number of days deemed necessary for:

1. National or state disaster or mourning when proclaimed by the President of the United States or the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky;

2. Local disaster which would endanger the health or safety of children; and

3. Mourning when so designated by the local board of education and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education upon recommendation of the commissioner of education.

(5) The Kentucky Board of Education, upon recommendation of the commissioner of education, shall adopt administrative regulations governing the use of school days, including days missed from the regular school day as a result of local disaster, as defined in subsection (4)(f)2. of this section, and regulations setting forth the guidelines and procedures to be observed for the ap-

proval of the days utilized for the opening and closing of school and the days utilized for professional development and planning activities for the professional staff.

(6) (a) In setting the school calendar, school may be closed for two (2) consecutive days for the purpose of permitting professional school employees to attend statewide professional meetings. These two (2) days for statewide professional meetings may be scheduled to begin with the first Thursday after Easter, or upon request of the statewide professional education association having the largest paid membership, the commissioner of education may designate alternate dates. If schools are scheduled to operate during days designated for the statewide professional meeting, the school district shall permit teachers who are delegates to attend as compensated professional leave time and shall employ substitute teachers in their absence. The commissioner of education shall designate one (1) additional day during the school year when schools shall be closed to permit professional school employees to participate in regional or district professional meetings. These three (3) days so designated for attendance at professional meetings shall not be counted as a part of the minimum school term. School shall be closed on the day of a regular election and on the day of a primary election, and those days may be used for professional development activities, professional meetings, or parent-teacher conferences.

(b) All schools shall be closed on the third Monday of January in observance of the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. Districts may:

1. Designate the day as one (1) of the four (4) holidays permitted under subsection (4)(d) of this section; or
2. Not include the day in the minimum school term specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(7) (a) The Kentucky Board of Education, or the organization or agency designated by the board to manage interscholastic athletics, shall be encouraged to schedule athletic competitions outside the regularly scheduled school day.

(b) Beginning with the 2009-2010 school year, any member of a school-sponsored interscholastic athletic team who competes in a regional tournament or state tournament sanctioned by the Kentucky Board of Education, or the organization or agency designated by the board to manage interscholastic athletics, and occurring on a regularly scheduled school day may be counted present at school on the date or dates of the competition, as determined by local board policy, for a maximum of two (2) days per student per year. The student shall be expected to complete any assignments missed on the date or dates of the competition.

(c) The school attendance record of any student for whom paragraph (b) of this subsection applies shall indicate that the student was in attendance on the date or dates of competition.

(8) Students applying for excused absence for attendance at the Kentucky State Fair shall be granted one (1) day of excused absence.

(9) Schools shall provide continuing education for those students who are determined to need additional time to achieve the outcomes defined in KRS 158.6451, and schools shall not be limited to the minimum school term in providing this education. Continuing education time may include extended days, extended weeks, or extended years. A local board of education may adopt a policy requiring its students to participate in continuing education. The local policy shall set out the conditions under which attendance will be required and any exceptions which are provided. The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations establishing criteria for the allotment of grants to local school districts and shall include criteria by which the commissioner of education may approve a district's request for a waiver to use an alternative service delivery option, including providing services during the school day on a limited basis. These grants shall be allotted to school districts to provide instructional programs for pupils who are identified as needing additional time to achieve the outcomes defined in KRS 158.6451. A school district that has a school operating a model early reading program under KRS 158.792 may use a portion of its grant money as part of the matching funds to provide individualized or small group reading instruction to qualified students outside of the regular classroom during the school day.

(10) Notwithstanding any other statute, each school term shall include no less than the equivalent of the minimum number of instructional days required by this section.

(11) Notwithstanding the provisions of KRS 158.060(3) and the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, a school district shall arrange bus schedules so that all buses arrive in sufficient time to provide breakfast prior to the instructional day. In the event of an unforeseen bus delay, the administrator of a school that participates in the Federal School Breakfast Program may authorize up to fifteen (15) minutes of the six (6) hour instructional day if necessary to provide the opportunity for children to eat breakfast not to exceed eight (8) times during the school year within a school building.

(12) Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, the following provisions shall apply to a school district that misses school days due to emergencies, including weather-related emergencies:

(a) A certified school employee shall be considered to have fulfilled the minimum one hundred eighty-five (185) day contract with a school district under KRS 157.350 and shall be given credit for the purpose of calculating service credit for retirement under KRS 161.500 for certified school personnel if:

1. State and local requirements under this section are met regarding the equivalent of the number and length of instructional days, professional development days, holidays, and days for planning activities without the presence of pupils; and
2. The provisions of the district's school calendar to make up school days missed due to any emergency, as approved by the Kentucky Department of Education, including but not limited to a provision for additional instructional time per day, are met.

(b) Additional time worked by a classified school employee shall be considered as equivalent time to be applied toward the employee's contract and calculation of service credit for classified employees under KRS 78.615 if:

1. The employee works for a school district with a school calendar approved by the Kentucky Department of Education that contains a provision that additional instructional time per day shall be used to make up full days missed due to an emergency;
2. The employee's contract requires a minimum six (6) hour work day; and
3. The employee's job responsibilities and work

day are extended when the instructional time is extended for the purposes of making up time.

(c) Classified employees who are regularly scheduled to work less than six (6) hours per day and who do not have additional work responsibilities as a result of lengthened instructional days shall be excluded from the provisions of this subsection. These employees may be assigned additional work responsibilities to make up service credit under KRS 78.615 that would be lost due to lengthened instructional days.

(4370-7: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 104; 1962, ch. 244, Art. VII, § 2; 1964, ch. 6, § 1; 1964, ch. 133, § 1; 1966, ch. 29, paras. (1), (2); 1966, ch. 255, § 150; 1972, ch. 372, § 2; 1974, ch. 265, § 5; 1976, ch. 209, § 1; 1978, ch. 306, § 2, effective March 30, 1978; 1984, ch. 359, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 373, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 27, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 398, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 394, § 22, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 464, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 20, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 195, § 25, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 580, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 609, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 261, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 527, § 13, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 134, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 131, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 169, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 89, § 1, effective April 6, 2004; 2005, ch. 178, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 136, § 1, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 146, § 2, effective April 13, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 136 and 146, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/15/2010). The amendments made to this section by 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 136 shall be known as the "Make a Difference for Kids Act of 2010."

(1/29/2002). The words "upon request of the statewide professional education association having the" were inadvertently omitted from subsection (6)(a) of this section when it was amended by 2001 Ky. Acts ch. 134, sec. 1. These words have been restored to the section by the reviser of statutes under KRS 7.136 and 446.280.

(6/21/2001). A reference to "subsection (3)(c)" in subsection (6)(b)1. of this statute has been changed in codification to "subsection (4)(c)" under KRS 7.136(1)(e) and (h). In 2001 Ky. Acts ch. 134, sec. 1, the existing subsection (3) was renumbered as subsection (4), but an internal reference to that subsection in the existing language of this statute was overlooked.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 4, (15) at 23.

Cross-References. Annual professional development plan, 704 KAR 3:035.

Approval of innovative alternative school calendars, 702 KAR 7:130.

Extended school services, 704 KAR 3:390.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Reading diagnostic and intervention grants, 704 KAR 3:480.

School calendar, 702 KAR 7:140.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section the school board must provide some form of alternative service to be performed by a teacher who does not wish to attend KEA meetings. OAG 60-374.

The approval of the State Department of Education is required in order to conduct a school on a continuous basis. OAG 67-277.

Since regulations provide days when schools are closed for mourning and disaster shall be counted as school days, a teacher who would have taught had school been conducted was entitled to compensation for those days. OAG 67-289.

If in a specific factual situation the only reasonably available access roads which may be utilized to provide transportation to a particular school or schools of the district are so impassable as to create a substantial risk of injury to the pupils who must use these roads, or if in a specific factual situation the only reasonably available access roads are being used by overweight or oversized vehicles in such a manner as to create a hazard under the circumstances to the transportation of schoolchildren, the superintendent does have the power to declare an emergency day or days. OAG 70-568.

The fact that a superintendent may declare an emergency day in a given factual situation carries with it the power to delay the opening of school, if transportation to the school would create a risk, until the hazardous condition can be rectified. OAG 70-568.

The superintendent of the district is imposed with a positive responsibility to exercise the discretion vested by subsection (2) of this section in the best interest of the health and safety of the children attending the district schools. OAG 70-568.

The superintendent of the school district is vested with the discretion of making a factual determination as to whether conditions beyond the control of the superintendent are such as to endanger the safety of children attending the schools of the district. OAG 70-568.

A proposed plan of a county school district to institute a pilot program of in-service training of teachers which would require the dismissing of pupils for one-half (½) day each week would be in violation of subdivision (2)(b) (see now (9)) of this section which requires a pupil's attendance in school for a minimum term and KRS 158.060 which provides that six (6) hours of actual classroom work shall constitute a school day. OAG 73-98.

This section leaves the matter of professional days to the discretion of the local board of education and if the superintendent and the board wish to grant a professional day privilege to a professional educators' organization, there is no reason why they may not do so. OAG 73-668.

A reduction in state appropriations to the minimum foundation fund for teachers' salaries, legal or illegal, could not be said to have reduced the number of days required for a minimum school term in the commonwealth's public common schools; the law still requires 185 days and that four (4) of these days be devoted to in-service training for public common school teachers and the elimination of state money for two (2) in-service days did not take the requirement for the two (2) days away. OAG 82-106.

Even though the contracts entered into between local boards and their teachers fail to reference the minimum 185 day school term, these contracts could not be construed to cover any period less than the 185 school days established by statute since all full-time teachers in the public common schools have, by operation of law, a contract that entitles them to be paid for 185 school days, four (4) of which are to be utilized as in-service and professional development and planning activities; accordingly, the teachers employed by the local school boards for the 1981-82 school year had a vested right to employment and salary for at least 185 school days and the possible reduction in state funds for teachers' salaries for two (2) mandated in-service days in no way could be used to divorce the local school districts from their preexisting obligation of contracts for a minimum school term of 185 days. OAG 82-106. (Refers to 1982 Budget.)

The present school laws, in light of the Kentucky Constitution, do not authorize or permit any state funded extended employment days to be used for vacation or holidays. OAG 82-356.

It is within the legal prerogative of the local board to fairly establish the nature of professional activities for which it will be willing to incur expenses. OAG 83-228.

While there is a legal basis for the expenditure of school moneys for professional activities, a school board is not mandated to approve the incurring of these expenses and costs for reimbursement from school funds. OAG 83-228.

Within reason, school boards are permitted to bear the direct and indirect expenses incurred by teachers and administrators who attend, after prior approval by the board, professional activities and functions; however, school boards are not wholly unfettered in exercising their discretion in approving attendance at sundry professional activities since Const., §§ 180 and 184 require that school funds may be used only for school purposes, the test being whether the expenditure is for an educational purpose rather than whether an activity might be beneficial to education. OAG 83-228.

It is legal for a board of education to pay salaries and/or expenses, including travel, lodging, and meals for school administrators to attend business sessions of their respective professional organizations, training and professional improvement meetings conducted by their professional organization and accreditation associations to which their schools or districts belong and/or lobbying activities conducted by their professional associations. OAG 83-228.

It is legal for a board of education to pay salaries and/or expenses, including travel, lodging, meals, and substitute teachers, for teachers to attend business sessions of their respective professional organizations, training and professional improvement meetings conducted by their professional organization, and/or lobbying activities conducted by their organization. OAG 83-228.

A teacher may take his or her sick leave days on any day of the school year upon compliance with the statutorily required presentation of a

personal affidavit or certificate of a physician or as provided for by an appropriately adopted regulation of policy of a local board of education, and a teacher who uses accumulated sick leave to cover a period of absence is not required to use a sick leave day when the schools are already closed for a paid holiday, since the teacher is authorized by this section to be paid for such holidays without the payment being charged to accumulated sick leave. OAG 83-457.

Schools may offer, but not compel, students who have excessive unexcused absences, attendance in a summer program when attendance in a summer program will enable the students to achieve the appropriate goals. OAG 92-95.

There is no specific statute authorizing a board of education to require a student who has excessive absences to attend a summer program. OAG 92-95.

Days that a school is closed for spring vacation cannot be characterized as legal holidays, and therefore do not toll an agency's response time in responding to an open records request. Days on which students, faculty, and staff are not present for any reason other than Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays must therefore be calculated into the three-day response time. OAG 01-ORD-94.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Snow Days.

Teachers were not entitled to unemployment benefits for days they missed due to snow, where the days were made up at a later date within the contract year and their incomes remained intact. Tackett v. Kentucky Unemployment Ins. Com., 630 S.W.2d 76, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 204 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982).

158.075. Veterans Day observance in public schools.

All public schools shall observe Veterans Day under this section.

(1) On Veterans Day, or one (1) of the five (5) school days preceding Veterans Day, one (1) class or instructional period shall be devoted to the observance of Veterans Day.

(2) Students shall assemble in one (1) or more groups, as decided by the school principal, to attend the Veterans Day program.

(3) The program shall be approved by the principal and, at a minimum, shall consist of a teacher and a veteran speaking on the meaning of Veterans Day.

(4) To develop a Veterans Day program, Kentucky public schools are encouraged to seek advice from the Kentucky Department of Veterans' Affairs and veterans' service organizations, including but not limited to the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 162, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 142, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

158.080. Private and parochial schools — Courses — Term.

Private and parochial schools shall be taught in the English language and shall offer instruction in the several branches of study required to be taught in the public schools of the state, consistent with KRS 156.445(3). Except in those school districts operating a year-round school program, the term of the school shall not be for a shorter period in each year than the term of the public school provided in the district in which the child attending the school resides. In those school districts which are operating a year-round school program, the minimum term of private and parochial schools shall be one hundred eighty-five (185) days.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 398, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 10, § 1, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-3: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 372, § 6; 1978, ch. 136, § 6, effective July 1, 1979; 1978, ch. 155, § 161, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 45, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 398, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Rights of Conscience.
3. Teachers.
4. — Certification.
5. Standardized Achievement Testing.

1. Constitutionality.

This section does not offend the Bill of Rights provided that the "several branches of study" are rationally related to the education of children to exercise their right of suffrage and to participate in the democratic system. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

2. Rights of Conscience.

While the state has an interest in the education of its citizens which could be furthered through compulsory education, the rights of conscience of those who desire education of their children in private and parochial schools should be protected. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

3. Teachers.

4. — Certification.

It cannot be said as an absolute that a teacher in a nonpublic school who is not certified under KRS 161.030(2) will be unable to instruct children to become intelligent citizens; certainly, the receipt of "a bachelor's degree from a standard college or university" is an indicator of the level of achievement, but it is not a sine qua non the absence of which establishes that private and parochial school teachers are unable to teach their students to intelligently exercise the elective franchise. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

5. Standardized Achievement Testing.

If the Legislature wishes to monitor the work of private and parochial schools in accomplishing the constitutional purpose of compulsory education, it may do so by an appropriate standardized achievement testing program, and if the results show that one or more private or parochial schools have failed to reasonably accomplish the constitutional purpose, the Commonwealth may then withdraw approval and seek to close them for they no longer fulfill the purpose of "schools." Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 70 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1117 et seq.

158.090. Kindergartens — Night schools. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-50) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.100. Program required to be provided by school district — Additional programs permitted.

Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, each school district shall provide an approved preschool school program through twelve (12) grade school service. An approved preschool school program through eight (8) grade school service shall be provided for the children residing in the district by maintaining schools. An approved high school service for all children of high school grade under twenty-one (21) years of age residing in the district shall be provided either by maintaining the schools within the district or by contract with another district. The board of education of any school district, subject to the approval of the chief state school officer, may establish night schools, industrial schools, and other schools for the residents of the district as it deems advisable.

(3480-1, 3480-2, 4363-5a, 4399-2, 4399-3: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 184, § 2; 1978, ch. 20, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 367, § 6, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 28, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Special education facilities for exceptional or handicapped children, KRS 157.230 to 157.290.

Opinions of Attorney General. Local school boards have a legal right to spend foundation program funds or revenue raised by local taxation for adults over 21 years of age. OAG 65-410.

A child living with its guardian within the county school district would be "residing" in the district within the meaning of the statutes and would be eligible to attend the county schools without the payment of tuition. OAG 66-550.

A county board of education has legal authority to refuse the admission of nonresident children to its schools, but the board would be prohibited from arbitrarily extending school attendance privileges to some nonresident children while denying the same privilege to others. OAG 66-550.

Where children residing on federal property attend schools operated and financed by the federal government, if the property in the federally-owned areas were subject to local ad valorem taxation by the school districts, and if the responsibility for educating children residing in these areas was transferred to the local school districts, then those resident children could properly and lawfully be included in the computation of state minimum foundation program fund allocations. OAG 68-50.

The duty of the school district to provide transportation under KRS 158.110 extends only to children of elementary grades who reside within its district. OAG 69-140.

A school district which grants nonresident pupils the privilege of attending its school for which tuition is charged, is not compelled to furnish transportation to such nonresident students. OAG 69-140.

The obligation of a local school district to provide an education to those children residing in the school district is not affected by the compulsory attendance laws since said laws affect those children wanting to get away from education in the schools, not those desiring to stay in school. OAG 77-116.

An unmarried girl under the age of 16, who has given birth to a child and is mothering that child, is not required to attend school, even though there is no delineated exemption under KRS 159.030; however, if the girl finds it necessary to remain out of school for several years, she is entitled to attend school later, up until she has received 12 years education or reached the age of 21. OAG 81-73.

Both KRS 158.030 and this section must be considered as addressing and affecting only public common school districts. OAG 85-55.

Existing legislation does not require nonpublic schools in Kentucky to have kindergartens. OAG 85-55.

Where a child attends a nonpublic school kindergarten, so long as the child will be six (6) years old by October 1, the child would be eligible and entitled to enroll in the first grade in a public common school district. If the child would not be six (6) years old until after October 1, the child would be eligible to enroll only in a public school's kindergarten program rather than first grade, even though he has already been in kindergarten in a nonpublic school. OAG 85-55.

A child who is six (6) years old before October 1, but who has not attended any kindergarten, would have to be enrolled, as far as the public common schools are concerned, in a kindergarten program rather than a public school first grade. OAG 85-55.

Where a child attends no kindergarten program, either public or nonpublic, before July 1, 1986, but upon attaining six (6) years of age he enrolls in a nonpublic school first grade, and such child subsequently is presented for enrollment in a public common school for the second or a subsequent grade, the child would be entitled to so enroll subject to the usual application of the provisions of KRS 158.140. OAG 85-55.

Cited: Trenton Graded School Dist. v. Board of Education, 278 Ky. 607, 129 S.W.2d 143, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 474 (Ky. 1939).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. School Grades.
2. Education Facilities for All Residents under Twenty-one.
3. High School.
4. — Minimum Students for Maintaining.
5. — Contracts with Another District.
6. — Attendance.
7. Uniform or Equal Facilities.
8. School Taken Over by City.

1. School Grades.

The county school board is not required to provide for the teaching of twelve (12) grades in each school in the district. Wilson v. Alsip, 256 Ky. 466, 76 S.W.2d 288, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 435 (Ky. 1934).

A school board may maintain schools (1) in which only the elementary grades are taught, (2) in which only the four higher grades are taught, (3) in which all twelve (12) grades are taught, (4) in which the first six (6) grades are taught, (5) junior high schools (seventh, eighth and ninth grades), (6) senior high schools (tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades), (7) or any combination of same, provided it does not act arbitrarily or abuse its discretion. Wilson v. Alsip, 256 Ky. 466, 76 S.W.2d 288, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 435 (Ky. 1934).

2. Education Facilities for All Residents under Twenty-one.

This section mandatorily directs that each board of education shall provide public education facilities for residents of its district who are under twenty-one. Board of Education v. Bentley, 383 S.W.2d 677, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 51, 11 A.L.R.3d 990 (Ky. 1964).

3. High School.

4. — Minimum Students for Maintaining.

A rule of the state Superintendent of Public Instruction, approved by the State Board of Education to the effect that a minimum of 60 students is required for maintenance of a high school, was a valid administrative regulation carrying out the Legislature's intent in its enactment of the school code, and was not an invalid exercise of a legislative function. Dicken v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 304 Ky. 343, 199 S.W.2d 977, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1947).

5. — Contracts with Another District.

Under law providing that county board could unite with city or town in order to establish a high school for the joint use of the county and city, a county board of education and the board of education of a fourth-class city could contract to establish and maintain joint high and grade schools. Board of Education v. Knox County Board of Education, 260 Ky. 115, 84 S.W.2d 62, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 447 (Ky. 1935) (decided under prior law).

The right to contract with another district to teach certain grades is conferred upon the county board of education and an independent school district is not authorized to make such contract. Board of Trustees v. State Board of Education, 269 Ky. 253, 106 S.W.2d 985, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 585 (Ky. 1937).

6. — Attendance.

Law repealing sections dealing with pupil attending the most convenient high school does not violate Ky. Const., § 51, and there is now no law requiring the county board of education to give a high school pupil the privilege of attending the most convenient high school. Stallins v. Caldwell County Board of Education, 274 Ky. 824, 120 S.W.2d 656, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 350 (Ky. 1938).

Even though it would be more economical and for the best interests of the high school pupils to attend high schools other than those maintained by the county board, whether they attend high schools other than those maintained by the county board and whether some of the high schools should be discontinued is a matter within the discretion of the board. Stallins v. Caldwell County Board of Education, 274 Ky. 824, 120 S.W.2d 656, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 350 (Ky. 1938).

7. Uniform or Equal Facilities.

The fact that a board of education provided only an eight-month school term for the colored school, while a nine-month term was provided for the white school, did not constitute a violation of Ky. Const., § 187, there being no allegation that the faculty, facilities or equipment of the colored school were unequal to that of the white school. Board of Education v. Ballard, 299 Ky. 370, 185 S.W.2d 538, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 426 (Ky. 1945) (decision prior to 1966 amendment).

8. School Taken Over by City.

Where school building and grounds located in city of fifth class had been operated by county board of education as a school for colored

children, prior to law requiring independent districts in such cities to provide school service for colored children, the county board of education was not entitled to any payment for the property upon its being taken over by the city under the 1936 act. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 292 Ky. 261, 166 S.W.2d 295, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 69 (Ky. 1942) (decision prior to 1966 amendment).

Collateral References. 68A Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, §§ 6, 15 et seq.
78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 4 et seq.

158.102. Requirement for library media center — Employment of librarian.

(1) The board of education for each local school district shall establish and maintain a library media center in every elementary and secondary school to promote information literacy and technology in the curriculum, and to facilitate teaching, student achievement, and lifelong learning.

(2) (a) Schools shall employ a school media librarian to organize, equip, and manage the operations of the school media library. The school media librarian shall hold the appropriate certificate of legal qualifications in accordance with KRS 161.020 and 161.030. A certified school media librarian may be employed to serve two (2) or more schools in a school district with the consent of the school councils.

(b) If a vacancy occurs, the school council may fill the vacancy on a temporary basis by employing:

1. A person who is pursuing certification as a school media librarian in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the Education Professional Standards Board; or
2. A temporary employee for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 339, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

158.105. War veterans may complete high school course without tuition.

Each school district in this state shall admit to its twelve (12) grade school service, without tuition, any veteran of the Armed Forces whose attendance was interrupted, before completing the approved twelve (12) grade school course, because of induction or enlistment in the Armed Forces. The veteran shall apply for reenrollment in the public school system of the district of his residence not later than four (4) years after his honorable discharge from the Armed Forces. However, this is not intended to apply to enrollment by veterans in special courses for which tuition is paid under the provisions of federal laws, or otherwise.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 123; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 199, effective July 13, 1990.)

158.107. Fee, rental or purchase of instructional materials prohibited — Exceptions — Annual report on funds expended by public school district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 132, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 306, § 1, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 19, § 2, effective February 26, 1982.

158.108. Effect of failure to pay for or rent school supplies.

No child shall be denied full participation in any educational program due to an inability to pay for, or rent, necessary school supplies, including textbooks.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 19, § 1, effective February 26, 1982; 1986, ch. 462, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 200, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. KRS 159.140(7) (see now 159.140 (1)(h)) and 160.330 may be read in complete harmony with this section. OAG 82-359.

There is no federal prohibition against charging a fee to the parents of a handicapped child that will be charged to the parents of a nonhandicapped student as a part of the regular education program; but if the object or reason for a fee will solely relate to the fulfillment of a handicapped child's individual educational program, a charge may not be made to the parents of the handicapped child. Nevertheless, a very close scrutiny of the charges to be made by a school district will be required regarding each handicapped child. OAG 82-359.

A school district cannot use parents' inability to pay or refusal to pay against a student. OAG 82-464.

No child is to be denied the opportunity to participate in an educational program due to the parents' inability to pay; how such "inability to pay" is determined is up to the reasonable discretion of each local school board. OAG 82-464.

No school district can use "debt" collection as an obstacle to prevent a child from receiving an education in one of the public common schools. OAG 82-464.

The 1982 General Assembly in repealing KRS 158.107 and enacting this section has again authorized local school districts to charge parents incidental fees associated with the instruction of their children; thus, the school districts may charge parents for materials and supplies for courses and projects that related to any educational program, remembering the special considerations applicable to handicapped children. Parents are entitled to be informed what the fee they are being charged will be used for, that is, what is going to be received by the child in return for the payment of this money by the parent. OAG 82-464.

This section is not to be used for general fund raising, but only to reimburse the school district for materials and supplies provided to a child as a part of a child's educational program. OAG 82-464.

158.110. Transportation of pupils.

(1) Boards of education may provide transportation from their general funds or otherwise for any pupil of any grade to the nearest school to the pupil's residence within the district if the pupil does not live within a reasonable walking distance to such nearest school of appropriate grade level. The local board may provide transportation by means of a board-operated transportation system, transit authorities organized and operating pursuant to KRS Chapter 96A, local governmental mass transit systems, and individual contracted buses and vehicles.

(2) When space is not available at the nearest school, boards of education may provide transportation from their general funds or otherwise for any pupil of any grade who does not live within a reasonable walking distance to the nearest school of appropriate grade level where space is available. Transportation may be provided by means pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Public elementary and secondary schools shall not change their present grade level structure without written permission from the Kentucky Board of Education.

(4) The boards of education shall adopt such rules and regulations as will insure the comfort, health, and safety of the children who are transported, consistent with the rules and regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education dealing with the transportation of pupils.

(4399-20: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 173, § 10; 1976, ch. 78, § 3, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 161, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 201, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Insurance of school buses, KRS 160.310.
Transportation of pupils, regulations concerning, KRS 156.160.

Opinions of Attorney General. A school district which grants nonresident pupils the privilege of attending its school for which tuition is charged, is not compelled to furnish transportation to such nonresident students. OAG 69-140.

The duty of the school board to provide transportation extends only to children of elementary grades who reside within its district. OAG 69-140.

Common school funds may be used for transporting pupils from private or parochial schools to public vocational schools where the private school students attend vocational schools on a split day basis and where regular school bus transportation is used. OAG 75-300.

A school bus may be used to transport children to a child care center or scout meeting after school if the delivery point is along the usual bus route, the distance is greater than a reasonable walking distance, and the driver has permission from the principal who in turn has secured permission from the parents. OAG 75-645.

A board of education is not under an obligation to provide transportation where the students or parents have refused the school provided for the children and instead the parents take their children to another public school. OAG 76-55.

If school district money in any respect and in any amount is used to transport nonpublic school children, the Kentucky Constitution will be violated. OAG 82-392.

It was not constitutionally permissible for the board of education to provide transportation for parochial school pupils from their homes to the nearest public schools, so long as they do not live within a reasonable walking distance to such school, where transportation from public schools to parochial schools would then be provided either by the fiscal court or the local parochial school system. OAG 82-392.

To the extent nonpublic school children are transported on public school buses, irrespective of their point of departure, the local school district must be reimbursed on a per capita basis to avoid constitutional violation. Accordingly, it would not be appropriate for the board of education to provide transportation for parochial pupils from their homes to the nearest public school, so long as they do not live within a reasonable walking distance to such school, and for the board of education to be reimbursed by either the fiscal court and/or the local parochial school system for the additional cost (if any) to the school system, since reimbursement is required to be on a "per capita" basis. OAG 82-392.

Cited: Ex parte County Board of Education, 260 Ky. 246, 260 Ky. 249, 84 S.W.2d 59, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 445 (Ky. 1935); Cox v. Barnes, 469 S.W.2d 61, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 288 (Ky. 1971); Joslin v. Board of Education, 585 F. Supp. 37, 1983 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15249 (E.D. Ky. 1983).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. In General.
2. Constitutionality.
3. Purpose.
4. Application.
5. Elementary Pupils.
6. Costs.
7. Definition of "or otherwise."
8. Reasonable Walking Distance.
9. Reasonable Mode of Transportation.
10. Charging Fees or Fares.
11. Purchase of Buses.
12. Liability.
13. — County Board.
14. Gasoline Tax.
15. Hauling Voters to Polls.

1. In General.

County board of education is an arm of the state and in operating common schools it is engaged in a governmental capacity. Wallace v. Laurel County Bd. of Education, 287 Ky. 454, 153 S.W.2d 915, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 556 (Ky. 1941).

2. Constitutionality.

This section is not unconstitutional as being a delegation of legislative power. County Board of Education v. Goodpaster, 260 Ky. 198, 84 S.W.2d 55, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 444 (Ky. 1935).

So much of this section as provides for free transportation for pupils attending private schools is unconstitutional. Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 469, 171 S.W.2d 963, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1942) (decision prior to 1944 amendment).

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Acts 1976, ch. 78, § 3, which amended subsections (1) and (2) of this section, in effect allowed local school boards to refuse to expend funds for cross district busing, thereby circumventing the state's responsibility to comply with court desegregation orders, and were unconstitutional. Carroll v. Board of Education, 561 F.2d 1, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11870 (6th Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 904, 98 S. Ct. 1449, 55 L. Ed. 2d 494, 1978 U.S. LEXIS 945 (1978).

Paragraph 3 of Acts 1976, ch. 78, § 3, which amended subsection (3) of this section relating to change of grade level structures, violated the provision of Ky. Const., § 51 against more than one (1) subject in legislation. Carroll v. Board of Education, 561 F.2d 1, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11870 (6th Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 904, 98 S. Ct. 1449, 55 L. Ed. 2d 494, 1978 U.S. LEXIS 945 (1978).

3. Purpose.

The statute was enacted to protect children from traffic hazards they would encounter in walking to school, not to protect the children from seeing evidence that the roads are being used for drinking or immoral purposes. Hoefer v. Hardin County Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 418, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 317 (Ky. 1969).

4. Application.

This section applies to independent school districts as well as to county school districts. Schmidt v. Payne, 304 Ky. 58, 199 S.W.2d 990, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 584 (Ky. 1947).

5. Elementary Pupils.

This section is mandatory with respect to elementary pupils, and discretionary as to pupils in higher grades. Ex parte County Board of Education, 260 Ky. 246, 260 Ky. 249, 84 S.W.2d 59, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 445 (Ky. 1935).

This section is mandatory as to elementary grades. The school board must either enroll the pupil in a school within reasonable walking distance of his home, or, if facilities are not available for the pupil at such a school, the board must furnish transportation to some other school selected by it. Hines v. Pulaski County Board of Education, 292 Ky. 100, 166 S.W.2d 37, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 46 (Ky. 1942).

6. Costs.

The transportation of pupils does not require the levy of a special tax. The cost is payable from general funds or otherwise. Ex parte County Board of Education, 260 Ky. 246, 260 Ky. 249, 84 S.W.2d 59, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 445 (Ky. 1935).

Given the state's constitutional duty to make public education available and to fund the school system thus created, the burden of additional costs of transporting students resulting from a federal desegregation order fell on the state if local school district was unable to fund such transportation. Carroll v. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, 410 F. Supp. 234, 1976 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16031 (W.D. Ky. 1976), aff'd, 561 F.2d 1, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11870 (6th Cir. 1977), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 904, 98 S. Ct. 1449, 55 L. Ed. 2d 494, 1978 U.S. LEXIS 945 (1978).

7. Definition of "or otherwise."

The words "or otherwise" have reference to funds that may come to the hands of the board of education other than through the exercise of a coercive revenue producing power. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

8. Reasonable Walking Distance.

It is the mandatory duty of a board of education to furnish transportation to children who do not live within reasonable walking distance of the school attended. Madison County Bd. of Educ. v. Skinner, 299 Ky. 707, 187 S.W.2d 268 (1945).

Where young children were required to walk two (2) or three (3) miles to school, over a tortuous and dangerous road crossing narrow bridge, railroad, and federal highway carrying fast moving traffic, independent school board's determination that children were within "reasonable walking distance" was abuse of discretion, and therefore writ of mandamus would be granted to compel board to furnish pupils transportation as soon as possible. Schmidt v. Payne, 304 Ky. 58, 199 S.W.2d 990, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 584 (Ky. 1947).

Walking distances for elementary pupils which do not exceed two (2) miles, where no particularly hazardous road conditions are involved, are not unreasonable and travel for about two (2) miles on a gravel road without shoulders or walkways over which approximately 50 cars passed each day was within reasonable walking distance. Board of Education v. Bowling, 312 Ky. 749, 229 S.W.2d 769, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 767 (Ky. 1950).

Where distance children had to walk to school was at the most two and one-quarter (2¼) miles along streets which did not present any particular hazards and they had school safety patrol and traffic patrolwoman to assist them in crossing the streets it was not mandatory upon the board to furnish transportation. Bowen v. Meyer, 255 S.W.2d 490, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 657 (Ky. 1953).

The distance alone, which at the most was two and one-quarter (2¼) miles, was not an unreasonable walking distance for pupils in an elementary school. Bowen v. Meyer, 255 S.W.2d 490, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 657 (Ky. 1953).

The board of education necessarily must be allowed some discretion in determining what is a reasonable walking distance in any particular situation, and the courts should not interfere unless the board has acted in an arbitrary and unreasonable manner in refusing to furnish transportation. Bowen v. Meyer, 255 S.W.2d 490, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 657 (Ky. 1953).

Where the plaintiff's children had to walk one-half (½) to seven-tenths (7/10) of a mile to reach a school bus, there was not sufficient substantial evidence to compel a finding by the trial court that the board of education acted arbitrarily or unreasonably in refusing to take a bus to the plaintiff's home. Hoefer v. Hardin County Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 418, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 317 (Ky. 1969).

The fact that road may be insufficiently patrolled by the law enforcement officers is not sufficient reason to require the school board to send a school bus one-half (½) mile down narrow one-lane gravel road over unsafe bridge to the plaintiff's residence where there was no turnaround to pick up elementary school pupils and board of education did not act arbitrarily and unreasonably in requiring children to walk up the road to the bus line. Hoefer v. Hardin County Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 418, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 317 (Ky. 1969).

9. Reasonable Mode of Transportation.

Where school bus was operated over main highway, but certain pupils lived on dirt side roads, over which it was impossible to operate a school bus of regular size, and in bad weather such roads became in such condition as to make it unsafe for children to travel on foot, order of court requiring school board to furnish "such reasonable mode of transportation as the condition of the roads permit" was affirmed, it being contemplated that school board would pay for transportation of pupils by parents in private automobiles. Madison County Bd. of Educ. v. Skinner, 299 Ky. 707, 187 S.W.2d 268 (1945).

10. Charging Fees or Fares.

The whole tenor of the statutes is that the transportation shall be furnished for grade school pupils at public expense. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

The general powers of a board of education are broad enough to encompass the operation of a transportation system under which high school pupils are charged a fee. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

Free transportation may be furnished indigent high school pupils under appropriate and reasonable regulations although high school pupils are charged fees for transportation. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

Charging of fares to high school pupils will not have the effect of reducing the per pupil minimum state aid under KRS 157.400 (repealed). Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

Charging fees to high school pupils does not give a pupil residing within reasonable walking distance of the school a matter of right to tender the fare and ride the bus. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

11. Purchase of Buses.

The board may either purchase buses and hire drivers, or contract with persons who own their own vehicles. Smith v. Rose, 293 Ky. 583, 169 S.W.2d 609, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 663 (Ky. 1943).

12. Liability.

13. — County Board.

Act of furnishing transportation is not removed from governmental function, even if provision requiring board to furnish such transportation should be deemed mandatory and not merely permissive. Wallace v. Laurel County Bd. of Education, 287 Ky. 454, 153 S.W.2d 915, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 556 (Ky. 1941).

County board of education was not liable for personal injuries, allegedly due to negligence of school bus driver, to pupil who alighted from bus and was struck by passing car, since board was engaged in governmental function in furnishing transportation. Wallace v. Laurel County Bd. of Education, 287 Ky. 454, 153 S.W.2d 915, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 556 (Ky. 1941).

When a board of education has secured an insurance policy, under KRS 160.310, insuring against liability (rather than loss) arising from the operation of its school buses, the board may not interpose the defense, in an action for damages arising from negligent operation of a school bus, that the operation of school buses is a governmental function. Taylor v. Knox County Bd. of Educ., 292 Ky. 767, 167 S.W.2d 700, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 144, 145 A.L.R. 1333 (Ky. 1942).

In suit against county board of education where board carried liability insurance under KRS 160.310 it was within the province of the jury to find bus driver was negligent and that nine-year-old boy was not contributorily negligent in collision of his bicycle with a school bus. Pike County Bd. of Education v. Varney, 253 S.W.2d 253, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1074 (Ky. 1952).

No liability may be imposed upon the individual board members when they fail to perform or perform negligently some duty owing the public but the transportation of pupils is a necessary part of the school program and the carrying of liability insurance under KRS 160.310 is an expense incident thereto and failing of school board to require bus operators to carry liability insurance renders the members of the board individually liable. Bronaugh v. Murray, 294 Ky. 715, 172 S.W.2d 591, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1943).

14. Gasoline Tax.

Boards of education are liable for tax on gasoline purchased by them. Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941).

Payment of gasoline tax by boards of education does not violate Const., § 184. Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941).

15. Hauling Voters to Polls.

Use of school buses to haul voters to polls at subdistrict tax levy election is not inherently vicious, but is subject to criticism if passengers are limited to adherents of one (1) side. Gill v. Board of Education, 288 Ky. 790, 156 S.W.2d 844, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 142 (Ky. 1941).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 263 et seq.

78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, §§ 1030 et seq.

158.115. Supplementation of school bus transportation system by county out of general funds — Annual report to Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue.

(1) Each county may furnish transportation from its general funds, and not out of any funds or taxes raised or levied for educational purposes or appropriated in aid of the common schools, to supplement the present school bus transportation system for the aid and benefit of all pupils of elementary grade attending school in compliance with the compulsory school attendance laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky who do not reside within reasonable walking distance of the school they attend and where there are no sidewalks along the highway they are compelled to travel; and any county may provide transportation from its general funds to supplement the present school bus transportation system for the aid of any pupil of any grade who does not live within reasonable walking distance of the school attended by him in compliance with the compulsory school attendance laws and where there are no sidewalks along the highway he is compelled to travel.

(2) Each county may provide transportation by means of local board of education operated transportation systems, transit authorities organized and operating pursuant to KRS Chapter 96A, local governmental mass transit systems, and individual contracted buses and vehicles.

(3) By September 30 of each year, the secretary of the Transportation Cabinet shall report to the General Assembly's Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue the following information for those fiscal court applications received by the Transportation Cabinet:

(a) The annual cost to transport an individual pupil by local school district;

(b) The total annual cost to transport all pupils;

(c) The number of nonpublic school pupils transported by district;

(d) The amount of money needed to fund actual costs to transport the projected number of nonpublic pupils over the next biennium; and

(e) A history by year of participating counties requesting funding to transport nonpublic students, the

funding requested by the counties, and the actual funding provided to the counties.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 399, effective July 13, 1990; 2008, ch. 131, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 156; 1986, ch. 161, § 6, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 399, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section the fiscal court may appropriate moneys out of its general fund to pay the transportation expenses of retarded children who are attending nonpublic schools. OAG 61-547.

A fiscal court may appropriate funds to aid a local board of education in the transportation of students attending nonpublic schools. OAG 61-668.

A county can expend money from its properly budgeted general fund to the county board of education for the specific transportation purposes outlined in the statute, provided that such expenditure is actually supplemental to the present school bus transportation system for such affected class of students, and provided the formula for such expenditure is observed. OAG 67-241.

This section is permissive and the fiscal court is not required to supplement school bus transportation in any given year even though it may have done so in prior years. OAG 67-433.

It seems clear that in enacting this section the Legislature intended that when the fiscal court of a county decided to furnish transportation to pupils in parochial schools, the school board in the county which was then furnishing transportation to the public schools would have to enlarge its operation to include the parochial schools and be compensated from the general funds of the county on a pro rata basis. OAG 72-795.

Common school funds may be used for transporting pupils from private or parochial schools to public vocational schools where the private school students attend vocational schools on a split day basis and where regular school bus transportation is used. OAG 75-300.

Under this section, a fiscal court may fund the cost of transporting students to parochial schools within its district. OAG 76-529.

While this section authorizes a county to supplement the transportation of school children under certain conditions out of its general funds, it does not apply to the rocking and maintenance of a school bus turnaround on private property. OAG 79-200.

A county fiscal court may provide snow removal service to the county schools in exchange for the transporting of nonpublic school students, provided that the value of such service is fairly and accurately determined, provisions are made for the payment to the county school system of any balance due, and appropriate procurement laws are followed where applicable; the best method for handling any legitimate exchange of services as outlined would be for the county school system to pay for the service and for the county fiscal court to pay that amount back to the county school system for the transporting of nonpublic school students. OAG 80-390.

It is not constitutionally permissible for the board of education to provide transportation for parochial school pupils from their homes to the nearest public schools so long as they do not live within a reasonable walking distance to such school, where transportation from public schools to parochial schools would then be provided either by the fiscal court or the local parochial school system. OAG 82-392.

To the extent nonpublic school children are transported on public school buses, irrespective of their point of departure, the local school district must be reimbursed on a per capita basis to avoid constitutional violation. Accordingly, it would not be appropriate for the board of education to provide transportation for parochial pupils from their homes to the nearest public school, so long as they do not live within a reasonable walking distance to such school, and for the board of education to be reimbursed by either the fiscal court and/or the local parochial school system for the additional cost (if any) to the school system, since reimbursement is required to be on a "per capita" basis. OAG 82-392.

A member of the board of education of a particular county would not be personally liable if the school board failed to collect from the fiscal court the amount due under its contract with the fiscal court for the transportation of students to and from parochial schools, when the fiscal court contracted and agreed to pay such transportation expense. Only the school board had a responsibility to collect the money due under the contract with the fiscal court. OAG 82-405.

This section was the authorizing statute for a contract requiring a fiscal court to reimburse a school district on a straight per capita basis for nonpublic school students who ride public school buses and, absent full reimbursement by the fiscal court to the school board, the expenditure of public school moneys for transporting nonpublic school children would create a constitutional violation under Const., § 180 as well as other provisions. Therefore, failure by the school board to enforce the contract with the fiscal court would be tantamount to willful neglect of duty and could lead to removal from office. OAG 82-405.

A proposal by the fiscal court to pay a sum equal to 150 percent of the purported "actual cost" of transporting all the school children in a school district may not be legally tolerated, since it appears that a purported "actual increase cost" figure for the cost of transporting the nonpublic school children may not be constitutionally determined. OAG 83-294.

Cited: Madison County Bd. of Educ. v. Skinner, 299 Ky. 707, 187 S.W.2d 268 (1945).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Construction.
3. Nonpublic School Pupils.
4. Expenditure from General Fund.
5. — Use of School Funds.
6. Limitation on Transportation.
7. Transportation Subsidies.
8. — Constitutionality.

1. Constitutionality.

This section does not violate Const., § 5 notwithstanding that it would authorize transportation of children to parochial schools as well as public schools for it is simply an exercise of police power for the protection of children against the inclemency of the weather and the hazards of highway traffic. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

This section does not violate § 26, of the Constitution. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

This section does not violate Const., § 180 as authorizing a diversion of tax proceeds. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

This section does not violate either the provisions of Const., § 171 requiring that tax levys be only for public purposes or the provision of Const., § 3 forbidding a special privilege. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

This section is valid as legislation intended for public purpose of protecting children from dangers of highways and is not invalid as intended for private purpose of aiding private, parochial or sectarian schools notwithstanding that such schools would indirectly benefit by virtue of transportation of their pupils. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

2. Construction.

This section's use of the word "may" denotes that the section permits county fiscal courts to supplement the present bus school transportation system, but does not require it to do so. Fiscal Court v. Brady, 885 S.W.2d 681, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1994).

3. Nonpublic School Pupils.

Children attending private, parochial or sectarian schools under the provisions of KRS 159.030 are "attending school in compliance with the compulsory school attendance laws" within the meaning of this section. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

Fiscal court may, under this section, bear the expense of transporting children attending parochial or private schools. Rawlings v. Butler, 290 S.W.2d 801, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 345, 60 A.L.R.2d 285 (Ky. 1956).

This section contemplates transportation furnished by the fiscal court to "all pupils" equally, but contemplates neither furnishing transportation selectively to some pupils and not others nor direct payment to the general fund of private institutions. Fiscal Court v. Brady, 885 S.W.2d 681, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1994).

4. Expenditure from General Fund.

Fiscal court should make general fund unit in county budget large enough to cover amount to be expended under this section, rather than attempt to levy a special tax for the purpose. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

5. — Use of School Funds.

The school district cannot constitutionally expend any of its funds to transport nonpublic school pupils and expenditures under this section must be by county out of general funds. Board of Education v. Jefferson County, 333 S.W.2d 746, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1960).

6. Limitation on Transportation.

Transportation may be furnished only to those who did not live within reasonable walking distance of the school, and where there are no sidewalks at or within a reasonable distance of their homes, but having once boarded the bus they will not be required to leave it until they have been transported to within a reasonable distance of their school. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

7. Transportation Subsidies.

Taxpayer challenge to expenditures for transportation of nonpublic school students in Acts 1994 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 5, Part XI, E. and administrative regulation setting up procedure for distribution of funds provided by the Act (600 KAR 5:010) was not moot for although payment had already been made for the 1994-95 school year at the time of the appeal of the Circuit Court's dismissal of the action the payments for the 1995-96 school year were still pending and since the legislature has historically approved various expenditures pursuant to KRS 158.115 it is a matter likely to come again before the legislature. Price v. Commonwealth, 945 S.W.2d 429, 1996 Ky. App. LEXIS 136 (Ky. Ct. App. 1996).

8. — Constitutionality.

Grants made by fiscal court from county tax revenues by direct payment to certain specified privately-owned schools designated as transportation subsidies violated Ky. Const., § 171, which provides that taxes shall be levied for public purposes only, and subsection (1) of KRS 61.080, which provides that county funds may be appropriated only for lawful purposes. Fiscal Court v. Brady, 885 S.W.2d 681, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1994).

Award of 99 percent of fiscal court's transportation subsidy to educational institutions that promote religious teachings and beliefs, while equivalent support for the public school optional program was withheld violated Ky. Const., §§ 5, 189. Fiscal Court v. Brady, 885 S.W.2d 681, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1994).

Grants made by fiscal court from county tax revenue by direct payment to certain specified privately-owned schools which were designated as a transportation subsidies violated Ky. Const., § 184 when such payments were made directly to the nonpublic school, for Ky. Const., § 184 provides that money cannot be expended for education other than in common schools without a vote of the public, because public money is being expended for the benefit of the private institution rather than providing specifically for the health and safety of all the children. Fiscal Court v. Brady, 885 S.W.2d 681, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1994).

158.120. Nonresident pupils — Tuition.

(1) Any board of education may charge a reasonable tuition fee per month for each child attending its schools whose parent, guardian, or other legal custodian is not a bona fide resident of the district. Any controversy as to the fee shall be submitted to the Kentucky Board of Education for final settlement. The fee shall be paid by the board of education of the school district in which the pupil resides, except in cases where the board makes provision for the child's education within his district. If a board of education is required to pay a pupil's tuition fee, the pupil shall be admitted to a school only upon proper certificate of the board of education of the district in which he resides.

(2) When it appears to the board of education of any school district that it is convenient for a pupil of any grade residing in that district to attend an approved public school in another district, the board of education may enter into a tuition contract with the public school authorities of the other school district for that purpose, but before a contract is entered into with public school authorities in another state the school shall have been approved by the state school authorities of that state through the grades in which the pupil belongs. When a district undertakes, under operation of a tuition contract or of law, to provide in its school for pupils residing in another district, the district of their residence shall share the total cost of the school, including transportation when furnished at public expense, in proportion to the number of pupils or in accordance with contract agreement between the two (2) boards.

(4399-51: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 202, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Special education program in district other than that of child's residence, KRS 157.280.

Opinions of Attorney General. A child living with its guardian within the county school district would be "residing" in the district within the meaning of the statutes and would be eligible to attend the county schools without the payment of tuition. OAG 66-550.

A county board of education has legal authority to refuse the admission of nonresident children to its schools, but the board would be prohibited from arbitrarily extending school attendance privileges to some nonresident children while denying the same privilege to others. OAG 66-550.

Without a showing that the circumstances differ, the exemption of certain nonresidents without the exemption of all would be arbitrary and illegal. OAG 67-48.

Where the construction of a lake separates a portion of a school district from the remainder of the district and would require high school students in the separated portion to travel 65 miles to attend the district high school, the school is not reasonably accessible to the students and, under this section, it is the obligation of the board of education of the divided district to pay the tuition of those students at the high school of a more readily accessible district. OAG 67-276.

Where children residing on federal property attend schools operated and financed by the federal government, if the property in the federally-owned areas were subject to local ad valorem taxation by the school districts, and if the responsibility for educating children residing in these areas was transferred to the local school districts, then those resident children could properly and lawfully be included in the computation of state minimum foundation program fund allocations. OAG 68-50.

A school district which grants nonresident pupils the privilege of attending its school for which tuition is charged, is not compelled to furnish transportation to such nonresident students. OAG 69-140.

The duty of the school district to provide transportation under KRS 158.110 extends only to children of elementary grades who reside within its district. OAG 69-140.

Under this section and KRS 158.130 (now repealed), the school district in which a parent resides is not required to pay tuition for the children of such parent to attend school in another district where the school district of the parent's residence has provided educational facilities and the children would be sent to another school district merely because of the personal preference of the parent. OAG 72-271.

A school district is required to admit for enrollment, tuition free, a child living with the child's custodian declared by court order or other legal process who resides in the school district, irrespective of whether the court order is one for temporary custody or one for permanent custody. OAG 78-64.

If a child who is not residing with his legal custodian is not residing in a particular school district primarily for school purposes, tuition generally would not be chargeable but the matter of free tuition must be decided by the school board on a case by case basis. OAG 78-64.

A child is entitled to go to school, tuition free, in the school district in which the guardian is a resident. OAG 78-64.

A child who has reached his eighteenth birthday is entitled to attend school without payment of tuition in the school district in which he actually resides. OAG 78-64.

It is truly in the discretion of the local board of education to establish a reasonable tuition fee for nonresident students; however, the better practice would be for a local board to attempt to establish a tuition fee sufficient to defray any reasonably calculated per capita costs not funded through the state foundation program funds for educating a nonresident child. OAG 78-265.

Although a county school district and an independent school district can establish a policy concerning the times when a student could transfer from one school district to another, they could not prevent a student from returning to attend the schools in the district in which he resides. OAG 80-47.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Residence in District.

2. Tuition.
3. — Payment.
4. Discretion of Board.
5. Pleadings.

1. Residence in District.
When an inmate of a children's home is placed in a "boarding home" in another school district, he is entitled to attend school in the latter district without payment of tuition. Wirth v. Board of Education, 262 Ky. 291, 90 S.W.2d 62, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 787 (Ky. 1935).

2. Tuition.
The fact that the receiving board did not secure as high a tuition from nonresidents as it might have does not, in the absence of corruption or bad faith, make its acts illegal. White v. Board of Education, 263 Ky. 1, 263 Ky. 91, 91 S.W.2d 539, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 123 (Ky. 1936).

3. — Payment.
Where city boundaries extended beyond those of independent school district said school district could enjoin resident of city living beyond the boundaries of the district from sending his children to said school until he paid the tuition charged under this section. Jenkins Independent School Dist. v. Hunt, 314 Ky. 760, 237 S.W.2d 65, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 748 (Ky. 1951).

4. Discretion of Board.
The matter of whether to pay tuition for a child's attendance at a school of another district is a matter within the board's discretion, and the refusal of the board of such a request, made merely on the ground of convenience, cannot be classed as arbitrary or unreasonable. Wheat v. Adair County Board of Education, 460 S.W.2d 806, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 589 (Ky. 1970) (decision under former KRS 158.130, now repealed).

5. Pleadings.
Where petitioners were closer to a neighboring county school than to a school in their own county, allegations of inconvenience did not state a claim on which relief could be granted against the board of education. Wheat v. Adair County Board of Education, 460 S.W.2d 806, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 589 (Ky. 1970) (decision under former KRS 158.130, now repealed).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 962 et seq.

158.130. Pupils sent to other districts. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-52) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.135. Reimbursement for school services for state agency children in state institution or day treatment center or in custody of Department of Juvenile Justice.

(1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:
(a) "State agency children" means:
1. a. Those children of school age committed to or in custody of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and placed, or financed by the cabinet, in a Cabinet for Health and Family Services operated or contracted institution, treatment center, facility, including those for therapeutic foster care and excluding those for nontherapeutic foster care; or
b. Those children placed or financed by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services in a private facility pursuant to child care agreements including those for therapeutic foster care and excluding those for nontherapeutic foster care;
2. Those children of school age in home and community-based services provided as an alternative to intermediate care facility services for the intellectually disabled; and
3. Those children committed to or in custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice and placed in a department operated or contracted facility or program;
(b) "Current costs and expenses" means all expenditures, other than for capital outlay and debt service, which are in excess of the amount generated by state agency children under the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky funding formula pursuant to KRS 157.360. These expenditures are necessary to provide a two hundred thirty (230) day school year, smaller teacher pupil ratio, related services if identified on an individual educational plan, and more intensive educational programming; and
(c) "Therapeutic foster care" means a remedial care program for troubled children and youth that is in the least restrictive environment where the foster parent is trained to implement planned, remedial supervision and care leading to positive changes in the child's behavior. Children served in this placement have serious emotional problems and meet one (1) or more of the following criteria:
1. Imminent release from a treatment facility;
2. Aggressive or destructive behavior;
3. At risk of being placed in more restrictive settings, including institutionalization; or
4. Numerous placement failures.

(2) (a) Unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly in a budget bill, any county or independent school district that provides elementary or secondary school services to state agency children shall be reimbursed through a contract with the Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children. The school services furnished to state agency children shall be equal to those furnished to other school children of the district.
(b) The Department of Education shall, to the extent possible within existing appropriations, set aside an amount of the state agency children funds designated by the General Assembly in the biennial budget to reimburse a school district for its expenditures exceeding twenty percent (20%) of the total amount received from state and federal sources to serve a state agency child.

(3) The General Assembly shall, if possible, increase funding for the education programs for state agency children by a percentage increase equal to that provided in the biennial budget for the base funding level for each pupil in the program to support education excellence in Kentucky under KRS 157.360 and, if applicable, by an amount necessary to address increases in the number of state agency children being served.

(4) The Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children shall make to the chief state school officer the reports required concerning school services for state agency children, and shall file with the Cabinet for Health and Family Services unit operating or regulating the institution or day treatment center, or contracting for services, in which the children are located a copy of the annual report made to the chief state school officer.

(5) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall contract with a university-affiliated training resource center utilizing all funds generated by the children in state agency programs, except Oakwood and Hazelwood funds, and the funds in the Kentucky Department of Education budget, pursuant to this section, as well as any other educational funds for which all Kentucky children are entitled. The total of these funds shall be utilized to provide educational services through the Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency

Children established in KRS 605.110.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, the Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children shall operate a two hundred thirty (230) day school program.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 88, §§ 1 to 4; 1958, ch. 126, § 19; 1976, ch. 126, § 1; 1978, ch. 150, § 2, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 316, § 7, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 410, § 12, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 203, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 357, § 1, effective July 1, 1993; 1994, ch. 376, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 358, § 65, effective July 1, 1997; 1998, ch. 426, § 115, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 433, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 538, § 1, effective April 13, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 132, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 141, § 7, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children, 505 KAR 1:080.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

158.137. Educational passports for state agency children.

(1) As used in this section:
   (a) "State agency child" or "state agency children" means "state agency children" defined in KRS 158.135;
   (b) "School or educational facility" means any public school, private school, day treatment center, or any other public or private entity that provides educational services to state agency children; and
   (c) "Educational passport" means a standard form completed by a school or educational facility which a state agency child is leaving which provides a receiving school or facility with basic demographic and academic information about the state agency child.

(2) When the placement of a state agency child is changed and the state agency child must transfer from one school or educational facility to a different school or educational facility, the school or educational facility that the state agency child is leaving shall, within two (2) days of the state agency child leaving, prepare an educational passport for the child, which shall be delivered to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice. The Cabinet for Health and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice shall, within two (2) days of enrolling a state agency child in a new school or educational facility, present the educational passport to the receiving school or educational facility.

(3) A standard educational passport form shall be developed by the Kentucky Department of Education in consultation with the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and the Department of Juvenile Justice. The Kentucky Department of Education shall make the form available to all schools or educational facilities serving state agency children.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 398, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 133, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children, 505 KAR 1:080.

158.140. Admission to high school — Promotion — Classification — High school diploma — Vocational certificate of completion.

(1) When a pupil in any public elementary school or any approved private or parochial school completes the prescribed elementary program of studies, he is entitled to a certificate of completion signed by the teacher or teachers under whom the program was completed. The certificate shall entitle the pupil to admission into any public high school. Any promotions or credits earned in attendance in any approved public school are valid in any other public school to which a pupil may go, but the superintendent or principal of a school, as the case may be, may assign the pupil to the class or grade to which the pupil is best suited. In case a pupil transfers from the school of one (1) district to the school of another district, an assignment to a lower grade or course shall not be made until the pupil has demonstrated that he is not suited for the work in the grade or course to which he has been promoted.

(2) Upon successful completion of all state and local board requirements, the student shall receive a diploma indicating graduation from high school.

(3) (a) The Gatton Academy of Mathematics and Science in Kentucky, located at Western Kentucky University, may award a diploma to any student who completes his or her high school program at the academy. If the academy issues a diploma, the board of regents of the university shall provide to the commissioner of education a letter of assurance that the program of study completed by its students, in combination with previously earned secondary credits, meets the minimum high school graduation requirements established by the Kentucky Board of Education under KRS 156.160(1)(d).
   (b) A local school district may award a joint diploma with the Gatton Academy of Mathematics and Science in Kentucky to any student who was enrolled in a district high school and completed his or her high school program at the academy.
   (c) The academy and the home school district shall ensure that student transcripts from each institution accurately reflect the dual credit coursework.

(4) A local school board may award a diploma indicating graduation from high school to any student posthumously with the high school class the student was expected to graduate.

(5) (a) A local board of education shall award an authentic high school diploma to an honorably discharged veteran who did not complete high school prior to being inducted into the United States Armed Forces during:
      1. World War II, as defined in KRS 40.010;
      2. The Korean conflict, as defined in KRS 40.010; or
      3. The Vietnam War. As used in this paragraph, "Vietnam War" means the period beginning August 5, 1964, and ending May 7, 1975. However, for a member of the United States Armed Forces serving in Vietnam prior to August 5, 1964, the period shall begin February 28, 1961.
   (b) Upon recommendation of the commissioner, the Kentucky Board of Education in consultation with the Kentucky Department of Veterans' Affairs shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish the guidelines for awarding the authentic diplomas referred to in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(6) The Department of Education shall establish the requirements for a vocational certificate of completion. A student who has returned to school after dropping out shall receive counseling concerning the vocational program. A student who has completed the requirements established for a vocational program shall receive a vocational certificate of completion specifying the areas of competence.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 400, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 598, § 10, effective April 14,

1998; 2002, ch. 121, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 97, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 53, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 54, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 134, § 26, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). A reference to "KRS 156.160(1)(c)" in subsection (3)(a) of this statute, as amended by 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 134, sec. 26, has been changed in codification to "KRS 156.160(1)(d)" by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136(1) to reflect the insertion of a new paragraph in KRS 156.160(1) and change in the designation of succeeding paragraphs in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 92, sec. 1.

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-5: amend. Acts 1984, ch. 224, § 1, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1976, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 400, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Recognition of credits when transferring without transcript, 704 KAR 3:307.

World War II and Korean Veterans diplomas, 704 KAR 7:140.

Opinions of Attorney General. Retention and promotion of pupils is entirely a matter of local board of education policy and not a matter for control by parents. Parents do not have a right to demand that a child be retained at a particular grade level for any reason, and especially not for athletic purposes. OAG 82-473.

Where a child attends no kindergarten program, either public or nonpublic, before July 1, 1986, but upon attaining six (6) years of age he enrolls in a nonpublic school first grade, and such child subsequently is presented for enrollment in a public common school for the second or a subsequent grade, the child would be entitled to so enroll subject to the usual application of the provisions of this section. OAG 85-55.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 962 et seq.

158.145. Legislative findings and declarations on school dropout rate.

(1) The General Assembly hereby finds that:
  (a) Little progress has been made in reducing the state's student dropout rate;
  (b) The number of school dropouts in Kentucky is unacceptable;
  (c) The factors, such as lack of academic success, poor school attendance, lack of parental support and encouragement, low socioeconomic status, poor health, child abuse, drug and alcohol addictions, alienation from school and community, and other factors that are associated with an increased probability of students dropping out of school, occur long before the end of compulsory school age;
  (d) Students who drop out of school before graduation are less likely to have the basic capacities as defined in KRS 158.645 and the skills as defined in KRS 158.6451;
  (e) The number of school dropouts seriously interferes with Kentucky's ability to develop and maintain a well-educated and highly trained workforce;
  (f) The effects of students dropping out of school can be felt throughout all levels of society and generations in increased unemployment and underemployment, reduced personal and family incomes, increased crime, decreased educational, social, emotional, and physical well-being, and in increased needs for government services; and
  (g) The positive reduction in school dropouts can only be achieved by comprehensive intervention and prevention strategies.

(2) The General Assembly declares on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth the following goals to be achieved by the year 2006:
  (a) The statewide annual average school dropout rate will be cut by fifty percent (50%) of what it was in the year 2000. All students who drop out of a school during a school year and all students who have not graduated, fail to enroll in the school for the following school year, and do not transfer to another school, shall be included in the statewide annual average school dropout rate, except as provided in KRS 158.6455(1)(b);
  (b) No school will have an annual dropout rate that exceeds five percent (5%); and
  (c) Each county will have thirty percent (30%) fewer adults between the ages of sixteen (16) and twenty-four (24) without a high school diploma or GED than the county had in the year 2000.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 452, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 103, § 1, effective July 13, 2004.)

Cross-References. Formula for determining school accountability, 703 KAR 5:020.

Secondary GED Program, 704 KAR 7:150.

158.146. Establishment of strategy to address school dropout problem — Department to provide technical assistance, award grants, and disseminate information to school districts and school level personnel.

(1) No later than December 30, 2000, the Kentucky Department of Education shall establish and implement a comprehensive statewide strategy to provide assistance to local districts and schools to address the student dropout problem in Kentucky public schools. In the development of the statewide strategy, the department shall engage private and public representatives who have an interest in the discussion. The statewide strategy shall build upon the existing programs and initiatives that have proven successful. The department shall also take into consideration the following:
  (a) Analyses of annual district and school dropout data as submitted under KRS 158.148 and 158.6453;
  (b) State and federal resources and programs, including, but not limited to, extended school services; early learning centers; family resource and youth service centers; alternative education services; preschool; service learning; drug and alcohol prevention programs; School-to-Careers; High Schools that Work; school safety grants; and other relevant programs and services that could be used in a multidimensional strategy;
  (c) Comprehensive student programs and services that include, but are not limited to, identification, counseling, mentoring, and other educational strategies for elementary, middle, and high school students who are demonstrating little or no success in school, who have poor school attendance, or who possess other risk factors that contribute to the likelihood of their dropping out of school; and
  (d) Evaluation procedures to measure progress within school districts, schools, and statewide.

(2) No state or federal funds for adult education and literacy, including but not limited to funds appropriated under KRS 164.041 or 20 U.S.C. secs. 9201 et seq., shall be used to pay for a high school student enrolled in an alternative program operated or contracted by a school district leading to a certificate of completion or a General Educational Development (GED) diploma.

(3) The department, with assistance from appropriate agencies, shall provide technical assistance to districts requesting assistance with dropout prevention strategies and the development of district and schoolwide plans.

(4) The department shall award grants to local school districts for dropout prevention programs based upon available appropriations from the General Assembly and in compliance with administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education for this

purpose. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the available dropout funds shall be directed to services for at-risk elementary and middle school students, including, but not limited to, identification, counseling, home visitations, parental training, and other strategies to improve school attendance, school achievement, and to minimize at-risk factors. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the funds shall be directed to services for high school students identified as likely to drop out of school, including, but not limited to, counseling, tutoring, extra instructional support, alternative programming, and other appropriate strategies. Priority for grants shall be awarded to districts that average, over a three (3) year period, an annual dropout rate exceeding five percent (5%).

(5) The department shall disseminate information on best practices in dropout prevention in order to advance the knowledge for district and school level personnel to address the dropout problem effectively.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 452, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 103, § 3, effective July 13, 2004.)

158.148. Student discipline guidelines and model policy — Local code of acceptable behavior and discipline — Required contents of code.

(1) In cooperation with the Kentucky Education Association, the Kentucky School Boards Association, the Kentucky Association of School Administrators, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, the Farm Bureau, members of the Interim Joint Committee on Education, and other interested groups, and in collaboration with the Center for School Safety, the Department of Education shall develop or update as needed and distribute to all districts by August 31 of each even-numbered year, beginning August 31, 2008:
   (a) Statewide student discipline guidelines to ensure safe schools, including the definition of serious incident for the reporting purposes as identified in KRS 158.444;
   (b) Recommendations designed to improve the learning environment and school climate, parental and community involvement in the schools, and student achievement; and
   (c) A model policy to implement the provisions of this section and KRS 158.156, 158.444, 525.070, and 525.080.

(2) The department shall obtain statewide data on major discipline problems and reasons why students drop out of school. In addition, the department, in collaboration with the Center for School Safety, shall identify successful strategies currently being used in programs in Kentucky and in other states and shall incorporate those strategies into the statewide guidelines and the recommendations under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Copies of the discipline guidelines shall be distributed to all school districts. The statewide guidelines shall contain broad principles and legal requirements to guide local districts in developing their own discipline code and school councils in the selection of discipline and classroom management techniques under KRS 158.154; and in the development of the district-wide safety plan.

(4) Each local board of education shall be responsible for formulating a code of acceptable behavior and discipline to apply to the students in each school operated by the board. The code shall be updated no less frequently than every two (2) years, with the first update being completed by November 30, 2008.
   (a) The superintendent, or designee, shall be responsible for overall implementation and supervision, and each school principal shall be responsible for administration and implementation within each school. Each school council shall select and implement the appropriate discipline and classroom management techniques necessary to carry out the code. The board shall establish a process for a two-way communication system for teachers and other employees to notify a principal, supervisor, or other administrator of an existing emergency.
   (b) The code shall contain the type of behavior expected from each student, the consequences of failure to obey the standards, and the importance of the standards to the maintenance of a safe learning environment where orderly learning is possible and encouraged.
   (c) The code shall contain:
      1. Procedures for identifying, documenting, and reporting incidents of violations of the code and incidents for which reporting is required under KRS 158.156;
      2. Procedures for investigating and responding to a complaint or a report of a violation of the code or of an incident for which reporting is required under KRS 158.156, including reporting incidents to the parents, legal guardians, or other persons exercising custodial control or supervision of the students involved;
      3. A strategy or method of protecting from retaliation a complainant or person reporting a violation of the code or an incident for which reporting is required under KRS 158.156;
      4. A process for informing students, parents, legal guardians, or other persons exercising custodial control or supervision, and school employees of the requirements of the code and the provisions of this section and KRS 158.156, 158.444, 525.070, and 525.080, including training for school employees; and
      5. Information regarding the consequences of violating the code and violations reportable under KRS 158.156 or 158.444.
   (d) The principal of each school shall apply the code of behavior and discipline uniformly and fairly to each student at the school without partiality or discrimination.
   (e) A copy of the code of behavior and discipline adopted by the board of education shall be posted at each school. Guidance counselors shall be provided copies for discussion with students. The code shall be referenced in all school handbooks. All school employees and parents, legal guardians, or other persons exercising custodial control or supervision shall be provided copies of the code.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 397, § 3, effective July 13, 1984; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 13, effective October 18, 1985; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 204, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 8, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 493, § 11, effective April 10, 1998; 2000, ch. 452, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 125, § 3, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Guidelines for dropout prevention programs, 704 KAR 7:070.

Student discipline guidelines, 704 KAR 7:050.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

158.150. Suspension or expulsion of pupils.

(1) All pupils admitted to the common schools shall comply with the lawful regulations for the government of the

schools:

(a) Willful disobedience or defiance of the authority of the teachers or administrators, use of profanity or vulgarity, assault or battery or abuse of other students, the threat of force or violence, the use or possession of alcohol or drugs, stealing or destruction or defacing of school property or personal property of students, the carrying or use of weapons or dangerous instruments, or other incorrigible bad conduct on school property, as well as off school property at school-sponsored activities, constitutes cause for suspension or expulsion from school; and

(b) Assault or battery or abuse of school personnel; stealing or willfully or wantonly defacing, destroying, or damaging the personal property of school personnel on school property, off school property, or at school-sponsored activities constitutes cause for suspension or expulsion from school.

(2) (a) Each local board of education shall adopt a policy requiring the expulsion from school for a period of not less than one (1) year for a student who is determined by the board to have brought a weapon to a school under its jurisdiction. In determining whether a student has brought a weapon to school, a local board of education shall use the definition of "unlawful possession of a weapon on school property" stated in KRS 527.070.

(b) The board shall also adopt a policy requiring disciplinary actions, up to and including expulsion from school, for a student who is determined by the board to have possessed prescription drugs or controlled substances for the purpose of sale or distribution at a school under the board's jurisdiction, or to have physically assaulted or battered or abused educational personnel or other students at a school or school function under the board's jurisdiction. The board may modify the expulsion requirement for students on a case-by-case basis. A board that has expelled a student from the student's regular school setting shall provide or assure that educational services are provided to the student in an appropriate alternative program or setting, unless the board has made a determination, on the record, supported by clear and convincing evidence, that the expelled student posed a threat to the safety of other students or school staff and could not be placed into a state-funded agency program. Behavior which constitutes a threat shall include but not be limited to the physical assault, battery, or abuse of others; the threat of physical force; being under the influence of drugs or alcohol; the use, possession, sale, or transfer of drugs or alcohol; the carrying, possessing, or transfer of weapons or dangerous instruments; and any other behavior which may endanger the safety of others. Other intervention services as indicated for each student may be provided by the board or by agreement with the appropriate state or community agency. A state agency that provides the service shall be responsible for the cost.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, "charges" means substantiated behavior that falls within the grounds for suspension or expulsion enumerated in subsection (1) of this section, including behavior committed by a student while enrolled in a private or public school, or in a school within another state. A school board may adopt a policy providing that, if a student is suspended or expelled for any reason or faces charges that may lead to suspension or expulsion but withdraws prior to a hearing from any public or private school in this or any other state, the receiving district may review the details of the charges, suspension, or expulsion and determine if the student will be admitted, and if so, what conditions may be imposed upon the admission.

(4) School administrators, teachers, or other school personnel may immediately remove or cause to be removed threatening or violent students from a classroom setting or from the district transportation system pending any further disciplinary action that may occur. Each board of education shall adopt a policy to assure the implementation of this section and to assure the safety of the students and staff.

(5) A pupil shall not be suspended from the common schools until after at least the following due process procedures have been provided:

(a) The pupil has been given oral or written notice of the charge or charges against him which constitute cause for suspension;

(b) The pupil has been given an explanation of the evidence of the charge or charges if the pupil denies them; and

(c) The pupil has been given an opportunity to present his own version of the facts relating to the charge or charges.

These due process procedures shall precede any suspension from the common schools unless immediate suspension is essential to protect persons or property or to avoid disruption of the ongoing academic process. In such cases, the due process procedures outlined above shall follow the suspension as soon as practicable, but no later than three (3) school days after the suspension.

(6) The superintendent, principal, assistant principal, or head teacher of any school may suspend a pupil but shall report the action in writing immediately to the superintendent and to the parent, guardian, or other person having legal custody or control of the pupil. The board of education of any school district may expel any pupil for misconduct as defined in subsection (1) of this section, but the action shall not be taken until the parent, guardian, or other person having legal custody or control of the pupil has had an opportunity to have a hearing before the board. The decision of the board shall be final.

(7) (a) Suspension of exceptional children, as defined in KRS 157.200, shall be considered a change of educational placement if:

1. The child is removed for more than ten (10) consecutive days during a school year; or

2. The child is subjected to a series of removals that constitute a pattern because the removals accumulate to more than ten (10) school days during a school year and because of other factors, such as the length of each removal, the total amount of time the child is removed, and the proximity of removals to one another.

(b) The admissions and release committee shall meet to review the placement and make a recommendation for continued placement or a change in placement and determine whether regular suspension or expulsion procedures apply. Additional evaluations shall be completed, if necessary.

(c) If the admissions and release committee determines that an exceptional child's behavior is related to his disability, the child shall not be suspended any further or expelled unless the current placement could result in injury to the child, other children, or the educational personnel, in which case an appropriate alternative placement shall be provided that will provide for the child's educa-

tional needs and will provide a safe learning and teaching environment for all. If the admissions and release committee determines that the behavior is not related to the disability, the local educational agency may pursue its regular suspension or expulsion procedure for the child, if the behavior so warrants. However, educational services shall not be terminated during a period of expulsion and during a suspension after a student is suspended for more than a total of ten (10) days during a school year. A district may seek temporary injunctive relief through the courts if the parent and the other members of the admissions and release committee cannot agree upon a placement and the current placement will likely result in injury to the student or others.

(8) Suspension of primary school students shall be considered only in exceptional cases where there are safety issues for the child or others.

(9) Any action under this section related to students with disabilities shall be in compliance with applicable federal law.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 401, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 378, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 51, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 493, § 12, effective April 10, 1998; 2001, ch. 95, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2006, ch. 139, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-9: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 271, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 12, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 255, § 2, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, Pt. V, § 401, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Teachers and teachers' aides responsible for conduct of children, KRS 161.180.

Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Kentucky Law Journal. Taylor, With Temperate Rod: Maintaining Academic Order in Secondary Schools, 58 Ky. L.J. 616 (1970).

Kentucky Law Survey, Oberst and Hunt, Administrative and Constitutional Law, 71 Ky. L.J. 417 (1982-83).

Opinions of Attorney General. This section defines the method of enforcing school disciplinary rules and regulations and does not authorize withholding a pupil's school records at the end of the school year because the pupil has damaged school textbooks and other school property and has not made restitution. OAG 61-315.

This section is not applicable to a model and practice school conducted by a state college or university pursuant to KRS 164.380. OAG 70-149.

A teacher may not lower a student's academic grades because of misconduct. OAG 72-753.

An "in school suspension" is a contradiction in terms and not within the disciplinary procedures authorized by this section as a suspended pupil should be barred from the school premises during the period of suspension in order to produce the desired effect upon the pupil, his parents, and the decorum of the school. OAG 73-305.

This section authorizes expulsion of a child from public school for no longer than the current school year, for it is not the policy of the state to expel a child permanently. OAG 74-165.

Unexcused absence from school may constitute wilful disobedience. OAG 74-312.

If the attendance of a pupil over 16 years of age is so poor as to indicate a lack of interest in completing his school courses, the board of education would be justified in expelling him. OAG 74-312.

A school board regulation providing that a student fails a course after nine (9) absences is invalid since it in effect considers the student to be automatically expelled after the nine (9) absences but does not afford him a hearing or an opportunity to be heard and gives no consideration to the cause of the absences. OAG 75-124.

KRS chapter 387 pertaining to guardians makes no provision for a guardian "for school purposes only" and therefore the appointment of a guardian "for school purposes only" through trial commissioner's order was a nullity and the school board was not legally bound to recognize such an order. OAG 75-170.

Although there is no provision in this section that entitles a student to a hearing prior to a suspension, under the U.S. Constitution, a student may not be withdrawn from the school roll without a notice and hearing by either the superintendent, principal, head teacher or the board of education. OAG 76-735.

School personnel may not temporarily, by suspension or expulsion, deny a child's property interest in educational benefits without following rudimentary due process procedures. OAG 77-12.

Since this section provides that the decision of the board is final, legal action would be maintainable in a court of competent jurisdiction with the test being whether the school personnel had acted arbitrarily or maliciously in expelling a student. OAG 77-12.

A suspended student, who is compelled to stay at the school building but who is not being afforded any alternative educational program or school counseling, is legally absent from school and may not be counted for purposes of figuring average daily attendance. OAG 77-419.

School officials have authority to withdraw from any pupil the privilege of participating in out-of-class activities of the school band for misconduct during field trips. OAG 77-427.

School personnel would not be required to permit a student who has been suspended to do make-up work for class activities and assignments missed during the period of a suspension from school. OAG 77-547.

A school board attorney, if he is to serve the role as the prosecutor, should limit his advice to the board to explaining the legal obligations the board has in an expulsion hearing before the hearing commences and the school board attorney should at no time advise the board during an expulsion hearing in which he is participating. OAG 78-673.

Notice consists of two (2) parts, first the student should be made aware of the standard of expected behavior in a school system; and second the student and the student's parent(s), guardian or legal custodian should receive adequate written notice from the board of education or its designee containing a statement of the specific charges and grounds which, if proven, would justify expulsion. OAG 78-673.

Only a local board of education, by an official act, can expel a student. OAG 78-673.

Policies regarding discipline of conduct of pupils should be promulgated to the students through the permissive statute outlining the adoption and promulgation of a code of student rights and responsibilities. OAG 78-673.

The board should report in writing the decision of the board to the parent(s), guardian or legal custodian, and if the hearing has involved multiple charges, the report should include which charges, if less than all, the board found to be supported by the evidence, and upon which the board made the decision to expel. OAG 78-673.

The due process hearing of: (1) oral or written notice of the charge or charges, (2) an explanation of the charge or charges, and (3) an opportunity for the pupil to present his own version of the facts is to be followed for all suspensions, irrespective of duration. OAG 78-673.

The minimum requirements to be followed for a due process hearing prior to expulsion are: (1) notice, (2) legal counsel, (3) impartial hearing, and (4) written notification of the decision, but a criminal type due process hearing is not required nor is a judicial or quasi-judicial trial required. OAG 78-673.

The procedural due process which must be afforded in an expulsion situation should be greater than that in a suspension situation and the extent and degree of due process to be given in a hearing will increase as the possible penalty affecting constitutionally protected rights becomes greater. OAG 78-673.

The school board must allow the student to be represented by legal counsel, but the board does not have to provide an attorney if the student and his or her parents choose not to have one, or if an attorney cannot be afforded, and the board need not advise the student or parent that they may retain legal counsel to assist them in preparation of a defense at the expulsion hearing. OAG 78-673.

The student is entitled to an orderly hearing, either closed or open, as the student desires, at which he must be given full opportunity to give his or her side of the story before the board and to produce either oral testimony or written affidavits of witnesses in his or her behalf, and the opportunity should be given to cross-examine witnesses. OAG 78-673.

The student is entitled to have consideration of the evidence by an impartial tribunal which means the board members should have

shunned prior involvement in the situation, but exposure to evidence prior to the hearing is insufficient in itself to impugn the fairness of the board member at the adversary hearing and there need not be proof of the charges beyond a reasonable doubt nor that there be a unanimous decision of the board. OAG 78-673.

The written notice should further provide the evidence and the witnesses the school will produce at the hearing and the date, place and time for the hearing should be set forth, which hearing should probably be scheduled to be held no earlier than five (5) days from the day the notice is received or not later than the next regular school board meeting. OAG 78-673.

There is no time duration spelled out in the Kentucky school law or elsewhere for suspension. OAG 78-673.

A general search of all lockers for rotting food, missing library books, or overall cleanliness could be, under most circumstances, an administrative search; and, the fact that contraband, stolen articles, controlled drugs, alcoholic beverages, dangerous weapons, or the like, were inadvertently discovered during the administrative search would not void the search and any such unlawful items found could stand as evidence and as a basis for cause in a possible suspension or expulsion hearing. OAG 79-168.

Even if the primary purpose of a search of an older student is based upon reasonable suspicion and the purpose of the search is for possible school disciplinary action and not criminal prosecution, it must be remembered the "causes" upon which suspension or expulsion may be based are very much with overtones of criminality. OAG 79-168.

In the situation where a search is conducted by a law enforcement officer with a school officer without consent, without a search warrant, and without any of the case law delineated exceptions existing (e.g., search incident to lawful arrest), the evidence seized would most likely be subject to the exclusionary rule in any criminal action and some case authority would support a conclusion that the evidence seized could also not be used in school disciplinary actions. OAG 79-168.

In view of the responsibilities of teachers and school administrators and in view of the fact that teachers and administrators are state officers or employees they are within the purview of fourth amendment and Const., § 10 restraint upon activities of the government. OAG 79-168.

For good cause shown a local board may deny readmission of a nonresident student based upon the student's prior failure to abide by the board-adopted standards of conduct to which he may be lawfully held. OAG 79-327.

Once a student is permitted to enroll in a nonresident school for a school year, the law applicable to student conduct and the possibility of suspension and/or expulsion under this section comes into play. OAG 79-327.

Termination of the privilege of attending a nonresident school during the course of a school year is an expulsion and must be so handled and effected only after a hearing before the "foreign" board of education. OAG 79-327.

The term "drugs" means controlled substances or illegal drugs. OAG 82-633.

Pursuant to this section, a school board may adopt a policy establishing as a separate legal cause for suspension or expulsion those practices prohibited by KRS 218A.350 concerning substances that simulate controlled substances. OAG 82-633.

The power of suspension granted to the superintendent, principal, assistant principal, or head teacher of a school may be carried over to the next school year if the student's misconduct fell within the prohibited behavior described in this section; in the instance that a hearing cannot be held immediately following willful disobedience of the student, the hearing must be held during the summer vacation in accordance with the appropriate due process procedures. OAG 88-65 (overruling OAG 74-165).

The board, in deciding whether a carry-over expulsion is appropriate, should examine whether the student's behavior was so egregious as to endanger the health and safety of students and staff, and whether continued attendance by the student would be in the best interest of the district in light of the denial of future education for the student. OAG 88-65 (overruling OAG 74-165).

Behavior which occurs after a student arrives at home and outside school sponsored activities will not be a basis for school discipline unless the behavior is of a serious violent nature or would directly affect the school's discipline or the welfare of its students and employees. OAG 91-171.

A school board may not adopt a plan to deduct points from a student's final grade for each unexcused absence. Despite the board's stated intent to act in the best interest of the students, the deduction of five (5) points from a pupil's final grade is a penalty. Such a penalty, in the guise of an incentive to get children to attend school, is not permissible; providing an opportunity for a student to make up the points does not change this conclusion — it is still an impermissible penalty. OAG 96-28.

A school board's decision not to differentiate between excused and unexcused absences was fatal to its policy of withholding promotion to the next level from students for failure to make up absences in excess of an approved number of days. OAG 96-28.

Cited: Kaelin v. Grubbs, 682 F.2d 595, 1982 U.S. App. LEXIS 17579 (6th Cir. 1982); Trzop v. Centre College, — S.W.3d —, 2000 Ky. App. LEXIS 85 (Ky. Ct. App. 2000).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Regulations.
2. — Insubordination.
3. — Vaccination.
4. — Married Students.
5. — Alcohol or Drugs.
6. — — Particular cases.
7. Refusal to Consent to Search.
8. Refusal to Participate in Commencement.
9. Due Process.

1. Regulations.

A pupil could be expelled for violation of rules of a school, and courts would not interfere with such an action unless it was arbitrary or malicious. Board of Education v. Booth, 110 Ky. 807, 62 S.W. 872, 23 Ky. L. Rptr. 288, 1901 Ky. LEXIS 140, 53 L.R.A. 787 (Ky. 1901) (decided under prior law).

The superintendent of a school may make reasonable rules for the school, and suspend students for violation thereof. Byrd v. Begley, 262 Ky. 422, 90 S.W.2d 370, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 37 (Ky. 1936).

A rule requiring students to be in their rooms by a certain hour is reasonable. Byrd v. Begley, 262 Ky. 422, 90 S.W.2d 370, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 37 (Ky. 1936).

Refusal to obey rule requiring students to be in their rooms by a certain hour constitutes wilful disobedience and defiance. Byrd v. Begley, 262 Ky. 422, 90 S.W.2d 370, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 37 (Ky. 1936).

This section and KRS 161.180 plainly authorize public schools to make and enforce reasonable regulations for the government of such schools during school hours. Casey County Board of Education v. Luster, 282 S.W.2d 333, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 238 (Ky. 1955).

This statute preempts the right of the school officials to promulgate disciplinary regulations that impose additional punishment for the conduct that results in suspension. Dorsey v. Bale, 521 S.W.2d 76, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 147 (Ky. 1975).

2. — Insubordination.

A suspension for insubordination conditioned upon apology before the students is not unreasonable. Byrd v. Begley, 262 Ky. 422, 90 S.W.2d 370, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 37 (Ky. 1936).

3. — Vaccination.

This section together with KRS 160.290 and 214.050 (repealed) authorized county board of education to promulgate and enforce its own rules requiring compulsory vaccination of school children or it would enforce such a rule of the county or State Board of Health by excluding from the schools children who were not vaccinated. Mosier v. Barren County Board of Health, 308 Ky. 829, 215 S.W.2d 967, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1050 (Ky. 1948).

4. — Married Students.

School board regulation requiring that any student who shall marry shall withdraw from the school, subject to being readmitted after one year if the principal permits it, is unreasonable and arbitrary and for that reason invalid. Board of Education v. Bentley, 383 S.W.2d 677, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 51, 11 A.L.R.3d 990 (Ky. 1964).

5. — Alcohol or Drugs.

A high school regulation, which provides for mandatory suspension on the first offense for the use of, possession of, or trafficking in drugs or alcoholic beverages on school property or at school functions, does not exceed the authority granted to a school under this section, which allows for either suspension or expulsion for the use or possession of alcoholic beverages or drugs. Clark County Bd. of Education v. Jones, 625 S.W.2d 586, 1981 Ky. App. LEXIS 303 (Ky. Ct. App. 1981).

6. — — Particular cases.

With regard to both observers and participants, school athletic

events held at other schools are school-sponsored activities; thus student was properly suspended when he was found to be in possession of alcohol during a basketball tournament in which his school was participating. Pirschel v. Sorrell, 2 F. Supp. 2d 930, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5503 (E.D. Ky. 1998).

Where student was expelled for remainder of school year under this section for smoking marijuana, the offense was of sufficient gravity so that the discipline imposed was not excessive to the extent of violating the student's right to substantive due process. Petrey v. Flaugher, 505 F. Supp. 1087, 1981 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10458 (E.D. Ky. 1981).

Where a county board of education automatically expelled several high school students for consuming alcohol on a school-sponsored trip, the trial court's finding that the board acted arbitrarily was not clearly erroneous, since the record showed that the board had not given consideration to any other factors such as the previous general conduct of the students involved, the probability of a recurring violation, or the possibility of alternative punishment or restrictions. Clark County Bd. of Education v. Jones, 625 S.W.2d 586, 1981 Ky. App. LEXIS 303 (Ky. Ct. App. 1981).

7. Refusal to Consent to Search.

Where freshman high school student, implicated by fellow students in bringing to school firecrackers which were set off during class, refused request of the school administration to search her purse, which request was reasonable under the circumstances, a suspension of five (5) days was not inappropriate. Bahr v. Jenkins, 539 F. Supp. 483, 1982 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12479 (E.D. Ky. 1982).

8. Refusal to Participate in Commencement.

Refusal to take a part assigned in commencement exercises constituted disobedience and was ground for suspension. Cross v. Board of Trustees, 129 Ky. 35, 110 S.W. 346, 33 Ky. L. Rptr. 472, 1908 Ky. LEXIS 135 (Ky. 1908) (decided under prior law).

9. Due Process.

Where the principal testified that each of the requirements provided for under subsection (2) of this section were met, and no proof controverted that testimony, the plaintiffs failed to demonstrate that they were denied procedural due process in their five-day suspension from school as a penalty for using alcoholic beverages at a school-sponsored convention. Katchak v. Glasgow Independent School System, 690 F. Supp. 580, 1988 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10318 (W.D. Ky. 1988).

There was no procedural due process violation where principal informed student that he was being suspended for possession of alcohol on school property rather than at a school-sponsored activity off school property, because this did not prevent student from stating his own version of the facts; furthermore, student did not dispute or deny possessing alcohol. Pirschel v. Sorrell, 2 F. Supp. 2d 930, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5503 (E.D. Ky. 1998).

Even if the provisions of KRS 13B.140(1) and 13B.010(1) were applicable to the actions of a county board of education, the board waived any jurisdictional defect by not objecting until after the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals decided the issues regarding a student's expulsion pursuant to KRS 158.150, for having marijuana and prescription drugs in his car. M.K.J. v. Bourbon County Bd. of Educ., — S.W.3d —, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 286 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008), rehearing denied, MJK v. Bourbon County Bd. of Educ., 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 337 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008), review denied, — S.W.3d —, 2009 Ky. LEXIS 321 (Ky. Nov. 18, 2009).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1091 et seq.

158.153. Punishment based on child's records — Disclosure of records — Cause of action — Districtwide standards of behavior for students participating in extracurricular activities.

(1) Unless the action is taken pursuant to KRS 158.150, no school, school administrator, teacher, or other school employee shall expel or punish a child based on information contained in a record of an adjudication of delinquency or conviction of an offense received by the school pursuant to KRS 610.345 or from any other source. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a local school board or school official from instituting disciplinary proceedings against any student for violating the discipline policy of the school or school district or taking actions necessary to protect staff and students. Actions to protect staff and students may be taken only after the principal makes a determination that the conduct of the student reflected in the records of the school or obtained by the school from the court indicates a substantial likelihood of an immediate and continuing threat that the student will cause harm to students or staff, and that the restrictions to be ordered represent the least restrictive alternative available and appropriate to remedy the threat, and that the determination and supporting material be documented in the child's record. The action of the principal, in addition to or in lieu of any other procedure available, may be appealed by the child or the child's parent or guardian to the superintendent of the school system or to the Circuit Court in the county in which the school is located, and the appealing party may be represented by counsel.

(2) No school, school administrator, teacher, or other school employee who has custody of records received or maintained by the school pursuant to KRS 610.345 or who has received information contained in or relating to a record received by the school pursuant to KRS 610.345 shall disclose the fact of the record's existence, or any information contained in the record or received from the record to any other person, including but not limited to other teachers, school employees, pupils, or parents other than the pupil, or parents of the pupil who is the subject of the record.

(3) The child and his parent or guardian shall have a civil cause of action against the school board and against any school administrator violating subsection (1) or (2) of this section or divulging information in violation of KRS 610.345 or 610.340. This civil cause of action shall be in addition to any other criminal or administrative remedy provided by law.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a local board of education from establishing districtwide standards of behavior for students who participate in extracurricular and cocurricular activities, including athletics. A school principal may deny or terminate a student's eligibility to participate in extracurricular or cocurricular activities if the student has violated the local district behavior standards or the council's criteria for participation, as described in KRS 160.345(2)(i)8. A student's right to participate in extracurricular or cocurricular activities, including athletics, may be suspended, pending investigation of an allegation that the standards of behavior have been violated.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 358, § 61, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 107, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Under 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 358, sec. 67(2), this statute becomes effective July 15, 1996.

158.154. Principal's duty to report certain acts to local law enforcement agency.

When the principal has a reasonable belief that an act has occurred on school property or at a school-sponsored function involving assault resulting in serious physical injury, a sexual offense, kidnapping, assault involving the use of a weapon, possession of a firearm in violation of the law, possession of a controlled substance in violation of the law, or damage to the property, the principal shall immediately report the act to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. For purposes of this section, "school property" means any public school building, bus, public school campus, grounds, recreational area, or athletic field, in the charge of the principal.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 493, § 13, effective April 10, 1998.)

158.155. Reporting of specified incidents of student conduct — Notation on school records — Report to law enforcement of certain

student conduct — Immunity.

(1) If a student has been adjudicated guilty of an offense specified in this subsection or has been expelled from school for an offense specified in this subsection, prior to a student's admission to any school, the parent, guardian, principal, or other person or agency responsible for a student shall provide to the school a sworn statement or affirmation indicating on a form provided by the Kentucky Board of Education that the student has been adjudicated guilty or expelled from school attendance at a public or private school in this state or another state for homicide, assault, or an offense in violation of state law or school regulations relating to weapons, alcohol, or drugs. The sworn statement or affirmation shall be sent to the receiving school within five (5) working days of the time when the student requests enrollment in the new school.

(2) If any student who has been expelled from attendance at a public or private school in this state for homicide, assault, or an offense in violation of state law or school regulations relating to weapons, alcohol, or drugs requests transfer of his records, those records shall reflect the charges and final disposition of the expulsion proceedings.

(3) If any student who is subject to an expulsion proceeding at a public or private school in this state for homicide, assault, or an offense in violation of state law or school regulations relating to weapons, alcohol, or drugs requests transfer of his records to a new school, the records shall not be transferred until that proceeding has been terminated and shall reflect the charges and any final disposition of the expulsion proceedings.

(4) A person who is an administrator, teacher, or other employee of a public or private school shall promptly make a report to the local police department, sheriff, or the Department of Kentucky State Police, by telephone or otherwise, if:
   (a) The person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that conduct has occurred which constitutes:
      1. A misdemeanor or violation offense under the laws of this Commonwealth and relates to:
         a. Carrying, possession, or use of a deadly weapon; or
         b. Use, possession, or sale of controlled substances; or
      2. Any felony offense under the laws of this Commonwealth; and
   (b) The conduct occurred on the school premises or within one thousand (1,000) feet of school premises, on a school bus, or at a school-sponsored or sanctioned event.

(5) A person who is an administrator, teacher, supervisor, or other employee of a public or private school who receives information from a student or other person of conduct which is required to be reported under subsection (1) of this section shall report the conduct in the same manner as required by that subsection.

(6) Neither the husband-wife privilege of KRE 504 nor any professional-client privilege, including those set forth in KRE 506 and 507, shall be a ground for refusing to make a report required under this section or for excluding evidence in a judicial proceeding of the making of a report and of the conduct giving rise to the making of a report. However, the attorney-client privilege of KRE 503 and the religious privilege of KRE 505 are grounds for refusing to make a report or for excluding evidence as to the report and the underlying conduct.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed as to require self-incrimination.

(8) A person acting upon reasonable cause in the making of a report under this section in good faith shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed from:
   (a) Making the report; and
   (b) Participating in any judicial proceeding that resulted from the report.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 471, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2004, ch. 185, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2007, ch. 85, § 167, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). A comma has been added after the second use of the word "premises" in paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of this statute. The drafter of 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 471 advises and the context clearly establishes that the omission of this comma in that Act was a manifest clerical or typographical error. See KRS 7.136(1)(h).

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Chenoweth and Chenoweth, Education Law: I'm Going to Beat You Up!: Reporting Student Conduct Under "the Bullying Bill", Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 10.

158.156. Reporting of commission of felony KRS Chapter 508 offense against a student — Investigation — Immunity from liability for reporting — Privileges no bar to reporting.

(1) Any employee of a school or a local board of education who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a school student has been the victim of a violation of any felony offense specified in KRS Chapter 508 committed by another student while on school premises, on school-sponsored transportation, or at a school-sponsored event shall immediately cause an oral or written report to be made to the principal of the school attended by the victim. The principal shall notify the parents, legal guardians, or other persons exercising custodial control or supervision of the student when the student is involved in an incident reportable under this section. The principal shall file with the local school board and the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police or the county attorney within forty-eight (48) hours of the original report a written report containing:
   (a) The names and addresses of the student and his or her parents, legal guardians, or other persons exercising custodial control or supervision;
   (b) The student's age;
   (c) The nature and extent of the violation;
   (d) The name and address of the student allegedly responsible for the violation; and
   (e) Any other information that the principal making the report believes may be helpful in the furtherance of the purpose of this section.

(2) An agency receiving a report under subsection (1) of this section shall investigate the matter referred to it. The school board and school personnel shall participate in the investigation at the request of the agency.

(3) Anyone acting upon reasonable cause in the making of a report required under this section in good faith shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed. Any such participant shall have the same immunity with respect to participation in any judicial proceeding resulting from such report or action.

(4) Neither the husband-wife nor any professional-client/patient privilege, except the attorney-client and clergy-penitent privilege, shall be a ground for refusing to report under this section or for excluding evidence regarding student harassment in any judicial proceedings resulting from a report pursuant to this section. This subsection shall also apply in any criminal proceed-

ing in District or Circuit Court regarding student harassment.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 125, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Chenoweth and Chenoweth, Education Law: I'm Going to Beat You Up!: Reporting Student Conduct Under "the Bullying Bill", Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 10.

158.160. Notification to school by parent or guardian of child's medical condition threatening school safety — Exclusion of child with communicable disease from school — Closing of school during epidemic.

(1) A parent, legal guardian, or other person or agency responsible for a student shall notify the student's school if the student has any medical condition which is defined by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services in administrative regulation as threatening the safety of the student or others in the school. The notification shall be given as soon as the medical condition becomes known and upon each subsequent enrollment by the student in a school. The principal, guidance counselor, or other school official who has knowledge of the medical condition shall notify the student's teachers in writing of the nature of the medical condition.

(2) If any student is known or suspected to have or be infected with a communicable disease or condition for which a reasonable probability for transmission exists in a school setting, the superintendent of the district may order the student excluded from school. The time period the student is excluded from school shall be in accordance with generally accepted medical standards which the superintendent shall obtain from consultation with the student's physician or the local health officer for the county in which the school district is located. During the presence in any district of dangerous epidemics, the board of education of the school district may order the school closed.

(4399-59: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 213, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 402, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 393, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 426, § 116, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 134, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-59) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1976, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 402, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Certificate of immunization required prior to enrollment, KRS 158.035.

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, §§ 173, 214 et seq., 249 et seq., 267 et seq., 317 et seq.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 557 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1066.

158.163. Earthquake and tornado emergency procedure system.

The board of each local school district, and the governing body of each private and parochial school or school district, shall establish an earthquake and tornado emergency procedure system in every public or private school building in its jurisdiction having a capacity of fifty (50) or more students, or having more than one (1) classroom. The earthquake and tornado emergency procedure system shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) A school building disaster plan, ready for implementation at any time, for maintaining the safety and care of students and staffs. A drop procedure and safe area evacuation practice shall be held at least twice during each school year;

(2) A drop procedure. As used in this section, "drop procedure" means an activity by which each student and staff member takes cover under a table or desk, dropping to his or her knees, with the head protected by the arms, and the back to the windows;

(3) A safe area. As used in this section, "safe area" means a designated space including an enclosed area with no windows, a basement or the lowest floor using the interior hallway or rooms, or taking shelter under sturdy furniture;

(4) Protective measures to be taken before, during, and following an earthquake or tornado; and

(5) A program to ensure that the students and the certificated and classified staff are aware of, and properly trained in, the earthquake and tornado emergency procedure system.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 29, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 433, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

158.164. Building lockdown procedure — Practice.

(1) As used in this section, "building lockdown" means to restrict the mobility of building occupants to maintain their safety and care.

(2) Each local board of education shall require the school council or, if none exists, the principal in each public school building in its jurisdiction to establish procedures to perform a building lockdown, including protective measures to be taken during and immediately following the lockdown.

(3) Students, parents, guardians, certified staff, and classified staff shall be informed annually of building lockdown procedures.

(4) A building lockdown practice shall be held at least once during each school year.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 120, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

158.165. Possession and use of personal telecommunications device by public school student.

(1) The board of education of each school district shall develop a policy regarding the possession and use of a personal telecommunications device by a student while on school property or while attending a school-sponsored or school-related activity on or off school property, and shall include the policy in the district's written standards of student conduct. A student who violates the policy shall be subject to discipline as provided by board policy.

(2) In this section, "personal telecommunications device" means a device that emits an audible signal, vibrates, displays a message, or otherwise summons or delivers a communication to the possessor, including, but not limited to, a paging device and a cellular telephone.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 87, § 1, effective March 19, 1990; 2000, ch. 34, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

158.170. Bible to be read.

The teacher in charge shall read or cause to be read a portion of the Bible daily in every classroom or session room of the common schools of the state in the presence of the pupils therein assembled, but no child shall be required to read the Bible against the wish of his parents or guardian.

(4363-7.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Tobergte, The Impact of Kentucky's Present Constitution Upon Business Growth & Development, Volume 51, No. 3, Summer 1987 Ky. Bench & Bar 21.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lassiter, The McCollum Decision and the Public School, 37 Ky. L. J. 402 (1949).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. A school teacher may read any portion of the New Testament to students while in a public classroom. OAG 60-1099.

The prohibition against the conduct of religious or devotional exercises through a reading of the Bible in the common school system is not circumvented by the designation of such activities as "classes." OAG 63-790.

Because of the difficulty of communication for community churches, nonsectarian nondenominational religious instruction can be given to deaf children at the deaf school on a voluntary basis on Sunday by teachers employed by the school. OAG 64-111.

Children can say grace before lunch in the schools. OAG 64-111.

Lunch periods could not be used to conduct religious classes if the district is utilizing portions of the lunch period to meet the six-hour school work requirement of KRS 158.060. OAG 64-111.

Missionaries would be precluded from making periodic visits to the schools to conduct religious services during regular scheduled periods. OAG 64-111.

The nativity scene can be used in schools at Christmas so long as no religious significance is attached thereto. OAG 64-111.

The utterance of prayers or the reading of the Bible can continue in PTA meetings and voluntary Bible classes held without the regular school hours or school curriculum. OAG 64-111.

There would be nothing objectionable in a student, during a period of meditation, voluntarily or spontaneously saying a prayer, silent or vocal, but a teacher could not do so. OAG 64-111.

This section is unconstitutional as violative of the first and fourteenth amendments of the United States Constitution under the doctrine of Engel v. Vitale, 370 U.S. 421, 82 S. Ct. 1261, 8 L. Ed. 2d 601, 20 Ohio Op. 2d 328, 1962 U.S. LEXIS 847, 86 A.L.R.2d 1285 (1962) and School Dist. v. Schempp, 374 U.S. 203, 83 S. Ct. 1560, 10 L. Ed. 2d 844 , 1963 U.S. LEXIS 2611 (1963). OAG 79-463.

For those school officials, employees and school board members that participate in or permit the continued practice of Bible reading as denounced by the United States Supreme Court, there stands a strong possibility of a legal claim by a student against them that the student's constitutional rights are being infringed under color of state law by these school personnel's actions. OAG 79-463.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. In General.

The Bible is not a sectarian book. Hackett v. Brooksville Graded School Dist., 120 Ky. 608, 87 S.W. 792, 27 Ky. L. Rptr. 1021, 1905 Ky. LEXIS 144, 69 L.R.A. 592 (Ky. 1905) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 357 et seq.

78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 941 et seq.

158.175. Recitation of Lord's prayer and pledge of allegiance — Instruction in proper respect for and display of the flag — Observation of moment of silence or reflection.

(1) As a continuation of the policy of teaching our country's history and as an affirmation of the freedom of religion in this country, the board of education of a local school district may authorize the recitation of the traditional Lord's prayer and the pledge of allegiance to the flag in public elementary schools. Pupil participation in the recitation of the prayer and pledge of allegiance shall be voluntary. Pupils shall be reminded that this Lord's prayer is the prayer our pilgrim fathers recited when they came to this country in their search for freedom. Pupils shall be informed that these exercises are not meant to influence an individual's personal religious beliefs in any manner. The exercises shall be conducted so that pupils shall learn of our great freedoms, including the freedom of religion symbolized by the recitation of the Lord's prayer.

(2) The board of education of each school district shall establish a policy and develop procedures whereby the pupils in each elementary and secondary school may participate in the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States at the commencement of each school day.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall develop a program of instruction relating to the flag of the United States of America, including instruction in etiquette, the correct use and display of the flag, and other patriotic exercises as may be related. This program of instruction shall be provided to each public school for use in its course of instruction. The program of instruction, at a minimum, shall include the provisions of 4 U.S.C. secs. 1 to 3 and 4 U.S.C. secs. 5 to 9.

(4) The board of education of each local school district may purchase or otherwise acquire and provide for display in each classroom copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Gettysburg Address, and other documents the local board deems significant to the history of Kentucky and the United States.

(5) At the commencement of the first class of each day in all public schools, the teacher in charge of the room may announce that a moment of silence or reflection not to exceed one (1) minute in duration shall be observed.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 145, § 1; 1980, ch. 304, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 339, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 435, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 205, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 85, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 235, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Kentucky Law Survey: Education, 29 N. Ky. L. Rev. 115 (2002).

Opinions of Attorney General. Students who, for religious or political beliefs or other personal convictions, do not participate in the salute and pledge of allegiance to the flag should remain in their seats quietly, and school employees should be directed to avoid any action intended to coerce or influence a student to participate in the pledge if the student desires not to so participate. OAG 80-456.

The clear intent of the General Assembly in subsection (2) of this section is that: (1) The pledge of allegiance ceremony of recitation will be offered each school day, not just once or twice a week, and (2) that the opportunity to participate in the pledge of allegiance will occur as a first item on the school day agenda, not at midmorning or at the end of the school day. OAG 80-456.

This section as it relates to the pledge of allegiance violates no provision of either the United States or Kentucky Constitutions; the key to the facial constitutionality of this section is that pupil participation in the recitation of the pledge of allegiance to the flag is voluntary. OAG 80-456.

158.177. Teaching of evolution — Right to include Bible theory of creation.

(1) In any public school instruction concerning the theories of the creation of man and the earth, and which involves the theory thereon commonly known as evolution, any teacher so desiring may include as a portion of such instruction the theory of creation as presented in the Bible, and may accordingly read such passages in the Bible as are deemed necessary for instruction on the theory of creation, thereby affording students a choice as to which such theory to accept.

(2) For those students receiving such instruction, and who accept the Bible theory of creation, credit shall be permitted on any examination in which adherence to such theory is propounded, provided the response is correct according to the instruction received.

(3) No teacher in a public school may stress any particular denominational religious belief.

(4) This section is not to be construed as being adverse to any decision which has been rendered by any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 403, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 261, § 1) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 403, effective July 13, 1990.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

158.178. Ten Commandments to be displayed. [Unconstitutional.]

(1) It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, provided sufficient funds are available as provided in subsection (3) of this section, to ensure that a durable, permanent copy of the Ten Commandments shall be displayed on a wall in each public elementary and secondary school classroom in the Commonwealth. The copy shall be sixteen (16) inches wide by twenty (20) inches high.

(2) In small print below the last commandment shall appear a notation concerning the purpose of the display, as follows: "The secular application of the Ten Commandments is clearly seen in its adoption as the fundamental legal code of Western Civilization and the Common Law of the United States."

(3) The copies required by this section shall be purchased with funds made available through voluntary contributions made to the State Treasurer for the purposes of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 436, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Acts 1978, ch. 436, § 1, effective June 17, 1978) was declared unconstitutional in Stone v. Graham, 449 U.S. 39, 101 S. Ct. 192, 66 L. Ed. 2d 199 (1980), rehearing denied, 449 U.S. 1104, 101 S. Ct. 904, 66 L. Ed. 2d 832 (1981).

Kentucky Law Journal. Comment, Stone v. Graham: A Fragile Defense of Individual Religious Autonomy, 69 Ky. L.J. 392 (1980-81).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Bartlett, Displaying the Ten Commandments on Public Property: The Kentucky Experience: Wasn't It Written In Stone?, 30 N. Ky. L. Rev. 163 (2003).

Opinions of Attorney General. The United States Supreme Court in Stone v. Graham, 449 U.S. 39, 101 S. Ct. 192, 66 L. Ed. 2d 199, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 2 (1980) determined that this section is unconstitutional, concluding that the permanent posting of copies of the Ten Commandments in the public common schools of Kentucky violates the First Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the decision requires the removal of the copies presently hanging on the walls of the public common schools since the court found that the pre-eminent purpose for posting is plainly religious in nature. OAG 81-12. (Withdraws OAG 78-605).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

Since the pre-eminent purpose for posting the Ten Commandments on schoolroom walls is plainly religious in nature, this section has no secular legislative purpose and is therefore unconstitutional as violative of the establishment clause of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution; it does not matter that the posted copies are financed by voluntary private contributions, for the mere posting of the copies under the auspices of the Legislature provides the official support of the state government that the establishment clause prohibits. Stone v. Graham, 449 U.S. 39, 101 S. Ct. 192, 66 L. Ed. 2d 199, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 2 (1980), rehearing denied, 449 U.S. 1104, 101 S. Ct. 904, 66 L. Ed. 2d 832 (1981).

158.180. Books criticizing school of healing prohibited. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-11a) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 21, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

158.181. Legislative findings.

(1) The General Assembly finds the following:
   (a) Judicial decisions concerning religion, free speech, and public education are widely misunderstood and misapplied;
   (b) Confusion surrounding these decisions has caused some to be less accommodating of the religious liberty and free speech rights of students than permitted under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution;
   (c) Confusion surrounding these decisions has resulted in needless conflicts and litigation;
   (d) The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the establishment clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution requires that public schools neither advance or inhibit religion. Public schools should be neutral in matters of faith and should treat religion with fairness and respect;
   (e) Neutrality to religion does not require hostility to religion. The establishment clause does not prohibit reasonable accommodation of religion, nor does the clause prohibit appropriate teaching about religion;
   (f) Accommodation of religion is required by the free speech and free exercise clauses of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution; and
   (g) Setting forth the religious liberty rights of students in a statute would assist students and parents in the enforcement of the religious liberty rights of students and would provide impetus to efforts in public schools to accommodate religious belief in feasible cases.

(2) The purpose of KRS 158.181 to 158.187 is to create a safe harbor for schools desiring to avoid litigation and to allow the free speech and religious liberty rights of students to the extent permissible under the establishment clause.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 294, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

158.182. Definitions for KRS 158.181 to 158.187.

As used in KRS 158.181 to 158.187, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Establishment clause" means the portion of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution that forbids laws respecting an establishment of religion;

(2) "Free exercise clause" means the portion of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution that forbids laws prohibiting the free exercise of religion;

(3) "Free speech clause" means the portion of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution that forbids laws abridging the freedom of speech;

(4) "Public school" means any school that is operated by the state, a political subdivision of the state, or a governmental agency within the state; and

(5) "Student" means an individual attending a public school.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 294, § 2, effective July 15, 1998.)

158.183. Prohibited acts by students — Rights of student — Administrative remedies.

(1) A student shall have the right to carry out an activity described in any of paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (2) of this section, if the student does not:
   (a) Infringe on the rights of the school to:
      1. Maintain order and discipline;
      2. Prevent disruption of the educational process; and
      3. Determine educational curriculum and assignments;
   (b) Harass other persons or coerce other persons to participate in the activity; or
   (c) Otherwise infringe on the rights of other persons.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, a student shall be permitted to voluntarily:
   (a) Pray in a public school, vocally or silently, alone or with other students to the same extent and under the same circumstances as a student is permitted to vocally or silently reflect, meditate, or speak on nonreligious matters alone or with other students

in the public school;

(b) Express religious viewpoints in a public school to the same extent and under the same circumstances as a student is permitted to express viewpoints on nonreligious topics or subjects in the school;

(c) Speak to and attempt to discuss religious viewpoints with other students in a public school to the same extent and under the same circumstances as a student is permitted to speak to and attempt to share nonreligious viewpoints with other students. However, any student may demand that this speech or these attempts to share religious viewpoints not be directed at him or her;

(d) Distribute religious literature in a public school, subject to reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions to the same extent and under the same circumstances as a student is permitted to distribute literature on nonreligious topics or subjects in the school; and

(e) Be absent, in accordance with attendance policy, from a public school to observe religious holidays and participate in other religious practices to the same extent and under the same circumstances as a student is permitted to be absent from a public school for nonreligious purposes.

(3) No action may be maintained under KRS 158.181 to 158.187 unless the student has exhausted the following administrative remedies;

(a) The student or the student's parent or guardian shall state his or her complaint to the school's principal. The principal shall investigate and take appropriate action to ensure the rights of the student are resolved within seven (7) days of the date of the complaint;

(b) If the concerns are not resolved, then the student or the student's parent or guardian shall make a complaint in writing to the superintendent with the specific facts of the alleged violation;

(c) The superintendent shall investigate and take appropriate action to ensure that the rights of the student are resolved within thirty (30) days of the date of the written complaint; and

(d) Only after the superintendent's investigation and action may a student or the student's parent or legal guardian pursue any other legal action.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 294, § 3, effective July 15, 1998.)

158.184. Construction favoring establishment clause, religious liberty, and free speech.

(1) Nothing in KRS 158.181 to 158.187 shall be construed to affect, interpret, or in any way address the establishment clause.

(2) The specification of religious liberty or free speech rights in KRS 158.181 to 158.187 shall not be construed to exclude or limit religious liberty or free speech rights otherwise protected by federal, state, or local law.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 294, § 4, effective July 15, 1998.)

158.185. Construction prohibiting school employee from leading, directing, or encouraging religious or anti-religious activity in violation of establishment clause.

Nothing in KRS 158.181 to 158.187 shall be construed to support, encourage, or permit a teacher, administrator, or other employee of the public schools to lead, direct, or encourage any religious or anti-religious activity in violation of the portion of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution prohibiting laws respecting an establishment of religion.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 294, § 5, effective July 15, 1998.)

158.186. Copies of law to local school board and school-based decision making council.

The Department of Education shall send copies of KRS 158.181 to 158.187 to each local school board and school-based decision making council in Kentucky on an annual basis.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 294, § 6, effective July 15, 1998.)

158.187. Short title for KRS 158.181 to 158.187.

KRS 158.181 to 158.187 may be cited as the Nicole Hadley, Jessica James, and Kayce Steger Act.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 294, § 7, effective July 15, 1998.)

158.190. Sectarian, infidel, or immoral books prohibited.

No book or other publication of a sectarian, infidel, or immoral character, or that reflects on any religious denomination, shall be used or distributed in any common school. No sectarian, infidel, or immoral doctrine shall be taught in any common school.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 404, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-11: amend Acts 1942, ch. 208, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 404, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lassiter, The McCollum Decision and the Public School, 37 Ky. L.J. 402 (1949).

Cited: Rawlings v. Butler, 290 S.W.2d 801, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 345, 60 A.L.R.2d 285 (Ky. 1956).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Injunction for Enforcement.
2. Bible.

1. Injunction for Enforcement.

An injunction should have been issued by the Circuit Court prohibiting school officers, including the board of education, from violating this section, expending public school funds for religious or sectarian purposes, keeping sectarian periodicals in and about the libraries of the county schools and stopping the operating of public school buses on religious holidays not legalized as state or national holidays. Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956), aff'd Wooley v. Spalding, 365 S.W.2d 323, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 294 (Ky. 1962).

2. Bible.

The Bible is not a sectarian book. Hackett v. Brooksville Graded School Dist., 120 Ky. 608, 87 S.W. 792, 27 Ky. L. Rptr. 1021, 1905 Ky. LEXIS 144, 69 L.R.A. 592 (Ky. 1905) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

158.194. Bill of Rights to be displayed.

Each public elementary and secondary school classroom in the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall prominently display a copy of the Bill of Rights, embodying the individual liberties safeguarded by the Constitution of the United States.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 172, § 1, effective July 15, 1988.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/30/99). This statute was created by a joint resolution of the 1988 Regular Session of the General Assembly and was previously carried as an LRC Note under KRS 158.010. Because the enactment is permanent in nature, see KRS 7.131(2), the Reviser of Statutes has codified this text as KRS 158.194 under KRS 7.136(1)(a).

158.195. Reading and posting in public schools of texts and documents on American history and heritage.

Local boards may allow any teacher or administrator in a public school district of the Commonwealth to read or post in a public school building, classroom, or event any excerpts or

portions of: the national motto; the national anthem; the pledge of allegiance; the preamble to the Kentucky Constitution; the Declaration of Independence; the Mayflower Compact; the writings, speeches, documents, and proclamations of the founding fathers and presidents of the United States; United States Supreme Court decisions; and acts of the United States Congress including the published text of the Congressional Record. There shall be no content-based censorship of American history or heritage in the Commonwealth based on religious references in these writings, documents, and records.
(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 170, § 4, effective July 14, 1992.)

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Kentucky Law Survey: Education, 29 N. Ky. L. Rev. 115 (2002).
Cited: Doe v. Harlan County Sch. Dist., 96 F. Supp. 2d 667, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6632 (E.D. Ky. 2000).

158.197. School council or governing body authorized to display historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts in conjunction with course of study.

Any school council organized pursuant to KRS 160.345 or, if none exists, the school's governing body, may authorize the display of historic artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts, including but not limited to religious materials, in conjunction with a course of study that includes an elective course in history, civilization, ethics, comparative religion, literature, or other subject area that uses such artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts as instructional material if the display is:
(1) Appropriate to the overall educational purpose of the course; and
(2) Consistent with the requirements of KRS 42.705.
(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 34, § 4, effective March 24, 2006.)

158.200. Moral instruction.

The boards of education of independent and county school districts may provide for moral instruction of pupils in their jurisdiction, in the manner provided in KRS 158.210 to 158.260.
(4363-7a: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 206, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. This section is permissive, not mandatory. OAG 60-953.
The State Department of Education has no responsibility for released time religious instruction carried on by a school board in cooperation with churches in the school district. OAG 73-481.
Sections KRS 158.200 to 158.260 do not authorize the releasing of pupils for moral instruction on any basis other than one hour per week and thus a release on an accumulated basis, though equivalent, violates the statutes. OAG 75-218.
Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1071 et seq.

158.210. Survey of desire for moral instruction may be made.

The board of education of each school district may authorize a complete survey of all the pupils attending the public schools within the district and determine those pupils who desire moral instruction and have the consent of parent or guardian for the instruction.
(4363-7b: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 207, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Students who have been excused from school to attend religious instruction, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 158.210 to 158.260, may be considered in attendance at the public schools for purposes of the Minimum Foundation Program. OAG 66-116.

158.220. Time allowed for moral instruction in suitable place.

The boards of education shall allow pupils who have expressed a desire for moral instruction to be excused for at least one (1) hour, one (1) day each week to attend their respective places of worship or some other suitable place to receive moral instruction in accordance with the religious faith or preference of the pupils.
(4363-7c: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 208, effective July 13, 1990.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Lassiter, The McCollum Decision and the Public School, 37 Ky. L.J. 402 (1949).
Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section the Church of the Good Shepherd could, on a released time basis, provide confirmation instruction of one (1) hour each week in parish buildings to students attending the public school system. OAG 61-508.
The Legislature intended that the students be released from school for one (1) hour a week to go to religious instruction conducted by religious organizations of their faith without any coercion by teachers or school administration. OAG 63-937.
Whether students will actually be excused to receive moral instruction at a parochial school is discretionary with the board of education. OAG 66-116.
Under this section a local school board has authority to excuse students for organized religious services or instruction but that authority is limited to one (1) day per week and to a number of hours to be established by the board within the limits prescribed, the minimum being one (1) hour and the maximum determined by the length of the services or instruction. OAG 68-254.
Sections KRS 158.200 to 158.260 do not authorize the releasing of pupils for moral instruction on any basis other than one (1) hour per week, and thus a release on an accumulated basis, though equivalent, violates this section. OAG 75-218.
This section prohibits the use of public school buildings for moral instruction classes, irrespective of whether or not rent is paid for the use of the premises. OAG 75-595.
Cited: Illinois ex rel. McCollum v. Bd. of Educ., 333 U.S. 203, 68 S. Ct. 461, 92 L. Ed. 649, 1948 U.S. LEXIS 2451, 2 A.L.R.2d 1338 (1948); Wooley v. Spalding, 293 S.W.2d 563, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 73 (Ky. 1956).
Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1111 et seq.

158.230. Arrangements with persons in charge.

Each board of education may make arrangements with the persons in charge of the moral instruction as the board deems necessary and advisable.
(4363-7d: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 209, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Whether students will actually be excused to receive moral instruction at a parochial school is discretionary with the board of education. OAG 66-116.
Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1111 et seq.

158.240. Credit for moral instruction.

Pupils who attend the classes for moral instruction at the time specified and for the period fixed shall be credited with the time spent as if they had been in actual attendance in school, and the time shall be calculated as part of the actual school work required by KRS 158.060. The pupil shall not be penalized for any school work missed during the specified time.
(4363-7e: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 70, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 210, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts which do not appear to be in conflict and have been compiled together.
Cross-References. Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.
Kentucky Law Journal. Lassiter, The McCollum Decision and the Public School, 37 Ky. L.J. 402 (1949).
Opinions of Attorney General. Students who have been excused from school to attend religious instruction, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 158.210 to 158.260, may be considered in attendance at the public schools for purposes of the Minimum Foundation Program. OAG 66-116.

It is impermissible for a teacher incorporating classroom participation as part of the overall academic grade to give a student a lower grade in a course than he earned while in class for failure to participate in class on days when he was absent under a legitimate excused absence. OAG 79-539.

A school board may not adopt a plan to deduct points from a student's final grade for each unexcused absence. Despite the board's stated intent to act in the best interest of the students, the deduction of five (5) points from a pupil's final grade is a penalty. Such a penalty, in the guise of an incentive to get children to attend school, is not permissible; providing an opportunity for a student to make up the points does not change this conclusion — it is still an impermissible penalty. OAG 96-28.

A school board's decision not to differentiate between excused and unexcused absences was fatal to its policy of withholding promotion to the next level from students for failure to make up absences in excess of an approved number of days. OAG 96-28.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1074 et seq.

158.250. Activities for nonparticipants in moral instruction classes.

Any pupil who does not participate in the moral instruction shall remain in school during the time when the instruction is being given, and shall take noncredit enrichment courses or participate in educational activities not required in the regular curriculum, and that time shall be calculated as part of the actual schoolwork required by KRS 158.060. Students of different grade levels may be placed into combined classrooms in accordance with maximum class size allotments as described in KRS 157.360. These courses or activities shall be supervised by certified school personnel and may include, but are not limited to, the following: study hall, computer instruction, music, art, library, physical education, and tutorial assistance.
(4363-7f: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 70, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 211, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) This section was amended by two 1990 Acts which do not appear to be in conflict and have been compiled together.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lassiter, The McCollum Decision and the Public School, 37 Ky. L.J. 402 (1949).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1074 et seq.

158.260. Cost of moral instruction.

Moral instruction shall be given without expense to any board of education beyond the cost of the original survey. These courses or activities shall be supervised by certified school personnel and may include but are not limited to the following: study hall, computer instruction, music, art, library, physical education, and tutorial assistance.
(4363-7g: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 212, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. School buses may be used to transport children participating in a released school time program of moral instruction where the school is reimbursed by the sponsors of the program for the actual expense of operating the buses for that purpose. OAG 75-643.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1111 et seq.

158.270. Instruction as to nature and effect of alcoholic liquor and narcotics required — Textbooks to include these subjects. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 50) was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 13.

158.280. Instruction in the environment — Selection of books for. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1944, ch. 157; 1972, ch. 41, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.281. Definitions for KRS 156.476, 158.281, 158.282, and 161.051.

As used in KRS 156.476, 158.282, 161.051, and this section:

(1) "Braille" means the system of reading and writing through touch commonly known as Standard English Braille;

(2) "Individualized education program (IEP)" means a written statement developed for an exceptional student eligible for special education services in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to KRS 157.200 to 157.290;

(3) "Blind student" means a student between the ages of three (3) and twenty-one (21) for whom an individualized education program is required and who:
   (a) Has a visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting lenses or has a limited field of vision such that the widest diameter subtends an angular distance of no greater than twenty degrees; or
   (b) Has a medically indicated expectation of visual deterioration which would bring the student within the provisions of subsection (3)(a) of this section; or
   (c) Functions as if he is blind even though the student may not technically meet the visual acuity or medical standards set forth in this subsection.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 382, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

158.282. Instruction of all blind students in the use of braille — Assessment for blind students in program — Exceptions.

(1) The purpose of KRS 156.476, 158.281, 161.051, and this section shall be to assure, to the maximum extent possible, that all blind students shall be instructed in the use of braille.

(2) The written individualized education program for each exceptional student, as promulgated by administrative regulation, shall also include the following assessment for blind students:
   (a) A braille skills inventory, including an assessment of the student's strengths and weaknesses;
   (b) A statement as to whether the use of braille shall be that student's primary mode of communication;
   (c) The date on which braille instruction shall begin;
   (d) The length of the period of instruction, and the frequency and duration of each instructional session; and
   (e) The level of competency in braille reading and writing to be achieved, and the assessment measures to be used in determining if that level has been achieved.

(3) Braille instruction and use shall not be required by this section if, during the course of developing the blind student's individualized educational program, the members of the Administrative Admission and Release Committee as established for this purpose, pursuant to administrative regulations, concur that the student shall not be required to learn to read and write braille. In reaching its decision, the committee shall consider the student's reading readiness, functional reading skills, reading comprehension rate and stamina, functional writing skills, communication skills, eye condition and prognosis, and functional vision and tactile discrimination skills. Upon reaching this determination the committee shall write into the individualized education program of a blind student, the factors and evidence

considered by the committee in reaching its decision.

(4) Nothing in this section shall require the exclusive use of instruction in braille if other methods of reading and writing may also be learned by the student.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 382, § 2, effective July 14, 1992.)

158.285. Teaching of Kentucky government — Statewide program — Instruction of all grade levels. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 373, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Art. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.286. Teaching of Kentucky government — Adoption of policies by local school districts. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 373, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, § 616.

158.290. School fundraising activities.

(1) No student shall be compelled to solicit or meet any kind of quota in a fundraising activity. Solicitations by students shall be on a completely voluntary basis and no grade changes or any other sanctions shall be imposed for refusal or failure of a student to engage in any solicitations or other fundraising activity. No public school shall promote or engage in a schoolwide fundraising project without the prior approval of the local board of education.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit student participation in classes in which salesmanship is an integral part of the prescribed curriculum.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 405, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 150, § 1, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 405, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Opinions of Attorney General. The phrase "schoolwide fund raising project" refers to each individual school or school building, and not the schools collectively within a school system, and only when the solicitation affects the entire school, not necessarily a percentage of the students participating, i.e., when the classes, clubs and organizations, etc., solicit or participate in a fund-raising activity, the profits from which will go to purchase an item for the school, then such a fund raising activity would need to be approved by the local board of education. OAG 78-508.

The prohibition of subsection (1) of this section does not reach participation or involvement in voluntary extracurricular activities sponsored or endorsed by a local school system. OAG 79-330.

The fact that school children participate during nonschool hours in Booster Club activities, or that the activity takes place on school property with prior approval of the local board, does not require the school board to approve of the Booster Club fund raising activity even if it is a so-called "school wide fund raising project." OAG 79-556.

158.292. Excused absences for students who serve as election officers.

Students who serve as election officers under KRS 117.045(9) shall be granted one (1) day of excused absence for each election day served.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 265, § 2, effective July 15, 2002.)

158.293. Excused absences for secondary school students who participate in Military Burial Honor Guard Program — Inclusion in instructional program.

(1) An excused absence may be granted, subject to approval by the local school board, to all students of Kentucky secondary schools who participate in the Military Burial Honor Guard Program, as set out in KRS 36.390 to 36.396. Most likely these would be students already participating in JROTC, drum corps, or other military programs; however, the Military Burial Honor Guard Program is not limited to these students. This excused absence should include time spent training, traveling, and participating in the Military Burial Honor Guard Program.

(2) The local school board may also adopt a policy to allow students to participate in the Military Burial Honor Guard Program as a part of the instructional program.

(3) This policy of either excused absences or including Military Burial Honor Guard Program participation as a part of the instructional program shall not in any way penalize the local school district.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 378, § 5, effective July 1, 2000.)

158.294. Excused absences for students who participate in Veterans' Service Organization Burial Honor Guard — Inclusion in instructional program.

(1) An excused absence may be granted, subject to approval by the local school board, to all students of Kentucky secondary schools who participate in the Veterans' Service Organization Burial Honor Guard Program. Most likely these would be students already participating in JROTC, drum corps, or other military programs; however, the Veterans' Service Organization Burial Honor Guard Program is not limited to these students. This excused absence should include time spent training, traveling, and participating in the Veterans' Service Organization Burial Honor Guard Program.

(2) The local school board may also adopt a policy to allow students to participate in the Veterans' Service Organization Burial Honor Guard Program as a part of the instructional program.

(3) This policy of either excused absences or including Veterans' Service Organization Burial Honor Guard Program participation as a part of the instructional program shall not in any way penalize the local school district.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 43, § 5, effective July 15, 2002.)

158.295. Development of program to deal with delinquency, drug abuse, vandalism, absenteeism and other related acts of student behavior. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 443, § 1, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.297. Meningococcal meningitis disease and vaccine information.

(1) If, at the beginning of a school year, a board of education for a local school district provides information on immunizations, infectious disease, medications, or other school health issues to parents and guardians of students in grades six (6) through twelve (12), then the following information about meningococcal meningitis disease and its vaccine shall be included:

(a) A description of causes, symptoms, and means of transmission;

(b) A list of sources for additional information; and

(c) Related recommendations issued by the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(2) The Department of Education, in cooperation with the Department for Public Health, shall develop and make available the information about meningococcal meningitis disease and its vaccine to local school districts as required under subsection (1) of this section in an

efficient manner that shall include posting the information on its Web site.
(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 129, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

158.300. Definitions for KRS 158.300 to 158.350. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 168, § 1; 1962, ch. 196, § 5; 1964, ch. 194, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 350, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.

158.301. Legislative findings on skin cancer risks — Schools encouraged to educate students on risks of exposure to ultraviolet rays.

(1) The General Assembly finds that:
  (a) The chief cause of skin cancer is exposure to ultraviolet rays from natural sunlight and artificial sources;
  (b) According to the American Cancer Society, skin cancer is one (1) of the most common types of cancer in the United States, with one (1) in five (5) Americans developing skin cancer in his or her lifetime and one (1) American dying from skin cancer every hour;
  (c) The lifetime risk of getting skin cancer is linked to sun exposure and sunburn during childhood and adolescence;
  (d) World and national health organizations have published guidelines or instructional materials regarding sun safety and skin cancer prevention for schools; and
  (e) Schools have the potential to positively influence pupil behavior regarding skin cancer prevention.
(2) The General Assembly hereby encourages each public school to provide age-appropriate education to all students on the risks associated with exposure to ultraviolet rays from natural sunlight and artificial sources.
  (a) The education should be included within the existing health curriculum as required by KRS 156.160(1)(a) and in accordance with the curriculum policy adopted by the school-based decision making council or, if none exists, by the school principal.
  (b) The education should be consistent with guidelines published by world or national health organizations and should include, but not be limited to:
    1. The facts and statistics about skin cancer;
    2. The cause and impact of skin cancer; and
    3. Strategies and behaviors to reduce individual risks for skin cancer.
  (c) The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide instructional resources, including information from national standards and health organizations.
(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 148, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

158.303. Educational segment on prevention of pediatric abusive head trauma encouraged.

Kentucky schools are encouraged to include a segment concentrating on the prevention of pediatric abusive head trauma, as defined in KRS 620.020, during a student's final year of study at Kentucky high schools. Important areas of concentration for this segment would include information related to the prevention and recognition of pediatric abusive head trauma. This segment should also suggest methods of calming crying infants, techniques for caregivers to use to calm themselves when confronted with an infant that is crying inconsolably, and a discussion relating to selecting responsible care providers for infant children.
(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 171, § 3, effective July 15, 2010.)

158.310. Permit — Requirements. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 168, § 2; 1964, ch. 194, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 350, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.

158.320. Centers, inspection of — Records to be kept — Reports to be made. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 168, § 3; 1964, ch. 194, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 350, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.

158.330. Board of education to make rules and regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 168, § 4; 1964, ch. 194, § 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 350, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.

158.340. Fees, how credited in state treasury. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 168, § 5; 1964, ch. 194, § 5) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 350, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.

158.350. Advisory committee, appointment of — Duties. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 168, § 6, effective May 18, 1956) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 350, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.

158.355. Early childhood education — State policy. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 11, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

158.360. Family literacy services.

(1) The Kentucky Adult Education Program shall provide technical assistance to providers to develop family literacy services. The technical assistance shall be evaluated on a regular basis by contracted evaluators outside the program.
(2) The services shall:
  (a) Provide parents with instruction in basic academic skills, life skills which include parenting skills, and employability skills;
  (b) Provide the children with developmentally appropriate educational activities;
  (c) Provide planned high-quality educational experiences requiring interaction between parents and their children;
  (d) Be of sufficient intensity and duration to help move families to self-sufficiency and break the cycle of under education and poverty; and
  (e) Be designed to reduce duplication with other educational providers to ensure high quality and efficient services.
(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 378, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 158, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 25, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 406, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 456, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 405, § 27, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 145, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 127, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 526, §§ 11, 26, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 87, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90) The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts ch. 476.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 378, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 158, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1976, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 406, effective July 13, 1990.

VOTER EDUCATION

158.380. Administration of voter education law. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 149, § 1, effective July 14, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.385. Instruction required in grades nine to twelve. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 149, § 2, effective July 14, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.390. Development of comprehensive statewide program for public schools. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 149, § 3, effective July 14, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.395. Local school district policy. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 149, § 4, effective July 14, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG EDUCATION

158.405. Administration — Rules and regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.410. Instruction. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.415. Development of program — Curricula. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.420. Teacher's and administrator's training programs. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 5) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.425. Policy of local school district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 6; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.430. Teacher's assistants permitted. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 7) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

SCHOOL SAFETY AND SCHOOL DISCIPLINE

158.440. Legislative findings on school safety and order.

The General Assembly finds that:
(1) Every student should have access to a safe, secure, and orderly school that is conducive to learning;
(2) All schools and school districts must have plans, policies, and procedures dealing with measures for assisting students who are at risk of academic failure or of engaging in disruptive and disorderly behavior; and
(3) State and local resources are needed to enlarge the capacities for research, effective programming, and program evaluation that lead to success in addressing safety and discipline within the schools.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 493, § 1, effective April 10, 1998.)

Cross-References. Requirements for school and district report cards, 703 KAR 5:140.

158.441. Definitions for chapter.
As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:
(1) "Intervention services" means any preventive, developmental, corrective, supportive services or treatment provided to a student who is at risk of school failure, is at risk of participation in violent behavior or juvenile crime, or has been expelled from the school district. Services may include, but are not limited to, screening to identify students at risk for emotional disabilities and antisocial behavior; direct instruction in academic, social, problem solving, and conflict resolution skills; alternative educational programs; psychological services; identification and assessment of abilities; counseling services; medical services; day treatment; family services; work and community service programs.
(2) "School resource officer" means a sworn law enforcement officer who has specialized training to work with youth at a school site. The school resource officer shall be employed through a contract between a local law enforcement agency and a school district.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 493, § 2, effective April 10, 1998.)

158.442. Center for School Safety — Duties — Members of board.
(1) The General Assembly hereby authorizes the establishment of the Center for School Safety. The center's mission shall be to serve as the central point for data analysis; research; dissemination of information about successful school safety programs, research results, and new programs; and, in collaboration with the Department of Education and others, to provide technical assistance for safe schools.
(2) To fulfill its mission, the Center for School Safety shall:
   (a) Establish a clearinghouse for information and materials concerning school violence prevention;
   (b) Provide program development and implementation expertise and technical support to schools, law enforcement agencies, and communities, which may include coordinating training for administrators, teachers, students, parents, and other community representatives;
   (c) Analyze the data collected in compliance with KRS 158.444;
   (d) Research and evaluate school safety programs so schools and communities are better able to address their specific needs;
   (e) Administer a school safety grant program for local districts as directed by the General Assembly;
   (f) Promote the formation of interagency efforts to address discipline and safety issues within com-

munities throughout the state in collaboration with other postsecondary education institutions and with local juvenile delinquency prevention councils;

(g) Prepare and disseminate information regarding best practices in creating safe and effective schools;

(h) Advise the Kentucky Board of Education on administrative policies and administrative regulations; and

(i) Provide an annual report by July 1 of each year to the Governor, the Kentucky Board of Education, and the Interim Joint Committee on Education regarding the status of school safety in Kentucky.

(3) The Center for School Safety shall be governed by a board of directors appointed by the Governor. Members shall consist of:

(a) The commissioner or a designee of the Department of Education;

(b) The commissioner or a designee of the Department of Juvenile Justice;

(c) The commissioner or a designee of the Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services;

(d) The commissioner or a designee of the Department for Community Based Services;

(e) The secretary or a designee of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet;

(f) A juvenile court judge;

(g) A local school district board of education member;

(h) A local school administrator;

(i) A school council parent representative;

(j) A teacher;

(k) A classified school employee; and

(*l*) A superintendent of schools who is a member of the Kentucky Association of School Administrators.

In appointing the board of education member, the school administrator, the school superintendent, the school council parent member, the teacher, and the classified employee, the Governor shall solicit recommendations from the following groups respectively: the Kentucky School Boards Association, the Kentucky Association of School Administrators, the Kentucky Association of School Councils, the Kentucky Education Association, and the Kentucky Education Support Personnel Association. The initial board shall be appointed by July 15, 1998. The board shall hold its first meeting no later than thirty (30) days after the appointment of the members.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 493, § 3, effective April 10, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 11, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 84, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 48, effective June 25, 2009.)

158.443. Terms of board members — Meetings — Selection of administering university — Duties of board of directors.

(1) Each nonstate-government employee member of the board of directors for the Center for School Safety shall serve a term of two (2) years and may be reappointed, but a member shall not serve more than two (2) consecutive terms.

(2) The members who are nonstate-government employees shall be reimbursed for travel, meals, and lodging and expenses relating to official duties of the board from funds appropriated for this purpose.

(3) The board of directors shall meet a minimum of four (4) times per year. The board of directors shall be attached to the Office of the Secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet for administrative purposes.

(4) The board of directors shall annually elect a chair and vice chair from the membership. The board may form committees as needed.

(5) Using a request-for-proposal process, the board of directors shall select a public university to administer the Center for School Safety for a period of not less than four (4) years unless funds for the center are not appropriated or the board determines that the university is negligent in carrying out its duties as specified in the request for proposal and contract. The initial request for proposals shall be issued not later than September 15, 1998. The board shall select a university no later than January 1, 1999. The university shall be the fiscal agent for the center and:

(a) Receive funds based on the approved budget by the board of directors and the General Assembly's appropriation for the center. The center shall operate within the fiscal policies of the university and in compliance with policies established by the board of directors per the request for proposal and contract; and

(b) Employ the staff of the center who shall have the retirement and employee benefits granted other similar university employees.

(6) The board of directors shall annually approve:

(a) A work plan for the center;

(b) A budget for the center;

(c) Operating policies as needed; and

(d) Recommendations for grants, beginning in the 1999-2000 school year and subsequent years, to local school districts and schools to assist in the development of programs and individualized approaches to work with violent, disruptive, or academically at-risk students, and consistent with provisions of KRS 158.445.

(7) The board of directors shall prepare a biennial budget request to support the Center for School Safety and to provide program funds for local school district grants.

(8) The board shall develop model interagency agreements between local school districts and other local public agencies, including, among others, health departments, departments of social services, mental health agencies, and courts, in order to provide cooperative services and sharing of costs for services to students who are at risk of school failure, are at risk of participation in juvenile crime, or have been expelled from the school district.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 493, § 4, effective April 10, 1998; 2006, ch. 211, § 88, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 49, effective June 25, 2009.)

158.444. Administrative regulations relating to school safety — Role of Department of Education to maintain statewide data collection system — Reportable incidents — Annual statistical reports — Confidentiality.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate appropriate administrative regulations relating to school safety, student discipline, and related matters.

(2) The Kentucky Department of Education shall:

(a) Collaborate with the Center for School Safety in carrying out the center's mission;

(b) Establish and maintain a statewide data collection system by which school districts shall report by sex, race, and grade level:

1. a. All incidents of violence and assault against school employees and students;

b. All incidents of possession of guns or other deadly weapons on school property or at school functions;

c. All incidents of the possession or use of alcohol, prescription drugs, or controlled substances on school property or at school functions; and

d. All incidents in which a student has been disciplined by the school for a serious incident, including the nature of the discipline, or charged criminally for conduct constituting a violation of any offense specified in KRS Chapter 508; KRS 525.070 occurring on school premises, on school-sponsored transportation, or at school functions; or KRS 525.080;

2. The number of arrests, the charges, and whether civil damages were pursued by the injured party;

3. The number of suspensions, expulsions, and corporal punishments; and

4. Data required during the assessment process under KRS 158.445; and

(c) Provide all data collected relating to this subsection to the Center for School Safety according to timelines established by the center.

(3) The Department of Education shall provide the Office of Education Accountability and the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee with an annual statistical report of the number and types of incidents reported under subsection (2)(b) of this section. The report shall include all monthly data and cumulative data for each reporting year. Reportable incidents shall be grouped in the report in the same manner that the reportable incidents are grouped in subsection (2)(b)1. of this section. Data in the report shall be sorted by individual school district, then by individual schools within that district, and then by individual grades within each school. The report shall not contain information personally identifying any student. The reporting period shall be for an academic year, and shall be delivered no later than August 31 of each year.

(4) All personally identifiable student data collected pursuant to subsection (2)(b) of this section shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions of the Kentucky Family Education Rights and Privacy Act, KRS 160.700 to 160.730, and to the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. sec. 1232g, and its implementing regulations.

(5) Parents, legal guardians, or other persons exercising custodial control or supervision shall have the right to inspect or challenge the personally identifiable student records as permitted under the Kentucky Family Education Rights and Privacy Act and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and implementing regulations.

(6) Data collected under this section on an individual student committing an incident reportable under subsection (2)(b)1. of this section shall be placed in the student's disciplinary record.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 493, § 5, effective April 10, 1998; 2008, ch. 125, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Chenoweth and Chenoweth, Education Law: I'm Going to Beat You Up!: Reporting Student Conduct Under "the Bullying Bill", Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 10.

158.445. Local assessment of school safety and school discipline — District assessment — Local plans.

(1) Each local school shall begin an assessment of school safety and student discipline during the 1998-1999 school year including a review of the following:

(a) Reports of school incidents relating to disruptive behaviors;

(b) The school's behavior and discipline codes for clarity and appropriate notice to students and parents;

(c) The school's hierarchy of responses to discipline problems and actual disciplinary outcomes;

(d) Training needs for instructional staff in classroom management, student learning styles, and other specialized training to enhance teachers' capacity to engage students and minimize disruptive behavior;

(e) The array of school services to students at risk of academic failure, dropping out, or truancy;

(f) The engagement of parents at the earliest stages of problem behavior;

(g) Training needs for students in the development of core values and qualities of good character, anger reduction, conflict resolution, peer mediation, and other necessary skills;

(h) Training needs of parents;

(i) Existing school council policies relating to student discipline and student information;

(j) The school's physical environment;

(k) The school's student supervision plan;

(*l*) Existing components of the school improvement plan or consolidated plan that focus on school safety and at-risk students, and the effectiveness of the components; and

(m) Other data deemed relevant by the school council or school administration.

A school that does not complete an assessment process shall not be eligible for funds under the state school safety grant program in 1999-2000 and subsequent years.

(2) By May 15, 1999, each local school district shall complete a district-level assessment of district-level data, resources, policies and procedures, and district-wide needs as identified from the individual school assessment process. The district shall engage local community agencies including law enforcement and the courts in the assessment process.

(3) As a result of the district assessment and analysis of data, resources, and needs, each board of education shall adopt a plan for immediate and long-term strategies to address school safety and discipline. The development of the plan shall involve at least one (1) representative from each school in the district as well as representatives from the community as a whole, including representatives from the local juvenile delinquency prevention council if a council exists in that community. The process of planning shall be determined locally depending to a large extent on the size and characteristics of the district.

(4) The district plan under subsection (3) of this section shall be the basis for any request for funds under the state school safety grant program for 1999-2000 and subsequent years. The district plan shall include the local code of acceptable behavior and discipline as required under KRS 158.148 and a description of instructional placement options for threatening or violent students.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 493, § 6, effective April 10, 1998; 2000, ch. 162, § 6, effective July 14, 2000.)

158.446. Use of appropriated funds.

Of the funds appropriated to support the school safety fund program in the biennial budget, twenty percent (20%) of the funds in 1998-99, and ten percent (10%) in 1999-2000, shall be used for the operation of the Center for School Safety and

grants to be distributed by the Center to support exemplary programs in local school districts. The remainder of the appropriation shall be distributed to local school districts on a per pupil basis. The funds shall be used for the purpose of improving school safety and student discipline through alternative education programs and intervention services in compliance with KRS 158.148, 158.150, and 158.445. School districts shall be responsible for documenting the purposes for which these funds were expended.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 493, § 7, effective April 10, 1998.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (12) at 20.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

158.450. Administration — Rules and regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 8; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.455. Instruction. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 9) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.460. Development of program — Curricula. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 10) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.465. Teacher's and administrator's training programs. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 11) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.470. Policy of local school district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 392, § 12; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

CAREER EDUCATION

158.505. Definitions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 2, effective March 16, 1976) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.510. Purpose. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 3, effective March 16, 1976) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.515. Administration — Rules and regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 4, effective March 16, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.520. Curriculum — Areas included. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 5, effective March 16, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.525. Development of program — Functions of department. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 6, effective March 16, 1976) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.530. Policy of local school district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 7, effective March 16, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.535. Assistance from persons outside school system permitted. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 8, effective March 16, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.540. Implementation of KRS 158.510 to 158.545. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 9, effective March 16, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.545. Application by school district for funding — Grants. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 10, effective March 16, 1976) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

158.550. Title. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 56, § 1, effective March 16, 1976) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

INSTRUCTION FOR GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS

158.600. Legislative intent of KRS 158.605 to 158.620 and 157.360. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 149, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 183, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 128, § 5, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.605. Definitions for KRS 158.600 to 158.620 and 157.360. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 149, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 183, § 2, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.607. Advisory council for gifted and talented education — Two year existence — Powers and duties. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 298, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 309, § 1, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.610. Local district requirements to be set by administrative regulation to implement program. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 149, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 183, § 3, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 298, § 2, effective July 15, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.615. Reimbursement for experimental programs. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 149, § 4, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 183, § 8, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed by Acts 1988, ch. 254, § 4, effective July 15, 1988.

158.617. Inservice training. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 183, § 5, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed by Acts 1988, ch. 254, § 4, effective July 15, 1988.

158.618. Evaluation procedure to monitor gifted and talented programs. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 298, § 3, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.620. Reports required. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 149, § 5, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 183, § 4, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 309, § 2, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

Advanced Placement and Dual Enrollment

158.622. Administrative regulations of Kentucky Board of Education relating to advanced placement courses — Duties of Department of Education relating to advanced placement and dual enrollment programs — Credit for Virtual High School and advanced placement courses.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations establishing the criteria a school shall meet in order to designate a course an advanced placement course, including content and program standards concerning student admission criteria, data collection, and reporting.

(2) Upon receipt of adequate federal funding for these purposes, the Department of Education shall:

(a) Expand advanced placement teacher training institutes, including offering advanced placement teacher training instruction and assistance through the Kentucky Virtual High School or in conjunction with the Council on Postsecondary Education through the Kentucky Virtual University;

(b) Require teachers who are planning to participate in advanced placement teacher training and complete advanced placement training at advanced placement institutes facilitated by the department to sign an agreement to teach at least one (1) advanced placement course in a Kentucky public school or the Kentucky Virtual High School when assigned by the school principal;

(c) Develop the Kentucky Virtual Advanced Placement Academy which shall offer school districts and their students access to a core advanced placement curriculum through the Kentucky Virtual High School;

(d) Identify, in conjunction with the Council on Postsecondary Education, resources at the secondary and postsecondary levels that can be directed toward advanced placement or dual enrollment instruction;

(e) Compare the costs of offering advanced placement courses through traditional on-site instruction, the Kentucky Virtual High School, and other methods and shall offer each school district assistance, if requested, in analyzing how the school district can most cost-effectively offer the largest number of advanced placement courses;

(f) Identify current and future funding sources for advanced placement or dual enrollment instructional programs and the amount of funds available or anticipated from those sources; and

(g) Submit a report to the Kentucky General Assembly outlining compliance with this section.

(3) Each school district shall:

(a) Accept for credit toward graduation any course a student successfully completes through the Kentucky Virtual High School and incorporate the grade the student receives in a Kentucky Virtual High School course in calculating that student's grade point average without distinction between the grade received in the Kentucky Virtual High School course and courses taught within the school district for which the student receives a grade;

(b) Accept for credit toward graduation and completion of high school course requirements an advanced placement, a high school equivalent, or a Kentucky Virtual High School course taken by a student in grades 5, 6, 7, or 8 if that student attains performance levels expected of high school students in that district as determined by achieving a score of "3" or higher on a College Board Advanced Placement examination or a grade of "B" or better in a high school equivalent or a Kentucky Virtual High School course; and

(c) Pay tuition and other costs for students from their districts who are enrolled in a Kentucky Virtual High School course for credit that is part of the student's regular school day coursework by proportionately sharing funds generated under KRS 157.360 or other funding sources.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 97, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 134, § 16, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Advanced placement, 704 KAR 3:510.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Quinn, Education Law: Education of Gifted Students in Kentucky. Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 25.

158.625. Deadline for training required under KRS 161.166.

By July 1, 2010, at least one (1) employee in each middle school and high school shall have successfully completed the on-line coaches training under KRS 161.166. The cost of acquiring the training shall be borne by the local school district.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 7, effective July 15, 2008.)

Sports Medicine Program

158.640. Legislative purpose. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 144, § 1, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.6401. Definitions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 144, § 2, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.6402. Advisory council for sports medicine programs. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 144, § 3, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.6403. Implementation of experimental incentive program to assist local school district sports medicine programs. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 144, § 4, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

158.645. Capacities required of students in public education system.

The General Assembly recognizes that public education involves shared responsibilities. State government, local communities, parents, students, and school employees must work together to create an efficient public school system. Parents and students must assist schools with efforts to assure student attendance, preparation for school, and involvement in learning. The cooperation of all involved is necessary to assure that desired outcomes are achieved. It is the intent of the General Assembly to create a system of public education which shall allow and assist all students to acquire the following capacities:

(1) Communication skills necessary to function in a complex and changing civilization;
(2) Knowledge to make economic, social, and political choices;
(3) Core values and qualities of good character to make moral and ethical decisions throughout his or her life;
(4) Understanding of governmental processes as they affect the community, the state, and the nation;
(5) Sufficient self-knowledge and knowledge of his mental and physical wellness;
(6) Sufficient grounding in the arts to enable each student to appreciate his or her cultural and historical heritage;
(7) Sufficient preparation to choose and pursue his life's work intelligently; and
(8) Skills to enable him to compete favorably with students in other states.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 162, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Academic expectations, 703 KAR 4:060.
Assessment and accountability definitions, 703 KAR 5:001.
Commonwealth Accountability Testing System administration procedures, 703 KAR 5:160.
Formula for determining school accountability, 703 KAR 5:020.
Interim assessment and accountability process, 703 KAR 5:060.
Minimum requirements for high school graduation, 704 KAR 3:305.
School district accountability, 703 KAR 5:130.
Statewide Assessment and Accountability Program; school building appeal of performance judgments, 703 KAR 5:050.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Cited: Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Intent of Kentucky Educational Reform Act of 1990.
2. Testing Program.

1. Intent of Kentucky Educational Reform Act of 1990.

The essential strategic point of the Kentucky Educational Reform Act (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476) is the decentralization of decision making authority so as to involve all participants in the school system, not limited to, but including school councils and local school boards; affording each the opportunity to contribute actively to the educational process and the provisions set out the structural framework by which this decentralization of decision making authority is to occur. Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

2. Testing Program.

Regulations promulgated under the authority of KRS 156.160 authorize local school boards to establish additional graduation requirements above the minimum requirements established by the Kentucky Board of Education; such requirements may include a requirement that students take the Kentucky Instructional Results Information System (KIRIS) examination, established by the Board under this act. Triplett v. Livingston County Bd. of Educ., 967 S.W.2d 25, 1997 Ky. App. LEXIS 74 (Ky. Ct. App. 1997), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 1104, 119 S. Ct. 870, 142 L. Ed. 2d 771, 1999 U.S. LEXIS 599, 67 U.S.L.W. 3457 (1999).

158.6450. Instruction in voter registration and election procedures.

(1) The General Assembly hereby finds that knowledge of procedures for voter registration and participation in elections is essential for all Kentucky students to acquire the capacities established in KRS 158.645(2) and (4). Instruction in election procedures is consistent with the goals of responsible citizenship established in KRS 158.6451.
(2) Every secondary school shall provide students in the twelfth grade information on:
    (a) How to register to vote;
    (b) How to vote in an election using a ballot; and
    (c) How to vote using an absentee ballot.
(3) A school may provide this information through classroom activities, written materials, electronic communication, Internet resources, participation in mock elections, and other methods identified by the principal after consulting with teachers.

(Enact. Acts 2011, ch. 50, § 1, effective June 8, 2011.)

158.6451. Legislative declaration on goals for Commonwealth's schools — Model curriculum framework.

(1) The General Assembly finds, declares, and establishes that:
    (a) Schools shall expect a high level of achievement of all students.
    (b) Schools shall develop their students' ability to:
        1. Use basic communication and mathematics skills for purposes and situations they will encounter throughout their lives;
        2. Apply core concepts and principles from mathematics, the sciences, the arts, the humanities, social studies, and practical living studies to situations they will encounter throughout their lives;
        3. Become self-sufficient individuals of good character exhibiting the qualities of altruism, citizenship, courtesy, hard work, honesty, human worth, justice, knowledge, patriotism, respect, responsibility, and self-discipline;
        4. Become responsible members of a family, work group, or community, including demonstrating effectiveness in community service;
        5. Think and solve problems in school situations and in a variety of situations they will encounter in life;
        6. Connect and integrate experiences and new knowledge from all subject matter fields with what they have previously learned and build on past learning experiences to acquire new information through various media sources; and

7. Express their creative talents and interests in visual arts, music, dance, and dramatic arts.

(c) Schools shall increase their students' rate of school attendance.

(d) Schools shall increase their students' graduation rates and reduce their students' dropout and retention rates.

(e) Schools shall reduce physical and mental health barriers to learning.

(f) Schools shall be measured on the proportion of students who make a successful transition to work, post-secondary education, and the military.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall disseminate to local school districts and schools a model curriculum framework which is directly tied to the goals, outcomes, and assessment strategies developed pursuant to this section and KRS 158.645 and 158.6453. The framework shall provide direction to local districts and schools as they develop their curriculum. The framework shall identify teaching and assessment strategies, instructional material resources, ideas on how to incorporate the resources of the community, a directory of model teaching sites, alternative ways of using school time, and strategies to incorporate character education throughout the curriculum.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 256, § 2, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 162, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2009, ch. 101, § 1, effective March 25, 2009.)

Cross-References. Academic expectations, 703 KAR 4:060.

Assessment and accountability definitions, 703 KAR 5:001.

Assistance for schools; guidelines for scholastic audit, 703 KAR 5:120.

Commonwealth Accountability Testing System administration procedures, 703 KAR 5:160.

Formula for determining school accountability, 703 KAR 5:020.

Interim assessment and accountability process, 703 KAR 5:060.

Interim methods for verifying successful completion of the primary program, 703 KAR 4:040.

Kentucky teaching certificates, 16 KAR 2:010.

Minimum requirements for high school graduation, 704 KAR 3:305.

Next-Generation Learners, 703 KAR 5:200.

Procedures for the inclusion of special populations in the state-required assessment and accountability programs, 703 KAR 5:070.

Required core academic standards, 704 KAR 3:303.

School district accountability, 703 KAR 5:130.

Statewide Assessment and Accountability Program; relating accountability to A1 schools and A2-A6 programs, 703 KAR 5:040.

Statewide Assessment and Accountability Program; school building appeal of performance judgments, 703 KAR 5:050.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Quinn, Education Law: Education of Gifted Students in Kentucky. Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 25.

Cited: Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

158.6452. School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council.

(1) A School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council is hereby created to study, review, and make recommendations concerning Kentucky's system of setting academic standards, assessing learning, identifying academic competencies and deficiencies of individual students, holding schools accountable for learning, and assisting schools to improve their performance. The council shall advise the Kentucky Board of Education and the Legislative Research Commission on issues related to the development and communication of the academic expectations and core content for assessment, the development and implementation of the statewide assessment and accountability program, recognition of high performing schools, imposition of sanctions, and assistance for schools to improve their performance under KRS 158.6453, 158.6455, 158.782, and 158.805.

(2) The School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council shall be composed of seventeen (17) voting members appointed by the Governor. On making appointments to the council, the Governor shall assure broad geographical representation and representation of elementary, middle, and secondary school levels; assure equal representation of the two (2) sexes, inasmuch as possible; and assure that appointments reflect the minority racial composition of the Commonwealth. The members shall serve terms of two (2) years with no member serving more than two (2) consecutive terms, except that seven (7) of the initial appointments shall be for four (4) year terms. The members shall be appointed as follows:

(a) Two (2) parents from recommendations submitted by organizations representing school councils and parents;

(b) Two (2) teachers from recommendations submitted by organizations representing teachers;

(c) Two (2) superintendents from recommendations submitted by organizations representing superintendents;

(d) Two (2) principals from organizations representing school administrators;

(e) Two (2) local school board members from recommendations submitted by organizations representing school boards;

(f) Two (2) school district assessment coordinators from recommendations submitted by organizations representing district assessment coordinators;

(g) Two (2) employers in the state from recommendations submitted by organizations representing business and industry;

(h) Two (2) university professors with expertise in assessment and measurement; and

(i) One (1) at-large member.

(3) The School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council shall elect a chair annually from its membership.

(4) The members shall be remunerated for actual and necessary expenses incurred while attending meetings of the council or while serving as representative of the council.

(5) The School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council shall meet at least four (4) times each year at times and places as it determines by resolution.

(6) The School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council shall be attached to the Department of Education for administrative purposes. It shall be provided appropriate staff and resources to conduct its work.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 598, § 5, effective April 14, 1998; 2009, ch. 101, § 3, effective March 25, 2009.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Education Law: The Federal No Child Left Behind Act — The Kentucky Experience, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 35.

158.6453. Definitions — Assessment of achievement of goals — Revision of academic content standards — Components — Criterion-referenced and norm-referenced tests — Program assessments — High school and college readiness assessments — ACT and WorkKeys — Accommodations for students with disabilities — Assessment design — Reporting timelines — Biennial plan for validation studies — Local assessment — School report card — Individual student report — Inappropriate

test preparation prohibited.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Accelerated learning" means an organized way of helping students meet individual academic goals by providing direct instruction to eliminate student performance deficiencies or enable students to move more quickly through course requirements and pursue higher level skill development;

(b) "Constructed-response items" or "performance-based items" means individual test items that require the student to create an answer rather than select a response and may include fill-in-the-blank, short-answer, extended-answer, open-response, and writing-on-demand formats;

(c) "Criterion-referenced test" means a test that is aligned with defined academic content standards and measures an individual student's level of performance against the standards;

(d) "End-of-course examination" means the same as defined in KRS 158.860;

(e) "Formative assessment" means a process used by teachers and students during instruction to adjust ongoing teaching and learning to improve students' achievement of intended instructional outcomes. Formative assessments may include the use of commercial assessments, classroom observations, teacher-designed classroom tests and assessments, and other processes and assignments to gain information about individual student learning;

(f) "Interim assessments" means assessments that are given periodically throughout the year to provide diagnostic information and to show individual student performance against content standards;

(g) "National norm-referenced test" means a type of test interpretation in which the performance of student scores are reported by comparing performance to how other students in a national sample performed;

(h) "Program audit" means a form of program review that is a systematic method of analyzing components of an instructional program, and areas for improvement that is conducted as a result of a program review that indicates a more in-depth process of analysis and assistance is needed;

(i) "Program review" means a systematic method of analyzing components of an instructional program, including instructional practices, aligned and enacted curriculum, student work samples, formative and summative assessments, professional development and support services, and administrative support and monitoring;

(j) "Summative assessment" means an assessment given at the end of the school year, semester, or other period of time to evaluate students' performance against content standards within a unit of instruction or a course; and

(k) "Writing" means a purposeful act of thinking and expression that uses language to explore ideas and communicate meaning to others. Writing is a complex, multifaceted act of communication.

(2) (a) Within thirty (30) days of March 25, 2009, the Kentucky Department of Education in collaboration with the Council on Postsecondary Education shall plan and implement a comprehensive process for revising the academic content standards in reading, language arts including writing, mathematics, science, social studies, arts and humanities, and practical living skills and career studies. The revision process shall include a graduated timetable to ensure that all revisions are completed to allow as much time as possible for teachers to adjust their instruction before new assessments are administered.

(b) The revisions to the content standards shall:

1. Focus on critical knowledge, skills, and capacities needed for success in the global economy;
2. Result in fewer but more in-depth standards to facilitate mastery learning;
3. Communicate expectations more clearly and concisely to teachers, parents, students, and citizens;
4. Be based on evidence-based research;
5. Consider international benchmarks; and
6. Ensure that the standards are aligned from elementary to high school to postsecondary education so that students can be successful at each education level.

(c) The revision process, jointly organized by the commissioner of education and the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, shall engage practicing teachers from elementary and secondary education in discussions and negotiations with content faculty and staff from postsecondary education institutions. The process shall also include business and industry professionals who are actively engaged in career fields that depend on the various content areas, and others as deemed appropriate by the commissioner and the president.

(d) During the revision process, the department shall consider standards that have been adopted by national content advisory groups and professional education consortia.

(e) Using a variety of strategies and technologies, the proposed revisions to the academic content standards shall be widely disseminated throughout the state to elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education faculty and administrators, parents, citizens, private professionals in the content areas, and others for comment and recommendations. The results of the revision process shall ensure that the specifications in paragraph (b) of this subsection are met.

(f) The commissioner of education and the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education shall ensure that the revised academic standards that are recommended to the Kentucky Board of Education for approval are aligned with postsecondary education course and assessment standards for the gateway areas of reading and mathematics. The council shall also review the proposed academic standards in all other content areas and provide written recommendations as needed to ensure those areas are aligned with postsecondary education requirements.

(g) 1. The Kentucky Board of Education shall consider for approval the revisions to academic content standards for a content area as they are completed.

2. The Department of Education shall disseminate the academic content standards to the schools and teacher preparation programs no later than thirty (30) days after approval by the state board.

3. All academic content standards revisions shall be completed and approved by the state board no later than December 15, 2010, and disseminated by the Department of Education to elementary and secondary schools, postsecondary education faculty in the re-

spective content areas, and to all teacher preparation programs no later than January 15, 2011.

(h) The Department of Education shall provide or facilitate statewide training sessions for existing teachers and administrators on how to:

1. Integrate the revised content standards into classroom instruction;
2. Better integrate performance assessment of students within their instructional practices; and
3. Help all students use higher-order thinking and communication skills.

(i) The Education Professional Standards Board in cooperation with the Kentucky Board of Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education shall coordinate information and training sessions for faculty and staff in all of the teacher preparation programs in the use of the revised academic content standards. The Education Professional Standards Board shall ensure that each teacher preparation program includes use of the academic standards in the pre-service education programs and that all teacher interns after March 25, 2009, will have experience planning classroom instruction based on the revised standards.

(j) The Council on Postsecondary Education in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Education and the postsecondary education institutions in the state shall coordinate information sessions regarding the academic content standards for faculty who teach in the various content areas.

(3) (a) The Kentucky Board of Education shall be responsible for creating and implementing a balanced statewide assessment program that measures the students', schools', and districts' achievement of the goals set forth in KRS 158.645 and 158.6451, to ensure compliance with the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. secs. 6301 et seq., or its successor, and to ensure school accountability.

(b) Using the revised academic standards developed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the board shall revise the annual statewide assessment program for implementation in the 2011-2012 academic year.

(c) The board shall seek the advice of the Office of Education Accountability; the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council; the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee, and the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability in the development of the assessment program. The statewide assessment program shall not include measurement of a student's ability to become a self-sufficient individual or to become a responsible member of a family, work group, or community.

(4) (a) The assessment program to be implemented in the 2011-2012 academic year shall be composed of annual student assessments and state and local program reviews and audits in selected content areas.

(b) The state student assessments may include formative and summative tests that:

1. Measure individual student achievement in the academic core content areas of language, reading, English, mathematics, science, and social studies at designated grades;
2. Provide teachers and parents a valid and reliable comprehensive analysis of skills mastered by individual students;
3. Provide diagnostic information that identifies strengths and academic deficiencies of individual students in the content areas;
4. Provide comparisons with national norms for mathematics, reading, social studies, and science and, where available, comparisons to other states;
5. Provide information to teachers that can enable them to improve instruction for current and future students;
6. Provide longitudinal profiles for students; and
7. Ensure school and district accountability for student achievement of the goals set forth in KRS 158.645 and 158.6451, except the statewide assessment program shall not include measurement of a student's ability to become a self-sufficient individual or to become a responsible member of a family, work group, or community.

(c) The state and local program reviews and audits shall provide annual feedback to each school relating to selected programs and serve as indicators of the quality of educational experiences available to students. Program reviews and audits shall provide recommendations for improving program components in order to better teach and assess students within these programs. Program reviews shall ensure school and district accountability for student achievement of the capacities set forth in KRS 158.645 and the goals set forth in KRS 158.6451.

(5) The state student assessments to be implemented in the 2011-2012 academic year shall include the following components:

(a) Elementary and middle grades requirements are:

1. A criterion-referenced test in mathematics and reading in grades three (3) through eight (8) that is valid and reliable for an individual student and that measures the depth and breadth of Kentucky's academic content standards, augmented with a customized or commercially available norm-referenced test to provide national profiles;
2. A criterion-referenced test in science and social studies that is valid and reliable for an individual student as necessary to measure the depth and breadth of Kentucky's academic content standards, augmented with a customized or commercially available norm-referenced test to provide national profiles to be administered one (1) time within the elementary and middle grades, respectively;
3. An on-demand assessment of student writing to be administered one (1) time within the elementary grades and two (2) times within the middle grades;
4. An editing and mechanics test relating to writing, using multiple choice and constructed response items, to be administered one (1) time within the elementary and the middle grades, respectively; and
5. A high school readiness examination to assess English, reading, mathematics, and science in grade eight (8) as provided in subsection (11) of this section; except the readiness examination may be moved to grade nine (9) by the Kentucky Board of Education based on compelling evidence that moving the test would be in the best interests of Kentucky students;

(b) High school requirements are:

1. A criterion-referenced test in mathematics, reading, and science that is valid and reliable for an individual student and that measures the depth and breadth of Kentucky's academic content standards that are not covered in the assessment under subparagraph 6. of this paragraph to be administered one (1) time within the high school grades;
2. A criterion-referenced test in social studies that is valid and reliable for an individual student as necessary to measure the depth and breadth of Kentucky's academic content standards, augmented with a customized or commercially available norm-referenced test to provide national profiles and to be administered one (1) time within the high school grades;
3. An on-demand assessment of student writing to be administered two (2) times within the high school grades;
4. An editing and mechanics test relating to writing, using multiple choice and constructed response items, to be administered one (1) time within the high school grades;
5. A college readiness examination to assess English, reading, mathematics, and science in grade ten (10) as provided in subsection (11) of this section; and
6. The ACT examination to assess English, reading, mathematics, and science in grade eleven (11) as provided in subsection (11) of this section;

(c) The Kentucky Board of Education shall add any other component necessary to comply with the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. secs. 6301 et seq., or its successor, as determined by the United States Department of Education;

(d) The criterion-referenced components required in this subsection shall be composed of constructed response items and multiple choice items and the national norm-referenced components shall be composed of multiple choice items;

(e) The Kentucky Board of Education may incorporate end-of-course examinations into the assessment program to be used in lieu of requirements for criterion-referenced tests required under paragraph (b) of this subsection; and

(f) The results of the assessment program developed under this subsection shall be used to determine appropriate instructional modifications for all students in order for students to make continuous progress, including that needed by advanced learners.

(6) Beginning in the 2011-2012 academic year, each school district shall administer the statewide student assessment during the last fourteen (14) days of school in the district's instructional calendar. Testing shall be limited to no more than five (5) days. The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations outlining the procedures to be used during the testing process to ensure test security, including procedures for testing makeup days, and to comply with federal assessment requirements.

(7) Beginning in the 2011-2012 academic year, the Kentucky assessment program shall include program reviews and program audits for arts and humanities, practical living skills and career studies, and the writing programs. The results of the program reviews and audits of arts and humanities, practical living skills and career studies, and writing required under this subsection shall be included in the accountability system as required by KRS 158.6455.

(a) Arts and humanities.
1. The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide guidelines for arts and humanities programs and for integration of these within the curriculum to all schools.
2. The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish criteria to use in the program review and audit processes, and the procedures recommended for local district and department program reviews and program audits as defined in subsection (1)(h) and (i) of this section. The department shall distribute the criteria and procedures for program reviews and audits to all schools and teacher preparation programs.
3. Each local district shall do an annual program review and the Department of Education shall conduct a program review of every school's program within a two (2) year period. The frequency of program audits shall be determined by the Department of Education in compliance with the requirements established by the state board.
4. Each school-based decision making council shall analyze the findings from program reviews for its school and determine how it will address program recommendations to improve the program for students.

(b) Practical living skills and career studies.
1. The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide guidelines for practical living skills and career studies and integration of these within the curriculum to all schools and teacher preparation programs.
2. The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish criteria to use in the program review and audit processes, and the procedures recommended for local district and department program reviews and program audits as defined in subsection (1)(h) and (i) of this section. The department shall distribute the criteria and procedures for program reviews and audits to all schools and teacher preparation programs.
3. Each local district shall do an annual program review and the Department of Education shall conduct a program review of every school's program within a two (2) year period. The frequency of program audits shall be determined by the Department of Education in compliance with the requirements established by the state board.
4. Each school-based decision making council shall analyze the findings from programs reviews for its school and determine how it will address program recommendations to improve the program for students.

(c) Writing.
1. The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide guidelines for an effective writing program and establish criteria to use in the program review and program audit process as defined in subsection (1)(h) and (i) of this section. The department shall distribute the guidelines and criteria for program reviews within the curriculum to all schools and teacher preparation programs.
2. Each school-based decision making council or, if there is no school council, a committee appointed by the principal, shall adopt poli-

cies that determine the writing program for its school and submit it to the Department of Education for review and comment. The writing program shall incorporate a variety of language resources, technological tools, and multiple opportunities for students to develop complex communication skills for a variety of purposes.

3. Writing portfolios, consisting of samples of individual student work that represent the interests and growth of the student over time, shall be a required part of any writing program in primary through grade twelve (12). Portfolios shall be part of the required criteria for the program review and audit process relating to the writing program under this paragraph. Individual student scores on portfolios shall not be included in the accountability system.
4. A writing portfolio shall be maintained for each student and follow each student from grade to grade and to any school in which the student may enroll.
5. A school's policies for the writing program shall address the use of the portfolio for determining a student's performance in:
   a. Communication;
   b. Grading procedures and feedback to students regarding their writing and communication skills;
   c. The responsibility for review of the portfolios and feedback to students; and
   d. Other policies to improve the quality of an individual student's writing and communications skills.
6. Each local district shall do an annual program review and the Department of Education shall conduct a program review of every school's program within a two (2) year period. The frequency of program audits shall be determined by the Department of Education in compliance with the requirements established by the state board.

The Department of Education shall ensure that all schools and districts understand how the results of the program reviews and audits of arts and humanities, practical living skills and career studies, and writing are included in the accountability system under KRS 158.6455 and shall provide assistance to schools to improve the quality of the programs under this subsection.

(8) Local school districts may select and use commercial interim or formative assessments or develop and use their own formative assessments to provide data on how well their students are growing toward mastery of Kentucky academic core content. Nothing in this section precludes teachers from using ongoing teacher-developed formative processes.

(9) Beginning with the 2010-2011 school year, each school that enrolls primary students shall use diagnostic assessments and prompts that measure readiness in reading and mathematics for its primary students as determined by the school to be developmentally appropriate. The schools may use commercial products, use products and procedures developed by the district, or develop their own diagnostic procedures. The results shall be used to inform the teachers and parents or guardians of each student's skill level.

(10) In revising the state assessment program for implementation in 2011-2012 academic year, the state board shall ensure that a technically sound longitudinal comparison of the assessment results for the same students shall be made available.

(11) The following provisions shall apply to the assessment requirements for middle and high schools:
   (a) The assessment program shall include:
      1. A high school readiness examination to assess English, reading, mathematics, and science in grade eight (8);
      2. A college readiness examination to assess English, reading, mathematics, and science in grade ten (10);
      3. The ACT college admissions and placement examination to assess English, reading, mathematics, and science, to be taken by all students in grade eleven (11); and
      4. Any other component necessary to comply with the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. sec. 6301 et seq., as determined by the United States Department of Education;
   (b) 1. A student whose scores on the high school readiness examination administered in grade eight (8) or as determined by the Kentucky Board of Education under subsection (5) of this section indicate a high degree of readiness for high school shall be counseled to enroll in accelerated courses; and
      2. A student whose scores on the college readiness examination administered in grade ten (10) or the ACT college admissions and placement examination administered in grade eleven (11) indicate a high degree of readiness for college shall be counseled to enroll in accelerated courses, with an emphasis on Advanced Placement classes;
   (c) The cost of the initial ACT examination administered to students in grade eleven (11) shall be paid for by the Kentucky Department of Education. The costs of additional ACT examinations shall be the responsibility of the student;
   (d) If funds are available, the Kentucky Department of Education shall provide an ACT preparation program to all public high school juniors. The department may contract for necessary services; and
   (e) The components of the middle and high school assessment program set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be administered in lieu of a customized or commercially available norm-referenced test under subsection (5)(a) and (b) of this section.

(12) Students in grades ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12) may take the WorkKeys assessments from ACT, Inc. in reading for information, locating information, and applied mathematics.
   (a) The costs of the initial WorkKeys assessments shall be paid by the Kentucky Department of Education if funds are available for this purpose. The cost of additional WorkKeys assessments shall be the responsibility of the student.
   (b) A student whose scores on the WorkKeys assessments indicate that additional assistance is required in reading for information, locating information, or applied mathematics shall have intervention strategies for accelerated learning incorporated into his or her learning plan.
   (c) A student meeting the WorkKeys threshold established by the Department of Workforce Investment shall be issued the appropriate Kentucky employability certificate.

(13) Accommodations provided by ACT, Inc. to a student with a disability taking the assessments under subsec-

tion (11)(a)3. of this section shall consist of:

(a) Accommodations provided in a manner allowed by ACT, Inc. when results in test scores are reportable to a postsecondary institution for admissions and placement purposes, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection; or

(b) Accommodations provided in a manner allowed by a student's individualized education program as defined in KRS 158.281 for a student whose disability precludes valid assessment of his or her academic abilities using the accommodations provided under paragraph (a) of this subsection when the student's scores are not reportable to a postsecondary institution for admissions and placement purposes.

(14) The assessments under subsections (11) and (12) of this section shall be known as the "Kentucky Work and College Readiness Examination" or "Readiness Examination."

(15) Kentucky teachers shall have a significant role in the design of the assessments. The assessments shall be designed to:

(a) Measure grade appropriate core academic content, basic skills, and higher-order thinking skills and their application. The assessment shall measure the core content for assessment used by the Department of Education during the 1997-98 school year until the 2011-2012 academic year. The revised academic content standards developed as required by subsection (2) of this section shall be used in the revised assessment program for implementation in the 2011-2012 academic year as required by subsection (3) of this section. Any future revisions to the core content for assessment shall be developed through a public process involving parents; educators at the elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education levels; professional education advocacy groups and organizations; and business and civic leaders and shall be distributed to all public schools;

(b) Provide valid and reliable scores for schools. If scores are reported for students individually, they shall be valid and reliable; and

(c) Minimize the time spent by teachers and students on assessment.

(16) (a) Through the fall of 2011, results from the state assessment under this section shall be reported to the school districts and schools no later than one hundred fifty (150) days following the first day the assessment can be administered.

(b) Beginning in the fall of 2012, the results from assessment under subsections (3) and (5) of this section shall be reported to the school districts and schools no later than seventy-five (75) days following the first day the assessment can be administered.

(17) The Department of Education shall gather information to establish the validity of the assessment and accountability program. It shall develop a biennial plan for validation studies that shall include but not be limited to the consistency of student results across multiple measures, the congruence of school scores with documented improvements in instructional practice and the school learning environment, and the potential for all scores to yield fair, consistent, and accurate student performance level and school accountability decisions. Validation activities shall take place in a timely manner and shall include a review of the accuracy of scores assigned to students and schools, as well as of the testing materials. The plan shall be submitted to the Commission by July 1 of the first year of each biennium. A summary of the findings shall be submitted to the Legislative Research Commission by September 1 of the second year of the biennium.

(18) The Department of Education and the state board shall have the responsibility of assisting local school districts and schools in developing and using continuous assessment strategies needed to assure student progress. The continuous assessment shall provide diagnostic information to improve instruction to meet the needs of individual students.

(19) No later than sixty (60) days after March 25, 2009, the state board shall revise the Administration Code for Kentucky's Assessment Program to include prohibitions of inappropriate test preparation activities by school district employees charged with test administration and oversight, including but not limited to the issue of teachers being required to do test practice in lieu of regular classroom instruction and test practice outside the normal work day. The revisions shall include disciplinary sanctions that may be taken toward a school or individuals.

(20) The Kentucky Board of Education, after the Department of Education has received advice from the Office of Education Accountability; the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council; and the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability, shall promulgate an administrative regulation under KRS Chapter 13A to establish the components of a reporting structure for assessments administered under this section. The reporting structure shall include the following components:

(a) A school report card that clearly communicates with parents and the public about school performance. The school report card shall be sent to the parents of the students of the districts, and a summary of the results for the district shall be published in the newspaper with the largest circulation in the county. It shall include but not be limited to the following components reported by race, gender, and disability when appropriate:

1. Student academic achievement, including the results from each of the assessments administered under this section;

2. For Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate, the courses offered, the number of students enrolled, completing, and taking the examination for each course, and the percentage of examinees receiving a score of three (3) or better on AP examinations or a score of five (5) or better on IB examinations. The data shall be disaggregated by gender, race, students with disabilities, and economic status. This data shall be included in the report card beginning with the 2009-2010 academic year;

3. Nonacademic achievement, including the school's attendance, retention, graduation rates, and student transition to adult life; and

4. School learning environment, including measures of parental involvement;

(b) An individual student report to parents for each student in grades three (3) through eight (8) summarizing the student's skills in reading and mathematics. The school's staff shall develop a plan for accelerated learning for any student with identified deficiencies or strengths;

(c) An individual report for each student who takes a high school or college readiness examination administered under subsection (11)(a) of this section that:

1. Provides the student's test scores;

2. Provides a judgment regarding whether or not a student has met, exceeded, or failed to meet the expectations for each standard assessed; and
3. Is designed to assist students, parents, and teachers to identify, assess, and remedy academic deficiencies prior to high school graduation; and

(d) A student's scores on the ACT examination or WorkKeys assessments administered under subsections (11) and (12) of this section and the ACT examination under KRS 158.6459(5) shall be recorded on his or her official high school transcript.

(21) The Kentucky Board of Education shall conduct periodic alignment studies that compare the norm-referenced tests required under subsection (5) of this section with the standards in the different content areas to determine how well the norm-referenced tests align and adequately measure the depth of knowledge and breadth of Kentucky's academic content standards. Based on its findings from the studies, the board may decrease the number of required criterion-referenced items required under subsection (5) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 4, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 256, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 408, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 598, § 11, effective April 14, 1998; 2002, ch. 213, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 227, § 1, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 134, § 17, effective July 15, 2008; 2009, ch. 101, § 2, effective March 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/25/2009). In subsection (11) of this statute, a reference to subsection "(10)(a) of this section" has been changed to read "subsection (5)(a) and (b) of this section." When this section was renumbered, the reference to "subsection (10)(a)" was not changed to conform. The Reviser of Statutes has made a conforming change under the authority of KRS 7.136.

(3/25/2009). In 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 101, sec. 16, a not-to-be-codified section, two references to "Section 2.(11)(c) of this Act" should have referred to "Section 2.(7)(c) of this Act." When Section 2 of the Act (KRS 158.6453) was renumbered, these references to subsection (7) in Section 16 of the Act were not changed.

(7/12/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 211, sec. 171, instructs the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in the Act, as it confirms the abolition of the Cabinet for Workforce Development and establishment of the Education Cabinet. Such a correction has been made in this section.

2008-2010 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 127, Pt. I, D, 3, (8) at 503; and State/Executive Branch Budget Memorandum, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 188, at 1347 (Final Budget Memorandum, Vol. III, at D-22).

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 127, Pt. I, D, 3, (20) at 504; and State/Executive Branch Budget Memorandum, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 188, at 1353 (Final Budget Memorandum, Vol. III, at D-24).

Cross-References. Academic expectations, 703 KAR 4:060.

Administrative Code for Kentucky's Educational Assessment Program, 703 KAR 5:080.

Assessment and accountability definitions, 703 KAR 5:001.

Assistance for schools; guidelines for scholastic audit, 703 KAR 5:120.

Commonwealth Accountability Testing System administration procedures, 703 KAR 5:160.

Formula for determining school accountability, 703 KAR 5:020.

Interim assessment and accountability process, 703 KAR 5:060.

Intervention system for persistently low-achieving schools, 703 KAR 5:180.

Next-Generation Learners, 703 KAR 5:200.

Procedures for the inclusion of special populations in the state-required assessment and accountability programs, 703 KAR 5:070.

Requirements for school and district report cards, 703 KAR 5:140.

School district accountability, 703 KAR 5:130.

Statewide Assessment and Accountability Program; relating accountability to A1 schools and A2-A6 programs, 703 KAR 5:040.

Statewide Assessment and Accountability Program; school building appeal of performance judgments, 703 KAR 5:050.

Writing portfolio procedures, 703 KAR 5:010.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Education Law: The Federal No Child Left Behind Act — The Kentucky Experience, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 35.

Cited: Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Testing Program.

Regulations promulgated under the authority of KRS 156.160 authorize local school boards to establish additional graduation requirements above the minimum requirements established by the Kentucky Board of Education; such requirements may include a requirement that students take the Kentucky Instructional Results Information System (KIRIS) examination, established by the Board under KRS 158.645 et seq. Triplett v. Livingston County Bd. of Educ., 967 S.W.2d 25, 1997 Ky. App. LEXIS 74 (Ky. Ct. App. 1997), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 1104, 119 S. Ct. 870, 142 L. Ed. 2d 771, 1999 U.S. LEXIS 599, 67 U.S.L.W. 3457 (1999).

158.6454. National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability.

The Legislative Research Commission shall appoint a National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability composed of no fewer than three (3) professionals with a variety of expertise in education testing and measurement. The panel shall advise the Commission and, upon approval of the director of the Commission, the Kentucky Board of Education and the Department of Education, in the implementation of KRS 158.6453 and 158.6455. The Commission is authorized to contract for the services and expenses of the panel members.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 598, § 6, effective April 14, 1998.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Education Law: The Federal No Child Left Behind Act — The Kentucky Experience, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 35.

158.6455. System to identify and reward successful schools — School accountability system — Consequences for schools not meeting accountability measures — Review and audit process — Formula for school accountability and improvement goal — District accountability — Appeals of performance judgments.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that schools succeed with all students and receive the appropriate consequences in proportion to that success.

(1) (a) After receiving the advice of the Office of Education Accountability; the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council; and the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability, the Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations in conformity with KRS 158.6471 and 158.6472 and KRS Chapter 13A to establish a system for identifying successful schools. The Kentucky Board of Education shall identify reports, paperwork requirements, and administrative regulations from which high performing schools shall be exempt.

(b) The Kentucky Board of Education shall recognize schools that exceed their improvement goal and have an annual average dropout rate below five percent (5%). A student shall be included in the annual average dropout rate if the student was enrolled in the school of record for at least thirty (30) days during the school year prior to the day he or she was recorded as dropping out of school. A student shall not be included in a school's annual average dropout rate if:

1. The student is enrolled in a district-operated or district-contracted alternative program leading to a certificate of completion or a General Educational Development (GED) di-

ploma; or

2. The student has withdrawn from school and is awarded a General Educational Development (GED) diploma by October 1 of the following school year.

(c) A student enrolled in a district-operated or district-contracted alternative program shall participate in the appropriate assessments required by the assessment program established in KRS 158.6453.

(2) (a) After the academic standards are revised and a new student assessment program is developed pursuant to KRS 158.6453, the Kentucky Board of Education shall create an accountability system to classify districts and schools.

(b) The accountability system shall include:

1. The results of program assessments of arts and humanities, practical living skills and career studies, and writing programs;
2. Student assessment results;
3. School improvement results; and
4. Other factors deemed appropriate by the board.

(c) The board shall determine how student assessment and program assessment data from the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 school years shall be used and reported within the new accountability system.

(d) Prior to promulgating administrative regulations to revise the accountability system, the board shall seek advice from the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council; the Office of Education Accountability; the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee; and the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability.

(3) A student's test scores shall be counted in the accountability measure of:

(a) 1. The school in which the student is currently enrolled if the student has been enrolled in that school for at least a full academic year as defined by the Kentucky Board of Education; or

2. The school in which the student was previously enrolled if the student was enrolled in that school for at least a full academic year as defined by the Kentucky Board of Education; and

(b) The school district if the student is enrolled in the district for at least a full academic year as defined by the Kentucky Board of Education; and

(c) The state if the student is enrolled in a Kentucky public school prior to the beginning of the statewide testing period.

(4) After receiving the advice of the Office of Education Accountability; the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council; and the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability, the Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate an administrative regulation in conformity with KRS 158.6471 and 158.6472 and KRS Chapter 13A to establish appropriate consequences for schools failing to meet their accountability measures. The consequences shall be designed to improve the academic performance and learning environment of identified schools and may include but not be limited to:

(a) A review and audit process under subsection (5) of this section to determine the appropriateness of a school's or district's classification and to recommend needed assistance;

(b) School and district improvement plans;

(c) Eligibility to receive Commonwealth school improvement funds under KRS 158.805;

(d) Education assistance from highly skilled certified staff under KRS 158.782;

(e) Evaluation of school personnel; and

(f) Student transfer to successful schools.

(5) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate an administrative regulation in conformity with KRS 158.6471 and 158.6472 and KRS Chapter 13A establishing the guidelines for conducting program reviews and audits.

(6) All students who drop out of school during a school year shall be included in a school's annual average school graduation rate calculation, except as provided in subsection (1)(b) of this section.

(7) After receiving the advice of the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee, the Office of Education Accountability; the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council; and the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability, the Kentucky Board of Education may promulgate by administrative regulation, in conformity with KRS 158.6471 and 158.6472 and KRS Chapter 13A, a system of district accountability that includes establishing a formula for accountability, goals for improvement over a two (2) year period, rewards for leadership in improving teaching and learning in the district, and consequences that address the problems and provide assistance when the district fails to achieve its goals set by the board. The board shall revise the district accountability system based on the revised assessment program, including program and student assessments, to be implemented in the 2011-2012 school year as required in KRS 158.6453.

(8) After receiving the advice of the Office of Education Accountability; the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council; and the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability, the Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations in conformity with KRS 158.6471 and 158.6472 and KRS Chapter 13A, to establish a process whereby a school shall be allowed to appeal a performance judgment which it considers grossly unfair. Upon appeal, an administrative hearing shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. The state board may adjust a performance judgment on appeal when evidence of highly unusual circumstances warrants the conclusion that the performance judgment is based on fraud or a mistake in computations, is arbitrary, is lacking any reasonable basis, or when there are significant new circumstances occurring during the biennial assessment period which are beyond the control of the school.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 256, § 4, effective July 1, 1994; 1994, ch. 408, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, § 49, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 598, § 12, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 212, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 452, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 58, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2004, ch. 103, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2004, ch. 188, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2006, ch. 227, § 3, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 101, § 4, effective March 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/25/2009). The Reviser of Statutes has altered the internal numbering of subsection (2) of this statute from the way it appears in 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 101, sec. 4, under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(c).

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (9) at 19.

Cross-References. Academic expectations, 703 KAR 4:060.

Administrative Code for Kentucky's Educational Assessment Program, 703 KAR 5:080.

Assessment and accountability definitions, 703 KAR 5:001.
Assistance for schools; guidelines for scholastic audit, 703 KAR 5:120.
Assistance to low-achieving schools, 703 KAR 5:190.
Commonwealth Accountability Testing System administration procedures, 703 KAR 5:160.
Formula for determining school accountability, 703 KAR 5:020.
GED eligibility requirements, 785 KAR 1:130.
Interim assessment and accountability process, 703 KAR 5:060.
Intervention system for persistently low-achieving schools, 703 KAR 5:180.
Next-Generation Learners, 703 KAR 5:200.
Procedures for the inclusion of special populations in the state-required assessment and accountability programs, 703 KAR 5:070.
School district accountability, 703 KAR 5:130.
Statewide Assessment and Accountability Program; relating accountability to A1 schools and A2-A6 programs, 703 KAR 5:040.
Statewide Assessment and Accountability Program; school building appeal of performance judgments, 703 KAR 5:050.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.
Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.
Education Law: The Federal No Child Left Behind Act — The Kentucky Experience, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 35.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. A recommendation of dismissal of a certified staff member from a distinguished educator is binding on the superintendent. Upon receiving the recommendation, the superintendent is required to "notify the staff member pursuant to KRS 161.790." OAG 92-135.
Following the State Board's declaration that a school is "in crisis," the full-time and part-time members of the certified staff are automatically to be placed on probation. This occurs before any determination is made as to whether any particular teacher shall be dismissed, retained, or transferred. Once assigned to work with the school, the Kentucky Distinguished Educator is required, every six (6) months, to evaluate the certified staff, and to make recommendations to the superintendent regarding continued employment. OAG 92-135.
Only recommendations of dismissal from a distinguished educator to a superintendent are binding. Recommendations for transfer must conform to bargained contracts that are in effect between the school district and employees. Accordingly, the superintendent has discretion, when recommendations other than dismissal are made, to take such actions as are feasible, given the limitations of bargained contracts and of available vacancies. OAG 92-135.
Success of each school is to be determined by measuring the school's improvement in its proportion of successful students, based on the outcome goals. OAG 92-135.
Teachers dismissed upon recommendation of a distinguished educator continue to have a statutory right to be given cause for their dismissal and a right of appeal. OAG 92-135.
Termination of a teacher who is placed on probation under the criteria of subsection (5) (former provisions have been deleted by amendment) of this section constitutes termination for cause under KRS 161.790, and accordingly invokes a right of appeal. OAG 92-135.
The distinguished educator has authority to override decisions of the school staff. The distinguished educator also has authority to override decisions of the local superintendent when recommending dismissal of certified personnel. OAG 92-135.
When a distinguished educator makes a dismissal recommendation to the superintendent pursuant to this section, that recommendation is binding on the superintendent. The recommendation is based on an individual evaluation of the teacher by the distinguished educator after a minimum of six (6) months of evaluation. In view of the fact that the termination is for cause, based on an evaluation of the teacher, some documentation or evidence is required. OAG 92-135.
This section permits a local school council or principal to use school reward money to pay teacher bonuses, and these bonuses are permissible under the Kentucky Constitution because they are "for school purposes." OAG 00-2.

Cited: Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Constitutionality.
2. Reward Entitlement.
3. Testing Program.

1. Constitutionality.
The statute is not unconstitutionally vague. Walker v. Kentucky Dep't of Educ., 981 S.W.2d 128, 1998 Ky. App. LEXIS 28 (Ky. Ct. App. 1998).

2. Reward Entitlement.
A person who was a certified staff member when a school earned a reward, but was no longer on staff when the reward was received by the school, was entitled to a portion of the reward; further, a person who was on staff at the time the reward was received, but not when it was earned, is not entitled to a portion of the reward. Walker v. Kentucky Dep't of Educ., 981 S.W.2d 128, 1998 Ky. App. LEXIS 28 (Ky. Ct. App. 1998).

3. Testing Program.
Regulations promulgated under the authority of KRS 156.160 authorize local school boards to establish additional graduation requirements above the minimum requirements established by the Kentucky Board of Education; such requirements may include a requirement that students take the Kentucky Instructional Results Information System (KIRIS) examination, established by the Board under KRS 158.645 et seq. Triplett v. Livingston County Bd. of Educ., 967 S.W.2d 25, 1997 Ky. App. LEXIS 74 (Ky. Ct. App. 1997), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 1104, 119 S. Ct. 870, 142 L. Ed. 2d 771, 1999 U.S. LEXIS 599, 67 U.S.L.W. 3457 (1999).

158.6457. Definitions for KRS 158.6452, 158.6453, 158.6455, and 158.6457.

As used in this section and KRS 158.6452, 158.6453, and 158.6455, unless the context requires otherwise:
(1) "Accountability index" means the statistic, as provided by KRS 158.6455(2), that combines a school's academic and nonacademic factors;
(2) "Core content for assessment" means the content identified for all students to know that is to be included on the state assessment; and
(3) "Nonacademic factors" means the statistic that describes school success on:
  (a) Increasing attendance and decreasing retention rates at the elementary school level;
  (b) Increasing attendance rates and decreasing retention and dropout rates at the middle school level; and
  (c) Increasing attendance rates and decreasing retention and dropout rates and improving the transition to adult life at the secondary school level.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 598, § 1, effective April 14, 1998.)

Cross-References. Assessment and accountability definitions, 703 KAR 5:001.
Commonwealth Accountability Testing System administration procedures, 703 KAR 5:160.
Formula for determining school accountability, 703 KAR 5:020.

158.6458. Plan for implementation of state assessment and accountability system — Report.

The Department of Education shall develop a plan for implementing the state assessment and accountability system created under KRS 158.6453 and 158.6455 and shall report quarterly to the Interim Joint Committee on Education on its progress in the following areas:
(1) Establishing a consistent structure of test components, grade-level testing distribution, and test administration procedures;
(2) Beginning a new cycle of equating procedures for which their adequacy and precision can be tested rigorously and conducting appropriate equating analyses to accommodate the new accountability system;
(3) Publishing more complete and informative guides for interpreting school accountability changes;
(4) Reviewing school accountability classifications to assure their construct validity in all cases where they are applied;
(5) Maintaining and strengthening the assessment of

schools' program reviews;
(6) Developing and implementing a validity research plan as required under KRS 158.6453;
(7) Establishing additional routine audits of key processes in the assessment and accountability program;
(8) Maintaining and cataloging a library of technical documents related to the assessment and accountability program for internal and external review purposes. In addition, the department shall produce an annual technical report for audiences that include educators, testing coordinators, parents, and legislators; and
(9) Maintaining a vigorous ongoing program of research and documentation of the effects of the assessment and accountability system on Kentucky schools.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 598, § 17, effective April 14, 1998; 2009, ch. 101, § 5, effective March 25, 2009.)

158.6459. Intervention strategies for accelerated learning — Individualized learning plan — Retake of ACT.

(1) A high school student whose scores on the high school readiness examination administered in grade eight (8), on the college readiness examination administered in grade ten (10), or on the WorkKeys indicate that additional assistance or advanced work is required in English, reading, or mathematics shall have intervention strategies for accelerated learning incorporated into his or her learning plan.
(2) A high school student whose score on the ACT examination under KRS 158.6453(11)(a)3. in English, reading, or mathematics is below the systemwide standard established by the Council on Postsecondary Education for entry into a credit-bearing course at a public postsecondary institution without placement in a remedial course or an entry-level course with supplementary academic support shall be provided the opportunity to participate in accelerated learning designed to address his or her identified academic deficiencies prior to high school graduation.
(3) A high school, in collaboration with its school district, shall develop and implement accelerated learning that:
    (a) Allows a student's learning plan to be individualized to meet the student's academic needs based on an assessment of test results and consultation among parents, teachers, and the student; and
    (b) May include changes in a student's class schedule.
(4) The Kentucky Department of Education, the Council on Postsecondary Education, and public postsecondary institutions shall offer support and technical assistance to schools and school districts in the development of accelerated learning.
(5) A student who participates in accelerated learning under this section shall be permitted to take the ACT examination a second time prior to high school graduation at the expense of the Kentucky Department of Education. The cost of any subsequent administrations of the achievement test shall be the responsibility of the student.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 227, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 101, § 6, effective March 25, 2009.)

2008-2010 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 127, Pt. I, D, 3, (20) at 504; and State/Executive Branch Budget Memorandum, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 188, at 1353 (Final Budget Memorandum, Vol. III, at D-24).

Cross-References. Extended school services, 704 KAR 3:390.

158.646. Kentucky Institute for Education Research Board.

(1) The Kentucky Institute for Education Research Board is hereby created.
(2) The board shall establish a corporation which can qualify and obtain status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The purpose and mission of the corporation shall be to solicit and raise funds through private foundations, grants, and government agencies to support the independent evaluation of the Kentucky Education Reform Act and related activities. The corporation shall serve as a stimulus and clearinghouse for Kentucky Education Reform Act related research projects.
(3) (a) The board shall cause an in-depth evaluation of the impact of Kentucky Education Reform Act to be performed. This evaluation shall include, but not be limited to, the effect of the reforms on students, individual schools, school systems, and educators. The evaluation shall also include an analysis of the reliability and validity of the changes in scores between baseline scores and scores from subsequent administrations of tests.
    (b) The board shall make recommendations to the citizens and elected leaders of the Commonwealth concerning the enhancement of the benefits of the Kentucky Education Reform Act and the expansion and improvement of services to students.
    (c) The board shall establish an organizational capacity to:
        1. Develop and manage implementation of a research design to include the issuing of requests for proposals; awarding of contracts; and general oversight and coordination of the quality and quantity of research;
        2. Conduct research in accordance with a comprehensive research design and establish priorities; and
        3. Design and implement a comprehensive educational data information system.
    (d) The board shall prepare an annual report of its activities and the activities of the corporation and forward copies to the Governor, the Legislative Research Commission, the Kentucky Board of Education, and the Council on Postsecondary Education and make copies available to the citizens of the Commonwealth.
    (e) The board shall hire an executive officer and other necessary personnel to carry out its responsibilities.
    (f) The board shall consist of ten (10) members who shall initially be appointed to two (2) year terms by the Governor. The board shall select from its membership a chairperson and establish bylaws, including bylaws governing board membership and length of terms. Upon expiration of the initial appointments and adoption of bylaws governing membership and length of terms by the board, the board shall be self-perpetuating, and the appointment and length of terms shall be made in accordance with the board's bylaws. Vacancies which occur before the expiration of the initial appointments shall be filled by the Governor for the remaining term of the vacancy.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 408, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 62, effective May 30, 1997.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/16/96). This statute has been renumbered as KRS 158.646 from KRS 158.683 in order to remove the statute from the sunset provision contained in KRS 158.710(6). Initial placement of this statute within the range set out in the sunset provision was an inadvertent mistake in codification. 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 408, sec. 1 did not direct that the statute be placed within the range set out in the sunset provision.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly codified as KRS 158.683 and was renumbered by the Reviser of Statutes as KRS 158.646, effective September 16, 1996.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is compiled as 26 USCS § 501(c)(3).

The Kentucky Education Reform Act referred to in subsection (2) of this section was enacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476 and is compiled mainly throughout Title XII. Education.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

158.647. Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee — Members — Duties — Vote required to act.

(1) A permanent subcommittee of the Legislative Research Commission to be known as the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee is hereby created. The subcommittee shall be composed of eight (8) members appointed as follows: three (3) members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate; one (1) member of the minority party in the Senate appointed by the Minority Floor Leader in the Senate; three (3) members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and one (1) member of the minority party in the House of Representatives appointed by the Minority Floor Leader in the House of Representatives. Members of the subcommittee shall serve for terms of two (2) years, and the members appointed from each chamber shall elect one (1) member from their chamber to serve as co-chair. The co-chairs shall have joint responsibilities for subcommittee meeting agendas and presiding at subcommittee meetings. A majority of the entire membership of the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum, and all actions of the subcommittee shall be by vote of a majority of its entire membership. Any vacancy that may occur in the membership of the subcommittee shall be filled by the same appointing authority who made the original appointment.

(2) The subcommittee shall review administrative regulations and advise the Kentucky Board of Education concerning the implementation of the state system of assessment and accountability, established in KRS 158.6453, 158.6455, and 158.782, and for any administrative regulation promulgated under provisions of KRS 158.860.

(3) The subcommittee shall advise and monitor the Office of Education Accountability in the performance of its duties according to the provisions of KRS 7.410.

(4) On an alternating basis, each co-chair shall have the first option to set the monthly meeting date. A monthly meeting may be canceled by agreement of both co-chairs. The members of the subcommittee shall be compensated for attending meetings as provided in KRS 7.090.

(5) Any professional, clerical, or other employees required by the subcommittee shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of KRS 7.090.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 598, § 2, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 437, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 235, § 1, effective April 8, 2002; 2003, ch. 185, § 6, effective March 31, 2003; 2006, ch. 119, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Education Law: The Federal No Child Left Behind Act — The Kentucky Experience, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 35.

Cross-References. Formula for determining school accountability, 703 KAR 5:020.

158.6471. Meetings — Required attendance for department representative — Report — Assignment of regulation to committee — Consideration.

(1) Within forty-five (45) days after publication of an administrative regulation in "The Administrative Register" or within sixty (60) days of the receipt of a statement of consideration, the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee shall meet to review the administrative regulation.

(2) The meetings shall be open to the public.

(3) Public notice of the time, date, and place of the subcommittee meeting shall be given in The Administrative Register.

(4) A representative of the Department of Education shall be present to explain the administrative regulation and to answer questions thereon. If a representative of the Department of Education is not present at the subcommittee meeting, the administrative regulation shall be deferred to the next regularly scheduled meeting of the subcommittee.

(5) Following the meeting and before the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Legislative Research Commission, the subcommittee shall forward to the Commission its findings, recommendations, or other comments it deems appropriate in writing. The subcommittee shall also forward to the Commission its findings, recommendations, or other comments it deems appropriate on an existing administrative regulation it has reviewed. One (1) copy shall be sent to the Department of Education. The subcommittee's findings shall be published in The Administrative Register.

(6) (a) After review by the subcommittee, the Commission shall at its next regularly scheduled meeting assign the matter as appropriate to the Interim Joint Committee on Education, the Senate standing Education Committee, the House standing Education Committee, or the Senate and the House standing committees meeting jointly.

(b) Upon notification of the assignment by the Commission, the Education Committee shall notify the regulations compiler:

1. Of the date, time, and place of the meeting at which it will consider the matter; or
2. That it will not meet to consider the matter.

(7) Within thirty (30) days of the assignment, the Education Committee, when it plans to consider an administrative regulation, shall hold a public meeting during which the regulation shall be reviewed. If the thirtieth day of the assignment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the deadline for review shall be the workday following the Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. The committee may also review an existing administrative regulation and make a determination as provided by KRS 13A.030(2) and (3). Notice of the time, date, and place of the meeting shall be placed in the legislative calendar.

(8) The Department of Education shall comply with subsection (4) of this section.

(9) The Education Committee shall be empowered to make the same nonbinding determinations and to exercise the same authority as the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee.

(10) (a) Upon adjournment of the meeting at which the Education Committee has considered an administrative regulation pursuant to subsection (7) of this section, the committee shall inform the regulations compiler of its findings, recommendations, or other action taken on the administrative regulation.

(b) Following the meeting and before the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission, the committee shall forward to the Commission its findings, recommendations, or other comments it deems appropriate in writing. One (1) copy shall

be sent to the Department of Education. The committee's findings shall be published in The Administrative Register.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 598, § 4, effective April 14, 1998; 2003, ch. 89, § 18, effective June 24, 2003.)

158.6472. Review of administrative regulations.

The review of administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education under the authority granted by KRS 158.6453, 158.6455, and 158.782 shall comply with the provisions of KRS 158.6471 and KRS Chapter 13A.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 598, § 3, effective April 14, 1998.)

158.648. State Advisory Council for Gifted and Talented Education — Purpose — Duties.

(1) The State Advisory Council for Gifted and Talented Education is hereby created and attached to the Kentucky Department of Education. The council's purpose is to make recommendations regarding the provisions of services for gifted and talented students in Kentucky's education system.

(a) The council shall be composed of nineteen (19) voting members who shall be appointed by the Governor and three (3) nonvoting, ex officio members. The members shall be appointed representing various constituencies as follows:

1. Four (4) members shall be teachers within local school districts representing elementary, middle, and high school levels with at least one (1) full-time teacher of gifted and talented students and one (1) full-time teacher who teaches in a regular classroom;
2. Four (4) members shall be parents of students in local school districts, including two (2) parents of students identified as gifted and talented and at least one (1) who serves or has served on a school council;
3. Three (3) members shall be from postsecondary education institutions, including one (1) from an independent college or university;
4. One (1) member shall be a superintendent of a local school district;
5. Two (2) members shall be principals, including one (1) from an elementary or middle school and one (1) from a high school;
6. Two (2) members shall be coordinators of gifted and talented programs and services in local school districts;
7. One (1) member shall be a local board of education member;
8. One (1) member shall represent the visual and performing arts; and
9. One (1) member shall be appointed from the private business sector.

(b) The three (3) nonvoting ex officio members shall be: the state consultant for gifted and talented education in the Kentucky Department of Education, a staff person designated by the executive secretary of the Education Professional Standards Board, and a staff person designated by the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education. Vacancies shall be filled by the Governor as they occur in a manner consistent with the provisions for initial appointment.

(c) Each board member shall serve a three (3) year term or until a successor is appointed, except that for initial appointments to the board, three (3) of the members shall be appointed to serve a one (1) year term, eight (8) of the members shall be appointed to serve a two (2) year term, and eight (8) of the members shall be appointed to serve a three (3) year term. A member may be reappointed but may not serve more than two (2) consecutive terms.

(2) The council shall advise the commissioner of education, the Kentucky Board of Education, and the Education Professional Standards Board concerning the development of administrative regulations and education policy regarding gifted and talented students. The commissioner of education and the executive secretary for the Education Professional Standards Board shall submit proposed administrative regulations and educational policies relating to gifted and talented education and other administrative regulations that impact gifted and talented students for review by the advisory council prior to seeking approval of the appropriate board.

(3) As the advisory council considers issues relating to gifted and talented students, it shall seek dialogue with other agencies and organizations, including the Parent Teachers Association, the Governor's Scholars Program, the Governor's School for the Arts, the Kentucky Association of School Councils, the Kentucky Association for Gifted Education, the Kentucky School Boards Association, the Kentucky Association of School Administrators, and the Kentucky Council for Exceptional Children.

(4) The advisory council shall annually elect a chair from its membership, establish meeting operational procedures, and meet at least two (2) times annually.

(5) The Department of Education shall provide staff and administrative support and shall administer the funds appropriated to support the expenses of the council.

(6) The members of the advisory council shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses in the same manner as state employees.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 547, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (11) at 19.

158.649. Achievement gaps — Data on student performance — Policy for reviewing academic performance — Student achievement targets — Reporting requirements — Review and revision of improvement plan.

(1) "Achievement gap" means a substantive performance difference on each of the tested areas by grade level of the state assessment program between the various groups of students including male and female students, students with and without disabilities, students with and without English proficiency, minority and nonminority students, and students who are eligible for free and reduced lunch and those who are not eligible for free and reduced lunch.

(2) By November 1 of each year, the Department of Education shall provide each school council, or the principal if a school council does not exist, data on its students' performance as shown by the state assessment program described in KRS 158.6453. The data shall include, but not be limited to, information on performance levels of all students tested, and information on the performance of students disaggregated by race, gender, disability, English proficiency, and participation in the federal free and reduced price lunch program. The information from the department shall include an equity analysis that shall identify the substantive differences among the various groups of students identified in subsection (1) of this section. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, the reporting requirement in this subsection shall be no later than seventy-five (75) days following the first day the assessment can be administered.

(3) Each local board of education upon the recommenda-

tion of the local district superintendent shall adopt a policy for reviewing the academic performance on the state assessments required under KRS 158.6453 for various groups of students, including major racial groups, gender, disability, free and reduced price school lunch eligibility, and limited English proficiency. The local board policy shall be consistent with Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations. Upon agreement of the school-based decision making council, or the principal if there is not a council, and the superintendent, the local board shall establish a biennial target for each school for reducing identified gaps in achievement as set out in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) By February 1, 2003, and each February 1 in odd-numbered years thereafter, the school-based decision making council, or the principal if there is not a council, with the involvement of parents, faculty, and staff shall set the school's biennial targets for eliminating any achievement gap and submit them to the superintendent for consideration. The superintendent and the school-based decision making council, or the principal if there is not a council, shall agree on the biennial targets before they are submitted to the local board of education for adoption. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, the reporting requirement in this subsection shall be October 1 of each year.

(5) By April 1, 2003, and each April 1 in odd-numbered years thereafter, the school council, or the principal if a school council does not exist, with the involvement of parents, faculty, and staff, shall review the data and revise the consolidated plan to include the biennial targets, strategies, activities, and a time schedule calculated to eliminate the achievement gap among various groups of students to the extent it may exist. The plan shall include but not be limited to activities designed to address the following areas:

(a) Curriculum alignment within the school and with schools that send or receive the school's students;

(b) Evaluation and assessment strategies to continuously monitor and modify instruction to meet student needs and support proficient student work;

(c) Professional development to address the goals of the plan;

(d) Parental communication and involvement;

(e) Attendance improvement and dropout prevention; and

(f) Technical assistance that will be accessed.

Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, the reporting requirement in this subsection shall be October 1 of each year.

(6) The principal shall convene a public meeting at the school to present and discuss the plan prior to submitting it to the superintendent and the local board of education for review, in the public meeting required under KRS 160.340.

(7) Based on the disaggregated assessment results, the local board shall determine if each school achieved its targets for each group of students. Only data for a group of students including ten (10) or more students shall be considered.

(8) Notwithstanding KRS 160.345(8) and 158.070(9), if a local board determines that a school has not met its target to reduce the identified gap in student achievement for a group of students, the local board shall require the council, or the principal if no council exists, to submit its revisions to the school improvement plan describing the use of professional development funds and funds allocated for continuing education to reduce the school's achievement gap for review and approval by the superintendent. The plan shall address how the school will meet the academic needs of the students in the various groups identified in subsection (1) of this section.

(9) The superintendent shall report to the commissioner of education if a school fails to meet its targets to reduce the gap in student achievement for any student group for two (2) consecutive years. The school's improvement plan shall be subject to review and approval by the Kentucky Department of Education and the school shall submit an annual status report. The Department of Education may provide assistance to schools as it deems necessary to assist the school in meeting its goals.

(10) The school-based decision making council, or the principal if there is not a council, shall no longer be required to seek approval of the plan under subsections (8) and (9) of this section when it meets its biennial target for reducing the gap in student achievement for the various groups of students identified in subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 302, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2009, ch. 101, § 7, effective March 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 146, § 3, effective April 13, 2010.)

158.650. Definitions for KRS 158.680 to 158.710. [Expired — See Compiler's Notes.]

As used in KRS 158.680 to 158.710, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Department" means the Department of Education;

(2) "Competencies" means the possession of skills, knowledge, and understandings to the degree they can be demonstrated or measured;

(3) "Performance goals" means expected student and school district outcomes as approved by the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education;

(4) "Interim performance goal" means the specified amount of improvement the district shall achieve toward meeting the performance goal agreed upon in the district improvement plan;

(5) "Process goals" means systematic and orderly procedures, including specific actions and time frames to be followed in achieving performance goals;

(6) "Standards" means acceptable levels of attainment school districts shall meet in student, program, service, and operational performance as established in administrative regulations adopted by the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education;

(7) "Educationally deficient school district" means a school district which does not meet minimum standards in student, program, service, or operational performance;

(8) "Education development district" means an educationally deficient district which fails to meet all process goals or to achieve all interim performance goals according to the timelines established in the district improvement plan;

(9) "Annual performance report" means the report published annually by each local board of education that presents the district's performance with regard to performance goals as established by State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education administrative regulations; and

(10) "District improvement plan" means the plan developed by a local school district in consultation with the Department of Education, that establishes the process goals and timelines for correcting identified deficiencies in the achievement of performance goals and the interim performance goals. The plan shall be approved by the local board of education and the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 2, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 13, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 65, § 1, effective July

13, 1984; 1984, ch. 347, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 357, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 8, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Because this statute has expired as of June 30, 1996, under KRS 158.710(6), references to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education within the statute have not been changed to the Kentucky Board of Education as required by 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 6.

Compiler's Notes. Pursuant to subsection (6) of KRS 158.710, this section became null and void on June 30, 1996.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

158.660. Intent and purpose. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 13, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 347, § 2, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.665. Basic skills development regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 397, § 42, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.670. Department to administer educational improvement act — Administrative regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 4, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 347, § 4, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.680. State Advisory Committee for Educational Improvement. [Expired — See Compiler's Notes.]

There shall be appointed by the Governor a State Advisory Committee for Educational Improvement in accordance with the following:

(1) The State Advisory Committee for Educational Improvement shall be eighteen (18) members broadly representative of citizens, parents, teachers, and administrators. Their principal duties shall be to advise the Governor, the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education, and the department on the implementation of the provisions of KRS 158.650 to 158.710 and KRS 158.6453 and 158.6455.

(2) All members shall be voting members appointed by the Governor and shall serve terms of four (4) years, except that the original appointments will be made as follows:
   (a) Five (5) members for four (4) year terms;
   (b) Five (5) members for three (3) year terms;
   (c) Four (4) members for two (2) year terms; and
   (d) Four (4) members for a one (1) year term.

(3) The State Advisory Committee for Educational Improvement shall elect a chairman annually from its membership;

(4) The members shall be remunerated for actual and necessary expenses incurred while attending meetings of the State Advisory Committee for Educational Improvement or while serving in the capacity as representative of the State Advisory Committee for Educational Improvement.

(5) The State Advisory Committee for Educational Improvement shall meet at least three (3) times each year at times and places as it determines by resolution.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 5, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 357, § 4, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 9, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/98). This statute expired June 30, 1996, under KRS 158.710(6), although this expiration was suspended for the period of the 1996-98 biennium. See LRC Note of 7/2/97. Because the statute had expired, its amendment in 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 194, sec. 4, was without effect.

(7/2/97). Although this statute has expired under the terms of KRS 158.710(6), this expiration has been suspended for the period of the 1996-98 biennium by 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 380, part IX, item 12. d., at 1965. 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 4 renamed the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education, referenced in subsection (1) of this statute, as the Kentucky Board of Education.

(7/15/96). Because this statute has expired as of June 30, 1996, under KRS 158.710(6), a reference to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education in subsection (1) of this statute has not been changed to the Kentucky Board of Education as required by 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 6.

Compiler's Notes. Pursuant to subsection (6) of KRS 158.710, this section became null and void on June 30, 1996.

158.683. Kentucky Institute for Education Research Board. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section was renumbered as KRS 158.646, effective September 16, 1996.

158.685. Standards of student, program, service, and operational performance to be established — Educationally deficient school district — Action to eliminate deficiency — Education development district. [Expired — See Compiler's Notes.]

(1) The State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education shall adopt administrative regulations establishing standards which school districts shall meet in student, program, service, and operational performance. The State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education shall promulgate regulations establishing operational performance standards by January 1, 1991. These standards shall become effective on July 1, 1991.

(2) The State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education shall declare a school district to be educationally deficient when, in any school year, the district fails to meet minimum student, program, service, or operational performance standards.

(3) The chief state school officer shall provide consultation and assistance to any school district which has been declared educationally deficient by the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education. The school district shall be provided consultation and guidance relative to programs, services, finances, personnel, and any other areas where appropriate changes would be reasonably calculated to eliminate or alleviate the deficiency and in developing and implementing a district improvement plan pursuant to KRS 158.710. The changes may include improved personnel administration, more efficient management practices, and other administrative and academic actions to improve the local district's performance. The Department of Education shall submit to the local board and superintendent a list of the services and technical assistance the department shall provide. The services listed may include activities and programs offered for the improvement of all districts. The list of services shall be attached to the district improvement plan when it is submitted to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education for approval.

(4) Failure by an educationally deficient school district to meet the process goals, interim performance goals, or timelines set in the district improvement plan shall constitute grounds for removal of the superintendent and local board members from office and this action shall be initiated by the chief state school officer pursu-

ant to KRS 156.132 and 156.136. The district shall also be declared an education development district. The State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education shall appoint the members of the district's board of education which shall have all the powers, duties, and responsibilities of an elected board, except as provided in this section. The appointed members shall serve a four (4) year term or until the district qualifies for an elected board and the duly elected members have taken office, whichever occurs first. When a new superintendent of schools is selected by the local board, the chief state school officer shall approve the selection before the appointment shall become official. The local board shall revise the district improvement plan with the assistance of the Department of Education. The Department of Education shall continue to provide the district consultation and assistance pursuant to subsection (3) of this section. Local board elections shall resume in the first even-numbered year following two (2) consecutive years of meeting the performance standards set by the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education. This section shall not create a statutory cause of action for educational malpractice by students, their parents or guardians.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 347, § 3, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 357, § 5, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 10, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Because this statute has expired as of June 30, 1996, under KRS 158.710(6), references to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education within the statute have not been changed to the Kentucky Board of Education as required by 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 6.

Compiler's Notes. Pursuant to subsection (6) of KRS 158.710, this section became null and void on June 30, 1996.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

158.690. Assessment and testing program — Publication of test results. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 6, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 13, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 66, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 347, § 5, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 341, § 1, effective July 15, 1986, 1988, ch. 357, § 6, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.700. Specific duties of department relating to testing. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 7, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 13, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 347, § 6, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 397, § 1, effective July 13, 1984, 1988, ch. 357, § 7, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.710. Responsibilities and functions of educationally deficient districts and education development districts — Plans required — Reports required. [Expired. See Compiler's Notes.]

Each educationally deficient district and education development district shall assume the following responsibilities and functions in implementing the provisions of KRS 158.680 to 158.710:

(1) The district shall develop a plan to improve the education of all students enrolled in preschool and the primary program through grade twelve (12). In developing the plan and prior to approval by the local board of education, the district shall involve local citizens, parents, students, teachers, and administrators. The district, pursuant to KRS 158.685, shall involve Department of Education consultants in the development of the plan;

(2) Educationally deficient districts and education development districts pursuant to KRS 158.685 shall submit a plan each year, or more frequently if ordered by the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education, listing new process goals, the interim performance goals, and timelines until the deficiency has been eliminated;

(3) Local school personnel shall ascertain areas of strength and areas needing improvement in the school program as revealed by the test results and other student assessments and with the advice and counsel of the representatives mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, shall develop appropriate programs to address educational areas needing improvement for all students in preschool and the primary program through grade twelve (12);

(4) The district improvement plan developed and submitted to the department shall include the following:
   (a) Performance goals or interim performance goals;
   (b) Product goals;
   (c) A list of individuals, by occupation, or groups involved in developing the plan;
   (d) The areas of needed improvement as revealed by the district assessment results;
   (e) A list of priorities for program implementation;
   (f) The objectives and activities deemed appropriate and necessary for alleviating the observed educational areas of needed improvement;
   (g) A calendar of events and timeline, for implementation;
   (h) A brief report, each succeeding year, or more frequently if required by the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education, after submission of the initial plan, of the program status and progress made in areas of needed improvement.

(5) The district improvement plan shall be coordinated with the master staff development plan and the Department of Education shall provide technical assistance in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of this coordination.

(6) Effective June 30, 1996, KRS 158.650 to 158.710 shall become null and void.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 8, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 13, § 5, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 347, § 7, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 357, § 8, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 11, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). Because this statute has expired as of June 30, 1996, under subsection (6) of the statute, references to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education within the statute have not been changed to the Kentucky Board of Education as required by 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 362, sec. 6.

Compiler's Notes. Pursuant to subsection (7) of KRS 158.710, this section became null and void on June 30, 1996.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

158.720. Coordination of local educational improvement plan with master inservice educational plan — Technical assistance by department. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 9, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 13, § 6, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.730. Department to submit plans and reports to various officers and agencies. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 10, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 347, § 8, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 357, § 9, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.740. Title. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 151, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 357, § 10, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.750. Testing on basic skills — Exemption — Remedial instruction — Supplemental classroom units — Selection of students for remedial instruction. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 403, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 341, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 357, § 11, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.760. School-to-Careers System — Legislative intent — Goals.

(1) It is the intent of the General Assembly that a School-to-Careers System be developed to serve as an umbrella for career-related programs in the public schools, including School-to-Work, Tech Prep, and High Schools That Work initiatives.

(2) The goals of the School-to-Careers System shall be to:
   (a) Increase the math, science, communications, social studies, and technical skills of all students through the implementation of a more rigorous and relevant applied curriculum and instructional process;
   (b) Increase the awareness of job and career availability in the future workforce and the skills required to obtain those positions;
   (c) Increase the postsecondary education's entry and completion rates and reduce the percentage of students taking remedial courses;
   (d) Decrease the high school dropout rate through a system of increased guidance and extra help focused on academics and career achievement;
   (e) Make all students aware of employer expectations in order to be successful;
   (f) Increase the daily attendance rate at all secondary schools; and
   (g) Provide the educational experiences that will cause all students to meet the goals and capacities identified in KRS 158.645 and KRS 158.6451 for Kentucky students.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 444, § 1, effective April 9, 1998.)

158.7603. School-to-Careers Grant Program — Authority for administrative regulations — Advisory committee.

(1) The School-to-Careers Grant Program shall be provided by the General Assembly to provide matching funds to school districts or consortia of school districts for the development and implementation of comprehensive plans that include:
   (a) A comprehensive career awareness and exploration program for all students in grades K-8 to include study of Kentucky's fourteen (14) career clusters;
   (b) High level academic and vocational courses for all secondary students to replace a general track curriculum;
   (c) A comprehensive career guidance program to assist all secondary students in developing individual graduation plans;
   (d) Applied academic instructional models for all disciplines and integration of academics and vocational education curriculum;
   (e) Implementation of industry skill standards within all relevant academic and vocational education programs;
   (f) Planned instructional programs to meet the needs of students with disabilities and other special needs students;
   (g) Opportunity for students to receive, in addition to a high school diploma, a Career Major Certificate upon completion of the high school graduation requirements, work-based learning experiences, specific course work, and a career culminating project;
   (h) Opportunity for students to participate in structured workbased learning;
   (i) Linkages with postsecondary institutions that create a smooth and seamless transition from secondary to postsecondary education;
   (j) Professional development for faculty and staff focused on developing integrated and applied curriculum; and
   (k) A School-to-Careers Partnership Council composed of representatives of business, labor, education agencies, parents, students, teachers, administrators, and community organizations.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations that set forth the request for proposal process, the criteria for grant awards, the responsibilities of local districts and consortia seeking matching funds, the level of funding available, and criteria for evaluating the success of the programs.

(3) The Department of Education shall administer the funds and shall provide technical assistance to local districts and consortia in developing, implementing, and evaluating School-to-Careers programs.

(4) The commissioner of education shall establish a state advisory committee composed of business, industry, labor, education, and government with a minimum of fifty-one percent (51%) of its membership from the employment sector to advise the department in the School-to-Careers program. The members shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for necessary travel expenses.

(5) The grant funds may be used to enhance on-going efforts such as Tech Prep, School-to-Work, and High Schools that Work initiatives.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 444, § 2, effective April 9, 1998.)

158.770. Advisory committee on writing program.

An advisory committee on writing shall be created by the Kentucky Board of Education to make recommendations to the board regarding the establishment of an intensive writing component in the state program of studies for grades seven (7) through ten (10) and the establishment of innovative pilot writing programs in selected local school districts in grades seven (7) through ten (10).

(1) The advisory committee shall be composed of nine (9) members appointed by the Kentucky Board of Education. The majority of the membership shall be educators currently employed by local school districts or public universities.

(2) (a) On July 13, 1990, the terms of the current members of the advisory committee shall expire and the Kentucky Board of Education shall appoint members as follows: three (3) members shall serve two (2) year terms, three (3) members shall serve three (3) year terms, and three (3) members shall serve four (4) year terms.

(b) As the terms described in subsection (a) of this section expire, members appointed thereafter shall serve four (4) year terms.

(3) All operating expenses of the committee shall be approved by the Kentucky Board of Education and paid from funds budgeted to the writing programs. Members shall be reimbursed for actual expenses for attendance at committee meetings and for other actual expenses incurred in carrying out their official duties.

(4) The functions of the committee shall be as follows:

(a) Analyze the program of studies of grades seven (7) through ten (10) and make recommendations to the Kentucky Board of Education on the options for including an intensive writing program;

(b) Make recommendations to the Kentucky Board of Education on methods of integrating writing into the curriculum in grades seven (7) through ten (10);

(c) Make recommendations to the Kentucky Board of Education relative to the development of teacher training programs and workshops designed to facilitate the effective teaching of writing;

(d) Develop and recommend to the Kentucky Board of Education criteria for local district participation in the pilot program;

(e) Develop a monitoring and ongoing evaluation system; and

(f) Recommend to the Kentucky Board of Education a grant allotment system to award funds to eligible districts.

(Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 14, effective October 18, 1985; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 213, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

158.775. Writing program pilot project.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall select school districts to participate in pilot programs based upon the criteria recommended by the advisory committee on writing.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall authorize grants of funds to school districts selected for participation in the program based on the grant allotment system recommended by the advisory committee on writing.

(3) Teacher aides may be employed in selected districts to assist in the implementation of this program. Such aides shall meet the same qualifications required of kindergarten aides in KRS 161.044.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 407, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 15, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 407, effective July 13, 1990.

158.780. Management improvement programs.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish a program for voluntary management improvement, for involuntary supervision, and for assuming full control of a local school district.

(a) The voluntary improvement program shall assist local districts with the development of innovative management practices and help them adopt currently accepted practices.

(b) If the Kentucky Board of Education believes that a critical lack of efficiency or effectiveness in the governance or administration of a local school district exists, it shall conduct an administrative hearing in compliance with KRS Chapter 13B. If it is determined that there is a critical lack of efficiency or effectiveness in the governance or administration, the state board shall assume sufficient supervision of the district to ensure that appropriate corrective action occurs. Neither the state board, the chief state school officer, nor his designee shall assume the supervision of the district until an administrative hearing has been conducted under KRS Chapter 13B.

(c) If the Kentucky Board of Education believes that the pattern of a lack of efficiency or effectiveness in the governance or administration of a school district warrants action, it shall conduct an administrative hearing in compliance with KRS Chapter 13B. If it is determined that the pattern does warrant action, it shall declare the district a "state assisted district" or a "state managed district" and the state board shall then assume control of the district as set forth in this section and KRS 158.785.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall adopt necessary administrative regulations to carry out the provisions of this section and KRS 158.785, including an administrative regulation to more specifically establish and implement the standards for designation as a "state assisted district" and a "state managed district."

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education may delegate to the chief state school officer the authority it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this section and KRS 158.785. However, neither the state board, the chief state school officer, nor his designee shall assume the supervision of the district until an administrative hearing has been conducted under the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

(Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 16, effective October 18, 1985; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 214, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 184, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 32, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Management improvement program, 703 KAR 3:205.

158.782. Guidelines to provide highly skilled education assistance to schools and districts — Professional leave for selected employee — Appropriate training — Review of paperwork requirements.

(1) After receiving the advice of the Office of Education Accountability; the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Council; and the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability, the Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations in conformity with KRS 158.6471 and 158.6472 and KRS Chapter 13A, to set forth the guidelines for providing highly skilled education assistance to schools and school districts. The program shall be designed to support improved teaching and learning and may include, but not be limited to, establishing the following:

(a) Criteria for identifying successful strategies of assistance;

(b) Policies and procedures for providing education assistance, which may include training, making assignments, employing certified personnel, and setting salaries that may include supplements; and

(c) Duties of those providing education assistance, which may include personnel evaluation and recommendations concerning retention, dismissal, or transfer of personnel.

(2) A district employee selected to provide assistance shall be granted professional leave pursuant to KRS 161.770 though the time may exceed two (2) years if determined

by the state board to be necessary. A certified employee shall not lose any employee benefits as a result of a special assignment.

(3) The Department of Education shall provide appropriate training for the persons selected to provide assistance that shall include but not be limited to training to strengthen the school-based decision making process.

(4) The Kentucky Board of Education shall annually review the paperwork required of schools receiving highly skilled certified education assistance. It shall assure that paperwork requirements are kept to a minimum, relevant to the needs of the school, and are directly related to improving teaching and learning.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 6, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 408, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 598, § 14, effective April 14, 1998; 2004, ch. 188, § 3, effective July 13, 2004.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (9) at 19.

Cross-References. Assistance for schools; guidelines for scholastic audit, 703 KAR 5:120.

Assistance to low-achieving schools, 703 KAR 5:190.

Qualifications for professional school positions, 16 KAR 4:010.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. Both KRS 161.770 and subdivision (2)(e) (now subdivision (2)) of this section provide for the granting of a leave for a period of not more than two consecutive school years; however, both statutes authorize renewal of a leave of absence, upon approval. OAG 91-134.

The distinguished educator has authority to override decisions of the school staff. The distinguished educator also has authority to override decisions of the local superintendent when recommending dismissal of certified personnel. OAG 92-135.

158.785. Collection and review of management data — Management audit — Conditions for designation as state assisted or state managed district — Actions required.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish a program to improve specific aspects of the management of local school districts as described in KRS 158.780.

(2) The State Department of Education shall, pursuant to administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education, collect and review data relative to the instructional and operational performance of local school districts. When a review of the data or of any other information, including site investigations of local management practices, indicates the presence of critically ineffective or inefficient management, the chief state school officer shall order a management audit of the governance and administration of the district. A local school board or superintendent may also request a management audit of the district.

(3) If a management audit, conducted for any of the reasons set forth in subsection (2) of this section, indicates that there is a pattern of a significant lack of efficiency and effectiveness in the governance or administration of a school district, the chief state school officer shall recommend the district to the Kentucky Board of Education either as a "state assisted district" or a "state managed district."

(4) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate an administrative regulation establishing a procedure for considering the recommendation of the chief state school officer to declare a district a "state assisted district" or a "state managed district." This procedure shall fully comply with the procedures for administrative hearings established in KRS Chapter 13B.

(5) When the chief state school officer presents a recommendation to the state board for designation as a "state assisted district" or a "state managed district," he shall establish the following:

(a) Existence of a pattern of a significant lack of efficiency and effectiveness in the governance or administration of the school district;

(b) The pattern of a significant lack of efficiency and effectiveness in the governance or administration of the school district continues to exist; and

(c) State assistance or state management is necessary to correct the inefficiencies and ineffectiveness.

(6) When a district is designated a "state assisted district" under subsection (4) of this section, the following actions shall be required of the chief state school officer:

(a) Management assistance shall be provided to the district to develop and implement a plan to correct deficiencies found in the management audit.

(b) The Department of Education shall monitor the development and implementation of the correctional plan to improve the governance or administration of the school district. If the chief state school officer determines that the plan is being inadequately developed or implemented, he shall make a recommendation to the Kentucky Board of Education to declare the district a "state managed district."

(7) If the state board designates a district a "state managed district" under subsection (4) of this section, the following actions shall be required of the chief state school officer:

(a) All administrative, operational, financial, personnel, and instructional aspects of the management of the school district formerly exercised by the local school board and the superintendent shall be exercised by the chief state school officer or his designee.

(b) Any local school board member or the local superintendent may be removed from office by the Kentucky Board of Education pursuant to KRS 156.132.

(c) Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, after thirty (30) days after a district becomes a "state managed district" any appointment to an administrative position may be revoked by the chief state school officer and the individual employee may be reassigned to any duty for which that person is qualified. The chief state school officer shall provide to the reassigned employee written reasons for the reassignment. The individual shall not be dismissed from subsequent employment except as provided by KRS 156.132 and 161.790.

(d) The chief state school officer shall make the administrative appointments as necessary to exercise full and complete control of all aspects of the management of the district. The chief state school officer, through the appointments, may make any and all decisions previously made by the local school board and the local superintendent. The chief state school officer shall retain clear supervisory and monitoring powers over the operation and management of the district.

(8) A school district shall be designated as a "state managed district" until the Kentucky Board of Education determines that the pattern of ineffective and inefficient governance or administration and the specific deficiencies determined by the management audit have been corrected. Each year following the school year in which the designation of a "state managed district" was made, the chief state school officer shall report the status of the corrective action being taken to the Kentucky Board of Education. No local school district shall remain in the

status of a "state managed district" longer than three (3) consecutive school years unless the Kentucky Board of Education extends the time after a complete review of a new management audit. Any judicial review of actions taken by the chief state school officer or the board under KRS 158.780 or this section shall be in accordance with the provisions for conducting judicial review of administrative hearings outlined in KRS Chapter 13B.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 408, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 184, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 32, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, §§ 17 and 18, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 408, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Management improvement program, 703 KAR 3:205.

158.790. Governor's commission on literacy. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 23, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 179, § 2, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed, reenacted, and amended as KRS 151B.135 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 26, effective July 1, 1990. It was also amended by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 215; however, the repeal, reenactment, and amendment by ch. 470 prevails. The section was subsequently repealed by Acts 1994, ch. 469, § 40, effective July 15, 1994.

158.791. Legislative findings and intent regarding reading.

(1) The General Assembly hereby finds that reading proficiency is a gateway skill necessary for all of Kentucky students to achieve the academic goals established in KRS 158.6451. It is Kentucky's goal that all children learn to read well before exiting the primary program and that all middle and high school students have the skills necessary to read complex materials in specific core subjects and comprehend and constructively apply the information.

(2) It is the intent of the General Assembly that:

(a) Every elementary school:

1. Provide a comprehensive schoolwide reading program;
2. Provide diagnostic reading assessments and intervention services for those students who need them to learn to read at the proficient level;
3. Ensure quality instruction by highly trained teachers; and
4. Provide high quality library media programs;

(b) Every middle and high school:

1. Provide direct, explicit instruction to students lacking skills in how to read, learn, and analyze information in key subjects, including language, reading, English, mathematics, science, social studies, arts and humanities, practical living skills, and career studies; and
2. Ensure that teachers have the skills to help all students develop critical strategies and skills for subject-based reading;

(c) The Kentucky Department of Education provide technical assistance to local school districts in the identification of professional development activities, including teaching strategies to help teachers in each subject area to:

1. Identify and teach the skills that students need to comprehend the concepts and content of each subject area; and
2. Use activities and materials that will help the students comprehend and constructively apply information based on the unique content of each subject area; and

(d) The Education Professional Standards Board review and revise when deemed necessary the teacher certification and licensure requirements to ensure that all teachers, regardless of the subject area taught, are prepared to improve students' subject reading skills.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 127, § 2, effective March 18, 2005; 2010, ch. 42, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 127, which included an amendment to this section, KRS 158.791, provides that the Act shall be cited as the "Read to Achieve Act of 2005."

158.792. Definitions for KRS 158.792 and 164.0207 — Reading diagnostic and intervention fund — Grants for reading intervention programs — Administrative regulations — Annual reports on use of grant funds and costs of intervention programs.

(1) As used in this section and KRS 164.0207, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Comprehensive reading program" means a program that emphasizes the essential components of reading: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension, and connections between writing and reading acquisition and motivation to read.

(b) "Reading diagnostic assessment" means an assessment that identifies a struggling reader and measures the reader's skills against established performance levels in the essential components of reading. The purpose is to screen for areas that require intervention in order for the student to learn to read proficiently.

(c) "Reading intervention program" means short-term intensive instruction in the essential skills necessary to read proficiently that is provided to a student by a highly trained teacher. This instruction may be conducted one-on-one or in small groups; shall be research-based, reliable, and replicable; and shall be based on the ongoing assessment of individual student needs.

(d) "Reliable, replicable research" means objective, valid, scientific studies that:

1. Include rigorously defined samples of subjects that are sufficiently large and representative to support the general conclusions drawn;
2. Rely on measurements that meet established standards of reliability and validity;
3. Test competing theories, where multiple theories exist;
4. Are subjected to peer review before their results are published; and
5. Discover effective strategies for improving reading skills.

(2) The reading diagnostic and intervention fund is created to help teachers and library media specialists improve the reading skills of struggling readers in the primary program. The Department of Education, upon the recommendation of the Reading Diagnostic and Intervention Grant Steering Committee, shall provide renewable, two (2) year grants to schools to support teachers in the implementation of reliable, replicable research-based reading intervention programs that use a balance of diagnostic tools and instructional strategies that emphasize phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension, and connections between writing

and reading acquisition and motivation to read to address the diverse learning needs of those students reading at low levels. Any moneys in the fund at the close of the fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward to be used for the purposes specified in this section.

(3) (a) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations, based on recommendations from the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, the Reading Diagnostic and Intervention Grant Steering Committee established in KRS 158.794, and the Collaborative Center for Literacy Development established in KRS 164.0207 to:

1. Identify eligible grant applicants, taking into consideration how the grant program described in this section will relate to other grant programs;
2. Specify the criteria for acceptable diagnostic assessments and intervention programs;
3. Specify the criteria for acceptable ongoing assessment of each child to determine his or her reading progress;
4. Establish the minimum evaluation process for an annual review of each grant recipient's program and progress;
5. Identify the annual data that must be provided from grant recipients;
6. Define the application review and approval process;
7. Establish matching requirements deemed necessary;
8. Define the professional development and continuing education requirements for teachers, library media specialists, administrators, and staff of grant recipients;
9. Establish the conditions for renewal of a two (2) year grant; and
10. Specify other conditions necessary to implement the purposes of this section.

(b) The board shall require that a grant applicant provide assurances that the following principles will be met if the applicant's request for funding is approved:

1. A research-based comprehensive schoolwide reading program will be available;
2. Intervention services will supplement, not replace, regular classroom instruction;
3. Intervention services will be provided to struggling primary program readers within the school based upon ongoing assessment of their needs; and
4. A system for informing parents of struggling readers of the available family literacy services within the district will be established.

(4) In order to qualify for funding, the school council, or if none exists, the principal or the superintendent of schools, shall allocate matching funds required by grant recipients under subsection (3) of this section. Funding for professional development allocated to the school council under KRS 160.345 and for continuing education under KRS 158.070 may be used as part of the school's match.

(5) The Department of Education shall make available to schools:

(a) Information concerning successful, research-based comprehensive reading programs, diagnostic tools for pre- and post-assessment, and intervention programs, from the Collaborative Center for Literacy Development created under KRS 164.0207;

(b) Strategies for successfully implementing early reading programs, including professional development support and the identification of funding sources; and

(c) A list of professional development providers offering teacher training related to reading that emphasizes the essential components for successful reading: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension, and connections between writing and reading acquisition and motivation to read.

(6) The Department of Education shall submit a report to the Interim Joint Committee on Education no later than September 1 of each year outlining the use of grant funds. The report shall also include comparisons of the overall costs and effectiveness of intervention programs. The annual report for an odd-numbered year shall include an estimate of the cost to expand the reading diagnostic and intervention grant program.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 580, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 127, § 3, effective March 18, 2005; 2009, ch. 11, § 50, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 127, which included an amendment to this section, KRS 158.792, provides that the Act shall be cited as the "Read to Achieve Act of 2005."

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (16) at 21.

Cross-References. Reading diagnostic and intervention grants, 704 KAR 3:480.

158.794. Reading Diagnostic and Intervention Grant Steering Committee — Membership — Duties.

(1) The Reading Diagnostic and Intervention Grant Steering Committee is hereby created for the purpose of advising the Kentucky Board of Education and the Department of Education concerning the implementation and administration of the reading diagnostic and intervention fund created in KRS 158.792. The committee shall be composed of sixteen (16) members including the commissioner of education or the commissioner's designee, the executive director of the Collaborative Center for Literacy Development, the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education or the president's designee, and the following members, to be appointed by the Governor:

(a) Four (4) primary program teachers with a specialty or background in reading and literacy;

(b) Four (4) university or college professors with a specialty or background in reading and literacy representing universities;

(c) One (1) elementary school principal;

(d) One (1) certified library media specialist; and

(e) Three (3) individuals from the state at large with an interest in reading and literacy.

(2) Each member of the committee, other than members who serve by virtue of their position, shall serve for a term of three (3) years or until a successor is appointed, except that upon initial appointment, five (5) members shall serve a one (1) year term, four (4) members shall serve a two (2) year term, and four (4) members shall serve a three (3) year term.

(3) A majority of the full authorized membership shall constitute a quorum.

(4) The committee shall elect, by majority vote, a chair, who shall be the presiding officer of the committee, preside at all meetings, and coordinate the functions and activities of the committee. The chair shall be elected or reelected each calendar year.

(5) The committee shall be attached to the Department of Education for administrative purposes.

(6) The committee shall:

(a) Identify needs, trends, and issues in schools throughout the state regarding reading and literacy programs;
(b) Make recommendations regarding the content of administrative regulations to be promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education under KRS 158.792;
(c) Recommend approval of grant applications based upon the provisions of KRS 158.792 and administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education as required under KRS 158.792; and
(d) Advise the Kentucky Board of Education and the Department of Education regarding costs and effectiveness of various reading intervention programs.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 580, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 204, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 127, § 4, effective March 18, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 127, which included an amendment to this section, KRS 158.794, provides that the Act shall be cited as the "Read to Achieve Act of 2005."

Cross-References. Reading diagnostic and intervention grants, 704 KAR 3:480.

158.795. Statewide adult literacy program. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 24, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 179, § 3, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed, reenacted, and amended as KRS 151B.140 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 26, effective July 1, 1990. It was also amended by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 215; however, the repeal, reenactment, and amendment by ch. 470 prevails. The section was subsequently repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 526, § 30, effective July 14, 2000.

Cross-References. Adult Literacy Program fund, 700 KAR 1:010.
State Adult Literacy Program plan, 700 KAR 1:020.

158.796. Governor's Scholars Program — Purpose — Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. — Board of directors — Funding — Reports.

(1) The Governor's Scholars Program is established to implement an enrichment program for academically gifted students to enhance the next generation of civic and economic leaders and create models of educational excellence. Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. is authorized to operate the Governor's Scholars Program. The Governor's Scholars Program shall be attached to the Office of the Governor for administrative purposes.

(2) (a) The Governor or the Governor's designee from the executive cabinet, the commissioner of education, and the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education shall serve as ex officio voting members of the board of directors of Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. In addition, the Governor shall appoint five (5) members of the board as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection. Other board members of Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. shall be selected in the manner set forth in the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the corporation.

(b) After June 20, 2005, the Governor shall appoint board members as follows:
1. In 2005, the Governor shall appoint two (2) board members to serve three (3) year terms;
2. In 2006, the Governor shall appoint two (2) members to serve three (3) year terms; and
3. In 2007, the Governor shall appoint one (1) member to serve a three (3) year term.

Members appointed by the Governor may be reappointed by the Governor to serve successive terms. In making gubernatorial appointments, the Governor shall consider recommendations and information provided by the nominating committee of the board and shall attempt to promote geographic balance on the board. One (1) of the gubernatorial appointees shall be designated by the board to serve on the committee that functions as the executive committee of Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. The Governor shall make appointments to fill gubernatorial vacancies as they occur. Each appointment after the initial appointment shall be for a three (3) year term unless the appointment is to fill the unexpired portion of a term.

(c) The board of directors shall have the authority to hire, fire, and manage all program personnel, including the executive director.

(3) The annual appropriation for the Governor's Scholars Program from the general fund shall be transmitted to Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. on July 1 of each year to facilitate the operation of the summer program. Funds shall be used only for the purposes of the Governor's Scholars Program and shall not lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

(4) (a) Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. shall follow standard accounting practices and shall submit the following financial reports to the Office of the Governor, the Finance and Administration Cabinet, and the Legislative Research Commission:
1. Quarterly reports of expenditures of state funds, submitted on or before the thirtieth day after the end of each quarter in the corporation's fiscal year;
2. Annual reports of receipts and expenditures for the Governor's Scholars Program, submitted on or before the sixtieth day after the end of the fiscal year of the corporation; and
3. The report of an annual financial audit conducted by an independent auditor, submitted on or before September 1 of each year.

(b) On or before March 1 of each year, Governor's Scholars Program, Inc. shall file with the Office of the Governor, the Finance and Administration Cabinet, and the Legislative Research Commission a report detailing the operations of the Governor's Scholars Program for the preceding year. The report shall include information concerning the summer program, student and faculty demographics, and program outcomes according to such measures of success as the board may adopt.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 209, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 2005, ch. 35, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

158.797. Parenting and family life skills education. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 147, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.798. Program to encourage studies in mathematics, science, and related technologies — Role of Kentucky Science and Technology Council, Inc.

(1) It is the intention of the General Assembly to generate a

substantial increase in the number of mathematicians, scientists, and engineers in the Kentucky workforce in order to foster economic growth in the business sector and to provide high quality jobs for Kentuckians. A program shall be established to encourage studies in math, science, and related technologies, beginning with middle school and continuing through advanced college level work, leading to sustained job placements in Kentucky's technological and innovative businesses and industries. Principal activities for developing, coordinating, and implementing this program shall be conducted by the Kentucky Science and Technology Council, Inc., a private, nonprofit corporation comprised of leaders from education, government, and the private sector.

(2) The Kentucky Science and Technology Council, Inc., may solicit, accept, receive, invest, and expend funds from any public or private source for the purpose of implementing the provisions in this section.

(3) The Kentucky Science and Technology Council, Inc., shall coordinate, promote, and support activities designed to:

(a) Recognize Kentucky middle school students with a high interest, aptitude, or achievement in math, science, and technology related courses, events, and activities; and

(b) Develop additional learning experiences outside the traditional classroom courses, to enhance interest in math and science for middle and high school students, including summer and weekend institutes, skills, application in real world situations, business and industry internships and mentorships, and career awareness exploration.

(c) Solicit program support, cooperation, and funds from private businesses, industries, and government entities with an interest and need for technological innovation;

(d) Develop a college-level academic scholarship program for students in math, science, engineering, and other technology related disciplines, soliciting contributions from private businesses and industries;

(e) Develop internship and post-degree placement commitment plans for industries and those students participating in internships or receiving scholarships; and

(f) Submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislative Research Commission concerning:

1. Activities related to achieving the program's objectives for the preceding year;
2. Factual information about Kentucky students' progress in math, science, and related technologies and business and industries' changing technological needs; and
3. Recommendations to improve the program in achieving its purposes.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 408, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

158.799. Name for program created by KRS 158.798.

The Kentucky Science and Technology Council, Inc., shall, in cooperation with the Department for Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education, develop and conduct a competition among Kentucky middle and high school students for the purpose of choosing a Kentuckian of national or international acclaim as a scientist, mathematician, or engineer for whom the programs developed under KRS 158.798 shall be named.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 408, § 5, effective July 14, 1992; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 63, effective May 30, 1997.)

158.7991. Legislative findings and declarations.

(1) (a) The General Assembly finds and declares that the integration of the arts and foreign languages into the school curriculum benefits students by increasing their motivation to learn; improves attendance; fosters multicultural understanding; and develops neurological cognitive potential through higher-order thinking skills, creativity, and problem solving. Further, the General Assembly finds and declares that arts and foreign language education can renew and invigorate faculty and can foster greater parent and community participation and support.

(b) The General Assembly notes that it created a system of public education that allows and assists all students to acquire certain capacities provided under KRS 158.645, including communication skills necessary to function in a complex and changing civilization and sufficient grounding in the arts to enable each student to appreciate his or her cultural and historical heritage.

(c) The General Assembly further notes that its goals for public schools under KRS 158.6451 include: to develop students' abilities to use basic communication and mathematics skills for purposes and situations they will encounter throughout their lives; to apply core concepts and principles from mathematics, the sciences, the arts, the humanities, and social studies; and to connect and integrate experiences and new knowledge from all subject matter fields with what they have previously learned and build on past learning experiences to acquire new information through various sources.

(2) It is the intent of the General Assembly in enacting KRS 158.7992 to address the findings and declarations set out in subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 35, § 1, effective June 24, 2003.)

158.7992. Program to promote instruction in the arts and foreign languages.

(1) The Department of Education shall establish a program that promotes the integration of the arts and foreign languages in the elementary school program. A school shall submit an application through the district superintendent, with the agreement of the school council or of the principal, if a council does not exist. The department shall award a grant to at least one (1) school per region based on the quality of the application in meeting the criteria established in subsection (2) of this section. Special consideration shall be given, but not limited to, a school that does not have an existing comprehensive arts and foreign language program.

(2) School programs under subsection (1) of this section shall include, but not be limited to, the following components:

(a) Instruction in each of the four (4) disciplines of dance, drama, music, and the visual arts that includes the core content skills and knowledge taught in a sequential manner and includes all students in the elementary school;

(b) Intense instruction in at least one (1) foreign language that includes skills and knowledge related to communicative language and culture and includes all students in the elementary school;

(c) Integration of arts and foreign language instruction across the curriculum;

(d) Coordination of the programs by teachers with appropriate arts and foreign language certification;

(e) Professional development for teachers and administrators designed to facilitate the effective teaching of arts and foreign languages;

(f) An effective monitoring and evaluation system that includes student performance assessment;

(g) Partnerships with parents, local cultural agencies, individual artists, and native speakers of the foreign language who work in collaboration with classroom teachers;
(h) Support from the local school board, the school council, and teachers; and
(i) Student attendance at one (1) or more live performance or visual art exhibition each school year.

(3) The Department of Education shall report annually by July 1 of each year on the implementation of the program to the Governor and the Legislative Research Commission.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 35, § 2, effective June 24, 2003.)

158.800. Educational excellence improvement fund — Intent — Allotment of funds. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 37, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

158.801. Definitions for KRS 158.801 and 158.803.

As used in this section and KRS 158.803, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Program" means the Kentucky Early Mathematics Testing Program; and
(2) "Participating colleges or universities" means all public postsecondary education institutions in Kentucky and any private college or university in Kentucky that chooses to participate in the Kentucky Early Mathematics Testing Program.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 258, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

158.803. Early mathematics testing program — Purposes — Development and requirements of program — Annual reports.

(1) The Kentucky Early Mathematics Testing Program is created to lower the number of high school graduates in Kentucky who require remediation in mathematics upon enrollment in postsecondary education institutions, by providing information to primarily high school sophomores and juniors statewide regarding their level of mathematics knowledge in relation to standards required for community and technical colleges and university level mathematics courses early enough for students to address deficiencies while still in high school.
(2) The testing program shall be a computer website-based program that incorporates a variety of diagnostic mathematics tests to identify knowledge and skills needed for postsecondary education courses.
(3) The testing program shall be developed and conducted by a public university. The Council on Postsecondary Education, with the advice of the Department of Education, shall develop a process to solicit, review, and select a proposal for the development and implementation of the computer website-based testing program. The council shall approve the location of the program at a public university no later than September 1, 2000. The university shall be the fiscal agent for the testing program and shall receive the funds appropriated by the General Assembly.
(4) The program shall be available to all interested Kentucky public and private high school students in grades ten (10) and eleven (11). Student participation in the program shall be voluntary, and program test scores shall not be:
    (a) Placed on a student's high school transcript; or
    (b) Used by postsecondary education institutions in the admissions process.
(5) The computer website testing program shall be available to all Kentuckians for evaluation of an individual's mathematics knowledge and skills.
(6) The program shall encourage the active participation of all public and private high schools in Kentucky.
(7) The computer website testing program shall:
    (a) Develop or adopt appropriate tests to determine the level of mathematics knowledge of high school students in relation to the standards of placement tests given at the community and technical colleges and undergraduate public universities. In the development or adoption of the tests, consideration shall be given to the program of studies and the minimum requirements for high school graduation established in KRS 156.160 and the alignment of these standards with postsecondary course standards;
    (b) Develop a structure to permit each participating student the opportunity to take the computer-based test at school in the presence of school personnel or at the student's home in the presence of his or her parents or guardian;
    (c) Score the completed tests and provide the test scores and diagnostic information on a student's knowledge and skills electronically to the student and the high school upon completion of the test in the form of electronic mail or printable files or screens.
    (d) Provide the following information for up to three (3) participating postsecondary education institutions specified by the student as a possible college choice:
        1. The student's test score;
        2. A list of mathematics courses required for the student's intended major at a postsecondary education institution;
        3. A list of any remedial courses the student might be required to take based on the student's current level of mathematics knowledge as demonstrated on the test;
        4. The estimated cost of the remedial courses the student might be required to take; and
        5. The high school courses and the specific mathematical concepts or functions a student should consider studying in order to address any deficiencies;
    (e) Encourage the chair of the mathematics department or the academic dean at each of the participating postsecondary education institutions specified by the student as a possible college choice to send a personalized letter to the student that:
        1. Encourages the student to take additional high school mathematics courses to address deficiencies in mathematics knowledge; or
        2. Congratulates the student who does well on the test for his or her achievement and encourages continued study in mathematics; and
    (f) Develop and implement a strategy to raise awareness and encourage participation in the program, targeting high school students, parents, high school faculty and administrators, mathematics departments or faculty at postsecondary education institutions, and the general public.
(8) The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide assistance as necessary to the Kentucky Early Mathematics Testing Program to implement the provisions of this section and KRS 158.801.
(9) The public university that conducts the testing program shall submit an annual report to the Kentucky Board of Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education regarding its activities, and the effects of the program

on levels of remediation required by participating students.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 258, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

158.805. Commonwealth school improvement fund — Purposes — Criteria for grants to schools needing assistance.

(1) There is hereby created the Commonwealth school improvement fund to assist local schools in pursuing new and innovative strategies to meet the educational needs of the school's students and raise a school's performance level. The Kentucky Board of Education shall utilize the Commonwealth school improvement fund to provide grants to schools for the following purposes:
   (a) To support teachers and administrators in the development of sound and innovative approaches to improve instruction or management, including better use of formative and summative, performance-based assessments;
   (b) To assist in replicating successful programs developed in other districts including those calculated to reduce achievement gaps as defined in KRS 158.649;
   (c) To encourage cooperative instructional or management approaches to specific school educational problems; and
   (d) To encourage teachers and administrators to conduct experimental programs to test concepts and applications being advanced as solutions to specific educational problems.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall develop criteria for awards of grants from the Commonwealth school improvement fund to schools identified by the board as needing assistance under KRS 158.6455.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall have the sole authority to approve grants from the fund.

(4) The Kentucky Board of Education may establish priorities for the use of the funds and, through the Department of Education, shall provide assistance to schools in preparing their grant proposals. The board shall require that no funds awarded under the Commonwealth school improvement fund are used to supplant funds from any other source. Requests for necessary equipment may be approved at the discretion of the state board, however the cost of equipment purchased by any grantee shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total amount of money awarded for each proposal and shall be matched by local funds on a dollar for dollar basis.

(5) The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish maximums for specific grant awards. All fund recipients shall provide the board with an accounting of all money received from the fund and shall report the results and conclusions of any funded projects to the Kentucky Board of Education. All fund recipients shall provide the board with adequate documentation of all projects to enable replication of successful projects in other areas of the state.

(Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 10, effective October 18, 1985; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 7, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 598, § 13, effective April 14, 1998; 2002, ch. 302, § 3, effective July 15, 2002; 2009, ch. 101, § 11, effective March 25, 2009.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (10) at 19.

Cross-References. Management improvement program, 703 KAR 3:205.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

158.807 Data research initiative — Purposes — Implementation.

(1) There is hereby created the Kentucky data research initiative, a partnership between elementary and secondary schools and postsecondary education research institutions to maximize research capabilities through computer resources. The initiative shall be jointly facilitated by the Kentucky Department of Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education.

(2) The purposes of the data research initiative are to expand the availability of computing resources not available at the research institutions at a relatively low cost, to do education outreach to students and teachers in Kentucky's K-12 system, to expand the research institutions' presence throughout the state, and to maximize the use of computer assets that have already been purchased in K-12 systems but are often underused.

(3) By December 1, 2005, the commissioner of the Department of Education and the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education shall convene appropriate postsecondary education and elementary and secondary educators and administrators to determine how this initiative might be developed, funded, and utilized to enhance research capabilities in the sciences and health-related fields or other appropriate fields of research.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 173, Pt. XX, § 1, effective March 20, 2005.)

158.808. Energy technology career track program.

(1) Subject to the availability of funds, the Kentucky Department of Education and the Department for Workforce Investment shall establish an energy technology career track program. The purpose of the program is to provide grants to school districts to develop and implement an energy technology engineering career track across middle and high schools within the district. Program components may include but not be limited to career exploration and counseling, strategies to increase the rigor of instruction in pertinent core content areas, strategies to link core content to an energy technology career focus, professional development for teachers, and cooperative learning opportunities with industry and postsecondary institutions.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations for the administration of the energy technology career track program. The Kentucky Department of Education shall administer the program, approve grant recipients, and distribute the funds to local school districts.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2010, ch. 5, § 17, effective February 25, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (2/25/2010). 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 5, sec. 28, provides that the repeal and reenactment of this section in that Act "shall apply retroactively to July 15, 2008."

Cross-References. Energy Technology Engineering Career Pathway, 705 KAR 4:250.

Secondary Career and Technical Education

158.810. Definitions for KRS 158.810 to 158.816.

For purposes of KRS 158.810 to 158.816:

(1) "Career and technical education" or "secondary vocational education" or "secondary vocational study" means a program of study that leads to the development of academic and specialized occupational skills in career fields;

(2) "Technical literacy" means a student's ability to read and comprehend the language of a field of study, un-

derstand the major technical concepts of that field, and apply the appropriate mathematics concepts to typical problems encountered in the workplace;

(3) "Secondary area technology center" or "secondary area center" means a school facility dedicated to the primary purpose of offering five (5) or more technical preparation programs that lead to skill development focused on specific occupational areas. An area center may be called a "magnet technology center" or "career center" or may be assigned another working title by the parent agency. An area center may be either state or locally operated; and

(4) "Vocational department" means a portion of a school facility that has five (5) or more technical preparation programs that lead to skill development focused on specific occupational areas.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 123, § 1, effective June 21, 2001.)

158.812. Legislative findings and declarations.

(1) The purposes of elementary and secondary education programs of career and technical education:

(a) Provide students opportunities to increase academic skills in mathematics, science, English, and communications as well as technical literacy in work-based settings;

(b) Provide students a variety of opportunities to master the usage of technology;

(c) Prepare individuals with specialized, transferable academic skills and technical skills for gainful employment in entry-level positions in broad-based career fields; and

(d) Assist individuals in the process of preparing for successful transition from school to work, or to postsecondary education, or to the military.

(2) The General Assembly acknowledges that:

(a) Rigorous, high-quality career and technical education offers students an opportunity to develop skills in mathematics, science, communication, problem-solving, and career and technical areas that are essential to meet the goals for Kentucky education as described in KRS 158.6451 and to help students achieve the capacities required of all students and defined in KRS 158.645;

(b) Students need access to programs that meet high standards and connect technical skills with core academic requirements for high school students;

(c) Students can accelerate their overall scholastic achievement when given an opportunity to learn in an integrated school- and work-based environment; and

(d) The General Assembly has a responsibility to provide the resources that recognize the increased costs for offering high-quality, relevant technical programs.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 123, § 2, effective June 21, 2001.)

158.814. Joint comprehensive plan on secondary career and technical education programs.

(1) In order to ensure that high-quality, relevant secondary career and technical programs are available to students in all school districts that enable them to gain the academic and technical skills to meet high school graduation requirements and for successful transition to postsecondary education, work, or the military and to support present-day and future needs of Kentucky employers, the Kentucky Department of Education and the Office of Career and Technical Education shall jointly implement a comprehensive plan between July 1, 2001, and January 1, 2004, to:

(a) Review and revise as needed the equipment and facilities standards for each career and technical education program identified and described in the career and technical supplement to the Kentucky program of studies and published by the Kentucky Department of Education; and

(b) Establish a needs assessment process tied to specific criteria for assisting all providers of programs in determining if the current programs offered in their respective facilities are appropriate for the students in the school districts served as well as for determining if new programs are needed.

(2) Representatives from local school districts, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, business and industry, colleges, universities, and other appropriate agencies shall be consulted in carrying out the requirements of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 123, § 3, effective June 21, 2001; 2006, ch. 211, § 82, effective July 12, 2006.)

158.816. Annual statewide analysis and report of academic achievement of technical education students — Assistance plan — Occupation skill standards and assessments.

(1) The Kentucky Department of Education and the Office of Career and Technical Education, with involvement of representatives from the local school districts and teacher preparation institutions, shall jointly complete an annual statewide analysis and report of academic achievement of technical education students who have completed or are enrolled in a sequence of a technical program of at least three (3) high school credits.

(2) The analysis shall include the previous year's results from the state assessment program described in KRS 158.6453. The data shall be disaggregated for all high school students by career cluster areas of agriculture, business and marketing, human services, health services, transportation, construction, communication, and manufacturing and by special populations. Where available, disaggregated data from other national assessments shall also be used.

(3) (a) The Kentucky Department of Education, with assistance from the Office of Career and Technical Education, shall coordinate the development of a statewide technical assistance plan to aid providers of programs in identifying areas for improvement for those schools that do not meet their school performance goal and for those schools where technical students as a group do not score equal to or better than the school average in each of the academic areas. The plan shall address methodologies for further analysis at each school including but not limited to:

1. The academic course-taking patterns of the technical students;

2. The rigor and intensity of the technical programs and expectations for student performance in reading, math, science, and writing and other academic skills as well as in technical skill development;

3. The level of communication and collaboration between teachers in technical programs and academic programs, planning, and opportunity for analyzing student achievement, particularly between faculty in the comprehensive high schools with the faculty in state-operated or locally operated secondary area centers and vocational departments;

4. The faculties' understanding of Kentucky's program of studies, academic expectations, and core content for assessment;

5. The knowledge and understanding of academic teachers and technical teachers in integrating mutually supportive curricula

content;
6. The level of curricula alignment and articulation in grades eight (8) to sixteen (16);
7. The availability of extra help for students in meeting higher standards;
8. The availability and adequacy of school career and guidance counseling;
9. The availability and adequacy of work-based learning;
10. The availability and adequacy of distance learning and educational technology;
11. The adequacy of involvement of business and industry in curricula, work-based learning, and program development; and
12. The adequacy of teachers' preparation to prepare them for teaching both academic and technical skills to all students that are necessary for successful transition to postsecondary education, work, or the military.

(b) The department and the office, in cooperation with teacher preparation programs, postsecondary education institutions, and other appropriate partners, shall ensure that academic core content is imbedded or integrated within the performance requirements for students.

(c) The department and the office, in cooperation with the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, shall encourage postsecondary education and business and industry to provide professional development and training opportunities to engage technical faculty in continuous improvement activities to enhance their instructional skills.

(d) The department and the office shall continue efforts with business and industry to develop occupation skill standards and assessments. All efforts shall be made with the involvement of business, industry, and labor. Skill standards and assessments, where available, shall be used as the focus of the curricula.

(4) The department and the office shall consult with the Education Professional Standards Board in carrying out the requirements of this section as they relate to teacher preparation.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 123, § 4, effective June 21, 2001; 2006, ch. 211, § 83, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 101, § 9, effective March 25, 2009.)

Asthma, Diabetes, and Seizure Disorder Medications

158.830. Legislative findings — Construction of KRS 158.830 to 158.836.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky finds that:

(1) Asthma is the seventh-most prevalent chronic health condition in the United States and is the leading serious chronic illness of children;

(2) Asthma is the third-ranking cause of hospitalization among children under age fifteen (15) and accounts for almost one (1) in six (6) of all pediatric emergency room visits;

(3) Approximately two hundred fifty thousand (250,000) Kentuckians suffer from asthma, including over sixty thousand (60,000) children;

(4) Nationally more than five thousand four hundred (5,400) individuals die from asthma each year;

(5) Asthma is the number-one cause of school absences attributed to chronic conditions;

(6) Asthma is manageable with treatment and medications;

(7) Physicians and other health care practitioners instruct children with asthma in the proper use of asthma medications; and

(8) KRS 158.830 to 158.836 shall be construed to provide unobstructed access to asthma medications for elementary and secondary school students with asthma.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 50, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

158.832. Definitions for KRS 158.830 to 158.836.

As used in KRS 158.830 to 158.836:

(1) "Anaphylaxis" means an allergic reaction resulting from sensitization following prior contact with an antigen which can be a life-threatening emergency. Anaphylaxis may be triggered by, among other agents, foods, drugs, injections, insect stings, and physical activity.

(2) "Medications" means all medicines individually prescribed by a health care practitioner for the student that pertain to his or her asthma or used to treat anaphylaxis, including but not limited to EpiPen or other auto-injectible epinephrine;

(3) "Health care practitioner" means a physician or other health care provider who has prescriptive authority; and

(4) "Self-administration" means the student's use of his or her prescribed asthma or anaphylaxis medications, pursuant to prescription or written direction from the health care practitioner.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 50, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 132, § 5, effective April 21, 2004.)

158.834. Self-administration of medications by students with asthma or anaphylaxis — Authorization — Written statement — Acknowledgment of liability limitation — Duration of permission.

(1) The board of each local public school district and the governing body of each private and parochial school or school district shall permit the self-administration of medications by a student with asthma or by a student who is at risk of having anaphylaxis if the student's parent or guardian:

(a) Provides written authorization for self-administration to the school; and

(b) Provides a written statement from the student's health care practitioner that the student has asthma or is at risk of having anaphylaxis and has been instructed in self-administration of the student's prescribed medications to treat asthma or anaphylaxis. The statement shall also contain the following information:
1. The name and purpose of the medications;
2. The prescribed dosage;
3. The time or times the medications are to be regularly administered and under what additional special circumstances the medications are to be administered; and
4. The length of time for which the medications are prescribed.

(2) The statements required in subsection (1) of this section shall be kept on file in the office of the school nurse or school administrator.

(3) The school district or the governing body of each private and parochial school or school district shall inform the parent or guardian of the student that the school and its employees and agents shall incur no liability as a result of any injury sustained by the student from the self-administration of his or her medications to treat asthma or anaphylaxis. The parent or guardian of the student shall sign a statement acknowledging that the school shall incur no liability and the parent or guardian shall indemnify and hold harmless the school and its employees against any claims relating to the self-administra-

tion of medications used to treat asthma or anaphylaxis. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to relieve liability of the school or its employees for negligence.

(4) The permission for self-administration of medications shall be effective for the school year in which it is granted and shall be renewed each following school year upon fulfilling the requirements of subsections (1) to (3) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 50, § 3, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 132, § 6, effective April 21, 2004.)

158.836. Possession and use of asthma or anaphylaxis medications.

Upon fulfilling the requirements of KRS 158.834, a student with asthma or a student who is at risk of having anaphylaxis may possess and use medications to treat the asthma or anaphylaxis when at school, at a school-sponsored activity, under the supervision of school personnel, or before and after normal school activities while on school properties including school-sponsored child care or after-school programs.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 50, § 4, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 132, § 7, effective April 21, 2004.)

158.838. Emergency administration of diabetes and seizure disorder medications — Required written statements — Limitation on liability — Renewal of permission — Expiration dates of medication.

(1) The board of each local public school district and the governing body of each private and parochial school or school district shall have at least one (1) school employee at each school who has met the requirements of KRS 156.502 on duty during the entire school day to administer the following medication in an emergency:
   (a) Glucagon subcutaneously, using a glucagon emergency kit, to students with diabetes who are experiencing hypoglycemia or other conditions noted in the health care practitioner's written statement under subsection (2)(b) of this section; and
   (b) Diazepam rectal gel in a prefilled unit-dose delivery system.

(2) Prior to administering glucagon or diazepam rectal gel to a student, the student's parent or guardian shall:
   (a) Provide the school with a written authorization to administer the medication at school;
   (b) Provide a written statement from the student's health care practitioner, which shall contain the following information:
      1. Student's name;
      2. The name and purpose of the medication;
      3. The prescribed dosage;
      4. The route of administration;
      5. The frequency that the medication may be administered; and
      6. The circumstances under which the medication may be administered; and
   (c) Provide the prescribed medication to the school in its unopened, sealed package with the label affixed by the dispensing pharmacy intact.

(3) The statements required in subsection (2) of this section shall be kept on file in the office of the school nurse or school administrator.

(4) The school district or the governing body of each private and parochial school or school district shall inform the parent or guardian of the student that the school and its employees and agents shall not incur any liability as a result of any injury sustained by the student from any reaction to any medication to treat a hypoglycemic episode or a seizure or its administration, unless the injury is the result of negligence or misconduct on behalf of the school or its employees. The parent or guardian of the student shall sign a written statement acknowledging that the school shall incur no liability except as provided in this subsection, and the parent or guardian shall hold harmless the school and its employees against any claims made for any reaction to any medication to treat a hypoglycemic episode or a seizure or its administration if the reaction is not due to negligence or misconduct on behalf of the school or its employees.

(5) The permission for the administration of either glucagon or diazepam rectal gel shall be effective for the school year in which it is granted and shall be renewed each following school year upon fulfilling the requirements of subsections (2) to (4) of this section.

(6) The school nurse or school administrator shall check the expiration date monthly for each emergency glucagon kit or diazepam rectal gel prefilled unit-dose delivery system in the possession of the school. At least one (1) month prior to the expiration date of each medication, the school nurse or school administrator shall inform the parent or guardian of the expiration date.

(7) The requirements of subsections (1) to (6) of this section shall apply only to schools that have a student enrolled who:
   (a) Has a seizure disorder and has diazepam rectal gel in a prefilled unit-dose delivery system prescribed by the student's health care provider; or
   (b) Has diabetes mellitus and has a glucagon emergency kit prescribed by the student's health care provider.

(8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a school employee to consent to administer glucagon or diazepam rectal gel to a student if the employee does not otherwise consent to provide the health service under KRS 156.502.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 177, § 2, effective June 20, 2005.)

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN MATHEMATICS AND READING

158.840. General Assembly findings and intent — Importance of students' reading and mathematics skills in achieving scholastic goals — Roles of statewide entities in improving student achievement.

(1) The General Assembly hereby finds that reading and mathematics proficiency are gateway skills necessary for all Kentucky students to achieve the academic goals established in KRS 158.6451. It is the General Assembly's intent that:
   (a) All students in the primary program having difficulty in reading and mathematics receive early diagnosis and intervention services from highly trained teachers;
   (b) All students demonstrate proficiency in reading and mathematics as they progress through the relevant curricula and complete each assessment level required by the Kentucky Board of Education for the state assessment program established under KRS 158.6453 and in compliance with the requirements of the federal "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001," 20 U.S.C. sec. 6301 et seq.; and
   (c) Students who are struggling in reading and mathematics or are not at the proficient level on statewide assessments be provided research-based and developmentally appropriate diagnostic and intervention services, and instructional modifications necessary to learn.

The General Assembly, the Kentucky Board of Education, the Kentucky Department of Education, the Council on Postsecondary Education, colleges and universities, local

boards of education, school administrators, school councils, teachers, parents, and other educational entities, such as the Education Professional Standards Board, P-16 councils, the Collaborative Center for Literacy Development, and the Center for Middle School Achievement must collaborate if the intentions specified in this subsection are to be met. Intensive focus on student achievement in reading and mathematics does not negate the responsibility of any entity to help students obtain proficiency in other core curriculum content areas.

(2) The General Assembly's role is to set policies that address the achievement levels of all students and provide resources for the professional growth of teachers and administrators, assessing students' academic achievement, including diagnostic assessment and instructional interventions, technology innovations, targeted reading and mathematics statewide initiatives, research and the distribution of research findings, services for students beyond the regular school day, and other services needed to help struggling learners.

(3) The Kentucky Board of Education shall regularly review and modify, when appropriate, its statewide assessment policies and practices to enable local school districts and schools to carry out the provisions of the statewide assessment and accountability system, required under KRS 158.6453 to improve student achievement in mathematics and reading.

(4) The Kentucky Department of Education shall:

(a) Provide assistance to schools and teachers, including publicizing professional development opportunities, methods of measuring effective professional development, the availability of high quality instructional materials, and developmentally appropriate screening and diagnostic assessments of student competency in mathematics and reading. The department shall provide access to samples of units of study, annotated student work, diagnostic instruments, and research findings, and give guidance on parental engagement;

(b) Work with state and national educators and subject-matter experts to identify student reading skills in each subject area that align with the state content standards adopted under KRS 158.6453 and identify teaching strategies in each subject area that can be used explicitly to develop the identified reading skills under this paragraph;

(c) Encourage the development of comprehensive middle and high school adolescent reading plans to be incorporated into the curricula of each subject area to improve the reading comprehension of all students;

(d) Conduct an annual review of the state grant programs it manages and make recommendations, when needed, to the Interim Joint Committee on Education for changes to statutory requirements that are necessary to gain a greater return on investment; and

(e) Provide administrative support and oversight to programs to train classroom coaches and mentors to help teachers with reading and mathematics instruction.

(5) The Council on Postsecondary Education, in cooperation with the Education Professional Standards Board, shall exercise its duties and functions under KRS 164.020 to ensure that teacher education programs are fulfilling the needs of Kentucky for highly skilled teachers. The council shall coordinate the federal and state grant programs it administers with other statewide initiatives relating to improving student achievement in reading and mathematics to avoid duplication of effort and to make efficient use of resources.

(6) The Education Professional Standards Board shall exercise its duties and responsibilities under KRS 161.030 and 161.048 to ensure highly qualified teachers.

(7) Colleges and universities shall:

(a) Utilize institution-wide resources to work with elementary and secondary educators and other entities to align curriculum content to ensure that students who achieve proficiency on standards established at the prekindergarten through secondary levels will require no remediation to successfully enter a postsecondary education program;

(b) Provide quality undergraduate teacher preparation programs to ensure that those preparing to teach reading or mathematics at all grade levels have the necessary content knowledge, assessment and diagnostic skills, and teaching methodologies and that teachers in all subject areas have the requisite skills for helping students at all grade levels develop critical strategies and skills for reading and comprehending subject matter;

(c) Deliver appropriate continuing education for teachers in reading and mathematics through institutes, graduate level courses, and other professional development activities that support a statewide agenda for improving student achievement in reading and mathematics;

(d) Conduct or assist with research on best practices in assessment, intervention strategies, teaching methodologies, costs and effectiveness of instructional models, and other factors as appropriate to reading and mathematics;

(e) Provide staff to consult and provide technical assistance to teachers, staff, and administrators at elementary, middle, and secondary school sites;

(f) Assume active roles in the statewide initiatives referenced in KRS 156.553 and 158.842; and

(g) Develop written procedures for measuring the effectiveness of activities outlined in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection.

(8) School councils at all school levels are encouraged to identify and allocate resources to qualified teachers to become coaches or mentors in mathematics or coaches or mentors in reading with a focus on improving student achievement in their respective schools.

(9) Local school boards and superintendents shall provide local resources, whenever possible, to supplement or match state and federal resources to support teachers, school administrators, and school councils in helping students achieve proficiency in reading and mathematics.

(10) Local school superintendents shall provide leadership and resources to the principals of all schools to facilitate curriculum alignment, communications, and technical support among schools to ensure that students are academically prepared to move to the next level of schooling.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 164, § 1, effective March 18, 2005; 2010, ch. 42, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Mathematics Achievement Fund. 704 KAR 3:530.

158.842. Definitions for KRS 158.840 to 158.844 — Committee for Mathematics Achievement — Membership, purposes, organization, staffing, and duties of committee — Report to Interim Joint Committee on Education.

(1) As used in KRS 158.840 to 158.844, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Concepts" means mathematical ideas that serve as the basis for understanding mathematics;
(b) "Mathematics" means the curriculum of numbers and computations, geometry and measurements, probability and statistics, and algebraic ideas;
(c) "Mathematics coach" means a mathematics leader whose primary responsibility is to provide ongoing support for one (1) or more mathematics teachers. The role of the coach is to improve mathematics teaching practices by working with teachers in their classrooms, observing and providing feedback to them, modeling appropriate teaching practices, conducting workshops or institutes, establishing learning communities, and gathering appropriate and useful resources;
(d) "Mathematics diagnostic assessment" means an assessment that identifies a student at risk of failure in mathematics or a student with major deficits in numeracy and other mathematical concepts and skills;
(e) "Mathematics intervention program" means an intensive instructional program that is based on valid research and is provided by a highly trained teacher to specifically meet individual students needs;
(f) "Mathematics leader" means any educator with a specialization in mathematics who:
1. Serves in a supervisory capacity, such as mathematics department chair, school-based mathematics specialist, or district mathematics supervisor or coordinator; or
2. Regularly conducts or facilitates teacher professional development, such as higher education faculty or other mathematics teachers;
(g) "Mathematics mentor" means an experienced mathematics coach who typically works with beginning or novice teachers only. The responsibilities and roles of the mentor are the same as those of the coach;
(h) "Numeracy" means the development of the basic concepts which include counting, place value, addition and subtraction strategies, multiplication and division strategies, and the concepts of time, money, and length. To be numerate is to have and be able to use appropriate mathematical knowledge, concepts, skills, intuition, and experience in relationship to every day life;
(i) "Relationships" means connections of mathematical concepts and skills within mathematics; and
(j) "Skills" means actions of mathematics.

(2) The Committee for Mathematics Achievement is hereby created for the purposes of developing a multifaceted strategic plan to improve student achievement in mathematics at all levels of schooling, prekindergarten through postsecondary and adult. At a minimum the plan shall address:
(a) Challenging curriculum that is aligned prekindergarten through postsecondary, including consensus among high school teachers and postsecondary education faculty about expectations, curriculum, and assessment;
(b) Attitudes and beliefs of teachers about mathematics;
(c) Teachers' knowledge of mathematics;
(d) Diagnostic assessment, intervention services, and instructional strategies;
(e) Shortages of teachers of mathematics, including incentives to attract strong candidates to mathematics teaching;
(f) Statewide institutes that prepare cadres of mathematics leaders in local school districts, which may include highly skilled retired mathematics teachers, to serve as coaches and mentors in districts and schools;
(g) Cohesive continuing education options for experienced mathematics classroom teachers;
(h) Closing the student achievement gap among various student subpopulations;
(i) Curriculum expectations and assessments of students among the various school levels, prekindergarten, primary, elementary, middle, and high school;
(j) Content standards for adult education centers providing mathematics curricula;
(k) Introductory postsecondary education mathematics courses that are appropriate to the wide array of academic programs and majors;
(*l*) Research to analyze further the issues of transition from high school or GED programs to postsecondary education mathematics; and
(m) The early mathematics testing program under KRS 158.803.

Other factors may be included in the strategic plan as deemed appropriate by the committee to improve mathematics achievement of Kentucky students.

(3) In carrying out its responsibility under subsection (2)(f) of this section, the committee shall:
(a) Design a statewide professional development program that includes summer mathematics institutes at colleges and universities, follow-up, and school-based support services, beginning no later than June 1, 2006, to prepare teams of teachers as coaches and mentors of mathematics at all school levels to improve student achievement. Teachers shall receive training in diagnostic assessment and intervention. The statewide initiative shall be funded, based on available funds, from the Teachers' Professional Growth Fund described in KRS 156.553. The design shall:
1. Define the curricula focus;
2. Build on the expertise of specific colleges and universities;
3. Place emphasis on mathematics concepts, skills and relationships, diagnostic assessment, intervention services, and instructional strategies;
4. Identify quality control measures for the delivery of each institute;
5. Establish evaluation procedures for the summer institutes and the other professional development components;
6. Provide updates and networking opportunities for coaches and mentors throughout the school year; and
7. Define other components within the initiative that are necessary to meet the goal of increasing student achievement in mathematics;
(b) Require schools and districts approved to have participants in the mathematics leader institutes to provide assurances that:
1. The district and schools have, or will develop, local mathematics curricula and assessments that align with state standards for mathematics;
2. There is a local commitment to build a cadre of mathematics leaders within the district;
3. The district and participating schools will provide in-school support for coaching and mentoring activities;

4. The mathematics teachers are willing to develop classroom assessments that align with state assessments; and
5. Students who need modified instructional and intervention services will have opportunity for continuing education services beyond the regular school day, week, or year; and

(c) In addition to the conditions specified in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the committee shall make recommendations to the Kentucky Department of Education and the Kentucky Board of Education for criteria to be included in administrative regulations promulgated by the board which define:
1. Eligible grant recipients, taking into consideration how this program relates to other funded mathematics initiatives;
2. The application process and review;
3. The responsibilities of schools and districts, including but not limited to matching funds requirements, released or extended time for coaches and mentors during the school year, continuing education requirements for teachers and administrators in participating schools, data to be collected, and local evaluation requirements; and
4. Other recommendations requested by the Kentucky Department of Education.

(4) The committee shall initially be composed of twenty-five (25) members as follows:
(a) The commissioner of education or his or her designee;
(b) The president of the Council on Postsecondary Education or his or her designee;
(c) The president of the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities or his or her designee;
(d) The executive director of the Education Professional Standards Board or his or her designee;
(e) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet or his or her designee;
(f) A representative with a specialty in mathematics or mathematics education who has expertise and experience in professional development, especially with coaching and mentoring of teachers, from each of the nine (9) public postsecondary education institutions defined in KRS 164.001. The representatives shall be selected by mutual agreement of the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education and the commissioner of education;
(g) Two (2) adult education instructors selected by the vice president for Kentucky Adult Education;
(h) Two (2) elementary, two (2) middle, and two (2) high school mathematics teachers, appointed by the board of the statewide professional education association having the largest paid membership with approval from their respective local principals and superintendents of schools; and
(i) Three (3) school administrators, with one (1) each representing elementary, middle, and high school, appointed by the board of the statewide administrators' association having the largest paid membership with approval from their respective local superintendents of schools.

When the Center for Mathematics created under KRS 164.525 becomes operational, the executive director of the center shall be added to the committee, which shall then be composed of twenty-six (26) members. Appointments to the committee shall be made no later than thirty (30) days following March 18, 2005, and the first meeting of the committee shall occur no later than thirty (30) days following appointment of the members.

(5) A majority of the full membership shall constitute a quorum.

(6) Each member of the committee, other than members who serve by virtue of their positions, shall serve for a term of three (3) years or until a successor is appointed and qualified, except that the initial appointments shall be made in the following manner: six (6) members shall serve a one (1) year term, six (6) members shall serve a two (2) year term, and eight (8) members shall serve a three (3) year term.

(7) A temporary chair of the committee shall be appointed prior to the first meeting of the committee through consensus of the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education and the commissioner of education, to serve ninety (90) days after his or her appointment. Prior to the end of the ninety (90) days, the committee shall elect a chair by majority vote. The temporary chair may be a nominee for the chair by majority vote. Thereafter, a chair shall be elected each calendar year. An individual may not serve as chair for more than three (3) consecutive years. The chair shall be the presiding officer of the committee, and coordinate the functions and activities of the committee.

(8) The committee shall be attached to the Kentucky Department of Education for administrative purposes. The commissioner of education may contract with a mathematics-trained professional to provide part-time staff support to the committee. The commissioner of education and the president of the council shall reach consensus in the selection of a person to fill the position. The person selected shall have a graduate degree, a mathematics major, and teaching or administrative experience in elementary and secondary education. The person shall not be a current employee of any entity represented on the committee. The department shall provide office space and other resources necessary to support the staff position and the work of the committee.

(9) The committee, under the leadership of the chair, may organize itself into appropriate subcommittees and work structures to accomplish the purposes of the committee.

(10) Members of the committee shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary travel and expenses while attending meetings at the same per diem rate promulgated in administrative regulation for state employees under provisions of KRS Chapter 45. Funds shall be provided school districts to cover the cost of substitute teachers for those teachers on the committee at each district's established rate for substitute teachers.

(11) If a vacancy occurs within the committee during its duration, the board of the statewide professional education association having the largest paid membership or the board of the statewide administrators association having the largest paid membership or the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, as appropriate, shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

(12) The committee shall:
(a) Present a draft strategic plan addressing the requirements in subsection (1) of this section and other issues that arose during the work of the committee to the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee no later than August 2005;
(b) Present the strategic plan for improving mathematics achievement to the Interim Joint Committee on Education by July 15, 2006, which shall include any recommendations that require legisla-

tive action; and

(c) Provide a final written report of committee activities to the Interim Joint Committee on Education and the Legislative Research Commission by December 1, 2006.

(13) The committee shall have ongoing responsibility for providing advice and guidance to policymakers in the development of statewide policies and in the identification and allocation of resources to improve mathematics achievement. In carrying out this responsibility, the committee shall periodically review the strategic plan and make modifications as deemed appropriate and report those to the Interim Joint Committee on Education.

(14) The committee shall collaborate with the Center for Mathematics to ensure that there is ongoing identification of research-based intervention programs for K-12 students who have fallen behind in mathematics, rigorous mathematics curricula that prepare students for the next level of schooling, research-based professional development models that prepare teachers in mathematics and pedagogy, and strategies for closing the gap between high school or GED and postsecondary mathematics preparation.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 164, § 2, effective March 18, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 89, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 51, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 164, sec. 2, subsection (3), contained a reference to "subsection (1)(f) of this section." This reference should have been changed to "subsection (2)(f) of this section" when the Senate committee substitute inserted a new subsection (1). The Statute Reviser, under the authority of KRS 7.136, has made the change.

Cross-References. Mathematics Achievement Fund, 704 KAR 3:530. Teachers' Professional Growth Fund, 704 KAR 3:490.

158.844. Mathematics achievement fund — Creation — Use and disposition of moneys — Administrative regulations — Requirements for grant applicants — Department to provide information to schools and to make annual report to Interim Joint Committee on Education.

(1) The mathematics achievement fund is hereby created to provide developmentally appropriate diagnostic assessment and intervention services to students, primary through grade 12, to help them reach proficiency in mathematics on the state assessments under KRS 158.6453 and in compliance with the "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001," 20 U.S.C. secs. 6301 et seq., as required under KRS 158.840.

(2) The grant funds may be used to support the implementation of diagnostic and intervention services in mathematics. The use of funds may include: pay for extended time for teachers, released time for teachers to serve as coaches and mentors or to carry out other responsibilities needed in the implementation of intervention services, payment of substitute teachers needed for the support of mathematics teachers, purchase of materials needed for modification of instruction, and other costs associated with diagnostic and intervention services or to cover other costs deemed appropriate by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(3) The fund shall:

(a) Provide funding for the Center for Mathematics created in KRS 164.525 and the costs of training selected teachers in the diagnostic assessment and intervention skills that are needed to assist struggling students in the primary program and other grade levels;

(b) Provide renewable, two (2) year local grants to school districts and for purposes described in subsection (2) of this section; and

(c) Provide operational funding for the Committee for Mathematics Achievement created in KRS 158.842.

(4) Any funds appropriated to the mathematics achievement fund that are specifically designated by the General Assembly to support the Center for Mathematics shall be appropriated to the Council on Postsecondary Education and distributed to the university administering the center, as determined by the council under KRS 164.525.

(5) Any moneys in the fund at the close of a fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward to be used for the purposes specified in this section.

(6) Any interest earnings of the fund shall become a part of the fund and shall not lapse.

(7) (a) Any funds appropriated to the mathematics achievement fund and specifically designated by the General Assembly as funding for grants to local school districts or to support the Committee for Mathematics Achievement shall be administered by the Kentucky Department of Education.

(b) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations relating to the grants for local school districts based on recommendations from the Committee for Mathematics Achievement, the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, the commissioner of education, and the Center for Mathematics established in KRS 164.525. The administrative regulations shall:

1. Identify eligibility criteria for grant applicants;
2. Specify the criteria for acceptable diagnostic assessments and intervention programs and coaching and mentoring programs;
3. Establish the minimum annual evaluation process for each grant recipient;
4. Identify the annual data that must be provided from each grant recipient;
5. Define the application and approval process;
6. Establish matching fund requirements if deemed necessary by the board;
7. Define the obligations for professional development and continuing education for teachers, administrators, and staff of each grant recipient;
8. Establish the conditions for renewal of a two (2) year grant; and
9. Specify other conditions necessary to implement the purposes of this section.

(c) As part of the application process, the board shall require that a grant applicant provide assurances that the following principles will be met if the applicant's request for funding is approved:

1. Mathematics instruction will be standards-based and utilize research-based practices;
2. Intervention and support services will supplement, not replace, regular classroom instruction; and
3. Intervention services will be provided to primary program students and other students who are at risk of mathematics failure within the school based upon ongoing assessments of their needs.

(d) If matching funds are required, the school council or, if none exists, the principal or the superintendent of schools, shall allocate matching funds. Funding for professional development allocated to the school council under KRS 160.345 and for

continuing education under KRS 158.070 may be used to provide a portion or all of a school's required match.

(e) The Department of Education shall make available to schools:
1. Information from the Center for Mathematics regarding diagnostic assessment and intervention programs and coaching and mentoring programs of proven-practice in meeting the needs of primary students and other students who are at risk of failure;
2. Technical assistance to potential applicants and grant recipients;
3. A list of professional development providers offering teacher training in diagnostic assessment and intervention strategies and coaching and mentoring; and
4. Information from the Center for Mathematics on how to communicate to parents effective ways of interacting with their children to improve their mathematics concepts, skills, and understanding.

(f) The Department of Education shall submit a report to the Interim Joint Committee on Education no later than September 1 of each year outlining the use of grant funds. By November 1, 2007, the Department of Education with input from the Committee for Mathematics Achievement and the Center for Mathematics shall conduct a statewide needs assessment of the resources needed in each school to help each child achieve proficiency in mathematics by the year 2014 and report to the Interim Joint Committee on Education an estimate of the cost and a specific timeline for meeting the goal established by the Commonwealth.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 164, § 3, effective March 18, 2005; 2009, ch. 11, § 52, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 164, sec. 3, contained three references to the Mathematics Achievement Committee. The correct name for this entity is the Committee for Mathematics Achievement. The Statute Reviser, under the authority of KRS 7.136, has changed these references to be consistent with sec. 2 of this Act, which created the Committee for Mathematics Achievement and was codified as KRS 158.842.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (16) at 21.

Cross-References. Mathematics Achievement Fund. 704 KAR 3:530.

Student Achievement in STEM Disciplines

158.845. Definitions for KRS 158.845 to 158.849.

As used in KRS 158.845 to 158.849:

(1) "STEM" means science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; and

(2) "Advanced science and mathematics" means Advanced Placement biology, calculus, chemistry, computer science, environmental science, and physics, and International Baccalaureate biology, chemistry, computer science, environmental systems, mathematical studies, further mathematics, and physics.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

158.846. Legislative findings concerning academic achievement in STEM disciplines.

The General Assembly hereby finds that:

(1) The future of Kentucky depends upon the ability to develop intellectual capital that can drive the research and development activities that will allow the Commonwealth to successfully compete in the global knowledge-based economy;

(2) Kentucky's natural resources, the nation's need for energy independence, and the worldwide movement toward the creation of cleaner and more sustainable energy technologies afford Kentucky the opportunity to become an international leader in energy diversification;

(3) Strengthening Kentucky's position in key areas of the knowledge-based economy, including energy and environmental technology, biosciences, materials science, advanced manufacturing, information technology, human health and development, and other fields, requires a strong and steady stream of researchers, workers, policymakers, and entrepreneurs trained in the STEM disciplines;

(4) The number of Kentucky's elementary and secondary students interested in pursuing, and adequately prepared for success in, the STEM disciplines in college and the workforce is insufficient to meet the challenges and opportunities with which Kentucky is confronted;

(5) The number of Kentucky's elementary, middle, and secondary school teachers who are highly qualified to provide instruction in the STEM disciplines is insufficient to adequately prepare students for careers in the knowledge-based economy; and

(6) Bold, collaborative, and strategic action is needed by all stakeholders in Kentucky's P-20 education system, business sector, and government to improve Kentucky's position for success in the knowledge-based economy by expanding and strengthening STEM educational opportunities from prekindergarten through the doctoral degree level, inspiring more Kentuckians to pursue those opportunities, and linking those opportunities with a coherent set of statewide economic and workforce development strategies.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

158.847. Science and mathematics advancement fund — Purposes — Administrative regulations.

(1) (a) The science and mathematics advancement fund is hereby created to provide incentives for public schools to provide or expand student access to rigorous science and mathematics curricula, to make available advanced science and mathematics courses and college credit in these disciplines for high school students, and to increase the quantity and quality of science and mathematics teachers in Kentucky.

(b) Funds may be used in support of public schools to provide:
1. Payment of student fees for AP and IB examinations;
2. Scholarships for high school students to take advanced science and mathematics courses through the Kentucky Virtual High School when those courses are not offered at the school in which they are enrolled;
3. Two (2) year grants to high schools to support the start-up of advanced science and mathematics courses;
4. Two (2) year renewable grants to middle schools to support accelerated student learning in science and mathematics;
5. Grants to school districts for programs to develop and implement an energy technology engineering career track; and
6. Professional development opportunities, and payment of expenses and stipends for participation, for elementary school teachers to deepen their content knowledge and improve instructional practice in science and mathematics.

(c) The fund may receive state appropriations, grants, gifts, federal funds, or any other funds, public or private.

(d) Funds from the science and mathematics advancement fund shall be distributed after all other funds available for these purposes have been obligated, including state funds, federal funds, or any funds available through a scholarship program administered by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations for the administration of the science and mathematics advancement fund. The Kentucky Department of Education shall administer the fund, approve grant recipients, and distribute the funds to local school districts and other appropriate educational agencies.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 3, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). The Reviser of Statutes has renumbered subsection (1) of this statute from the way it appeared in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 134, sec. 3, under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(a).

158.848. Grant programs concerning STEM disciplines and AP and IB courses.

(1) Using funds from the science and mathematics advancement fund, the Department of Education shall establish the following grant programs for public schools:

(a) High School Advanced Science and Mathematics Course Start-up Program;

(b) Middle School Mathematics and Science Scholars Program; and

(c) District Energy Technology Career Track Program.

(2) (a) High School Advanced Science and Mathematics Course Start-up Program. The purpose of the program is to increase the number of students who successfully complete rigorous science and mathematics coursework during high school by providing support to high schools to offer additional advanced science and mathematics courses with highly trained teachers and appropriate course materials.

(b) The program shall provide two (2) year grants to high schools. To qualify for a grant, a school shall initiate at least one (1) advanced mathematics and science course. During the first year of the grant, funds shall be used for planning and the training of teachers. During the second year of the grant, funds shall be used to provide additional support for implementation of an advanced science and mathematics course.

(c) Permissible uses of funds include additional training for an advanced science and mathematics teacher and the purchase of classroom supplies, textbooks, laboratory equipment, and other instructional materials.

(d) A high school applying for a grant under this subsection shall provide assurances that:

1. All teachers of advanced science and mathematics courses supported by the grant shall participate in a College Board-endorsed AP summer training institute or International Baccalaureate-sponsored IB summer workshop, as available; and

2. All students completing AP courses supported by the grant shall take the AP examination, and all students enrolled in the IB courses supported by the grant shall take the IB examination, in the respective content areas.

(3) (a) Middle School Mathematics and Science Scholars Program. The purpose of the program is to increase the number of students entering high school who are well-prepared to undertake rigorous mathematics and science coursework, culminating in successful completion of advanced science and mathematics courses and high achievement on AP and IB examinations.

(b) The program shall provide two (2) year renewable grants to middle schools to support intensive, accelerated student learning in mathematics and the sciences, to be offered at no cost to participants. Grants shall be used to support activities that may include but not be limited to programs during the school day, after-school programs, Saturday programs, or multiweek summer sessions.

(c) The grant application shall ensure that teachers participating in the grant have the skills to provide intensive, accelerated student learning in mathematics or the sciences and that they will receive ongoing, relevant professional development.

(d) A middle school receiving grants shall collaborate with elementary schools from which it receives students, and with high schools to which it sends students, to share information on grant activities; strengthen alignment of curricula, content-knowledge expectations, and instructional practice between schools; and provide relevant professional development opportunities.

(e) The accelerated learning program shall include strategies to improve the academic skills in mathematics and science for all students for whom significant academic achievement gaps have been identified and to attract them into higher level mathematics and science courses. Specific activities to recruit and enroll students from all racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups within the school shall be conducted. Each grant applicant shall provide assurances that the necessary resources will be allocated and utilized to help students in all subpopulations academically succeed in the accelerated learning program and to meet the enrollment goal. The enrollment goal shall be that the number of students representing each racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic group enrolled in the mathematics and science accelerated learning program shall not be less than nor limited to the percentage of each group in the total school population.

(4) District Energy Technology Career Track Program. The purpose of the program is to provide grants to school districts to develop and implement an energy technology engineering career track across middle and high schools within the district as described in KRS 158.808.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 4, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). The Reviser of Statutes has renumbered subsections (2) and (3) of this statute from the way they appeared in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 134, sec. 4, under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(a).

158.849. Long-term statewide goals concerning STEM disciplines and AP and IB course participation.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish long-term and annual statewide goals for increasing:

(a) The number of high schools providing rigorous curricula and making available accelerated classes and college credit for students;

(b) The number and percentage of students enrolled in and completing AP and IB courses by content

area;

(c) The number and percentage of students taking the AP and IB examinations in advanced science and mathematics;

(d) The number and percentage of students receiving a score of three (3) or better on the AP examinations or five (5) or better on IB examinations in advanced science and mathematics;

(e) The number and percentage of students whose families are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch receiving a score of three (3) or better on AP examinations or five (5) or better on IB examinations;

(f) The number of teachers successfully completing a College Board-endorsed AP or IB summer training institute;

(g) The number of teachers with the knowledge and training needed to prepare students for high achievement on AP and IB examinations in advanced science and mathematics; and

(h) Other criteria determined by the board.

(2) (a) The Kentucky Department of Education shall develop a program evaluation framework regarding the use of the science and mathematics advancement fund for the purposes set forth in KRS 158.847. The program evaluation framework shall address areas including but not limited to the use of funds, the number of grants and awards, student achievement outcomes, and trends over time on the indicators established to measure progress against the statewide goals under subsection (1) of this section.

(b) Beginning in 2008, the department shall submit an annual report no later than December 1 to the Kentucky Board of Education and the Interim Joint Committee on Education. The report for 2008 shall provide a status report on the implementation of programs supported by the science and mathematics advancement fund. Subsequent reports shall incorporate information collected and analyzed based on the program evaluation framework under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 5, effective July 15, 2008.)

School Nutrition

158.850. Limitation on sale of retail fast foods in school cafeteria.

Beginning with the 2006-2007 school year, each school shall limit access to no more than one (1) day each week to retail fast foods in the cafeteria, whether sold by contract, commercial vendor, or otherwise.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 84, § 2, effective June 20, 2005.)

158.852. School food service director or menu planner — Credentials and certificates — Continuing education.

(1) Each district shall appoint a food service director who is responsible for the management and oversight of the food service program in the district, except two (2) or more contiguous districts may form one (1) "school food service area" and a school food service director shall be jointly selected by the participating school superintendents to oversee the school food service area.

(2) (a) Any person serving as a school food service director or person otherwise responsible for menu planning in each school district on June 20, 2005, shall be credentialed as a "school food service and nutrition specialist" or certified by a Level 2 certificate issued by the American School Food Service Association within three (3) years after June 20, 2005. No school district shall be required to have more than one (1) person with a credential or certificate under this section.

(b) After June 20, 2005, a person appointed to serve as school food service director or the person designated for menu planning who does not hold the "school food service and nutrition specialist" credential or the Level 2 certificate issued by the American School Food Service Association shall obtain the appropriate credential within three (3) years of his or her appointment or designation. No school district shall be required to have more than one (1) person with a credential or certificate under this section.

(c) Eight (8) clock hours of the required continuing education for maintaining the appropriate credential or certificate under this subsection shall be directly related to applied nutrition and healthy meal planning and preparation.

(3) School cafeteria managers shall annually receive at least two (2) hours of continuing education in applied nutrition and healthy meal planning and preparation.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 84, § 3, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. District director (Food Service Programs), 702 KAR 6:020.

158.854. Administrative regulation specifying minimum nutritional standards for foods sold outside school lunch programs — Restrictions upon sale of certain foods and beverages — Waiver — Definitions — Exceptions.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate an administrative regulation in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to specify the minimum nutritional standards for all foods and beverages that are sold outside the National School Breakfast and National School Lunch programs, whether in vending machines, school stores, canteens, or a la carte cafeteria sales. Minimum nutritional standards shall be based on the most recent edition of the United States Department of Agriculture's Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The administrative regulation shall address serving size, sugar, and fat content of the foods and beverages. School districts may impose more stringent standards than the standards implemented under the administrative regulation. A school shall follow the minimum standards specified in the administrative regulation unless a waiver has been requested by the school district for the school from the Kentucky Board of Education. Any waiver approved by the Board of Education shall be reviewed on an annual basis.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Competitive food" means any food or beverage item sold in competition with the National School Breakfast and National School Lunch programs. The term does not include any food or beverage sold a la carte in the cafeteria;

(b) "School day" means the period of time between the arrival of the first student at the school building and the end of the last instructional period; and

(c) "School-day-approved beverage" means water, one hundred percent (100%) fruit juice, lowfat milk, and any beverage that contains no more than ten (10) grams of sugar per serving.

(3) No school may sell competitive foods or beverages from the time of the arrival of the first student at the school building until thirty (30) minutes after the last lunch

period.

(4) Only school-day-approved beverages shall be sold in elementary schools during the school day in vending machines, school stores, canteens, or fundraisers that sell beverages by students, teachers, or groups.

(5) Nothing in this section or KRS 158.850 shall be construed to limit the sale of any foods or beverages by fundraisers off school property.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 84, § 4, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. For provisions regarding National School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs referenced herein, see 42 USCS § 1773 and 42 USCS §§ 1751 et seq., respectively.

Cross-References. Minimum nutritional standards for foods and beverages available on public school campuses during the school day; required nutrition and physical activity reports, 702 KAR 6:090.

158.856. Annual assessment and evaluation of school nutrition in district — Special board meeting and public forum to discuss nutrition and physical activity in the schools — School district to prepare and submit findings and recommendations to Board of Education.

(1) Each school food service director shall annually assess school nutrition in the district and issue a written report to parents, the local school board, and school-based decision making councils. The report shall include:
   (a) An evaluation of compliance with the National School Breakfast and National School Lunch programs;
   (b) An evaluation of the availability of contracted fast foods or foods sold through commercial vendors;
   (c) A review of access to foods and beverages sold outside the National School Breakfast and National School Lunch programs, including vending machines, school stores, canteens, and a la carte cafeteria sales;
   (d) A list of foods and beverages that are available to students, including the nutritional value of those foods and beverages; and
   (e) Recommendations for improving the school nutrition environment.

(2) The Kentucky Board of Education shall develop an assessment tool that each school district may use to evaluate its physical activity environment.

(3) The evaluation shall be completed annually and released to the public at the time of the release of the nutrition report under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Each school board shall discuss the findings of the nutrition report and physical activity report and seek public comments during a publicly advertised special board meeting or at the next regularly scheduled board meeting following the release of the nutrition and physical activity reports.

(5) By January 31 of each year, the local board of education shall hold an advertised public forum to present a plan to improve school nutrition and physical activities in the school district.

(6) Each school district shall compile a summary of findings and recommendations and submit the summary to the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 84, § 5, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. For provisions regarding National School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs referenced herein, see 42 USCS § 1773 and 42 USCS §§ 1751 et seq., respectively.

Cross-References. Minimum nutritional standards for foods and beverages available on public school campuses during the school day; required nutrition and physical activity reports, 702 KAR 6:090.

EXAMINATION UPON COMPLETION OF CORE CONTENT COURSE

158.860. Examination upon completion of core content course.

(1) As used in this section:
   (a) "Core course" means any course offered in the middle grades or high school grades that is a specific high school graduation requirement or a course that may be used to fulfill a minimum graduation requirement in the content areas of language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies as specified in administrative regulation promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education under the provisions of KRS 156.160; and
   (b) "End-of-course examination" or "end-of-course exam" means a test that measures a student's knowledge and skills upon completion of a core content course.

(2) The Kentucky Department of Education shall coordinate the development of end-of-course exams.
   (a) The development process shall initially include end-of-course exams for Algebra I, Algebra II, and Geometry.
   (b) Content teachers in the core courses, postsecondary faculty including subject matter specialists as well as teacher educators, curriculum specialists, and other appropriate practitioners shall be involved in the development and review of items for the exams. Content teachers shall comprise the majority of the developers and reviewers of the test items.
   (c) The department shall ensure that each end-of-course exam:
      1. Aligns with the standards, content, goals, and academic expectations relevant to the course;
      2. Requires student demonstration of knowledge, comprehension, application, and higher order cognitive skills;
      3. Provides reliable and valid test items;
      4. Is available to schools in an on-line format if resources are available; and
      5. Provides individual student scores; test item analyses; aggregate comparisons of student data at the school, district, and state levels; and disaggregated data by student subpopulations at the school district and state levels.
   (d) The department shall make available a parallel form for each exam.
   (e) The initial end-of-course exam developed as required in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be available and piloted in selected school districts no later than the end of the 2007-2008 school year.

(3) The department may contract for services as deemed necessary to fulfill its duties under this section.

(4) The Kentucky Department of Education shall conduct a study of the end-of-course examinations and the processes used during the pilot of the exams.
   (a) Following the initial use of the end-of-course exams in Algebra 1, Algebra II, and Geometry, the department, with assistance from the developers identified in subsection (2)(b) of this section, shall determine whether the exams meet the requirements in subsection (2)(c) of this section. The determination shall be based on an analysis of individual test items, analyses of student results on the exams, pilot teachers' input, and review of other data gathered during the pilot year.
   (b) The department shall consult with the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee, the National Technical Advisory Panel on Assessment and Accountability, and the School Curriculum, Assessment, and Accountability Coun-

cil regarding the implications for statewide implementation and shall advise the Kentucky Board of Education of its findings and recommendations.

(c) Following the consultations and discussions required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection, the commissioner of education shall report the findings of the pilot project and policy options to the Interim Joint Committee on Education.

(5) End-of-course exams in the pilot period shall not be used as a criterion for formally evaluating or compensating teachers. Student results may be discussed during the formative evaluation stage in compliance with KRS 156.557.

(6) The department shall develop the test procedures, including testing accommodations for students with special needs, retest provisions, reporting requirements, and other procedures as necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

(7) A teacher shall use a student's score on any end-of-course exam that is administered in calculating the student's final grade in accordance with policies of the local board of education and the school-based decision making council.

(8) The commissioner of education or a designee shall provide a written status report regarding implementation of this section to the Interim Joint Committee on Education and the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee by December 1, 2007, and July 1, 2008.

(9) The Kentucky Department of Education and local school districts shall use end-of-course exams to promote increased student accountability. The department and local school districts shall also use test results to determine the need for technical assistance, professional development, and other resources to improve instruction.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 119, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

PENALTIES

158.990. Penalties.

(1) Any member of a school board who votes to permit entrance to a school of any child not eligible therefor under the provisions of KRS 158.030 shall be fined not less than five dollars ($5) nor more than fifty dollars ($50).

(2) Any person required to report under KRS 158.155 who fails to report promptly or who refuses to make a report is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 409, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 471, § 2, effective July 15, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4363-7, 4363-8, 4363-11a: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 145, § 2; 1974, ch. 308, § 34; 1978, ch. 21, § 1, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 409, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lassiter, The McCollum Decision and the Public School, 37 Ky. L. J. 402 (1949).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 96 et seq.

CHAPTER 159

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

SECTION.
159.010. Parent or custodian to send child to school — Age limits for compulsory attendance — Notification and counseling prior to withdrawal — Encouragement to reenroll after withdrawal.
159.020. Transferring child from one district to another.
159.030. Exemptions from compulsory attendance.
159.035. Participation in 4-H activities to be considered attendance — Excused absence for educational enhancement — Appeal of denial of excused absence — Exception for testing periods — Excused absences for deployment and return days of parent or guardian on active duty — Excused absence to visit parent or guardian on R and R.
159.040. Attendance at private and parochial schools.
159.050. [Repealed.]
159.051. Loss of license or permit by student for dropping out of school or for academic deficiency.
159.060. [Repealed.]
159.070. Attendance districts — Enrollment permitted in school nearest home.
159.080. Director of pupil personnel and assistants.
159.090. Directors of pupil personnel for united districts.
159.100. [Repealed.]
159.110. [Repealed.]
159.120. [Repealed.]
159.130. Powers of directors of pupil personnel.
159.140. Duties of director of pupil personnel or assistant.
159.150. Definitions of truant and habitual truant — Attendance record requirements — Adoption of truancy policies by local school boards.
159.160. Attendance reports to superintendent.
159.170. Withdrawals and transfers — Teachers to investigate and report — Collection and dissemination of student records.
159.180. Parents responsible for children's violations.
159.190. [Repealed.]
159.200. [Repealed.]
159.210. [Repealed.]
159.220. [Repealed.]
159.230. [Repealed.]
159.240. [Repealed.]
159.250. Nature of census.
159.260. [Repealed.]
159.270. False report of census prohibited.

PENALTIES

159.990. Penalties.

159.010. Parent or custodian to send child to school — Age limits for compulsory attendance — Notification and counseling prior to withdrawal — Encouragement to reenroll after withdrawal.

(1) Except as provided in KRS 159.030, each parent, guardian, or other person residing in the state and having in custody or charge any child who has entered the primary school program or any child between the ages of six (6) and sixteen (16) shall send the child to a regular public day school for the full term that the public school of the district in which the child resides is in session or to the public school that the board of education of the district makes provision for the child to attend. A child's age is between six (6) and sixteen (16) when the child has reached his sixth birthday and has not passed his sixteenth birthday.

(2) An unmarried child between the ages of sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) who wishes to terminate his public or nonpublic education prior to graduating from high school shall do so only after a conference with the principal or his designee, and the principal shall request a conference with the parent, guardian, or other custodian. Written notification of withdrawal must be received from his parent, guardian, or other person residing in the state and having custody or charge of him. The parent(s) and child shall be required to attend a one (1) hour counseling session with a school counselor on

potential problems of nongraduates.

(3) A child's age is between sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) when the child has reached his sixteenth birthday and has not passed his eighteenth birthday. Written permission for withdrawal shall not be required after the child's eighteenth birthday. Every child actually resident in this state is subject to the laws relating to compulsory attendance, and neither he nor the person in charge of him shall be excused from the operation of those laws or the penalties under them on the ground that the child's residence is seasonable or that his parent is a resident of another state.

(4) Each school district shall contact each student between the ages of sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) who has voluntarily withdrawn from school within three (3) months of the date of withdrawal to encourage the student to reenroll in a regular program, alternative program, or GED preparation program. In the event the student does not reenroll at that time, the school district shall make at least one (1) more attempt to reenroll the student before the beginning of the school year following the school year in which the student terminated his or her enrollment.

(4434-1, 4434-18: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 136, § 3, effective July 1, 1979; 1984, ch. 74, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 42, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 312, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 29, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 611, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 452, § 5, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Certificate of immunization required, KRS 158.035.

When minor under 16 may be employed during school hours, KRS 339.230.

Entrance of five (5) year olds into primary school program for compulsory attendance purposes, 704 KAR 5:060.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Kentucky Law Journal. Taylor, With Temperate Rod: Maintaining Academic Order in Secondary Schools, 58 Ky. L. J. 616 (1970).

Walters, The Constitutional Duty of Teachers to Protect Students: Employing the "Sufficient Custody" Test, 83 Ky. L.J. 229 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. The marriage of a child under the age of 16 years emancipates said child from the provisions of this section for the reason that the marriage gives rise to a new relation inconsistent with the concept of subjection to the control and care of the parent. OAG 61-953.

Parents of Negro children who presented their children for admission to two (2) schools located in South Frankfort which were within five blocks of their homes but to which only first grade Negro children had been admitted, who, despite the fact that there was unused classroom space for about 75 or 90 pupils, were refused admission and directed to an all-Negro school located in North Frankfort, about one and one-half (1½) miles from their homes and in poor physical condition, could not be prosecuted under this section upon their failure or refusal to comply, since parents can only be required to send their children to a school that meets constitutional standards. OAG 62-855.

If, when a child becomes 7 years of age he cannot attend school in compliance with this section because his parents refuse to have the smallpox immunization required by KRS 214.050 (repealed), the parents of the child would be subject to prosecution for failure to comply with the compulsory attendance laws. OAG 63-662.

A county board of education has legal authority to refuse the admission of nonresident children to its schools, but the board would be prohibited from arbitrarily extending school attendance privilege to some nonresident children while denying the same privilege to others. OAG 66-550.

A child living with its guardian within the county school district would be "residing" in the district within the meaning of the statutes and would be eligible to attend the county schools without the payment of tuition. OAG 66-550.

Children aged 14 and 15 who are resident enrollees of a job corps center situated in Kentucky would be subject to the provisions of this section and in order to be excused from compulsory school attendance must come within one (1) of the exceptions contained in KRS 159.030. OAG 68-137.

The State Superintendent of Education's statement in an official publication that a pupil boycott gained nothing and lost money for the school system was a statement of policy and the publication of such statement was not an improper use of taxpayer's money. OAG 69-529.

A board of education could accept pupils of all school employees without tuition payment regardless of where they live as long as the board complies with the requirements of KRS 159.240 to 159.260 (KRS 159.240 and 159.260 now repealed) and with foundation program provisions of KRS Chapter 157. OAG 72-154.

Under this section a parent residing in one (1) school district who desires to send his children to school in another district out of personal preference may not require the school district in which he is a resident to pay tuition charges for the children sent to a school in another district. OAG 72-271.

It is not the district in which taxes are paid but the district in which children reside with their parents or guardian that determines where the children may attend the public schools without the payment of tuition. OAG 72-593.

Although a board of education does not have to accept nonresident students on a tuition basis, if it decides to do so it must charge all pupils at the same rate which is not based upon a varying scale that is determined upon some extraneous factor such as the assessed value of a person's residential property. OAG 73-837.

A true dual enrollment whereby pupils attend a public school part time and a private school part time is legally permissible. OAG 74-331.

A child who is unable to sit still in school or remain in the classroom because of an emotional problem is eligible to be excused from public school and may be taught by a teacher coming to his home but it would be reasonable for the attendance officer to require a medical report on the child each year until he is able regularly to attend school. OAG 74-633.

The boards of education of high school districts within a county may require that students transferring to another school without changing residence complete that school year in the school transferred to without further transferring. OAG 75-602.

The compulsory attendance laws only apply to children between the ages of seven (7) and 16. OAG 76-566. (Decision prior to 1978 amendment).

Since KRS 159.990(1) refers only to actions against adults failing to comply with KRS 159.010 to 159.170 and not to juveniles charged under KRS 159.150, KRS 159.990(1) is not applicable in a juvenile proceeding for habitual truancy under KRS 208.020(1)(c) (now repealed). OAG 76-607.

If a parent or legal guardian of a child enrolls that child in a private or parochial day school that has not been approved by the State Board of Education, the parent or legal guardian is not fulfilling his obligation mandated by this section. OAG 77-514.

In keeping with the legislative intent of being as all encompassing as possible, the terms "other person" and "custody or charge" cover everyone from the adult having legal custody of a child to one having mere custody or control. OAG 78-64.

The only exemptions authorized by statute to the compulsory attendance provisions set forth in this section are those spelled out in KRS 159.030, and mode of transportation to school is not included. OAG 78-392.

The lead-in phrase of KRS 158.030, which reads "Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary," cannot be construed, by implication, to have lowered the compulsory attendance age range to five (5). OAG 85-55.

Existing legislation does not require nonpublic schools in Kentucky to have kindergartens. OAG 85-55.

Where a child attends a nonpublic school kindergarten, so long as the child will be six (6) years old by October 1, the child would be eligible and entitled to enroll in the first grade in a public common school district. If the child would not be six (6) years old until after October 1, the child would be eligible to enroll only in a public school's kindergarten program rather than first grade, even though he has already been in kindergarten in a nonpublic school. OAG 85-55.

A child who is six (6) years old before October 1, but who has not attended any kindergarten, would have to be enrolled, as far as the public common schools are concerned, in a kindergarten program rather than a public school first grade. OAG 85-55.

Where a child attends no kindergarten program, either public or nonpublic, before July 1, 1986, but upon attaining six (6) years of age he enrolls in a nonpublic school first grade, and such child subsequently is presented for enrollment in a public common school for the second or a subsequent grade, the child would be entitled to so enroll subject to the usual application of the provisions of KRS 158.140. OAG 85-55.

A married child under the age of 16 has a legal responsibility to attend school, but once a child marries, the parent or guardian no

longer has a legal obligation to ensure that the child attends school; however, if the spouse of a minor who is under the age of 16 and who is an habitual truant, is found to be a person exercising custodial control or supervision as defined in subdivision (26) (now subdivision (43)) of KRS 600.020, the spouse may be subject to penalties under the Juvenile Code. OAG 87-40.

A parent, guardian, or other custodian may be subject to the penalties found in KRS 159.990 for failure to comply with subsection (2) of this section, which requires 60 days' written notice and counseling prior to an unmarried child between the ages of 16 and 18 withdrawing from school. OAG 87-40, modifying OAG 64-312 to extent inconsistent.

It is clear from the language of KRS 600.020(24) (now (28)) and KRS 610.010(1)(c) (now (2)(b)) that a student under the age of 18 years who is failing to attend school in violation of this section is subject to a delinquency prosecution in accordance with the Juvenile Code. OAG 90-106.

This section requires that all students under the age of 18 years attend school and requires that a student over the age of 16 years and under the age of 18 years may withdraw *only* after the written notification and school conference, the obvious purpose of the statute being to deter students from leaving high school before graduation. OAG 90-106.

Cited: Jones v. Board of Education, 470 S.W.2d 829, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1971), cert. denied, 405 U.S. 975, 92 S. Ct. 1196, 31 L. Ed. 2d 249, 1972 U.S. LEXIS 3406 (1972).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Compulsory Attendance.
2. — Exemption.
3. Removal of Superintendent.
4. Purpose of Schools.

1. Compulsory Attendance.

This section requiring compulsory attendance at school does not make members of board of education insurers of child's safety and well-being while attending school. Wood v. Board of Education, 412 S.W.2d 877, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 445 (Ky. 1967).

Jury verdict against school administrator on malicious prosecution claim reversed even though there was a lack of probable cause for the sexual misconduct charges brought against father, because the charges were brought by the county attorney's office rather than the county school administrator, and the administrator did not allege in his criminal complaint that the father had induced his daughter to engage in sexual activity, merely that the father had failed to send the child to school. Collins v. Williams, 10 S.W.3d 493, 1999 Ky. App. LEXIS 94 (Ky. Ct. App. 1999).

2. — Exemption.

Section 159.030 does not have the effect of exempting from compulsory attendance under this section those pupils who are enrolled in private, sectarian or parochial schools; it merely exempts them from attending the common schools. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

3. Removal of Superintendent.

Evidence that county superintendent of schools disregarded teachers' and directors of pupil personnel's duties to enforce the compulsory school law assisted in sustaining county board of education's action in removing him from office. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

4. Purpose of Schools.

If the Legislature wishes to monitor the work of private and parochial schools in accomplishing the constitutional purpose of compulsory education, it may do so by an appropriate standardized achievement testing program, and if the results show that one or more private or parochial schools have failed to reasonably accomplish the constitutional purpose, the Commonwealth may then withdraw approval and seek to close them for they no longer fulfill the purpose of "schools." Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context Parent and Child, § 256.00.

Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Notification of Withdrawal from School, Form 256.08.

Petrilli, Kentucky Family Law, Juvenile Court, § 32.31.

Petrilli, Kentucky Family Law, Forms, Family Offenses, Information against parent for failure to send children to school, Form 4.7.

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 253 et seq.

78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1017 et seq.

159.020. Transferring child from one district to another.

Any parent, guardian, or other person having in custody or charge any child who has entered the primary school program or any child between the ages of six (6) and sixteen (16) who removes the child from a school district during the school term shall enroll the child in a regular public day school in the district to which the child is moved, and the child shall attend school in the district to which he is moved for the full term provided by that district.

(4434-2: amend. Acts 1984, ch. 367, § 7, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 312, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 30, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Entrance of five (5) year olds into primary school program for compulsory attendance purposes, 704 KAR 5:060.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1017 et seq.

159.030. Exemptions from compulsory attendance.

(1) The board of education of the district in which the child resides shall exempt from the requirement of attendance upon a regular public day school every child of compulsory school age:
   (a) Who is a graduate from an accredited or an approved four (4) year high school; or
   (b) Who is enrolled and in regular attendance in a private, parochial, or church regular day school. It shall be the duty of each private, parochial, or church regular day school to notify the local board of education of those students in attendance at the school. If a school declines, for any reason, to notify the local board of education of those students in attendance, it shall so notify each student's parent or legal guardian in writing, and it shall then be the duty of the parent or legal guardian to give proper notice to the local board of education; or
   (c) Who is less than seven (7) years old and is enrolled and in regular attendance in a private kindergarten-nursery school; or
   (d) Whose physical or mental condition prevents or renders inadvisable attendance at school or application to study; or
   (e) Who is enrolled and in regular attendance in private, parochial, or church school programs for exceptional children; or
   (f) Who is enrolled and in regular attendance in a state-supported program for exceptional children;
   (g) For purposes of this section, "church school" shall mean a school operated as a ministry of a local church, group of churches, denomination, or association of churches on a nonprofit basis.

(2) Before granting an exemption under subsection (1)(d) of this section, the board of education of the district in which the child resides shall require satisfactory evidence, in the form of:
   (a) A signed statement of a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse, psychologist, psychiatrist, chiropractor, or public health officer, that the condition of the child prevents or renders inadvisable attendance at school or application to study. On the basis of such evidence, the board may exempt the child from compulsory attendance. Any child who is excused from school attendance more than six (6) months shall have two (2) signed statements from a combination of

the following professional persons: a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse, psychologist, psychiatrist, chiropractor, and health officer, except that this requirement shall not apply to a child whose treating physician, advanced practice registered nurse, chiropractor, or public health officer certifies that the student has a chronic physical condition that prevents or renders inadvisable attendance at school or application to study and is unlikely to substantially improve within one (1) year; or

(b) An individual education plan specifying that placement of the child with a disability at home or in a hospital is the least restrictive environment for providing services.

Exemptions of all children under the provisions of subsection (1)(d) of this section shall be reviewed annually with the evidence required being updated, except that for an exceptional child whose treating physician, advanced practice registered nurse, chiropractor, or public health officer certifies that the student has a chronic physical condition unlikely to substantially improve within three (3) years, the child's admissions and release committee shall annually consider the child's condition and the existing documentation to determine whether updated evidence is required. Updated evidence shall be provided for a child upon determination of need by the admissions and release committee, or at least every three (3) years.

(3) For any child who is excluded under the provisions of subsection (1)(d) of this section, home, hospital, institutional, or other regularly scheduled and suitable instruction meeting standards, rules, and regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education shall be provided.

(4434-3: amend. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 27; 1974, ch. 75, § 1; 1978, ch. 136, § 4, effective July 1, 1979; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 8, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 111, § 91, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 297, § 3, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 216, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 173, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 451, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 46, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2010, ch. 85, § 30, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Home/hospital instruction, 704 KAR 7:120.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Requirements for minor driver licensing applicant and compliance with KRS 159.051, 601 KAR 13:070.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. A child who is unable to sit still in school or remain in the classroom because of an emotional problem is eligible to be excused from public school and may be taught by a teacher coming to his home, but it would be reasonable for the attendance officer to require a medical report on the child each year until he is able regularly to attend school. OAG 74-633.

Pursuant to KRS 157.270, a local board of education is required to provide home training for exceptional children but an institutional home for exceptional children cannot, under KRS 157.230, legally require a school district to establish and maintain special education classes for its inmates. OAG 74-681.

Exceptional children who are residents of a private nonsectarian institution are entitled to attend the public schools in the county in which the institution is located free of charge if they are physically and mentally able and qualified to be educated in regular classes. OAG 74-681.

Exceptional children who are residents of a private nonsectarian institution may be instructed in the institution, either in a leased or donated room, by a public school teacher. OAG 74-681.

If a parent or legal guardian of a child enrolls that child in a private or parochial day school that has not been approved by the state board of education, the parent or legal guardian is not fulfilling his obligation mandated by KRS 159.010. OAG 77-514.

The only exemptions authorized by statute to the compulsory attendance provisions set forth in KRS 159.010 are those spelled out in this section, and mode of transportation to school is not included. OAG 78-392.

Although there is no delineated exemption under this section, a married student, even though under the age of 16 years, may not be required to attend school, since requiring attendance ignores the hard facts of reality and is in conflict with the concept that marriage is a domestic relation which is highly favored by law. OAG 81-73.

An unmarried girl under the age of 16, who has given birth to a child and is mothering that child, is not required to attend school, even though there is no delineated exemption under this section; however, if the girl finds it necessary to remain out of school for several years, she is entitled to attend school later, up until she has received 12 years education or reached the age of 21, under KRS 158.100. OAG 81-73.

Prior to childbirth, an unmarried pregnant girl under the age of 16 years is required to go to school unless she can meet one (1) of the exemptions under this section. OAG 81-73.

Existing legislation does not require nonpublic schools in Kentucky to have kindergartens. OAG 85-55.

Where a child attends a nonpublic school kindergarten, so long as the child will be six (6) years old by October 1, the child would be eligible and entitled to enroll in the first grade in a public common school district. If the child would not be six (6) years old until after October 1, the child would be eligible to enroll only in a public school's kindergarten program rather than first grade, even though he has already been in kindergarten in a nonpublic school. OAG 85-55.

A child who is six (6) years old before October 1, but who has not attended any kindergarten, would have to be enrolled, as far as the public common schools are concerned, in a kindergarten program rather than a public school first grade. OAG 85-55.

Where a child attends no kindergarten program, either public or nonpublic, before July 1, 1986, but upon attaining six (6) years of age he enrolls in a nonpublic school first grade, and such child subsequently is presented for enrollment in a public common school for the second or a subsequent grade, the child would be entitled to so enroll subject to the usual application of the provisions of KRS 158.140. OAG 85-55.

A married child under the age of 16 has a legal responsibility to attend school, but once a child marries, the parent or guardian no longer has a legal obligation to ensure that the child attends school; however, if the spouse of a minor who is under the age of 16 and who is an habitual truant, is found to be a person exercising custodial control or supervision as defined in subdivision (26) (now subdivision (43)) of KRS 600.020, the spouse may be subject to penalties under the Juvenile Code. OAG 87-40.

The decision to refuse to enroll a student who is a legal resident of the district, but has been expelled from another district for activities placing the safety and welfare of other students at risk, must be made on a case by case basis. OAG 91-171.

There is nothing to prevent a second school district from initiating an exemption based on evidence supplied from another district that attendance is unadvisable. OAG 91-171.

Where the first district finds a child to be unable to attend school based on this section, there is nothing to require the second school district to require the evaluation described under subsection (3) of this section prior to enrollment; nevertheless, the child may qualify for evaluation for special education services under KRS 157.200 through 157.290. OAG 91-171.

The opinion issued in OAG 87-40 reversed OAG 81-79 and therefore married children under sixteen (16) years old must attend school. OAG 93-37.

Cited: Fannin v. Williams, 655 S.W.2d 480, 1983 Ky. LEXIS 290 (Ky. 1983).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Attendance at Private or Parochial School.
2. Transportation.
3. Nonpublic Schools.
4. — Closing.
5. — Teachers.
6. — Right to Attend.

1. Attendance at Private or Parochial School.

This section does not have the effect of exempting from compulsory attendance laws those pupils who are enrolled in private, sectarian or parochial schools; it merely exempts them from attending the common schools. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

2. Transportation.

KRS 158.115 providing that county may provide transportation out of general funds applies to children attending private, sectarian or parochial schools in compliance with the compulsory school attendance laws. Nichols v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434, 191 S.W.2d 930, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 746, 168 A.L.R. 1385 (Ky. 1945).

3. Nonpublic Schools.

4. — Closing.

If the Legislature wishes to monitor the work of private and parochial schools in accomplishing the constitutional purpose of compulsory education, it may do so by an appropriate standardized achievement testing program, and if the results show that one (1) or more private or parochial schools have failed to reasonably accomplish the constitutional purpose, the Commonwealth may then withdraw approval and seek to close them for they no longer fulfill the purpose of "schools." Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

5. — Teachers.

It cannot be said as an absolute that a teacher in a nonpublic school who is not certified under KRS 161.030(2) will be unable to instruct children to become intelligent citizens; certainly, the receipt of "a bachelor's degree from a standard college or university" is an indicator of the level of achievement, but it is not a sine qua non the absence of which establishes that private and parochial school teachers are unable to teach their students to intelligently exercise the elective franchise. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

6. — Right to Attend.

While the state has an interest in the education of its citizens which could be furthered through compulsory education, the rights of conscience of those who desire education of their children in private and parochial schools should be protected. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context Parent and Child, § 256.00.

Petrilli, Kentucky Family Law, Forms, Family Offenses, Information against parent for failure to send children to school, Form 4.7.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1017 et seq.

159.035. Participation in 4-H activities to be considered attendance — Excused absence for educational enhancement — Appeal of denial of excused absence — Exception for testing periods — Excused absences for deployment and return days of parent or guardian on active duty — Excused absence to visit parent or guardian on R and R.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, any student in a public school who is enrolled in a properly organized 4-H club shall be considered present at school for all purposes when participating in regularly scheduled 4-H club educational activities, provided, the student is accompanied by or under the supervision of a county extension agent or the designated 4-H club leader for the 4-H club educational activity participated in.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this subsection, a public school principal shall give a student an excused absence of up to ten (10) school days to pursue an educational enhancement opportunity determined by the principal to be of significant educational value, including but not limited to participation in an educational foreign exchange program or an intensive instructional, experiential, or performance program in one (1) of the core curriculum subjects of English, science, mathematics, social studies, foreign language, and the arts.

(a) A student receiving an excused absence under this subsection shall have the opportunity to make up school work missed and shall not have his or her class grades adversely affected for lack of class attendance or class participation due to the excused absence.

(b) Educational enhancement opportunities under this subsection shall not include nonacademic extracurricular activities, but may include programs not sponsored by the school district.

(c) If a request for an excused absence to pursue an educational enhancement opportunity is denied by a school principal, a student may appeal the decision to the district superintendent, who shall make a determination whether to uphold or alter the decision of the principal. If a superintendent upholds a principal's denial, a student may appeal the decision to the local board of education, which shall make a final determination. A principal, superintendent, and local board of education shall make their determinations based on the provisions of this subsection and the district's school attendance policies adopted in accordance with KRS 158.070 and KRS 159.150.

(d) A student receiving an excused absence under the provisions of this subsection shall be considered present in school during the excused absence for the purposes of calculating average daily attendance as defined by KRS 157.320 under the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky program.

(e) A student shall not be eligible to receive an excused absence under the provisions of this subsection for an absence during a school's testing window established for assessments of the state assessment developed under KRS 158.6453 or during a testing period established for the administration of additional district-wide assessments at the school, except if a principal determines that extenuating circumstances make an excused absence to pursue an educational enhancement opportunity appropriate.

(3) (a) If a student's parent, de facto custodian, or other person with legal custody or control of the student is a member of the United States Armed Forces, including a member of a state National Guard or a Reserve component called to federal active duty, a public school principal shall give the student:

1. An excused absence for one (1) day when the member is deployed;
2. An additional excused absence for one (1) day when the service member returns from deployment; and
3. Excused absences for up to ten (10) days for visitation when the member is stationed out of the country and is granted rest and recuperation leave.

(b) A student receiving an excused absence under this subsection shall have the opportunity to make up school work missed and shall not have his or her class grades adversely affected for lack of class attendance or class participation due to the excused absence.

(c) A student receiving an excused absence under this subsection shall be considered present in school during the excused absence for the purposes of calculating average daily attendance as defined by KRS 157.320 under the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky program.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 245; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 217, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 87, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2006,

ch. 252, § 9, effective April 25, 2006; 2009, ch. 18, § 1, effective June 25, 2009; 2009, ch. 101, § 10, effective March 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/25/2009). This section was amended by 2009 Ky Acts chs.18 and 101, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Cross-References. Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Quinn, Education Law: Education of Gifted Students in Kentucky. Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 25.

Opinions of Attorney General. It is impermissible for a teacher incorporating classroom participation as part of the overall academic grade to give a student a lower grade in a course than he earned while in class for failure to participate in class on days when he was absent under a legitimate excused absence. OAG 79-539.

A school board may not adopt a plan to deduct points from a student's final grade for each unexcused absence. Despite the board's stated intent to act in the best interest of the students, the deduction of five (5) points from a pupil's final grade is a penalty. Such a penalty, in the guise of an incentive to get children to attend school, is not permissible; providing an opportunity for a student to make up the points does not change this conclusion — it is still an impermissible penalty. OAG 96-28.

A school board's decision not to differentiate between excused and unexcused absences was fatal to its policy of withholding promotion to the next level from students for failure to make up absences in excess of an approved number of days. OAG 96-28.

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Notification of Withdrawal from School, Form 256.08.

159.040. Attendance at private and parochial schools.

Attendance at private and parochial schools shall be kept by the authorities of such schools in a register provided by the Kentucky Board of Education, and such school authorities shall make attendance and scholarship reports in the same manner as is required by law or by regulation of the Kentucky Board of Education of public school officials. Such schools shall at all times be open to inspection by directors of pupil personnel and officials of the Department of Education.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 410, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Courses of instruction and term required of private and parochial schools, KRS 158.080.

Requirements for minor driver licensing applicant and compliance with KRS 159.051, 601 KAR 13:070.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1017 et seq.

159.050. Attendance of blind or deaf children at special schools. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-3: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 89, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

159.051. Loss of license or permit by student for dropping out of school or for academic deficiency.

(1) When a student age sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) drops out of school or is declared to be academically deficient, the school administrator or his designee shall notify the superintendent of schools of the district in which the student is a resident or is enrolled. The reports shall be made at the end of each semester but may be made earlier in the semester for accumulated absences. A student shall be deemed to have dropped out of school when he has nine (9) or more unexcused absences in the preceding semester. Any absences due to suspension shall be unexcused absences. A student shall be deemed to be academically deficient when he has not received passing grades in at least four (4) courses, or the equivalent of four (4) courses, in the preceding semester. The local school board shall adopt a policy to reflect a similar standard for academic deficiency for students in alternative, special education, or part-time programs.

(2) Within ten (10) days after receiving the notification, the superintendent shall report the student's name and Social Security number to the Transportation Cabinet. As soon as possible thereafter, the cabinet shall notify the student that his operator's license, intermediate license, permit, or privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been revoked or denied and shall inform the student of his right to a hearing before the District Court of appropriate venue to show cause as to the reasons his license, permit, or privilege should be reinstated. Within fifteen (15) days after this notice is sent, the custodial parent, legal guardian, or next friend of the student may request an ex parte hearing before the District Court. The student shall not be charged District Court filing fees. The notification shall inform the student that he is not required to have legal counsel.

(3) In order for the student to have his license reinstated, the court shall be satisfied that:
   (a) The license is needed to meet family obligations or family economic considerations which, if unsatisfied, would create an undue hardship; or
   (b) The student is the only licensed driver in the household; or
   (c) The student is not considered a dropout or academically deficient pursuant to this section.

   If the student satisfies the court, the court shall notify the cabinet to reinstate the student's license at no cost. The student, if aggrieved by a decision of the court issued pursuant to this section, may appeal the decision within thirty (30) days to the Circuit Court of appropriate venue. A student who is being schooled at home shall be considered to be enrolled in school.

(4) A student who has had his license revoked under the provisions of this section may reapply for his driver's license as early as the end of the semester during which he enrolls in school and successfully completes the educational requirements. A student may also reapply for his driver's license at the end of a summer school semester which results in the student having passed at least four (4) courses, or the equivalent of four (4) courses, during the successive spring and summer semesters, and the courses meet the educational requirements for graduation. He shall provide proof issued by his school within the preceding sixty (60) days that he is enrolled and is not academically deficient.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 234, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 503, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2007, ch. 36, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). Under the authority of KRS 7.136(1), the Reviser of Statutes in codification has changed the internal numbering system of subsection (3) of this statute. The words in the text were not changed.

Cross-References. Requirements for minor driver licensing applicant and compliance with KRS 159.051, 601 KAR 13:070.

Opinions of Attorney General. The requirements of Acts 1990, ch. 234 (KRS 186.450, 186.470 and this section) that applicants for driving permits and operator's licenses who are under the age of 18 and who have not graduated from high school provide proof that they are currently enrolled or have been enrolled in the prior semester of school may be implemented immediately if it is limited to requiring the applicants to provide this proof based only on whether the applicants have withdrawn from school; requiring the applicants to provide proof of enrollment based on whether the applicants have "dropped out" of school as defined in Section 1(1) of the Act (KRS 159.051) should not be implemented immediately, because such immediate implementation would cause the Act to be applied retroactively without statutory authorization. In addition, the Act's requirement that these applicants provide proof that they are not or have not been found academically deficient should not be implemented immediately, because such immediate implementation would cause the Act to be applied retroactively without statutory authorization; those requirements of the Act

which will not be implemented immediately should be implemented at any future date in which the "preceding semester" referred to in the Act will have occurred after July 13, 1990. OAG 90-54.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Constitutionality.
2. Construction With Other Law.
3. Application.

1. Constitutionality.

The "No Pass-No Drive" law, operating to suspend 16 or 17 year olds' licenses for dropping out or deficient academics, is constitutional since it rationally relates to its objective, provides for sufficient judicial review (limited to clerical errors), and violates neither Equal Protection nor Procedural Due Process (since the interest is a legitimately regulated privilege, not a fundamental right). Codell v. D.F., — S.W.3d —, 2001 Ky. App. LEXIS 71 (Ky. Ct. App. 2001).

There was no rational basis for the geographically-based distinction created by KRS 159.051 between students subject to losing their operator's licenses under the statute and students precluded from the statute; thus, KRS 159.051 was unconstitutional. D.F. v. Codell, 127 S.W.3d 571, 2003 Ky. LEXIS 262 (Ky. 2003).

Fundament right to an education included the right to the equal opportunity to achieve academic success, but it included no guarantee of success itself, and KRS 159.051 in no way interfered with a student's fundamental right to an education. However, there was no rational basis for the geographically-based distinction created by KRS 159.051 between students subject to losing their operator's licenses under the statute and students precluded from the statute; thus, KRS 159.051 was unconstitutional. D.F. v. Codell, 127 S.W.3d 571, 2003 Ky. LEXIS 262 (Ky. 2003).

2. Construction With Other Law.

The Transportation Cabinet is authorized to enforce KRS 159.051 as it relates to KRS 186.440, 186.450, and 186.470, all of which concern persons under the age of 18 who apply for or possess an instruction permit or driver's license. Codell v. D.F., — S.W.3d —, 2001 Ky. App. LEXIS 71 (Ky. Ct. App. 2001).

Although KRS 159.051 violates the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA), that does not strike the "No Pass-No Drive" law from the books, since FERPA does not ban disclosures of education records, but simply directs that funds will not be available to any educational agency which has such a policy; moreover, FERPA concerns only nonconsensual disclosure meaning that once a parent has consented to the disclosure of such information, the policy may be continued without sacrificing the entitlement to federal funds. Codell v. D.F., — S.W.3d —, 2001 Ky. App. LEXIS 71 (Ky. Ct. App. 2001).

3. Application.

KRS 159.051 provides for disclosure of education information regardless of whether the student has actually applied for an instruction (driver) permit, thereby consenting to the release of the information. Codell v. D.F., — S.W.3d —, 2001 Ky. App. LEXIS 71 (Ky. Ct. App. 2001).

159.060. Special schools for handicapped children. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-33) was repealed by Acts 1948, ch. 4, § 13.

159.070. Attendance districts — Enrollment permitted in school nearest home.

Each school district shall constitute a separate attendance district unless two (2) or more contiguous school districts, with the approval of the Kentucky Board of Education, unite to form one (1) attendance district. Controversies arising in attendance districts relating to attendance matters shall be submitted to the Kentucky Board of Education for settlement. In case an agreement suitable to all parties cannot be reached, the Kentucky Board of Education may dissolve a united district. In case of dissolution, each school district involved may unite with other contiguous school districts in forming a united attendance district or may act as a separate attendance district. Within the appropriate school district attendance area, parents or legal guardians shall be permitted to enroll their children in the public school nearest their home.

(4434-5, 4436-6: amend. Acts 1976, ch. 79, § 1, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 218, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Application to Jefferson County.

The last sentence of this section violates the Fourteenth Amendment insofar as it applies to Jefferson County, in that it would operate to frustrate the mandates of the Sixth Circuit to eradicate state-imposed segregation in the Jefferson County school system. Newburg Area Council, Inc. v. Board of Education, 583 F.2d 827, 1978 U.S. App. LEXIS 9562 (6th Cir. 1978).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 36 et seq.

159.080. Director of pupil personnel and assistants.

(1) Each superintendent of a local school district shall appoint a director of pupil personnel and assistants as are deemed necessary. Salaries of directors and assistants shall be fixed by the board of education.

(2) Directors of pupil personnel shall have the general qualifications of teachers and, in addition, shall hold a valid certificate issued in accordance with the administrative regulations of the Education Professional Standards Board. Certificates valid on January 1, 1956, for attendance officer shall hereafter be valid for the positions of director of pupil personnel. Certificates shall be reissued or renewed in accordance with the terms of the administrative regulations of the Education Professional Standards Board in effect at the time of application for reissuance or renewal.

(3) Directors of pupil personnel and assistants shall be allowed their necessary and authorized expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Each board shall bear the expense of its directors of pupil personnel and assistants incurred in its district.

(4) The office of the superintendent of schools shall be the office of the director of pupil personnel and suitable space shall be provided therein or adjacent thereto for him or her.

(4434-6: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 219, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 42, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 343, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2006, ch. 130, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Professional certificate for directors and assistant directors of pupil personnel, 16 KAR 3:030.

Opinions of Attorney General. A person may not serve as director of pupil personnel of a county school district, a state office, and county judge (now county judge/executive) pro tem, a county office, as the two offices are incompatible under KRS 61.080. OAG 74-382.

The mere fact that the legislature has enacted KRS 159.080 to 159.140 does not automatically preempt the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government from enacting local legislation, which would allow the police to stop youths who are off school property during school hours and return to their schools those who do not have a legitimate excuse for their absence; however, such activity by the police would be in direct contravention with KRS 630.030 of the state juvenile code, thus would be deemed invalid. OAG 95-36.

Cited: Bernard v. Humble, 298 Ky. 74, 182 S.W.2d 24, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 842 (Ky. 1944).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Appointment.
2. Rejection of Nominee.

1. Appointment.

This section is mandatory, and the board must appoint the director of pupil personnel recommended by the superintendent, unless the recommendee does not possess the statutory qualifications, is morally or educationally unfit, or some other valid reason for rejection is shown. Bernard v. Sims, 279 Ky. 565, 131 S.W.2d 505, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 321 (Ky. 1939).

2. Rejection of Nominee.

This section contemplates that director of pupil personnel shall be appointed before July 1, but where recommendation was made before July 1, and board illegally rejected nominee, the nomination remained before the board and the nominee should be appointed, in the absence of valid reasons for rejecting him, at a subsequent meeting. Bernard v. Sims, 279 Ky. 565, 131 S.W.2d 505, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 321 (Ky. 1939).

If original nominee is validly rejected, superintendent may nominate another qualified person. Bernard v. Sims, 279 Ky. 565, 131 S.W.2d 505, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 321 (Ky. 1939).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context Parent and Child, § 256.00.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 158 et seq.

159.090. Directors of pupil personnel for united districts.

Two (2) or more contiguous school districts may unite to form one (1) attendance district and the superintendent of schools of the districts shall appoint directors of pupil personnel as are necessary. The salary of directors of pupil personnel in united districts shall be borne by the employing boards in the proportion that the average daily attendance of each district bears to the total average daily attendance of the united district.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 411, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 42, § 3, effective July 14, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-6: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 2) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 411, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 158 et seq.

159.100. Qualifications of attendance officers. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-6) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 3.

159.110. Expenses of directors of pupil personnel. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-6: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

159.120. Office quarters of directors of pupil personnel. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-7: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

159.130. Powers of directors of pupil personnel.

The director of pupil personnel and his assistants shall be vested with the powers of peace officers, provided, however, that they shall not have the authority to serve warrants. They may investigate in their district any case of nonattendance at school of any child of compulsory school age or suspected of being of that age. They may take such action in accordance with law as the superintendent directs. They may under the direction of the superintendent of schools and the board of education or the Kentucky Board of Education, institute proceedings against any person violating any provisions of the laws relating to compulsory attendance and the employment of children. They may enter all places where children are employed and do whatever is necessary to enforce the laws relating to compulsory attendance and employment of children of compulsory school age. No person shall refuse to permit or in any way interfere with the entrance therein of a director of pupil personnel or in any way interfere with any investigation therein.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 412, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-12, 4434-13: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 30; 1956, ch. 237, § 5; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 412, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Child labor, KRS ch. 339.

Entrance of five (5) year olds into primary school program for compulsory attendance purposes, 704 KAR 5:060.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a child between the ages of seven (7) and 16 is enrolled in a day school not approved by the State Board of Education, the board of education, through its director of pupil personnel, shall conduct an investigation as to why a child of compulsory school age is not attending public school and report to the school board and, under the direction from either the superintendent of schools or the local board of education or the state board of education, institute the appropriate legal proceedings against anyone found violating the compulsory attendance laws. OAG 77-514.

Cited: Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context Parent and Child, § 256.00.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq.

159.140. Duties of director of pupil personnel or assistant.

(1) The director of pupil personnel, or an assistant appointed under KRS 159.080, shall:
   - (a) Devote his or her entire time to the duties of the office except as provided in subsection (2) of this section;
   - (b) Enforce the compulsory attendance and census laws in the attendance district he or she serves;
   - (c) Acquaint the school with the home conditions of a habitual truant as described in KRS 159.150(3), and the home with the work and advantages of the school;
   - (d) Ascertain the causes of irregular attendance and truancy, through documented contact with the custodian of the student, and seek the elimination of these causes;
   - (e) Secure the enrollment in school of all students who should be enrolled and keep all enrolled students in reasonably regular attendance;
   - (f) Attempt to visit the homes of students who are reported to be in need of books, clothing, or parental care;
   - (g) Provide for the interviewing of students and the parents of those students who quit school to determine the reasons for the decision. The interviews shall be conducted in a location that is nonthreatening for the students and parents and according to procedures and interview questions established by an administrative regulation promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education. The questions shall be designed to provide data that can be used for local district and statewide research and decision-making. Data shall be reported annually to the local board of education and the Department of Education;
   - (h) Report to the superintendent of schools in the district in which the student resides the number and cost of books and school supplies needed by any student whose parent, guardian, or custodian does not have sufficient income to furnish the student with the necessary books and school sup-

plies; and

(i) Keep the records and make the reports that are required by law, by regulation of the Kentucky Board of Education, and by the superintendent and board of education.

(2) A local school district superintendent may waive the requirement that a director of pupil personnel devote his or her entire time to his or her duties. The superintendent shall report the decision to the commissioner of education.

(3) In any action brought to enforce compulsory attendance laws, the director of pupil personnel or an assistant shall document the home conditions of the student and the intervention strategies attempted.

(4434-6, 4434-8 to 4434-10: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 6; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 220, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 514, § 7, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 159, § 1, effective March 31, 2003; 2006, ch. 130, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Board of education to furnish books and supplies for indigent children, KRS 160.330.

Child labor law, enforcement, KRS 339.450.

Reports as to disabled children, KRS 157.260.

Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Opinions of Attorney General. Before the 2003 amendments, although the positions of county director of pupil personnel and city director of pupil personnel were not incompatible as such, they are incompatible in fact because, under prior law, subdivision (1) of this section requires that a director of pupil personnel must devote his entire time to his duties which he could not do in two (2) such positions. OAG 60-1027.

Before the 2003 amendments, even though the language of this section provides that the director of pupil personnel shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, such director may be a member of the board of trustees of a public library district. OAG 67-83.

Where a child between the ages of seven (7) and 16 is enrolled in a day school not approved by the State Board of Education, the board of education through its director of pupil personnel, shall conduct an investigation as to why a child of compulsory school age is not attending public school and report to the school board and, under the direction from either the superintendent of schools or the local board of education or the State Board of Education, institute the appropriate legal proceedings against anyone found violating the compulsory attendance laws. OAG 77-514.

Before the 2003 amendments, where an entire classroom unit (under KRS 157.360(9)) is involved, the director of pupil personnel must devote his or her entire time to the duties of that office and would not be able to also serve as the director of transportation; however where a proportionate fraction of a unit is involved, the requirement of subdivision (1) of this section would be met by the director of pupil personnel by spending an amount of time in the same proportion to the normal school day that the fraction bears to the unit will constitute devoting the entire time to the duties of the office. OAG 80-389.

Subdivision (7) (now (1)(h)) of this section and KRS 160.330 may be read in complete harmony with KRS 158.108. OAG 82-359.

Cited: N.K. v. Commonwealth, 324 S.W.3d 438, 2010 Ky. App. LEXIS 192 (Ky. Ct. App. 2010).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. In General.
2. Construction.

1. In General.

This section is mandatory in providing that the director of personnel spend his full time on his duties. Board of Education v. Miller, 299 S.W.2d 626, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 417 (Ky. 1957).

2. Construction.

Where administrator no longer worked for the Board of Education, the claim that the Board violated this section by assigning her job responsibilities not explicitly enumerated in the statute was rendered moot and the injunctive relief granted by the court in response was vacated. Buntin v. Breathitt County Bd. of Educ., 134 F.3d 796, 1998 FED App. 25P, 1998 U.S. App. LEXIS 786 (6th Cir. 1998).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq.

159.150. Definitions of truant and habitual truant — Attendance record requirements — Adoption of truancy policies by local school boards.

(1) Any student who has attained the age of six (6) years, but has not reached his or her eighteenth birthday, who has been absent from school without valid excuse for three (3) or more days, or tardy without valid excuse on three (3) or more days, is a truant.

(2) Any student enrolled in a public school who has attained the age of eighteen (18) years, but has not reached his or her twenty-first birthday, who has been absent from school without valid excuse for three (3) or more days, or tardy without valid excuse on three (3) or more days, is a truant.

(3) Any student who has been reported as a truant two (2) or more times is an habitual truant.

(4) For the purposes of establishing a student's status as a truant, the student's attendance record is cumulative for an entire school year. If a student transfers from one (1) Kentucky public school to another during a school year, the receiving school shall incorporate the attendance information provided under KRS 159.170 in the student's official attendance record.

(5) A local board of education may adopt reasonable policies that:

(a) Require students to comply with compulsory attendance laws;

(b) Require truants and habitual truants to make up unexcused absences; and

(c) Impose sanctions for noncompliance.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 413, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 611, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 172, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 122, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-14: amend. Acts 1982, ch. 33, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1976, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 413, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Even though a child over 16 years of age is truant, the penalties of KRS 159.990 cannot be imposed upon the child's parent, guardian or custodian. OAG 64-312.

Since a boycott by pupils is regarded as offending the truancy statutes, statement by State Superintendent of Education in an official publication that a pupil boycott gained nothing and lost money for the school system was a statement of policy and the publication of such statement was not an improper use of taxpayer's money. OAG 69-529.

A child is delinquent who, inter alia, is an habitual truant from school pursuant to KRS 208.020 (now repealed) and the punishment for truancy for either the child or his parents is a matter within the discretion of the Juvenile Court. OAG 73-390.

The determination of what is a "valid excuse" for an absence from school rests in the policy making authority of the local board of education and a child may not be determined a truant if the absence is excused in accordance with guidelines concerning excused versus unexcused absences developed by the local board. OAG 76-566.

While the two definitions of "habitual truant" in this section and KRS 600.020(24) (now 600.020(28)) cannot be reconciled in terms of their language, it may be possible to reconcile them in their application. KRS 159.140 gives directors of pupil personnel authority to enforce compulsory attendance laws, including this section. Penalties are set forth under KRS 159.990 and are enforced by the District Court. Through exclusive jurisdiction over habitual truants the District Court has discretion in enforcement. The court may either rely on a director of pupil personnel to initiate proceedings for violations of this section, or the court may order a director of pupil personnel to enforce KRS 600.020(24), in which case the director would have authority to apply the definition found therein. OAG 91-79.

The opinion issued in OAG 87-40 reversed OAG 81-79 and therefore

married children under sixteen (16) years old must attend school. OAG 93-37.

A married female under 16 years of age is a "child" as defined in KRS 600.020. OAG 93-37.

KRS 600.020(26) (now 600.020(28)) controls over this section in ascertaining the number of days a child must have unexcused absences prior to being found habitually truant under the Unified Juvenile Code. OAG 93-37.

A school board's decision not to differentiate between excused and unexcused absences was fatal to its policy of withholding promotion to the next level from students for failure to make up absences in excess of an approved number of days. OAG 96-28.

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context Parent and Child, § 256.00.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1026 et seq.

159.160. Attendance reports to superintendent.

The principal or teacher in charge of any public, private, or parochial school shall report to the superintendent of schools of the district in which the school is situated the names, ages, and places of residence of all pupils in attendance at his school, together with any other facts that the superintendent may require to facilitate carrying out the laws relating to compulsory attendance and employment of children. The reports shall be made within two (2) weeks of the beginning of each school year.

(4434-15: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 221, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Requirements for minor driver licensing applicant and compliance with KRS 159.051, 601 KAR 13:070.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1017 et seq.

159.170. Withdrawals and transfers — Teachers to investigate and report — Collection and dissemination of student records.

(1) Whenever any child of compulsory school age withdraws from school, the teacher of the child shall ascertain the reason. The fact of the withdrawal and the reason for it shall be immediately transmitted by the teacher to the superintendent of schools of the district in which the school is located. If the child has withdrawn because of change of residence, the next residence shall be ascertained and included in the report.

(2) The Kentucky Department of Education shall ensure that the student information system facilitates the collection of student data and the transfer of education records among schools and local districts.

(3) A school district shall notify the Kentucky Department of Education when a new student enrolls in a school in the district.

(4) The Kentucky Department of Education, upon notification of a student's enrollment in a school, shall forward within ten (10) working days all records regarding the student collected under this section to the receiving district.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 414, effective July 13, 1990; amend. 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2007, ch. 122, § 2, effective June 26, 2007.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-16: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82; effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 414, effective July 13, 1990.

The reference to State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education in this section has been changed to Kentucky Board of Education on authority of Acts 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.

Cited: Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

Cross-References. Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context Parent and Child, § 256.00.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

159.180. Parents responsible for children's violations.

Every parent, guardian, or custodian of a child residing in any school district in this state is legally responsible for any violation of KRS 159.010 to 159.170 by the child. Before any proceedings are instituted against the parent, guardian, or custodian for violation of KRS 159.010 to 159.170, a written notice of the violation shall be served on the person by the director of pupil personnel, and one (1) day shall be given for the termination of the violation. After such notice, if the violation is continued or if the provisions of KRS 159.010 to 159.170 are again violated during the school term by the child, no further notice shall be necessary and the parent or guardian shall be punishable as provided in KRS 159.990. A notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service by the director of pupil personnel shall be a legal notice.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 415, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-17: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 126, § 16; 1966, ch. 89, § 4; 1974, ch. 315, § 16; 1980, ch. 114, § 23, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 415, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Parent and child, KRS ch. 405.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. Since a boycott by pupils is regarded as offending the truancy statutes statement by State Superintendent of Education in an official publication that a pupil boycott gained nothing and lost money for the school system was a statement of policy and the publication of such statement was not an improper use of taxpayer's money. OAG 69-529.

A child is delinquent who, inter alia, is an habitual truant from school pursuant to KRS 208.020 (now repealed) and the punishment for truancy for either the child or his parents is a matter within the discretion of the Juvenile Court. OAG 73-390.

As Judge of the Juvenile Court, the county judge (now county judge/executive) has exclusive jurisdiction over any child who is found to be an habitual truant as well as all persons, including parents, who contribute to conditions which cause a child to become delinquent and any violation can be punished by a fine or imprisonment or both, or a parent or guardian can be fined for violation of the compulsory attendance law but no statute provides for committing a child to jail for truancy. OAG 73-769.

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context Parent and Child, § 256.00.

Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Notification of Withdrawal from School, Form 256.08.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 1017 et seq.

159.190. Parental or truant schools may be provided in certain districts. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-32) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 22, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

159.200. Location of parental or truant schools. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-32) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 22, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

159.210. Religious instruction in parental or truant schools. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-32) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 22, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

159.220. Probation — Children placed on. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-32; amend. 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 14, § 162) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 22, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

159.230. Violation of probation — Effect of. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-32: amend. 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 14, § 163) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 22, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

159.240. Continuing school census to be maintained. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-25) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

159.250. Nature of census.

The director of pupil personnel of each school district, working under the direction of the superintendent of schools, shall institute and maintain a complete, accurate, permanent, and continuous census of all children between the ages of five (5) and twenty-one (21) enrolled in the public schools in the district. A child's age is between five (5) and twenty-one (21) when the child has reached his fifth birthday and has not passed the twenty-first birthday. The school census shall specify the name, date of birth, and sex of each child; the name, nationality, and post-office address of each parent, guardian, or custodian of the child; the school district in which the child resides; and the school in which the child is enrolled. The school shall be described by number and name. The census shall contain any other data required by the chief state school officer. Each board of education shall furnish its director of pupil personnel with assistance it deems necessary for the institution and maintenance of the census.

(4434-25, 4434-26: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 89, § 5; 1984, ch. 367, § 8, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 94, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 222, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Since the purpose of maintaining public school census records is to serve the interest of the state in enforcing the compulsory attendance law the use of such records to compile a private mailing list is not legally warranted. OAG 75-274.

The public school census records are public records but are not always open for public inspection since opening them thereto, without the written consent of the parents, might jeopardize a school district's entitlement to federal funds. OAG 75-274.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Use.
2. Questioning Report.

1. Use.

The pupil census records are superior to teacher's affidavit in establishing whether individual attended school. Spurlock v. Commonwealth, 350 S.W.2d 472, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 99 (Ky. 1961).

2. Questioning Report.

State superintendent may question in a judicial proceeding the accuracy of census reports. Louisville School Board v. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 102 Ky. 394, 43 S.W. 718, 19 Ky. L. Rptr. 1350, 1897 Ky. LEXIS 134 (Ky. 1897). (Decided under former KRS 159.260, now repealed).

159.260. Report of census to superintendent of public instruction. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-27; amend. Acts 1966, ch. 89, § 6; 1978, ch. 155, ch. 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 367, § 9, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed by Acts 1988, ch. 94, § 3, effective July 15, 1988.

159.270. False report of census prohibited.

No director of pupil personnel or other person shall willfully or fraudulently report a larger number of children of school age in any district than the actual number, or otherwise make a false report of the census.

(4434-28: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 89, § 7; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 223, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 20, § 3, effective July 15, 1996.)

Penalties

159.990. Penalties.

(1) Any parent, guardian, or custodian who intentionally fails to comply with the requirements of KRS 159.010 to 159.170, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, shall be fined one hundred dollars ($100) for the first offense, and two hundred fifty dollars ($250) for the second offense. Each subsequent offense shall be classified as a Class B misdemeanor. A new offense shall not be constituted until any previous offense has been finally adjudicated. The court trying the case may suspend enforcement of the fine if the child is immediately placed in attendance at a school, and may finally remit the fine if the attendance continues regularly for the full school term. School attendance may be proved by an attested certificate of the principal or teacher in charge of the school.

(2) Any principal, teacher, director of pupil personnel, assistant director of pupil personnel, or other school officer who intentionally fails to comply with the provisions of KRS 159.010 to 159.250, or of KRS 160.330 shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than fifty dollars ($50). Upon conviction under this subsection, a director of pupil personnel or assistant director of pupil personnel shall be removed from office and have his certificate revoked, and a principal, teacher, or other school officer may have his certificate revoked.

(3) Any person, other than those persons mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter relating to compulsory attendance, or who violates any of the provisions of KRS 159.130, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200), or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than sixty (60) days, or both.

(4) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 159.270 shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) and shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by law for the crime of false swearing. If he is an officer, he shall be removed from office; and if he is a director of pupil personnel, his certificate shall be revoked.

(5) Any of the following who intentionally fails to comply with the requirements of KRS 159.150 shall be fined one hundred dollars ($100) for the first offense and two hundred fifty dollars ($250) for each subsequent offense:

(a) A student enrolled in a public school who has attained the age of eighteen (18) years, but who has not yet reached his or her twenty-first birthday, for whom a guardian has not been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, whether or not that student is identified as an exceptional child or youth under KRS 157.200(1)(a) to (m);

(b) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a student enrolled in a public school who has not reached his or her eighteenth birthday; or

(c) A guardian appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction of a student who is enrolled in a public school, has been identified as an exceptional child or youth under KRS 157.200(1)(a) to (m), and has attained the age of eighteen (18) years, but who has not yet reached his or her twenty-first birthday.

Any person described in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection shall be informed by personnel of the local school district that a public school student who has not reached his or her twenty-first birthday shall be subject to truancy laws.

(6) All fines imposed and all sums required to be paid as penalties under this section shall, after payment of the costs of prosecution and recovery thereof, be paid into the treasury of the district board of education and become a part of the school fund of the district.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 416, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 42, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2005, ch. 172, § 2, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4434-13, 4434-20 to 4434-24, 4434-28: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 89, § 8) was repealed and reenacted as the same section number by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 416, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A police court has jurisdiction to try parents of children who fail to attend school in violation of the statute. OAG 61-880.

Even though a child over 16 years of age is truant, the penalties of this section cannot be imposed upon the child's parent, guardian or custodian. OAG 64-312, modified by OAG 87-40 to the extent of conflict.

Since a boycott by pupils is regarded as offending the truancy statutes statement by state Superintendent of Education in an official publication that a pupil boycott gained nothing and lost money for the school system was a statement of policy and the publication of such statement was not an improper use of taxpayer's money. OAG 69-529.

A child is delinquent who, inter alia, is an habitual truant from school pursuant to KRS 208.020 (now repealed) and the punishment for truancy for either the child or his parents is a matter within the discretion of the juvenile court. OAG 73-390.

As Judge of the Juvenile Court, the county judge (now county judge/executive) has exclusive jurisdiction over any child who is found to be an habitual truant as well as all persons, including parents, who contribute to conditions which cause a child to become delinquent and any violation can be punished by a fine or imprisonment or both or a parent or guardian can be fined for violation of the compulsory attendance law but no statute provides for committing a child to jail for truancy. OAG 73-769.

The penalty for failure to comply with the compulsory education statutes can only be by fine, and no amount of jail detention is authorized by statute. OAG 73-846.

Unless a child is excepted from immunization or testing for tuberculosis under this section, a child who does not comply with immunization and testing requirements cannot enroll in any public or private school system, and the child's failure to attend school will subject the parents or the custodians to the penalties set forth in this section. OAG 76-256.

Since subsection (1) of this section refers only to actions against adults failing to comply with KRS 159.010 to 159.170 and not to juveniles charged under KRS 159.150, subsection (1) of this section is not applicable in a juvenile proceeding for habitual truancy under KRS 208.020(1)(c) (now repealed). OAG 76-607.

A charge under subsection (1)(c) of KRS 530.070 requires proof of habitual truancy which is not required to be proved to establish a charge under subsection (1) of this section; therefore a parent or legal guardian could be charged and punished under subsection (1) of this section and a prosecution under one of these sections would not be a bar to a prosecution under the other. OAG 77-514.

A parent, guardian, or other custodian may be subject to the penalties found in this section for failure to comply with subsection (2) of KRS 159.010, which requires 60 days' written notice and counseling prior to an unmarried child between the ages of 16 and 18 withdrawing from school. OAG 87-40, modifying OAG 64-312 to extent inconsistent.

Cited: Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Notification of Withdrawal from School, Form 256.08.

CHAPTER 160

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

SECTION.

General Provisions

160.010. County school district, what constitutes.
160.020. Composition of independent school districts.
160.030. [Repealed.]
160.040. Merger of districts.
160.041. Merger of independent district with county district.
160.042. Election of members — Present terms to continue, exception.
160.043. [Repealed and Reenacted.]
160.044. Time of election and terms of merged district board members.
160.045. Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which it is located.
160.047. [Repealed.]
160.048. Transfer of area containing school outside district.
160.049. [Repealed.]
160.050. [Repealed.]
160.060. [Repealed.]
160.065. Liability for indebtedness in case of annexation.
160.070. [Repealed.]
160.080. [Repealed.]
160.090. [Repealed.]
160.100. [Repealed.]
160.105. Fire and extended insurance coverage.
160.110. [Repealed.]
160.120. [Repealed.]
160.130. [Repealed.]
160.140. [Repealed.]
160.150. [Repealed.]
160.151. Criminal background check on certified employees and student teachers in private, parochial, and church schools — New criminal checks permitted every five years — Fingerprinting — Disclosure — Contractors, volunteers, and visitors subject to check — Employment of offenders by nonpublic schools.

Community Schools

160.155. Definitions for KRS 160.157.
160.156. State plan for community education — Grant program.
160.157. Funding of community schools.
160.158. Council for Community Education — Membership — By-laws — Officers — Meetings — Reimbursement of expenses.

Boards of Education

160.160. Boards of education — Powers and procedures — Approval of Department of Education required for mortgages, leases — Rental payments under lease.
160.170. Oath of board members.
160.180. Eligibility requirements.
160.190. Vacancies, how filled.
160.200. Time of election of board members.
160.210. Election of board members — Appointments for openings with no candidate filings — Change in boundary lines of divisions — Boards in counties containing city of first class.
160.220. Secret votes — Nominating petitions.
160.230. Presentation of candidate names.
160.240. General election laws apply — Expense.
160.250. Politics of candidate not to be indicated — Definition of election booth.
160.260. Number of candidates to be voted for.
160.270. Regular and special meetings.
160.280. Per diem and expenses for board members — Eligibility for insurance plans.

SECTION.
160.290. General powers and duties of board.
160.291. Manner of payment of salaries to school employees — Pay for extra duties or services — Fringe benefits program.
160.293. Development of school property recreational facilities for school and community purposes.
160.294. Recycling requirement for local school districts — Exemptions.
160.295. Procedure for promulgation of code of student rights and responsibilities for secondary schools — Prohibited student activities.
160.297. [Renumbered]
160.300. Investigations by board — Power to summon witnesses.
160.303. Reciprocal preference for resident bidders.
160.305. Contracts for use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services.
160.306. [Repealed.]
160.310. Board to provide insurance for school buses.
160.320. Roads or passways to school buildings for pupils.
160.325. Mandatory participation in Kentucky Energy Efficiency Program.
160.330. Board may furnish necessary school supplies free of charge — Free textbooks for indigent children — Waiver of fees.
160.335. Board may distribute refurbished surplus technology to low-income students.
160.340. Reports by boards to Kentucky Board of Education — Filing of policies on specified matters.
160.345. Definitions — Required adoption of school councils for school-based decision making — Composition — Responsibilities — Professional development — Exemption — Formula for allocation of school district funds — Intentionally engaging in conduct detrimental to school-based decision making by board member, superintendent, district employee, or school council member — Complaint procedure — Disciplinary action — Rescission of right to establish and powers of council — Wellness policy.
160.346. "Persistently low-achieving school" and "school intervention" defined — Identification of school council needing improvement — School district assistance plan — Audit team to review and report on persistently low-achieving school — Transfer of council's powers, duties, and authority to superintendent or commissioner — Restoration of council's authority — Intervention options.
160.347. Removal of school council member.
160.348. Advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, dual enrollment, and dual credit courses.

District Officers and Employees

160.350. Superintendent of schools — Appointment — Term — Vacancy — Qualifications — Removal — Contract extension.
160.352. Screening committee — Minority representation — Recommendations for superintendent.
160.360. [Repealed.]
160.370. Superintendent as executive agent of board — Duties.
160.380. School employees — Restrictions on appointment of relatives, violent offenders, and persons convicted of sex crimes — National and state criminal history background checks on applicants, new hires, and school-based decision-making council parent members — Application and renewal forms — Employees charged with felony offenses.
160.390. General duties as to condition of schools — Responsibilities — Reports.
160.395. Duty of superintendents to distribute information to school board and school council members.
160.400. Duties of outgoing superintendent.
160.410. Expenses of superintendent and employees.
160.420. [Repealed.]
160.430. [Repealed.]
160.431. School finance officer — Continuing education.
160.440. Secretary of board of education.
160.445. Sports safety course required for high school athletics coaches.

District Finances

160.450. Fiscal year of school districts.

SECTION.
160.455. Definition of tax-levying authority.
160.460. Levy of school taxes — Procedures.
160.462. [Repealed.]
160.463. Publication of financial statements of school systems in counties of 300,000.
160.464. [Repealed.]
160.470. Tax rate limits — Hearing — Levy exceeding four percent increase subject to recall vote or reconsideration — Levy of minimum equivalent tax rate.
160.472. Determination of maximum permissible school district revenue.
160.473. Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates — Public hearing and recall not applicable.
160.474. [Repealed.]
160.475. Ad valorem tax levy for school purposes — Maximum rates — Subdistrict taxes abolished.
160.476. School building fund taxes — Investment — Expenditures — Audit.
160.477. [Repealed.]
160.480. [Repealed.]
160.482. Occupational license, policy (counties of 300,000).
160.483. Occupational license fees, rates, exemptions (counties of 300,000) — Regulation of ministers.
160.484. Occupational license fees, imposition and discontinuation (counties of 300,000).
160.485. Occupational license fees, adoption — Referendum procedure.
160.486. Occupational license fees — Collection — Distribution (counties of 300,000).
160.487. Action for refund of occupational license fees (counties of 300,000).
160.488. Effect of occupational license fees law (counties of 300,000).
160.490. [Repealed.]
160.500. Collector of school taxes — Allowances to — Special collector — Tax bills.
160.505. Certain taxes to be collected by person appointed by board of education.
160.510. Taxes paid to depository — Reports of tax collector.
160.520. Penalties for tax delinquency — General laws apply.
160.530. Use of school money.
160.531. [Repealed.]
160.532. [Repealed.]
160.533. [Repealed.]
160.534. [Repealed.]
160.540. Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes.
160.550. Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue of any year.
160.560. Treasurer of board of education — Selection — Bond — Duties.
160.570. Depository of board — Bond — Duties.
160.580. Gift, grant, or devise to school board.
160.590. [Repealed.]
160.593. Levy of occupational license tax, utility gross receipts license tax, or excise tax for schools.
160.595. [Repealed.]
160.597. Levy recall procedure.
160.599. Emergency loans to public common school districts.
160.600. [Renumbered.]

Occupational License Tax for Schools

160.601. Taxes, how designated.
160.603. Notice and hearing before levy.
160.605. Occupational tax — Exemptions.
160.607. Rate of tax.
160.608. [Repealed.]
160.609. [Repealed.]
160.610. [Repealed.]
160.611. Nonresidents of school districts exempt.

Utility Gross Receipts License Tax for Schools

160.613. Utility gross receipts license tax — Exemptions.
160.6131. Definitions for KRS 160.613 to 160.617.
160.614. Tax on gross receipts from furnishing of cable television services and multichannel video programming services.
160.6145. [Repealed.]

SECTION.
160.615. Taxes payable, when — Extension.
160.6151. Administration of taxes authorized by KRS 160.613 and 160.614.
160.6152. Superintendents to provide information to department and to utilities — Allocation of tax payments — Agreement by participating districts within county to allocate based on average daily attendance — Resolution of conflicts.
160.6153. Procedure when allocation on taxpayer's return varies from school district boundary information provided by superintendents — Adjustment — Exceptions — Reallocation agreement.
160.6154. Collection and distribution of taxes imposed under KRS 160.613 and 160.614.
160.6155. Taxes to be distributed in compliance with KRS 160.613 to 160.617.
160.6156. Refund of utility gross receipts tax — Effect of utility's rate increase — Appeal to Circuit Court.
160.6157. Penalty provisions applicable to taxes levied by school districts — Penalty imposed for erroneous billing.
160.6158. Waiver of penalties.
160.617. Utility rate increase.
160.620. [Repealed.]

Excise Tax for Schools

160.621. Excise tax on individual income for schools.
160.623. [Repealed.]
160.625. Excise tax returns — Payment — Form.
160.627. Information on state income tax liability of school district residents — Department of Revenue as tax collector.
160.630. [Repealed.]
160.631. Definitions for KRS 160.632. [Renumbered.]
160.632. Reimbursement of districts for school services to out-of-school district children — Reports — Payment. [Renumbered.]
160.633. Deposit of excise tax proceeds.

General Provisions on School Taxes

160.635. Continuance of tax until reduced — Expiration date.
160.637. Administrative costs — Department of Revenue collection procedure.
160.640. Custodian of tax funds to give bond — Department of Revenue excepted — Expense, how paid.
160.642. Custodian to be audited.
160.644. Tax proceeds, apportionment to districts.
160.646. [Repealed.]
160.648. Penalty for failure to make returns or pay tax.

Kentucky Family Education Rights and Privacy Act

160.700. Definitions related to KRS 160.700 to 160.730.
160.705. Confidentiality of students' educational records — Protection and preservation of records.
160.710. Notification of privacy rights — Written policies.
160.715. Inspection and review of records — Procedures — Fees for copying permitted.
160.720. Consent to release of records — Release without consent — Waiver by student — Records of release.
160.725. Directory information on student — Student's right to restrict release — Official recruiters' access to public high school campuses and student directory information.
160.730. Challenge of contents of record — Procedure.

Penalties

160.990. Penalties.
160.991. [Repealed.]

General Provisions

160.010. County school district, what constitutes.

Each county in this state constitutes a county school district, except that, in counties in which there are independent school districts, the county school district consists of the remainder of the county outside of the boundaries of the independent school districts.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 417, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-2) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 417, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. T.V.A., prorated distribution to school districts of payments to Revenue Cabinet, made by, KRS 96.895.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lewis, Kostas, Carnes, Consolidation — Complete or Functional — of City and County Governments in Kentucky, 42 Ky. L.J. 295 (1954).

Northern Kentucky Law Forum. Sixth Circuit Notes: Constitutional Law — School Desegregation — State-Created District Lines can be Disregarded Where There is Evidence that they have been crossed to Perpetuate Dual School Systems —, 3 N.Y. St. L.F. 108 (1975).

Opinions of Attorney General. Library districts organized under KRS 173.470 or 173.720 are not exempt from the payment of the tax imposed by this chapter. OAG 68-241.

Where territory annexed by the city was omitted from the city's school boundary lines but was also dropped from the county school district, it would continue to remain in the county school district. OAG 70-634.

As a school district is a municipality having jurisdiction over the disposal of its own sewage, it would be fully eligible to participate and receive any grant from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency for the construction of a sewage treatment facility or septic tank system. OAG 72-573.

A school district is a political subdivision of the state, a public body, and a district created by statute with specific powers and a municipality within the meaning of 33 USCS § 1173(f). OAG 72-573.

Cited: Brumleve v. Ruth, 302 Ky. 813, 195 S.W.2d 777, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 948, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 949 (Ky. 1946); Brown v. Hardin County Bd. of Educ., 358 S.W.2d 488, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 176 (Ky. 1962); Wigginton v. Nelson County Board of Education, 408 S.W.2d 647, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 133 (Ky. 1966).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Principal School District Units.
2. Merger.

1. Principal School District Units.

Under the statutes, counties are the principal school district units. Thomas v. Spragens, 308 Ky. 97, 213 S.W.2d 452, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 861 (Ky. 1948).

2. Merger.

Since matters affecting the schools and their management were vested in the local board of education, a school board could not delegate or shift its responsibilities to a fiscal court or the electorate by requesting that the fiscal court place on ballot the question of whether the voters favored the consolidation or merger of certain county schools. Hickman County Fiscal Court v. Workman, 528 S.W.2d 730, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 89 (Ky. 1975).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 15 et seq.
78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 98 et seq.

160.020. Composition of independent school districts.

All school districts embracing cities of the first five (5) classes together with the territory within their limits, including any territory added for school purposes outside of the city limits, and all independent graded common school districts having a school census enumeration of two hundred (200) or more children, constitute independent school districts, except those which have merged with a county school district since June 14, 1934. No independent district other than a city of the first five (5) classes shall continue to operate when its school census enumeration of children falls below two hundred (200) pupils unless it appears to the Kentucky Board of Education that the district can maintain a more efficient program of school service by operating as an independent district.

(4399-3: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 49, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 224, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Lewis, Kostas, Carnes, Consolidation — Com-

plete or Functional — of City and County Governments in Kentucky, 42 Ky. L.J. 295 (1954).

Opinions of Attorney General. A person seeking election to an independent school district board must live and reside within the district. OAG 76-121.

Cited: Brumleve v. Ruth, 302 Ky. 813, 195 S.W.2d 777, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 948, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 949 (Ky. 1946); Schmidt v. Payne, 304 Ky. 58, 199 S.W.2d 990, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 584 (Ky. 1947); Cawood v. Hensley, 247 S.W.2d 27, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 661 (Ky. 1952); Newburg Area Council, Inc. v. Board of Education, 510 F.2d 1358, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 5699 (6th Cir. 1974).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Boundaries Conterminous with City.
2. Change of City's Classification.
3. Annexation.
4. Pupil Census Below Minimum.
5. Contracts by District.
6. Desegregation.

1. Boundaries Conterminous with City.

The action of a city in appropriating funds to supplement the salaries of teachers in an independent school district whose boundaries were conterminous with those of the city is inhibited by Ky. Const., § 179. Board of Education v. Corbin, 301 Ky. 686, 192 S.W.2d 951, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 544 (Ky. 1946).

Although some of the independent districts are conterminous with cities of the Commonwealth, each is a municipality or political subdivision separate and distinct from such a city and over which the city has no control. Board of Education v. Corbin, 301 Ky. 686, 192 S.W.2d 951, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 544 (Ky. 1946).

An appropriation of funds by a city, to supplement salaries of teachers in independent school districts having boundaries conterminous with those of city, would violate Ky. Const., § 159. Board of Education v. Corbin, 301 Ky. 686, 192 S.W.2d 951, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 544 (Ky. 1946).

The General Assembly in enacting this section and KRS 160.010 intended and did establish an independent school district in the city of Louisville, free from the control of the city though the boundaries are conterminous. Louisville v. Board of Education, 302 Ky. 647, 195 S.W.2d 291, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 725 (Ky. 1946).

2. Change of City's Classification.

This section does not automatically create a new independent school district when a sixth-class city is made a fifth-class city. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 293 S.W.2d 568, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 74 (Ky. 1956).

3. Annexation.

Property in county school district annexed by city does not, by operation of this section automatically become part of the city independent school district. Thomas v. Spragens, 308 Ky. 97, 213 S.W.2d 452, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 861 (Ky. 1948).

KRS 160.045 provides the exclusive procedures by which an independent school district may annex county school district territory. Thomas v. Spragens, 308 Ky. 97, 213 S.W.2d 452, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 861 (Ky. 1948).

City school districts are independent of the city government and legislative provision for school purpose annexation must be considered apart from statutes authorizing cities to annex territory for other purposes involving other consideration. Thomas v. Spragens, 308 Ky. 97, 213 S.W.2d 452, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 861 (Ky. 1948).

4. Pupil Census Below Minimum.

Where, after annexation of part of town by city, census enumeration of children in town independent school district fell below 250, no action was necessary by State Board of Education to place what remained of town school district with county district. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 284 Ky. 774, 146 S.W.2d 30, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 581 (Ky. 1940).

Where State Board abolished independent school district whose white pupil census fell below the required minimum and the school was continued by county board until State Board of Education deferred accrediting it because it had less than 60 pupils, consolidation of the high school with other high schools in the county by the county board was not an abuse of discretion. Nethery v. McMullen, 313 Ky. 39, 230 S.W.2d 79, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 796 (Ky. 1950).

5. Contracts by District.

Since the school board was a body politic and corporate, a government agency, and a public corporation, it was authorized to enter into a lease or contract with another governmental agency. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

6. Desegregation.

Where it was stipulated that no student was ever excluded from independent school district because of race and there was no evidence that such district had committed other racial segregatory practices or that the boundaries of the district were drawn in 1911 to include whites and exclude blacks, district was not required to be included in court ordered desegregation plan, for the court rejected the argument that as a matter of law the very existence of an independent school district created under this section prior to the 1974 amendment indicated that the system must of necessity be a vestige of state-imposed segregation. Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976), cert. denied, Board of Education v. Newburg Area Council, Inc., 429 U.S. 1074, 97 S. Ct. 812, 50 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2129 (1977), cert. denied, Board of Education v. Newburg Area Council, Inc., 429 U.S. 1074, 97 S. Ct. 812, 50 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2129 (1977), rehearing denied, 430 U.S. 941, 97 S. Ct. 1573, 51 L. Ed. 2d 788, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2177 (1977), rehearing denied, 434 U.S. 883, 98 S. Ct. 250, 54 L. Ed. 2d 168, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 3486 (1977).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 78 et seq.

160.030. Temporary independent districts. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-3: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 49, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 351, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.

160.040. Merger of districts.

Boards of education of any two (2) or more contiguous school districts may by concurrent action merge their districts into one (1). In case of a merger, the members of the boards of education of the merged districts may serve out the terms for which they were elected. The resulting district shall take over all the assets and legal liabilities of the districts joining in the merger. Tax levies authorized for the payment of interest and the retirement of bonds or to create sinking funds for such purposes shall continue to be levied and collected over the same area by or for the new board in accordance with the laws under which the levies were originally made until all bonded obligations of the old district have been retired.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 418, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-4) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 418, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lewis, Kostas, Carnes, Consolidation — Complete or Functional — of City and County Governments in Kentucky, 42 Ky. L.J. 295 (1954).

Opinions of Attorney General. Where, under the provisions of this section and KRS 160.041, there is a merger of a city and a county school district each of which has special voted taxes applicable to it: (1) The city school district would continue to be subject to its special voted taxes unless the merger agreement provided otherwise. (2) The city board of education may decline to have levied the special voted tax if it deems the tax unnecessary or unwise; however, the county board of education, both as originally constituted and as a joint board following merger must concur and cooperate in an agreement to this end. The city board will cease to exist on merger; hence it will have nothing to say about the special voted tax of the county school district. Acting ex parte, the city board may not, prior to merger, adopt the county districts voted levy. (3) The property owners in the city district will be subject to the county district's special voted tax when the merger is completed. This will occur automatically upon merger without any referendum. (4) The merger agreement should be drawn so as to coincide merger with applicable tax and school years to avoid any question about the tax levied for a current school year based upon an assessment that pre-dated merger. OAG 67-315.

Once two school districts have been merged, there is no procedure by which the merger can be dissolved. OAG 71-380.

This section and KRS 160.041 provide that in the event of a merger of two school districts the members of the boards of education of the merged districts may serve out the terms for which they were elected.

OAG 72-252.

This section and KRS 160.041 provide the exclusive means by which school districts may be merged. OAG 72-252.

The fiscal court, under KRS 67.083, has no authority to place a question on the ballot to be submitted to the voters concerning the merger of school districts as KRS 67.083 limits the powers of a county to those that do not conflict with the constitution or statutes and as the legislature, under this section, has provided the procedure for merging school districts, this field is pre-empted, and since the school districts are agencies of the state, not the county, all decisions affecting school questions are to be made by the district boards of education and the State Department of Education. OAG 73-272.

Inasmuch as this section is not restricted to the merger of an independent school district with a county school district, it would be possible for two county school districts to merge. OAG 77-777.

Following the merger of an independent school district with a county school district the resultant district is the county district. OAG 83-325.

Upon a merger of a county school district and an independent school district, the utility gross receipts license tax of three percent in effect in the county school district would become effective as to the entire merged district. OAG 83-325.

Cited: Stuff v. Webster County Board of Education, 339 S.W.2d 189, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 443 (Ky. 1960); Board of Education v. Board of Education, 522 S.W.2d 854, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1975).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Town District with City and County.
2. Two Districts When One Lies in Two Counties.
3. "Concurrent Action."
4. Terms of Merger.
5. — Motive.
6. — Joint Board Members.
7. — Powers and Duties.
8. — Disposition of Assets and Liabilities.
9. — Ouster of Superintendent.
10. Consummation of Original Plan of Financing Building.
11. Discretion of Boards.
12. Delegation of Board Authority.

1. Town District with City and County.

Merger of town independent school district with city district and with county district resulted, where on dissolution of town district part of it went to city district and part to county district. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 284 Ky. 774, 146 S.W.2d 30, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 581 (Ky. 1940).

2. Two Districts When One Lies in Two Counties.

Two (2) contiguous independent school districts may consolidate and merge into a single new independent school district under this section even though portions of one district lie in two counties. Board of Education v. Butler, 256 S.W.2d 516, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 749 (Ky. 1953).

3. "Concurrent Action."

"Concurrent action" does not necessitate simultaneous action in joint session. It is sufficient that such steps be taken in cooperation and looking to the same purpose. McGlone v. Horton, 258 Ky. 453, 80 S.W.2d 522, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 177 (Ky. 1935).

4. Terms of Merger.

This section, as opposed to KRS 160.041, governs the powers of the two districts in making a merger agreement to fix the terms of such merger. La Follette v. Ovesen, 314 Ky. 535, 236 S.W.2d 457, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 687 (Ky. 1951).

5. — Motive.

The motive for merging districts is immaterial. Board of Education v. Stevens, 261 Ky. 475, 88 S.W.2d 3, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 678 (Ky. 1935).

6. — Joint Board Members.

All members of the boards of the merged districts become members of the joint board clothed with all the authority conferred by law upon the members of such boards. McGlone v. Horton, 258 Ky. 453, 80 S.W.2d 522, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 177 (Ky. 1935).

The merger agreements, which provided that if, for any reason, any appointed member of the merged board could not complete his temporary term, the position was to be filled with an alternate, did not conflict with KRS 160.190 as the agreements merely provided temporary security for all school districts during the critical transition, and authority for the agreements was provided for by the general authority granted by virtue of the merger statute, this section. Appeal of Muhlenberg County Bd. of Education, 714 S.W.2d 168, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1194 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

7. — Powers and Duties.

Where two contiguous school districts were merged, the members of the board of education of the merged districts who were serving out the terms for which they were elected had the power to execute a contract with the superintendent of one of the former districts as superintendent of the new merged district and upon declaration of vacancy of the office before expiration of his contract term he was entitled to salary withheld. McClellan v. Darnell, 351 S.W.2d 191, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 157 (Ky. 1961).

8. — Disposition of Assets and Liabilities.

The last part of this section, respecting disposition of assets and liabilities, applies to mergers effected under KRS 160.030 (repealed), as well as to those effected by concurrent action of two contiguous districts. Board of Education v. Nelson, 268 Ky. 83, 103 S.W.2d 691, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 413 (Ky. 1937).

The assumption of debts by a county school district under this section does not violate Ky. Const., § 157. Board of Education v. Nelson, 268 Ky. 83, 103 S.W.2d 691, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 413 (Ky. 1937).

Provision in resolution of city board directing employment of superintendent for four-year term that employment should terminate if city and county boards merged, must be deemed part of employment contract actually made with superintendent notwithstanding provision was not contained in contract, since resolution was foundation of contract and no liability continued for county board to assume on merger. Martin v. Board of Education, 284 Ky. 818, 146 S.W.2d 12, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1940).

County board is impressed only with legal liabilities of districts joining in merger, and hence where city board, at time of merging with county board, had relieved itself of liability to employ superintendent for four years, county board was not under liability to superintendent. Martin v. Board of Education, 284 Ky. 818, 146 S.W.2d 12, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1940).

Contract for four-year term between city board and superintendent was not liability of county board, where city and county boards merged, and contract between boards was drawn by superintendent providing that county board was to employ superintendent and to perform contracts made by city board for one specified school year. Martin v. Board of Education, 284 Ky. 818, 146 S.W.2d 12, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1940).

Employment by county board of superintendent for second one-year period following year for which he had been employed pursuant to contract of merger between city and county boards was not ratification of earlier contract for four-year term made by city board, but not assumed by county board on merger. Martin v. Board of Education, 284 Ky. 818, 146 S.W.2d 12, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1940).

On merger of city independent school district with county school district by agreement the property owners of former city district become liable for voted indebtedness of county district and referendum on increase in rate within city is unnecessary. Board of Education v. Harville, 416 S.W.2d 730, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 280 (Ky. 1967).

9. — Ouster of Superintendent.

Superintendent could not be ousted by four to three vote of board of education which had consisted of ten members following merger under this section but had fallen to seven by reason of expiration of some of the terms since KRS 160.350 providing for ouster by four members of a board of education contemplated a board of five members as provided by KRS 160.160 or 80% of the board. Wesley v. Board of Education, 403 S.W.2d 28, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 319 (Ky. 1966).

10. Consummation of Original Plan of Financing Building.

When an independent district attempts to provide a building pursuant to KRS 162.120, a subsequent merger with the county district does not prevent consummation of the original plan of financing. Piggott v. Kasey, 271 Ky. 651, 113 S.W.2d 5, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 33 (Ky. 1938).

11. Discretion of Boards.

School boards have a liberal discretion in merging districts. Board of Education v. Stevens, 261 Ky. 475, 88 S.W.2d 3, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 678 (Ky. 1935).

The burden of proving an abuse of discretion is on the accuser. Board of Education v. Stevens, 261 Ky. 475, 88 S.W.2d 3, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 678 (Ky. 1935).

12. Delegation of Board Authority.

Since matters affecting the schools and their management were vested in the local board of education and the State Department of

Education, a school board could not delegate or shift its responsibilities to a fiscal court or the electorate by requesting that the fiscal court place on ballot the question of whether the voters favored the consolidation or merger of certain county schools. Hickman County Fiscal Court v. Workman, 528 S.W.2d 730, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 89 (Ky. 1975).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 41.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 17 et seq.

160.041. Merger of independent district with county district.

(1) When a board of education of an independent school district desires to have its district become a part of the county school district, it shall by motion so record its desire in the minutes of the board. The board, or its executive officer, shall convey this request to the county board of education. At its next regular meeting, or at a special meeting held prior thereto, the county board of education shall pass upon this request.

(2) If the county board of education refuses, or the two (2) boards of education cannot agree upon such a proposition of merger of the independent district with the county district, the question of merger shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the two (2) districts at the next regular election if the question is filed with the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election.

(a) If a majority of those voting on the question favor merger, the school boards of the two (2) school districts shall jointly develop a plan for adoption of the merger.

(b) If the two (2) school boards cannot agree to the terms of merger within sixty (60) days following the date of the regular election, the chief state school officer shall develop the terms of the adoption of merger.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (2)(a) of this section, if the independent school district cannot meet its current operating expenses from projected revenue and if the two (2) school boards cannot agree to the terms of a merger, the proposition of merger shall be submitted to the Kentucky Board of Education, and the Kentucky Board of Education shall determine whether the two (2) districts should be merged and if merged the terms thereto.

(d) Upon completion of the plan for adoption of the merger, whether prepared by the school boards or the superintendent, it shall become effective and the independent district shall become a part of the county school district as set out in the plan.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 238; 1976, ch. 212, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 225, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 195, § 56, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Merger of independent and county school districts, 702 KAR 1:100.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lewis, Kostas, Carnes, Consolidation — Complete or Functional — of City and County Governments in Kentucky, 42 Ky. L.J. 295 (1954).

Northern Kentucky Law Forum. Sixth Circuit Notes: Constitutional Law — School Desegregation — State-Created District Lines can be Disregarded Where There is Evidence that they have been crossed to Perpetuate Dual School Systems — Newburg Area Council, Inc. v. Board of Education, 510 F.2d 1358, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 5699 (6th Cir. 1974), cert. denied, 421 U.S. 931, 95 S. Ct. 1658, 44 L. Ed. 2d 88, 1975 U.S. LEXIS 1407 (1975).

Opinions of Attorney General. Where, under the provisions of KRS 160.040 and this section there is a merger of a city and a county school district each of which has special voted taxes applicable to it: (1) The school city would continue to be subject to its special voted taxes unless the merger agreement provided otherwise. (2) The city board of education could decline to have levied the special voted tax if it deemed the tax unnecessary or unwise; however, the county board of education both as originally constituted and as a joint board following merger must concur and cooperate in an agreement to this end. The city board will cease to exist on merger; hence it will have nothing to say about the special voted tax of the county school district. Acting ex parte the city board may not, prior to merger, adopt the county district's voted levy. (3) The property owners in the city district will be subject to the county district's special voted tax when the merger is completed. This will occur automatically upon merger without referendum. (4) The merger should be drawn so as to coincide merger with applicable tax and school years to avoid any question about the tax levied for a current school year based upon an assessment that pre-dated merger. OAG 67-315.

This section grants the right to initiate merger proceedings to an independent school district; however, no such authority is granted to a county school district. OAG 72-252., 3 N.Y. St. L.F. 108 (1975).

Where a merger or the terms of a merger cannot be agreed upon this section allows the independent board of education to appeal to the superintendent of public instruction and ask that the matter be submitted to the State Board of Education for final settlement. OAG 72-252., 3 N.Y. St. L.F. 108 (1975).

Where the voters have cast their ballots in favor of the merger of two school districts, but where the two school boards have not agreed on the terms of the plan for adoption of the merger, the terms of adoption developed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to resolve the dispute are not required to be approved by the State Board of Education. OAG 76-341.

Following the merger of an independent school district with a county school district the resultant district is the county district. OAG 83-325.

Upon a merger of a county school district and an independent school district, the utility gross receipts license tax of three percent (3%) in effect in the county school district would become effective as to the entire merged district. OAG 83-325.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Application.
2. Two Alternative Methods.
3. Merger.
4. — Terms or Conditions.
5. — Grounds for Effectuating.
6. — Desegregation.

1. Application.

Where parties assented to merger of city and county school districts the provisions of KRS 160.041 are inapplicable because there was no failure or refusal to agree on terms. Board of Education v. Harville, 416 S.W.2d 730, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 280 (Ky. 1967).

2. Two Alternative Methods.

This section provides for two alternatives: (1) merger by agreement or (2) merger by compulsion of the state board. La Follette v. Ovesen, 314 Ky. 535, 236 S.W.2d 457, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 687 (Ky. 1951).

3. Merger.

4. — Terms or Conditions.

In the case of merger by compulsion the state board is to fix the terms, but in the case of merger by agreement no directions are given as to the terms or conditions of the merger. La Follette v. Ovesen, 314 Ky. 535, 236 S.W.2d 457, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 687 (Ky. 1951).

5. — Grounds for Effectuating.

This section does not specify any grounds which must be established to lawfully effectuate a merger. Hopkins County Board of Education v. Hopkins County, 242 S.W.2d 742, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1066 (Ky. 1951).

6. — Desegregation.

If the District Court should find that a formal consolidation or merger of districts was required to effectuate an effective desegregation plan for the county as a whole, administrative problems would to a large extent be obviated since the merger or consolidation could be effectuated under this section, which authorizes the reconsolidation of school districts within a single county even without the consent of the county school board. Newburg Area Council, Inc. v. Board of Education, 510 F.2d 1358, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 5699 (6th Cir. 1974), cert. denied, 421 U.S. 931, 95 S. Ct. 1658, 44 L. Ed. 2d 88, 1975 U.S. LEXIS 1407 (1975), cert. denied, Board of Education v. Newburg Area Council, Inc., 429 U.S. 1074, 97 S. Ct. 812, 50 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2129 (1977), rehearing denied, 430 U.S. 941, 97 S. Ct. 1573, 51 L. Ed. 2d 788, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2177 (1977), rehearing denied, 434 U.S. 883, 98 S. Ct. 250, 54 L. Ed. 2d 168, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 3486 (1977).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 78 et seq.

160.042. Election of members — Present terms to continue, exception.

(1) Upon a merger under the provisions of KRS 160.040 and 160.041 of an independent school district in a city of the first class with a county school district in counties containing a city of the first class, the members of the county board of education of the merged county school district, shall be elected pursuant to KRS 160.200 and 160.210.

(2) Each member of the respective boards of education at the time of the merger of the districts, may continue to hold office until the expiration of his or her term of office, except as provided in KRS 160.200(4); but any vacancy occurring among such members for any reason shall not be filled.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 419, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. Former KRS 160.042 (Acts 1952, ch. 90, §§ 1, 2) and former KRS 160.043 (Acts 1952, ch. 90, § 2) were repealed and reenacted as KRS 160.042 by Acts 1958, ch. 126, § 17.

KRS 160.042 (Repealed and reenacted Acts 1958, ch. 126, § 17; 1974, ch. 224, § 1) was repealed and reenacted as KRS 160.042 by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 419, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Continuation of Two Boards.

Provision for city school board members to continue serving with county school board upon merger of school district of first-class city with county school district does not constitute "local or special legislation" forbidden by state Constitution where there is a justifiable need for the experience of city board members as to problems arising from urbanization. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 522 S.W.2d 854, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1975).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 17 et seq.

160.043. Terms of board members unaffected by merger; vacancies not to be filled. [Repealed and Reenacted.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 90, § 2) and former KRS 160.042 (Acts 1952, ch. 90, §§ 1, 2) were repealed and reenacted as KRS 160.042 by Acts 1958, ch. 126, § 17.

160.044. Time of election and terms of merged district board members.

(1) At the regular November election during the first even-numbered year nearest to the time of the merger of the districts, as above set out, two (2) members of the county board of education shall be elected from the county at large for a term of four (4) years, and two (2) years after such first election, three (3) members of the county board of education shall be elected for a term of four (4) years, and in each even-numbered year thereafter an election shall be held from the county at large to fill the membership of the county board of education for the term that will expire on the first Monday in January following, and the regularly elected members shall hold office for four (4) years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the county board after members have been elected from the county at large shall be filled as now provided by KRS 160.190.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 420, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 90, §§ 3, 4, effective June 19, 1952) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 420, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Elections from Districts.

In merger situations, KRS 160.210 mandates that elections of school board members shall be from districts, not the county-at-large. Appeal of Muhlenberg County Bd. of Education, 714 S.W.2d 168, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1194 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 17 et seq.

160.045. Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which it is located.

(1) If seventy-five percent (75%) of either the registered voters or property owners in an area adjacent to either a county or independent school district petition the respective school boards for a transfer of property to the school board district other than that in which it is located, or if either board initiates an action, the school boards may effect the transfer by agreement, duly spread upon the minutes of their respective boards.

(2) If the boards fail to agree within ninety (90) days from the filing of petitions for the transfer, either board may petition the chief state school officer for approval or disapproval of the transfer of the property involved. In his consideration for giving approval or disapproval, he shall be governed by any policies and rules and regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education which may be affected by the transfer of the property and shall give due consideration to the following: the ratio of the wealth of the territory involved in its relation to the total wealth of the district from which the territory will be annexed; the effect of the proposed territorial loss or gain on the educational programs of the respective districts; extent of and effect on the physical plant, facilities, and equipment available in each of the affected districts; the indebtedness and bonded or rental obligations of the respective districts; any contemplated indebtedness or obligation arising out of the proposed transfer; and other factors as may have a bearing upon the determination of the desirability of the proposed annexation from the vantage point of all interested persons.

(3) In those instances where the requested transfer will result in a surplus of physical plant, facilities, or equipment in the transferring school district, the chief state school officer shall determine an equitable plan for the transfer of any surplus to the annexing district as his plan may determine will be needed. His plan shall be based on the fair value of the property on a replacement basis, taking into consideration its age and condition. In any considerations and suggestions which he may propose for the settlement of the differences between the boards of education, he shall be bound by any agreements outstanding between the boards of education of the school districts on July 15, 1982.

(4) If the chief state school officer is unable to arrive at a satisfactory agreement with the two (2) boards of education concerning the transfer of the involved property within one hundred twenty (120) days from the time it is presented to him, either board may request that he bring the matter before the Kentucky Board of Education at its next regularly scheduled meeting. The state board shall grant and schedule an administrative hearing, and the hearing shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. In that event, he shall file with the Kentucky Board of Education all the facts which he has gathered, the recommendation he has made, and the basis for his recommendation, for their consideration. In those instances where, after giving consideration to the factors set forth in subsection (2) of this section, the chief state school officer determines that a transfer of only a portion of the territory in

question is in the best interest of the respective districts, he may recommend to the Kentucky Board of Education a modified plan of transfer of territory.

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 140; 1948, ch. 90; 1956, ch. 240, § 1; 1974, ch. 315, § 17; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 114, § 24, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 32, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 226, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 318, § 51, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Transfer of annexed property; hearing, 702 KAR 1:080.

Kentucky Law Journal. Lewis, Kostas, Carnes, Consolidation — Complete or Functional — of City and County Governments in Kentucky, 42 Ky. L.J. 295 (1954).

Opinions of Attorney General. The term "adjacent" as used in this section means "adjoining" rather than "nearby" and property may not be transferred from one school district to another if it does not adjoin the school district to which it is to be transferred. OAG 62-54.

A county tax commissioner has no authority to transfer property from one school district to another in the county without the approval of either the voters, property owners, or school boards of the districts involved. OAG 67-429.

The methods prescribed by this section are the exclusive methods by which boundary lines between adjacent school districts may be changed, and an erroneous report of a boundary line made pursuant to KRS 136.190 neither established nor altered the boundary line even though it remained unchallenged for a period of 12 years. OAG 70-393.

The phrase "next regularly scheduled meeting" in subsection (4) does not include a specially called meeting. OAG 74-463.

The responsibility of determining the boundaries of two school districts within the same county rests with the boards of education of the two districts. OAG 80-621.

Those citizens living in an annexed area of a city are not entitled to vote in the city school board race unless and until the area annexed is also annexed by the city school district, pursuant to this section; such persons must vote in the county school district in which they presently live, irrespective of any agreement between the two school districts regarding in which district the children of residents of the annexed area will be allowed to attend school. OAG 84-372.

Cited: Turner v. City Board of Education, 313 Ky. 383, 231 S.W.2d 27, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 869 (Ky. 1950); Board of Education v. Board of Education, 293 S.W.2d 568, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 74 (Ky. 1956); Board of Education v. Board of Education, 472 S.W.2d 496, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1971).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Constitutionality.
2. Purpose.
3. Application.
4. Annexed Territory.
5. Property Owners.

1. Constitutionality.

This section does not violate Ky. Const., § 59 as being special legislation. Board of Education v. Mescher, 310 Ky. 453, 220 S.W.2d 1016, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 954 (Ky. 1949).

This section does not violate Ky. Const., §§ 2, 19, 52 or 183. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

2. Purpose.

The object of this section was to encourage the making of the city school district boundaries coextensive with those of the city. Howell v. Collier, 282 S.W.2d 327, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 236 (Ky. 1955).

3. Application.

This section provides the exclusive procedures by which an independent school district may annex county school district territory. Thomas v. Spragens, 308 Ky. 97, 213 S.W.2d 452, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 861 (Ky. 1948).

This section authorizes only the incorporation of such areas annexed to a city as are coextensive with an area designated, defined or described as a separate territory in the annexation proceedings by the city. Howell v. Collier, 282 S.W.2d 327, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 236 (Ky. 1955).

4. Annexed Territory.

Property in county school district annexed by city does not, by operation of KRS 160.020, automatically become part of the city independent school district. Thomas v. Spragens, 308 Ky. 97, 213 S.W.2d 452, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 861 (Ky. 1948).

The annexed territory must be treated as an indivisible unit. Howell v. Collier, 282 S.W.2d 327, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 236 (Ky. 1955).

County board had no power to prevent transfer of territory annexed to a city to city school district where 75 percent of owners of real property in the territory petitioned to be taken into city school district and city school board approved the petition. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

5. Property Owners.

Both the husband and wife in estates known as tenancy by the entirety are owners of property and their interest is sufficient to make them "owners of real property" within the meaning of this section. Campbell County Board of Education v. Boulevard Enterprises, Inc., 360 S.W.2d 744, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 223 (Ky. 1962).

The term "owners" was meant to designate all people who owned any interest in property which would permit them to be concerned with community school affairs. Campbell County Board of Education v. Boulevard Enterprises, Inc., 360 S.W.2d 744, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 223 (Ky. 1962).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 17 et seq.

160.047. Application of KRS 160.045. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section which, was declared unconstitutional in Board of Educ. v. Board of Educ., 472 S.W.2d 496 (Ky Ct. App. 1971). (Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 189, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

160.048. Transfer of area containing school outside district.

(1) The General Assembly hereby finds that from time to time various school boards, in the exercise of their administrative discretion, have determined that their school districts would be most efficiently administered if one (1) or more of the district's schools were constructed and operated on land located outside the school districts' boundaries. The General Assembly further finds that this has been desirable and in furtherance of an efficient system of common schools. As urbanization increases, and school districts throughout the Commonwealth become more densely populated, available school sites within such districts will proportionately diminish, and it will with increasing frequency be necessary to construct schools on land not within the district of the school board constructing such schools. When a school is so located, it is more efficient for the school district constructing the school, but it is less efficient for the statewide system of common schools and for the children residing in the immediate neighborhood of the new school, who reside in a different school district, and therefore must be transported to other, more distant schools. This situation results in an inefficient utilization of state and local school funds and school facilities, and is a result of the artificially-drawn school district boundary lines. The General Assembly further finds that the discretionary method of transfer presently provided by KRS 160.045 is not adequate to assure an efficient operation of the common schools, and that it is desirable to provide for mandatory transfer of such areas. Pursuant to section 183 of the Kentucky Constitution, the General Assembly declares that such situations are special situations and require special treatment. It is the intent of the General Assembly to provide by this statute a special method whereby such areas may be transferred to the school district operating the school or schools.

(2) If seventy-five percent (75%) of either the registered voters or property owners in an area adjacent to a school district other than the district in which such area is located and in which area there is located a school owned and operated by such adjacent school district

petition the school board of the school district which owns and operates such school and the school board of the school district in which such area is located for the transfer of such area from the school district in which it is located to the school district which owns and operates such school, then such area shall be so transferred.

(3) The effective date of such transfer shall be sixty (60) days after the date on which the petition is filed with the two (2) school boards; personal delivery of said petition to any member of the school board or to the superintendent of the school district shall constitute "filing" for purposes of this section. Provided, that if such effective date falls during a term of the school district in which such area is located, the two (2) school boards involved may, by agreement, defer the effective date of such transfer until the end of said term.

(4) The terms and conditions of such transfer shall be determined in the manner provided for the determination of the terms and conditions of transfer under KRS 160.045, except that the chief state school officer, the Kentucky Board of Education, and the respective reviewing courts shall have no power to disapprove such transfer.

(5) Upon such transfer, the recipient district shall assume a portion of the bonded indebtedness of the losing district, as provided in KRS 160.065; such bonds shall remain the obligation of the issuing agency, and shall not be affected in any way by such transfer, except that each year the recipient district shall pay to the losing district a sum of money sufficient to make the payments on the portion of such indebtedness assumed by the recipient district, and such annual payments shall continue until all of the bonded indebtedness outstanding at the time of the transfer is paid in full.

(6) The method of transfer provided in this section shall be an alternative method to that set forth in KRS 160.045, and this section shall have no effect whatsoever on KRS 160.045.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 349, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 227, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Northern Kentucky Law Forum. Sixth Circuit Notes: Constitutional Law — School Desegregation — State-Created District Lines can be Disregarded Where There is Evidence that they have been crossed to Perpetuate Dual School Systems — Newburg Area Council, Inc. v. Board of Educ., 510 F.2d 1358, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 5699 (6th Cir. 1974), cert. denied, Board of Education v. Newburg Area Council, Inc., 421 U.S. 931, 95 S. Ct. 1658, 44 L. Ed. 2d 88, 1975 U.S. LEXIS 1407 (1975).

Opinions of Attorney General. This section is not indefinite as to its determination of an area, is not ineffective as lacking authority to determine the sufficiency or composition of an area, provides the necessary procedural stress to effect a transfer and is not unconstitutional or ineffective because of vagueness. OAG 72-254.

Cited: Newburg Area Council, Inc. v. Board of Education, 510 F.2d 1358, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 5699 (6th Cir. 1974), cert. denied, 421 U.S. 931, 95 S. Ct. 1658, 44 L. Ed. 2d 88, 1975 U.S. LEXIS 1407 (1975).

160.049. Transfer of adjacent territory between school districts in county containing first-class city. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 189, §§ 2, 3) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 34, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

160.050. Annexation of adjacent part of county school district by independent district; approval; vote. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-4b) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 240, § 2.

160.060. Annexation of part of independent district by county district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-4b) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 240, § 3.

160.065. Liability for indebtedness in case of annexation.

When any property assessable for school purposes in one school district is annexed by or transferred to another school district, the recipient district shall assume a part of the indebtedness, if any, of the other school district incurred for school buildings and grounds in the proportion the assessed valuation of property taxable for school purposes transferred bears to the total assessed valuation of property taxable for school purposes in the district losing the territory.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 421, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 197) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 421, effective July 13, 1993.

Cross-References. Title to school property in transferred territory, KRS 162.020.

Cited: Board of Education v. Mescher, 310 Ky. 453, 220 S.W.2d 1016, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 954 (Ky. 1949).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Revenue Bonds.

Revenue bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the issuing school district and city school district, to which territory was transferred from county school district after voters of county district had authorized special school building tax to pay rentals for school buildings to be financed by issuance of revenue bonds, was not liable for any part of the bonds under this section. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 17 et seq.

160.070. Subdistricts; county board of education may change; exceptions; boundaries of districts. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-6, 4399-14) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 7.

160.080. Subdistricts in two or more counties. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-15) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 7.

160.090. Trustee of subdistrict; qualifications; term. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-7, 4399-8, 4399-10) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 7.

160.100. Election of subdistrict trustee; notice of candidacy; qualifications of voters; ballots. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-8) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 7.

160.105. Fire and extended insurance coverage.

The Kentucky Board of Education shall by regulation require each school district to provide for fire and extended insurance coverage on each building owned by the board which is not surplus to its needs as shown by the approved facilities plan. The requirement for such coverage shall not exceed replacement cost and shall allow for the features of coinsurance and deductibles.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 422, effective July 13, 1990; amend. 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 93, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 422, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Insurance requirements, 702 KAR 3:030.

160.110. Time, place and method of conducting election. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-8) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 7.

160.120. Duties of subdistrict trustee generally. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-11) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 7.

160.130. Nomination of teachers in subdistricts. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-9) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 7.

160.140. Vacancy in office of subdistrict trustee; how filled. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-10) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 237, § 7.

160.150. Tax levies in subdistricts; limitation and election on. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-6, 4399-12, 4399-12a) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

160.151. Criminal background check on certified employees and student teachers in private, parochial, and church schools — New criminal checks permitted every five years — Fingerprinting — Disclosure — Contractors, volunteers, and visitors subject to check — Employment of offenders by nonpublic schools.

(1) (a) A private, parochial, or church school that has voluntarily been certified by the Kentucky Board of Education in accordance with the provisions of KRS 156.160(3) may require a national and state criminal background check on all new certified hires in the school and student teachers assigned to the school and may require a new national and state criminal background check on each certified teacher once every five (5) years of employment. Certified individuals who were employed in another certified position in a Kentucky school within six (6) months of the date of the hire and who had previously submitted to a national and state criminal background check for previous employment may be excluded from the initial national or state criminal background checks.

(b) The national criminal history background check shall be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The state criminal history background check shall be conducted by the Department of Kentucky State Police or the Administrative Office of the Courts.

(c) All fingerprints requested under this section shall be on an applicant fingerprint card provided by the Department of Kentucky State Police. The fingerprint cards shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Department of Kentucky State Police after a state criminal background check has been conducted. Any fee charged by the Department of Kentucky State Police, the Administrative Office of the Courts, or the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be an amount no greater than the actual cost of processing the request and conducting the search.

(2) If a school requires a criminal background check for a new hire, the school shall conspicuously include the following disclosure statement on each application or renewal form provided by the employer to an applicant for a certified position: "STATE LAW AUTHORIZES THIS SCHOOL TO REQUIRE A CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK AS A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THIS TYPE OF POSITION."

(a) For purposes of this subsection, "contractor" means an adult who is permitted access to school grounds pursuant to a current or prospective contractual agreement with the school, school board, school district, or school-affiliated entity, at times when students are present. The term "contractor" includes an employee of a contractor.

(b) The school or school board may require a contractor, volunteer, or visitor to submit to a national criminal history check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and state criminal history background check by the Department of Kentucky State Police or Administrative Office of the Courts. Any request for records under this section shall be on an applicant fingerprint card provided by the Department of Kentucky State Police. The results of the state criminal background check and the results of the national criminal history background check, if requested, shall be sent to the hiring superintendent. Any fee charged by the Department of Kentucky State Police shall be an amount no greater than the actual cost of processing the request and conducting the search.

(3) (a) A nonpublic school voluntarily implementing the provisions of this chapter may choose not to employ any person who is a violent offender as defined by KRS 17.165(2), has been convicted of a sex crime which is classified as a felony as defined by KRS 17.165(1), or has committed a violent crime as defined in KRS 17.165(3). A nonpublic school may employ, at its discretion, persons convicted of sex crimes classified as a misdemeanor.

(b) If a school term has begun and a certified position remains unfilled or if a vacancy occurs during a school term, a nonpublic school implementing the provisions of this chapter may employ an individual who will have supervisory or disciplinary authority over minors on probationary status pending receipt of a criminal history background check.

(c) Employment at a nonpublic school implementing the provisions of this chapter may be contingent on the receipt of a criminal history background check documenting a record as a violent offender, of a sex crime, or of a violent crime as defined in KRS 17.165.

(d) Nonpublic schools implementing the provisions of this chapter may terminate probationary employment under this section upon receipt of a criminal history background check documenting a record as a violent offender, of a sex crime, or of a violent crime as defined in KRS 17.165.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 285, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 182, § 17, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 85, § 168, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 111, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, H, 4, (3) at 43.
See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. V, F, 2 at 146.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

160.155. Definitions for KRS 160.157.

As used in KRS 160.157, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1) "Board" means the board of education of a local school district;
(2) "Community school" means a school that makes its facilities available for citizen use, coordinates activities of local citizens in identifying program needs and establishing priorities, identifies and utilizes available program resources, and assists in the initiation of programs to improve the cultural, social, recreational, and educational opportunities available in a community;
(3) "Community education program" means a program in which a public building, including a public elementary or secondary school, is used as a community center operated by a local education agency in cooperation with other groups in the community, community organizations, and local governmental agencies to provide educational, recreational, cultural, health care, and other related community services in accordance with the needs, interests, and concerns of the community; and
(4) "Community education director" means an employee of a local school district who is responsible for a county-wide program of community education in a school district or school districts.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 423, effective July 13, 1990; 2009, ch. 42, § 1, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 107, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 423, effective July 13, 1990.

160.156. State plan for community education — Grant program.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall develop a state plan for community education which sets forth the goals and objectives of the program and establishes a system of priorities for targeting available resources on the areas with the greatest need.
(2) The Kentucky Department of Education shall administer a grant program pursuant to KRS 160.155 and 160.157 to provide money to local school districts to employ one (1) full-time community education director to plan and manage programs and services for community education that are targeted to the greatest educational needs in the community and to encourage cooperation among all local school districts in a county. Funds shall also be used to provide professional development training to all state-funded community education directors.
(3) Funds appropriated for this purpose shall be distributed by the Kentucky Department of Education through a grant process. Districts shall provide a twenty-five percent (25%) cash match in order to receive state community education funding.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 424, effective July 13, 1990; amend. 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 428, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2009, ch. 42, § 2, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 25, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 424, effective July 13, 1990.

160.157. Funding of community schools.

(1) A public school district may receive funding for a community school program if it meets all of the following criteria:
   (a) Submits an application for approval by the Kentucky Board of Education in the manner and form prescribed by the Department of Education;
   (b) Submits a plan, approved by the local board, which outlines the proposed community education program, including procedures for obtaining the involvement and cooperation of other agencies and groups in identifying and recommending programs for meeting locally determined needs;
   (c) Establishes a council with the power to make district-wide decisions of policy to assist in conducting community needs assessments and recommending program priorities;
   (d) Employs one (1) full-time community education director.
(2) Two (2) or more school districts may combine for purposes of qualifying for state funds if the local districts identify a district of record for purposes of receiving state community education funds, maintaining records, and filing reports. Two (2) or more districts in the same county that wish to apply for state funds shall submit a joint proposal.
(3) Each grantee receiving state funds for a community education program shall submit an annual report to the Kentucky Department of Education. The report shall include an evaluation of the program and a financial statement. Failure to submit the report shall result in the loss of state funding.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 425, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 428, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2009, ch. 42, § 3, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 107, § 2, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 425, effective July 13, 1990.

160.158. Council for Community Education — Membership — Bylaws — Officers — Meetings — Reimbursement of expenses.

(1) A state Council for Community Education shall be established for the purpose of advising the commissioner of education and the Department of Education on issues relating to community education programs and making recommendations for the funding of local community education programs.
(2) The council shall have a membership of fifteen (15) persons, appointed by the Governor. Membership may include, but not be limited to, representatives of the following groups:
   (a) Civic organizations;
   (b) Community-based organizations;
   (c) Community education organizations;
   (d) Local government;
   (e) Local school district administrators;
   (f) Parent organizations;
   (g) Postsecondary education;
   (h) School boards; and
   (i) Teachers.
(3) The commissioner of education or the commissioner's designee shall convene the first meeting of the council for the purpose of establishing the bylaws of the council and electing officers to include: chairman, vice chairman, and secretary.
(4) The council shall not meet more than four (4) times annually. Members may be reimbursed for expenses but shall not receive a per diem allowance.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 428, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

BOARDS OF EDUCATION

160.160. Boards of education — Powers and procedures — Approval of Department of Education required for mortgages, leases — Rental payments under lease.

(1) Each school district shall be under the management and control of a board of education consisting of five (5) members, except in counties containing a city of the first class wherein a merger pursuant to KRS 160.041 shall have been accomplished which shall have seven (7) members elected from the divisions and in the manner prescribed by KRS 160.210(5), to be known as the "Board of Education of …, Kentucky." Each board of education shall be a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession. It may sue and be sued; make contracts; expend funds necessary for liability insurance premiums and for the defense of any civil action brought against an individual board member in his official or individual capacity, or both, on account of an act made in the scope and course of his performance of legal duties as a board member; purchase, receive, hold, and sell property; issue its bonds to build and construct improvements; and do all things necessary to accomplish the purposes for which it is created. Each board of education shall elect a chairman and vice chairman from its membership in a manner and for a term prescribed by the board not to exceed two (2) years.

(2) No board of education shall participate in any financing of school buildings, school improvements, appurtenances thereto, or furnishing and equipment, including education technology equipment without:

(a) First establishing the cost of the project in advance of financing, based on the receipt of advertised, public, and competitive bids for such project, in accordance with KRS Chapter 424; and

(b) Establishing the cost of financing in advance of the sale of any bonds, certificates of participation in any leases, or other evidences of financial commitments issued by or on behalf of such board. Any bonds, leases, participations, or other financial arrangements shall not involve a final commitment of the board until the purchaser or lender involved shall have been determined by public advertising in accordance with KRS Chapter 424.

(3) No board of education shall make a mortgage, lien, or other encumbrance upon any school building owned by the board, or transfer title to any such school building as part of any financing arrangement, without the specific approval of the Department of Education, and without the transaction being entered into pursuant to a detailed plan or procedure specifically authorized by Kentucky statute.

(4) Without the approval of the Department of Education, no board may lease, as lessee, a building or public facility that has been or is to be financed at the request of the board or on its behalf through the issuance of bonds by another public body or by a nonprofit corporation serving as an agency and instrumentality of the board, or by a leasing corporation. Any lease, participation, or other financial arrangement shall not involve a final commitment of the board unless and until the purchaser or lender involved in same shall have been determined by public advertising in accordance with KRS Chapter 424. No transaction shall be entered into by the board except upon the basis of public advertising and competitive bidding in accordance with KRS Chapter 424.

(5) Rental payments due by a board under a lease approved by the Department of Education in accordance with subsection (4) of this section shall be due and payable not less than ten (10) days prior to the interest due date for the bonds, notes, or other debt obligations issued to finance the building or public facility. If a board fails to make a rental payment when due under a lease, upon notification to the Department of Education by the paying agent, bond registrar, or trustee for the bonds not less than three (3) days prior to the interest due date, the Department of Education shall withhold or intercept any funds then due the board to the extent of the amount of the required payment on the bonds and remit the amount to the paying agent, bond registrar, or trustee as appropriate. Thereafter, the Department of Education shall resolve the matter with the board and adjust remittances to the board to the extent of the amount paid by the Department of Education on the board's behalf.

(6) Bonds, notes or leases negotiated to provide education technology shall not be sold for longer than seven (7) years or the useful life of the equipment as established by the state technology master plan, whichever is less.

(4399-17, 4399-18: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 224, § 2; 1978, ch. 11, § 1, effective February 24, 1978; 1982, ch. 59, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 421, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 88, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 195, § 7, effective April 3, 1992; 1994, ch. 288, § 1, effective July 15, 1994.)

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.

Use of local monies to reduce unmet technology need, 701 KAR 5:110.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Prather, Establishing Schools, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 19.

Kentucky Law Journal. Kentucky Law Survey, Hanley and Schwemm, Education: Teacher's Rights, 67 Ky. L.J. 721 (1978-1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, a board of education may decide that it is in the best interests of the school district to participate in the student teacher-training program. OAG 63-269.

A commission, agency, or city has the power to condemn property of a school board for the general purpose for which each was created. OAG 65-330.

A school board may sell property directly to a city or its agency or commission without the necessity of a public offering, and it may also negotiate for a settlement out of court at any point during a condemnation proceeding. OAG 65-330.

As a school district is a municipal corporation and stands on the same constitutional grounds as a county as to levying taxes and as the statutes are now written the school districts set the tax rate and the function of the fiscal court in levying school taxes is merely perfunctory, there should be no reason why the statutes could not be amended to make the school district the tax levying authority for school taxes. OAG 73-704.

A board of education has the authority to bring an action in its own name for the recovery of funds improperly paid and the fact that the Attorney General also has this authority does not delimit the authority of the board of education but provides another means of bringing such an action when a local board for some reason fails to do so and nothing in KRS 156.138 indicates that an action by the Attorney General shall be the exclusive recourse. OAG 73-867.

The school board has broad discretion under this section and KRS 160.290 in the selection of school sites and the establishment of schools so that even if the county is the legal owner of the property and is leasing it to the school board under KRS 162.140 as the school district holds equitable title, the fiscal court has no rights relative to a high school building which the board of education plans to tear down and replace with a new building unless the county could negotiate to purchase the property from the school board. OAG 74-221.

The board of education may purchase land from a boosters club under the same authority that it purchases land from any person. OAG 75-1.

Being married is not a legal reason for a regulation forbidding a student to go on a class trip. OAG 75-163.

A local school board has the implied authority to employ an attorney to represent the board in its corporate capacity in litigation with the State Board of Education and to pay resulting legal fees from the

general fund. OAG 75-552.

Where a legal action contesting the election of certain board members was brought against individual board members and not the board of education, the payment by the county board of education of legal fees and stenographic costs would be an illegal expenditure of public common school funds. OAG 77-580.

In the sale of surplus school property by a school district, only a cash transaction would be satisfactory. OAG 77-771.

The provision of this section allowing the school board to appropriate funds for the disposal of civil actions brought against school board members due to an act in the scope and course of the performance of their duties does not extend to the defense of a suit brought in quo warranto against a board member for an allegedly disqualifying act under KRS 160.180(4). OAG 78-648.

Since a local board is a "body politic and corporate" which may only transact business at a properly held meeting, by majority vote, a single member is powerless to cause an audit to be conducted of a school's financial records. OAG 79-321.

There is no legal basis that would require a local board of education to determine "cause" existed before a new chairperson could be chosen. OAG 80-48.

Two members of a five-member board of education have no authority to act for the board as a body, thus where two board members offered to remove a written reprimand by the board from a high school coach's record in consideration of a resignation by the coach, such an offer was without legal significance. OAG 80-119.

A local county board of education is sufficiently representative of the geographic area that it serves to qualify as an agency with which a community action agency could contract, and therefore, as long as the subject matter of the contract related to the purpose of promoting public education, a county board of education could enter into a contract with a community action agency pursuant to this section and KRS 160.290. OAG 82-387.

Under the broad powers of a school board, pursuant to this section and KRS 160.290, it could employ a security guard to look after its properties; such security guard, to be effective, should be a special local peace officer commissioned according to KRS 61.360. OAG 84-107.

A local board of education may open or close a school without the recommendation of the local superintendent. OAG 85-98.

Where one or more school districts initiate a suit to enforce state equalization of school funding within the Commonwealth, interested school districts may contribute reasonable amounts of money from school funds to meet the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney's fees; such expenditure would, however, have to be made in accordance with appropriate budget considerations. OAG 85-100.

Although this section and KRS 160.290(1) do not provide a specific statutory pronouncement upon what a local board of education may expend, school funds may be expended for those purposes authorized either expressly or by necessary implication by the statutes. OAG 85-100.

A local school district may contract to allow funds held for the local district by the Kentucky Department of Education to be transferred as directed, assuming all statutory and constitutional requirements relative to the use of those funds, if any, have been met. OAG 87-22.

The local board has responsibility for control and management of the school district as a whole, and has the authority to make contracts and agreements; the board has management and control of school funds, and fixes the compensation of the employees. OAG 92-29.

A reward, offered by the local school board, for the purpose of apprehending the vandals who damaged school property constitutes a proper educational purpose within the meaning of Sections 180, 184 and 186 of the Kentucky Constitution; the act also falls within the parameters of this section as being necessary in order that the board may accomplish the purposes for which it was created as the resources of each school system are limited, and must be protected. OAG 92-63.

School board approval is required when the superintendent decides to move the central business office to a new location requiring substantial expenditure of school funds because the movement of the office is not, primarily, a personnel decision, but one involving the management of business affairs; while the superintendent has responsibility for the management of business affairs, that responsibility is subject to the control of the board of education and moreover, the school board has control and management of all school funds, public school property and school facilities; depending on the steps taken, approval of the Department of Education may also be required. OAG 92-65.

Cited: Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936); Gearhart v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 355 S.W.2d 667, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1962); Wesley v. Board of Education, 403 S.W.2d 28, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 319 (Ky. 1966); Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976), cert. denied, Board of Education v. Newburg Area Council, Inc., 429 U.S. 1074, 97 S. Ct. 812, 50 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2129 (1977); Blackburn v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 749 F. Supp. 159, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18321 (E.D. Ky. 1990).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Nature of Board.
2. Members.
3. Powers and Authority.
4. — To Sue and Be Sued.
5. — — Actions by Board.
6. — — Actions Against Board Members.
7. — — Actions Against Board.
8. — Interest on Judgment.
9. — Sale and Conveyance of School Property.
10. — Selection of School Sites.
11. — Conducting of School System.
12. — Punishment of Students.
13. — Merger of Districts.
14. Removal.

1. Nature of Board.

A board, being a continuing body, cannot, following a change of members, rescind a prior sale on the mere ground that it was a bad bargain. Trustees of Congregational Church v. Evarts Graded Common School Dist., 230 Ky. 94, 18 S.W.2d 887, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 25 (Ky. 1929) (decided under prior law).

A city school board is a municipal corporation. Smith v. Board of Education, 23 F. Supp. 328, 1938 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2170 (D. Ky. 1938), aff'd, Smith v. Board of Education, 111 F.2d 573, 1940 U.S. App. LEXIS 3693 (6th Cir. 1940).

A board of education is a taxing district or municipality. Lee v. Board of Education, 261 Ky. 379, 87 S.W.2d 961, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 666 (Ky. 1935); Smith v. Board of Education, 23 F. Supp. 328, 1938 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2170 (D. Ky. 1938), aff'd, Smith v. Board of Education, 111 F.2d 573, 1940 U.S. App. LEXIS 3693 (6th Cir. 1940). But see Farson v. County Board of Education, 100 F.2d 974, 1939 U.S. App. LEXIS 4586 (6th Cir. 1939).

A county board of education is a "quasi municipal corporation" governed by rules applicable to strict municipalities. Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941); Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951).

Since a county school board is neither the state nor its alter ego, U.S. Const., amend. XI, does not bar recovery of attorney's fees against a county board of education in a suit challenging county school desegregation plans. Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976), cert. denied, Board of Education v. Newburg Area Council, Inc., 429 U.S. 1074, 97 S. Ct. 812, 50 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2129 (1977), rehearing denied, 430 U.S. 941, 97 S. Ct. 1573, 51 L. Ed. 2d 788, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2177 (1977), rehearing denied, 434 U.S. 883, 98 S. Ct. 250, 54 L. Ed. 2d 168, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 3486 (1977).

County board of education is a political body with a corporate structure and is entitled to the protection of Const., § 2. Reis v. Campbell County Bd. of Educ., 938 S.W.2d 880, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 130 (Ky. 1996).

The local school boards, pursuant to KRS 160.160, as well as the Kentucky Board of Education, pursuant to KRS 156.070, have been established as state agencies through which the General Assembly implements its constitutional mandate to oversee public schools. Yanero v. Davis, 65 S.W.3d 510, 2001 Ky. LEXIS 203 (Ky. 2001).

2. Members.

A member of a board of education is a state officer. Polley v. Fortenberry, 268 Ky. 369, 105 S.W.2d 143, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 475 (Ky. 1937); Norton v. Letton, 271 Ky. 353, 111 S.W.2d 1053, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 242 (Ky. 1937); Ward v. Siler, 272 Ky. 424, 114 S.W.2d 516, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 139 (Ky. 1938).

On merger by agreement of independent school district with county school district it is proper to read KRS 160.041 in the light of KRS 160.040 and to look to the latter for the powers of the two districts in making a merger agreement to fix the terms of such merger and the two boards of education have the authority to agree that members of the independent school district board will serve temporarily on the board of the newly enlarged district. La Follette v. Ovesen, 314 Ky. 535, 236 S.W.2d 457, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 687 (Ky. 1951).

3. Powers and Authority.

School property is held in trust by the board of education for the use and benefit of the school as a "state institution." Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949).

This section vests boards of education with broad powers in the conduct and management of their affairs and the term "school purposes" is a broad and comprehensive one which might well include facilities for the housing of all school activities, including shops and home economics buildings, as well as living quarters for teachers and custodial employees where conditions warrant. Ford v. Pike County Board of Education, 310 Ky. 177, 220 S.W.2d 389, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 876 (Ky. 1949).

County boards have broad discretion under this section and KRS 160.290 in the selection of school sites and when the board has obtained the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction on its plan for a new building, it is not for the court to say whether the board has acted wisely or unwisely in determining where the school should be located and the only question for the court's determination is whether the board is exceeding its authority or is acting arbitrarily. Perry County Board of Education v. Deaton, 311 Ky. 227, 223 S.W.2d 882, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1100 (Ky. 1949).

Local school board could institute co-education in high school where provision in a deed to the land on which the school was located stipulated the property could be used only for white male pupils since there was an invalid delegation of governmental powers in that the covenant restricted the school board's discretionary powers. Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951).

The board has the implied powers to employ and pay an accountant to make general audit of the school records. Lewis v. Morgan, 252 S.W.2d 691, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1019 (Ky. 1952).

Under the broad authority of this section and KRS 160.290 the county board of education has power to adopt appropriate and reasonable regulations whereby indigent high school pupils may be furnished transportation without charge. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

Even though there was no specific statutory authority for school board to employ an attorney, members of county board of education had implied authority to employ attorneys to represent them in actions and had implied power to expend school funds for attorney's fees and court costs in defending the actions where such employment was necessary for their protection and the accomplishment of the purposes for which they were created. Hogan v. Glasscock, 324 S.W.2d 815, 1959 Ky. LEXIS 385, 75 A.L.R.2d 1335 (Ky. 1959).

Since the school board was a body politic and corporate, a government agency, and a public corporation, it was authorized to enter into a lease or contract with another governmental agency. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

A lawsuit to declare an education system unconstitutional falls within the authority, if not the duty, of local school boards to fulfill their statutory responsibilities, no matter who the defendants are. Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

4. — To Sue and Be Sued.

Words "to sue and to be sued" do not authorize an action for negligence committed by officers or agents of the board in performing public duty but have reference to suits respecting matters within the scope of the duties of the board. Wallace v. Laurel County Bd. of Education, 287 Ky. 454, 153 S.W.2d 915, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 556 (Ky. 1941).

The legislature created boards of education as bodies corporate with power to sue and be sued in their corporate name. Howell v. Haney, 330 S.W.2d 941, 1959 Ky. LEXIS 213 (Ky. 1959).

A county board of education is "a body politic and corporate" which may sue and be sued. Moore v. Babb, 343 S.W.2d 373, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 105 (Ky. 1960).

5. — — Actions by Board.

A board of education has authority to maintain an action in its own name, against delinquent taxpayers, to recover judgment for delinquent school taxes and to enforce the tax lien, and is not required to await the ordinary process of distraint and sale by the tax collector as the statute makes the tax a debt of the delinquent taxpayer in favor of the particular taxing authority. Board of Education v. Ballard, 299 Ky. 370, 185 S.W.2d 538, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 426 (Ky. 1945).

This section and KRS 160.290 place upon the boards of education, not taxpayers, the initial responsibility of maintaining legal actions on behalf of the school districts and an individual has no standing to institute an action for alleged unlawful expenditures of school funds until he has demanded the board to bring the action and the board has refused to comply unless he clearly shows that a demand would have been futile although some members of the board were members at the time of alleged unlawful expenditures. Farler v. Perry County Board of Education, 355 S.W.2d 659, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 19 (Ky. 1961).

6. — — Actions Against Board Members.

Teacher's action against members of the board as individuals for a specific order requiring the board to assign her to a school for the year 1959-60 was not maintainable. Moore v. Babb, 343 S.W.2d 373, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 105 (Ky. 1960).

Members of board of education are not liable individually for injuries to student caused by employes of board. Wood v. Board of Education, 412 S.W.2d 877, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 445 (Ky. 1967).

7. — — Actions Against Board.

A superintendent of schools of city of fourth class who was wrongfully discharged by board of education before the end of his term was not barred from recovering salary by statute of frauds as minutes of board appointing him was a sufficient writing. Smith v. Board of Education, 23 F. Supp. 328, 1938 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2170 (D. Ky. 1938).

Fact that there is no fund available to pay judgment against county board of education for refund of illegal taxes does not invalidate judgment, since county board of education may sue and be sued, and sufficient funds may be lawfully raised by taxation and used to pay the judgment. Board of Education v. Louisville & N. R. Co., 280 Ky. 650, 134 S.W.2d 219, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 184 (Ky. 1939).

A taxpayer may not bring suit in a matter concerning public funds until he has first requested the authorized school board, county or other public body to institute such action and the official body has refused to comply. Reeves v. Jefferson County, 245 S.W.2d 606, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1263 (Ky. 1951).

County board of education as well as the county are necessary parties in a suit for recount of the ballots and to contest the legality of election under KRS 122.140 (repealed) and the petition cannot be amended to add a new party or parties after the time for filing the petition has expired. Howell v. Haney, 330 S.W.2d 941, 1959 Ky. LEXIS 213 (Ky. 1959).

The county board of education is a public corporation which can act only as a body and not by individual members acting separately and it must be made a party in an action alleging unlawful discharge of superintendent of schools rather than three of five board members. Johnson v. King, 349 S.W.2d 845, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 78 (Ky. 1961).

8. — Interest on Judgment.

The fact that this section makes a board of education a body politic and subject to suit, does not divest the board of immunity regarding interest, absent a statutory provision. Since a state can be sued only with its consent, a statute waiving immunity must be strictly construed and cannot be read to encompass the allowance of interest unless so specified. Powell v. Board of Educ., 829 S.W.2d 940, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 154 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

9. — Sale and Conveyance of School Property.

Boards of education are authorized to convey school property. Bellamy v. Board of Education, 255 Ky. 447, 74 S.W.2d 920, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 259 (Ky. 1934).

Though the board of education has the right to sell and convey school property it cannot sell and convey all of such property in the county at one time and for a grossly inadequate price. Weaks v. Board of Education, 282 Ky. 241, 137 S.W.2d 1094, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 132 (Ky. 1940).

A county board of education had no authority to execute a plan by which board was to convey to a nonprofit corporation 20 percent of school property in county, but not site on which school building was to be erected, and corporation was to erect building and execute lease-option contract to board by which, after payment of rental for period of years, board was to become owner of all property conveyed to corporation. Weaks v. Board of Education, 282 Ky. 241, 137 S.W.2d 1094, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 132 (Ky. 1940).

Although there is no statutory limitation on the action of boards of education in selling and conveying school property, their action in so doing must be consonant with their duty to maintain an adequate school system within the limits of their finances; and any action by a board which imperils the entire school system of a county, or a portion thereof, may be called in question by the courts. Weaks v. Board of Education, 282 Ky. 241, 137 S.W.2d 1094, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 132 (Ky. 1940).

10. — Selection of School Sites.

Subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, county boards of education are given broad discretion in the selection of sites for schools. Once the approval of the State Superintendent has been obtained, the courts will not interfere with the selection of the site unless there is positive proof of fraud, collusion, or a clear abuse of discretion. Justice v. Clemons, 308 Ky. 820, 215 S.W.2d 992, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1059 (Ky. 1948).

Courts may not interfere with proposed plan of county board of education for location of school unless there is shown a clear abuse of discretion vested in the board by this section and KRS 160.290. Goins v. Jones, 258 S.W.2d 723, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 882 (Ky. 1953).

In taxpayer suit to enjoin county board of education since evidence did not show that the board was without serious consideration and lacked a reasonable discretion and was arbitrary in locating a proposed new elementary school near the western boundary of the county instead of the geographical center, the court was without authority or power to interfere. Goins v. Jones, 258 S.W.2d 723, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 882 (Ky. 1953).

A school board is vested with the power to select public school sites, subject only to the limitation that it cannot act arbitrarily or beyond the pale of sound discretion and has authority to condemn land for future school needs. Pike County Board of Education v. Ford, 279 S.W.2d 245, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 521 (Ky. 1955).

11. — Conducting of School System.

Regulation which required students upon marriage to withdraw from school and to remain out of school for one year and then to be readmitted only on permission of principal was arbitrary and unreasonable and therefore invalid. Board of Education v. Bentley, 383 S.W.2d 677, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 51, 11 A.L.R.3d 990 (Ky. 1964).

The conduct of a public school system is committed to the discretion of the school board. Earle v. Harrison County Board of Education, 404 S.W.2d 455, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 299 (Ky. 1966).

Where student population fell below minimum required for state aid a reasonable basis was afforded for school board to order the school closed. Earle v. Harrison County Board of Education, 404 S.W.2d 455, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 299 (Ky. 1966).

The Kentucky General Assembly clearly has given local school boards the power and authority to close schools and consolidate schools within a local system. Coppage v. Ohio County Bd. of Educ., 860 S.W.2d 779, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 182 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

12. — Punishment of Students.

The statute governing the suspension of students for the violation of regulations of the school system preempts the right of the school officials to impose additional punishment for conduct resulting in suspension. Dorsey v. Bale, 521 S.W.2d 76, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 147 (Ky. 1975).

13. — Merger of Districts.

Provision for seven board members rather than five upon merger of the school district of a city of the first class with the county school district does not constitute "local or special legislation" forbidden by state Constitution where a seven-man board is justified by the larger size of student population, greater amount of property to manage, more extensive financing requirements, and the presence of minority group enclaves. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 522 S.W.2d 854, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1975).

14. Removal.

Sufficient evidence was presented to support a judgment of removal of school board members for misconduct. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Ball, 847 S.W.2d 743, 1993 Ky. LEXIS 46 (Ky. 1993).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 158 et seq.

160.170. Oath of board members.

Every person elected to a board of education shall, before assuming the duties of his office, take the following oath, in addition to the constitutional oath:

"State of Kentucky,
"County of .....
"....., being duly sworn, says that he is eligible under the law to serve as a member of the board of education, and that he will not, while serving as a member of such board, become interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with or claim against the board, and that he will not in any way influence the hiring or appointment of district employees, except the hiring of the superintendent of schools or school board attorney.
"..... "Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ..... "....."

The oath shall be kept on record by the board.

(4399-23: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 72, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Constitutional oath, Ky. Const., § 228.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Education Law: Hiring and Termination Issues, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 17.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where five months after taking office school board members had not yet taken the statutory oath of office the board members forfeited their office for failure to qualify within a reasonable time after their election. OAG 61-485.

Where five months after taking office school board members had not yet taken the statutory oath, the State Board of Education was required to fill the resulting vacancies pursuant to KRS 160.190. OAG 61-485.

It is permissible for a successful candidate for the school board to take the statutory oath of office at a school board meeting to be held the second Monday in January. OAG 65-4.

Where a person who was elected a member of the county board of education and who had received a certificate of election refused to take the oath of office, such office became vacant 30 days after the beginning of the term or 30 days after receipt by the person elected of the certificate of election, whichever event was later and the other members of the board should thereafter immediately make an appointment to fill the vacancy under the duty imposed on them by KRS 160.190. OAG 69-60.

Persons who are ineligible to serve on school board should resign; however, unless a private citizen is claiming the office for himself, there is no proceeding short of an Attorney General ouster complaint which could prevent such individuals from taking the oath of office. OAG 92-160.

Cited: Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936); Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936); Broyles v. Commonwealth, 309 Ky. 837, 219 S.W.2d 52, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 826 (Ky. 1949).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Taking Oath and Filing of Record.

1. Constitutionality.

Because this section and KRS 160.180(3) clearly prohibit school board members from engaging in nepotism or favoritism, conduct in which the Commonwealth has a significant interest, and their wording, as their meaning, is simple and unequivocal and not susceptible to arbitrary or discriminatory enforcement, the statutes are not unconstitutionally vague or overbroad. Craig v. Kentucky State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ., 902 S.W.2d 264, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 124 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

2. Taking Oath and Filing of Record.

Member elected to board of education qualified by taking oath of office and filing same at first meeting of board at which his term began, and his office could not be declared vacant because he failed to file documentary evidence of his educational qualification as required by bylaws of board. Oakes v. Remines, 273 Ky. 750, 117 S.W.2d 948, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 713 (Ky. 1938).

Members did not forfeit office and were not subject to removal where they had taken constitutional oath but had failed through inadvertence to take the additional statutory oath until five (5) months after entering office at which time they discovered the omission and took the oath in writing and entered it in the school board records. Commonwealth ex rel. Breckinridge v. Marshall, 361 S.W.2d 103, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 228 (Ky. 1962).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Oath of Board Members, Form 333.01.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 149 et seq.

160.180. Eligibility requirements.

(1) As used in this section, "relative" means father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, aunt, uncle, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law.

(2) No person shall be eligible to membership on a board of education:

(a) Unless he has attained the age of twenty-four (24) years; and

(b) Unless he has been a citizen of Kentucky for at least three (3) years preceding his election and is a voter of the district for which he is elected; and
(c) Unless he has completed at least the twelfth grade or has been issued a GED certificate or has received a high school diploma through participation in the external diploma program and he is elected after July 13, 1990; and
(d) An affidavit signed under penalty of perjury certifying completion of the twelfth grade or the equivalent as determined by passage of the twelfth grade equivalency examination held under regulations adopted by the Kentucky Board of Education has been filed with the nominating petition required by KRS 118.315; or
(e) Who holds a state office requiring the constitutional oath or is a member of the General Assembly; or
(f) Who holds or discharges the duties of any civil or political office, deputyship, or agency under the city or county of his residence; or
(g) Who, at the time of his election, is directly or indirectly interested in the sale to the board of books, stationery, or any other property, materials, supplies, equipment, or services for which school funds are expended; or
(h) Who has been removed from membership on a board of education for cause; or
(i) Who has a relative as defined in subsection (1) of this section employed by the school district and is elected after July 13, 1990. However, this shall not apply to a board member holding office on July 13, 1990, whose relative was not initially hired by the district during the tenure of the board member.

(3) If, after the election of any member of the board, he becomes interested in any contract with or claims against the board, of the kind mentioned in paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of this section, or if he moves his residence from the district for which he was chosen, or if he attempts to influence the hiring of any school employee, except the superintendent of schools or school board attorney, or if he does anything that would render him ineligible for reelection, he shall be subject to removal from office pursuant to KRS 415.050 and 415.060.
(4) A board member shall be eligible for reelection unless he becomes disqualified.
(5) The annual in-service training requirements for all school board members shall be as follows:
(a) Twelve (12) hours for school board members with zero to three (3) years of experience;
(b) Eight (8) hours for school board members with four (4) to seven (7) years of experience; and
(c) Four (4) hours for school board members with eight (8) or more years of experience.

The Kentucky Board of Education shall identify the criteria for fulfilling this requirement.

(4399-22: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 272, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 43, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 376, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 417, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 214, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 71, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 145, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 416, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). This section was amended by two 1990 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails.

Cross-References. Incompatible offices, Ky. Const., §§ 165, 237; KRS 61.080.

Removal of board members, KRS 156.132 to 156.142.

Removal of officers generally, KRS 415.030 and 415.060.

Annual in-service training of district board members, 702 KAR 1:115.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Young, Who's the Boss?, Vol. 59, No. 4, Fall 1995, Ky. Bench & Bar 10.

Education Law: Hiring and Termination Issues, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 17.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section membership on the school board is politically incompatible with holding a local county office, and a member of the school board who becomes a candidate for county office automatically vacates his position on the school board. OAG 60-341.

Under this section, the question of educational qualification for membership on a board of education is a fact to be determined by the evidence, and an uncontroverted affidavit from a former teacher would be sufficient to establish eligibility. OAG 60-590.

This section which establishes the qualifications for members of local boards of education does not contain any requirements concerning religion, and a person of the Catholic faith, if he meets the statutory qualifications, may be a member of a local board. OAG 60-917.

A person who at the time of his election to the board of education, is a partner in a construction company, which in the current month has been awarded a school contract with the board of education of which he is a member, is ineligible for membership on the board. OAG 60-947.

This section does not prohibit a board of education from transacting business with the son-in-law of one of its members, but the related member must not vote on the proposal. OAG 60-957.

If a board member moves his residence within the district but from the division in which he was chosen, he is no longer eligible for office, but the move does not automatically create a vacancy. OAG 60-1028.

A person is not made ineligible for membership on a board of education because at the time of his election to the board, he had a claim for services rendered pending before the board, when the work on which the claim was based had been completed. OAG 60-1029.

This section does not establish physical health as a qualification of membership on a school board and a person who is given a 100 percent disability rating by the Veteran's Administration and is under the care of a nurse, is not precluded from serving as a member on a local board of education. OAG 60-1034.

A woman whose husband sells insurance to a board of education has an indirect interest in the insurance and is prohibited by this section from serving on the board. OAG 62-712.

Under this section, an owner and operator of a school bus who is under contract with county school district to transport pupils for the school year, since he cannot unilaterally dissolve his contract, is ineligible to serve as a member of the board of education during the term of the contract. OAG 62-956.

Actions taken as a school board member after filing for nomination for the office of sheriff and thus disqualifying himself would be valid until the school board member resigned or was removed from office. OAG 65-211.

No constitutional or statutory incompatibility exists between membership on the school board and membership on the municipal housing commission. OAG 66-673.

A vote by a member of a board of education for approval of payment to a validly employed kinsman of the board member for services rendered is not proscribed by subsection (4) (now (3)) of this section. OAG 67-47.

A school board member is prohibited from contracting with the board of which he is a member despite the fact that the contract is let pursuant to sealed bids. OAG 67-212.

A board member who receives a subcontract to perform a substantial portion of the work under a prime contract awarded by a board of education thereby becomes "indirectly" interested in the contract in contravention of the statute. OAG 67-212.

If a school board member without previous arrangement or agreement and in the absence of inculpatory circumstances leases equipment to a contractor for use under a school contract, the board member does not thereby violate the statute. OAG 67-212.

The local manager of a public utility firm who has no proprietary interest in the firm, is not disqualified, either by the provisions of this section or at common law, from service on a local board of education by virtue of the fact that the board imposes a utilities gross receipts tax on the utility pursuant to KRS 160.613. OAG 67-274.

A physician is not disqualified by this section from service on a local board of education by reason of the fact that he renders professional services to school children and is compensated for some of these services by insurance which covers the children in incidents arising at or en route to or from school, since the premium for the insurance is paid by the parents and not from school funds. OAG 68-250.

Where a board of education purchases sporting goods equipment from a sporting goods store located in the county adjoining the school district, which store is owned by a brother of the chairman of the board of education, the existence of a conflict of interest on the part of the board member would depend upon the issues of fact in the case, namely whether the board member possesses a financial and/or proprietary interest in the sporting goods business, either directly or indirectly. OAG 68-303.

Since the position of county precinct chairman of a political party is neither a constitutional office, a statutory office, nor a form of public employment, the county precinct chairman is not disqualified by subsection (1)(d) (now (1)(f)) of this section from service on a local board of education. OAG 68-535.

The position of executive director or assistant executive director of a municipal housing commission is state employment and there is no incompatibility between these positions and the office of school board member. OAG 68-599.

A person employed as customer relations manager by the telephone company is not disqualified by this section from service on the local board of education because the school board might impose a utility gross receipts tax on his employer, nor would he be prevented from attending a meeting at which the subject was discussed, but he should refrain from participating in the discussion or voting on the proposal and should make his abstinence a matter of record. OAG 69-119.

If payments accepted by a board member of an independent district represent payment for services in any amount or to any degree, or if though purporting to be for actual and necessary expenses, are not for duties authorized by the board, acceptance of such would offend this section in rendering the member ineligible. OAG 69-292.

Where an eighth-grade equivalency test given locally was neither an examination approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or adopted by the state board, nor given under the direction of the state board or the State Superintendent, it would not suffice to qualify the candidate for the school board. OAG 70-463.

A member of the city commission running for membership on a board of education would not become ineligible for city council until he assumed the school board office. OAG 70-558.

A person can become a candidate for school board membership and at the same time continue to serve on the city commission. OAG 70-558.

There is no statutory or constitutional incompatibility between the position of director of the urban renewal agency and membership on the independent board of education. OAG 70-587.

An individual whose spouse, at the time of the individual's prospective election, or thereafter while a member of a school board, owns one-sixth of the capital stock of a dairy selling milk to the board could not properly be eligible for membership or serve on the board because the indirect financial interest would offend this section. OAG 70-613.

A person could serve on a county board of health and on the board of education at the same time without forfeiting the first office he held. OAG 70-632.

There is no constitutional or statutory provision that would prohibit a member of the county board of education from being appointed as a director or member of a water district. OAG 70-723.

If it could be demonstrated that the assistant cashier's connection with the depository bank for the school board was limited to the employer-employee relationship, there would be no disqualification from that person's serving on the school board. OAG 70-809.

If the assistant cashier of the depository bank for school board funds is in fact an officer, having been so designated by the bank's board of directors, he would be disqualified from serving on the school board. OAG 70-809.

A member of a board of education who is in the building material business may neither supply services nor materials to a prime contractor for use on a school building project which is being constructed with funds of the board of education of which he is a member. OAG 70-828.

Where a person elected to the school board was the majority stockholder in a corporation that sold soft drinks to school-controlled organizations, the continuation of such sales by the corporation would offend this section. OAG 71-33.

A school board member who was employed as truck sales manager and who made a motion and voted to purchase a truck from the firm which he represented forfeits his office immediately upon such a transaction, but if he does not resign, he will have to be removed by the court upon proof of the improper transaction. OAG 72-110.

A school board member who is the editor of a local newspaper is disqualified from serving on the board, where the editor's paper prints the high school paper, even though the high school paper is self-supporting and does not have its bills paid by the board of education. OAG 72-111.

There was no violation of this section where a member of the board of education voted to pay the salary of his great nephew employed as a teacher in the district as the relationship of great nephew is not proscribed by this section. OAG 72-303.

A school board member may not own stock in an institution where the board of education deposits its money at a prescribed rate of interest. OAG 72-327.

There is no conflict of interest where a superintendent of schools owns stock in an institution where the board of education deposits its money at a prescribed rate of interest. OAG 72-327.

A temporary absence from the state for three months to take a job in another state on a trial basis would not disqualify that person from being a candidate for the school board. OAG 72-499.

This section would not be violated where a school board member voted to award a contract to a company which employs his nephew. OAG 72-525.

A former resident of Kentucky who moved his residence for several years and returned to Kentucky on August 12, 1972, would not be an eligible candidate for membership on a county board of education in the November, 1972 election. OAG 72-670.

Where a member of the school board is a salesman for a plumbing supply hous but does not sell within the county of the school board on which he serves and has no interest in the firm for which he sells, he would not become disqualified to serve on the board when the board contemplates the purchase of equipment from such member's employer. OAG 72-691.

The term "has been removed" in subsection (1)(f) (now (2)(h)) of this section means that the person has been removed by a court judgment and does not include a voluntary resignation; therefore, a person who voluntarily resigns in a conflict of interest situation may save his eligibility to later serve on the board. OAG 72-777.

There is no conflict of interest where a member of a county board of education is an unpaid officer and director of a nonprofit corporation which, as part of its service, provides water service to some of the county schools. OAG 72-840.

A board of education member is not disqualified for his office when the school board deposits money in an institution in which he is an officer, director, or stockholder as this is not the type of contract referred to in this section for which school board funds are expended. OAG 73-71.

A member of a district board of education may not be removed from office for being convicted on a charge of driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated as this offense is a misdemeanor and conviction therefor would not disqualify a person from office. OAG 73-113.

Unless a person has lost his voting franchise or has committee disqualifying acts in a prior term, alleged wrongdoing prior to his assumption of his office as a board member cannot be used to remove him from the board. OAG 73-128.

Where a member of a county board of education and her husband owned a weekly newspaper, the only newspaper in that county, this section would not in view of KRS 424.120 and KRS 424.220 prohibit the publishing of school financial statements and legal notice in such newspaper. OAG 73-438; OAG 74-516.

Employment of a school board member by a subcontractor on a school construction project is not sufficient direct or indirect interest in the contract so as to disqualify the board member for his office. OAG 73-455.

A member of the board of education who is also an insurance company representative could sell life insurance to teachers employed by the board, where the teachers employed the board in writing to withhold from the teachers' salary the amount of the premium, since the board member is dealing directly with individual teachers, and the money to be withheld from the individual salary of the teacher has vested in him and is no longer "school funds." OAG 73-503.

A member of a board of education may be removed only for cause and where two members of a school board have refused to approve payment of bills (there being a vacancy on the school board and this refusal therefore effectively blocking payment), it is doubtful if this action would be held sufficient to remove the board members and the apparent solution would be to fill the school board vacancy pursuant to the provisions of KRS 160.190. OAG 73-523.

A member of the board of directors of a southern states cooperative who serves without remuneration other than that received by any

other customer of the cooperative is not disqualified from serving as a member of a board of education which makes purchases from the southern states cooperative. OAG 73-530.

Where a superintendent of schools recommended the employment of a high school principal, the employment was moved by the chairman of the board of education and seconded by a member of the board of education who was a first cousin of the candidate for the principal's position, the chairman of the board voted yes on the motion, the member seconding the motion abstained because of his relationship with the candidate and two other members of the board abstained, there was no illegality involved. The three members of the board abstaining are counted as acquiescing with the majority of those present voting and the vote of the single person voting, the chairman, was decisive in carrying the motion and approving the recommendation of the superintendent. OAG 73-531.

When a school board member moves his residence from the school district, this disqualifies him from membership on the board but his actions as a member of the school board would be legally effective until he either resigns or is removed by court order pursuant to ouster proceedings insitituted by and on behalf of the Attorney General under KRS 415.050. OAG 73-558.

Where member of board of education was a gasoline distributor who, solely as the result of federal mandatory fuel allocation regulations, was the supplier of gasoline for the school district, there was no violation of proscription against conflict of interest. OAG 74-132.

Where school board member purchased materials for cheerleader uniforms and was reimbursed by the school principal, such reimbursement was not forbidden as a conflict of interest under this section. OAG 74-293.

No conflict of interests would exist if the wife of a publisher of a paper that publishes legal advertisements for the county board of education is elected to the board of education. OAG 74-516.

When a school board member moves his residence from the district for which he was chosen he will continue as a de facto member of the board of education and all his acts as a board member shall be valid until he either resigns or is removed by judgment of a court upon an action brought in the name of the commonwealth upon relation of the Attorney General. OAG 74-613; OAG 76-612.

A teacher employed by a county board of education may legally be a candidate for the county board of education but if elected he would have to be released from his contract to teach before he would be eligible to serve. OAG 74-649.

A person may not be a school board member and hold a position on the planning and zoning commission at the same time, but until he either resigns or is ousted by a judgment of the court, he is de facto officer in both agencies and his actions as such are valid. OAG 75-123.

A dentist who is a member of a county board of education may perform dental services for school children under the auspices of the county health program since the funds involved are not school funds. OAG 75-358.

There is no conflict where a school board member's wife is a teacher in the same school system. OAG 75-416.

A formal agreement between a bank and the school board as to a special rate of interest to be paid on money deposited by the board and a special rate of interest to be charged on loans to the board constitutes a contract for services and therefore creates a conflict of interest as to board members who are stockholders of the bank. OAG 75-481; 75-553, modified by OAG 77-231 to the extent of conflict.

When a school board member commits a disqualifying act, he is subject to removal by a court in a quo warranto proceeding brought by the Attorney General when requested by interested citizens, but until the school board member either resigns or is declared removed by a court judgment, he may continue as a de facto member of the board. OAG 75-481, modified by OAG 77-231 to the extent of conflict.

If a bid is accepted, the contract is valid and enforceable even though the contract creates a conflict of interest. OAG 75-481, modified by OAG 77-231 to the extent of conflict.

A local board of education may accept a bid from a bank for the payment of interest on deposits and for the charging of interest on loans if a member of the board of education is not a stockholder in that bank but only an advisory member as he has no monetary interest in the transaction. OAG 75-481, modified by OAG 77-231 to the extent of conflict.

There is no conflict of interest when a school board member holds stock in a public utility or a company having a legally authorized monopoly and sells services or materials to the school board. OAG 75-553, modified by OAG 77-231 to the extent of conflict.

The courts must decide if a school board candidate meets the residency requirements and actually and legally lives in the district or district division which he seeks to represent. OAG 76-121.

It would not be a violation of this section for a board of education to award a contract for milk and dairy products to the companies submitting the low bid where one of the members of the board of education has a son who is employed as one of the 12 route salesmen by the firm submitting the low bid paid on the basis of salary and commission, and if the contract is awarded to his employer, he and the other route salesmen will participate in the contract by furnishing the dairy products to the school system and where the member of the board of education has no interest in or association with the firm submitting the low bid and his son has no ownership in the company but is only an employee. OAG 76-372.

An employee of Kentucky Educational Television Authority under the state merit system who receives no profit from her work other than her regular salary may legally become a candidate for and serve, if elected, as a member of the local school board and at the same time retain her employment with Kentucky Authority for Educational Television. OAG 76-394.

A conflict of interest would exist where an employee of a department store from which material and supplies were purchased with school funds is elected to the school board and the board continues to purchase material and supplies from her employer. OAG 76-408; 77-519.

Since the Economic Development Council is an agency of the city, county and chamber of commerce and the administrator of the Council serves at the same time the city, county and chamber of commerce, the position of assistant administrator is of a so-called hybrid nature, that is neither a city or county position as contemplated in Ky. Const., § 165, KRS 61.080 and KRS 160.180(1)(d) (now (2)(f)) and therefore no incompatibility would exist between the position of assistant administrator of the Economic Development Council and membership on a county school board. OAG 76-495.

Since there exists no statutory or state constitutional incompatibility by holding two (2) state office positions, a Circuit Court Clerk or an employee of that office may legally qualify to be elected to membership on a local board of education. OAG 76-509.

A member of a board of education would not be prohibited by this section from doing business with a P.T.A. group. OAG 76-596.

A school board member who sells goods and services to the school sponsor of an eighth grade class within the school district violates the provisions of this section. OAG 76-596.

Where a member of a local school board for an indepedent school system moves his residency into another school district, he should resign his position on the board at the time of the permanent removal of his residence from the district and where a member of a local school board of an independent school system does not remove his residence from the city until after the election, his election would be valid but the board member should resign as soon as he moves from the city. OAG 76-612.

A member of a board of education which merges with another board of education to form a new board of education composed of the former two (2) boards of education who is permitted to serve out his unexpired term can file for reelection to a vacant seat on the new school board and still retain his present position which he holds as a result of the merger. OAG 77-34.

A member of a county board of education would have to resign his position from the county school board prior to his becoming a candidate for sheriff in a May primary election. OAG 77-134.

Only those transactions with a board of education which cause the school board to expend school funds create the disqualifying act prohibited under this section for the individual who serves on a local board of education and who also is an officer, director or stockholder of a banking institution with which the school board does business. OAG 77-231; OAG 78-830, modifying OAG 75-481 and 75- 553 to the extent of conflict.

Members of county board of education are state officers and at the same time the position of state ABC officer is one authorized pursuant to KRS 241.090 and such representatives have full police powers which may or may not place their position in the category of a state officer; and although subsection (1)(d) (now (1)(f)) of this section prohibits a school board member from holding and discharging the duties of any local office or agency under the city or county of his residence, it would not prohibit a school board member from holding employment or an appointive office with the state and of course a board member could not become a candidate for any public office, local or state; however, Const., § 165 and KRS 61.080 do not prohibit a person from holding two (2) state offices or employment at the same time. OAG 77-245.

A county school board candidate who is a potato chip salesman could not continue to make sales to the county schools if he is elected to the school board. OAG 77-416.

The courts must decide on a case by case basis whether a conflict of

interest exists under this section. OAG 77-519.

Although a member of a school board would be disqualified from holding that office at the time of his filing for the office of county judge (now county judge/executive), the board member does not vacate that office unless he either resigns or is removed by court action. OAG 77-588.

A board member confronted with a subsection (4) situation should have the board's minutes reflect that the school board member has disqualified himself or herself from voting and not merely abstained. OAG 78-159 (opinion prior to 1990 amendment).

Failing to meet the qualifications or doing that which is proscribed in this section constitutes cause for consideration for removal of a board of education member from office for usurpation of that office. OAG 78-159.

The voting on position assignment is a matter coming within the term "appointment" as used in this section. OAG 78-159.

This section is applicable to matters involving position assignments which are in effect appointments within the school system. OAG 78-159.

This section should be a clarion signal to board members that whenever matters are raised which relate to a relative they should consider disqualifying themselves from voting on the matter. OAG 78-159.

Where a member of the board of education sells from his business two (2) locks to a contract bus driver's hired driver, where the board member did not receive money from claims or contracts of the board no disqualifying act was committed, for the board member did not sell an item of property to the board of education and he did not receive any school funds in payment for this property. OAG 78-274.

If the local board of education votes to approve payment for medical examinations required by school law or regulation and to adopt a policy to regulate such payment, the contracting with the physician/spouse of the chairperson of the local board of education to perform any examinations for which any school money is expended would create a disqualifying condition prohibited by this section. OAG 78-365.

The holding of the two (2) state office positions of superintendent of schools and member of a local school board does not by itself present a statutory or constitutional incompatibility under KRS 61.080 and Const., § 165. OAG 78-413.

It does not constitute a conflict for a person serving an independent school district as a school principal to serve simultaneously as a school board member of the county school district in which the independent district is located. OAG 78-509.

There is no statutory incompatibility between the offices of assistant commissioners of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association and members of a county board of education. OAG 78-583.

Nothing in this section prevents one who has a brother who is a school principal from serving on the school board in the same system provided he does not participate in any vote concerning his brother. OAG 78-620.

If a person is employed as a vocational school coordinator by a county board of education, then he could become a candidate for membership on the board but he could not serve on the board and at the same time continue to serve as an employee of a county school system. OAG 78-645.

A person could hold office on the county board of education and at the same time serve as a state conservation officer. OAG 78-773.

Subsection (1)(f) (now (2)(g)) of this section does not prohibit a candidate for board membership from having an interest in a contract or claim with the board for which school funds are expended so long as the contractual or claim relationship is terminated in all respects at the time of the election. OAG 78-830.

The best practice most assuredly would always be for an individual to end any contractual or claim relationship with a board of education prior to becoming a candidate for membership on the board. OAG 78-830.

The spouse of a school board member may not furnish professional services as team physician for the school system even if he receives reimbursement from the system's insurance carrier for treatment of injuries received by team members and not from the system directly nor would the physician's donation of said insurance payments to the school system's athletic fund remove any violation of this section. OAG 78-832.

The spouse of a school board member may not receive compensation from school funds for performing a physical examination required of school bus drivers even if he has been selected to perform said examination by the bus driver and not by the school system. OAG 78-832.

A person holding the position of membership on the Marshall County Board of Education cannot at the same time serve as city treasurer of Calvert City. OAG 79-1.

Since this section does not list "father-in-law," a board member may vote on a motion to employ or appoint his or her father-in-law in the school system. OAG 79-91.

The intent of this section is to exclude a board member who is related to an individual from casting a negative or affirmative vote regarding a matter of employment concerning the individual and is broad enough to cover any personnel action that particularly applies to the employment status of an individual related to a board member in a degree of kinship spelled out in the law; thus, a board member related to an employee was proper in disqualifying herself from casting a vote on the motion for termination of that employee. OAG 79-249.

Either a board member or his family is free to submit bids for purchase of surplus school property. OAG 79-269.

The key to whether action of a school board member would be in violation of this section is whether the school board member has an interest, directly or indirectly, in a claim or contract for which school moneys are expended, no matter how small. OAG 79-269.

Under this section, a realty firm which employs a board member, or the wife of a board member, may not be considered for use in connection with the sale of surplus school property. OAG 79-269.

Even a small stockholder interest in a bank by a school board member constitutes a disqualifying act when a local board of education borrows from that bank. OAG 79-555.

If the only transaction between a bank and the school board is the demand deposit of funds for the drawing of checks or the deposit of school moneys in time deposits on which interest is paid by the bank to the school, there is no violation of this section when an officer, director or stockholder of the subject bank is also a member of the school board. OAG 79-555.

While local school board members considering tax measures have a twofold interest which may not be always compatible, this kind of action fails to create a legal conflict of interest and does not amount to a situation "for which school funds are expended" and funds received by the local board members as is proscribed in this section. OAG 79-555.

The office of city school board member and that of county comptroller are incompatible. OAG 80-92.

No conflict of interest will arise where a county board of education member, who is also a dairy farmer, begins selling milk to a subsidiary of the company that has the contract to sell the entire school system milk, and he need not disqualify himself from voting as a board member on the milk contract, although he might do so to avoid even an appearance of impropriety. OAG 80-184.

A person is eligible to run for a county board of education from the district from which they normally reside even though he or she has been temporarily forced to live outside the district by virtue of a casualty loss and repairs to their normal domicile. OAG 80-274.

The provisions of subsection (1)(d) (now (2)(f)) of this section would prohibit an assistant Commonwealth Attorney from holding membership on the board of education while continuing to serve as assistant Commonwealth Attorney since the office of assistant Commonwealth's Attorney is a state office. OAG 80-476.

This section requires that a teacher who desires to be elected to a position on the board of education by which he or she is employed must not be performing teaching services on or after the date of the election. OAG 80-557.

A school board member is not placed in a disqualifying position under this section simply because the spouse of the board member is a salaried employee with the law firm which is to be retained to represent the school system and/or school board, since the spouse-employee is not in a position to control or have input into who the law firm does business with, is not an owner or an officeholder in the law firm and actually has no financial interest in the law firm, in that receiving a salary does not create a financial interest. OAG 81-67.

If a board member is in a position of not being able to vote on a matter involving a relative, the proper procedure is to disqualify himself from voting; a board member should not state he is abstaining on the motion since in Kentucky, by case law, an abstention vote is counted as acquiescing with the majority of those present and voting. OAG 81-351.

A resignation from office by a school board member prior to the initiation of an ouster proceeding will not purge the board member's disqualifying acts of misconduct so as to preclude the Attorney General from instituting a quo warranto or ouster action in the future should the board member, after resignation, be appointed to or gain a school board member position by election since reappointment or reelection to a school board member position does not stand as condonation of prior disqualifying acts of misconduct and such acts continue to provide legal cause to remove a school board member from member-

ship. OAG 82-32, modifying OAG 72-777.

Even though it is alleged that a county board of education member does not meet the educational qualifications prescribed in subdivision (1)(c) (now (2)(c)) of this section, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (20 USCS, § 1232g) prohibits a school superintendent from providing to the office of Attorney General any information contained in the educational records of the former student who now is serving as the board member, unless there is in writing the prior written consent of the board member to do so. OAG 82-53 (opinion prior to the 1990 amendment).

Because the statutory language of subdivision (2)(i) of this section does not express any specific time requirement, the eligibility requirement in that provision takes effect at the time that the elected officer takes office. OAG 90-109.

"Eligible to membership on a board of education" relates not to the time when filing as a candidate, and not to the time of election, but to the time when the elected candidate takes the oath of office and assumes the office; the expression "eligible to membership" means qualified for office. OAG 90-109.

School board chairman who is running for re-election, may file despite the employment of his daughter by the school district for the remainder of his current term; however, as soon as the current term of office has expired, the terms of this section will not permit him to be eligible for membership on the school board if he has relatives who are employed by the school district and who were hired by the school district after the board member took office. OAG 90-109.

The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 clearly provides, in transitional sections, that incumbent members of school boards are eligible both to serve out the remainder of their terms, and to run for re-election, despite having relatives who were hired during their tenure employed by the school district; however, the elected candidate will not be eligible to take the oath of office and to serve as a board member unless the relatives first resign from employment. OAG 90-109.

Continuous employment is ended if the relationship between the employer and the employee is severed. OAG 90-126.

The phrase "initially hired", as used in subdivision (2)(i) of this section, contemplates the beginning of the relative's continuous employment by the school district, whether that employment is in a classified position or certified position, and whether that employment is part time, temporary, or full time. That employment, however, must be continuous. OAG 90-126.

The question of when an individual became a board member's relative has no impact on determining when the individual was "initially hired." The statutory exception applies to a board member whose current relatives were not initially hired by the school district during the board member's tenure. The statute offers no exception for a board member's current relative who was not a relative at the time of being "initially hired." OAG 90-126.

Where a substitute teacher continued to teach from 1982 through 1986, when the teacher's brother became a board member, and on to the present without interruption, the teacher would be found to have been initially hired prior to the time that the brother became a member of the board. OAG 90-126.

A teacher employed by a school board of a district where the teacher does not reside is not prohibited from simultaneously serving as a member of a school board of a different district where the teacher *does* reside. OAG 90-127.

A member of the county board of education may sell insurance to school employees on an individual basis. OAG 90-138.

Any board member in office on July 13, 1990, who is re-elected after that date, will not be eligible to take office and to serve on the board of education if a relative (as defined in this section) who was hired after the incumbent's earlier election, remains employed by the district. OAG 90-141.

Any new candidate who was elected after July 13, 1990, who has relatives (as defined in this section) employed by the school district, will not be eligible to take office and to serve on the board of education. OAG 90-141.

Eligibility criteria for membership on a board of education are mandatory; therefore, unless the elected candidate meets all of the statutory criteria, that individual is ineligible to serve on the board of education. OAG 90-141.

Only the person entitled to the office or the Attorney General (on behalf of the Commonwealth) may institute and prosecute an action to prevent usurpation of office; neither the superintendent of schools nor a private citizen may do so, nor may the county board of education declare the office of one of its members vacant because of forfeiture on account of violation of this section. OAG 90-141.

A conflict of interest exists where the Board of Education is expending school funds to a bank for the handling of bonds for the school district and a member of the Board of Education is married to a member of the Board of Directors of the bank. OAG 91-16.

The superintendent of schools has no liability should an ineligible board member take office and attempt to serve; however, this office has asked superintendents and boards of education to advise the Attorney General office of such circumstances so that the situation may be evaluated and appropriate action may be taken. OAG 91-16.

There is no conflict of interest statute prohibiting school board members from voting on general salary increases that affect teachers who are related to those board members and who work in the school system. OAG 91-60.

An individual who withdrew from high school with 14 credits and entered the Armed Forces on November 4, 1952, honorably completed his military obligations, entered an accredited college in September 1956 and earned 46½ credit hours, has been a board member for 16 years and is presently chairman, is not eligible to run for re-election unless that individual completes the twelfth grade or obtains his GED, and he also must file an affidavit as required under subdivision (2)(d) of this section certifying completion of the twelfth grade or its equivalent. OAG 91-76.

A potential conflict of interest exists between the requirements of subsection (3) of this section for members of boards of education concerning influence in hiring school employees, and the duties authorized by KRS 160.345(2)(g) and (i) for members of site-based councils; subsection (3) of this section expressly prohibits a member of a board of education from having any influence on hiring of school personnel, while KRS 160.345(2)(g) and (i) give members of the council authority to recommend candidates to the principal to be hired. OAG 91-148.

Even if a board member, who was also a council member, were to disqualify himself, while serving on the council, from engaging in any consideration of applicants or from voting on recommended applicants for school district positions, thereby eliminating potential conflicts over hiring issues, other potential conflicts could develop since the board sets policies for the councils of the district on areas in which the interests of the board may differ from the interests of the councils. OAG 91-148.

If a school board member is elected to a site-based decision making council, the provisions of this section and KRS 160.345 create potential statutory conflicts of interest should that board member attempt to carry out the duties of both positions with regard to hiring decisions. OAG 91-148.

The express language of this section does not preclude a board member from seeking election as a parent representative on the school council. OAG 91-148.

The terms "brother" and "sister" include half-brother and half-sister, but not step-daughter or step-son. OAG 91-206.

Attorney General opined that no statutory conflict of interest exists under KRS 45A.340 and this section between the positions of member of the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education and executive director of the Lincoln Foundation; but it was not possible for the Attorney General to provide a general ruling as to whether a potential conflict of interest may exist at common law. OAG 91-226.

Where county board of education incumbent candidate's aunt was initially employed in August 1975, after incumbent began serving on the school board, and incumbent's aunt was reemployed in August 1981, again, during incumbent's tenure as a board member, under the provisions of subdivision (2)(i) of this section incumbent was ineligible to run for reelection to the county school board. OAG 92-81.

A school board member who took the oath of office in January, 1991 and who has an aunt who is a blood relative working as a classified employee for the school system is ineligible to serve as a board member due to his aunt's employment with the school district and such member should immediately tender his resignation to the school board so that a board member may be appointed to fill his vacancy. OAG 92-160.

A school board member who was re-elected in November 1992 whose spouse is currently working for the school system and was hired after he became a board member is ineligible to serve as a board member due to his wife's employment with the school district and such member should immediately tender his resignation to the school board so that a board member may be appointed to fill his vacancy. OAG 92-160.

A prospective school board member who was elected in November 1992 and has a father and a sister who are currently working as classified employees for the school system is ineligible to serve on the board due to the school district's employment of his father and sister and while he has not yet taken the oath of office he should decline to take the oath of office and immediately inform the school board of his

intent not to take it. OAG 92-160.

Where school board members who are ineligible to serve on the board due to the employment of a relative by the school system and who refuse to resign, the Office of the Attorney General may instigate ouster proceedings against them. OAG 92-160.

An ineligible school board member who has taken the oath of office is a legal member of the board until he resigns or is ousted by an order of court; such member is considered a de facto officer and discharges his duties under color of title; thus any action taken by the board is legal notwithstanding the vote of the ineligible member. OAG 92-160.

This section expressly prohibits a member of a board of education from remaining on the board after becoming a candidate for any office which is incompatible with the office of school board member, and applies to both county school district boards and to independent schools district boards; therefore, a board member having become a candidate for a city commission while simultaneously serving as a member of that city's independent schools district board of education, was subject to removal. OAG 96-16.

Cited: Tolliver v. Harlan County Bd. of Educ., 887 F. Supp. 144, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8019 (E.D. Ky. 1995).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Construction.
3. Application.
4. Voter of District for Which Elected.
5. Educational Requirements.
6. — Teacher's Affidavit.
7. — Schoolmate Affidavit.
8. — Mandatory.
9. — Burden of Proof.
10. — Summary Judgment.
11. Holding Civil or Political Office.
12. Interest in Sale to Board.
13. Interest in Contract or Claim.
14. Ineligible for Reelection.
15. Employment of Relatives.
16. Removal.
17. — De Facto Officer.
18. — Estoppel Against.
19. Lack of Qualifications.
20. Appeal.

1. Constitutionality.

Subdivision (1)(d) (now (2)(e)) and subsection (2) (now (3)) of this section, a "resign-to-run" statute, do not deny school board members their rights of free speech or equal protection of the laws. Yonts v. Commonwealth, 700 S.W.2d 407, 1985 Ky. LEXIS 285 (Ky. 1985).

This section is not unconstitutional because of its failure to state the penalty for its violation; the title specifically tells that this statute lists the eligibility requirements necessary to hold office and anyone who cannot meet these requirements cannot hold the office of board member. Cross v. Commonwealth, 795 S.W.2d 65, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 123 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

Subsection (2)(i) of this section does not violate the First Amendment, nor the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Chapman v. Gorman, 839 S.W.2d 232, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 124 (Ky. 1992).

Because KRS 160.170 and subsection (3) of this section clearly prohibit school board members from engaging in nepotism or favoritism, conduct in which the Commonwealth has a significant interest, and their wording, as their meaning, is simple and unequivocal and not susceptible to arbitrary or discriminatory enforcement, the statutes are not unconstitutionally vague or overbroad. Craig v. Kentucky State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ., 902 S.W.2d 264, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 124 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

KRS 160.180, and its definition of "relative," is constitutional and bears a rational relationship to the elimination of nepotism. Commonwealth ex rel. Stumbo v. Crutchfield, 157 S.W.3d 621, 2005 Ky. LEXIS 82 (Ky. 2005).

Inclusion of aunt/uncle in the definition of "relative" within KRS 160.180 rationally promotes the governmental goal of eliminating nepotism and the Kentucky General Assembly was not acting irrationally by not including niece/nephew when it formulated the definition of "relative" and drawing the line elsewhere. Commonwealth ex rel. Stumbo v. Crutchfield, 157 S.W.3d 621, 2005 Ky. LEXIS 82 (Ky. 2005).

2. Construction.

These provisions are mandatory. Whittaker v. Commonwealth, 272 Ky. 794, 115 S.W.2d 355, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 208 (Ky. 1938). See Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Norfleet, 272 Ky. 800, 115 S.W.2d 353, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 207 (Ky. 1938); Commonwealth by Meredith v. Moye, 273 Ky. 384, 116 S.W.2d 952, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 647 (Ky. 1938); Commonwealth v. Mullins, 286 Ky. 242, 150 S.W.2d 668, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 242 (Ky. 1941).

3. Application.

This section applied to all candidates, even though they had previously held office before the enactment of this section. Commonwealth v. Mullins, 286 Ky. 242, 150 S.W.2d 668, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 242 (Ky. 1941) (Decision prior to 1998 amendment).

4. Voter of District for Which Elected.

This section requires a candidate to be a fully qualified legal voter. Moore v. Tiller, 409 S.W.2d 813, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 74 (Ky. 1966).

Person who moved into a residence outside of division of school district and lived therein for three years was not a resident of the division of the school district although he had always theretofore lived in division, was registered there and expressed an intention to retain his residence therein. Moore v. Tiller, 409 S.W.2d 813, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 74 (Ky. 1966).

A person may have many residences but in the absence of showing an intention of abandoning his Kentucky citizenship, his state of origin, he will be deemed a Kentucky citizen for the purpose of qualifying for office in that state; therefore, where a man was born and raised here, and his every act manifested his intent to remain a citizen of this state, not merely to return here, his temporary and involuntary absences from Kentucky did not serve to terminate his standing as a citizen. Dickey v. Bagby, 574 S.W.2d 922, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 638 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

5. Educational Requirements.

The legislature was authorized to require completion of the eighth grade. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Norfleet, 272 Ky. 800, 115 S.W.2d 353, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 207 (Ky. 1938) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

Board of education has no authority to pass bylaw requiring board's members-elect, when attempting to qualify, to first present to the board legal evidence that they possess educational requirements of this section. Oakes v. Remines, 273 Ky. 750, 117 S.W.2d 948, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 713 (Ky. 1938).

The taking of oath of office before the date the term of office of predecessor expired was merely anticipating and getting ready to assume duties at the appointed time and did not make person elected as member of the county board of education a usurper and no cause of action would lie including quo warranto or injunction on grounds he did not have an eighth grade education so was not qualified and the later assumption of the office and the amendment of the petition thereafter could not give life to the premature petition. Broyles v. Commonwealth, 309 Ky. 837, 219 S.W.2d 52, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 826 (Ky. 1949) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

The requirement of subsection (1)(c) (now (2)(c)) of this section that no person shall be eligible to membership on a board of education unless he has completed at least the eighth grade in the common school, means that such requirement must be met before such member is elected to office. Commonwealth ex rel. Buckman v. Preece, 257 S.W.2d 51, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 764 (Ky. 1953) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

Attorney General had the right to withdraw from proceeding at any time prior to judgment and trial court could not render judgment on merits when he had withdrawn from proceeding to oust board of education members on grounds they lacked educational requirements prior to entry of judgment. Choate v. Commonwealth, 347 S.W.2d 81, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 347 (Ky. 1961).

6. — Teacher's Affidavit.

A verified statement from the teacher under whom the eighth grade was completed is sufficient evidence of educational qualifications. Commonwealth v. Griffen, 268 Ky. 830, 105 S.W.2d 1063, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 536 (Ky. 1937) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

An affidavit that applicant completed the sixth grade, which was then equivalent to the eighth grade, is insufficient. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Norfleet, 272 Ky. 800, 115 S.W.2d 353, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 207 (Ky. 1938) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

An affidavit of a teacher which does not identify the grade completed is insufficient. Whittaker v. Commonwealth, 272 Ky. 794, 115 S.W.2d 355, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 208 (Ky. 1938) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

Affidavit of teacher other than one under whom eighth grade was

completed has no probative value. Chadwell v. Commonwealth, 288 Ky. 644, 157 S.W.2d 280, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1941) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

In the absence of contradictory proof, teacher's affidavit is conclusive of qualification. The Commonwealth may introduce evidence contradicting affidavit but it is not required to plead against it. Commonwealth by Funk v. Sizemore, 243 S.W.2d 671, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1156 (Ky. 1951) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

Neither the failure to produce a certificate nor the fact that appellee enrolled in the seventh grade after having completed the eighth grade is sufficient to overcome the probative value of the statements contained in his teacher's affidavit that appellee successfully completed the eighth grade. Commonwealth ex rel. Breckinridge v. King, 343 S.W.2d 139, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 408 (Ky. 1961) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

A teacher's affidavit is the weakest kind of proof of a person's completion of the eighth grade and its probative effect may be overcome by contradictory evidence. Spurlock v. Commonwealth, 350 S.W.2d 472, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 99 (Ky. 1961) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

7. — Schoolmate Affidavit.

Affidavits of former schoolmates do not supply the statutory requirement. Whittaker v. Commonwealth, 272 Ky. 794, 115 S.W.2d 355, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 208 (Ky. 1938).

Educational qualification cannot be established by member or his schoolmates. Commonwealth by Funk v. Clark, 311 Ky. 710, 225 S.W.2d 118, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1224 (Ky. 1949).

This section does not permit verbal testimony of the party or even his schoolmates to be considered. Commonwealth ex rel. Buckman v. Preece, 257 S.W.2d 51, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 764 (Ky. 1953).

8. — Mandatory.

Provisions of subsection (1)(c) (now (2)(c)) of this section are mandatory and applicant must prove qualification of eighth grade education by one of the methods provided. Commonwealth by Dummit v. Mullins, 307 Ky. 383, 211 S.W.2d 133, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 741 (Ky. 1948) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

9. — Burden of Proof.

Proof of educational qualifications must substantially comply with this section. Affidavit of substitute teacher who taught for two (2) or three weeks was insufficient, and testimony of fellow students and others could not be considered. Commonwealth by Meredith v. Moye, 273 Ky. 384, 116 S.W.2d 952, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 647 (Ky. 1938).

The legislature intended to permit proof of eligibility in any of the specified methods, so a member may qualify by examination, even if he did not complete the eighth grade, or by affidavit without reference to school records, and a photostatic copy of one member's signature and samples of his handwriting could not be considered as lack of education. Commonwealth by Meredith v. Moye, 273 Ky. 384, 116 S.W.2d 952, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 647 (Ky. 1938).

Member of county board of education did not possess statutory educational requirements where he admitted his lack in demurrer to petition for ouster. Commonwealth v. Wilson, 273 Ky. 745, 117 S.W.2d 935, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 709 (Ky. 1938).

10. — Summary Judgment.

In action for ouster of county board of education member's failure to respond properly to request for admission under CR 36.01, that he had never completed the eighth grade constituted an admission and summary judgment should have been sustained and board of education member ousted. Commonwealth ex rel. Matthews v. Rice, 415 S.W.2d 618, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 10 (Ky. 1966) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

11. Holding Civil or Political Office.

This provision does not deal with offices, deputyships or agencies under the state. Polley v. Fortenberry, 268 Ky. 369, 105 S.W.2d 143, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 475 (Ky. 1937).

Although concurrent membership on county board of education and county election board is not a violation of this section unless it is in law a local office as distinguished from state office it is inherently inconsistent or repugnant as their occupancy by one person is detrimental to public interest. Adams v. Commonwealth, 268 S.W.2d 930, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 931 (Ky. 1954).

Where a member of a county board of education was an unsuccessful candidate for his party's nomination to the office of county tax commissioner for his county and an action was brought to oust him from membership on the board on the grounds that under the terms of this section his office was vacated when he became a candidate, the trial court erred in sustaining a motion to dismiss the complaint, even though the office of tax commissioner is a state office and is not specifically enumerated in subsection (1)(d) (now (2)(e)) of this section. Commonwealth ex rel. Buckman v. Miller, 272 S.W.2d 468, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1109 (Ky. 1954).

The county hospital board serves as an advisory body to the fiscal court agency or deputyship of the county as those terms are used in this section. Commonwealth ex rel. Hancock v. Bowling, 562 S.W.2d 310, 1978 Ky. LEXIS 323 (Ky. 1978).

12. Interest in Sale to Board.

In general, the disqualifying interest must be pecuniary or proprietary by which the member stands to gain or lose something. However, the interest is not sufficient to disqualify the officer if the opportunity for self-benefit is a mere possibility or is remote or collateral. Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936).

The term "service" includes teaching, and one teaching under contract with the board for which he is a candidate is a disqualified candidate. Whittaker v. Commonwealth, 272 Ky. 794, 115 S.W.2d 355, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 208 (Ky. 1938).

One under contract to teach school in county was disqualified to hold membership on board of education of that county, because of interest in the sale of services for which school funds are expended. Commonwealth v. Begley, 273 Ky. 636, 117 S.W.2d 599, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 692 (Ky. 1938).

A board member is not guilty of violating this section where he has divested himself of all interest in the note in question prior to his election. Commonwealth by Meredith v. Hardin, 286 Ky. 404, 150 S.W.2d 477, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 227 (Ky. 1941).

Where teacher applied for teaching position and county board of education notified him of employment, he was not eligible to be elected to membership on the board of education because at the time of his election he was interested in sale of services to the board. Commonwealth ex rel. Funk v. Robinson, 314 Ky. 344, 235 S.W.2d 780, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 1092 (Ky. 1950).

The office of member of board of education has been declared vacated where member was interested in sale of material or supplies to school even though member's motives were proper and the sales were nonprofit. Commonwealth ex rel. Breckinridge v. Collins, 379 S.W.2d 436, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 237 (Ky. 1964).

Member of board, who at time of his election had contract with board of education to transport students and continued to perform his contract for a period but ceased before taking office, and member who sold small amounts of supplies to a class in the school after becoming a member, were disqualified from holding office. Commonwealth ex rel. Matthews v. Coatney, 396 S.W.2d 72, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 102 (Ky. 1965).

No profit need be made on a sale of goods by a board member to a school board in order to violate this section, and it is immaterial whether the funds used to make the purchase were the result of an activity fund raised solely by the students. Commonwealth ex rel. Hancock v. Marshall, 559 S.W.2d 497, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 868 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where a board member is without knowledge of a sale to the board or is not in the position of having to approve a contract or sale to the board, the prohibition of this section is not contravened. Commonwealth ex rel. Hancock v. Marshall, 559 S.W.2d 497, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 868 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

One who is the president, employee and majority stockholder of a company selling merchandise to a school board comes within the purview of one "indirectly interested" as prohibited by this section. Commonwealth ex rel. Hancock v. Marshall, 559 S.W.2d 497, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 868 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

13. Interest in Contract or Claim.

Evidence justified trial court's refusal to declare member of county board a usurper in office because of interest in contracts for purchase of coal from schools where he prepared the bids for five bidders, four of whom received seven contracts out of 25 bids for and three of whom filled the contracts by purchasing the coal from coal mine in which the board member was a partner, in absence of evidence that he reached his object and accomplished his purpose of profiting by the contracts through the bidders as secret agencies or intermediaries or by sharing with them. Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936).

The interest is not sufficient to disqualify the member if the opportunity for self-benefit is a mere possibility or is so remote or collateral, such as being only a debtor, that it cannot be reasonably calculated to affect his judgment or conduct in the making of the contract or in its performance. Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936).

Mere fact that contractor with a municipal board, without previous arrangement or agreement, saw fit to buy material or supplies from a member of the board does not render the contract vicious or ordinarily subject the officer to merited criticism or a forfeiture of his office; the possibility of profit from a subsequent independent contract in the absence of inculpatory circumstances ought not to be regarded as having a corrupt influence upon the mind of the officer. Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936).

Bare implication or inference that under the stimulus of expected contingent profit an officer acted wrongfully, in opposition to positive testimony and several contradicting circumstances, should not prevail or justify the court in applying the statute under which office shall without further action be vacant. Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936).

The mere fact that a contractor with a school board, without previous arrangement or agreement, bought materials from a board member is not ground for forfeiture of office. Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936).

If the conditions prohibited in subsection (2) of this section exist at the time of election, the candidate is disqualified and board member, who was teacher at time of election, but who resigned prior to qualification as board member, was disqualified. Whittaker v. Commonwealth, 272 Ky. 794, 115 S.W.2d 355, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 208 (Ky. 1938).

The interest referred to herein must be a monetary interest moving directly or indirectly to the member, and not a mere emotional interest. Chadwell v. Commonwealth, 288 Ky. 644, 157 S.W.2d 280, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1941).

Board member's testimony that his store had made sales to board but that it was in his wife's name "for internal revenue purposes" was a violation of this section as an indirect interest in sales to board. Brooks v. Commonwealth, 286 S.W.2d 913, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 436 (Ky. 1956).

When county board of education member's term of office had expired during pendency of appeal, court would not decide whether he became disqualified by becoming directly or indirectly interested in sale to board of stationery and similar supplies since the circumstances had changed or events had occurred making the determination unnecessary and great public interest was not involved and a decision would not settle a concrete issue but would declare an academic question of law. Commonwealth by Breckinridge v. Woods, 342 S.W.2d 534, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 391 (Ky. 1961).

The facts that the amount involved was small and trivial and that full value was given to school by the school board member are immaterial on a charge under this section that he sold items totaling $64.85 through his hardware store to the school system. Stringer v. Commonwealth, 428 S.W.2d 203, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 709 (Ky. 1968).

14. Ineligible for Reelection.

The fact that a member of the county board of education was re-elected to a new term after his violation of the acts complained of does not "whitewash" him or furnish a defense. Stringer v. Commonwealth, 428 S.W.2d 203, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 709 (Ky. 1968).

A school board member who violates this section is ineligible for re-election. Commonwealth ex rel. Breckinridge v. Winstead, 430 S.W.2d 647, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 407 (Ky. 1968).

15. Employment of Relatives.

Board members have a discretion in voting on an applicant who is related to one of the board members, notwithstanding that the applicant is duly qualified and nominated. Hall v. Boyd County Board of Education, 265 Ky. 500, 97 S.W.2d 38, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 523 (Ky. 1936).

Evidence that lame duck members of school board, by agreement with other members and one newly-elected member, employed close relatives of newly-elected member, shortly before expiration of their terms, was insufficient to justify removal of newly-elected member as usurper. Richardson v. Commonwealth, 275 Ky. 486, 122 S.W.2d 156, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 472 (Ky. 1938).

Vote of board member to vest in superintendent authority to hire bus drivers without approval of the board, following which the superintendent employed the board member's son, was not a vote regarding employment of a relative. Chadwell v. Commonwealth, 288 Ky. 644, 157 S.W.2d 280, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1941).

Where school board member voted for the employment of his sister he was disqualified as a member and his reelection and assumption of a new tern did not "whitewash" such misconduct. Letcher v. Commonwealth, 414 S.W.2d 402, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 12 (Ky. 1966).

Where the defendant, as a member of the county board of education, seconded a motion to hire certain school bus drivers, one of whom was his cousin, but did not vote, there was no violation, for the statute forbids voting, not seconding a motion. Commonwealth ex rel. Matthews v. Combs, 426 S.W.2d 461, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 652 (Ky. 1968).

A board of education can speak only through its records and such records cannot be enlarged or restricted to enable a school board member, by parol testimony, to prove that he did not vote for his wife's employment. Stringer v. Commonwealth, 428 S.W.2d 203, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 709 (Ky. 1968).

Where the minutes of the school board showed that it had voted unanimously to employ the sister of one of the board members as manager of the school cafeteria, the chancellor's finding that the member did not vote in violation of the statute was in error. Commonwealth ex rel. Matthews v. Ford, 444 S.W.2d 908, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 237 (Ky. 1969).

Where the minutes of a local board of education showed that one of its members had voted for a sister and niece for employment with the board, but these had been amended to show he had not so voted, and the Commonwealth sought to introduce affidavits of witnesses that he had so voted, in opposition to his motion for summary judgment, it was error to grant summary judgment, since such evidence is admissible to show mistake or fraud in the minutes recording these votes. Commonwealth ex rel. Stephens v. Stephenson, 574 S.W.2d 328, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 619 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

A member of a county board of education was properly ousted for affirmatively voting to hire twenty-two (22) individuals, one of whom was his first cousin. Cross v. Commonwealth, 795 S.W.2d 65, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 123 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

Although school board member urges the court to carve another exception from the statute which would allow him to remain eligible for office, this cannot be done where the language of the anti-nepotism statute is clear and unambiguous; it is of no importance when his daughter-in-law became his relative, it is only important under the statute that she is his relative. Newby v. Commonwealth ex rel. Gorman, 911 S.W.2d 606, 1995 Ky. LEXIS 150 (Ky. 1995).

Attorney General's ouster petition should not have been denied with regard to seeking to disqualify an elected county board of education member, whose uncle was a bus driver within the school district. Disqualifying aunts/uncles pursuant to KRS 160.180 rationally promoted the governmental goal of eliminating nepotism. Commonwealth ex rel. Stumbo v. Crutchfield, 157 S.W.3d 621, 2005 Ky. LEXIS 82 (Ky. 2005).

16. Removal.

This section did not impliedly repeal law regarding usurpation of office in relation to school officers, and Attorney General may institute an action under such law to prevent usurpation of office of member of county board of education, on grounds of misconduct as well as lack of qualifications. Richardson v. Commonwealth, 275 Ky. 486, 122 S.W.2d 156, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 472 (Ky. 1938).

One violating this section may be proceeded against as a usurper by Attorney General or person claiming office. Chadwell v. Commonwealth, 288 Ky. 644, 157 S.W.2d 280, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1941).

County board of education could not declare the office of one of its duly elected and qualified members vacant, on the ground he had moved from district; removal could be accomplished only by ouster proceedings under KRS 415.050. Salyers v. Lyons, 304 Ky. 320, 200 S.W.2d 749, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 637 (Ky. 1947).

A county board cannot declare vacant the seat of a member of that board, who has been duly elected and qualified, on the ground that the member does not possess some qualification as for membership required by this section. Board of Education v. Cassell, 310 Ky. 274, 220 S.W.2d 552, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 890 (Ky. 1949).

Resignation of member of county board of education who was interested in a contract which might disqualify him under this section prior to appointment of his successor was an abandonment of office and not a forfeiture and other members of board could bring a declaratory judgment action for determination of abandonment under KRS 418.045 where only the Commonwealth or a person entitled to the office could bring an action in nature or quo warranto to adjudge forfeiture. Hall v. Allen, 313 Ky. 441, 231 S.W.2d 702, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 898 (Ky. 1950).

County board of education members cannot be ousted or enjoined from the performance of their duties except as the result of an action brought by the person who claims the office or in an action brought by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth. Griffey v. Board of Education, 385 S.W.2d 319, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 157 (Ky. 1964).

A member of a county board of education does not vacate his office without any further action when he is guilty of conduct which violates this section but he must be removed by ouster proceedings and county residents and taxpayers cannot maintain class action for declaratory judgment to enjoin performance of certain official acts. Griffey v. Board of Education, 385 S.W.2d 319, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 157 (Ky. 1964).

The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (now Board of Education), under the Kentucky Education Reform Act, has the authority to remove members from a county board of education for misconduct in office; there is no language in either KRS 156.132 or this section which suggests, let alone mandates, that the Attorney General has the exclusive power to remove district board members for violations of KRS 160.180. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Ball, 847 S.W.2d 743, 1993 Ky. LEXIS 46 (Ky. 1993).

Sufficient evidence was presented to support a judgment of removal of school board members for misconduct. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Ball, 847 S.W.2d 743, 1993 Ky. LEXIS 46 (Ky. 1993).

17. — De Facto Officer.

A school board member against whom ouster proceedings are commenced is a de facto officer until he is ousted and should be allowed to vote pending a trial and judgment on the merits. Commonwealth ex rel. Breckinridge v. Winstead, 430 S.W.2d 647, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 407 (Ky. 1968).

18. — Estoppel Against.

Courts should be slow to invoke estoppel against the state in its efforts to enforce a statute the purpose of which is to prevent "conflict of interest" situations and prevent self-interest in the deliberation of public servants. Stringer v. Commonwealth, 428 S.W.2d 203, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 709 (Ky. 1968).

19. Lack of Qualifications.

The burden is upon the board member to establish his eligibility for the office. Commonwealth v. Coffee, 329 S.W.2d 203, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 5 (Ky. 1958). See Saylor v. Rockcastle County Board of Education, 286 Ky. 63, 149 S.W.2d 770, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 216 (Ky. 1941).

The burden of establishing eligibility is on the candidate. Commonwealth v. Mullins, 286 Ky. 242, 150 S.W.2d 668, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 242 (Ky. 1941).

Lack of qualification may be proved by any evidence that would be competent under ordinary rules of evidence to establish the fact in issue. Lear v. Commonwealth, 317 S.W.2d 492, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 95 (Ky. 1958).

20. Appeal.

Great regard must be had on appeal for the finding of fact by the trial court that board member had not committed the prohibited act which would declare office vacant. Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 149 et seq.

160.190. Vacancies, how filled.

(1) Any vacancy in any board of education shall be filled by the chief state school officer within ninety (90) days after the vacancy occurs. The member so chosen shall meet the eligibility requirements as established by KRS 160.180 and shall hold office until his successor is elected and has qualified. The local board of education may make nominations and any person may nominate himself or another for the office.

(2) Any vacancy having an unexpired term of one (1) year or more at the next regular November election after the vacancy occurs shall be filled for the unexpired term by an election to be held at the next regular November election after the vacancy occurs. The elected member shall succeed the member chosen by the chief state school officer to fill the vacancy.

(4399-30: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 57, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 376, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 70, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Resignations, removals and vacancies, KRS Ch. 63.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where five months after taking office school board members had not yet taken the statutory oath, the state board of education was required to fill the resulting vacancies pursuant to this section. OAG 61-485. (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

Vacancies on school boards are not filled by election for the unexpired terms as is the case with respect to all other vacancies in elective offices. OAG 72-796.

Where a member of the board of education resigned in July 1975, and the board appointed another person to fill the vacancy which expired in January, 1977, since the unexpired term exceeds one year as of the November election, the newly appointed board member will only serve until his successor was elected in the November 1975 election to finish the unexpired term. OAG 75-540.

In view of KRS 63.010 and this section, the resignation of a board member is not effective, and there is no vacancy on the board, until the resignation is tendered in writing to and accepted by the board. OAG 75-635.

A vacancy occurring on a county board of education on September 30 could not be filled at the November election for that year but would have to be filled in the general election the following year. OAG 77-649.

Where a school board member, whose term was not to expire until December, 1982, resigned in August, 1980, the board will appoint someone to fill the vacancy until November, 1980, at which time someone will be elected to fill out the unexpired term to serve until December, 1982; where two natural four year vacancies on the board will also be filled at the November, 1980 general election, the candidates interested in running for the unexpired term should specify on the petition form that they are running for the unexpired term as this office is required to be listed as such on the ballot and separately from the offices to be filled for regular four year terms; in the event that no candidates file to fill the unexpired term, the county clerk is nevertheless required to place the office on the ballot for the unexpired term for "write-in" purposes since this section requires that the vacancy be filled which is not predicated on the filing of candidates for the vacancy. OAG 80-414.

Where a county board of education member resigned on March 2 after filing as a candidate for sheriff, lost the primary election for sheriff on May 26 and was reappointed to the board by the other board members on June 2, his reappointment was invalid, since the legal vacancy occurred when the member became a candidate for an incompatible office under subsection (2) of KRS 160.180, and because the board of education did not fill the vacancy within 90 days of the vacancy, as required by this section, the State Board of Education must fill the vacancy, because the power to fill the vacancy passes from the local to the State Board after the 90 days have elapsed, but the State Board's 30-day period to take action does not begin until it has received notice that the 90 days have passed. OAG 81-316.

Subsection (2) of this section applies to all district school board appointments whether under subsection (1) of this section or under KRS 160.210(1)(b), and it requires an election for the remainder of the term if one year or more of the term remains to be served; therefore, a district school board member appointed pursuant to KRS 160.210(1)(b) serves only until the next (November) regular election unless less than one year remains to be served at the time the position becomes vacant. OAG 90-135.

The legislature's intent is clear that appointees to a local board of education may serve no longer than one year until the next November election; to conclude that a person appointed at the beginning of the four year term under KRS 160.210(1)(b) could serve the entire four year term but a person appointed to complete a term in which less than four years but more than one year remains could only serve until the next November election would lead to an absurd result. OAG 90-135.

A school board member who took the oath of office in January, 1991 and who has an aunt who is a blood relative working as a classified employee for the school system is ineligible to serve as a board member due to his aunt's employment with the school district and such member should immediately tender his resignation to the school board so that a board member may be appointed to fill his vacancy. OAG 92-160.

A school board member who was re-elected in November 1992 whose spouse is currently working for the school system and was hired after he became a board member is ineligible to serve as a board member due to his wife's employment with the school district and such member should immediately tender his resignation to the school board so that a board member may be appointed to fill his vacancy. OAG 92-160.

A prospective school board member who was elected in November 1992 and has a father and a sister who are currently working as classified employees for the school system is ineligible to serve on the board due to the school district's employment of his father and sister and while he has not yet taken the oath of office he should decline to take the oath of office and immediately inform the school board of his intent not to take the oath. OAG 92-160.

A write in candidate may only run for a school board seat in which there is a validly filed and qualified candidate on the ballot. OAG 03-001.

Cited: Saylor v. Rockcastle County Board of Education, 286 Ky. 63,

149 S.W.2d 770, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 216 (Ky. 1941); Choate v. Commonwealth, 347 S.W.2d 81, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 347 (Ky. 1961).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Construction.
2. Manner of Filling.
3. — Ninety Day Limitation.
4. Vacancy from Date of Judgment.
5. Abandonment of Office.
6. Redistricting.
7. Temporary Term During Merger.

1. Construction.
This section and KRS 156.070 and 156.210 must be construed together and mean that the state board should have control over the common schools, with the power of removal of such board members who might be found guilty of specified charges. Gearhart v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 355 S.W.2d 667, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1962).

2. Manner of Filling.
State Board of Education had power to fill vacancies caused by judgments declaring two (2) members of school board to be usurpers, where remaining members did not fill vacancies within 90-day period following entry of judgments. McClendon v. Hamilton, 277 Ky. 734, 127 S.W.2d 605, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 723 (Ky. 1939) (Decision prior to 1990 amendment).

3. — Ninety Day Limitation.
This section makes no distinction between vacancies whether from death, resignation or other cause, and in every case the board's power to fill the vacancy is limited to the period of 90 days after the vacancy occurs. Kash v. Day, 239 S.W.2d 959, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 917 (Ky. 1951).

4. Vacancy from Date of Judgment.
Where two (2) members of school board were adjudged to be usurpers in quo warranto proceeding in Circuit Court, judgment was effective as of its date, notwithstanding appeal and execution of supersedeas bond, and where judgment was affirmed on appeal, their offices were vacant from the date of the original judgment, rather than the date the mandate was filed or judgment entered according to the mandate. McClendon v. Hamilton, 277 Ky. 734, 127 S.W.2d 605, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 723 (Ky. 1939).

5. Abandonment of Office.
A vacancy may be created by abandonment of the office, and one who has done so is thereafter estopped from denying the vacancy. Horn v. Wells, 253 Ky. 494, 69 S.W.2d 1011, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 695 (Ky. 1934).

6. Redistricting.
A school board member, sitting as a de facto officer, who casts a deciding vote in favor of a redistricting plan which moves his precinct from one district to another may run for the school board seat in his new district. Burkhart v. Blanton, 635 S.W.2d 328, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 222 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982).

7. Temporary Term During Merger.
The merger agreements, which provided that if, for any reason, any appointed member of the merged board could not complete his temporary term, the position was to be filled with an alternate, did not conflict with this section as the agreements merely provided temporary security for all school districts during the critical transition, and authority for the agreements was provided for by the general authority granted by virtue of the merger statute, KRS 160.040. Appeal of Muhlenberg County Bd. of Education, 714 S.W.2d 168, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1194 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 187 et seq.

160.200. Time of election of board members.

(1) All elections for members of boards of education shall be in even numbered years, for a term of four (4) years, except as provided in KRS 160.210(5). Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the elections shall be held at the regular November election.

(2) In each even numbered year, there shall be held an election in every county and independent district to fill the membership of the boards of education for the terms that will expire on the first Monday in January following, and the regularly elected members shall hold office for four (4) years and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

(3) Any independent school district embracing a city of the fifth class may, at the discretion of its board of education, hold its election of board members at its public school building on the first Saturday in May. The election shall be held by three (3) officers appointed by the board of education and the expenses of the election shall be paid from the treasury of the school district. In all other respects the provisions of this chapter relating to holding elections for board members shall apply.

(4) In counties containing a city of the first class, wherein a merger pursuant to KRS 160.041 shall have been accomplished, the terms of the members shall be as provided in KRS 160.210(5). Elected members of such boards, excepting those boards of education representing ten percent (10%) or less of the student population of the county serving at the effective date of such a merger shall continue to serve until their term expires, but no appointments shall be made to fill vacancies. The terms of office of members of boards of education representing ten percent (10%) or less of the student population of the county shall expire on the effective date of the merger.

(4399-24, 4399-27: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 224, § 3; 1982, ch. 59, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 228, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Under subsection (2) of this section, if an apparently successful candidate for school board is restrained or enjoined by a court from taking office pending the outcome of an election contest, the incumbent member of the board will hold over until the controversy is resolved and since the incumbent is continuing his term and not commencing a new term, he need not take the oath of office. OAG 60-1265.

Under subsection (2) of this section an incumbent board member continues to serve until the new member is qualified or until a vacancy is declared to exist. OAG 60-1266.

It is permissible for a successful candidate for the school board to take the statutory oath of office at a school board meeting to be held the second Monday in January. OAG 65-4.

No recall of local school board members is provided for in this chapter. OAG 75-118.

Where, after a merger of school boards during the transitional period due to the procedure for election of members to the new school board provided for in subsection (3) of KRS 160.210, some divisions of the county would not be represented by any board member, the board should, by lot, determine a member to represent these unrepresented divisions until the election for the initial four year term is held for representatives from these sections. OAG 77-35.

Cited: Spurlock v. Spradlin, 266 Ky. 164, 98 S.W.2d 480, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 627 (Ky. 1936); Brumleve v. Ruth, 302 Ky. 813, 195 S.W.2d 777, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 948, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 949 (Ky. 1946); Broyles v. Commonwealth, 309 Ky. 837, 219 S.W.2d 52, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 826 (Ky. 1949); Cawood v. Hensley, 247 S.W.2d 27, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 661 (Ky. 1952); Adams v. Commonwealth, 268 S.W.2d 930, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 931 (Ky. 1954); Commonwealth ex rel. Buckman v. Miller, 272 S.W.2d 468, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1109 (Ky. 1954); Commonwealth by Breckinridge v. Woods, 342 S.W.2d 534, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 391 (Ky. 1961); Board of Education v. Board of Education, 522 S.W.2d 854, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1975).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Time of Election.
2. — Designation of Election Day.
3. — Notice.
4. Local Option Election.
5. Election Contest.

1. Time of Election.
A member of the county board of education is a state officer rather than a local officer and where term would not end at next succeeding

annual election vacancy should be filled by election for the remainder of the term at November election along with members for the United States House of Representatives. Ward v. Siler, 272 Ky. 424, 114 S.W.2d 516, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 139 (Ky. 1938).

2. — Designation of Election Day.
When a board designates the first Saturday in May as the regular election day, it remains so until changed. Norton v. Letton, 271 Ky. 353, 111 S.W.2d 1053, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 242 (Ky. 1937).

3. — Notice.
The May elections are regular and general political elections, and no notice thereof is required. Norton v. Letton, 271 Ky. 353, 111 S.W.2d 1053, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 242 (Ky. 1937).

4. Local Option Election.
A local option election cannot be held within 30 days of a school board election held in May. Norton v. Letton, 271 Ky. 353, 111 S.W.2d 1053, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 242 (Ky. 1937).

5. Election Contest.
Appointment of county school superintendent prior to time when vacancy would occur, by board of which three members whose terms had expired purported to act for three duly elected and qualified members pending determination of election contest which was decided prior to occurrence of vacancy, was void. Maynard v. Gilbert, 283 Ky. 227, 140 S.W.2d 1064, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 320 (Ky. 1940).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 158 et seq.

160.210. Election of board members — Appointments for openings with no candidate filings — Change in boundary lines of divisions — Boards in counties containing city of first class.

(1) (a) In independent school districts, the members of the school board shall be elected from the district at large. In county school districts, members shall be elected from divisions.

(b) If no candidate files a petition of nomination for a county board of education opening pursuant to KRS 118.315, the chief state school officer shall fill the new term of office for all openings that have no candidate filings under KRS 118.315 by appointing a member to the local board who meets the residency requirement and the qualifications for office provided in KRS 160.180. The local board of education may make nominations and any person may nominate himself or another for the office.

(c) Unless a number of candidates equal to or greater than the number of positions to be filled file petitions for nomination for an independent board of education opening pursuant to KRS 118.315, the chief state school officer shall fill the new term of office for all openings that have no candidate filings under KRS 118.315 by appointing a member to the local board who meets the residency requirement and the qualifications for office provided in KRS 160.180. The local board of education may make nominations and any person may nominate himself or another for the office.

(2) The board of education of each county school district shall, not later than July 1, 1940, divide its district into five (5) divisions containing integral voting precincts and as equal in population insofar as is practicable. In first dividing the county district into divisions the board shall, if more than one (1) of its members reside in one (1) division, determine by lot which member from that division shall represent that division, and which members shall represent the divisions in which no member resides. The members so determined to represent divisions in which no member resides shall be considered the members from those divisions until their terms expire, and thereafter the members from those divisions shall be nominated and elected as provided in KRS 160.200 and 160.220 to 160.250.

(3) Any changes made in division boundary lines shall be to make divisions as equal in population and containing integral voting precincts insofar as is practical. No change may be made in division boundary lines less than five (5) years after the last change in any division lines, except in case of merger of districts, a change in territory due to annexation, or to allow compliance with KRS 117.055(2).

(4) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, if one hundred (100) residents of a county school district division petition the Kentucky Board of Education stating that the school district divisions are not divided as nearly equal in population as can reasonably be expected, the chief state school officer shall cause an investigation to determine the validity of the petition, the investigation to be completed within thirty (30) days after receipt of the petition.

(b) If the investigation reveals the school district to be unequally divided according to population, the Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall order the local board of education to make changes in school district divisions as are necessary to equalize population within the five (5) school divisions.

(c) If any board fails to comply with the order of the Kentucky Board of Education within thirty (30) days or prior to August 1 in any year in which any members of the board are to be elected, members shall be elected from the district at large until the order of the Kentucky Board of Education has been complied with.

(d) No change shall be made in the boundary of any division under the provisions of this subsection after August 1 in the year in which a member of the school board is to be elected from any division.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, in counties containing a city of the first class wherein a merger pursuant to KRS 160.041 shall have been accomplished, there shall be seven (7) divisions as equal in population as is practicable, with members elected from divisions. To be eligible to be elected from a division, a candidate must reside in that division. The divisions, based upon 1970 United States Census Bureau Reports on total population by census tracts for Jefferson County, Kentucky shall be as follows: Division One shall include census tracts 1-28; Division Two shall include census tracts 29-35, 47-53, 57-74, 80-84, 93, 129, 130; Division Three shall include census tracts 75-79, 85-88, 98-106, 107.01, 108; Division Four shall include census tracts 121.01, 123-128; Division Five shall include census tracts 36-46, 56, 90, 120, 121.02, 122; Division Six shall include census tracts 54, 55, 91, 92, 94, 95, 110.02, 113, 114, 117.01, 117.02, 118, 119; Division Seven shall include census tracts 89, 96, 97, 107.02, 109, 110.01, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117.03, 131, 132. The terms of the members to be elected, KRS 160.044 notwithstanding, shall be four (4) years and the election for the initial four (4) year terms shall be as follows: The election of the members from Divisions Two, Four and Seven shall be held at the next regular November election following the effective date of the merger pursuant to KRS 160.041, and the election of the members from Divisions One, Three, Five and Six shall be held at the regular November election two (2) years thereafter.

(6) In counties containing cities of the first class, responsibility for the establishment or the changing of school board division boundaries shall be with the local board of education, subject to the review and approval of the

county board of elections. Where division and census tract boundaries do not coincide with existing election precinct boundaries, school board divisions shall be redrawn to comply with precinct boundaries. In no instance shall precinct boundaries be redrawn nor shall a precinct be divided to accommodate the drawing of school board division lines. Precinct boundaries nearest existing school board division boundaries shall become the new division boundary. All changes under this statute shall be completed on or before January 1, 1979, and on or before January 1 in any succeeding year in which a member of the school board is to be elected from any division. A record of all changes in division lines shall be kept in the offices of the county board of education and the county board of elections. The board of education shall publish all changes pursuant to KRS Chapter 424. A copy of the newspaper in which the notice is published shall be filed with the chief state school officer within ten (10) days following its publication.

(4399-24: amend. Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. II, § 6; 1966, ch. 239, § 146; 1968, ch. 48; 1974, ch. 224, § 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 380, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 59, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 227, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 69, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 243, § 13, effective April 1, 1998; 2004, ch. 148, § 1, effective July 13, 2004.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The statute simply requires that the school division boundaries be changed to coincide with the precinct lines when such is possible under the terms of this section. OAG 62-242.

The attempt of a board of education to redistrict the school boundary lines on January 6 of the year in which school board members were to be elected was invalid and of no effect. OAG 64-166.

If creating an unrepresented division is unavoidable in order to substantially comply with the statutory requirement regarding population, such change would be legal and the provisions of subsection (2) should be utilized. OAG 65-775.

There is nothing illegal where due to consolidation the election precinct boundaries are bisected by the school division boundary lines and the magisterial boundary lines, because they are controlled by separate statutes. OAG 68-141.

If a redivision of a school district made pursuant to subsection (4) of this section results in a division in which two members of the board reside and a division in which no member of the board resides, the provisions of subsection (2) of this section should be utilized and the board should determine by lot which of the two members residing in the same division shall represent the division in which no member resides. OAG 68-393.

The boundary lines of the divisions of the county school districts are finally determined by the local board of education so as to equalize population within the five school divisions. OAG 69-403.

The divisions of a school district for the purpose of electing members to the board of education should be made on the basis of population and the number of registered voters in the respective divisions has no bearing on the matter. OAG 73-862.

Where an attempt by a school district to comply with this statute leaves intact existing voting precinct boundaries but results in a disparity of 15 to 20 percent in population between the districts, the board of education has considerable latitude in trying to equalize population, and the voting precincts will not be disturbed unless the population is so unequal as to offend fourteenth amendment rights. OAG 74-17.

Where after merger of two school districts the boards of education of the districts divided the county into five divisions which did not contain strict integral voting precincts, but were divided by school district boundary lines, board of elections had no jurisdiction to require boards of education to redraw district lines so as not to split precinct boundary lines. OAG 74-197.

A person seeking election to a county school district board must live and reside in the division of the school district from which he seeks election. OAG 76-121.

It is the sole duty and obligation of the school board, pursuant to this section, to alter school division boundary lines as provided therein. OAG 76-367; OAG 76-417.

Where, after a merger of school boards during the transitional period due to the procedure for election of members to the new school board provided for in subsection (3) of this section, some divisions of the county would not be represented by any board member, the board should, by lot, determine a member to represent these unrepresented divisions until the election for the initial four year term is held for representatives from these sections. OAG 77-35.

Initial four-year terms to the new seven member board positions of the Board of Education of Jefferson County not an election of a successor to those going off the Board, is what is called for in subsection (3) of this section. OAG 77-35.

A local board of education may designate attendance areas and draw boundary lines under its general authority provided by KRS 160.290 and nothing in this section prevents this being done in an election year. OAG 78-366.

Subdivision (1)(b) of this section necessarily precludes write-in votes when no candidate has filed a nominating petition for that school board position within the statutory deadline, since no election is held in that event. OAG 90-105.

Write-in votes are authorized in a county school board division election only if at least one valid nominating petition has been filed for the school board position in that particular geographic division; otherwise, KRS Chapter 160 does not require an election in that particular division, and write-in votes for the school board position in that particular division are not authorized since subdivision (1)(b) of this section directs the "chief state school officer" to appoint the school board member representing that particular division. OAG 90-105.

KRS 160.190(2) applies to all district school board appointments whether under KRS 160.190(1) or under subdivision (1)(b) of this section and requires an election for the remainder of the term if one year or more of the term remains to be served; therefore, a district school board member appointed pursuant to subdivision (1)(b) of this section serves only until the next (November) regular election unless less than one year remains to be served at the time the position becomes vacant. OAG 90-135.

The legislature's intent is clear that appointees to a local board of education may serve no longer than one year until the next November election; to conclude that a person appointed at the beginning of the four year term under subdivision (1)(b) of this section could serve the entire four year term but a person appointed to complete a term in which less than four years but more than one year remains could only serve until the next November election would lead to an absurd result. OAG 90-135.

In the event of an annexation or merger, the school board may redraw the division lines through existing county voting precincts where it is impracticable to maintain voting precincts; however, splitting a precinct is a last resort to be used only when equalization cannot be obtained in any other way. OAG 93-6.

Subsection (3) of this section does not set a specific time frame that a school board must follow when drawing the redistricting lines; however, the school board should vote on a redistricting plan as expeditiously as possible. The restriction in subdivision (4)(d) of this section forbidding redrawing division lines after August 1 in a board election year would not apply in a redistricting resulting from an annexation or merger; the August 1 redistricting deadline would only apply when residents file a petition to redistrict with the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education pursuant to subsection (4) of this section. OAG 93-6.

Subsection (6) of this section applies only to counties containing cities of the first class since this subsection may conflict with the redistricting requirements that apply to other counties. OAG 93-6.

Under subsection (3) of this section, a county board of education was required to redraw the divisions where the boundary lines of the county board of education decreased by 1,000 acres of property and caused unequal division of population in the school district. OAG 93-6.

A write in candidate may only run for a school board seat in which there is a validly filed and qualified candidate on the ballot. OAG 03-001.

Proposal of the Department of Education to have the Commissioner of Education appoint a school board member when all candidates for that position have withdrawn their petitions of nomination prior to the August filing deadline, but to have an election whenever at least one petition remains on file for that seat at the August deadline, is consistent with the language and intent of subsection (1) of this section. OAG 04-007.

Cited: Brumleve v. Ruth, 302 Ky. 813, 195 S.W.2d 777, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 948, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 949 (Ky. 1946); Gearhart v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 355 S.W.2d 667, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1962).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Divisions or Consolidation of Schools.
2. "Reside" Defined.
3. Contiguous Territory.
4. Elections from Districts.

1. Divisions or Consolidation of Schools.

Where there has been a merger of an independent school district with the county district, the county board should redivide its territory to take care of the increased constituency. Stuff v. Webster County Board of Education, 339 S.W.2d 189, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 443 (Ky. 1960).

The statutory power under this section is vested in the board of education and not in the Circuit Court and the court did not have the power to require the board to redivide its district within the five-year period after the board had adopted an order changing its division boundaries following a merger of an independent school district with the county district. Stuff v. Webster County Board of Education, 339 S.W.2d 189, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 443 (Ky. 1960).

Consolidation of schools by county board of education could not be collaterally attacked on basis that the five divisions of the county educational district from which members were elected did not comply with the provisions of this section that they be nearly equal in population and contain integral voting precincts. Stuff v. Webster County Board of Education, 339 S.W.2d 189, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 443 (Ky. 1960).

Creation of seven election districts by reference to census tracts to be used only upon the merger of the school district of a first-class city with the county school district for election of board members does not violate Const., § 59 since election districts laid out by the board of education would likely give less representation to various minority groups than the census tract districts. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 522 S.W.2d 854, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 143 (Ky. 1975).

A school board member, sitting as a de facto officer, who casts a deciding vote in favor of a redistricting plan which moves his precinct from one district to another may run for the school board seat in his new district. Burkhart v. Blanton, 635 S.W.2d 328, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 222 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982).

2. "Reside" Defined.

To reside means to "live, dwell, abide, sojourn, stay, remain, lodge" and an individual who had physically resided for three years outside division of school district without other than a "floating" intention to return to his former residential area was not temporarily absent from the district and since he had lost his legal voter status in the district he was not qualified to serve the district as a member of the county board of education and his name should be removed from the ballot. Moore v. Tiller, 409 S.W.2d 813, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 74 (Ky. 1966).

3. Contiguous Territory.

It was not competent for county school district, under subsection (2) of this section, to divide county school district into election districts which were not composed of contiguous territory. Marshall v. White, 287 Ky. 290, 152 S.W.2d 945, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1941).

4. Elections from Districts.

In merger situations, this section mandates that elections of school board members shall be from districts, not the county-at-large. Appeal of Muhlenberg County Bd. of Education, 714 S.W.2d 168, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1194 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 17 et seq.

160.220. Secret votes — Nominating petitions.

All elections for members of boards of education shall be by secret vote. The county clerk shall cause to be prepared for presentation to the voters the names of legally eligible candidates who have filed a petition as provided in KRS 118.315.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 426, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-25: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 83, § 1; 1966, ch. 255, § 151; 1972, ch. 188, § 65, effective December 1, 1972; 1978, ch. 384, §§ 46, 568, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 360, § 45, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 426, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Ballot.
2. Name on Ballot.
3. Candidate Entitled to Office.
4. Contest of Election.

1. Ballot.

Elections not conducted by secret ballot are illegal and will be set aside. Bowles v. Knight, 257 Ky. 640, 78 S.W.2d 913, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 68 (Ky. 1935).

2. Name on Ballot.

Where court had decided name of candidate for member of county board of education was not properly on the ballot at the November election, therefore he was not elected a member and there was vacancy in the office, appeal from determination in quo warranto as to whether he was qualified was a moot question and was dismissed. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Bogie, 287 Ky. 103, 152 S.W.2d 286, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 504 (Ky. 1941).

Where, through mistake of printer, ballots for election of school board members in one educational division erroneously carried names of candidates from another division, neither election officers nor voters had right to strike out printed names and substitute written names of proper candidates, and all such ballots were void. Lakes v. Estridge, 294 Ky. 655, 172 S.W.2d 454, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 509 (Ky. 1943).

Where ballots furnished to some of precincts in one educational division, in school board election, were void because they erroneously carried names of candidates from another division, and total number of registered voters in such precincts was more than 20 percent of the total for the educational division, the entire election was void although the votes actually cast in such precincts did not change the result of the election. Lakes v. Estridge, 294 Ky. 655, 172 S.W.2d 454, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 509 (Ky. 1943). See Hillard v. Lakes, 294 Ky. 659, 172 S.W.2d 456, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 510 (Ky. 1943).

3. Candidate Entitled to Office.

The candidate for an office who has not received a plurality of the legal votes cast is not entitled to the office although the candidate who received a plurality of the legal votes is, for any reason, ineligible except where a successful candidate has violated the corrupt practice act in a primary election. Bogie v. Hill, 286 Ky. 732, 151 S.W.2d 765, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 323 (Ky. 1941).

4. Contest of Election.

Failure to sue to enjoin placing of opponent's name on ballot does not prevent candidate from thereafter contesting his opponent's election on that ground. Bogie v. Hill, 286 Ky. 732, 151 S.W.2d 765, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 323 (Ky. 1941).

A candidate for office duly nominated in the manner prescribed may maintain an action to have the election vacated. Lakes v. Estridge, 294 Ky. 655, 172 S.W.2d 454, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 509 (Ky. 1943).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 162 et seq.

160.230. Presentation of candidate names.

The candidate names shall be presented to the voters in the form prescribed by the general election law, except that no party emblem or distinguishing mark shall be used, save the words "School Candidates." The order in which the names of the candidates are to appear shall be determined by lot. As many additional spaces shall be left blank as there are members to be elected from the district or division as the case may be.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 427, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-25: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 88, § 3; 1982, ch. 360, § 46, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 471, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. The provisions of this section which prohibit placing party emblems or distinguishing marks on school ballots qualify and supersede the provisions of KRS 118.080 (repealed) that require candidates to designate a party and device by which they are to be designated on the ballot and school candidates are not permitted to make such designations. OAG 64-666.

School elections are nonpartisan in the sense that the candidates are under what is designated as a school ballot without any party emblem or party designation and as a consequence would appear to fall within the exception to the Hatch Act. OAG 68-476.

Since school board candidates nominated by petition under KRS 118.315 may not, under this section, be represented by any political organization, the petitioners of such candidates may not fill vacancies occurring after the deadline for filing in the manner prescribed in KRS 118.325. OAG 75-612.

If at least one valid nominating petition is filed for election to an independent school board, an election must be held, and write-in votes may be made for all five school board positions. OAG 90-105.

Cited: Grauman v. Jefferson County Fiscal Court, 294 Ky. 149, 171 S.W.2d 36, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1943); Adams v. Commonwealth, 268 S.W.2d 930, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 931 (Ky. 1954); Commonwealth ex rel. Buckman v. Miller, 272 S.W.2d 468, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1109 (Ky. 1954); Roberts v. Byrd, 344 S.W.2d 378, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 220 (Ky. 1961).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Voting Machine Act.
2. Right to Have Name on Ballot.
3. Erroneous Listing of Candidates.

1. Voting Machine Act.

Provisions of this section in conflict with the Voting Machine Act (repealed) are repealed by the act wherever voting machines are used in elections for members of the board of education. Grauman v. Jefferson County Fiscal Court, 294 Ky. 149, 171 S.W.2d 36, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1943).

2. Right to Have Name on Ballot.

The right of a candidate to have his name printed on the ballot is a valuable right not to be lightly disregarded. Lakes v. Estridge, 294 Ky. 655, 172 S.W.2d 454, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 509 (Ky. 1943).

3. Erroneous Listing of Candidates.

Where, through mistake of printer, ballots for election of school board members in one educational division erroneously carried names of candidates from another division, neither election officers nor voters had right to strike out printed names and substitute written names of proper candidates, and all such ballots were void. Lakes v. Estridge, 294 Ky. 655, 172 S.W.2d 454, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 509 (Ky. 1943).

Where ballots furnished to some of precincts in one educational division, in school board election, were void because they erroneously carried names of candidates from another division, and total number of registered voters in such precincts was more than 20 percent of the total for the educational division, the entire election was void although the votes actually cast in such precincts did not change the result of the election. Lakes v. Estridge, 294 Ky. 655, 172 S.W.2d 454, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 509 (Ky. 1943); Hillard v. Lakes, 294 Ky. 659, 172 S.W.2d 456, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 510 (Ky. 1943).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 162 et seq.

160.240. General election laws apply — Expense.

(1) The general election laws shall apply to all elections of school board members.

(2) In school districts embracing cities of the first five (5) classes, the expense of the election shall be paid by the city from its general funds. In all other districts the expense shall be paid by the fiscal court out of its general funds.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 428, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-25: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 30, § 1, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 428, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. KRS 160.210(1)(b) necessarily precludes write-in votes when no candidate has filed a nominating petition for that school board position within the statutory deadline since no election is held in that event. OAG 90-105.

Write-in votes are permitted if at least one candidate has filed a valid nominating petition for that school board position. OAG 90-105.

A write in candidate may only run for a school board seat in which there is a validly filed and qualified candidate on the ballot. OAG 03-001.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Construction.
2. Residence of Voter.

1. Construction.

The general election laws apply in school elections only in those instances where the school law is silent, and do not apply when the school law contains specific provisions concerning the same subject matter. Huff v. Black, 259 Ky. 550, 82 S.W.2d 473, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 326 (Ky. 1935) (decided under prior law).

2. Residence of Voter.

In order to cast a legal vote, one must have lived in the state and county for the time required by Ky. Const., § 145, and must also have lived in the school district or voting precinct for 60 days before the election. Branham v. Branham, 276 Ky. 767, 125 S.W.2d 225, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 577 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

Voter who left the district, married a nonresident, left him without getting a divorce, and returned to the district less than six months before election, was not eligible to vote in the district. Branham v. Branham, 276 Ky. 767, 125 S.W.2d 225, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 577 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

Voter who owned realty and a few household goods and kept a garden in a district, but worked and spent most of her time in another district, was not entitled to vote in the first district. Branham v. Branham, 276 Ky. 767, 125 S.W.2d 225, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 577 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 162 et seq.

160.250. Politics of candidate not to be indicated — Definition of election booth.

(1) No election officer or other person within an election booth shall tell or indicate to a voter the political affiliation of any candidate.

(2) An election booth means an area in which a voter casts his vote which is designed in such a manner that the secrecy of the vote is insured.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 429, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-25) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 429, effective July 13, 1990.

Cited: Adams v. Commonwealth, 268 S.W.2d 930, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 931 (Ky. 1954).

160.260. Number of candidates to be voted for.

(1) The voting in county districts shall be by divisions. Each voter shall vote for only one (1) candidate. The legally eligible candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast in his division shall be declared elected.

(2) In independent school districts each voter may vote for as many candidates as there are members to be elected, and the number of board members to be elected shall be indicated. The candidates, in number equal to the number of members to be chosen, who have the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 614, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-25: amend. Acts 1982, ch. 360, § 47, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 614, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. If at least one valid nominating petition is filed for election to an independent school board, an election must be held, and write-in votes may be made for all five school board positions. OAG 90-105.

Cited: Marshall v. White, 287 Ky. 290, 152 S.W.2d 945, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1941).

160.270. Regular and special meetings.

(1) Each board of education shall hold at least one (1) regular meeting each month, at a time and place fixed by the board. Special meetings may be called by the chairman. On request of three (3) members of the board the secretary shall call a special meeting. Each member of the board shall have timely notice of each meeting and the nature, object, and purpose for which it is called. Any board member failing to attend three (3) consecutive regular meetings, unless excused by the board for reason satisfactory to it, shall be removed from office pursuant to KRS 415.050 and 415.060. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a concurring vote by a majority of the board, the number of board members in the quorum notwithstanding, shall be necessary to take any particular action unless otherwise specified by statute.

(2) The secretary shall be present at the meetings of the board except when his own tenure, salary, or the administration of his office is under consideration and shall record in a book provided for that purpose all its official proceedings, which shall be a public record open to inspection.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 430, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-20, 4399-29: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 23, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 910, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 430, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Opinions of Attorney General. When a member of a board of education fails to attend three regular meetings and is not excused by the board, a vacancy exists and, since a state office is involved, it is the duty of the Attorney General under KRS 415.050 to institute ouster proceedings. OAG 60-1137.

Unless a member of the board of education resigns upon his being called to active duty in the armed forces his position is suspended and no one can be appointed to fill it in his absence. OAG 61-847.

A member of a board of education does not abandon his office within the meaning of the statute by virtue of his being called for military service. OAG 61-847.

To act effectively in voting on a proposal a majority vote of the quorum present is necessary and an abstention is no longer counted as an acquiescence in order to obtain a majority. OAG 61-945, 62- 422.

Neither an interested person nor his representative has the absolute right to take the original records of a district board of education into a private room without the secretary or the secretary's representative being present. OAG 68-291.

Neither the interested person nor his representative has the right to reproduce the records of a district board of education by any photostatic means whatsoever. OAG 68-291.

The right of inspection cannot override the public interest in safe and permanent maintenance of the records. OAG 68-291.

Where the necessary interest is present, the interested person or his representative is entitled to obtain a certified copy of the contract between the board of education and the secretary upon payment of such reasonable fee therefor as may be prescribed by regulation of the district board. OAG 68-291.

A school board may, in its discretion, meet in executive session and may, during such session, take a formal vote, but the matter voted on and the record of the vote taken must be recorded in the minutes. OAG 69-281.

Where five board members were present at a meeting and two (2) voted yes on a motion and three did not vote, the motion did not pass. OAG 69-395, but see OAG 74-545.

Under the common law and the existing statutory law in this state, a school board has the sole discretion as to whether its meetings shall be open to the press and other members of the public. OAG 73-143.

The word "majority" in subsection (1) of this section means a majority of those present and voting; thus, where five board members were present at a meeting, a motion was carried when two (2) members voted yes, one member voted no and two (2) members abstained. OAG 74-545, but see OAG 69-395.

There was no statutory requirement for the president of the school board to provide school board members with an agenda of the matters to be taken up at a regular board meeting and the fact that a tentative agenda was sent to the members omitting any mention that a superintendent was to be appointed does not present any irregularity. OAG 75-488.

In absence of any statutory provision to the contrary, when a regular meeting of the local school board is once duly organized at the time and place appointed, the board possesses the incidental power to adjourn its regular meeting to a future time and such adjournment does not require any agenda to be prepared or for there to exist a special purpose for the adjournment; however, the time to which a meeting is adjourned should be specified and if any board members were not present at the regular meeting, they should be notified of the adjournment date and time; moreover there are no limiting provisions in the statutes as to the number of adjournments a regular meeting can in fact have. OAG 76-450.

There is no statutory requirement that an agenda be prepared for regular meetings of the school board but if an agenda is prepared it is a public record; an agenda is required for a special meeting of the school board and it is also a "public record"; such agendas are "public records" pursuant to KRS 61.872 and open for inspection by any person during the regular office hours of the public agency. OAG 77-221.

The minutes of a school board meeting may be amended at a subsequent meeting to conform them to the facts, but the minutes may not be changed to reflect a change in position on a question before the board or to show something other than what had actually occurred at the previous meeting. OAG 77-494.

If a motion for a special meeting is made and that motion passes by at least three members of the board, the subject matter of the motion would reflect what the agenda must cover and no other matter may be discussed at the meeting. OAG 77-496.

Where a lawsuit resulted from the action of a majority of a school board in rescinding the contract of the superintendent of schools, the board had implied power to expend school funds for attorney fees and court costs incurred in defending the board's actions. OAG 77-608.

The failure on the part of a board member to attend three successive regular meetings does not by itself create a vacancy in the board; the Attorney General's office must authorize an ouster proceeding. OAG 78-78.

A local board can hire a superintendent or do anything else in a specially called meeting which can be done at a regular meeting. OAG 78-274.

If the superintendent of schools is also the secretary of the board, he or she shall not meet with the board when the superintendent's tenure, salary or the administration of his office is under consideration, for while the two positions of superintendent and secretary may be separable, the body cannot be; in this situation a temporary secretary should be appointed to take the minutes of the board's proceedings. OAG 78-274.

In view of the language in KRS 61.825 (repealed), the "timely notice" requirement of this section is "at least 24 hours prior to the time of such meeting as specified in the notice." OAG 78-274.

The statutory language requiring the secretary of the board of education to call a special meeting and to see that properly detailed timely notice is given is mandatory and the secretary's refusal to act could be the basis for rescission of the secretary's contract; however, the failure to perform the functions of the secretary of the board could not constitute legal cause for removal from office as superintendent when the same person holds the two positions, for the two positions are separable. OAG 78-274.

A majority vote of the board is required to fill a vacancy on the board. OAG 78-819.

Since KRS 61.850 specifically provides that the provisions of KRS 61.805 to 61.850 should not be construed as repealing any other laws relating to meetings, but merely supplements them, and since this section is a piece of specific legislation dealing with school boards, in the event of a conflict between that section and KRS 61.825 (repealed), which requires a request by a majority of the members of a governing body, the provision of subsection (1) of this section allowing only three members to call a meeting should prevail. OAG 79-130.

Two members of a five-member board of education have no authority to act for the board as a body, thus where two board members offered to remove a written reprimand by the board from a high school coach's record in consideration of a resignation by the coach, such an offer was without legal significance. OAG 80-119.

When a closed session of a school board is held as authorized by KRS 61.810, minutes of the closed session should be made, but the board, in its discretion, may require the minutes to be sealed and withheld from public inspection and such minutes will not be part of the regular

minutes of the meeting required by subsection (2) of this section. OAG 81-235.

For practical examples of the effect of possible votes with a five-member school board, see OAG 82-374.

The practical effect of the 1982 amendment to this section is that, for a typical five-member school board, three board members must agree in order for an action before the board to pass. OAG 82-374.

Under subsection (1) of this section, board members who abstain will be considered to have acquiesced with the majority of those present and voting. OAG 82-374.

A special meeting of a school board may deal only with matters which are stated in the call of the meeting of which each member of the board receives timely notice unless all of the members are present and unanimously agree to consider an additional subject which was not included in the call. OAG 83-71.

When all the members of the board of education are present, and all the members agree to take up an additional subject, the required advance notice of the subjects to be discussed in the meeting may be waived since the advance notice is for the benefit of the board members, not for the benefit of the news media or the public; the waiver must be by unanimous consent. OAG 83-71.

A school board member abstaining from voting for a board action in which he or she has a conflict of interest, in order to prevent the problematic circumstance caused by consideration of the abstention as a vote acquiescing with the majority, should be absent either from the entire meeting or from the discussion and the vote on the issue in which he or she has the conflict. OAG 88-35.

The rule that abstaining voters are considered as acquiescing with the majority applies in instances where a required affirmative number of votes is not mandated by the controlling statute or ordinance. OAG 88-35.

The language of this section which is applicable to local boards of education and states that a concurring vote by a majority of the board, the number of board members in the quorum notwithstanding, shall be necessary to take any particular action unless otherwise specified by statute does not apply to KRS 161.120, which is applicable to the Education Professional Standards Board. OAG 91-107.

Subsection (1) of this section requires that a majority of the statutory board of education be present to constitute a quorum and that the majority must concur in their vote to take action; therefore, a minimum of three out of five members on a five member board, or four out of seven members on a seven member board, must be present in order to have a quorum present to transact business and when the bare minimum number of board members necessary to transact business are present, all must concur in their vote to take action. OAG 92-77.

While the school board violated the Open Meetings Act by its failure to file a written response to the complaint within the statutorily mandated time frame, its decision to not renew the superintendent's contract was not a violation of the Open Meetings Act as that action was within the agenda of activities set forth in the notice for that special meeting which stated that "The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss renewal/or action of the Superintendent's contract." OAG 97-OMD-43.

County board of education and superintendent of county schools violated the Open Meetings Act, specifically KRS 61.823(4)(a), by their failure to notify in writing all board members at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of those meetings even though the board had complied with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section. 97-OMD-90.

Cited: Saylor v. Rockcastle County Board of Education, 286 Ky. 63, 149 S.W.2d 770, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 216 (Ky. 1941); Board of Education v. Cassell, 310 Ky. 274, 220 S.W.2d 552, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 890 (Ky. 1949); Johnson v. King, 349 S.W.2d 845, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 78 (Ky. 1961).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Regular Place of Meeting.
2. Called Meeting.
3. Notice.
4. Unexcused Absence.
5. Removal Proceedings.
6. Changed Meeting Date.

1. Regular Place of Meeting.

In the absence of a formal designation of a regular place of meeting, such a regular place will be deemed established by the repeated holding of meetings at a particular place. Brown v. Turman, 264 Ky. 407, 94 S.W.2d 1010, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 340 (Ky. 1936).

Notice of a meeting implies that it will be held at the regular place of meeting. Brown v. Turman, 264 Ky. 407, 94 S.W.2d 1010, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 340 (Ky. 1936).

When notice of a meeting does not designate the place of meeting, and it is not held at the regular place of meeting, all steps taken at such meeting are invalid. Brown v. Turman, 264 Ky. 407, 94 S.W.2d 1010, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 340 (Ky. 1936).

2. Called Meeting.

Where a called meeting was a continuation of a previous regular meeting, it was proper for the superintendent to recommend teachers at the called meeting, even though the continuation was for a different purpose. O'Daniel v. McDaniel, 290 Ky. 77, 160 S.W.2d 331, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1942).

3. Notice.

Notices of special meetings need not be written. They may be oral and may be delivered by the secretary. Board of Education v. Stevens, 261 Ky. 475, 88 S.W.2d 3, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 678 (Ky. 1935).

When members failed to attend special meeting for lack of interest, the fact that notice was delivered only 15 minutes before the meeting is immaterial. Board of Education v. Stevens, 261 Ky. 475, 88 S.W.2d 3, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 678 (Ky. 1935).

In absence of legal notice to all members of a special meeting, absence of a member renders invalid all steps taken at such meeting. Brown v. Turman, 264 Ky. 407, 94 S.W.2d 1010, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 340 (Ky. 1936).

Member of school board was entitled to notice of meeting, although at time of meeting he was under injunction prohibiting him from acting as member or exercising any of the duties of his office, but where a second meeting was held, of which he was given notice, and at which the action taken at the former meeting was ratified, the defect was cured. McClendon v. Hamilton, 277 Ky. 734, 127 S.W.2d 605, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 723 (Ky. 1939).

Where there has not been legal notice of a special meeting of the school board, the action taken at the special meeting is invalid if one of the members of the board is absent. Board of Education v. Nevels, 551 S.W.2d 15, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 690 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

When all the members of the board are present and have an opportunity to participate in all the actions taken at a special meeting, the validity of the action taken at the special meeting is not affected by the form of the notice. Board of Education v. Nevels, 551 S.W.2d 15, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 690 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where the records of the special meeting of the school board did not reflect that any objection was made to the notice of the special meeting or that any objection was made to any action taken at the meeting on the grounds that it was not included within the notice, the action taken at such meeting was not invalidated because of the form of the notice of the meeting. Board of Education v. Nevels, 551 S.W.2d 15, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 690 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

4. Unexcused Absence.

Unexcused absence for three consecutive regular meetings does not ipso facto vacate a board member's office. The board must take action thereon. Board of Education v. Stevens, 261 Ky. 475, 88 S.W.2d 3, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 678 (Ky. 1935). See Spurlock v. Spradlin, 266 Ky. 164, 98 S.W.2d 480, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 627 (Ky. 1936).

A change in the date of meeting during the absence of a member without notice to him and without his knowledge is a good excuse for absence. Baisden v. Floyd County Board of Education, 270 Ky. 839, 110 S.W.2d 671, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 153 (Ky. 1937).

This section contemplates that type of inaction revealing an intention to abandon the duties of the office. Commonwealth ex rel. Buckman v. Mason, 284 S.W.2d 825, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 53 (Ky. 1955).

5. Removal Proceedings.

On appeal of removal cases, the court can only consider whether the board acted arbitrarily, unlawfully, without authority, without evidence, or abused its discretion. Baisden v. Floyd County Board of Education, 270 Ky. 839, 110 S.W.2d 671, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 153 (Ky. 1937).

The motives of the board in removal proceedings are not open to inquiry. Baisden v. Floyd County Board of Education, 270 Ky. 839, 110 S.W.2d 671, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 153 (Ky. 1937).

6. Changed Meeting Date.

Where school board changed monthly meeting date in open meeting, where press release had been issued, where newspaper article appeared, and where citizens appeared at the meeting, there was no positive showing that the board had decided any matters regarding closing the school in closed session. Coppage v. Ohio County Bd. of Educ., 860 S.W.2d 779, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 182 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 200 et seq.

160.280. Per diem and expenses for board members — Eligibility for insurance plans.

(1) Members of boards of education shall receive no salaries, but members of boards of education may receive a per diem of seventy-five dollars ($75) in any calendar year, and their actual expenses for each regular or special meeting attended. Members shall receive this same per diem for training required by KRS 160.180. In no case shall the expenses incurred within the district or per diem of any member exceed three thousand dollars ($3,000) in any calendar year.

(2) Members of boards of education may be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenditures incurred outside the district in the performance of their duties authorized by the board.

(3) All claims shall be made out according to law and filed with the secretary of the board and shall be approved and paid as other claims against the board.

(4) Board members shall be eligible to participate in any group medical or dental insurance plan provided to employees of the district pursuant to KRS 161.158. Participating board members shall pay the full cost of any premium required for their participation in the plan.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 431, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 170, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 454, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2007, ch. 88, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-32: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 220, § 1; 1962, ch. 57; 1976, ch. 256, § 1; 1976, ch. 278, § 1; 1978, ch. 31, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 59, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 227, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 82, § 1, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 431, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Opinions of Attorney General. Although county school board members are elected on a nonpartisan basis, since they do receive a per diem and expenses, a merit system employee in a classified position would be disqualified from serving on the county school board. OAG 60-441.

A member of a county board of education is only entitled to receive the per diem allowance authorized by this section for meetings actually attended. OAG 60-1135.

Under this section a member of a board of education may receive a maximum of $200 for per diem payments per annum and also receive a maximum of $200 per annum for expenses actually incurred. OAG 61-313.

A member of a local board of education may not be reimbursed for expenses incurred outside his district in the performance of his duties except when he is attending a meeting or conference called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction pursuant to the provisions of KRS 156.190. OAG 61-1052.

The members of a board of education would be entitled to per diem payments for attending adjourned meetings held on a day or days after the regular monthly meeting date. OAG 64-157.

Expenditures under this section are authorized only to legal members of boards of education and a board member who has become ineligible to serve due to moving his permanent residence from within the district would not be entitled to payment for services rendered after that time. OAG 65-800.

If payments accepted by a board member of an independent district represent payment for services in any amount or to any degree, or if though purporting to be for actual and necessary expenses, are not for duties authorized by the board, acceptance of such would offend KRS 160.180 in rendering the member ineligible. OAG 69-292.

The per diem received by a county school board member under this section is synonymous with "salary" and imports the idea of compensation for personal services. OAG 74-385.

A classified state employee cannot seek membership on a county school board which is an elective office and whose members receive a per diem of $10.00 and expenses pursuant to this section. OAG 74-646.

A board of education may not pay a travel reimbursement claim of a board member unless that expense was authorized by the board before the expense is incurred, nor may the board authorize the incurring of out-of-district expenses by board members and then refuse to pay upon presentation to the board of a valid documented claim for the actual expenses incurred. OAG 76-329.

The local board of education cannot compensate a member for earnings lost due to attendance at an approved training session, as required by KRS 160.180(5), since subsection (1) of this section forbids school board members from receiving a salary. OAG 85-53.

Pursuant to subsection (3) of this section, a district board of education may legally pay the expenses of a member for attending an approved training program, as required by KRS 160.180(5). OAG 85-53.

Subsection (1) of this section allows a district to pay a board member $40 for each meeting actually attended up to a maximum per diem of $1,000 during any calendar year. Also, the board member may receive reimbursement, up to a maximum of $1,000, for actual expenses incurred within the district in any calendar year. OAG 92-136.

Cited: Schuerman v. State Board of Education, 284 Ky. 556, 145 S.W.2d 42, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 514 (Ky. 1940).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Transportation Expense for Board Members.

The superintendent of schools of the county board of education was the executive agent and officer of the board and as such was in charge of the management and control of the school buses owned and operated by the board, with authority to direct the operator of the school bus to permit a member of the county board of education to ride upon the bus and thus save the board the expense of his transportation under this section and the board member was lawfully riding in the school bus within the liability policy issued for protection of any school child or other person from negligence of the bus driver. Standard Acc. Ins. Co. v. Perry County Board of Education, 72 F. Supp. 142, 1947 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2468 (D. Ky. 1947).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 189 et seq.

160.290. General powers and duties of board.

(1) Each board of education shall have general control and management of the public schools in its district and may establish schools and provide for courses and other services as it deems necessary for the promotion of education and the general health and welfare of pupils, consistent with the administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education. Each board shall have control and management of all school funds and all public school property of its district and may use its funds and property to promote public education. Each board shall exercise generally all powers prescribed by law in the administration of its public school system, appoint the superintendent of schools, and fix the compensation of employees.

(2) Each board shall make and adopt, and may amend or repeal, rules, regulations, and bylaws for its meetings and proceedings for the management of the schools and school property of the district, for the transaction of its business, and for the qualification and duties of employees and the conduct of pupils. The rules, regulations, and bylaws made by a board of education shall be consistent with the general school laws of the state and shall be binding on the board of education and parties dealing with it until amended or repealed by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the board. The rules, regulations, and bylaws shall be spread on the minutes of the board and be open to the public. The rules, regulations, and bylaws may include the use of reverse auctions as defined in KRS 45A.070 in the procurement of goods and leases.

(3) Local boards of education electing to enter into agreements pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, KRS 65.210 to 65.300, with other local boards of education to establish consortia to provide services in accordance with the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, 1990 Ky. Acts Ch. 476, may transfer real or personal property

to the consortia without receiving fair market value compensation. The joint or cooperative action may employ employees transferred from employment of a local board of education, and the employees shall retain their eligibility for the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System. The chief state school officer, under administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education, may allot funding to an interlocal cooperative board created by two (2) or more local school districts pursuant to KRS 65.210 to 65.300 to provide educational services for the mutual advantage of the students in the representative districts. All statutes and administrative regulations that apply to the use of these funds in local school districts shall also apply to cooperative boards.

(4399-20, 4399-33: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 52, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 74, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2010, ch. 63, § 11, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Conferences of public school officials, board to pay expenses of, KRS 156.190.

Flags to be supplied for display at schools, KRS 2.040.

School employees, provisions as to, KRS Ch. 161.

Teachers' retirement, board to make salary deductions and reports for, KRS 161.560.

Teachers' tenure law, KRS 161.720 to 161.810.

Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.

Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.

Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.

Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.

Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.

District director (Food Service Programs), 702 KAR 6:020.

Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.

Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.

Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.

Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.

Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

Recreational facilities; school and community, 702 KAR 4:005.

Required core academic standards, 704 KAR 3:303.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

Prather, Establishing Schools, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 19.

Education Law: Hiring and Termination Issues, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 17.

Kentucky Law Journal. Taylor, With Temperate Rod: Maintaining Academic Order in Secondary Schools, 58 Ky. L.J. 616 (1970).

Hays, Constitutional Law — School Dress Codes — A Student's Right to Choose His Hair Style and Length, 59 Ky. L.J. 238 (1970).

Comments, Constitutional Limitations on Mandatory Teacher Retirement, 67 Ky. L.J. 253 (1978-1979).

Kentucky Law Survey, Hanley and Schwemm, Education: Teacher's Rights, 67 Ky. L.J. 721 (1978-1979).

Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section, a local board of education has the authority to charge a reasonable incidental fee for prescribed courses of study, such as a science course, and also collect a reasonable incidental fee for general school supplies, but may not withhold a pupil's grades or credits for failure to pay such fees. OAG 60-1017.

A local board of education may not lease school property for the purpose of constructing a swimming pool which would permanently impair the future use of the property for school purposes. OAG 60-1018.

Under this section a local board of education may, by regulation, adopt its own policy regarding the employment of pregnant teachers. OAG 61-13.

Under subsection (2) of this section a local board of education may pass a resolution requiring that all of its high school principals hold a master's degree as a prerequisite to their employment but such resolution could not be made applicable to persons serving as principals at the time the resolution was adopted until their present contract as principal has expired. OAG 61-413.

In the exercise of reasonable discretion, a board of education may decide that it is in the best interests of the school district to participate in the student teacher-training program. OAG 63-269.

A board of education may prohibit any student who operates his automobile on the way to or from school in a reckless or wanton manner from driving said motor vehicle to or from school. OAG 63-486.

A board of education may provide and maintain an automobile for the benefit of the school superintendent while discharging the duties attendant to his office. OAG 64-130.

A county board of education regulation, which required that the marriage of any pupil within a school year would be sufficient cause to drop him from school attendance, would probably not be enforceable due to the fact that it did not allow any discretion upon the board's part and applied blanketly without regard to the circumstances of each case. OAG 64-877.

A commission, agency, or city has the power to condemn property of a school board for the general purpose for which each was created. OAG 65-330.

A school board may sell property directly to a city or its agency or commission without the necessity of a public offering, and it may also negotiate for a settlement out of court at any point during a condemnation proceeding. OAG 65-330.

The superintendent of schools may not enter into a binding Kentucky work experience and training program contract on behalf of the district unless authorized to do so by proper action of the school board. OAG 65-411.

A board of education has adequate authority to adopt regulations which would require teachers to submit to periodic physical examinations, if it appears that they are physically unable to discharge their duties as a teacher. OAG 65-560.

Without a showing that the circumstances differ, the exemption of certain nonresidents without the exemption of all would be arbitrary and illegal. OAG 67-48.

Neither an interested person nor his representative has the absolute right to take the original records of a district board of education into a private room without the secretary or the secretary's representative being present. OAG 68-291.

Neither the interested person nor his representative has the right to reproduce the records of a district board of education by any photostatic means whatsoever the person chooses. OAG 68-291.

The right of inspection cannot override the public interest in safe and permanent maintenance of the records. OAG 68-291.

Where the necessary interest is present, the interested person or his representative is entitled to obtain a certified copy of the contract between the board of education and the secretary upon payment of such reasonable fee therefor as may be prescribed by regulation of the district board. OAG 68-291.

Purchases of athletic equipment of over $1,000 by a district school board would have to be made by the bidding procedure even though the purchase money was derived from admissions to athletic exhibitions. OAG 69-327.

The test of whether a regulation is arbitrary, capricious, unreasonable or discriminatory is whether the conduct, style of dress, hairstyle, beard or mustache may reasonably be forecast to cause substantial disruption or material interference with school activities, or whether it could reasonably be forecast to have a material adverse effect on the health, discipline or decorum of the institution. OAG 69-423.

Under subsection (1) of this section a board of education, consistent with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, may expend money for the installation of gifts received pursuant to KRS 160.580. OAG 69-431.

Under subsection (2) of this section, a school board may make regulations designed to protect the general welfare and safety of students and in doing so may take into account specific standards of moral conduct, so that school dances could be eliminated as an approved school function by the board unless such ban were imposed for religious reasons, in which case it would violate Ky. Const., § 5 and United States Const., Amend. 1. OAG 70-167.

KRS 161.770 is to be regarded as exclusive and takes precedence over this section. OAG 70-771.

School districts have no authority to promulgate regulations which create speed limits which are more stringent than the speed limits allowed by state statute. OAG 71-207.

A board of education may validly enact legislation whereby a teacher shall lose one-fourth of a day's pay if his tardiness during a given month exceeds 15 minutes. OAG 72-362.

Any regulation promulgated by a local board must bear a reasonable relationship to some valid objective within the purview of the local board. OAG 72-498.

A provision in bylaws adopted by a county board of education specifying that the bylaws could not be repealed or abolished except by majority vote of the people of the county was void. OAG 73-5.

A school board may adopt regulations pertaining to hair and dress as long as said regulations are reasonable and have a connection with student conduct, but an individual classroom teacher, athletic coach, band director or other school personnel has no authority to impose his own taste in such matters. OAG 73-233.

Although title to school property is technically vested in the Commonwealth, control of school property is placed in the hands of the district board of education who has the power to convey an interest in the real estate by an easement and, if giving the easement causes any diminution in property value, the school board would be entitled to be compensated for the easement. OAG 73-276.

The authority to make regulations pertaining to hair styles resides in the board of education and cannot be delegated to individuals as the board of education is the policy-making agent of the Commonwealth and the school superintendent and principals are the administrators of the board's policy and are to see that teachers and other school personnel carry out that policy. OAG 73-284.

The board of education may enact a hair style code for boys, but it may enact only one and it must apply to the entire district alike and to all boys of the district alike and such code should have a reasonable relationship to student conduct and to furthering the educational process. OAG 73-284.

As the board of education of the school district is given general authority over the business affairs of the district and the control of school property, there would be nothing wrong with school districts leasing the school buses for a fair remuneration if, in the board's discretion, said leasing would cause no interference with the operation of the school system and it would receive a fair return for the use of its property. OAG 73-306.

A board of education has the power to make general regulations pertaining to its employees becoming candidates for elective office. OAG 73-322.

A school board has the authority to require a teacher or principal to take a leave of absence if he announces as a candidate for public office whether the teacher or principal desires the leave or not; however, the board is under no legal obligation to grant such a leave and may grant or refuse a request therefor. OAG 73-322.

As the superintendent is the executive agent of the board of education and has the responsibility to carry out the lawful orders of the board, the order of the board eliminating the position of deputy superintendent for the year 1973-74 and to so notify the incumbent is a lawful order but the incumbent must be notified by May 15 that his salary for the next year will be reduced or he will be entitled to at least the same salary he received during the present year. OAG 73-378.

When a board of education officially decides to eliminate a position or not to fill a position for the coming year and to employ the person filling the eliminated position in a position of reduced responsibility and salary, it is necessary that the employee be notified that his position and salary will be reduced for the coming year before May 15 and the superintendent and the board will then have until July 1 to decide on the new position for said employee. OAG 73-378; 76-360.

The announcement over a school speaker system or the distribution of notices to children on school property of meetings of an organization of parents to promote a constitutional amendment which would forbid busing of school pupils for the purpose of achieving racial balance in the public schools constitutes an illegal use of school property and improperly interjects political questions into the operation of the public school. OAG 74-118.

The school board has broad discretion under KRS 160.160 and this section in the selection of school sites and the establishment of schools so that even if the county is the legal owner of the property and is leasing it to the school board under KRS 162.140 as the school district holds equitable title, the fiscal court has no rights relative to a high school building which the board of education plans to tear down and replace with a new building unless the county could negotiate the purchase of the property from the school board. OAG 74-221.

A school board may enact a reasonable regulation that a pupil may not be absent on more than a limited number of days and still receive credit for his courses. OAG 74-312.

A school board may not bind the school district to an employment agreement for any set duration. OAG 74-367.

This section empowers a local school board to pay a termination payment of three months' pay to a superintendent of schools who resigns before his contract has expired. OAG 74-708.

A board of education may reasonably regulate the use of school property by charging $5.00 for a permit allowing students who drive to school to park on school grounds. OAG 74-734.

Whether a board of education may allow a period of sick leave and leave of absence for maternity confinement to run in immediate succession is a matter within the sole discretion of the board. OAG 74-745.

As an agency of the state a school district enjoys sovereign immunity from liability and may not legally expend school funds for premises liability insurance without an enabling statute. OAG 74-746.

In the absence of statute or regulation governing emergency or sick leave for regular part-time employees of the county board of education, the board may enact such policy as it deems proper. OAG 74-770.

This section is not authorization for boards of education to regulate students' use of cars as a means of transportation to and from school nor could the boards be held liable in tort for injury to students on or off school grounds, due to the school boards' sovereign immunity. OAG 74-783.

A board of education may not legally expend public funds to purchase insurance to protect board members from personal liability arising from claims against them for errors and omissions committed by them in the performance of their official duties. OAG 75-81.

A school board regulation providing that a student fails a course after nine absences is invalid since it in effect considers the student to be automatically expelled after the nine absences but does not afford him a hearing and an opportunity to be heard and gives no consideration to the cause of the absences. OAG 75-124.

There is no obligation on a school board's part to negotiate with its employees as the internal management of common schools and teachers is vested in the local board of education and through KRS 161.140 (now repealed), 161.170, 160.290 and 160.370 the board has vested control over the compensation, duties, working conditions and related items concerning teachers. OAG 75-126.

Being married is not a legal reason for forbidding a student to go on a class trip. OAG 75-163.

KRS Chapter 387 pertaining to guardians makes no provision for a guardian "for school purposes only" and therefore the appointment of such a guardian through trial commissioner's order is a nullity and the school board is not legally bound to recognize such an order. OAG 75-170.

Where a board of education has adopted different time schedules for the city and the rural schools within its district, rural teachers who are required to work a reasonably longer day than city teachers in the same district are not entitled to extra compensation solely on the basis of a longer working day. OAG 75-297.

Within the statutory limits of from six to nine hours (KRS 158.060), each school district may adopt its own schedule of classes and professional duties of its teachers and it is not required that the working day of all teachers in the same district be exactly the same length of time. OAG 75-297.

Although KRS 160.560 requires each board of education to elect a treasurer but is silent as to compensation for the treasurer, under this section, the board may fix a reasonable compensation for the treasurer. OAG 75-461.

A local civil defense unit has no authority to demand the use of school property and, while the school district may not donate the use of its property for nonschool purposes, it may lease the property for fair remuneration. OAG 75-466.

A local school board has the implied authority to employ an attorney to represent it in its corporate capacity in litigation with the State Board of Education and to pay resulting legal fees from the general fund. OAG 75-552.

A board of education may adopt a uniform policy relative to sick leave which would permit granting a teacher credit for accumulated sick leave at the time of previous termination of employment but a board should not grant sick leave credit on only a case by case basis. OAG 75-587.

The boards of education of high school districts within a county may adopt a policy requiring that students transferring to another school without changing residence complete that school year in the school transferred to without further transferring. OAG 75-602.

Boards of education under their general powers may establish reasonable policies for the retention, demotion and promotion of pupils, including requiring that pupils passed by their teachers move on to the next higher grade. OAG 75-603.

In view of sections 180, 184 and 186 of the Constitution public school funds may not be expended to employ persons to control vehicular and pedestrian traffic on public streets or roads in or around school premises. OAG 75-614.

There have been no decisions by the Court of Appeals involving the liability of boards of education or their members for personal injuries or property damage resulting from the boards' authorized use of student safety patrols to control vehicular and pedestrian traffic on

public streets in or around school premises, but the general principle is that school board members will not be held personally liable for a loss or injury resulting from an act within the scope of their authority and within their jurisdiction in the absence of negligence. OAG 75-614.

A board of education may establish student safety patrols for street traffic instructional purposes inside the limits of school property but may not make or enforce traffic regulation on roads or driveways within or outside the limits of school property. OAG 75-614.

There is no constitutional or legislative requirement that the cost of education to public school pupils must be free and a board of education may require that pupils be charged a reasonable fee for school supplies. OAG 75-619.

An off-duty constable employed as a school security guard is an employee of the school board which may compensate him for his services. OAG 75-631.

Where a school board provides a fixed source of money to be used in purchasing fringe benefits for each of its teachers, it may afford the teachers the option to receive the fringe benefits or an equivalent fixed sum in cash. OAG 75-646.

Although the board of education, under this section, has the power to adopt rules for the operation of schools, the General Assembly did not intend to impose upon local boards the duty to make and enforce rules which reach into each classroom. OAG 75-656.

The broad powers given to boards of education allow enactment by them of a regulation governing whether a school absence not authorized by statute will be considered excused or unexcused, subject only to the restriction that the regulation be reasonable and not arbitrary. OAG 75-694.

A board of education, pursuant to the powers granted in subsection (2) of this section, may adopt a uniform policy of sick leave for teachers which would permit a teacher to transfer all or a specific number of accumulated sick leave days from another school district, whether in state or out. OAG 75-697.

The local board of education, not the child, has the right to determine which school the child shall attend. OAG 76-55.

The board of education, in its discretion, determines the number of administrative and teaching positions it deems necessary and proper for the school system. OAG 76-118.

The requirement of the State Department of Education that a child participate in a health and physical education course does not impose a significant constitutional burden upon the freedom to exercise religious beliefs, and therefore the state's interest in establishing a sound curriculum format for graduation must prevail over patchwork exceptions to course requirements. OAG 76-225.

A teacher would not be bound by a local board of education policy restricting the number of semester hours of college or university study that can be taken by its certified employees during a school year, for such a policy would pose an unreasonable burden on teachers who by mandatory law must complete additional college or university study within a specified period of time in order to continue their professional work. OAG 76-311.

A board of education may adopt rules and regulations governing out-of-district travel for its members. OAG 76-329.

A board of education cannot lawfully contract away amendatory obligation of approval given it by the statutes and, therefore, any contractual provisions of a superintendent's contract in derogation of the expressed statutory outline of powers and duties of a superintendent of a public common school system and a local board of education would be void. OAG 76-360.

A local board of education has the power to adopt reasonable policies over and above, but not in conflict with, the State Board of Education regulations concerning the selection of children from those eligible to attend kindergarten classes, therefore a local board of education does not have to permit a six (6) year old child in its kindergarten program. OAG 76-412.

While there is no law prohibiting the operation of motorcycles and minibikes upon the parking lot and grounds of a school, such activity may be regulated by the local board of education and the local board of education could adopt such rules and regulations as it deemed necessary regarding these activities; however, it would be illegal for the local board of education to spend public school moneys to support this activity on school property. OAG 77-11.

A local board of education may enact a personal leave policy for its noncertified employees as it deems proper. OAG 77-115.

A county board of education has the power and authority to grant a permanent easement over school grounds to a property owner for purposes of ingress and egress to his property by pedestrians and vehicles. OAG 77-298.

A local board of education would be without legislative authority to lease to a private corporation six outdoor tennis courts and adjacent parking area to be used for private gain during the winter months. OAG 77-342.

Local school boards may not establish policies or regulations which serve to discriminate against married students. OAG 77-361.

A board of education policy denying automatically a married student the right to participate in extracurricular activities associated with the school would interfere with the married student's civil liberties. OAG 77-361.

Although a board of education has authority to establish a fee for extracurricular activities, the board could not compel the payment of the fee nor could the board withhold the recording of grades of a student who has failed to pay the fee. OAG 77-574.

A local board of education may adopt a blanket policy of retirement of noncertified employees at age 65. OAG 77-595.

It is within the discretionary power of the board of education of a county school system to adopt an enrollment policy which would permit the parents of students residing in the county to enroll their children in schools outside the usual attendance area. OAG 77-736.

A local school board may elect to purchase liability insurance for its employees and pay all or a portion of the premium from board of education funds. OAG 78-21.

A local board of education can appoint a committee, the function of which would be advisory in nature with respect to the search for qualified individuals to fill the position of chief deputy superintendent inasmuch as a local board of education may appoint a committee concerning any matter that relates to a proper subject of inquiry by it. OAG 78-41.

The local board of education has authority over the control and management of the school and the duty to adopt rules and regulations governing various aspects of the schools in the school district. OAG 78-204.

A local school board may, but is not required to, pay from school funds costs of contracting with local physicians for the performing of physical examinations required by school law or regulation. OAG 78-365.

A local board of education may designate attendance areas and draw boundary lines under its general authority provided by this section and nothing in KRS 160.210 prevents this being done in an election year. OAG 78-366.

A school system has the right to suspend a child from the school bus for misconduct. OAG 78-392.

A local school board has the discretionary power and authority to structure course offerings so as to require attendance in a school district for eight school semesters before graduation. OAG 78-606.

When the board of education opened a new school which was to enroll all of the students in certain grades who formerly were enrolled in several schools, it was permissible, under this section, to transfer proportionate amounts of school activities account moneys from the accounts of the old schools and set up a new account with them for the new school since this section gives school boards control over internal account funds as well as general account moneys. OAG 78-644.

The fixing of the salary for an assistant superintendent position is left as a sole responsibility of a local board. OAG 79-88.

Teachers and administrators and other school officials are responsible for the public education and are charged with the responsibility of implementing the rules and regulations of the Commonwealth for the control and management of the common schools and local board rules and regulations for schools in a school district. OAG 79-168.

A local board of education may not permit the use of any school facilities that interferes with school activities. OAG 79-321.

The use of school facilities is subject to the determination of a local board of education and it is paramount that the board adopt rules and regulations regarding the permitting of the use of school property so that such use does not in any way interfere with the conducting of any school program, curricular or co-curricular. OAG 79-321.

It is impermissible for a teacher incorporating classroom participation as part of the overall academic grade to give a student a lower grade in a course than he earned while in class for failure to participate in class on days when he was absent under a legitimate excused absence. OAG 79-539.

A local board of education may prescribe the manner and duration of the selection of a board chairperson. OAG 80-48.

There is no legal basis that would require a local board of education to determine "cause" existed before a new chairperson could be chosen. OAG 80-48.

A local board of education has the lawful authority and duty to prescribe the manner in which school buildings and facilities may be used by groups during nonschool hours. OAG 80-78.

A local board of education, pursuant to its broad authority under this section, may require additional credit requirements over those minimally established by regulation of the State Board for Elementary and

Secondary Education (now State Board of Education), pursuant to KRS 156.160(2). OAG 80-118.

While there is no statutory language in the state school laws providing for written reprimands, under a board of education's broad authority granted to it by this section, a written reprimand is permissible. OAG 80-119.

A school district may not advance money to its employees for travel or other necessary expenses prior to the expense actually being incurred since the applicable statutes contemplate reimbursement, not an advancement of money. OAG 80-395.

KRS 438.050, as it is written, proscribes only the smoking of tobacco products; however, the board of education may regulate, under the authority of this section and KRS 160.340, the use of tobacco products such as snuff or chewing tobacco in ways other than smoking, by its employees, other adults or students. OAG 81-295.

Subsection (2) of this section does not permit an attempt by a school board to establish residential requirements for school employees, particularly in light of the fact that there are no other teacher qualification statutes requiring residence in the district where employed. OAG 82-59.

A local county board of education is sufficiently representative of the geographic area that it serves to qualify as an agency with which a community action agency could contract, and therefore, as long as the subject matter of the contract related to the purpose of promoting public education, a county board of education could enter into a contract with a community action agency pursuant to KRS 160.160 and this section. OAG 82-387.

Retention and promotion of pupils is entirely a matter of local board of education policy and not a matter for control by parents. Parents do not have a right to demand that a child be retained at a particular grade level for any reason, and especially not for athletic purposes. OAG 82-473.

Although school boards must see that their policies and regulations are reasonable and nonarbitrary, both on their face and as applied, this responsibility does not require the exact identical result in all situations. OAG 82-623.

Pursuant to KRS 158.150, a school board may adopt a policy establishing, as a separate legal cause for suspension or expulsion, those practices prohibited by KRS 218A.350 concerning substances that simulate controlled substances. OAG 82-633.

Even though local boards of education are to promote "the general health and welfare of pupils," as a matter of prudence teachers probably should not dispense drug store health remedies such as aspirin to school children, whether of elementary or secondary school age. OAG 83-115.

It is within the legal prerogative of the local board to fairly establish the nature of professional activities for which it will be willing to incur expenses. OAG 83-228.

While there is a legal basis for the expenditure of school moneys for professional activities, a school board is not mandated to approve the incurring of these expenses and costs for reimbursement from school funds. OAG 83-228.

Within reason, school boards are permitted to bear the direct and indirect expenses incurred by teachers and administrators who attend, after prior approval by the board, professional activities and functions; however, school boards are not wholly unfettered in exercising their discretion in approving attendance at sundry professional activities since Ky. Const., §§ 180 and 184 require that school funds may be used only for school purposes, the test being whether the expenditure is for an educational purpose rather than whether an activity might be beneficial to education. OAG 83-228.

It is legal for a board of education to pay salaries and/or expenses, including travel, lodging, and meals for school administrators to attend business sessions of their respective professional organizations, training and professional improvement meetings conducted by their professional organization and accreditation associations to which their schools or districts belong and/or lobbying activities conducted by their professional associations. OAG 83-228.

It is legal for a board of education to pay salaries and/or expenses, including travel, lodging, meals, and substitute teachers, for teachers to attend business sessions of their respective professional organizations, training and professional improvement meetings conducted by their professional organization, and/or lobbying activities conducted by their organization. OAG 83-228.

A school board may, by regulation, establish reasonable rules and policies affecting the use of motor vehicles by students and school employees on school grounds and in school-related activities; however, there has been no authority delegated by the General Assembly to school boards under which such boards may create and punish public offenses either in the area of traffic regulation or parking. OAG 84-107.

Under the broad powers of a school board, pursuant to KRS 160.160 and this section, it could employ a security guard to look after its properties; such security guard, to be effective, should be a special local peace officer commissioned according to KRS 61.360. OAG 84-107.

A local board of education may open or close a school without the recommendation of the local superintendent. OAG 85-98.

Where one or more school districts initiate a suit to enforce state equalization of school funding within the Commonwealth, interested school districts may contribute reasonable amounts of money from school funds to meet the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney's fees; such expenditure would, however, have to be made in accordance with appropriate budget considerations. OAG 85-100.

Although KRS 160.160 and subsection (1) of this section do not provide a specific statutory pronouncement upon what a local board of education may expend, school funds may be expended for those purposes authorized either expressly or by necessary implication by the statutes. OAG 85-100.

A local school district may contract to allow funds held for the local district by the Kentucky Department of Education to be transferred as directed, assuming all statutory and constitutional requirements relative to the use of those funds, if any, have been met. OAG 87-22.

With limited exceptions, as provided for open meetings of public agencies, a local school board may prohibit nonstudents from entering upon school property, irrespective of the nature of activities being conducted upon the property. OAG 90-11.

Based on the language of subsection (2) it does appear that the board may, in general, prescribe qualifications and duties with regard to categories of employees while the superintendent prescribes with more specificity, the duties of individual positions. OAG 91-10.

The board of education continues to have responsibility for "general control and management of the public schools in its district" including "control and management of all school funds," and including setting "compensation of employees," but the board alone continues to have the power to create and abolish positions and it is the responsibility of the superintendent to make decisions regarding how and when to fill positions. OAG 91-10.

There is no conflict of interest statute prohibiting school board members from voting on general salary increases that affect teachers who are related to those board members and who work in the school system. OAG 91-60.

An expenditure of common school funds or a donation of school property for a public purpose other than for the benefit of public education is not permissible under Ky. Const., §§ 180, 184 and 186; therefore, under Ky. Const., §§ 180, 184, and 186, any transfer of surplus school buildings to community service organizations must be based on the fair market value of the property. OAG 91-85.

The board of education, as part of its responsibility for the management of the district public schools as a whole, manages all school funds (which includes setting compensation of employees); creates and abolishes positions of employment in the school system; and has the authority to adopt rules and regulations concerning the qualifications and duties of employees by categories. OAG 91-122.

The school council does not have authority, unilaterally, to create and abolish positions or to set compensation for the school as a whole. Once the school council learns of available funding and the number of positions available for the school from the board, then the council may determine the number of individuals to be employed in each job class. It remains the responsibility of the local board of education, to establish the overall number of positions and to set the compensation of employees. If this were not the case, staffing and salaries from school to school could lack consistency with drastic effects on the district budget. OAG 91-122.

Authority concerning the use of all tobacco products by employees, students and visitors in school buildings, on school grounds or on field trips rests with the local board of education, not with superintendents and principals, unless that authority is delegated to them by the board. OAG 91-137.

KRS 438.050 does not grant authority to superintendents or principals beyond that authority granted to those officials by the Board; and, as currently written, does not forbid smoking of tobacco products at outdoor athletic events, depending on what smoking areas are to be designated in the schools. OAG 91-137.

The local board has responsibility for control and management of the school district as a whole, and has the authority to make contracts and agreements; the board has management and control of school funds, and fixes the compensation of the employees. OAG 92-29.

While the superintendent is responsible for personnel actions including, among other things, hiring and assignments, to the extent that the local board is responsible for control and management of school funds, the board may determine the amount of extended employment

and compensation for personnel employed beyond the 185 day period; any reduction in salary to a teacher (which includes most administrators for purposes of the teachers tenure law), must be accompanied by appropriate notice. OAG 92-29.

School board approval is required when the superintendent decides to move the central business office to a new location requiring substantial expenditure of school funds because the movement of the office is not, primarily, a personnel decision, but one involving the management of business affairs; while the superintendent has responsibility for the management of business affairs, that responsibility is subject to the control of the board of education and moreover, the school board has control and management of all school funds, public school property and school facilities; depending on the steps taken, approval of the Department of Education may also be required. OAG 92-65.

The superintendent has the responsibility to make individual personnel decisions and to define the duties of particular employee positions. However, the local board has the responsibility to manage the entire district, control school funds, set compensation, create and abolish positions of employment and adopt regulations for qualifications and duties of classes of employees. OAG 92-133.

If a local board in a single-school district elects to implement SBDM this decision controls over the vote of the school staff. OAG 93-31.

The decision of the local board of education in a single-school district not to implement SBDM controls over the school's desires to enter SBDM. OAG 93-31.

The local board may reject a school council's policy on corporal punishment if the local school board has a policy banning corporal punishment based on concerns for liability or concerns for health and safety. OAG 93-31.

A school board may not require principals to be residents of the school district. OAG 01-7.

Cited: Ex parte County Board of Education, 260 Ky. 246, 260 Ky. 249, 84 S.W.2d 59, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 445 (Ky. 1935); Board of Education v. Williams, 256 S.W.2d 29, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 714 (Ky. 1953); Commonwealth ex rel. Breckinridge v. Collins, 379 S.W.2d 436, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 237 (Ky. 1964); Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976); Belcher v. Gish, 555 S.W.2d 264, 1977 Ky. LEXIS 505 (Ky. 1977); Board of Education v. Garner, 556 S.W.2d 453, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 819 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Hines v. Board of Education, 492 F. Supp. 469, 1980 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12817 (E.D. Ky. 1980); Blackburn v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 749 F. Supp. 159, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18321 (E.D. Ky. 1990).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Limitation.
3. Under KERA of 1990.
4. Control of State Board of Education.
5. Determining School Attendance.
6. Transportation.
7. Suspension or Expulsion of Pupils.
8. Courses of Instruction.
9. Employment of Accountant and Attorney.
9.5. Employment of Night Watchperson.
10. Teachers.
11. — Mandatory Leave.
12. Membership Dues.
13. Ratification of Contract.
14. Establishing Schools.
15. — Financing.
16. — Location.
17. Closing Schools.
18. Recreation Center.
19. Donation to Board.
20. Sale and Conveyance of School Property.
21. Adoption of Grievance Procedure.
22. Maintaining Legal Actions.
23. Liability of Individual Board Members.
24. Appeal.

1. Constitutionality.

This section did not delegate legislative power to the county board in violation of the Constitution. County Board of Education v. Goodpaster, 260 Ky. 198, 84 S.W.2d 55, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 444 (Ky. 1935).

2. Limitation.

The authority of county boards of education is strictly statutory, and they must closely follow the statute prescribing the manner and form of the performance of their duties. Knott County Board of Education v. Martin, 256 Ky. 515, 76 S.W.2d 601, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 441 (Ky. 1934).

These powers are not arbitrary, and the reasonable discretion of the board must not be abused. Ex parte County Board of Education, 260 Ky. 246, 260 Ky. 249, 84 S.W.2d 59, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 445 (Ky. 1935).

A board can exercise no power not expressly or by necessary implication granted to it; nor can it by its own actions deprive itself of the powers given it, nor enlarge or diminish them. Smith v. Board of Education, 264 Ky. 150, 94 S.W.2d 321, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 285 (Ky. 1936).

Discretion vested in boards of education to expend school moneys is subject to constitutional restriction that such expenditures must be for purposes of common school education. Schuerman v. State Board of Education, 284 Ky. 556, 145 S.W.2d 42, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 514 (Ky. 1940).

School boards have no powers except those relating to operation and management of public schools and they are vested with broad governmental powers in the management of public schools under their jurisdiction. Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951).

Since matters affecting the schools and their management were vested in the local board of education and the State Department of Education, a school board could not delegate or shift its responsibilities to a fiscal court or the electorate by requesting that the fiscal court place on ballot the question of whether the voters favored the consolidation or merger of certain county schools. Hickman County Fiscal Court v. Workman, 528 S.W.2d 730, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 89 (Ky. 1975).

3. Under KERA of 1990.

Each participating group in the common school system had been delegated its own independent sphere of responsibility and the Kentucky Education Reform Act (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476) did not delegate to local boards of education the authority to require board approval of school council actions. Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

The waiver requirement of KRS 160.345 enables a school council to ask for a deviation from district policy, if it determines that the needs of an individual school would best be met in a manner different than that devised by the local board. The waiver provision is present to enable flexibility, not to indicate approval authority by the board over council policy development. This interpretation serves the intent of the Kentucky Education Reform Act (Enacts. Acts. 1990, ch. 476) to decentralize decision making authority. Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

The essential strategic point of the Kentucky Educational Reform Act (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476) is the decentralization of decision making authority so as to involve all participants in the school system, not limited to, but including school councils and local school boards; affording each the opportunity to contribute actively to the educational process and the provisions set out the structural framework by which this decentralization of decision making authority is to occur. Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

4. Control of State Board of Education.

The administrative control of the board exercised under this section must be consistent with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. Gearhart v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 355 S.W.2d 667, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1962). See Earle v. Harrison County Board of Education, 404 S.W.2d 455, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 299 (Ky. 1966).

Where members of county board disagreed with and refused to follow state board recommendations for consolidation and construction of school buildings the members of the county board could not be suspended from office for neglect of duty or misconduct. Kentucky State Board of Education v. Isenberg, 421 S.W.2d 81, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 52 (Ky. 1967).

5. Determining School Attendance.

The school board has the right to determine which school within the district a pupil shall attend. Hines v. Pulaski County Board of Education, 292 Ky. 100, 166 S.W.2d 37, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 46 (Ky. 1942).

6. Transportation.

The general powers of the board of education under KRS 158.110, 160.160, 160.330 and this section are broad enough to encompass the operation of a transportation system under which high school pupils are charged a fee. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

Under the broad authority of KRS 160.160 and this section the county board of education has power to adopt appropriate and reasonable regulations whereby indigent high school pupils may be furnished transportation without charge. Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

7. Suspension or Expulsion of Pupils.

Regulation of school board that a student who marries must immediately withdraw from school and cannot be readmitted for one full year, and then only as a special student with permission of the principal is invalid as it is arbitrary and unreasonable. There is the complete absence of any standard or guideline for the principal concerning readmission and the fatal vice of the regulation lies in its sweeping, advance determination that every married student, regardless of the circumstances, must lose at least a year's schooling. Board of Education v. Bentley, 383 S.W.2d 677, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 51, 11 A.L.R.3d 990 (Ky. 1964).

The school board is empowered to suspend or expel pupils for violations of lawful regulations of the school. Board of Education v. Bentley, 383 S.W.2d 677, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 51, 11 A.L.R.3d 990 (Ky. 1964).

The school board is vested with the duty and power to control and manage high school and is authorized to enforce reasonable regulations, including disciplinary rules. Board of Education v. Bentley, 383 S.W.2d 677, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 51, 11 A.L.R.3d 990 (Ky. 1964).

This statute is directed to the rules and regulations for the conduct of students and not to the disciplinary measures taken for the breach of those rules and regulations. Dorsey v. Bale, 521 S.W.2d 76, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 147 (Ky. 1975).

8. Courses of Instruction.

Under this section a school board is vested with general control and management of the public schools in its district, and may provide such courses of instruction and other services as it deems necessary for the promotion of education and the general health and welfare of its pupils, consistent with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951).

9. Employment of Accountant and Attorney.

The board has the implied power to employ and pay an accountant to make a general audit of the school records. Lewis v. Morgan, 252 S.W.2d 691, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1019 (Ky. 1952).

Even though there was no specific statutory authority for school board to employ attorney, members of county board of education had implied authority to employ attorneys to represent them in actions and had implied power to expend school funds for attorneys' fees and court costs in defending the actions where such employment was necessary for their protection and the accomplishment for the purposes for which they were created and for the promotion of public education. Hogan v. Glasscock, 324 S.W.2d 815, 1959 Ky. LEXIS 385, 75 A.L.R.2d 1335 (Ky. 1959).

9.5. Employment of Night Watchperson.

Breathitt County Board of Education (Board) was immune from suit, KRS 160.290(1), as the employment of a night watchperson to reside on school grounds served the Board's educational function; because the Board was engaged in a governmental rather than a proprietary function, it was entitled to immunity from damages claims arising from that function. Breathitt County Bd. of Educ. v. Prater, 292 S.W.3d 883, 2009 Ky. LEXIS 193 (Ky. 2009).

10. Teachers.

Boards may establish reasonable qualifications for teachers higher than the minimum provided by statute. Board of Education v. Messer, 257 Ky. 836, 79 S.W.2d 224, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 96 (Ky. 1935).

The board has discretion to determine the number of teachers necessary to properly conduct each of its schools. Simpson County Board of Education v. Strickler, 268 Ky. 72, 103 S.W.2d 705, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 419 (Ky. 1937).

11. — Mandatory Leave.

Policy G25.000 of the Jefferson County school board mandating a one-month leave of absence, without pay, from October 15 to November 15, for employees who were candidates for part-time political offices violated such candidates rights to free speech and free political association, and denied those candidates the equal protection of the law, in violation of both federal and Commonwealth constitutions. Allen v. Board of Education, 584 S.W.2d 408, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 429 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

12. Membership Dues.

This section and KRS 165.270 (now repealed) vesting boards of education with control of school funds with right to use same to promote public education in such ways as they may deem necessary and proper, is sufficiently broad to authorize payment by county and city board of education, out of public school fund, of annual membership dues in Kentucky school boards association. Schuerman v. State Board of Education, 284 Ky. 556, 145 S.W.2d 42, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 514 (Ky. 1940).

13. Ratification of Contract.

A board may ratify a defective contract if it had authority to make it originally, provided that the method of ratification conforms to the procedure necessary for its original execution. Knott County Board of Education v. Martin, 256 Ky. 515, 76 S.W.2d 601, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 441 (Ky. 1934).

Architect could not recover on quantum meruit, where his alleged contract with school superintendent was void because not ratified, by order in writing, by board of education at a regular meeting. Oberwarth v. McCreary County Board of Education, 275 Ky. 319, 121 S.W.2d 716, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 426 (Ky. 1938).

14. Establishing Schools.

A school board must maintain a 12-grade service, but need not do so in each school it maintains. It may maintain schools (1) in which only the elementary grades are taught, (2) in which only the four higher grades are taught, (3) in which all 12 grades are taught, (4) in which the first six grades are taught, (5) junior high schools (seventh, eighth and ninth grades), (6) senior high schools (tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades), or (7) any combination of same, provided it does not act arbitrarily or abuse its discretion. Wilson v. Alsip, 256 Ky. 466, 76 S.W.2d 288, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 435 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

A fiscal court cannot exercise its judgment in opposition to the judgment of the county board of education as to the need to enlarge and improve the school system for the county unless expenditures or illegal computation is unlawfully arrived at or bad faith appears. Fyfe v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S.W.2d 165, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 880 (Ky. 1947).

Where school board accepted gift from alumni society to purchase land for school building and had covenant in deed that school was for white male students the covenant was void as it ceded away the board's governmental powers and restricted its discretion and was against public policy. Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951).

A school board is vested with the power to select public school sites, subject only to the limitation that it cannot act arbitrarily or beyond the pale of sound discretion and has authority to condemn land for future school needs. Pike County Board of Education v. Ford, 279 S.W.2d 245, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 521 (Ky. 1955).

15. — Financing.

School boards have broad powers in financing their property. Scott County Board of Education v. McMillen, 270 Ky. 483, 109 S.W.2d 1201, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 100 (Ky. 1937).

Where population of county was approximately 8,617, estimated assessment of property for taxation in county was $6,425,000, county had existing bonded debt of $225,000 and county board of education approximately $100,000 and the 150 high school pupils of the system were taken care of at the headquarters building in the extreme western part of the county along with the elementary grade pupils, an additional bonded debt of $250,000 to erect a new high school building to be paid by rents received annually from board of education as provided by KRS 162.140 was not arbitrary action or abuse of the discretion of the board that would justify judicial review. Carter v. Taylor, 313 Ky. 445, 231 S.W.2d 601, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 896 (Ky. 1950).

Whether county board of education was financially able to erect high school building and whether its erection jeopardized future program of county educational system were matters strictly for administrative decision of the board. Carter v. Taylor, 313 Ky. 445, 231 S.W.2d 601, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 896 (Ky. 1950).

16. — Location.

Subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, county boards of education are given broad discretion in the selection of sites for schools. Once the approval of the State Superintendent has been obtained, the courts will not interfere with the selection of the site unless there is positive proof of fraud, collusion, or a clear abuse of discretion. Justice v. Clemons, 308 Ky. 820, 215 S.W.2d 992, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1059 (Ky. 1948).

Courts may not interfere with proposed plan of county board of education for location of school unless there is shown a clear abuse of discretion vested in the board by this section and KRS 160.160. Goins v. Jones, 258 S.W.2d 723, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 882 (Ky. 1953).

In taxpayer suit to enjoin county board of education evidence did not show that the board was without serious consideration and lacking a reasonable discretion and was arbitrary in locating a proposed new

elementary school near the western boundary of the county instead of the geographical center and the court was without authority or power to interfere. Goins v. Jones, 258 S.W.2d 723, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 882 (Ky. 1953).

Establishment of a central high school by board was not arbitrary or unreasonable under the circumstances. Wigginton v. Nelson County Board of Education, 408 S.W.2d 647, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 133 (Ky. 1966).

17. Closing Schools.

A board of education must act in good faith upon a sound, just and reasonable basis, and have due regard for the public interests and consequences of its actions upon the children affected and it must not act arbitrarily in discontinuing a school. Wells v. Board of Education, 289 S.W.2d 492, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1956).

Where student population fell below minimum required for state aid a reasonable basis was afforded for school board to order the school closed. Earle v. Harrison County Board of Education, 404 S.W.2d 455, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 299 (Ky. 1966).

The Kentucky General Assembly clearly has given local school boards the power and authority to close schools and consolidate schools within a local system. Coppage v. Ohio County Bd. of Educ., 860 S.W.2d 779, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 182 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

18. Recreation Center.

Purchase by a school district, acting alone, of land in another county for the establishment of a recreation center for the joint benefit of school children and 4-H club members was an arbitrary administration of public funds and, thus, illegal. Wilson v. Graves County Board of Education, 307 Ky. 203, 210 S.W.2d 350, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 704 (Ky. 1948).

19. Donation to Board.

The jurisdiction conferred by this section relates to school property arising from public funds and necessarily does not apply to specific charitable trust donations made to a particular type of school district for its exclusive benefit, which is controlled by KRS 160.580. Board of Education v. Todd County Board of Education, 289 Ky. 803, 160 S.W.2d 170, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 645 (Ky. 1942).

The county board of education in taking out insurance policy on district school building built by specific charitable trust donation was only a naked trustee of the property, while pupils of district school were the real beneficiaries and thus entered to proceeds of the insurance. Board of Education v. Todd County Board of Education, 289 Ky. 803, 160 S.W.2d 170, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 645 (Ky. 1942).

20. Sale and Conveyance of School Property.

A board, being a continuing body, cannot, following a change of members rescind a prior sale on the mere ground that it was a bad bargain. Trustees of Congregational Church v. Evarts Graded Common School Dist., 230 Ky. 94, 18 S.W.2d 887, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 25 (Ky. 1929) (decided under prior law).

Boards of education were authorized to convey school property. Bellamy v. Board of Education, 255 Ky. 447, 74 S.W.2d 920, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 259 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

A county board of education had no authority to execute a plan by which board was to convey to a nonprofit corporation 20 percent of school property in county, but not site on which school building was to be erected, and corporation was to erect building and execute lease-option contract to board by which, after payment of rental for period of years, board was to become owner of all property conveyed to corporation. Weaks v. Board of Education, 282 Ky. 241, 137 S.W.2d 1094, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 132 (Ky. 1940).

Although there is no statutory limitation on the action of boards of education in selling and conveying school property, their action in so doing must be consonant with their duty to maintain an adequate school system within the limits of their finances; and any action by a board which imperils the entire school system of a county, or a portion thereof, may be called in question by the courts. Weaks v. Board of Education, 282 Ky. 241, 137 S.W.2d 1094, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 132 (Ky. 1940).

Though the board of education has the right to sell and convey school property it cannot sell and convey all of such property in the county at one time and for a grossly inadequate price. Weaks v. Board of Education, 282 Ky. 241, 137 S.W.2d 1094, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 132 (Ky. 1940).

21. Adoption of Grievance Procedure.

The adoption of a grievance procedure is clearly within the authority granted a school board by this section. International Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers v. Board of Education, 393 S.W.2d 793, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 245 (Ky. 1965).

Denial of third-party representation in grievances before a school board is not arbitrary. International Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers v. Board of Education, 393 S.W.2d 793, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 245 (Ky. 1965).

22. Maintaining Legal Actions.

A board of education has authority to maintain an action in its own name, against delinquent taxpayers, to recover judgment for delinquent school taxes and to enforce the tax lien, and is not required to await the ordinary process of distraint and sale by the tax collector as the statute makes the tax a debt of the delinquent taxpayer in favor of the particular taxing authority. Board of Education v. Ballard, 299 Ky. 370, 185 S.W.2d 538, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 426 (Ky. 1945).

Boards of education and not the taxpayers have the initial responsibility of maintaining legal actions on behalf of the school districts and a taxpayer may not bring suit in a matter concerning public funds until he has first requested the authorized school board to institute suit and it has failed to comply. Reeves v. Jefferson County, 245 S.W.2d 606, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1263 (Ky. 1951).

This section and KRS 160.160 place upon the boards of education, not taxpayers, the initial responsibility of maintaining legal actions on behalf of the school districts and an individual has no standing to institute an action for alleged unlawful expenditures of school funds until he has demanded the board to bring the action and the board has refused to comply unless he clearly shows that a demand would have been futile although some members of the board were members at the time of alleged unlawful expenditures. Farler v. Perry County Board of Education, 355 S.W.2d 659, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 19 (Ky. 1961).

A lawsuit to declare an education system unconstitutional falls within the authority, if not the duty, of local school boards to fulfill their statutory responsibilities, no matter who the defendants are. Rose v. Council for Better Educ., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989).

23. Liability of Individual Board Members.

The individual members of a board of education cannot be subjected to individual liability for failing to perform a general duty owed the public in the administration of a good school program, but where the members fail to perform some definite and specific ministerial act they may be held liable individually. Bronaugh v. Murray, 294 Ky. 715, 172 S.W.2d 591, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1943).

24. Appeal.

The only question for the court's determination is whether the board is exceeding its authority or is acting arbitrarily. Perry County Board of Education v. Deaton, 311 Ky. 227, 223 S.W.2d 882, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1100 (Ky. 1949).

Where the county board in the exercise of its statutory discretion had promulgated a plan and the highest educational administrative body, the state board, had approved it, the court will not substitute its own judgment for such quasi-legislative and quasi-executive action unless clearly exceeded statutory or constitutional limitations of power. Carter v. Taylor, 313 Ky. 445, 231 S.W.2d 601, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 896 (Ky. 1950).

The government and conduct of public schools, in general, is committed to the discretion of the school board and courts will not interfere with the board's exercise of such discretion unless it appears the board has acted arbitrarily or maliciously. Board of Education v. Bentley, 383 S.W.2d 677, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 51, 11 A.L.R.3d 990 (Ky. 1964).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq.

160.291. Manner of payment of salaries to school employees — Pay for extra duties or services — Fringe benefits program.

(1) All school employees working on a continuing, regular basis, shall be paid regularly, on dates determined by the employing board of education, during the school year or during the fiscal year for twelve (12) month employees, the provisions of KRS 337.020 notwithstanding. The gross salary received on each pay date will be an amount equal to the school employee's annual salary divided by the number of pay dates, except a local board of education shall pay an employee any remaining salary owed prior to the end of the fiscal year upon completion of the employee's responsibilities or duties if so notified by the employee.

(2) Salary amounts shall be paid on the prescribed pay dates without deduction for days on which schools were closed; provided, however, any time not worked for which pay is received must be made up prior to the end of that current school year, or pay so received shall be withheld from the final salary payment of that school

year.

(3) Gross Salary payments under subsection (1) of this section need not, but may, include pay for extra duties or services. Payment for extra duties or services must be paid pursuant to a payment plan adopted by the board of education prior to the beginning of the school year. The board of education may also adopt a plan for providing a program of fringe benefits to its employees.

(4) All payments made for salaries, extra duties, and fringe benefits by the board of education under the authority of this section are deemed to be for services rendered and for the benefit of the common schools; the payments do not affect the eligibility of any school system to participate in the public school fund as established in KRS Chapter 157. Nor shall any individual board member or administrator be held liable where additional payments for such service become necessary. Provided, however, that nothing in this section authorizes or requires the payment of salaries to personnel when schools are closed as a result of a strike or other work stoppage or when schools are open and personnel fail to render services. No part of this section shall be law if any part is declared unconstitutional.

(5) Subsection (2) of this section does not apply to those employed on a twelve (12) month basis.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 49, § 1, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 341, § 1, effective June 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 86, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 229, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 174, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 177, § 1, effective March 27, 1998.)

Cross-References. Procedure for payment of employees, 702 KAR 3:060.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section is limited to certified personnel. OAG 79-337.

As classified employees usually will not have performed any services for so-called snowbank days, these employees would be ineligible to be paid for these days. If classified employees have been already paid for such snowbank days, they would have to have deducted from their pay at the end of the school year an amount equal to the snowbank days pay received. OAG 82-132.

School boards do not have an option on whether to pay classified employees for snow days; all regular, full-time employees (except those employed on a 12-month basis) are to continue to receive their regular pay even though school is closed. OAG 82-132.

There is no improper discrimination between classified employees and certified employees of a school district based upon an ability of teachers to participate in an extended school day plan (snowbank) days and an inability of classified employees to do the same, as there are two distinct classifications of school employees. It is only the arbitrary classification and treatment of individuals that runs afoul of Ky. Const., § 2 and U.S. Const., Amend. 14. OAG 82-132.

This section applies to all school employees, certified and classified, who work on a continuing, regular basis excluding those employed on a 12-month basis. OAG 82-132.

This section calls for all of the full-time, regular employees of a school district to be treated in parity. Thus, while school employees are to continue to receive their pay checks even though not actually working, it is the school district's obligation under this section and Ky. Const., § 3 to see that before the school year has ended, teachers and classified employees alike have only been paid for school days actually worked. OAG 82-132.

This section must be viewed as applying to classified employees even though they may not be paid a "salary" in the sense that term is usually thought of, because to interpret it otherwise would be to continue to limit the statute to only school teachers and that, obviously, is not what was intended by the General Assembly by its 1980 amendment. OAG 82-132.

One time payments to teachers to induce retirement are constitutional under Ky. Const., § 3 as such payments are in consideration of public service. The key fact that makes these payments constitutional is the voluntary retirement of the teacher; such an act is a "present" service for which an emolument is paid, not a past service for which a gratuity is given. OAG 96-23.

160.293. Development of school property recreational facilities for school and community purposes.

Any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, the Kentucky Board of Education may adopt administrative regulations authorizing a local board of education to enter into an agreement with a public agency for the purpose of developing and maintaining on school property recreational facilities for school and community purposes in accordance with the following standards:

(1) The property must be used in such a manner and at such times so that there will be no interference with school activities.

(2) The control and management of this property shall be in accordance with administrative regulations adopted hereunder by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(3) All agreements must have the prior approval of the chief state school officer and the Attorney General.

(4) Any agreement executed herein shall not be considered an indebtedness within the meaning of Sections 157 and 158 of the State Constitution of Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 348, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 230, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch.362, § 6, effective July 10, 1996.)

Cross-References. Recreational facilities; school and community, 702 KAR 4:005.

Opinions of Attorney General. A city may lease land from a school board over a long term, and may install recreational facilities thereon, when those facilities will be beneficial to the school district. OAG 78-472.

An expenditure of common school funds or a donation of school property for a public purpose other than for the benefit of public education is not permissible under Ky. Const., §§ 180, 184 and 186; therefore, under Ky. Const., §§ 180, 184, and 186, any transfer of surplus school buildings to community service organizations must be based on the fair market value of the property. OAG 91-85.

160.294. Recycling requirement for local school districts — Exemptions.

(1) Each local board of education shall adopt a plan and procedures for recycling white paper and cardboard in all board-owned and operated facilities.

(2) A local board of education shall be exempt from the requirement to establish a recycling program as described in this section if:

(a) There is no recycling facility within the county or within a reasonable distance in an adjoining geographic area; or

(b) The district cannot locate a recycling vendor to service the school district, without incurring a negative fiscal impact.

(3) The board may delegate to each school or school council the responsibility for designing its own procedures; however, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall periodically review the operating procedures to assure that recycling is being carried out.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 558, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

160.295. Procedure for promulgation of code of student rights and responsibilities for secondary schools — Prohibited student activities.

(1) The board of education of each public school district in the Commonwealth may adopt and promulgate a code of student rights and responsibilities for secondary schools from recommendations of a committee composed of students, faculty, parents, and school district administrative personnel.

(2) Such committee shall consist of two (2) students, two (2) parents of students, two (2) faculty members, two (2) representatives from administrative personnel of the district, and one (1) member of the local school board.

(3) The student and faculty members of such committee shall be elected by their peers in the local school

district; the administrative personnel shall be appointed by the school district superintendent, and the parents selected by the faculty and student body. Members of such committee shall serve for a term of one (1) year and may be reelected or reappointed in following years. Initial composition of the elected members of such committee shall be by the following:

(a) The district superintendent shall notify each school within the district, each school principal or head teacher, the students of the district, and the parents of students within the district as to the method for receiving nominations for membership on the committee and of the methods by which the election of members shall take place. Such notification shall take place on or before the first day of school for each school term.

(b) Nominations for the student, faculty, and parent members of the committee shall be received in writing by the district superintendent within thirty (30) days following the commencement of each school term.

(c) The election of student, faculty, and parent members of the committee shall be held within fourteen (14) days following the closing of nominations under the supervision of the district superintendent.

(d) The initial meeting of the elected and appointed members shall be no later than fourteen (14) days following the election.

(4) Each committee member shall be entitled to a single vote and any code of student rights and responsibilities adopted by a majority of the committee membership shall be submitted to the district board of education which may cause such code, in whole or in part, to be implemented in the public schools of the district.

(5) All meetings of the committee shall be open to the public and the committee shall hold at least one (1) public hearing on the proposed code before it is adopted and submitted to the district board of education for implementation.

(6) The code of student rights and responsibilities adopted by the committee may define rights and responsibilities regarding, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Right of expression, including, but not limited to, appearance, assembly, association, and circulation of petitions and literature;

(b) Right to participate in decision-making procedures directly affecting students;

(c) Right to procedural due process concerning major disciplinary action, as defined by the code;

(d) Right to receive academic grades based only upon academic performance;

(e) Right to freedom from abuse and threat of abuse by members of school faculties and administration personnel; and

(f) Right of access by a student to his or her own records and guarantee of the confidentiality of a student's academic records outside of the school system, except upon written authorization of the student or his or her parents or guardians.

(7) Students shall refrain from activity which materially or substantially disrupts the educational process or presents a clear and present danger to the health and safety of persons or property, or infringes on the rights of others.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 432, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 249, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 432, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Policies regarding discipline of conduct of pupils should be promulgated to the students through the permissive statute outlining the adoption and promulgation of a code of student rights and responsibilities. OAG 78-673.

This section merely outlines one suggested plan for enacting a code of student rights and responsibilities, and a different committee structure is permissible where all elements of the community are represented and the board of education has final determination of such a code. OAG 79-322.

160.297. Military recruiters' access to public high school campuses and student directory information. [Renumbered].

Compiler's Notes. This section was amended by Acts 1994, ch. 98, § 6 and renumbered as KRS 160.725 by the Revisor of Statutes pursuant to KRS 7.136, effective July 15, 1994.

160.300. Investigations by board — Power to summon witnesses.

(1) A board of education may, in any investigation or proceeding before it, concerning a matter that may be a proper subject of inquiry by it, summon witnesses by subpoena, enforce their attendance, and require that they testify under properly administered oath.

(2) No person so summoned shall refuse to attend or to produce a written statement to be used as legal evidence in the investigation or proceeding, or, if present, refuse to testify concerning any matter that may be a proper subject of inquiry.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 434, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-55) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 434, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under the provisions of this section, a local board of education may not conduct an investigation of one of its own members for alleged improper official acts. OAG 76-491.

A person appointed under this section to receive testimony regarding the conduct of the schools would have no authority to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of persons who are not employees of the school district. OAG 77-365.

Because classified public school employee have no statutory post-termination remedy, local school boards should enact policies pursuant to KRS 161.011(9)(c) implementing due process hearing procedures applicable to classified employees prior to termination. Minimum standards of due process require reasonable notice of hearing, right to appear and produce evidence, right to call witnesses and conduct cross-examination, right to counsel, impartial decision-maker, and statement of basis for decision. OAG 2005-06.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Discovery and Amendment.

In an action under KRS 161.790 the school board had the right to inquire into teacher's official actions and to expect frank answers and was entitled to the benefit of discovery and amendment although it would have been better practice for the board to have taken his deposition or direct his appearance before it at some time prior to the hearing which it had the right to do under this section. Board of Education v. Chattin, 376 S.W.2d 693, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 471 (Ky. 1964), overruled on other grounds, Osborne v. Bullitt County Bd. of Educ., 415 S.W.2d 607, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 325 (Ky. 1967).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq.

160.303. Reciprocal preference for resident bidders.

For all contracts awarded by a local board of education, the board shall apply the reciprocal preference for resident bidders described in KRS 45A.494.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 162, § 19, effective July 15, 2010.)

160.305. Contracts for use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation ser-

vices.

(1) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services may enter into a contract with the local board of education of any school district in the Commonwealth for the use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services at times when the buses are not needed to transport students to or from school or school events. Persons eligible for these transportation services shall be:
   (a) Sixty-two (62) years of age or older;
   (b) Those with physical or mental disabilities; or
   (c) Any other person designated by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services as appropriate for these transportation services.

(2) Before this contract is entered into, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall formulate a plan for the use of school buses for these purposes and shall submit it to the local board of education for its approval or disapproval. The plan for the use of school buses for these transportation purposes shall include routes, schedules, cost, and any other matters deemed necessary by both parties.

(3) The cost of transporting persons eligible under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be borne by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 435, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 28, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 426, § 117, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 135, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 322, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 435, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

160.306. Implementation of KRS 160.305 — Pilot projects. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 251, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

160.310. Board to provide insurance for school buses.

Each board of education may set aside funds to provide for liability and indemnity insurance against the negligence of the drivers or operators of school buses, other motor vehicles, and mobile equipment owned or operated by the board. If the transportation of pupils is let out under contract, the contract shall require the contractor to carry indemnity or liability insurance against negligence in such amount as the board designates. In either case, the indemnity bond or insurance policy shall be issued by some surety or insurance company authorized to transact business in this state, and shall bind the company to pay any final judgment, not to exceed the limits of the policy, rendered against the insured for loss or damage to property of any school child or death or injury of any school child or other person.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 436, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-20a, 4399-20b: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 97, effective June 16, 1960) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 436, effective July 13, 1994.

Cross-References. Bus drivers' commercial driver's license required, KRS 189.540.

Regulations as to school buses, KRS 189.540.

Transportation of school children, KRS 158.110, 158.115.

Kentucky Law Journal. Comments, The Employee Defense Act: Wearing Down Sovereign Immunity, 66 Ky. L.J. 150 (1977-78).

Cited: Thacker v. Pike County Board of Education, 301 Ky. 781, 193 S.W.2d 409, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 569 (Ky. 1946); Chambers v. Ideal Pure Milk Co., 245 S.W.2d 589, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1952); Pike County Bd. of Education v. Varney, 253 S.W.2d 253, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1074 (Ky. 1952); Roland v. Catholic Archdiocese of Louisville, 301 S.W.2d 574, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 482 (Ky. 1957); Upchurch v. Clinton County, 330 S.W.2d 428, 1959 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 1959); Dunlap v. University of Kentucky Student Health Servs. Clinic, 716 S.W.2d 219, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 300 (Ky. 1986).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Coverage Mandatory.
3. Liability of County School Superintendent.
4. Liability of Board.
5. Judgment Against Board.

1. Constitutionality.

The carrying of liability insurance on school buses is an expense incident to a rational program of school transportation, and the requirement of this section that such insurance be carried does not violate Const., § 184. Bronaugh v. Murray, 294 Ky. 715, 172 S.W.2d 591, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1943).

2. Coverage Mandatory.

Provision of this section that coverage of policy shall include "any school child or other person" who suffers injury or death as the result of the negligence of a driver of a school bus owned or operated by the board of education is mandatory and constitutes a part of the policy as fully and effectively as if written in the policy and provisions of policy to restrict liability within narrower limits are void. Standard Acc. Ins. Co. v. Perry County Board of Education, 72 F. Supp. 142, 1947 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2468 (D. Ky. 1947).

3. Liability of County School Superintendent.

County school superintendent is not individually liable for failing to see that board requires liability insurance of bus contractors. Bronaugh v. Murray, 294 Ky. 715, 172 S.W.2d 591, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1943).

4. Liability of Board.

Fact that this section allows board to carry liability insurance against negligence of drivers of school buses owned by board or operated under contract by it, does not make board liable for tort of its agents or employees. Wallace v. Laurel County Bd. of Education, 287 Ky. 454, 153 S.W.2d 915, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 556 (Ky. 1941).

Members of school board who fail to require bus contractors to carry liability insurance are individually liable in damages to person injured through negligent operation of bus. Bronaugh v. Murray, 294 Ky. 715, 172 S.W.2d 591, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1943).

Failure to carry pupil transportation insurance as provided in this section may result in individual liability of board members. Gilbert v. Harlan County Board of Education, 309 S.W.2d 771, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 363 (Ky. 1958).

Board of Claims Act, KRS 44.070 et seq., retained the inherent immunities of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its agencies, and its employees, except where specifically waived by the Act or another statute, and KRS 160.310 did not waive an education board's governmental immunity from suit either expressly or by such overwhelming implications from the text as left no room for any other reasonable construction; a trial court properly dismissed on governmental immunity grounds a suit brought by an injured person against an education board which sought damages arising from an accident which occurred while property purchased by the injured person was being loaded by a board employee onto the injured person's truck. Grayson County Bd. of Educ. v. Casey, 157 S.W.3d 201, 2005 Ky. LEXIS 50 (Ky. 2005).

5. Judgment Against Board.

When a board of education has secured an insurance policy, under this section, insuring against liability (rather than loss) arising from the operation of its school buses, the board may not interpose the defense, in an action for damages arising from negligent operation of a school bus, that the operation of school buses is a governmental function. Taylor v. Knox County Bd. of Educ., 292 Ky. 767, 167 S.W.2d 700, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 144, 145 A.L.R. 1333 (Ky. 1942).

If judgment is entered in such a case, it cannot be collected out of school funds, but will furnish the basis for suit against the insurer. Taylor v. Knox County Bd. of Educ., 292 Ky. 767, 167 S.W.2d 700, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 144, 145 A.L.R. 1333 (Ky. 1942).

This section permits the board to be sued and a judgment against it to measure the liability of the insurance carrier to the injured party.

Brooks v. Clark County, 297 Ky. 549, 180 S.W.2d 300, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 746 (Ky. 1944).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq., § 687 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts,1044 et seq.

160.320. Roads or passways to school buildings for pupils.

Any board of education may make provision for roads or passways to its school buildings to accommodate all pupils who are entitled to attend school, and may apply to the county judge/executive or the governing authority of the city having jurisdiction to open the same as other roads and passways are opened for public necessity and convenience. If there is no road or passway from the residence of any pupil to the school building which he attends it shall be lawful for such pupil, in attending school, to walk over the property of any person between the residence of the pupil and the school building.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 437, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-61: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 384, § 292, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 437, effective July 13, 1990.

Cited: Madison County Bd. of Educ. v. Skinner, 299 Ky. 707, 187 S.W.2d 268 (1945).

160.325. Mandatory participation in Kentucky Energy Efficiency Program.

(1) In an effort to reduce the rising energy costs that are straining school budgets, on or before January 1, 2010, each board of education shall enroll in the Kentucky Energy Efficiency Program that is offered by the Kentucky Pollution Prevention Center at the University of Louisville in order to obtain information regarding the potential energy savings for every board-owned and board-operated facility.

(2) The Kentucky Pollution Prevention Center may prioritize the provision of assistance and development of energy management plans based upon available resources.

(3) On or before December 1, 2011, and on or before December 1 of each year thereafter, the Kentucky Pollution Prevention Center shall file a report for the preceding fiscal year with the Department for Energy Development and Independence and the Legislative Research Commission. The report shall include:

(a) The number of boards of education enrolled in the Kentucky Energy Efficiency Program;

(b) The status of the development of energy management plans by those boards of education and anticipated savings to be obtained by those plans; and

(c) The amount and disposition of grants provided by the Department for Energy Development and Independence and any state appropriations for support of the Kentucky Energy Efficiency Program.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2010, ch. 5, § 16, effective February 25, 2010; 2010, ch. 24, § 210, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 24 and repealed and reenacted by 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 5. Notwithstanding KRS 446.260, these Acts do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(2/25/2010). 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 5, sec. 28, provides that the repeal and reenactment of this section in that Act "shall apply retroactively to July 15, 2008."

160.330. Board may furnish necessary school supplies free of charge — Free textbooks for indigent children — Waiver of fees.

(1) Each board of education may furnish necessary school supplies free of charge to indigent children in its school district or to such other children as it deems advisable, under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, except that free textbooks must be provided to indigent children as provided in KRS 157.110.

(2) Local school districts shall establish, pursuant to Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations, a process by which to waive fees for pupils who qualify for free and reduced priced lunches, including a process by which such students shall be informed of the fee waiver provisions.

(4363-12, 4434-11: amend. Acts 1956 (4th Ex. Sess.), ch. 2; 1978, ch. 53, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 462, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 77, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 10, 1996.)

Cross-References. Director of pupil personnel to report needs of indigent children to superintendent, KRS 159.140.

Free textbooks furnished by state, KRS 157.100.

Penalty for failure of superintendent to report, KRS 159.990.

Guidelines for waiver of school fees, 702 KAR 3:220.

Opinions of Attorney General. A fiscal court, subject to available funds in the budget, may provide an appropriation from county funds for the purpose of providing textbooks and school supplies needed by the indigent schoolchildren of the district through proper budgetary action as prescribed in KRS Ch. 68. OAG 70-548.

The "tax levying authority" mentioned in this section refers to the school board of a district rather than the fiscal court. OAG 70-548.

This section contains no authority for a county to furnish books and school supplies to indigent children, but KRS 67.080(8) authorized a fiscal court to furnish such free books and supplies out of county funds. OAG 70-548 (opinion prior to 1978 amendment of KRS 67.080).

This section provides that the school superintendent must report to the school board of the district the number and cost of textbooks and school supplies needed by the indigent schoolchildren of the district and the school board shall then allocate from school funds a sum of money sufficient to cover such needs. OAG 70-548.

There is no constitutional or legislative requirement that the cost of education to public school pupils must be free and a board of education may require that pupils be charged a reasonable fee for school supplies. OAG 75-619.

KRS 159.140 (7) and this section may be read in complete harmony with KRS 158.108. OAG 82-359.

Cited: Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S, Schools and School Districts, § 1079 et seq.

160.335. Board may distribute refurbished surplus technology to low-income students.

(1) A local board of education may adopt a policy for distribution of refurbished surplus technology to low-income students who do not have technology in their homes. The policy shall include:

(a) A written determination that the property no longer meets the Kentucky Education Technology System standards established by the Kentucky Department of Education;

(b) A process for identifying eligible students and distributing the surplus technology property; and

(c) Documentation of all distributions of property.

(2) The local district is encouraged to work with local businesses and organizations to participate in the program and with its career technical programs and student organizations to refurbish the technology.

(3) The local district shall be subject to KRS 45A.425(1) to (4) for any surplus technology not distributed in accordance with this section.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 14, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

160.340. Reports by boards to Kentucky Board of Education — Filing of policies on specified matters.

(1) Each board of education shall, on the forms prepared by

the chief state school officer and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education, prepare and submit to the Kentucky Board of Education reports on all phases of its school service. Each board may prepare and publish for the information of the public a report on the progress of its schools.

(2) Each board of education shall file in the board's office its policies relating to the following matters:
(a) Transportation of pupils;
(b) Discipline and conduct of pupils;
(c) Limitations or restrictions on use of school facilities;
(d) Conduct of meetings of the board of education, including policies on the calling of executive sessions;
(e) Personnel policies that apply to certified employees, including fringe benefits, salary schedules, nonclassroom duties, in-service training, teacher-student ratio, hiring, assignment, transfer, dismissal, suspension, reinstatement, promotion, and demotion;
(f) Evaluation of certified employees;
(g) Selection of textbooks and instructional materials;
(h) Expenditure and accounting for school funds, including all special funds; and
(i) Policies dealing with school-based decision making.

(3) (a) The local board of education may adopt a policy requiring that each school council, or if none exists, the principal, make an annual report at a public meeting of the board describing the school's progress in meeting the educational goals set forth in KRS 158.6451 and district goals established by the board.
(b) Biennially, the local board shall review in a public meeting the portion of each school's consolidated plan that sets forth the activities and schedule to reduce the achievement gaps among the various groups of students as required in KRS 158.649. If a district has more than twenty (20) schools, the district may review the achievement gap data of each school in a comprehensive district report at a regularly scheduled meeting of the board. The report shall include the schools' and district's plans to reduce any identified gaps in student achievement.

(4) It is intended that these policies shall cover matters within the authority and discretion of the district board of education and not matters otherwise required by law or regulation. Such policies shall be filed in the board's office by August 15, 1974, shall be kept up to date by filing annual amendments thereto each August 15 and shall be public records.

(4399-54: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 186, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 231, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 376, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 146, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2002, ch. 302, § 4, effective July 15, 2002.)

Cross-References. Revenue Cabinet, reports to, KRS 131.030, 131.130, 131.140, 134.140.

Financial matters, reports to State Board of Education with respect to, KRS 157.060.

Superintendent of Public Instruction to supervise accounts and reports of local boards, KRS 156.160, 156.200.

Teachers' retirement, records for to be kept, KRS 161.560.

Audit exceptions and corrections, 702 KAR 3:150.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. A local board of education is not obligated to pay for medical examinations and if the board is going to approve such payment it should be done based upon a local school board policy directed specifically at the matter, since this section requires a local board of education to have on file in its office policies relating to "expenditure and accounting for school funds." OAG 78-365.

A school system has the right to suspend a child from the school bus for misconduct. OAG 78-392.

Policies regarding discipline of conduct of pupils should be promulgated to the students through the permissive statute outlining the adoption and promulgation of a code of student rights and responsibilities. OAG 78-673.

KRS 438.050, as it is written, proscribes only the smoking of tobacco products; however, the board of education may regulate, under the authority of KRS 160.290 and this section, the use of tobacco products such as snuff or chewing tobacco in ways other than smoking, by its employees, other adults or students. OAG 81-295.

School board approval is required when the superintendent decides to move the central business office to a new location requiring substantial expenditure of school funds because the movement of the office is not, primarily, a personnel decision, but one involving the management of business affairs; while the superintendent has responsibility for the management of business affairs, that responsibility is subject to the control of the board of education and moreover, the school board has control and management of all school funds, public school property and school facilities; depending on the steps taken, approval of the Department of Education may also be required. OAG 92-65.

Cited: Buntin v. Breathitt County Bd. of Educ., 134 F.3d 796, 1998 FED App. 25P, 1998 U.S. App. LEXIS 786 (6th Cir. 1998).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Liability.

Although a ban that prohibited a teacher from attending a local teachers' meeting made by a school principal and a director of employee relations violated his free association rights, the unconstitutional acts were not made by final policymakers under KRS 161.790, 160.370, and 160.340 and thus could not give rise to school board liability. Baar v. Jefferson County Bd. of Educ., 666 F. Supp. 2d 701, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 100066 (W.D. Ky. 2009).

160.345. Definitions — Required adoption of school councils for school-based decision making — Composition — Responsibilities — Professional development — Exemption — Formula for allocation of school district funds — Intentionally engaging in conduct detrimental to school-based decision making by board member, superintendent, district employee, or school council member — Complaint procedure — Disciplinary action — Rescission of right to establish and powers of council — Wellness policy.

(1) For the purpose of this section:
(a) "Minority" means American Indian; Alaskan native; African-American; Hispanic, including persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Central or South American origin; Pacific islander; or other ethnic group underrepresented in the school;
(b) "School" means an elementary or secondary educational institution that is under the administrative control of a principal and is not a program or part of another school. The term "school" does not include district-operated schools that are:
1. Exclusively vocational-technical, special education, or preschool programs;
2. Instructional programs operated in institutions or schools outside of the district; or

3. Alternative schools designed to provide services to at-risk populations with unique needs;

(c) "Teacher" means any person for whom certification is required as a basis of employment in the public schools of the state, with the exception of principals and assistant principals; and

(d) "Parent" means:

1. A parent, stepparent, or foster parent of a student; or
2. A person who has legal custody of a student pursuant to a court order and with whom the student resides.

(2) Each local board of education shall adopt a policy for implementing school-based decision making in the district which shall include, but not be limited to, a description of how the district's policies, including those developed pursuant to KRS 160.340, have been amended to allow the professional staff members of a school to be involved in the decision making process as they work to meet educational goals established in KRS 158.645 and 158.6451. The policy may include a requirement that each school council make an annual report at a public meeting of the board describing the school's progress in meeting the educational goals set forth in KRS 158.6451 and district goals established by the board. The policy shall also address and comply with the following:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b)2. of this subsection, each participating school shall form a school council composed of two (2) parents, three (3) teachers, and the principal or administrator. The membership of the council may be increased, but it may only be increased proportionately. A parent representative on the council shall not be an employee or a relative of an employee of the school in which that parent serves, nor shall the parent representative be an employee or a relative of an employee in the district administrative offices. A parent representative shall not be a local board member or a board member's spouse. None of the members shall have a conflict of interest pursuant to KRS Chapter 45A, except the salary paid to district employees;

(b) 1. The teacher representatives shall be elected for one (1) year terms by a majority of the teachers. A teacher elected to a school council shall not be involuntarily transferred during his or her term of office. The parent representatives shall be elected for one (1) year terms. The parent members shall be elected by the parents of students preregistered to attend the school during the term of office in an election conducted by the parent and teacher organization of the school or, if none exists, the largest organization of parents formed for this purpose. A school council, once elected, may adopt a policy setting different terms of office for parent and teacher members subsequently elected. The principal shall be the chair of the school council.

2. School councils in schools having eight percent (8%) or more minority students enrolled, as determined by the enrollment on the preceding October 1, shall have at least one (1) minority member. If the council formed under paragraph (a) of this subsection does not have a minority member, the principal, in a timely manner, shall be responsible for carrying out the following:

a. Organizing a special election to elect an additional member. The principal shall call for nominations and shall notify the parents of the students of the date, time, and location of the election to elect a minority parent to the council by ballot; and

b. Allowing the teachers in the building to select one (1) minority teacher to serve as a teacher member on the council. If there are no minority teachers who are members of the faculty, an additional teacher member shall be elected by a majority of all teachers. Term limitations shall not apply for a minority teacher member who is the only minority on faculty;

(c) 1. The school council shall have the responsibility to set school policy consistent with district board policy which shall provide an environment to enhance the students' achievement and help the school meet the goals established by KRS 158.645 and 158.6451. The principal shall be the primary administrator and the instructional leader of the school, and with the assistance of the total school staff shall administer the policies established by the school council and the local board.

2. If a school council establishes committees, it shall adopt a policy to facilitate the participation of interested persons, including, but not limited to, classified employees and parents. The policy shall include the number of committees, their jurisdiction, composition, and the process for membership selection;

(d) The school council and each of its committees shall determine the frequency of and agenda for their meetings. Matters relating to formation of school councils that are not provided for by this section shall be addressed by local board policy;

(e) The meetings of the school council shall be open to the public and all interested persons may attend. However, the exceptions to open meetings provided in KRS 61.810 shall apply;

(f) After receiving notification of the funds available for the school from the local board, the school council shall determine, within the parameters of the total available funds, the number of persons to be employed in each job classification at the school. The council may make personnel decisions on vacancies occurring after the school council is formed but shall not have the authority to recommend transfers or dismissals;

(g) The school council shall determine which textbooks, instructional materials, and student support services shall be provided in the school. Subject to available resources, the local board shall allocate an appropriation to each school that is adequate to meet the school's needs related to instructional materials and school-based student support services, as determined by the school council. The school council shall consult with the school media librarian on the maintenance of the school library media center, including the purchase of instructional materials, information technology, and equipment;

(h) Personnel decisions at the school level shall be as follows:

1. From a list of qualified applicants submitted by the local superintendent, the principal at

the participating school shall select personnel to fill vacancies, after consultation with the school council, consistent with paragraph (i)10. of this subsection. The superintendent shall provide additional applicants to the principal upon request when qualified applicants are available. The superintendent may forward to the school council the names of qualified applicants who have pending certification from the Education Professional Standards Board based on recent completion of preparation requirements, out-of-state preparation, or alternative routes to certification pursuant to KRS 161.028 and 161.048. Requests for transfer shall conform to any employer-employee bargained contract which is in effect.

2. If the vacancy to be filled is the position of principal, the outgoing principal shall not serve on the council during the principal selection process. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall serve as the chair of the council for the purpose of the hiring process and shall have voting rights during the selection process. The council shall have access to the applications of all persons certified for the position. The principal shall be elected on a majority vote of the membership of the council. No principal who has been previously removed from a position in the district for cause may be considered for appointment as principal. The school council shall receive training in recruitment and interviewing techniques prior to carrying out the process of selecting a principal. The council shall select the trainer to deliver the training.
3. Personnel decisions made at the school level under the authority of subparagraphs 1., 2., and 4. of this paragraph shall be binding on the superintendent who completes the hiring process.
4. If the vacancy for the position of principal occurs in a school that has an index score that places it in the lowest one-third (⅓) of all schools below the assistance line and the school has completed a scholastic audit under KRS 158.6455 that includes findings of lack of effectiveness of the principal and school council, the superintendent shall appoint the principal after consulting with the school council.
5. Applicants subsequently employed shall provide evidence that they are certified prior to assuming the duties of a position in accordance with KRS 161.020;

(i) The school council shall adopt a policy to be implemented by the principal in the following additional areas:
1. Determination of curriculum, including needs assessment, curriculum development and responsibilities under KRS 158.6453(7);
2. Assignment of all instructional and noninstructional staff time;
3. Assignment of students to classes and programs within the school;
4. Determination of the schedule of the school day and week, subject to the beginning and ending times of the school day and school calendar year as established by the local board;
5. Determination of use of school space during the school day;
6. Planning and resolution of issues regarding instructional practices;
7. Selection and implementation of discipline and classroom management techniques as a part of a comprehensive school safety plan, including responsibilities of the student, parent, teacher, counselor, and principal;
8. Selection of extracurricular programs and determination of policies relating to student participation based on academic qualifications and attendance requirements, program evaluation, and supervision;
9. Procedures, consistent with local school board policy, for determining alignment with state standards, technology utilization, and program appraisal; and
10. Procedures to assist the council with consultation in the selection of personnel by the principal, including, but not limited to, meetings, timelines, interviews, review of written applications, and review of references. Procedures shall address situations in which members of the council are not available for consultation; and

(j) Each school council shall annually review data as shown on state and local student assessments and program assessments required under KRS 158.6453. The data shall include but not be limited to information on performance levels of all students tested, and information on the performance of students disaggregated by race, gender, disability, and participation in the federal free and reduced price lunch program. After completing the review of data, each school council, with the involvement of parents, faculty, and staff, shall develop and adopt a plan to ensure that each student makes progress toward meeting the goals set forth in KRS 158.645 and 158.6451(1)(b) by April 1 of each year and submit the plan to the superintendent and local board of education for review as described in KRS 160.340. The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide each school council the data needed to complete the review required by this paragraph no later than November 1 of each year. If a school does not have a council, the review shall be completed by the principal with the involvement of parents, faculty, and staff.

(3) The policies adopted by the local board to implement school-based decision making shall also address the following:
(a) School budget and administration, including: discretionary funds; activity and other school funds; funds for maintenance, supplies, and equipment; and procedures for authorizing reimbursement for training and other expenses;
(b) Assessment of individual student progress, including testing and reporting of student progress to students, parents, the school district, the community, and the state;
(c) School improvement plans, including the form and function of strategic planning and its relationship to district planning, as well as the school safety plan and requests for funding from the Center for School Safety under KRS 158.446;
(d) Professional development plans developed pursuant to KRS 156.095;
(e) Parent, citizen, and community participation including the relationship of the council with other groups;

(f) Cooperation and collaboration within the district, with other districts, and with other public and private agencies;
(g) Requirements for waiver of district policies;
(h) Requirements for record keeping by the school council; and
(i) A process for appealing a decision made by a school council.

(4) In addition to the authority granted to the school council in this section, the local board may grant to the school council any other authority permitted by law. The board shall make available liability insurance coverage for the protection of all members of the school council from liability arising in the course of pursuing their duties as members of the council.

(5) All schools shall implement school-based decision making in accordance with this section and with the policy adopted by the local board pursuant to this section. Upon favorable vote of a majority of the faculty at the school and a majority of at least twenty-five (25) voting parents of students enrolled in the school, a school meeting its goal as determined by the Department of Education pursuant to KRS 158.6455 may apply to the Kentucky Board of Education for exemption from the requirement to implement school-based decision making, and the state board shall grant the exemption. The voting by the parents on the matter of exemption from implementing school-based decision making shall be in an election conducted by the parent and teacher organization of the school or, if none exists, the largest organization of parents formed for this purpose. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a local school district shall not be required to implement school-based decision making if the local school district contains only one (1) school.

(6) The Department of Education shall provide professional development activities to assist schools in implementing school-based decision making. School council members elected for the first time shall complete a minimum of six (6) clock hours of training in the process of school-based decision making, no later than thirty (30) days after the beginning of the service year for which they are elected to serve. School council members who have served on a school council at least one (1) year shall complete a minimum of three (3) clock hours of training in the process of school-based decision making no later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the beginning of the service year for which they are elected to serve. Experienced members may participate in the training for new members to fulfill their training requirement. School council training required under this subsection shall be conducted by trainers endorsed by the Department of Education. By November 1 of each year, the principal through the local superintendent shall forward to the Department of Education the names and addresses of each council member and verify that the required training has been completed. School council members elected to fill a vacancy shall complete the applicable training within thirty (30) days of their election.

(7) A school that chooses to have school-based decision making but would like to be exempt from the administrative structure set forth by this section may develop a model for implementing school-based decision making, including but not limited to a description of the membership, organization, duties, and responsibilities of a school council. The school shall submit the model through the local board of education to the commissioner of education and the Kentucky Board of Education, which shall have final authority for approval. The application for approval of the model shall show evidence that it has been developed by representatives of the parents, students, certified personnel, and the administrators of the school and that two-thirds (⅔) of the faculty have agreed to the model.

(8) The Kentucky Board of Education, upon recommendation of the commissioner of education, shall adopt by administrative regulation a formula by which school district funds shall be allocated to each school council. Included in the school council formula shall be an allocation for professional development that is at least sixty-five percent (65%) of the district's per pupil state allocation for professional development for each student in average daily attendance in the school. The school council shall plan professional development in compliance with requirements specified in KRS 156.095, except as provided in KRS 158.649. School councils of small schools shall be encouraged to work with other school councils to maximize professional development opportunities.

(9) (a) No board member, superintendent of schools, district employee, or member of a school council shall intentionally engage in a pattern of practice which is detrimental to the successful implementation of or circumvents the intent of school-based decision making to allow the professional staff members of a school and parents to be involved in the decision making process in working toward meeting the educational goals established in KRS 158.645 and 158.6451 or to make decisions in areas of policy assigned to a school council pursuant to paragraph (i) of subsection (2) of this section.
(b) An affected party who believes a violation of this subsection has occurred may file a written complaint with the Office of Education Accountability. The office shall investigate the complaint and resolve the conflict, if possible, or forward the matter to the Kentucky Board of Education.
(c) The Kentucky Board of Education shall conduct a hearing in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B for complaints referred by the Office of Education Accountability.
(d) If the state board determines a violation has occurred, the party shall be subject to reprimand. A second violation of this subsection may be grounds for removing a superintendent, a member of a school council, or school board member from office or grounds for dismissal of an employee for misconduct in office or willful neglect of duty.

(10) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (9) of this section, a school's right to establish or maintain a school-based decision making council and the powers, duties, and authority granted to a school council may be rescinded or the school council's role may be advisory if the commissioner of education or the Kentucky Board of Education takes action under KRS 160.346.

(11) Each school council of a school containing grades K-5 or any combination thereof, or if there is no school council, the principal, shall develop and implement a wellness policy that includes moderate to vigorous physical activity each day and encourages healthy choices among students. The policy may permit physical activity to be considered part of the instructional day, not to exceed thirty (30) minutes per day, or one hundred and fifty (150) minutes per week. Each school council, or if there is no school council, the principal, shall adopt an assessment tool to determine each child's level of physical activity on an annual basis. The council or principal may utilize an existing assessment program. The Kentucky Department of Education shall make available a list of available resources to carry out the provisions of this subsection. The department shall report to the Legisla-

tive Research Commission no later than November 1 of each year on how the schools are providing physical activity under this subsection and on the types of physical activity being provided. The policy developed by the school council or principal shall comply with provisions required by federal law, state law, or local board policy.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 14, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 376, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 393, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 103, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 187, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 247, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 411, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 484, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 34, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 74, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 146, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 318, § 52, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, §§ 1 and 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 493, § 14, effective April 10, 1998; 1998, ch. 609, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 212, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 339, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 418, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 527, § 14, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 152, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 302, § 5, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 81, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 188, § 4, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 84, § 6, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 105, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2009, ch. 101, § 12, effective March 25, 2009; 2011, ch. 76, § 1, effective June 8, 2011.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). This section was amended by 1996 Ky. Acts chs. 34, 74, 146, 318, and 362. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. A conflict exists between Acts chs. 34 and 362. Under KRS 446.250, Acts ch. 362, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails.

Cross-References. Application for approval of alternative school-based decision making model, 701 KAR 5:080.

Guidelines for alternative models for school-based decision making, 701 KAR 5:100.

Instructional resource adoption process, 704 KAR 3:455.

Minimum nutritional standards for foods and beverages available on public school campuses during the school day; required nutrition and physical activity reports, 702 KAR 6:090.

School council allocation formula: KETS District Administrative System Chart of Accounts, 702 KAR 3:246.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

Young, Who's the Boss?, Vol. 59, No. 4, Fall 1995, Ky. Bench & Bar 10.

Education Law: Hiring and Termination Issues, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 17.

Owsley, Education Law: Why Can't I Wear That? Student Clothing and Free Speech, Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 14.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. "Relative" as used in this section should have the same definition as "relative" in KRS 160.380(1)(a), as meaning "father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, aunt, uncle, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law." OAG 90-102.

Administrative opposition to the implementation of School Based Decision Making (SBDM) decisions should be easily circumvented since each SBDM council will include the school's lead administrator who will have the same input that the faculty members and parents have on the council and therefore, any administrative opposition that exists will be a part of the council's decision-making process and any decision the council reaches should represent a concensus of the entire school community. OAG 91-24.

If there is school board opposition to school based decision making (SBDM) the SBDM council could seek assistance from the Office of Education Accountability and if they cannot assist the council, then legal action should be considered to force the school board to comply with this section. OAG 91-24.

It was proper for faculty to vote to enter School Based Decision Making (SBDM) before the 1-1-91 date by which the school board must have in place a policy implementing SBDM, for the SBDM statute specifically allows early entry into school-based decision making. OAG 91-24.

Since subdivision (2)(g) (now (2)(f)) of this section expressly prohibits the council from having authority to recommend transfers or dismissals, that responsibility remains part of the principal's duties and according to subdivision (2)(i) (now (2)(h)) of this section, those decisions are binding on the superintendent. Therefore in a school where there are two physical education teachers, and one will suffice, it is the principal (not the council) who has the authority to move a teacher to a classroom teacher position, as needed, assuming that the physical education teacher is certified for the other position and in the same manner, the principal, not the council, who may transfer one of two librarians, as needed, to another position within the same school so long as the librarian is certified for that position. OAG 91-115.

"Transfer" as used in this section encompasses both movement from one position to another within a school as well as movement from a position in one school to a position in another school. OAG 91-115.

Assuming that a school council exists, KRS 160.380(2)(a), which gives the authority and responsibility for all appointments and promotions of teachers and other public school employees to the superintendent, is qualified by subsection (2)(g) and (i) (now (2)(f) and (2)(h)) of this section to the extent that the superintendent recommends applicants to a particular school and the principal fills the vacancies after consultation with the school council. Therefore, when an initial assignment or the filling of a vacancy is involved, the principal and council make personnel decisions upon receiving the list of recommended applicants from the superintendent. OAG 91-122.

In case of requests for transfer, subdivision (2)(g) (now (2)(f)) of this section clearly specifies that the school council has no authority to make recommendations to either the principal or superintendent in such matters. OAG 91-122.

The school council does not have authority, unilaterally, to create and abolish positions or to set compensation for the school as a whole. Once the school council learns of available funding and the number of positions available for the school from the board, then the council may determine the number of individuals to be employed in each job class. It remains the responsibility of the local board of education, to establish the overall number of positions and to set the compensation of employees. If this were not the case, staffing and salaries from school to school could lack consistency with drastic effects on the district budget. OAG 91-122.

Authority concerning the use of all tobacco products by employees, students and visitors in school buildings, on school grounds or on field trips rests with the local board of education, not with superintendents and principals, unless that authority is delegated to them by the board. OAG 91-137.

KRS 438.050 does not grant authority to superintendents or principals beyond that authority granted to those officials by the Board; and, as currently written, does not forbid smoking of tobacco products at outdoor athletic events, depending on what smoking areas are to be designated in the schools. OAG 91-137.

A potential conflict of interest exists between the requirements of KRS 160.180(3) for members of boards of education concerning influence in hiring school employees, and the duties authorized by subsections (2)(g) and (i) (now (2)(f) and (2)(h)) of this section for members of site-based councils; KRS 160.180(3) expressly prohibits a member of a board of education from having any influence on hiring of school personnel, while subsections (2)(g) and (i) (now (2)(f) and (2)(h)) of this section give members of the council authority to recommend candidates to the principal to be hired. OAG 91-148.

Even if a board member, who was also a council member, were to disqualify himself, while serving on the council, from engaging in any consideration of applicants or from voting on recommended applicants for school district positions, thereby eliminating potential conflicts over hiring issues, other potential conflicts could develop since the board sets policies for the councils of the district on areas in which the interests of the board may differ from the interests of the councils. OAG 91-148.

If a school board member is elected to a site-based decision making council, the provisions of KRS 160.180 and this section create potential statutory conflicts of interest should that board member attempt to carry out the duties of both positions with regard to hiring decisions. OAG 91-148.

Members of school councils are not entitled to receive compensation for their services to the school at this time because funds have not been appropriated by the General Assembly. OAG 91-192.

Subsections (2)(c) and (2)(j)5 (now (2)(i)(5)) of this section do not authorize a school council to create a parking lot on their school campus through private funding because the local school board has the responsibility to initiate construction. OAG 91-215.

Within broad parameters set by the local school board on school property, subsection (2)(j)5 (now (2)(i)(5)) of this section provides the council with the authority to set policies on the use of school property outside of the school as well as inside of the school during the school day; therefore, a school council may set limits concerning use of a school parking lot where staff members park their vehicles, and where school children are dropped off, e.g., to ensure the safety of children. OAG 91-215.

Whether parents may participate on school-based decision making council committees is a matter to be addressed by local school board policy. OAG 92-57.

A superintendent may not transfer a principal from school A to school B without school council approval, when both schools are operating under the governance of a council; under this section, the superintendent makes recommendations to school B when the principal retires and once that position is filled by the council, and finalized by the superintendent, if another vacancy exists for a principal in school A, then the superintendent repeats the process. OAG 92-78.

As of July 14, 1992, parent representatives who are elected after the effective date of House Bill 182 (Acts 1992, ch. 376) shall be eligible to serve on a school council so long as they are neither employed by the school district, nor related to employees of the school district; parent representatives who are elected prior to the effective date of the act must meet the requirements in effect at the time that they begin to serve. OAG 92-88.

The office of the Attorney General opined that House Bill 182 (Acts 1992, ch. 376) operates prospectively to require that parent representatives who are elected after the act becomes effective (July 14, 1992), shall comply with the eligibility criteria imposed by House Bill 182; therefore, parent representatives who are elected prior to July 14, 1992, need not resign due to the change in eligibility criteria. OAG 92-88.

Consultation, as used in this section, has only that meaning applied through customary usage, i.e., to seek, advice. Therefore, the principal retains final hiring authority. OAG 92-131.

In view of the fact that the statute clearly gives to the superintendent the power to make recommendations to the principal for his consideration, upon consultation of the principal with the council, the council has a right to see applications and accompanying materials on applicants who have been recommended, but not on applicants who have not been recommended by the superintendent. OAG 92-131.

It is impermissible for the council to interview applicants who have not been recommended by the superintendent. Whether the council may interview recommended applicants is a matter to be negotiated between the council and the principal. OAG 92-131.

The spouse of a tenured certified employee who is on leave from the County School System may not serve as a parent member of a School Based Decision Making Council in the County School System school. OAG 92-157.

The school council anti-nepotism clause in subsection (2)(a) of this section is an attempt by the General Assembly to rid Kentucky schools of conflicts of interests and favoritism. OAG 92-157.

A local school district or a school would be ill-advised to adopt a policy determining that parent members of a committee formed pursuant to subdivision (2)(d) of this section are "school officials" and entitled to access of confidential student records. The danger in enacting so broad a policy interpreting "school officials" is that the intent of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) will be disregarded. Additionally, a school could lose its federal funding if a violation of FERPA has occurred. OAG 93-5.

Because of the risk in allowing unauthorized persons to review confidential student records, the best policy is to strictly interpret the "school officials" exception to the Federal Education Records Privacy Act (FERPA) and not include parent members of school councils in the definition of "school officials" for purposes of 20 USCS § 1232g(b)(1)(A). OAG 93-35.

Before any confidential student's records may be released to the members of the school council, the local school district or school must adopt a policy as required by Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) finding that the administrator or principal, teacher and parent members of a school-based decision making council are "school officials" pursuant to 20 USCS § 1232g(b)(1)(A). The policy must also define the "legitimate educational interests" of the school council members. 34 CFR 99.6(a)(4). OAG 93-5.

In order to achieve the educational goals envisioned by the Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA) the school council must be intricately aware of the grades, test scores and special needs of the students attending the school; therefore, in order to carry out their statutory duties, all of the members of a school based decision making council may be considered "school officials" for purposes of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 USCS § 1232g. OAG 93-5.

Any board policy relating to the initial vote to enter SBDM must offer the faculty a reasonable opportunity to vote. OAG 93-31.

If a local board in a single-school district elects to implement SBDM this decision controls over the vote of the school staff. OAG 93-31.

If a school's staff votes to enter SBDM in October, but board policy states that school council terms run from July to June, the school does not need to wait nine months to implement SBDM. Rather, the school should be given a brief time to permit elections and training before allowing the school council to begin its tenure. This delay should not exceed a couple of months. OAG 93-31.

It is consistent with the goals of KERA for a superintendent to receive input from a council-elect prior to selecting a principal for its school in the event there is a vacancy in the spring before council members' terms officially begin. However, the final decision will remain with the superintendent. OAG 93-31.

The decision of the local board of education in a single-school district not to implement SBDM controls over the school's desires to enter SBDM. OAG 93-31.

The exemption in subsection (5) of this section for single-school districts from SBDM will continue to apply until the statute is amended or repealed. OAG 93-31.

The local board may reject a school council's policy on corporal punishment if the local school board has a policy banning corporal punishment based on concerns for liability or concerns for health and safety. OAG 93-31.

A teacher may cast a vote for the teacher representatives at his or her school and also cast a vote for the parent representatives at another school where his or her child is enrolled. Additionally, if the teacher has been assigned to the same school where his or her child is enrolled then the teacher may vote for the teacher representatives and the parent representatives. OAG 93-49.

Although there is no statutory nepotism prohibition in Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA) prohibiting a School Based Decision Making Council member from participating in the selection of the principal when the member's son has applied for the principal position, allowing a school council member to cast a vote to select her son as principal violates the spirit of KERA and has the appearance of impropriety. OAG 93-50.

Pursuant to subsection (7) of this section, a school may apply to be exempt from the school-based decision making (SBDM) administrative structure to allow the SBDM council to elect any member as a chair by submitting an administrative model through the appropriate channels to the Chief State School Officer and the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education. OAG 93-52.

The correct interpretation of subdivision (2)(j) (now (2)(i)) of this section is that school councils have authority to set policy regarding the assignment of all instructional and non-instructional staff time and the principal is authorized to administer the policy and to make assignments as to individual staff members. OAG 93-55.

A local school board does not have the authority to to adopt a policy requiring school councils to have committees; however, individual school councils have the discretion to form committees. OAG 94-8.

While a local school board may not require a school council to form committees, if committees are formed at the discretion of the council, this section authorizes the local school board to adopt policies requiring parental representation on school council committees. OAG 94-8.

While local school boards cannot require school councils to have committees, if councils at their discretion have committees, the school board had the statutory authority to enact a policy requiring the school council to allow parents to serve on committees; however, a school board could not enact a policy precluding any parents from serving on school council committees. OAG 94-8.

School council committees are advisory bodies created by Kentucky Education Reform Act, therefore, school council committees must be formed consistent with KRS 156.500, which requires reasonable minority representation on the committees. OAG 94-8.

This section authorizes a local school board to require that proposed SBDM policies be timely reviewed by legal counsel and a Central Office Adminstrator prior to implementation for consistency with state or federal law, concerns for health and safety, concerns for liability, available financial resources or contractual obligations. OAG 94-29.

When the amendment to this section by 1994, Ch. 484, § 1 became effective on July 15, 1994, any schools having eight percent or more minority students enrolled and having school councils which did not have minority members on that date, were required to immediately have a special election to elect a minority parent and a minority teacher to the school council, even if the first regular election after July 15, 1994 was not until some time later. OAG 94-41.

Although schools are not required to implement school-based decision making (SBDM) until 1996, once the decision to implement SBDM

is made then the schools or school district is bound by the dictates of this section. Accordingly, the school district must follow the statutory method of opting out of SBDM as allowed pursuant to subsection (5) of this section and may not enact a policy allowing for repeal of SBDM in a method not contemplated by statute. OAG 94-51.

Proposed school council plan to allow all parents, and not just the parents of minority students, to participate in special minority representative election did not comply with subdivision (2)(b) of this section. OAG 94-60.

School council plan to hold a special minority election, if necessary, on the same night as and immediately following the regular election did not comply with subdivision (2)(b) of this section since the election would not be held in a "timely manner" and proper notice would not be given to all minority parents and parents of minority students regarding the special election. OAG 94-60.

Subdivision (2)(b) of this section which limits participation in the election of the minority representative to minority parents only (rather than permitting all parents — minority and non-minority) to vote is not unconstitutional. OAG 94-60.

"Qualified applicants" referred to in subsection (2) of this section means all persons who meet all qualifications set forth by statute, regulations, and school board policies. OAG 95-10.

Under this section, if a school seeking to fill personnel vacancies continues to request more names of qualified applicants from the superintendent, then it must be provided with all available applications which conform to minimum statutory, regulatory and board policy requirements and the superintendent is not allowed to withhold applicants from consideration by the school based on his or her subjective considerations; which does not mean that the superintendent is denied the opportunity to render subjective comments and recommendations, but that the superintendent must eventually give the school all applications which meet the minimum legal qualifications and comply with legitimate school board policies. OAG 95-10.

School council has the authority to determine the school curriculum and to make corresponding decisions as to the number of personnel in each job classification necessary to implement its policies. While this may result in the transfer of an employee, it is not the recommendation of such by the council, and thus is not a violation of the statutory prohibition against a school council recommending transfers or dismissals. Such recommendations and decisions, which have a district-wide impact, are still in the purview of the local school board and superintendent. OAG 96-38.

The Office of Education Accountability cannot prosecute a case to have an executive branch employee disciplined or removed for violation of subsection (9)(a). OAG 02-4.

In both KRS 160.345 hearings and KRS 156.132 hearings, the role of the Commissioner of Education in the hearings is authorized not by those statutes, but by the grant of authority vested in the commissioner as the executive and administrative officer of the Board of Education by KRS 156.148(3). OAG 02-4.

Whatever the status of the ballots when the parents cast their votes at the PTA election, once they were conveyed to the school they became public records because they were "in the possession of or retained by a public agency." The record does not support the school's position that it lacked custody or control of the parent election records. Nothing in KRS 160.345(2)(b)1. addresses the disposition of open records requests for records generated in the course of a PTA election or in any way vests exclusive custody and control of parent election records in the PTA. OAG 01-ORD-94.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Intent of Kentucky Educational Reform Act of 1990.
3. Authority of Local Boards Under KERA of 1990.
4. Hiring in Local Schools.

1. Constitutionality.

Since the General Assembly has made a strong showing of intent to eradicate nepotism within the school districts of the Commonwealth, this legislation enjoys a strong presumption of constitutionality. Department of Educ. v. Risner, 913 S.W.2d 327, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1996).

Since the school based council is an authoritative body within the local school district, and the restriction in subdivision (2)(a) of this section prohibiting school district employees or their spouses from serving as parent members on the school based councils directly addresses the appearance of nepotism within that body and is clearly related to the goals of the legislature to eradicate nepotism within the school districts of the Commonwealth, they are not unconstitutional as a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Department of Educ. v. Risner, 913 S.W.2d 327, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1996).

2. Intent of Kentucky Educational Reform Act of 1990.

The essential strategic point of the Kentucky Educational Reform Act (Enact. Acts of 1990, ch. 476) is the decentralization of decision making authority so as to involve all participants in the school system, not limited to, but including school councils and local school boards; affording each the opportunity to contribute actively to the educational process and the provisions set out the structural framework by which this decentralization of decision making authority is to occur. Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

3. Authority of Local Boards Under KERA of 1990.

Each participating group in the common school system had been delegated its own independent sphere of responsibility and the Kentucky Education Reform Act (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476) did not delegate to local boards of education the authority to require board approval of council actions. Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

The waiver requirement of KRS 160.345 enables a school council to ask for a deviation from district policy, if it determines that the needs of an individual school would best be met in a manner different than that devised by the local board. The waiver provision is present to enable flexibility, not to indicate approval authority by the board over council policy development. Board of Educ. v. Bushee, 889 S.W.2d 809, 1994 Ky. LEXIS 152 (Ky. 1994).

Because the authority provided under KRS 160.345(2)(c)(1) was reasonable and legitimate, the dress code adopted by a middle school did not violate the student's right under Ky. Const., § 2 to be free from arbitrary and capricious state action. Blau v. Fort Thomas Pub. Sch. Dist., 401 F.3d 381, 2005 U.S. App. LEXIS 1969, 2005 FED App. 58P (6th Cir.) (Ky. 2005).

4. Hiring in Local Schools.

Since passage of the Kentucky Education Reform Act, the local school has stopped its direct involvement in hiring school personnel, the school principal has the responsibility, after consulting with the school council, of hiring school personnel from a list of applicants submitted by the superintendent. Yanero v. Davis, 65 S.W.3d 510, 2001 Ky. LEXIS 203 (Ky. 2001).

Trial court erred in interpreting KRS 160.345(2)(h), which would have allowed a superintendent to manipulate the system by recommending with impunity only one (1) applicant out of ten (10) or twelve (12) of those seeking an open principal's position and refusing to provide more, in effect forcing the council to select his choice; such was contrary to the Legislature's intent to create a decentralized decision-making authority that so long as the applicants possessed the qualifications as required by statute, they must be provided to the decision-making authority for its consideration in selection of a principal. Robinson v. Back, — S.W.3d —, 2003 Ky. App. LEXIS 104 (Ky. Ct. App. 2003), aff'd, Young v. Hammond, 139 S.W.3d 895, 2004 Ky. LEXIS 87 (Ky. 2004).

Only reading of KRS 160.345(2)(h) that is in line with the Kentucky Education Reform Act's stated goals of decentralization and shared decision-making authority is one by which the school council holds ultimate authority in selecting the school's principal; thus, "qualified," as used in the last sentence of KRS 160.345(2)(h) means that, upon the request of the school council, the local superintendent is required to forward all remaining applications that meet statutory requirements for the position. Young v. Hammond, 139 S.W.3d 895, 2004 Ky. LEXIS 87 (Ky. 2004), rehearing denied, 2004 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 2004), rehearing denied, Back v. Robinson, 2004 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 2004).

In a rejected applicant's action alleging gender discrimination and a violation of KRS 160.345(2)(h), summary judgment in favor of the local school superintendent was properly reversed because he acted contrary to the requirements of KRS 160.345(2)(h) when he refused to forward the applicant's application for the position of principal to the local school board, even though they requested the applications for all "qualified" candidates, and because she had established a prima facie case for gender discrimination in light of the court's holding that KRS 160.345(2)(h) did not require a recommendation from the superintendent to be a "qualified" candidate. Young v. Hammond, 139 S.W.3d 895, 2004 Ky. LEXIS 87 (Ky. 2004), rehearing denied, 2004 Ky. LEXIS 200 (Ky. 2004), rehearing denied, Back v. Robinson, 2004 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 2004).

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law and asserting that a teacher was not rehired because of her union

activities, where pursuant to KRS 160.345(2)(h), a school superintendent's only participation in hiring decisions by the schools was that the superintendent forwarded a list of applicants to the schools, and there was no evidence that the superintendent failed to include the teacher's name on the lists for the positions for which she applied, the teacher failed to establish the causation element of some of her First Amendment retaliation claims; hearsay evidence that a different individual had told the schools not to hire the teacher did not connect the superintendent to the challenged hiring decisions. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

160.346. "Persistently low-achieving school" and "school intervention" defined — Identification of school council needing improvement — School district assistance plan — Audit team to review and report on persistently low-achieving school — Transfer of council's powers, duties, and authority to superintendent or commissioner — Restoration of council's authority — Intervention options.

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Persistently low-achieving school" means:

1. For school years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, based on averaging the percentage of proficient or higher in reading and mathematics on the state assessments under KRS 158.6455:

a. A Title I school in the group of Title I schools that contains a minimum of the lowest five (5) or the lowest five percent (5%), whichever is greater, of the Title I schools identified collectively in any school improvement category under the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. secs. 6301 et seq., or its successor, that have failed to make adequate yearly progress for three (3) consecutive years; or

b. A non-Title I school in the group of non-Title I schools that contains a minimum of the lowest five (5) or the lowest five percent (5%), whichever is greater, of the non-Title I schools that contain grades seven (7) through twelve (12), or any combination thereof, and has at least thirty-five percent (35%) or greater poverty as identified in the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. secs. 6301 et seq., or its successor, that have failed to make adequately yearly progress for three (3) consecutive years;

2. A high school whose graduation rate, based on the state's approved graduation rate calculation, has been sixty percent (60%) for three (3) or more consecutive years; or

3. Beginning with the state assessment results for the school year 2011-2012, a school that is in the lowest five percent (5%) of all schools that fail to meet the achievement targets of the state accountability system under KRS 158.6455 for at least three (3) or more consecutive years. For school years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013, the three (3) consecutive years shall be evaluated based on the status of the school under this subparagraph and subparagraph 1. of this paragraph; and

(b) "School intervention" means a process to turn around a persistently low-achieving school that is chosen by a school council, a superintendent and a local board of education, or the commissioner of education, or the commissioner's designee with approval of the Kentucky Board of Education.

(2) (a) A school with a school council identified as needing improvement under KRS 158.6455 shall include in its school improvement plan actions to strengthen the school council and the school-based decision-making process at the school.

(b) The local school district shall include in its assistance plan for a school identified in paragraph (a) of this subsection actions to strengthen the functioning of the school council and the school-based decision-making process at the school.

(3) (a) An audit team established under KRS 158.6455(4) and (5), auditing a persistently low-achieving school, shall include in the review and report:

1. The functioning of the school and the school council;

2. A determination of the school council and principal's ability to lead the intervention in the persistently low-achieving school;

3. The interaction and relationship between the superintendent, central office personnel, and the council; and

4. A recommendation to the commissioner of education concerning whether the school council should retain the authority granted to it under KRS 160.345, whether the council should be replaced, and whether the current principal should remain as principal in the school. If the recommendation is to transfer the authority of the school council, the team shall also recommend whether:

a. The authority should be transferred to the superintendent or to the commissioner of education, who shall designate staff to manage the school;

b. The school council should continue to act in an advisory capacity until all authority has been restored under subsection (8) of this section; and

c. The members of the school council shall be replaced by the commissioner of education.

(b) An audit team established under KRS 158.6455(4) and (5), auditing a district of a school subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection, shall include in its review and report:

1. The overall functioning of the school district;

2. The interaction and relationship between the superintendent, central office personnel, school board members, and the council; and

3. A determination of the district's ability to manage the intervention in the persistently low-achieving school.

(4) Within thirty (30) days of receiving the reports of the school and district audits, the commissioner shall act on the recommendations in the reports and other relevant data that the commissioner considers to have bearing on his or her determination of actions to be taken.

(5) Within thirty (30) days of the commissioner's action on the audit teams' recommendations, the school council or local board of education may appeal the commissioner's action to the Kentucky Board of Education by submitting a written request, including any supporting information. The Kentucky Board of Education shall consider the audit reports, the commissioner's decision, and the request for consideration with any supporting information, and make a final determination. If the state board is not scheduled to meet within thirty (30) days

following the receipt of an appeal of the commissioner's decision, the board chair shall call a special meeting for action upon the appeal.

(6) If a decision is made to transfer powers, duties, and authority under subsection (4) of this section, the local superintendent, subject to the policies adopted for the district by the local board of education, or the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall assume all powers, duties, and authority granted to a school council under KRS 160.345 thirty (30) days following the commissioner's action on the audit teams' recommendations if no appeal to the Kentucky Board of Education is submitted or following the final determination of the Kentucky Board of Education on an appeal, whichever is appropriate.

(7) Within thirty (30) days after assuming the powers, duties, and authority under subsection (6) of this section, the superintendent or the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall consult with the council, if the council has been given an advisory role under subsection (4) of this section, and with stakeholders at the school, including parents, the principal, certified staff, and classified staff, and prepare a plan for developing capacity for sound school-based decision making at the school. The commissioner of education shall review the proposed plan and approve it or identify specific areas for improvement before giving final approval. The superintendent shall report to the commissioner every six (6) months on the implementation and results of the approved plan.

(8) The school's right to establish a council or the school's right for the council to assume the full authority granted under KRS 160.345 shall be restored if the school is not classified as persistently low achieving for two (2) consecutive years.

(9) Each persistently low-achieving school shall engage in one (1) of the following intervention options:

(a) "External management option" which requires that the day-to-day management of the school is transferred to an education management organization that may be a for-profit or nonprofit organization that has been selected by a local board of education from a list of management organizations. The management organization may be approved by the Kentucky Board of Education after a rigorous review process, which shall be developed by the state board by the promulgation of administrative regulations. The management organization's authority shall include the right to make personnel decisions that comply with KRS Chapter 161 and any employee-employer bargained contract that is in effect;

(b) "Restaffing option" which requires the replacement of the principal and the existing school-based decision-making council unless the audit reports under subsection (3) of this section recommended otherwise, screening of existing faculty and staff with the retention of no more than fifty percent (50%) of the faculty and staff at the school, development and implementation of a plan of action that uses research-based school improvement initiatives designed to turn around student performance. Personnel actions shall comply with KRS Chapter 161 and notwithstanding KRS 160.380(1)(c) relating to filling vacant positions and KRS 160.345(2)(h)1. relating to transfers;

(c) "School closure option" which requires the closure of an existing school and the transfer of its students to other schools within the district that are meeting their accountability measures, reassignment of the school's faculty and staff to available positions within the district, and which may result in nonrenewal of contracts, dismissal, demotion, or a combination of these personnel actions which shall comply with KRS Chapter 161 and notwithstanding KRS 160.380(1)(c) relating to filling vacant positions and KRS 160.345(2)(h)1. relating to transfers;

(d) "Transformation option" means a school intervention option that begins with replacing the school principal who led the school prior to commencement of the transformation option and replacing the school council members unless the audit reports under subsection (3) of this section recommended otherwise and instituting an extensive set of specified strategies designed to turn around the identified school which shall comply with KRS Chapter 161 and notwithstanding KRS 160.380(1)(c) relating to filling vacant positions and KRS 160.345(2)(h)1. relating to transfers; or

(e) Any other model recognized by the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. secs. 6301 et seq., or its successor.

The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish the process and procedures for implementing the intervention options identified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection available to local boards of education and the commissioner of education.

(10) Professionally negotiated contracts by a local board of education shall not take precedence over the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (9) of this section.

(11) The Department of Education shall provide services and support to assist the schools identified as persistently low-achieving.

(12) If, in the course of a school or district audit, the audit team identifies information suggesting that a violation of KRS 160.345(9)(a) may have occurred, the commissioner of education shall forward the evidence to the Office of Education Accountability for investigation.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 188, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2010, ch. 1, § 1, effective January 14, 2010.)

Cross-References. Intervention system for persistently low-achieving schools, 703 KAR 5:180.

160.347. Removal of school council member.

A member of a school council may be removed from the council for cause, after an opportunity for hearing before the local board, by a vote of four-fifths (4/5) of the membership of a board of education after the recommendation of the chief state school officer pursuant to KRS 156.132. Written notices setting out the charges for removal shall be spread on the minutes of the board and given to the member of the school council.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 103, § 2, effective July 15, 1994.)

160.348. Advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, dual enrollment, and dual credit courses.

(1) (a) The Kentucky Department of Education shall make available to middle and high schools information concerning the prerequisite content necessary for success in secondary courses, Advanced Placement or AP courses, and International Baccalaureate or IB courses. The department shall provide sample syllabi, instructional resources, and instructional supports for teachers that will assist in preparing students for more rigorous coursework. Instructional supports shall include professional development for assisting students enrolled in the Kentucky Virtual High School or other virtual learning

settings.

(b) Each secondary school-based decision making council shall offer a core curriculum of AP, IB, dual enrollment, or dual credit courses, using either or both on-site instruction or electronic instruction through the Kentucky Virtual High School or other on-line alternatives. In addition, each school-based decision making council shall comply with any additional requirements for AP, IB, dual enrollment, and dual credit courses that may be established cooperatively by the Kentucky Department of Education, the Education Professional Standards Board, and the Council on Postsecondary Education in accordance with the definitions in KRS 158.007.

(2) Each secondary school-based decision making council shall establish a policy on the recruitment and assignment of students to AP, IB, dual enrollment, and dual credit courses that recognizes that all students have the right to participate in a rigorous and academically challenging curriculum. All students who are willing to accept the challenge of a rigorous academic curriculum shall be admitted to AP courses, including AP courses offered through the Kentucky Virtual High School and accepted for credit toward graduation under KRS 158.622(3)(a), IB courses, dual enrollment courses, and dual credit courses, if they have successfully completed the prerequisite coursework or have otherwise demonstrated mastery of the prerequisite content knowledge and skills as determined by measurable standards. If a school does not offer an AP course in a particular subject area, the school shall permit a qualified student to enroll in the AP course offered by the Kentucky Virtual High School and receive credit toward graduation under KRS 158.622(3)(a).

(3) Effective with the 2008-2009 school year and thereafter, students enrolled in AP or IB courses in the public schools shall have the cost of the examinations paid by the Kentucky Department of Education.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 97, § 3, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 134, § 18, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Advanced placement, 704 KAR 3:510.

District Officers and Employees

160.350. Superintendent of schools — Appointment — Term — Vacancy — Qualifications — Removal — Contract extension.

(1) After considering the recommendations of a screening committee, as provided in KRS 160.352, each board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools whose term of office shall begin on July 1, following the individual's appointment. The appointment may be for a term of no more than four (4) years. In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of superintendent prior to the expiration of the term set by the board, the term shall expire on the date the vacancy occurs. Therefore, the board may appoint a superintendent for a new term as provided in this subsection, which shall begin on the date of the superintendent's appointment, except when the vacancy occurs after a school board election and before the newly elected members take office. When a vacancy occurs during this period, the position shall not be filled until the new members take office, but the board may appoint an acting superintendent to serve a term not to exceed six (6) months. This appointment may be renewed once for a period not to exceed three (3) months. If a vacancy occurs, a local board may also appoint an acting superintendent during the period the screening committee pursuant to KRS 160.352 conducts its business and prior to the actual appointment of the new superintendent. No superintendent shall resign during a term and accept a new term from the same board of education prior to the expiration date of the present term. In the case of a vacancy in the office for an unexpired term, the board of education shall make the appointment so that the term will end on June 30. The board shall set the salary of the superintendent to be paid in regular installments.

(2) An individual shall not assume the duties of superintendent in a district until he or she provides the board of education with a copy of a certificate for school superintendent issued by the Education Professional Standards Board or its legal predecessor. A superintendent shall hold a valid certificate throughout the period of employment. A superintendent candidate who is to begin the duties of superintendent after June 30, 1994, shall successfully complete the training program and assessment center process within one (1) year of assuming the duties of superintendent. A superintendent shall not serve as director or officer of a bank, trust company, or savings or loan association that has the school district's funds on deposit. Following appointment, the superintendent shall establish residency in Kentucky.

(3) A superintendent of schools may be removed for cause by a vote of four-fifths (4/5) of the membership of a board of education and upon approval by the commissioner of education. However, if the dismissal of the superintendent has been recommended by a highly skilled certified educator pursuant to KRS 158.6455 and the action is approved by the commissioner of education, the board shall terminate the superintendent's contract. Written notice setting out the charges for removal shall be spread on the minutes of the board and given to the superintendent. The board shall seek approval by the commissioner of education for removing the superintendent. The commissioner of education shall investigate the accuracy of the charges made, evaluate the superintendent's overall performance during the superintendent's appointment, and consider the educational performance of the students in the district. Within thirty (30) days of notification, the commissioner of education shall either approve or reject the board's request.

(4) After the completion of a superintendent's first contract or after four (4) years, whichever comes last, the board of education may, no later than June 30, extend the contract of the superintendent for one (1) additional year beyond the current term of employment.

(4399-34: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 13; 1966, ch. 89, § 9; 1984, ch. 246, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 34, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, § 75, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 170, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 14, § 2, effective February 17, 1994; 1996, ch. 349, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 77, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 598, § 18, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 470, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 117, § 1, effective July 13, 2004.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (9) at 19.

Cross-References. Certification of school employees, KRS 161.010 to 161.123.

Leave of absence, KRS 161.770.

Reinstatement of former superintendent returning from Armed Forces, KRS 161.740.

Resignations, removals and vacancies, KRS Ch. 63.

Superintendent eligible for continuing contract status under teachers' tenure law, KRS 161.721.

Termination of contract, KRS 161.780.

Superintendent training program and assessment process, 704 KAR 3:406.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Prather, Establishing Schools, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 19.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section, which establishes the qualifications for superintendents does not contain any requirements concerning religion, and a person of the Catholic faith, if he meets the statutory qualifications, may be superintendent. OAG 60-917.

A board of education that approved the employment of a superintendent for a period of two (2) years could amend the order to read four years and extend the length of employment prior to the time the superintendent took office. OAG 61-548.

Where a superintendent whose term was to expire on June 30 planned to resign prior to January 1 and three board members were to be elected at the preceding November election, an appointment by the old board could be made only until the expiration of the resigning superintendent's term. OAG 64-592.

In June, 1964, a board, some of whose members had terms which expired in January, 1965, did not have authority to issue to its superintendent a contract to begin July 1, 1965, since the terms of some of its members did not extend beyond the date when the new term of office was to begin. OAG 65-96.

In the event of a vacancy created by resignation this section authorizes the appointment of a successor for the unexpired portion of the term only, and the board is without power to make an appointment for a term that would commence prior to the expiration of any other term. OAG 67-213.

After school board decided to employ an individual as superintendent for a one-year term, the board had authority to adopt another resolution 12 days later hiring the same individual as superintendent and secretary to the board for a two-year term. OAG 72-74.

There is no obligation to contract with one man to serve the entire unexpired term of a school superintendent as long as said part of term expires on June 30 and there is no splicing together of partial terms of office but only a fragmenting of a four-year term which was established by the board of education and as long as the appointment is made by the same authority that is authorized to act when the vacancy actually occurs. OAG 73-743.

There is no conflict between this section and KRS 161.721 as, irrespective of when a superintendent becomes eligible for continuing contract status in the district, such status is not as to the position of superintendent but just to employment in the school district. OAG 76-82.

A local board of education has the authority and discretion under the circumstances to establish the salary of a superintendent but is under no obligation to negotiate the superintendent's salary and the superintendent is without power to compel a board of education to contract to pay him more than the board, in its judgment, deems appropriate. OAG 76-360.

The statutory language requiring the secretary of the board of education to call a special meeting and to see that properly detailed timely notice is given is mandatory and the secretary's refusal to act could be the basis for rescission of the secretary's contract; however, the failure to perform the functions of the secretary of the board could not constitute legal cause for removal from office as superintendent when the same person holds the two positions, for the two positions are separable. OAG 78-274.

Under this section a board of education may agree to enter into a contract with an individual for the position of superintendent before the existing contract of the superintendent has expired so long as the term of no board member will expire in the interim between the making of a contract and its effective date. OAG 78-274.

The holding of the two state officer positions of superintendent of schools and member of a local school board does not by itself present a statutory or constitutional incompatibility, under KRS 61.080 and Const., § 165. OAG 78-413.

By provisions of this section the board is to fix the salary of the superintendent and only that board which entered into the contract to take effect on July 1 of this year had or ever could have had any right to set its terms; since that board in office in July at the commencement of the contract could have increased the salary of the superintendent starting on July 1, it may now increase the salary to a figure mutually agreeable to the superintendent and the board of education. OAG 78-819.

The position of local superintendent of schools is a state office. OAG 79-149.

A local board of education may give a superintendent who is over 65 a contract for more than one year. OAG 79-213.

An individual may serve as a superintendent under contract pursuant to this section until the end of the school year in which the age of 70 is reached. OAG 79-213.

Although the duration of an existing contract's terms may not be changed, a board of education membership that will be in office at the time a new contract term is to be established may agree in advance to enter into a contract with an individual to be the superintendent. OAG 79-321.

While a superintendent may acquire tenure in the same manner as for teachers pursuant to KRS 161.721, that does not make an appointment as a superintendent under this section, which is under an entirely different contractual basis and which may be for one, two, three or four years, employment where "teacher tenure" may be transferred to the position pursuant to KRS 161.740; thus, where a teacher attains tenure in one school system and then accepts the position of superintendent of schools in another school district, the superintendent would be required to attain tenure in the new school system by following KRS 161.721. OAG 80-147.

A local board of education can direct the superintendent to make a recommendation relative to a teacher's contract since a recommendation is required by law and may be a part of appropriately adopted local board policies; the refusal by a superintendent to make a recommendation could be considered legal cause for the superintendent's removal. OAG 80-205.

A local board of education, after having once fixed the term of a superintendent's office cannot then change the number of years of the term. OAG 84-283.

If for any reason a superintendent-elect did not want the one year contract offered by the local board of education and resigned, the person taking his place would be limited to the one year contract. OAG 84-283.

Cited: Commonwealth v. Howard, 379 S.W.2d 475, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 247 (Ky. 1964); Wicker v. Board of Education, 826 F.2d 442, 1987 U.S. App. LEXIS 10768 (6th Cir. 1987); Craig v. Kentucky State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ., 902 S.W.2d 264, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 124 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Nature of Offices.
2. Compatibility of Offices.
3. Appointment — Time.
4. — Validity.
5. — Rescission.
6. Qualifications.
6.5. Residency Requirement.
7. Salary.
8. Term.
9. Removal.
10. — Cause.
11. — Charges.
12. — Hearing.
13. — Evidence.
14. Procedure on Appeal.

1. Nature of Offices.

A superintendent was a state officer. Commonwealth ex rel. Baxter v. Burnett, 237 Ky. 473, 35 S.W.2d 857, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 623 (Ky. 1931) (decided under prior law).

The office of superintendent is one of trust. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

A school superintendent is a public officer. Whitley County Board of Education v. Rose, 267 Ky. 283, 102 S.W.2d 28, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 314 (Ky. 1937). See Smith v. Board of Education, 23 F. Supp. 328, 1938 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2170 (D. Ky. 1938), aff'd, Smith v. Board of Education, 111 F.2d 573, 1940 U.S. App. LEXIS 3693 (6th Cir. 1940).

2. Compatibility of Offices.

One cannot at the same time be superintendent and teacher. Knuckles v. Board of Education, 272 Ky. 431, 114 S.W.2d 511, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 138 (Ky. 1938).

Position of assistant superintendent of county schools is an administrative position and is incompatible with the position of teacher and by holding the incompatible position of teacher one appointed assistant superintendent failed to enter upon his duties as such barring him

from recovering compensation as assistant superintendent. Richardson v. Bell County Board of Education, 296 Ky. 520, 177 S.W.2d 871, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 572 (Ky. 1944).

3. Appointment — Time.

A county superintendent of schools may be appointed prior to the first day of April in the year in which his term begins, provided that the terms of the members of the board in office at the time the appointment is made must extend beyond the date when the term of the superintendent begins. Maynard v. Allen, 276 Ky. 485, 124 S.W.2d 765, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 547 (Ky. 1939).

A second contract for office of superintendent was enforceable although the second contract was entered into one year prior to the expiration of the first contract, where it was ratified by the board of education after the expiration of the first contract. Farley v. Board of Education, 424 S.W.2d 124, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 443 (Ky. 1968).

Since there is nothing in this section authorizing the appointment of the school superintendent which would justify limiting the power of the school board to appoint a school superintendent prior to the first day of January, the board of education could appoint a school superintendent at a December 5 meeting. Board of Education v. Nevels, 551 S.W.2d 15, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 690 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

4. — Validity.

Where five-member board of education voted to grand superintendent a new four-year contract but due to an election contest one of the members was a de facto officer whose vote could not be counted in determining whether the superintendent was validly appointed to a new term, the superintendent's appointment was valid where two (2) members voted in favor of the contract, one member voted against and one member abstained, for the vote of the member who abstained will be taken as being in favor of the appointment. Board of Education v. Nevels, 551 S.W.2d 15, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 690 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

5. — Rescission.

Where person was appointed superintendent by resolution duly adopted, and four-year contract was executed and approved by proper resolution, following which the board adopted a resolution rescinding its former action and appointed another person as superintendent, person first appointed was entitled, before commencement of term for which appointment was made, to bring declaratory judgment action to establish his right to office. Chestnut v. Reynolds, 291 Ky. 231, 163 S.W.2d 456, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1942).

In declaratory judgment proceeding to establish right of appointee to office of superintendent, it was proper for court to set matter for early hearing. Chestnut v. Reynolds, 291 Ky. 231, 163 S.W.2d 456, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1942).

Alleged duress by State Board of Education consisting of threats by State Board to prosecute county board members for school law violations unless certain person was appointed as superintendent did not authorize county board to rescind order of appointment, where appointee did not participate in alleged duress. Chestnut v. Reynolds, 291 Ky. 231, 163 S.W.2d 456, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1942).

Alleged immoral conduct of appointee to office of superintendent would not justify rescission of resolution of appointment; in such case board must resort to power of removal. Chestnut v. Reynolds, 291 Ky. 231, 163 S.W.2d 456, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1942).

The appointment of a superintendent does not result from a contract negotiated between the board and the appointee, but from a formal election prescribed by statute, and once made in the manner prescribed cannot be rescinded. Chestnut v. Reynolds, 291 Ky. 231, 163 S.W.2d 456, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1942).

Fact that appointee to office of superintendent in Laurel County held appointment to same office in Jackson County, covering same term, was not ground for rescinding appointment, since appointee could resign appointment in Jackson County before commencement of term in Laurel County, and in any event acceptance of Laurel County office would vacate Jackson County office. Chestnut v. Reynolds, 291 Ky. 231, 163 S.W.2d 456, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 201 (Ky. 1942).

6. Qualifications.

In an action to compel county board of education to employ him for a specific school at a specific salary, a school principal was bound by stipulation of facts as to qualifications of school superintendent in the absence of fraud or mistake in entering into the stipulation. Board of Education v. Hogge, 239 S.W.2d 459, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 885 (Ky. 1951).

6.5. Residency Requirement.

Trial court did not err in granting the Commonwealth's motion to dismiss a petition or a declaration of rights filed by a school district, board of education, and superintendent, contesting the constitutionality of KRS 160.350(2) because requiring the superintendent to reside in Kentucky after he was appointed was not an improper restraint upon his right to travel and migrate under Ky. Const. § 24 and the United States Constitution; KRS 160.350(2) imposed a permissible residency requirement because there was no requirement that a candidate for superintendent had to have been a Kentucky resident for a certain number of years, but instead, Kentucky residency was imposed as a condition of employment that could occur after hiring. Newport Indep. Sch. District/Newport Bd. of Educ. v. Commonwealth, 300 S.W.3d 216, 2009 Ky. App. LEXIS 118 (Ky. Ct. App. 2009).

KRS 160.350(2) did not deny a superintendent equal protection of the law because that a Kentucky resident would have a better comprehension of Kentucky's educational needs was a rational basis for Kentucky's requirement that superintendents live in Kentucky. Newport Indep. Sch. District/Newport Bd. of Educ. v. Commonwealth, 300 S.W.3d 216, 2009 Ky. App. LEXIS 118 (Ky. Ct. App. 2009).

7. Salary.

The salary of a superintendent cannot be changed during the term of office. Whitley County Board of Education v. Rose, 267 Ky. 283, 102 S.W.2d 28, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 314 (Ky. 1937). (But see Board of Education v. De Weese, 343 S.W.2d 598, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1960).

Superintendent of schools is not an "officer" within Const., §§ 161, 235 and 246 prohibiting change in compensation of officers during term. Board of Education v. De Weese, 343 S.W.2d 598, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1960).

8. Term.

The fact that the board adopted an order fixing the term of the superintendent did not prevent it from subsequently employing a superintendent for a term of four years. Smith v. Board of Education, 264 Ky. 150, 94 S.W.2d 321, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 285 (Ky. 1936).

Once the length of term has been fixed the board loses control over the term thus created. Board of Education v. Gulick, 398 S.W.2d 483, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 489 (Ky. 1966).

Where the board employed a superintendent for a four-year term it could not create a new term until the expiration of the four-year period. Consequently the reemployment of the superintendent for a four-year term three years after his first four-year term had begun was invalid. Board of Education v. Gulick, 398 S.W.2d 483, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 489 (Ky. 1966).

Where a school superintendent resigned after serving only ten days of his four-year term and there remained a vacancy of three years and 355 days, the board could not shorten that term and appoint one man for one year and another man for the remaining three years of the vacancy as the vacancy exists in the term of office rather than in the office itself and the contract with the first appointee, by operation of law, was for the remainder of the term. Childers v. Pruitt, 511 S.W.2d 233, 1974 Ky. LEXIS 485 (Ky. 1974).

Until the superintendent's term is finally established (either by formal acceptance of the board of education's offer or by commencement of service of the term), the board retains complete control over the process and has authority to increase the length of the term. Stagnolia v. Board of Education, 714 S.W.2d 486, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1158 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

Where the superintendent refused to accept the one-year term, the county board of education could change the term of the superintendent to four years prior to the commencement of that term. Stagnolia v. Board of Education, 714 S.W.2d 486, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1158 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

9. Removal.

A superintendent wrongfully ousted is entitled to his full salary until his successor is appointed, and thereafter he is entitled to any part of his salary not being paid to his successor. Smith v. Board of Education, 23 F. Supp. 328, 1938 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2170 (D. Ky. 1938), aff'd, Smith v. Board of Education, 111 F.2d 573, 1940 U.S. App. LEXIS 3693 (6th Cir. 1940).

On appeal of removal cases, the court can only consider whether the board acted arbitrarily, unlawfully, without authority, without sufficient legal evidence, or abused its discretion. Meade County Board of Education v. Powell, 254 Ky. 352, 71 S.W.2d 638, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1934); Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936); Starns v. Board of Education, 280 Ky. 747, 134 S.W.2d 643, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 212 (Ky. 1939).

The motive for initiation of removal proceedings is immaterial. Meade County Board of Education v. Powell, 254 Ky. 352, 71 S.W.2d 638, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1934); Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

The findings of fact of the board in removal proceedings are conclu-

sive, in the absence of abuse of discretion. Thompson v. Pendleton County Board of Education, 258 Ky. 843, 81 S.W.2d 863, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 249 (Ky. 1935); Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

Hostile or prejudiced attitude of board does not disqualify them to try a removal proceeding. Thompson v. Pendleton County Board of Education, 258 Ky. 843, 81 S.W.2d 863, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 249 (Ky. 1935).

School boards have a wide discretion in removing teachers and employees. Smith v. Board of Education, 264 Ky. 150, 94 S.W.2d 321, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 285 (Ky. 1936).

Where after merger of a county and independent district the board consisted of seven members, a vote of four members was insufficient to oust the superintendent of schools. Since this section requires 80 percent of a five member board to oust the superintendent 80 percent of a seven member board should likewise be required. Wesley v. Board of Education, 403 S.W.2d 28, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 319 (Ky. 1966).

The object of the statutory requirements imposed on the school board is to create a record on which its action may be tested for arbitrariness. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

Removal of plaintiff as a school superintendent pursuant to KRS 160.350 was an integral governmental function and the county board of education was entitled to governmental immunity; therefore, the trial court erred by denying the board's motion for summary judgment on plaintiff's state law claims. Crittenden County Bd. of Educ. v. Hargis, — S.W.3d —, 2011 Ky. App. LEXIS 13 (Ky. Ct. App. 2011).

10. — Cause.

"Cause" means legal cause. Smith v. Board of Education, 264 Ky. 150, 94 S.W.2d 321, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 285 (Ky. 1936).

Fact that superintendent filed charges against board members is not legal cause for removal, when he acted in good faith. Smith v. Board of Education, 264 Ky. 150, 94 S.W.2d 321, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 285 (Ky. 1936).

Political activity is ground for removal. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

Charge, sufficiently supported by evidence, that superintendent had signed contract with director of pupil personnel and sent contract to State Board of Education, without notifying county board and with knowledge that county board had not approved appointment of director of pupil personnel, and that two actions were pending in court involving appointment of director of pupil personnel constituted legal cause for removal of superintendent. Starns v. Board of Education, 280 Ky. 747, 134 S.W.2d 643, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 212 (Ky. 1939).

The word "cause" means legal cause and not any cause which board authorized to make such removal may deem sufficient and it is implied that removal cannot be at mere will of those vested with power of removal or without any cause but it must be a cause relating to and affecting the administration of the office and must be restricted to something of a substantial nature directly affecting the rights and interests of the public and evidence did not show "good cause or legal cause" which must be the basis of removal of superintendent of schools by county board of education. Bourbon County Board of Education v. Darnaby, 314 Ky. 419, 235 S.W.2d 66, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 1090 (Ky. 1950).

The word "cause" means legal cause and not any cause which the board authorized to make such removal may deem sufficient. Hoskins v. Keen, 350 S.W.2d 467, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 97 (Ky. 1961).

Failure to perform duties prescribed by law is cause for removal. Hoskins v. Keen, 350 S.W.2d 467, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 97 (Ky. 1961).

The sufficiency of the cause is a question of law for the courts. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

The word "cause," as used in this section, means a "legal" cause. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

11. — Charges.

It is not the duty of the person filing charges to record them on the board's minutes. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

The board cannot be deprived of its power to hear charges because of the failure of the secretary to record the charges in the minutes. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

Written notice served on superintendent setting out charges for removal need not be signed, sworn to or verified. Starns v. Board of Education, 280 Ky. 747, 134 S.W.2d 643, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 212 (Ky. 1939).

The specified charges must be definite enough to give the accused a fair opportunity to defend himself. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

When the board conducted a hearing, the production of its evidence in support of the charges served the purpose of making specific that which might otherwise have been considered too general from the charges alone. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

12. — Hearing.

Since, under this section, a hearing is not necessary in the first place, the absence of order and fairness in its conduct cannot be prejudicial. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

13. — Evidence.

In the absence of an affirmative showing to the contrary, 15 days is a sufficient period for the presentation of evidence. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

Although it was a primary responsibility of the school principals to carry out fire drills, their uniform failure to have fire drills over a long period of time sustained the charge that the defendant failed to see that fire drills were carried out. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

Where a witness gave direct testimony sufficient to convict on the allegation that the defendant used or sought to use the distribution of federal relief money to get votes for his candidates, that alone was sufficient to support the board's case. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

14. Procedure on Appeal.

Where the transcript of the proceedings before the board was used in lieu of the introduction of original proof, the dismissed superintendent was free to subject the school board members to interrogation under the Rules of Civil Procedure at any time after his suit was filed. Bell v. Board of Education, 450 S.W.2d 229, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 428 (Ky. 1970).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 308 et seq.

160.352. Screening committee — Minority representation — Recommendations for superintendent.

(1) For purposes of this section the term "minority" means American Indian; Alaskan native; African-American; Hispanic, including persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Central or South American origin; Pacific islander; or other ethnic group underrepresented in a local school district.

(2) Each board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools after receiving the recommendations of a screening committee. A screening committee shall be established within thirty (30) days of a determination by a board of education that a vacancy has occurred or will occur in the office of superintendent, except that when the board determines a vacancy will not occur before six (6) months from the date of determination, the board shall establish a screening committee at least ninety (90) days before the first date on which the position may be filled.

(3) A screening committee shall be composed of:

(a) Two (2) teachers, elected by the teachers in the district;

(b) One (1) board of education member, appointed by the board chairman;

(c) One (1) principal, elected by the principals in the district;

(d) One (1) parent, elected by the presidents of the parent-teacher organizations of the schools in the district;

(e) One (1) classified employee, elected by the classified employees in the district; and

(f) If a minority member is not elected or appointed to a screening committee in districts with a minority population of eight percent (8%) or more, as determined by the enrollment on the preceding October 1, the committee membership shall be increased to include one (1) minority parent. This minority parent member shall be elected by the parents in an election conducted by the local school board. Parents in the district shall be given adequate notice of the date, time, place, and pur-

pose of the election.

(4) Prior to appointing a superintendent of schools, the board of education shall consider the recommendations of the screening committee, but the board shall not be required to appoint a superintendent from the committee's recommendations.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 76, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 159, § 1, effective April 1, 1994; 1994, ch. 255, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 400, § 1, effective April 11, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 257, § 2, effective July 15, 1998.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Opinions of Attorney General. A screening committee may be composed only of those individuals expressly mentioned in this section and to appoint additional members by unilateral action on the part of the board or pursuant to a regulation passed by the Board of Education would be in violation of KRS 13A.120 and KRS 13A.130. OAG 91-3.

While the Board of Education receives recommendations from the screening committee concerning the appointment of a superintendent, the board is not required to appoint a superintendent from the committee's recommendations; the Board of Education has the discretion to consult with and to receive recommendations from sources other than the committee in order to insure consideration of qualified applicants and to enable the board to honor its commitment to Affirmative Action. OAG 91-3.

While this section unambiguously provides that local school boards establish the rules and procedures governing the superintendent selection committee, the election of the teacher representatives to that committee must be conducted under the sole authority of the teachers themselves. OAG 02-006.

160.360. Assistant superintendents. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-34: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 13) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

160.370. Superintendent as executive agent of board — Duties.

The superintendent shall be the executive agent of the board that appoints him and shall meet with the board, except when his own tenure, salary, or the administration of his office is under consideration. As executive officer of the board, the superintendent shall see that the laws relating to the schools, the bylaws, rules, and regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education, and the regulations and policies of the district board of education are carried into effect. He may administer the oath required by the board of education to any teacher or other person. He shall be the professional adviser of the board in all matters. He shall prepare, under the direction of the board, all rules, regulations, bylaws, and statements of policy for approval and adoption by the board. He shall have general supervision, subject to the control of the board of education, of the general conduct of the schools, the course of instruction, the discipline of pupils, and the management of business affairs. He shall be responsible for the hiring and dismissal of all personnel in the district.

(4399-34: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 89, § 10; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 89, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Boundaries of district, superintendent to furnish to railroad or bridge company, KRS 136.190, 136.990.

Conferences of public school officials, superintendent to attend, KRS 156.190.

Reports of financial matters to state board of education, KRS 157.060.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Education Law: Hiring and Termination Issues, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 17.

Opinions of Attorney General. A county board of education regulation, which required that the marriage of any pupil within a school year would be sufficient cause to drop him from school attendance, would probably not be enforceable due to the fact that it did not allow any discretion upon the board's part and applies blanketly without regard to the circumstances of each case. OAG 64-877.

The superintendent of schools may not enter into a binding Kentucky work experience and training program contract on behalf of the district unless authorized to do so by proper action of the school board. OAG 65-411.

A board of education has adequate authority to adopt regulations which would require teachers to submit to periodic physical examinations, if it appears that they are physically unable to discharge their duties as a teacher. OAG 65-560.

Where the superintendent in the proper exercise of discretion does not recommend a particular certified teacher for a certain vacancy, it is not legally possible to employ that teacher in that district and for the purposes of KRS 161.100, no qualified teacher is available. OAG 69-389.

The superintendent's professional function in providing recommendations of personnel inherently vests him with the authority and responsibility of exercising sound discretion in determining whether a particular applicant can be recommended based upon the superintendent's professional knowledge and judgment and includes the responsibility and authority to recommend unfavorably and/or withhold recommendations. OAG 69-389.

There is no obligation on a school board's part to negotiate with its employees as the internal management of schools and teachers is vested in the local board of education and through KRS 161.140 (repealed), 161.170, 160.290 and 160.370 the school board has vast control over the compensation, duties, working conditions and related items concerning teachers. OAG 75-126.

An administrative employment policy which was adopted at the same county school board meeting at which it was first presented without an opportunity for the superintendent to make comment or recommendation would be void. OAG 77-336.

A board of education cannot lawfully contract away amendatory obligation of approval given it by the statutes and, therefore, any contractual provisions of a superintendent's contract in derogation of the expressed statutory outline of powers and duties of a superintendent of a public common school system and a local board of education would be void. OAG 76-360.

Where, at the regular June meeting of the board of education, the board ordered the superintendent of schools to advertise for bids for insurance and, at the July regular meeting of the board, the superintendent asked the board to rescind so much of its order to advertise for bids of insurance because negotiations for a contract for insurance were in the making and a motion for the requested recession was passed by a three-two vote, the board voted in essence to ratify the actions of the superintendent by rescinding so much of the order to bid relating to insurance and, since the board of education may ratify any action it could have legally taken in the first place, it was legal for the board not to bid on insurance contracts. OAG 77-518.

If the superintendent of schools is also the secretary of the board, he or she shall not meet with the board when the superintendent's tenure, salary or the administration of his office is under consideration, for while the two positions of superintendent and secretary may be separable, the body cannot be; in this situation a temporary secretary should be appointed to take the minutes of the board's proceedings. OAG 78-274.

Since the language in this section, to the effect that the superintendent shall meet with the board except when his own tenure, salary or administration of his office is considered, is merely directory, a local board of education may, by a concurring vote of a majority of the board, waive its statutory prerogative of meeting out of the presence of the superintendent when the superintendent's tenure, salary or the administration of his office will be considered. OAG 82-604.

A local board of education may open or close a school without the recommendation of the local superintendent. OAG 85-98.

When the legislature provided the superintendent with discretion to recommend a candidate to the board for appointment, the legislature did not choose to restrict the superintendent to one individual; beyond consideration of minimum requirements, set by law, the exercise of discretion necessitates freedom to choose, and where a qualified candidate is related to a board member, the superintendent is not precluded from recommending that candidate, despite the relationship, nor is the board precluded from approving that candidate if it so chooses. OAG 89-58.

There is no authority for a Board of Education to retain some right to hear charges concerning classified employees, to make a decision, and later to direct the superintendent on whether or not to dismiss an

employee. OAG 90-129.

School board approval is required when the superintendent decides to move the central business office to a new location requiring substantial expenditure of school funds because the movement of the office is not, primarily, a personnel decision, but one involving the management of business affairs; while the superintendent has responsibility for the management of business affairs, that responsibility is subject to the control of the board of education and moreover, the school board has control and management of all school funds, public school property and school facilities; depending on the steps taken, approval of the Department of Education may also be required. OAG 92-65.

Enacting a seniority policy for classified employees exceeds the legal authority of the board and circumvents the superintendent's role in personnel matters. It ties the hands of the superintendent in making personnel decision and may be an attempt by the local board to influence the hiring or appointment of district employees in violation of KRS 160.170. OAG 92-133.

The Kentucky Education Reform Act removed personnel duties from the local board and placed the responsibility in the hands of the superintendent. OAG 92-133.

The superintendent has the responsibility to make individual personnel decisions and to define the duties of particular employee positions. However, the local board has the responsibility to manage the entire district, control school funds, set compensation, create and abolish positions of employment and adopt regulations for qualifications and duties of classes of employees. OAG 92-133.

The opinion in OAG 92-133 is overruled since the 1994 General Assembly enacted House Bill 50 (Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 25) which provides local school boards with the authority to adopt a seniority policy for classified employees. OAG 94-37.

Cited: Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936); Taylor v. Hampton, 271 S.W.2d 887, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1057 (Ky. 1954); Board of Education v. Bentley, 383 S.W.2d 677, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 51, 11 A.L.R.3d 990 (Ky. 1964); Craig v. Kentucky State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ., 902 S.W.2d 264, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 124 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Public Officer.
2. Management and Control of School Buses.
3. Liability.
4. Discretion of Assistant Superintendent.

1. Public Officer.

Superintendent of schools is not an "officer" within Const., §§ 161, 235 and 246 prohibiting change in compensation of officers during term. Board of Education v. De Weese, 343 S.W.2d 598, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1960).

2. Management and Control of School Buses.

The superintendent of schools of the county board of education was the executive agent and officer of the board and as such was in charge of the management and control of the school buses owned and operated by the board, with authority to direct the operator of the school bus to permit a member of the county board of education to ride upon the bus and thus save the board the expense of transportation under KRS 160.280 and the board member was lawfully riding in the school bus within the liability policy issued for protection of any school child or other person from negligence of the bus driver. Standard Acc. Ins. Co. v. Perry County Board of Education, 72 F. Supp. 142, 1947 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2468 (D. Ky. 1947).

Where memorandum containing guidelines for public school bus drivers was issued by director for transportation services rather than by superintendent of schools, court held that guidelines issued were not tantamount to regulations and that the superintendent had an oversight role and duty of preparation, but not necessarily a duty to write the memorandum at issue. Cornette v. Commonwealth, 899 S.W.2d 502, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 108 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

3. Liability.

School superintendent is not liable individually for failing to see that board require school bus contractors to carry liability insurance as required by KRS 160.310. Bronaugh v. Murray, 294 Ky. 715, 172 S.W.2d 591, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 531 (Ky. 1943).

A county board of education could not be held accountable for the failure of its superintendents to properly apply KRS 161.155. Ramsey v. Board of Educ., 789 S.W.2d 784, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 19 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

Although a ban that prohibited a teacher from attending a local teachers' meeting made by a school principal and a director of employee relations violated his free association rights, the unconstitutional acts were not made by final policymakers under KRS 161.790, 160.370, and 160.340 and thus could not give rise to school board liability. Baar v. Jefferson County Bd. of Educ., 666 F. Supp. 2d 701, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 100066 (W.D. Ky. 2009).

4. Discretion of Assistant Superintendent.

The assistant superintendent was allowed no discretion in enforcing a school board policy which required a high school student to maintain a 2.0 grade point average in five of six classes to remain eligible to participate in extracurricular activities. Thompson v. Fayette County Public Schools, 786 S.W.2d 879, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 40 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

160.380. School employees — Restrictions on appointment of relatives, violent offenders, and persons convicted of sex crimes — National and state criminal history background checks on applicants, new hires, and school-based decision-making council parent members — Application and renewal forms — Employees charged with felony offenses.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Contractor" means an adult who is permitted access to school grounds pursuant to a current or prospective contractual agreement with the school, school board, school district, or school-affiliated entity, at times when students are present. The term "contractor" includes an employee of a contractor;

(b) "Relative" means father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, aunt, uncle, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law; and

(c) "Vacancy" means any certified position opening created by the resignation, dismissal, nonrenewal of contract, transfer, or death of a certified staff member of a local school district, or a new position created in a local school district for which certification is required. However, if an employer-employee bargained contract contains procedures for filling certified position openings created by the resignation, dismissal, nonrenewal of contract, transfer, or death of a certified staff member, or creation of a new position for which certification is required, a vacancy shall not exist, unless certified positions remain open after compliance with those procedures.

(2) Except as provided in KRS 160.346:

(a) All appointments, promotions, and transfers of principals, supervisors, teachers, and other public school employees shall be made only by the superintendent of schools, who shall notify the board of the action taken. All employees of the local district shall have the qualifications prescribed by law and by the administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education and of the employing board. Supervisors, principals, teachers, and other employees may be appointed by the superintendent for any school year at any time after February 1 preceding the beginning of the school year. No superintendent of schools shall appoint or transfer himself or herself to another position within the school district;

(b) When a vacancy occurs in a local school district, the superintendent shall notify the chief state

school officer thirty (30) days before the position shall be filled. The chief state school officer shall keep a registry of local district vacancies which shall be made available to the public. The local school district shall post position openings in the local board office for public viewing;

(c) When a vacancy needs to be filled in less than thirty (30) days' time to prevent disruption of necessary instructional or support services of the school district, the superintendent may seek a waiver from the chief state school officer. If the waiver is approved, the appointment shall not be made until the person recommended for the position has been approved by the chief state school officer. The chief state school officer shall respond to a district's request for waiver or for approval of an appointment within two (2) working days;

(d) When a vacancy occurs in a local district, the superintendent shall conduct a search to locate minority teachers to be considered for the position. The superintendent shall, pursuant to administrative regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education, report annually the district's recruitment process and the activities used to increase the percentage of minority teachers in the district;

(e) No relative of a superintendent of schools shall be an employee of the school district. However, this shall not apply to a relative who is a classified or certified employee of the school district for at least thirty-six (36) months prior to the superintendent assuming office, or prior to marrying a relative of the superintendent, and who is qualified for the position the employee holds. A superintendent's spouse who has at least twenty (20) years of service in school systems may be an employee of the school district. A superintendent's spouse who is employed under this provision shall not hold a position in which the spouse supervises certified or classified employees. A superintendent's spouse may supervise teacher aides and student teachers. However, the superintendent shall not promote a relative who continues employment under an exception of this subsection;

(f) No superintendent shall employ a relative of a school board member of the district, unless on July 13, 1990, the board member's relative is an employee of the district, the board member is holding office, and the relative was not initially hired by the district during the tenure of the board member. A relative employed in 1989-90 and initially hired during the tenure of a board member serving on July 13, 1990, may continue to be employed during the remainder of the board member's term. However, the superintendent shall not promote any relative of a school board member who continues employment under the exception of this subsection; and

(g) 1. No principal's relative shall be employed in the principal's school, except a relative who is not the principal's spouse and who was employed in the principal's school during the 1989-90 school year.

2. No spouse of a principal shall be employed in the principal's school, except:

a. A principal's spouse who was employed in the principal's school during the 1989-90 school year for whom there is no position for which the spouse is certified to fill in another school operated in the district; or

b. A principal's spouse who was employed in the 1989-90 school year and is in a school district containing no more than one (1) elementary school, one (1) middle school, and one (1) high school.

3. A principal's spouse who is employed in the principal's school shall be evaluated by a school administrator other than the principal.

4. The provisions of KRS 161.760 shall not apply to any transfer made in order to comply with the provisions of this paragraph.

(3) No superintendent shall employ in any position in the district any person who is a violent offender or has been convicted of a sex crime as defined by KRS 17.165 which is classified as a felony. The superintendent may employ, at his discretion, persons convicted of sex crimes classified as a misdemeanor.

(4) (a) A superintendent shall require a national and state criminal background check on all new certified hires in the school district and student teachers assigned within the district. Excluded are certified individuals who were employed in another certified position in a Kentucky school district within six (6) months of the date of hire and who had previously submitted to a national and state criminal background check for the previous employment.

(b) The superintendent shall require that each new certified hire and student teacher, as set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection, submit to a national and state criminal history background check by the Department of Kentucky State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(c) All fingerprints requested under this section shall be on an applicant fingerprint card provided by the Department of Kentucky State Police. The fingerprint cards shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Department of Kentucky State Police after a state criminal background check is conducted. The results of the state and federal criminal background check shall be sent to the hiring superintendent. Any fee charged by the Department of Kentucky State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be an amount no greater than the actual cost of processing the request and conducting the search.

(d) The Education Professional Standards Board may promulgate administrative regulations to impose additional qualifications to meet the requirements of Public Law 92-544.

(5) A superintendent shall require a state criminal background check on all classified initial hires.

(a) The superintendent shall require that each classified initial hire submit to a state criminal history background check by the Department of Kentucky State Police. If an applicant has been a resident of Kentucky twelve (12) months or less, the superintendent may require a national criminal history background check as a condition of employment.

(b) Any request for records under this section shall be on an applicant fingerprint card provided by the Department of Kentucky State Police. The results of the state criminal background check and the results of the national criminal history background check, if requested under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection, shall be sent to the hiring superintendent. Any fee charged by the Department of Kentucky State Police shall be an amount no greater than the actual cost of processing the request and conducting the search.

(6) The superintendent may require a contractor, volunteer,

or visitor to submit to a national and state criminal history background check by the Department of Kentucky State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Any request for records under this section shall be on an applicant fingerprint card provided by the Department of Kentucky State Police. The results of the state criminal background check and the results of the national criminal history background check, if requested, shall be sent to the hiring superintendent. Any fee charged by the Department of Kentucky State Police shall be an amount no greater than the actual cost of processing the request and conducting the search.

(7) (a) If a school term has begun and a certified or classified position remains unfilled or if a vacancy occurs during a school term, a superintendent may employ an individual, who will have supervisory or disciplinary authority over minors, on probationary status pending receipt of the criminal history background check. Application for the criminal record of a probationary employee shall be made no later than the date probationary employment begins.

(b) Employment shall be contingent on the receipt of the criminal history background check documenting that the probationary employee has no record of a sex crime nor as a violent offender as defined in KRS 17.165.

(c) Notwithstanding KRS 161.720 to 161.800 or any other statute to the contrary, probationary employment under this section shall terminate on receipt by the school district of a criminal history background check documenting a record of a sex crime or as a violent offender as defined in KRS 17.165 and no further procedures shall be required.

(d) The provisions of KRS 161.790 shall apply to terminate employment of a certified employee on the basis of a criminal record other than a record of a sex crime or as a violent offender as defined in KRS 17.165.

(8) (a) Each application or renewal form, provided by the employer to an applicant for a classified position, shall conspicuously state the following: "FOR THIS TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, STATE LAW REQUIRES A STATE CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK AS A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT. UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, A NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK MAY BE REQUIRED AS A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT."

(b) Each application or renewal form, provided by the employer to an applicant for a certified position, shall conspicuously state the following: "FOR THIS TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, STATE LAW REQUIRES A NATIONAL AND STATE CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK AS A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT."

(c) Each application form for a district position shall require the applicant to:

1. Identify the states in which he or she has maintained residency, including the dates of residency; and
2. Provide picture identification.

(9) The provisions of subsections (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of this section shall apply to a nonfaculty coach or nonfaculty assistant as defined under KRS 161.185.

(10) A school-based decision-making council parent member, as defined under KRS 160.345, shall submit to a state and national fingerprint-supported criminal history background check by the Department of Kentucky State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The results of the state criminal history background check and the results of the national criminal history background check, if requested, shall be sent to the district superintendent. Any fee charged by the Department of Kentucky State Police shall be an amount no greater than the actual cost of processing the request and conducting the search. A parent member may serve prior to the receipt of the criminal history background check report but shall be removed from the council on receipt by the school district of a report documenting a record of a sex crime or criminal offense against a victim who is a minor as defined in KRS 17.500 or as a violent offender as defined in KRS 17.165, and no further procedures shall be required.

(11) Notwithstanding any provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes to the contrary, when an employee of the school district is charged with any offense which is classified as a felony, the superintendent may transfer the employee to a second position until such time as the employee is found not guilty, the charges are dismissed, the employee is terminated, or the superintendent determines that further personnel action is not required. The employee shall continue to be paid at the same rate of pay he or she received prior to the transfer. If an employee is charged with an offense outside of the Commonwealth, this provision may also be applied if the charge would have been treated as a felony if committed within the Commonwealth. Transfers shall be made to prevent disruption of the educational process and district operations and in the interest of students and staff and shall not be construed as evidence of misconduct.

(4399-34: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 13; 1958, ch. 126, § 18; 1966, ch. 89, § 11; 1974, ch. 88, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 345, § 4, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 78, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 518, § 7, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 401, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 192, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 483, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 349, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 178, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 362, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 467, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 489, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2001, ch. 60, § 3, effective June 21, 2001; 2005, ch. 177, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 182, § 18, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 221, § 5, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 85, § 169, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 38, § 1, effective June 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 1, § 2, effective January 14, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. P.L. 92-544, referred to in (4)(d), may be found as notes to various sections throughout the United States Code. For provisions relating to sharing of FBI criminal information in employment situations, see the notes following 28 USCS § 534.

Cross-References. Deduction from salaries for teachers' retirement fund, KRS 161.560.

School employees, provisions as to, KRS Ch. 161.

Teachers' tenure law, KRS 161.720 to 161.810.

District director (Food Service Programs), 702 KAR 6:020.

Drug testing of teachers involved in illegal use of controlled substances, 701 KAR 5:130.

Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

Lunch and breakfast requirements, 702 KAR 6:050.

Minority teacher recruitment, 704 KAR 7:130.

Personnel; policies and procedures, 702 KAR 6:040.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

Young, Who's the Boss?, Vol. 59, No. 4, Fall 1995, Ky. Bench & Bar 10.

Kentucky Law Journal. Kentucky Law Survey, Bratt, Education, 64 Ky. L.J. 293 (1975-76).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Notes, School Law — Nonrenewal of Nontenured Teacher's Contract — Procedural Due Process — Wells v. Board of Regents, 545 F.2d 15, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 6054 (6th Cir. 1976) and Plummer v. Board of Regents, 552 F.2d 716, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 13918 (6th Cir. 1977), 5 Northern Ky. L. Rev. 141 (1978).

Opinions of Attorney General. While there are no express provisions which would prohibit an outgoing superintendent from recommending himself for a position as principal, an outgoing superintendent is

prohibited from taking official action on his own employment. OAG 60-451.

The phrase "and other public school employe" as used in this section, includes the position of director of pupil personnel, and the board of education must accept the recommendation of an outgoing superintendent unless the nominee is found to be morally unfit or educationally unqualified. OAG 60-451.

A board of education is not required to advertise for bids in the selection of school bus drivers. OAG 61-634.

The employment of school bus drivers is not within the purview of either former law identical to present KRS 162.070 or 424.260. OAG 61-634.

An attorney engaged by a county board of education is not a "public school employee" within the meaning of this section and may be engaged without the recommendation of the school superintendent. OAG 67-84.

Where the superintendent in the proper exercise of discretion does not recommend a particular certified teacher for a certain vacancy, it is not legally possible to employ that teacher in that district and for the purposes of KRS 161.100, no qualified teacher is available. OAG 69-389.

The failure of the board to review and approve the transfers of two (2) teachers from one school to another would not of itself invalidate the transfers unless it could be shown that the teachers were improperly transferred to a position to which they were not qualified, or that the transfers were made arbitrarily or solely for political or improper purposes. OAG 71-431.

The movement of two (2) teachers from one school to another in the same school district would constitute a transfer as referred to in this section. OAG 71-431.

When the superintendent and the majority of the board of education are stalemated to the extent that the board will not approve any recommendation for a certain position made by the superintendent, the matter may be submitted to State Board of Education pursuant to this section. OAG 73-333.

A board of education would be acting at its peril, both as a board and as individual members, if it dismissed any employee without the superintendent's recommendation and without being able to show sufficient cause although this section leaves open the question of whether the dismissal of a nontenured employee must be recommended by the superintendent. Ky. Const., § 2 has been frequently interpreted to forbid a public body from exercising arbitrary power. OAG 73-366.

As the superintendent is the executive agent of the board of education and has the responsibility to carry out the lawful orders of the board, the order of the board eliminating the position of deputy superintendent for the year 1973-74 and to so notify the incumbent is a lawful order but the incumbent must be notified by May 15 that his salary for the next year will be reduced or he will be entitled to at least the same salary he received during the present year. OAG 73-378.

When a board of education officially decides to eliminate a position or not to fill a position for the coming year and to employ the person filling the eliminated position in a position of reduced responsibility and salary, it is necessary that the employee be notified that his position and salary will be reduced for the coming year before May 15 and the superintendent and the board will then have until July 1 to decide on the new position for said employee. OAG 73-378; 76-360.

While a board of education may act only upon the recommendations of the superintendent as to the placement of teachers and other certificated personnel in specific positions in specific schools, it is the board ultimately which must approve such assignments and must give notice to the teachers and other personnel as to their assignment and a superintendent may not place teachers and other certificated personnel in specific jobs in specific schools without the approval of the board of education. OAG 73-523.

While noncertificated employees of the school district may be employed only upon the recommendation of the superintendent, the superintendent may not employ an individual he has recommended without the approval of the board of education. If the board rejects the superintendent's recommendation, the superintendent may recommend another person for the said position. The board of education may continue to reject the superintendent's recommendations but may not employ a person for the said position that the superintendent has not recommended. It is only when the superintendent and the majority of the board of education are stalemated to the extent that the board will not approve any recommendations for a certain position made by the superintendent that the matter may be submitted to the State Board of Education for resolution. OAG 73-523.

Before a teacher acquires tenure, the school administration need not make a finding as to the moral fitness of a teacher in order to elect that the teacher shall not be reemployed but may base their decision upon fitness to teach. OAG 74-575.

If a teacher can make a case of arbitrary action against him by the local school board or by the State Board of Education, he may obtain relief in court despite the provision that the decision of the State Board shall be final. OAG 74-575.

The State Board of Education sits as an administrative body not as a judicial body and the hearing is not designed to satisfy the requirements of due process of law. OAG 74-575.

The board's failure to act decisively on the superintendent's recommendation before May 15 will result in the reemployment of a currently employed teacher for the ensuing school year. OAG 74-661.

If an outgoing superintendent has recommended the appointments of noncertified personnel and the board desires to approve these recommendations, there is nothing that may be done by the new superintendent, but the superintendent has the power to remove clerks at pleasure. OAG 76-290.

Unless a recommended position reassignment for a certified employee is made and approved by the board of education before July 15, these positions would stand unchanged for the next school year. OAG 76-360.

A board of education cannot lawfully contract away amendatory obligation of approval given it by the statutes and, therefore, any contractual provisions of a superintendent's contract in derogation of the expressed statutory outline of powers and duties of a superintendent of a public common school system and a local board of education would be void. OAG 76-360.

A local board of education may create and dispose of administrative positions without a recommendation of the superintendent; however, when an administrative position is created, it is the responsibility of the superintendent to recommend an individual to that position. OAG 77-114.

While an advisory search committee may be established by the board of education to assist the superintendent in seeking out qualified individuals for a position in the school system, in the end it is the superintendent alone who decides who will be recommended to the board to fill a position. OAG 78-41.

A board of education may reject a recommendation or nomination by the local superintendent, whether it is of a certified or classified employee, only for a legal cause of substantial nature relating to and affecting the carrying out of the position for which the individual was recommended. OAG 79-78.

A local board of education may not reject a superintendent's recommendation regarding personnel employment or appointment for just any reason it chooses, and the reasons for such rejection must be based in good faith on legal causes in order for the rejection to have legal justification. OAG 79-78.

In situations where the board has in good faith, based upon legal causes, rejected the recommendations of a superintendent, it behooves the local board to take the matter to the state board for review. OAG 79-78.

A local board of education can direct the superintendent to make a recommendation relative to a teacher's contract since a recommendation is required by law and may be a part of appropriately adopted local board policies; the refusal by a superintendent to make a recommendation could be considered legal cause for the superintendent's removal. OAG 80-205.

Although a superintendent could refuse to make a recommendation to the board of education regarding the renewal or not of a teacher's contract, such refusal would be a neglect of a lawfully imposed duty. OAG 80-205.

Being a jailer and a school bus driver at the same time involves no statutory incompatibility. However, it is possible that such dual roles will, in a particular county, present a common law incompatibility in that the jailer may not be able to execute both functions in the manner required by law. OAG 82-452.

A board of education cannot discuss the "hiring, firing, promotion or discipline" of individual employees without first receiving a recommendation from the superintendent. OAG 83-379.

The superintendent must make an unequivocal recommendation on personnel matters before the board goes into closed session to discuss specific individuals, and the superintendent's list of teachers to be employed or not employed is not to be composed in conference between the superintendent and the board. OAG 83-379.

When the legislature provided the superintendent with discretion to recommend a candidate to the board for appointment, the legislature did not choose to restrict the superintendent to one individual; beyond consideration of minimum requirements, set by law, the exercise of discretion necessitates freedom to choose, and where a qualified candidate is related to a board member, the superintendent is not

precluded from recommending that candidate, despite the relationship, nor is the board precluded from approving that candidate if it so chooses. OAG 89-58.

Relationships by marriage must be expressly included in a statute to fall within the statutory requirements. OAG 90-68.

The term "aunt" does not include aunts by marriage, particularly where a statute has expressly prohibited certain relationships by marriage. OAG 90-68.

If a superintendent who received his contract from the local board of education in July, 1989 were to remain superintendent on July 1, 1991, the spouse who has been a classified employee for five years will not be eligible to retain employment under the exception of this section pertaining, generally, to relatives; however, if the spouse has 20 or more years of service in school systems, then that spouse would be eligible to retain employment so long as she would not be supervising other classified employees. OAG 90-94.

Spouses are eligible for the first exception set forth pertaining to relatives in subsection (2)(e) of this section; that is, spouses, along with other qualified relative who are employees of the district prior to July 13, 1990 and who are certified employees, may retain their positions so long as their spouse, the superintendent, holds office on July 1, 1991, and any spouse of a superintendent who is unable to retain employment under the exception pertaining, generally, to relatives, may be eligible to retain employment under the second exception which pertains to both certified and classified employees by having 20 or more years of service in school systems. OAG 90-94.

The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 clearly provides, in transitional sections, that incumbent members of school boards are eligible both to serve out the remainder of their terms, and to run for re-election, despite having relatives who were hired during their tenure employed by the school district; however, the elected candidate will not be eligible to take the oath of office and to serve as a board member unless the relatives first resign from employment. OAG 90-109.

If superintendent's wife's employment by the school district does not qualify under one of the two (2) exemptions contained within subdivision (2)(e) of this section, the school board would be required to terminate superintendent's employment or spouse's employment effective July 1, 1991. OAG 90-130.

Where a board member has served continuously as a member of the local Board of Education from 1955 up to present and ran for re-election in the fall of 1990, and where his spouse worked for the Board of Education as a teacher in 1948-49, before the two were married and the spouse returned to work as a teacher from 1956-1985 and returned in 1986 and is currently employed as a teacher, the spouse's "initial employment" would be when the spouse most recently came on board and remained continuously employed, that being the school year of 1986-87, and, as the board member became a member of the board in 1955, and the spouse subsequently became employed, the spouse could continue to be employed only for the remainder of the board member's current term which ended December 31, 1990. OAG 91-10.

The term "principal's spouse" does not include spouses of an assistant principal, particularly where this section has expressly prohibited certain relationships; had the legislature wished to include spouses of assistant principals the legislature would have done so. OAG 91-13.

Because a classified school employee who is a principal's spouse is not included in the statutory exception, there are no conditions under which a classified spouse of a principal may work in his or her spouse's school, but a certified school employee who is the principal's spouse may work in his or her spouse's school if: (1) the certified spouse was employed in the principal's school during the 1989-90 school year; and (2) there is no position for which the certified spouse is certified to fill in another school operated in the district. OAG 91-28.

The requirements of subsection (2)(g) apply to all school employees, whether the employees are certified or classified. OAG 91-28.

The use of the word "certified" in the language of the exception in subsection (2)(g) limits the application of this exception to certified employees, therefore, the phrase, "for which the spouse is certified to fill," indicates that the spouse must be certified to fill some position in the school district for this exception to apply to the spouse. OAG 91-28.

The application of the exception under subdivision (2)(g) of this section depends only on whether a position exists in another school, not on whether a vacancy exists in another school and if an appropriate position exists in another school in the district, then the certified spouse must be transferred to that position; an individual occupying the position that is needed for the principal's spouse must also be transferred to accommodate the transfer of the principal's spouse. OAG 91-28.

Where the spouse of a superintendent, assuming such spouse had been employed for 20 years or more in the school system, was employed by a school system on July 1, 1990, as a food service director and assuming such position was not supervisory but rather a liaison role, the school board would be able to continue to employ her as food service director after July 1, 1991, without violating subdivision (2)(e) of this section, but if the facts of spouse's employment are contrary to either of these assumptions, then her continued employment after July 1, 1991, could violate subdivision (2)(e) of this section. OAG 91-64.

Assuming that a school council exists, subdivision (2)(a) of this section, which gives the authority and responsibility for all appointments and promotions of teachers and other public school employees to the superintendent, is qualified by KRS 160.345(2)(g) and (i) (now 160.345(2)(f) and (h)) to the extent that the superintendent recommends applicants to a particular school and the principal fills the vacancies after consultation with the school council. Therefore, when an initial assignment or the filling of a vacancy is involved, the principal and council make personnel decisions upon receiving the list of recommended applicants from the superintendent. OAG 91-122.

A superintendent may change assignments of personnel prior to July 16 without creating "vacancies" as defined by subsection (1)(b) (now (1)(c)) of this section, but after July 15, when positions are occupied by personnel as assigned by the superintendent, and when certified position openings occur due to resignation, dismissal, transfer, death, nonrenewal of contract, or creation of new positions, those openings constitute "vacancies" under subsection (1)(b) (now (1)(c)) of this section. OAG 91-149.

Coaches' positions must be handled the same as other extra-duty or extra-curricular assignments in that the distinction to be made is whether the extra duties are added to a new or vacant full-time position or to a separate position as opposed to whether the extra duties are merely assigned to the incumbent of a full-time position. OAG 91-149.

Employment of teachers is deemed to be employment in the district, not in a particular position or school, consequently, assignments of position and school, under certain conditions, do not constitute transfers when those assignments are different from previous assignments of position and school. OAG 91-149.

Generally, paid extra-duty or extra-curricular assignments do not have to be posted in accordance with this section. OAG 91-149.

The superintendent may post extra-duty or extra-curricular assignments which are to be assigned to the incumbent of a full-time position to ensure that anyone who is interested in being considered for the assignments may apply. OAG 91-149.

To the extent that a separate position is created for the purpose of hiring an individual to provide duties which cannot be carried out by a full-time member of the faculty, then the extra-duty or extra-curricular assignments would be posted as part of that position. OAG 91-149.

When extra duties are merely additional assignments, posting of those assignments is not required under the provisions of subsections (2)(a) through (c) of this section, however, when a full-time position is created or becomes vacant, to the extent that extra-duty or extra-curricular assignments are considered to be attached to the full-time new or vacant position, then the extra-duty or extra-curricular assignments would be posted as part of the new or vacant full-time position. OAG 91-149.

Where a superintendent contemplates filling an opening created by resignation by transferring another teacher into that position; filling the second opening by transferring another teacher into the second position, and contemplates advertising the third opening for which he has no specific hiring plan, it is necessary to post each vacancy as it occurs after July 15 of each school year. OAG 91-149.

Where an interim superintendent's spouse does not have 20 years' service in school districts, the spouse is not required to resign, so long as the interim superintendent is not a candidate for permanent appointment, and serves only for the brief period necessary to appoint a permanent superintendent, not to exceed 6 months. OAG 91-179.

The terms "brother" and "sister" include half-brother and half-sister, but not step-daughter or step-son. OAG 91-206.

A teacher and athletic director in a junior high school who accepts a position in a new high school as teacher and athletic director has not necessarily experienced a promotion; the change may simply be a transfer. OAG 92-1.

Extra-service positions involve payment for additional tasks that a teacher assumes, such as coach or yearbook sponsor, and to conclude that any assumption of special tasks within the school would constitute promotion, when the level of duties may not change in a material way, and when the compensation is small, would appear to be unduly burdensome; therefore, whether assumption of an extra-service position constitutes a promotion will require analysis of the level of duties and responsibilities and of the level of compensation, as well, perhaps,

of the manner in which such positions are assumed; without facts to indicate a material and permanent change in duties, extra-service positions would not constitute promotions. OAG 92-1.

The assumption of teaching duties in a full-time position by a former substitute teacher does not necessarily constitute a promotion, as substitute teaching may include part-time or full-time duties, similar in nature to the duties assumed in a regular full-time position; the determination of whether or not a promotion has occurred will depend on the facts of the individual case in question. OAG 92-1.

Under subsection (2)(e) of this section, as of July 1, 1991, a superintendent has been prohibited from employing a relative in the school district. The prohibition does not apply to a superintendent's spouse who has 20 years of service in school systems so long as the superintendent's spouse does not supervise anyone other than teacher aides and student teachers. OAG 92-45.

Subsection (2)(e) of this section prohibits supervisory responsibility that is regular and permanent, and not to encompass the occasional episodes that may occur when one acts, temporarily, in the place of the principal. OAG 92-45.

A superintendent can transfer a principal from site based school A to site based school B upon the retirement of the current principal in school B, without council approval, making a vacancy in site based school A, if schools A and B are not school-based decision making schools. OAG 92-78.

The superintendent has ultimate authority over personnel decisions affecting non-certified or classified staff in the school district. Nevertheless, principals and school councils share responsibility over certain personnel decisions, related to classified employees. OAG 92-135.

It is consistent with the goals of KERA for a superintendent to receive input from a council-elect prior to selecting a principal for its school in the event there is a vacancy in the spring before council members' terms officially begin. However, the final decision will remain with the superintendent. OAG 93-31.

A vacancy, as defined by KRS 160.380(1)(b) (now (1)(c)), can occur at any time during the year, not just after July 15. As a general rule, when a vacancy occurs in a local school district, the superintendent must notify the Kentucky Department of Education, and post the position opening in the local school board office for thirty (30) days before filling the position. OAG 97-7, withdrawing, in pertinent part, OAG 91-149.

A school superintendent cannot promote his son to assistant principal in the same school district; changing from the position of teacher to assistant principal constitutes a promotion, regardless of whether there is a corresponding salary increase, and a superintendent is prohibited by subsection (2)(e) from promoting a relative. OAG 99-6.

The Jefferson County Public School System's current method of annually posting job vacancies for certified positions on a district wide basis, followed by posting of specific school building jobs as they are known to be available, complies with the requirements of KRS 160.380. OAG 10-003.

The Board must disclose the national and state criminal history background checks, required by KRS 160.380 as a condition of employment, that are located in the personnel file. Given the compelling public interest in confirming that school employees charged with the supervision and education of our students are of good character, the absence of any statutory restriction on access, and the failure of the Board to articulate a specifically protected privacy interest relative to these records, their disclosure does not constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy within the meaning of KRS 61.878(1)(a). OAG 03-ORD-141.

Cited: Bernard v. Humble, 298 Ky. 74, 182 S.W.2d 24, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 842 (Ky. 1944); Taylor v. Hampton, 271 S.W.2d 887, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1057 (Ky. 1954); Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959); Miller v. Board of Education, 54 F.R.D. 393, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14508 (D. Ky. 1971); Craig v. Kentucky State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ., 902 S.W.2d 264, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 124 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995); Bailey v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 106 F.3d 135, 1997 FED App. 39P, 1997 U.S. App. LEXIS 1516 (6th Cir. 1997).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Constitutionality.
2. Application.
3. State Employees.
4. Recommendations.
5. — Appointments.
6. — Time for Approval.
7. — Approval.
8. — Rejection.
9. — Withdrawal.
10. — Transfers.
11. — — Arbitrariness.
12. — — Justification.
13. — Review by State.
14. Rights of Employee.
15. Teaching Credentials.
16. Necessity for Contract.
17. Erroneous Designation of Position.
18. County Superintendent — Time for Appointments.
19. — Removal.
20. Liability for Removal.
21. Liability of Local Boards of Education.
22. Workers' Compensation.

1. Constitutionality.

Subdivision (2)(f) of this section does not violate the First Amendment, nor the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Chapman v. Gorman, 839 S.W.2d 232, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 124 (Ky. 1992).

Since the General Assembly has made a strong showing of intent to eradicate nepotism within the school districts of the Commonwealth, this legislation enjoys a strong presumption of constitutionality. Department of Educ. v. Risner, 913 S.W.2d 327, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1996).

2. Application.

This section does not apply to the employment of school bus drivers, since the board has the privilege of either contracting with a person who provides his own vehicle or hiring drivers for vehicles owned by the board. Smith v. Rose, 293 Ky. 583, 169 S.W.2d 609, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 663 (Ky. 1943).

Janitors, bus drivers, and mechanics are public employees within the meaning of this section. Reed v. Greene, 243 S.W.2d 892, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1172 (Ky. 1951).

Certified public accountant hired by board to audit records is independent contractor and not employee requiring recommendation of superintendent. Lewis v. Morgan, 252 S.W.2d 691, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1019 (Ky. 1952).

An attorney employed by the board in an attorney-client relationship is an independent contractor and not a "public school employee" within the meaning of this section. Hobson v. Howard, 367 S.W.2d 249, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 14 (Ky. 1963).

KRS 342.640 specifically deals with the definition of an employee within the context of the Workers' Compensation Act; therefore, it prevails over provisions regarding employees in the Kentucky Education Reform Act, KRS ch. 160. Pike County Bd. of Educ. v. Mills, 260 S.W.3d 366, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 245 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

3. State Employees.

A principal is a state employee. Board of Trustees v. Renfroe, 259 Ky. 644, 83 S.W.2d 27, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 370 (Ky. 1935).

Teachers in the common schools are state employees. Board of Education v. Talbott, 261 Ky. 66, 86 S.W.2d 1059, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 592 (Ky. 1935).

4. Recommendations.

It is not necessary that the recommendations be made in writing; a verbal recommendation is sufficient if it is made in person by the superintendent. Hudson v. Ohio County Board of Education, 253 Ky. 709, 70 S.W.2d 375, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 725 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

The county superintendent may nominate teachers in all county schools except in subdistrict schools, where only the elementary grades, that is, up to or through the eighth grade, are taught. Hudson v. Ohio County Board of Education, 253 Ky. 709, 70 S.W.2d 375, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 725 (Ky. 1934). See Wilson v. Alsip, 256 Ky. 466, 76 S.W.2d 288, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 435 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

A verbal recommendation is sufficient if made in person by the superintendent. Amburgey v. Draughn, 288 Ky. 128, 155 S.W.2d 740, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 62 (Ky. 1941) (decided under prior law).

This section contemplates that the superintendent of schools shall nominate teachers for the next school year at some time between April 1 and the beginning of the next school year on July 1, though the particular school may not open until a later date. Beckham v. Kimbell, 282 Ky. 648, 139 S.W.2d 747, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1940) (decided under prior law).

Where superintendent attempted to recommend teachers at three separate meetings, and at the first meeting the board refused to consider recommendations because two members of board were absent, although a quorum was present, at second meeting board claimed that recommendations could not be considered because it was

a special meeting, and at third meeting board adjourned when superintendent offered recommendations, conduct of board indicated a fixed determination to thwart recommendations, which amounted to an unjustified rejection. O'Daniel v. McDaniel, 290 Ky. 77, 160 S.W.2d 331, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

Where list containing recommendations was filed with minutes, and was later used by board in making some appointments, the fact that the board expunged at a later meeting so much of minutes as recited that superintendent had offered list to board did not make recommendations ineffective. O'Daniel v. McDaniel, 290 Ky. 77, 160 S.W.2d 331, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

The fact that the list containing recommendations was not specific in one instance in designating position for which teacher was recommended did not make this recommendation ineffective, where evidence was that board understood what position was intended. O'Daniel v. McDaniel, 290 Ky. 77, 160 S.W.2d 331, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

The recommendation of teachers may be written or oral. O'Daniel v. McDaniel, 290 Ky. 77, 160 S.W.2d 331, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

Teachers may be employed by the local board of education only upon the recommendation of the local superintendent of schools, and any employment without that recommendation is void. Gaines v. Board of Education, 554 S.W.2d 394, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 759 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977) (decided under prior law).

5. — Appointments.

Failure of superintendent to object to appointment by county board of education without her recommendation did not estop her from objecting where the appointment was being used to perpetuate appointee in office. Beverly v. Highfield, 307 Ky. 179, 209 S.W.2d 739, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 682 (Ky. 1948) (decided under prior law).

An appointment or election of a school principal by the county board of education without the recommendation of the county superintendent is void and the principal cannot use it as a foundation upon which to rest his claim that because of it the board is compelled to continue his employment. Beverly v. Highfield, 307 Ky. 179, 209 S.W.2d 739, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 682 (Ky. 1948) (decided under prior law).

6. — Time for Approval.

Since school year begins July 1, teachers must be chosen by that date, and school board cannot refuse to act on recommendations before that date or postpone action until after that date. Cottongim v. Stewart, 277 Ky. 706, 127 S.W.2d 149, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 716 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

The board of education cannot divest a nominated teacher of his rights by postponing its approval of his nomination until after July 1 without legal cause. Beckham v. Kimbell, 282 Ky. 648, 139 S.W.2d 747, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1940) (decided under prior law).

It is the duty of the superintendent to nominate teachers for the ensuing year, and the duty of the board to accept the nominations, in the absence of cause for rejection, before the beginning of the school year. Duff v. Chaney, 291 Ky. 308, 164 S.W.2d 483, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 233 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

A teacher recommended by the superintendent has a vested right to have her nomination recognized by the board before the school year begins. Duff v. Chaney, 291 Ky. 308, 164 S.W.2d 483, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 233 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

7. — Approval.

If a nominee possesses the necessary educational and moral qualifications it is the duty of the board to approve of his recommendation. Stith v. Powell, 251 Ky. 155, 64 S.W.2d 491, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 827 (Ky. 1933) (decided under prior law).

It is ordinarily the duty of the board to employ persons nominated by the superintendent, provided said nominees possess the necessary moral and educational qualifications. Hall v. Boyd County Board of Education, 265 Ky. 500, 97 S.W.2d 38, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 523 (Ky. 1936) (decided under prior law).

Board members have a discretion in voting on an applicant who is related to one of the board members, notwithstanding the applicant is duly qualified and nominated. Hall v. Boyd County Board of Education, 265 Ky. 500, 97 S.W.2d 38, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 523 (Ky. 1936) (decided under prior law).

It is the duty of the board to approve appointment of those recommended, except in instances where substantial cause is shown. Amburgey v. Draughn, 288 Ky. 128, 155 S.W.2d 740, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 62 (Ky. 1941) (decided under prior law).

School board was entitled to reject a recommendation for a continuing contract for a teacher without a finding of cause. Dorr v. Fitzer, 525 S.W.2d 462, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 104 (Ky. 1975) (decided under prior law).

KRS 161.740 providing that "if the teacher is employed by the board" a continuing contract shall be issued, when construed in regard to its relation with this section, means that the board has an open choice whether or not to make the employment that will result in a continuation contract. Dorr v. Fitzer, 525 S.W.2d 462, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 104 (Ky. 1975) (decided under prior law).

8. — Rejection.

Action by teacher whose recommendation for employment had been rejected without cause was primarily against school board, and it was only necessary to join teacher who, through customary mode of appointment, was put in her place, and not teacher who had been given her place by subsequent shifting of teachers. Cottongim v. Stewart, 277 Ky. 706, 127 S.W.2d 149, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 716 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

Arbitrary action of school board members in rejecting nominations of teachers by superintendent would be grounds for removal, and would perhaps subject them to liability for loss to school fund by payments to teachers wrongfully employed. Cottongim v. Stewart, 277 Ky. 706, 127 S.W.2d 149, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 716 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

Where nominations were presented by superintendent at board meeting, and motion to accept recommendation and employ teachers was lost, the action of the board was a rejection, and later resolutions changing the minutes to show otherwise were ineffective. Cottongim v. Stewart, 277 Ky. 706, 127 S.W.2d 149, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 716 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

Where a county has been made one district by the consolidation and abolition of subdistricts, the county superintendent has the authority to nominate teachers, and his recommendations can be rejected only for cause. Cottongim v. Stewart, 277 Ky. 706, 127 S.W.2d 149, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 716 (Ky. 1939) (decided under prior law).

Nomination under this section of a teacher possessing the requisite qualifications gives him the prima facie right of approval, and the burden of showing legal disqualification rests upon the board of education. Beckham v. Kimbell, 282 Ky. 648, 139 S.W.2d 747, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1940) (decided under prior law).

The power of the board of education to disapprove prospective teachers nominated by the superintendent of schools must not be exercised arbitrarily; the board must show some legal cause for disapproving the persons nominated. Beckham v. Kimbell, 282 Ky. 648, 139 S.W.2d 747, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1940) (decided under prior law).

General conclusions by board of education that certain certified persons nominated as teachers were not "fit" or "suitable" did not show sufficient legal cause for rejection of nominations. Beckham v. Kimbell, 282 Ky. 648, 139 S.W.2d 747, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1940) (decided under prior law).

Although teacher whose recommendation for position of principal was unlawfully rejected had not suffered any monetary loss because she was employed as ordinary teacher at same salary as principal, and although term for which recommendation was made had expired at time of appeal to court of appeals, teacher was nevertheless entitled to judgment holding that board acted beyond its legal duty in rejecting recommendation, and should have granted her a contract as principal. O'Daniel v. McDaniel, 290 Ky. 77, 160 S.W.2d 331, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

It is mandatory duty of a board of education to elect a recommendee of its superintendent, if such recommendee possesses the necessary moral and educational qualifications, and in passing on any recommendations made by its superintendent, no board has the right to arbitrarily reject a recommendee, but it is limited in its right of rejection, in the exercise of sound discretion, to determine whether the recommendee is morally fit or educationally qualified for the position to which he is recommended. Smith v. Beverly, 314 Ky. 651, 236 S.W.2d 914, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 719 (Ky. 1950) (decided under prior law).

9. — Withdrawal.

A superintendent may withdraw a nomination at the meeting at which it is considered. Stith v. Powell, 251 Ky. 155, 64 S.W.2d 491, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 827 (Ky. 1933) (decided under prior law).

Upon rejection of a nominee by the board, the superintendent may withdraw said nomination, and nominate another. Hale v. Board of Education, 254 Ky. 96, 70 S.W.2d 975, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 16 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

10. — Transfers.

Even though teachers' tenure law provides that upon recommendation of the superintendent a teacher eligible for continuing service status shall be reemployed, it did not mean that he must be employed to teach in the same school in which he taught the preceding year and where the county is in one district by virtue of consolidation and

abolition of districts superintendent has the authority by this section to transfer teachers, subject to the approval of the board, and a teacher eligible for continuing service status may be assigned to any school in the district. Ritchie v. Dunn, 297 Ky. 410, 180 S.W.2d 284, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 738 (Ky. 1944) (decided under prior law).

This section does not contain any direction, or even any suggestion, as to the time at which a transfer must or may be made. Board of Education v. Hogge, 239 S.W.2d 459, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 885 (Ky. 1951) (decided under prior law).

The board of education has the right at any time during the school year, upon recommendation of the superintendent, to transfer a principal from one school to another. Board of Education v. Hogge, 239 S.W.2d 459, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 885 (Ky. 1951) (decided under prior law).

A principal holding a continuing contract could be transferred to a teaching position in another school, but his teaching salary could not be reduced. Board of Education v. Hogge, 239 S.W.2d 459, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 885 (Ky. 1951) (decided under prior law).

The county board of education had the right to transfer school principal from one position to another and where board agreed to keep him as teacher but he declined and obtained employment elsewhere he could not recover for breach of contract. Welch v. Board of Education, 247 S.W.2d 536, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 722 (Ky. 1952) (decided under prior law).

Where a contract stated that if a teacher was transferred to a less convenient school, facts as to the cause of the transfer must be shown but that the superintendent had the final say, showing of cause was for the information of the teacher, not as a condition of the validity of the transfer. Snapp v. Deskins, 450 S.W.2d 246, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 436 (Ky. 1970) (decided under prior law).

Where, in an action to enjoin the school board from transferring school employees, the evidence would authorize a finding of arbitrariness, the case was remanded for a decision as to whether each individual case was arbitrary. Snapp v. Deskins, 450 S.W.2d 246, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 436 (Ky. 1970) (decided under prior law).

Where school board minutes did not indicate that transfer of principal was on recommendation of superintendent, evidence outside the minutes of the board could not be utilized to prove that the transfer was with the recommendation of the superintendent as required by this section, and the Circuit Court erred in failing to hold the transfer void. Stafford v. Board of Education, 642 S.W.2d 596, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 267 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982) (decided under prior law).

Under the language of this section, the board is under an obligation to act on the superintendent's recommendation regarding the transfer of teachers, either affirmatively or negatively; failure to so act, whether by postponement or by a deadlocked vote, renders any attempted transfer invalid. Burkhart v. Board of Education, 649 S.W.2d 855, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 286 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983) (decided under prior law).

This section requires that the transfer of any teacher be made only upon the recommendation of the superintendent, subject to the approval of the board; accordingly, where the superintendent recommended the transfer of two (2) teachers but the board failed to approve the transfer because of a deadlocked vote such deadlock did not constitute approval under the terms of this section, and consequently, the attempted transfer was invalid. Burkhart v. Board of Education, 649 S.W.2d 855, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 286 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983) (decided under prior law).

11. — — Arbitrariness.

A mere showing by school employees that the school board gave no legitimate reasons for the transfers would not be enough, in the absence of a showing of circumstances attending the transfer such as would raise an inference of arbitrariness. Snapp v. Deskins, 450 S.W.2d 246, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 436 (Ky. 1970) (decided under prior law).

The strength of the inferences of arbitrariness is to be measured in the light of the very broad discretionary authority necessarily vested in the superintendent and board of education in the administration of the schools. Snapp v. Deskins, 450 S.W.2d 246, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 436 (Ky. 1970) (decided under prior law).

12. — — Justification.

The burden is not on the board, initially, to justify the transfers of employees, and the burden will shift to the board only when the complaining employees have made an affirmative showing of nonjustification. Snapp v. Deskins, 450 S.W.2d 246, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 436 (Ky. 1970) (decided under prior law).

13. — Review by State.

The provision of this section for review of the refusal by a board of education to approve teachers nominated by the superintendent is for the purpose of settling bona fide differences of opinion between the superintendent and the board of education; where the board has refused its approval without legal cause, the rejected nominee may bring an action of mandamus. Beckham v. Kimbell, 282 Ky. 648, 139 S.W.2d 747, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1940) (decided under prior law).

Where a local board refuses approval of superintendent's recommendations without legal justification and the party aggrieved has resorted to the courts for relief, jurisdiction attaches and the provision for appeal to the State Board of Education is no longer applicable. Board of Education v. Miller, 299 S.W.2d 626, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 417 (Ky. 1957) (decided under prior law).

14. Rights of Employee.

When approval of nominations is arbitrarily refused, the law will imply a contract which may be specifically enforced, and for breach of which damages may be allowed against the board members individually to the extent to which damage could not be minimized by the nominee, the burden of proving an effort to minimize damages being on the nominee. Amburgey v. Draughn, 288 Ky. 128, 155 S.W.2d 740, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 62 (Ky. 1941) (decided under prior law).

Teacher whose nomination has been wrongfully rejected or ignored has no cause of action against members of board individually until they have caused payments to be made to another teacher employed for the same position. Duff v. Chaney, 291 Ky. 308, 164 S.W.2d 483, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 233 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

Superintendent who recommends teacher in place of one whose nomination by former superintendent was wrongfully rejected is personally liable in damages. Duff v. Chaney, 291 Ky. 308, 164 S.W.2d 483, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 233 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

A teacher whose nomination has been wrongfully rejected or ignored by the board has the right, before the board has employed and paid another teacher in her place, to compel the board by suit for specific performance to accept her recommendation; if she waits until after the board has employed and paid the other teacher she has no cause of action against the board as such, but has a cause of action for damages against members of the board individually, and against the superintendent who recommended the substitute, and her failure to bring suit for specific performance before employment of the substitute does not constitute laches. Duff v. Chaney, 291 Ky. 308, 164 S.W.2d 483, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 233 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

Teacher, who was not employed by the school board under a continuing contract although she had taught in the system for four years and her name appeared on the superintendent's list as eligible for a continuing contract, was not deprived of a vested right to a teaching position without notice and a hearing since the provisions of this section did not apply. Dorr v. Fitzer, 525 S.W.2d 462, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 104 (Ky. 1975) (decided under prior law).

15. Teaching Credentials.

A school board may employ a nurse and teacher of health and physical education, and such person need not have teaching credentials. Board of Education v. Simmons, 245 Ky. 493, 53 S.W.2d 940, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 625 (Ky. 1932) (decided under prior law).

School principal did not have authority to bind a local school board and a school superintendent to pay a school employee retroactive pay at a certified teacher's salary for a period when the employee did not have certification, and summary judgment in favor of the board and the superintendent was warranted. Springer v. Bullitt County Bd. of Educ., 196 S.W.3d 528, 2006 Ky. App. LEXIS 183 (Ky. Ct. App. 2006) (decided under prior law).

16. Necessity for Contract.

A person legally qualified and properly nominated, whose name has not been withdrawn, has a vested right to perform the duties of the position and receive the emoluments thereof, whether or not a contract has been executed and approved by the board. Amburgey v. Draughn, 288 Ky. 128, 155 S.W.2d 740, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 62 (Ky. 1941) (decided under prior law).

17. Erroneous Designation of Position.

The fact that an employee was designated erroneously as superintendent instead of principal is immaterial. Sugg v. Board of Trustees, 255 Ky. 356, 74 S.W.2d 198, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 236 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

18. County Superintendent — Time for Appointments.

A county superintendent of schools may be appointed prior to the first day of April in the year in which his term begins provided the appointment is made by the same board that is authorized to act when the vacancy actually occurs but this does not mean that the personnel of the board must remain the same but that members in office at the time the appointment is made must extend beyond the date when the

term of the appointed officer begins. Maynard v. Allen, 276 Ky. 485, 124 S.W.2d 765, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 547 (Ky. 1939).

19. — Removal.

A charge that county superintendent as secretary of the board of education sent to the State Board of Education a statement in writing that the board had elected a director of pupil personnel when the board had not only failed to do so but had refused to do so constituted sufficient charges for removal of the county superintendent by the county board of education. Starns v. Board of Education, 280 Ky. 747, 134 S.W.2d 643, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 212 (Ky. 1939).

Former superintendent, despite contract provision calling for her return to her previous position of assistant superintendent upon termination for any reason, was not entitled to position of assistant superintendent because the formalities concerning her initial appointment were not fulfilled and school board was incapable of ratifying such appointment as it had no power of appointment. Tolliver v. Harlan County Bd. of Educ., 887 F. Supp. 144, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8019 (E.D. Ky. 1995).

20. Liability for Removal.

Superintendent was not held to have acted as a "final policymaker" in removing plaintiff from her position as secretary to the high school principal and refusing to recommend her for any other position. Therefore, his actions were not those of the county board of education and board could not be held liable in plaintiff's § 1983 action. Adkins v. Board of Educ., 982 F.2d 952, 1993 U.S. App. LEXIS 30 (6th Cir. 1993).

21. Liability of Local Boards of Education.

Even after passage of the Kentucky Education Reform Act on July 13, 1990, which expanded state control of local boards of education, the Kentucky local boards of education are not arms of the state and, thus, they are not entitled to Eleventh Amendment immunity. Tolliver v. Harlan County Bd. of Educ., 887 F. Supp. 144, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8019 (E.D. Ky. 1995).

Summary judgment in favor of county board of education in the employee's 42 USCS § 1983 action alleging a First Amendment claim and a state whistleblower claim was reversed because the employee's concerns fell within the mixed speech category because community had an interest in knowing how the district's teachers were hired and when the district did not follow state law or its own hiring practices under KRS 160.380(2)(a), (b); likewise, a school district making purchases without approval, not accounting for funds earmarked for a specific purpose, and not balancing sections of the budget would affect and interest the community taxpayers. Banks v. Wolfe County Bd. of Educ., 330 F.3d 888, 2003 FED App. 184P, 2003 U.S. App. LEXIS 11292 (6th Cir. 2003).

22. Workers' Compensation.

Band instructor who began working for a board of education under an oral contract and who was injured in the course of his duties was an "employee" under KRS 342.640 for purposes of workers' compensation benefits even though the formalities of KRS 160.380 regarding his hiring (in particular, a contract signed by the board superintendent) were not completed until three (3) months after the injury. Pike County Bd. of Educ. v. Mills, 260 S.W.3d 366, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 245 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 253 et seq.

160.390. General duties as to condition of schools — Responsibilities — Reports.

(1) The superintendent shall devote himself exclusively to his duties. He shall exercise general supervision of the schools of his district, examine their condition and progress, and keep himself informed of the progress in other districts. He shall prepare or have prepared all budgets, salary schedules, and reports required of his board by the Kentucky Board of Education. He shall advise himself of the need of extension of the school system of the district, shall receive and examine reports from teachers and other school officers, and shall make reports from time to time as required by the rules of his board or as directed by the board. He shall be responsible to the board for the general condition of the schools. He shall be responsible for all personnel actions including hiring, assignments, transfer, dismissal, suspension, reinstatement, promotion, and demotion and reporting the actions to the local board.

(2) All personnel actions by the superintendent as described in subsection (1) shall be recorded in the minutes of the local board of education at the next meeting after the action is taken and shall not be effective prior to receipt of written notice of the personnel action by the affected employee from the superintendent.

(4399-34: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 90, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Reports of financial matters to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

Superintendent of Public Instruction to supervise financial reports, KRS 156.160, 156.200.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Kirby, School-Based Decision Making, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 15.

Opinions of Attorney General. If an outgoing superintendent had recommended the appointments of noncertified personnel and the board desires to approve these recommendations, there is nothing that may be done by the new superintendent, but the superintendent has the power to remove clerks at pleasure. OAG 76-290.

This section cannot be construed to prohibit or even necessarily curtail the nonschool related activities of a local superintendent of schools. OAG 79-149.

There is no authority for a Board of Education to retain some right to hear charges concerning classified employees, to make a decision, and later to direct the superintendent on whether or not to dismiss an employee; the only involvement of the board after July 13, 1990 is to receive notice of the action taken by the superintendent. OAG 90-129.

As an employee of the local board of education, the superintendent is bound to carry out the duties and responsibilities assigned by the board so long as those duties are permissible under the law; the superintendent is to prepare all budgets, salary schedules, and reports required by the local board of education and by the state board of elementary and secondary education. OAG 92-29.

School board approval is required when the superintendent decides to move the central business office to a new location requiring substantial expenditure of school funds because the movement of the office is not, primarily, a personnel decision, but one involving the management of business affairs; while the superintendent has responsibility for the management of business affairs, that responsibility is subject to the control of the board of education and moreover, the school board has control and management of all school funds, public school property and school facilities; depending on the steps taken, approval of the Department of Education may also be required. OAG 92-65.

Members of the board of education may only inspect the nonexempt records contained in the personnel files of certified and classified employees. Since the board of education no longer plays any role in personnel actions, it does not enjoy any greater right of access to the files and board's right to inspect the personnel files of certified and classified employees of the school system is therefore the same as the right of inspection enjoyed by any citizen under this section. OAG 92-141.

Because classified public school employees have no statutory post-termination remedy, local school boards should enact policies pursuant to KRS 161.011(9)(c) implementing due process hearing procedures applicable to classified employees prior to termination. Minimum standards of due process require reasonable notice of hearing, right to appear and produce evidence, right to call witnesses and conduct cross-examination, right to counsel, impartial decision-maker, and statement of basis for decision. OAG 2005-06.

Cited: Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936); Hoskins v. Keen, 350 S.W.2d 467, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 97 (Ky. 1961); Tolliver v. Harlan County Bd. of Educ., 887 F. Supp. 144, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8019 (E.D. Ky. 1995); Bailey v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 106 F.3d 135, 1997 FED App. 39P, 1997 U.S. App. LEXIS 1516 (6th Cir. 1997).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Application.
2. Administrative Duties.

1. Application.

Since superintendent's action in demoting school administrator was effective when administrator received notice of demotion from superintendent, while KRS 161.765 admittedly provides administrators with enhanced procedural protections, it does nothing to change the effective date of a demotion, and it is that effective date that controls for the purpose of the May 15 deadline set forth in KRS 161.760 and the fact that an administrator might contest the demotion, and thus the action might not become final for some time is of no consequence under subsection (2) of the section. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

KRS 161.760(2) does not require finality to effect a reduction in salary and by its very terms subsection (2) of this section makes the superintendent's personnel action effective upon receipt of the written notice by the affected employee; therefore, where administrator received notice of demotion on April 26 followed by a specific statement of reasons for the demotion on May 9, the requirements of KRS 161.760(3) have been met. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

2. Administrative Duties.

This section requires the superintendent and, necessarily, the assistant superintendent, to devote themselves exclusively to their duties, which are administrative in nature and do not include teaching, and the holding of the incompatible position of teacher operates to prevent a duly appointed assistant superintendent from being entitled to compensation as assistant superintendent. Richardson v. Bell County Board of Education, 296 Ky. 520, 177 S.W.2d 871, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 572 (Ky. 1944).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

160.395. Duty of superintendents to distribute information to school board and school council members.

(1) Superintendents of public school districts shall distribute the written information provided by the Office of the Attorney General and the Department for Libraries and Archives under KRS 15.257 and 171.223 to each elected school board member and each school council member, as designated in KRS 160.345(2), within their respective districts. Distribution shall be accomplished within sixty (60) days of receiving the written information from the Office of the Attorney General and the Department for Libraries and Archives. Distribution to newly elected or appointed members shall be accomplished within sixty (60) days of their election or appointment. The distribution may be by electronic means.

(2) Superintendents shall require signatory proof that each school board member and school council member has received the written information as required under subsection (1) of this section, shall maintain documentation of receipt on file, and shall certify to the Office of the Attorney General that the written information has been distributed as required.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 45, § 4, effective June 20, 2005.)

160.400. Duties of outgoing superintendent.

An outgoing superintendent shall, before his last month's salary is paid, make all reports required by law to date of his retirement and shall have information assembled to date of his retirement for any reports to be made by the incoming superintendent.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 438, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-34) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 438, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

160.410. Expenses of superintendent and employees.

A board of education may pay the necessary expenses of its superintendent and other employees when such expenses are incurred on order of the board.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 439, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-35) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 439, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where the use of the superintendent of school's personal car on school business was not considered and approved by the board of education prior to the use, the board could not legally pay the superintendent's claim for reimbursement. OAG 77-331.

A school district may not advance money to its employes for travel or other necessary expenses prior to the expense actually being incurred since the applicable statutes contemplate reimbursement, not an advancement of money. OAG 80-395.

It is within the legal prerogative of the local board to fairly establish the nature of professional activities for which it will be willing to incur expenses. OAG 83-228.

While there is a legal basis for the expenditure of school moneys for professional activities, a school board is not mandated to approve the incurring of these expenses and costs for reimbursement from school funds. OAG 83-228.

Within reason, school boards are permitted to bear the direct and indirect expenses incurred by teachers and administrators who attend, after prior approval by the board, professional activities and functions; however, school boards are not wholly unfettered in exercising their discretion in approving attendance at sundry professional activities since Const., §§ 180 and 184 require that school funds may be used only for school purposes, the test being whether the expenditure is for an educational purpose rather than whether an activity might be beneficial to education. OAG 83-228.

It is legal for a board of education to pay salaries and/or expenses, including travel, lodging, and meals for school administrators to attend business sessions of their respective professional organizations, training and professional improvement meetings conducted by their professional organization and accreditation associations to which their schools or districts belong and/or lobbying activities conducted by their professional associations. OAG 83-228.

It is legal for a board of education to pay salaries and/or expenses, including travel, lodging, meals, and substitute teachers, for teachers to attend business sessions of their respective professional organizations, training and professional improvement meetings conducted by their professional organization, and/or lobbying activities conducted by their organization. OAG 83-228.

160.420. Interest in teacher's claim prohibited. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-36) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

160.430. Business directors in cities of the first two classes. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-37) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 89, § 16.

160.431. School finance officer — Continuing education.

(1) The local district superintendent shall appoint a finance officer who shall be responsible for the cash, investment, and financial management of the school district.

(2) The school finance officer shall be required to complete forty-two (42) hours of continuing education every two (2) years from a provider approved by the Department of Education.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 389, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

160.440. Secretary of board of education.

Each board of education shall appoint a secretary for a term of one (1), two (2), three (3), or four (4) years. The secretary shall not be a member of the board of education. The board of education of any district may appoint its superintendent as secretary. However, a superintendent who serves as secretary to the board shall not receive compensation in addition to that

which he receives for serving as superintendent. The board may fix a reasonable salary for the secretary. The secretary shall keep the records of the board and perform other duties imposed upon him by the board. All orders of the board must be signed by the secretary and countersigned by the chairman of the board. The secretary shall be custodian of all securities, documents, title papers, and other papers of the board under such conditions as the board may direct. The secretary, when other than the superintendent, shall make all records of the board available to the superintendent and the board of education at any time and shall furnish the superintendent of schools and the board of education such information as is revealed by the records at any time upon the request of the superintendent or the board of education.
(4399-38: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 6, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 14, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 91, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The secretary to the board of education is not a public officer within the meaning of Ky. Const., § 235 and consequently, subject to the general principles of contract law, the salary of the secretary may be changed during his term. OAG 60-480.

The secretary of a board of education is an employee and not an officer and, by mutual agreement, his contract may be renegotiated both as to salary and to length of term of office. OAG 61-509.

If the superintendent of schools is also the secretary of the board, he or she shall not meet with the board when the superintendent's tenure, salary or the administration of his office is under consideration, for while the two positions of superintendent and secretary may be separable, the body cannot be; in this situation a temporary secretary should be appointed to take the minutes of the board's proceedings. OAG 78-274.

Serving as a legal assistant is not a legitimate duty to be imposed upon the secretary to the local board of education. OAG 78-274.

The amendment of this section by Acts 1990, ch. 176, pt. II, § 91, which provided that a superintendent may not be paid for secretarial duties performed for the board of education, terminates a contract between a superintendent and a school board that allows the superintendent to be paid for serving as secretary to the board; however, compensation already paid to a superintendent for performance of a pre-existing contract since adoption of the Kentucky Education Reform Act need not be refunded since no legal recovery can be had a subsequent illegal performance. OAG 91-63.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Superintendent as Secretary.
2. Notice of Special Meetings.
3. Custodian of Records.
4. Recordation of Charges upon Minutes.

1. Superintendent as Secretary.
Where all five (5) members of the board of education were present at meeting where superintendent was appointed secretary of the board, but due to the fact that the vote of one member should have been disregarded since her election had been declared invalid by the court, the vote on the motion to appoint superintendent as secretary would have been a tie vote, the appointment of the superintendent as secretary was an invalid appointment. Board of Education v. Nevels, 551 S.W.2d 15, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 690 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

2. Notice of Special Meetings.
Notices of special meetings may be delivered by the secretary. Board of Education v. Stevens, 261 Ky. 475, 88 S.W.2d 3, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 678 (Ky. 1935).

3. Custodian of Records.
The secretary is custodian of the records of the board, and acts under the supervision of the superintendent. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

4. Recordation of Charges upon Minutes.
Failure of the secretary to record charges upon the minutes does not deprive the board of its right to hear and try the charges against an employee. Hunter v. Board of Education, 265 Ky. 162, 96 S.W.2d 265, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 453 (Ky. 1936).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 189 et seq.

160.445. Sports safety course required for high school athletics coaches.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education or organization or agency designated by the board to manage interscholastic athletics shall require each high school coach to complete a sports safety course consisting of training on how to prevent common injuries. The content of the course shall include but not be limited to emergency planning, heat and cold illnesses, emergency recognition, head injuries, neck injuries, facial injuries, and principles of first aid. The course shall also be focused on safety education and shall not include coaching principles.
(2) The state board or its agency shall:
  (a) Establish a minimum timeline for a coach to complete the course;
  (b) Approve providers of a sports safety course;
  (c) Be responsible for ensuring that an approved course is taught by qualified professionals who shall either be certified athletic trainers, registered nurses, physicians, or physician's assistants licensed to practice in Kentucky; and
  (d) Establish the minimum qualifying score for successful course completion.
(3) A course shall be reviewed for updates at least once every thirty (30) months and revised if needed.
(4) A course shall be able to be completed through hands-on or online teaching methods in ten (10) clock hours or less.
(5) (a) A course shall include an end-of-course examination with a minimum qualifying score for successful course completion established by the board or its agency.
  (b) All coaches shall be required to take the end-of-course examination and shall obtain at least the minimum qualifying score.
(6) Beginning with the 2009-2010 school year, at least one (1) person who has completed the course shall be at every high school athletic practice and competition.
(Enact. Acts 2009, ch. 90, § 2, effective March 24, 2009.)

District Finances

160.450. Fiscal year of school districts.

The fiscal year of all school districts shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 440, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-39: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 100; 1978, ch. 7, § 1, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 440, effective July 13, 1994.

Cross-References. Fiscal year, Const., § 169.
School year, KRS 158.050.
Procedure for payment of employees, 702 KAR 3:060.

Opinions of Attorney General. School boards and cities are covered by Ky. Const., § 169, except where otherwise provided by statute. OAG 85-65.

Cited: White v. Board of Education, 263 Ky. 1, 263 Ky. 91, 91 S.W.2d 539, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 123 (Ky. 1936).

160.455. Definition of tax-levying authority.

As used in KRS 160.460 to 160.597, unless the context requires otherwise:
"Tax-levying authority" shall mean boards of education of county school districts and independent school districts.
(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 127, § 1; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 232, effective July 13, 1990.)

160.460. Levy of school taxes — Procedures.

(1) All school taxes shall be levied by the board of education of each school district. The tax-levying authority shall levy an ad valorem tax within the limits prescribed in KRS 160.470, which will obtain for the school district the amount of money needed as shown in the district's general school budget submitted under the provisions of KRS 160.470.

(2) The tax-levying authority shall make an annual school levy not later than July 1. The school levy shall not be made until the general school budget has been received and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education. The failure of the authority to make the levy by the date prescribed shall not invalidate any levy made thereafter.

(3) All school taxes shall be levied on all property subject to local taxation in the jurisdiction of the tax-levying authority. If the school levy is to be made upon the city assessment, which is hereby authorized for independent school districts embraced by cities of the first four (4) classes, the clerk of the city shall furnish to the school district or districts which the city embraces, the assessed valuation of property subject to local taxation in the school district, as determined by its tax assessor. If the school levy is to be made upon the county assessment the county clerk shall furnish to the proper school district or districts the assessed valuation of property subject to local taxation in the district or districts, as certified by the Kentucky Department of Revenue. No later than July 1, 1994, all real property located in the state and subject to local taxation shall be assessed at one hundred percent (100%) of fair cash value.

(4399-40: amend. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, § 1; 1950, ch. 71; 1976, ch. 127, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 104, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2005, ch. 85, § 593, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Bank franchise and local deposit tax, KRS 136.500 to 136.575.

Boundaries of school district to be furnished to railroad or bridge company to enable it to determine tax due, KRS 136.190, 136.990.

Revenue Cabinet to certify to county clerk the portion of corporate franchises or tangible property subject to local taxation, KRS 136.180.

School fund, distribution of, Ky. Const., § 186; KRS Ch. 157.

Lien for taxes, KRS 132.990, 134.420.

Municipal electric plant to pay sum equivalent to tax based on book value, KRS 96.820.

Municipal light, water or gas plant may pay tax equivalent to school district, KRS 96.536.

Property of dissolved religious society to go to county seminary, KRS 273.130.

Property subject to local taxation, KRS 132.030, 132.150, 132.190, 132.200, 136.180, 136.200, 136.300.

Superintendent of schools may recommend assessment changes, KRS 133.120.

Tax rate not to be fixed until assessment is certified by tax commission to county clerk, KRS 133.185.

Kentucky Law Journal. Stephenson, Property Assessment Remedies for the Kentucky Taxpayer, 60 Ky. L.J. 84 (1971).

Turner, Property Tax Assessment Administration in Kentucky, 60 Ky. L.J. 141 (1971).

Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. When a portion of an independent school district lies outside of the city limits, the school district is not "embraced" by the city within the meaning of subsection (1) (now (3)) of this section and the fiscal court is the levying authority for school taxes and the governmental unit which approves the school budget. OAG 61-414.

There is no deadline in terms of a calendar date by which a city board of education must submit its tax rate to the city. OAG 64.380.

An independent school district in the city could not share part of the expense incurred by the city in reassessing property located within the city. OAG 67-1.

Where an independent school district is composed of different cities, the tax levying authority is the governing body of each city in the district. OAG 68-594.

Where not all of the residents of three cities included in an independent school district lived inside the school district and one city had its own tax assessor while two (2) other cities were assessed by the county assessor, the proper tax levying authority for the district was the county fiscal court and the election expense should be borne by the fiscal court. OAG 69-2.

School taxes shall be levied by the fiscal court in each county, except in independent school districts embraced by cities of the first four classes. OAG 74-187.

Local boards of education must assume all administrative responsibility concerning bond issues for school sites and buildings; however, since school financing is done almost exclusively through school building revenue bonds pursuant to KRS 162.210 to 162.300 and KRS 58.010 to 58.120 inclusive, there is no authority for any change in the preexisting procedure used for school revenue bonds and the fiscal courts and county treasurers must continue to perform the customary functions heretofore served by them in that regard. OAG 76-711.

Pursuant to this section and KRS 132.280, independent school districts embraced in cities of the first four classes may use the city assessment or the county assessment. OAG 77-497.

Cited: Fyfe v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S.W.2d 165, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 880 (Ky. 1947); Folks v. Barren County, 313 Ky. 515, 232 S.W.2d 1010, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 919 (Ky. 1950); Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. In General.
2. Levy.
3. — Time of Making.
4. — Refusal.
5. — Amount.
6. Surplus Revenue.
7. Taxing District.
8. Collection of Delinquent Taxes.
9. Decisions by Local School Board.

1. In General.

The fiscal court must make the levy requested when the proposed budget shows facts authorizing it, and the board has not acted in bad faith. Elliott County Fiscal Court v. Elliott County Board of Education, 193 Ky. 66, 234 S.W. 947, 1921 Ky. LEXIS 181 (Ky. 1921); County Bd. of Educ. v. Fiscal Court, 229 Ky. 774, 17 S.W.2d 1009, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 830 (1929); McCreary County Fiscal Court v. McCreary County Bd. of Educ., 236 Ky. 149, 32 S.W.2d 741, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 702 (1930); Hockensmith v. County Board of Education, 240 Ky. 76, 41 S.W.2d 656, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 345 (Ky. 1931); Allen County Fiscal Court v. Allen County Bd. of Educ., 242 Ky. 546, 46 S.W.2d 1070, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 304 (1932); Madison County Board of Education v. Madison County Fiscal Court, 246 Ky. 201, 54 S.W.2d 652, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 725 (Ky. 1932); Newell v. Cincinnati, N. O. & T. P. R. Co., 246 Ky. 628, 55 S.W.2d 662, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 816 (Ky. 1932) (decided under prior law).

All taxes imposed for common school purposes in this state are state taxes even though they are for use in schools located in the territory affected by the tax. Paducah-Illinois R. Co. v. Graham, 46 F.2d 806, 1931 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1138 (D. Ky. 1931); Commonwealth v. Louisville Nat'l Bank, 220 Ky. 89, 294 S.W. 815, 1927 Ky. LEXIS 478 (Ky. 1927) (decided under prior law).

A local school tax is a state tax. Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

2. Levy.

Mandamus may issue to compel the calling of a special term of the fiscal court and the making of a levy. Fiscal Court of Cumberland County v. Board of Education, 191 Ky. 263, 230 S.W. 57, 1921 Ky. LEXIS 311 (Ky. 1921) (decided under prior law).

If the levy requested is insufficient, the court may levy a sufficient tax. Madison County Board of Education v. Madison County Fiscal Court, 246 Ky. 201, 54 S.W.2d 652, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 725 (Ky. 1932); Newell v. Cincinnati, N. O. & T. P. R. Co., 246 Ky. 628, 55 S.W.2d 662, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 816 (Ky. 1932) (decided under prior law).

Fact that State Board of Education had not approved the tax rate is not fatal. Knox County v. Lewis' Adm'r, 253 Ky. 652, 69 S.W.2d 1000, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 693 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

The form of the levy is not material. Knox County v. Lewis' Adm'r, 253 Ky. 652, 69 S.W.2d 1000, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 693 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

Where boundary lines of independent school district were not coterminous with those of the city, the fiscal court of the county was the tax levying authority for the district. Howard v. Board of Education, 311 Ky. 130, 223 S.W.2d 721, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1076 (Ky. 1949).

3. — Time of Making.

Tax levy made on June 21 was valid, in view of provision of this section that failure to make levy in April should not invalidate a levy thereafter made. Harlan-Wallins Coal Corp. v. Cawood, 303 Ky. 544, 198 S.W.2d 218, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 891 (Ky. 1946) (Decision prior to 1949 amendment).

4. — Refusal.

When the council relies on bad faith or corruption as ground for refusal to make the levy desired by the school board, the bad faith or corruption must be clearly charged. White v. Board of Education, 263 Ky. 1, 263 Ky. 91, 91 S.W.2d 539, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 123 (Ky. 1936).

Inaccuracies in estimated items in county school budget submitted by board of education, due to subsequent developments, did not justify fiscal court's refusal to levy taxes required by budget, in absence of showing board had acted illegally or in bad faith. Stokley v. Fleming County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 602, 205 S.W.2d 168, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 881 (Ky. 1947).

5. — Amount.

The board of education of a city of the second class has the exclusive right to determine within lawful limits the amount of money necessary to be expended and the items for which it shall be expended in the operation of the schools, and, unless the board of commissioners of the city can show an illegal expenditure, or a computation unlawfully arrived at, or bad faith on the part of the school board, it must levy a tax within the limits prescribed by the Constitution and statutes sufficient to raise the revenue required under the provisions of the budget filed with it by the board of education. The board of commissioners has no legal right to question the advisability of the expenditure of the items contained in the budget submitted. Paducah v. Board of Education, 289 Ky. 284, 158 S.W.2d 615, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 538 (Ky. 1942).

Since the legislature has provided for penalties to offset any deficiency which might be incurred by failure to pay taxes when due, commissioners were within legal rights in deciding that a $1.00 levy requested by the school board was based on a computation unlawfully arrived at, as it appeared 89 cents would produce sufficient revenue if fully collected. Paducah v. Board of Education, 289 Ky. 284, 158 S.W.2d 615, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 538 (Ky. 1942).

The board of commissioners of a second-class city performs its whole duty when it levies upon the taxable property of the city a tax which, when collected, will produce the sum requested by the board and it is not required to levy a higher tax on the theory that some of the taxpayers will fail to pay during the year for which the tax is levied. Paducah v. Board of Education, 289 Ky. 284, 158 S.W.2d 615, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 538 (Ky. 1942).

The fiscal court must levy the ad valorem tax and the poll tax at the rate specified by the board of education; it has no discretion in the matter. Fiscal Court of Monroe County v. Board of Education, 294 Ky. 758, 172 S.W.2d 624, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 534 (Ky. 1943).

Where board of education undertook to have two levies simultaneously made upon bank shares, namely, 40¢ for general purposes and 50¢ for special purposes the trial court reasonably apportioned the 40¢ maximum between the general and special purpose in the proportion that the resolution of the board of education called to be levied on all other property, namely, $1.50 for general school purposes and 50¢ for "special school building" purpose. Board of Education v. Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Co., 263 S.W.2d 112, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 1148 (Ky. 1953).

Where a proposed general budget for fiscal year was submitted to the fiscal court and to the State Board of Education for approval by county board of education as provided by KRS 160.470 requesting it to impose a general school tax of $1.50 per $100 valuation of property subject to local tax and Superintendent of Public Instruction certified to the board that the tax rate necessary to produce the required "local tax effort" to participate in the "public school foundation program fund" would be $1.57 per $100 of assessed valuation which was in effect a disapproval of the budget and required an amended tax levy, the fiscal court should have levied and imposed a tax rate of $1.57 for general school purposes. Holmes v. Walden, 394 S.W.2d 458, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1965).

6. Surplus Revenue.

The mere fact that an expenditure will absorb that portion of anticipated revenue which would otherwise have been surplus does not preclude the school board from making necessary expenditures upon discovery that the funds are available for that purpose. Paducah v. Board of Education, 289 Ky. 284, 158 S.W.2d 615, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 538 (Ky. 1942).

7. Taxing District.

A board of education is a taxing district or municipality. Lee v. Board of Education, 261 Ky. 379, 87 S.W.2d 961, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 666 (Ky. 1935).

8. Collection of Delinquent Taxes.

In independent districts embracing cities of the first four classes, it is the duty of the city, and not of the school board, to cause delinquent taxes to be collected and to allow credits thereon. McKinney's Adm'x v. Commonwealth, 260 Ky. 608, 86 S.W.2d 167, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 504 (Ky. 1935).

9. Decisions by Local School Board.

The underlying theme of this section is that the actual decisions addressed hereunder are to be made by the local school board, not the state. Blackburn v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 749 F. Supp. 159, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18321 (E.D. Ky. 1990).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 821 et seq.

160.462. Financial analysis of school system — Format of presentation (counties of 300,000). [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 254, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 275, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.

160.463. Publication of financial statements of school systems in counties of 300,000.

The school board of each public school system in any county having 300,000 or more inhabitants shall direct its superintendent to publish, in full, annually, in the newspaper of the largest general circulation in the county, the annual financial statements of the school system audited by certified public accountants or an accountant approved by the State Department of Education. Each system's financial statements shall be prepared and presented on a basis consistent with that of the other systems.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 108, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 254, § 2) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part III, § 108, effective July 13, 1994.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, C, 3, (6) at 19.

160.464. School board to brief members of General Assembly (counties of 300,000). [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 254, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 146, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

160.470. Tax rate limits — Hearing — Levy exceeding four percent increase subject to recall vote or reconsideration — Levy of minimum equivalent tax rate.

(1) (a) Notwithstanding any statutory provisions to the contrary, no district board of education shall levy a general tax rate which will produce more revenue, exclusive of revenue from net assessment growth as defined in KRS 132.010, than would be produced by application of the general tax rate that could have been levied in the preceding year to the preceding year's assessment, except as provided in subsections (9) and (10) of this section and KRS 157.440.

(b) If an election is held as provided for in KRS 132.017 and the question should fail, such failure shall not reduce the "…general tax rate that could have

been levied in the preceding year…," referred to in subsection (1)(a) of this section, for purposes of computing the general tax rate for succeeding years.

In the event of a merger of school districts, the limitations contained in this section shall be based upon the combined revenue of the merging districts, as computed under the provisions of this section.

(2) No district board of education shall levy a general tax rate within the limits imposed in subsection (1) of this section which respectively exceeds the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, except as provided in subsections (9) and (10) of this section, KRS 157.440, and KRS 157.621, until the district board of education has complied with the provisions of subsection (7) of this section.

(3) Upon receipt of property assessments from the Department of Revenue, the commissioner of education shall certify the following to each district board of education:

(a) The general tax rate that a district board of education could levy under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, and the amount of revenue expected to be produced;

(b) The compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010 for a district's general tax rate the amount of revenue expected to be produced;

(c) The general tax rate which will produce, respectively, no more revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property, than four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, and the amount of revenue expected to be produced.

(4) Upon completion of action on property assessment data, the Department of Revenue shall submit certified property assessment data as required in KRS 133.125 to the chief state school officer.

(5) Within thirty (30) days after the district board of education has received its assessment data, the rates levied shall be forwarded to the Kentucky Board of Education for its approval or disapproval. The failure of the district board of education to furnish the rates within the time prescribed shall not invalidate any levy made thereafter.

(6) (a) Each district board of education shall, on or before January 31 of each calendar year, formally and publicly examine detailed line item estimated revenues and proposed expenditures for the subsequent fiscal year. On or before May 30 of each calendar year, each district board of education shall adopt a tentative working budget which shall include a minimum reserve of two percent (2%) of the total budget.

(b) Each district board of education shall submit to the Kentucky Board of Education no later than September 30, a close estimate or working budget which shall conform to the administrative regulations prescribed by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(7) (a) Except as provided in subsections (9) and (10) of this section and KRS 157.440, a district board of education proposing to levy a general tax rate within the limits of subsection (1) of this section which exceed the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 shall hold a public hearing to hear comments from the public regarding the proposed tax rate. The hearing shall be held in the principal office of the taxing district or, in the event the taxing district has no office, or the office is not suitable for such a hearing, the hearing shall be held in a suitable facility as near as possible to the geographic center of the district.

(b) The district board of education shall advertise the hearing by causing the following to be published at least twice for two (2) consecutive weeks, in the newspaper of largest circulation in the county, a display type advertisement of not less than twelve (12) column inches:

1. The general tax rate levied in the preceding year, and the revenue produced by that rate;
2. The general tax rate for the current year, and the revenue expected to be produced by that rate;
3. The compensating general tax rate, and the revenue expected from it;
4. The revenue expected from new property and personal property;
5. The general areas to which revenue in excess of the revenue produced in the preceding year is to be allocated;
6. A time and place for the public hearing which shall be held not less than seven (7) days nor more than ten (10) days after the day that the second advertisement is published;
7. The purpose of the hearing; and
8. A statement to the effect that the General Assembly has required publication of the advertisement and the information contained herein.

(c) In lieu of the two (2) published notices, a single notice containing the required information may be sent by first-class mail to each person owning real property, addressed to the property owner at his residence or principal place of business as shown on the current year property tax roll.

(d) The hearing shall be open to the public. All persons desiring to be heard shall be given an opportunity to present oral testimony. The district board of education may set reasonable time limits for testimony.

(8) (a) That portion of a general tax rate, except as provided in subsections (9) and (10) of this section, KRS 157.440, and KRS 157.621, levied by an action of a district board of education which will produce, respectively, revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property, more than four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, shall be subject to a recall vote or reconsideration by the district board of education as provided for in KRS 132.017, and shall be advertised as provided for in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(b) The district board of education shall, within seven (7) days following adoption of an ordinance, order, resolution, or motion to levy a general tax rate, except as provided in subsections (9) and (10) of this section and KRS 157.440, which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, more than four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, cause the following to be published, in the newspaper of largest circulation in the county, a display type advertisement of not less than twelve (12) column inches:

1. The fact that the district board of education has adopted such a rate;
2. The fact that the part of the rate which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of new property as defined in KRS 132.010, in excess of four percent (4%) over the amount of revenue produced by the

compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 is subject to recall; and

3. The name, address, and telephone number of the county clerk of the county or urban-county in which the school district is located, with a notation to the effect that that official can provide the necessary information about the petition required to initiate recall of the tax rate.

(9) (a) Notwithstanding any statutory provisions to the contrary, effective for school years beginning after June 30, 1990, the board of education of each school district shall levy a minimum equivalent tax rate of thirty cents ($0.30) for general school purposes. Equivalent tax rate is defined as the rate which results when the income collected during the prior year from all taxes levied by the district for school purposes is divided by the total assessed value of property plus the assessment for motor vehicles certified by the Department of Revenue. School districts collecting school taxes authorized by KRS 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, or 160.635 to 160.648 for less than twelve (12) months during a school year shall have included in income collected under this section the pro rata tax collection for twelve (12) months.

(b) If a board fails to comply with paragraph (a) of this subsection, its members shall be subject to removal from office for willful neglect of duty pursuant to KRS 156.132.

(10) A district board of education may levy a general tax rate that will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property, that is four percent (4%) over the amount of the revenue produced by the compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010.

(4339-40: amend. Acts 1949 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, § 2; 1956, ch. 177; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 3; 1970, ch. 118, § 1; 1976, ch. 127, § 3; 1976, ch. 187, § 1; 1976, ch. 93, § 16, effective January 1, 1977; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 25, § 6, effective February 13, 1979; 1980, ch. 317, § 7, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 319, § 6, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 360, § 49, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 137, § 2, effective March 27, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 105, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 40, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 436, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 399, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 389, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 594, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 154, effective March 18, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (3/18/2005). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 85 and 168, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

2008-2010 Budget Reference. See 2009 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 2, sec. 6, at p. 119, amending Part I, Operating Budget, D. Department of Education, 4. Support Education Excellence in Kentucky (SEEK) Program, of 2008-2010 State/Executive Branch Budget, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 127.

Cross-References. Education of the physically handicapped, KRS Chapter 167.

State vocational rehabilitation, KRS 151B.180 to 151B.210.

School council allocation formula: KETS District Administrative System Chart of Accounts, 702 KAR 3:246.

School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.

SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Keating, You Get What You Pay For: Financing Public Schools in Kentucky, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Kentucky Law Journal. Kentucky Law Survey, Vasek and Bradley, Kentucky Taxation, 68 Ky. L.J. 777 (1979-1980).

Kentucky Law Survey, Whiteside, Taxation, 71 Ky. L.J. 479 (1982-83).

Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Opinions of Attorney General. There is no deadline in terms of a calendar date by which a city board of education must submit its tax rate to the city. OAG 64-380.

Under the 1965 amendment to KRS 160.470, school districts which do not seek percentage increases are frozen or limited to income received in the 1965-1966 school year plus net assessment (new property) growth, but districts seeking the additional percentage increases are thereafter limited permanently to the income received at the end of the 1967-1968 school year plus subsequent net assessment (new property) growth. OAG 65-655.

If a school's fiscal year was the calender year, in order to use the increase, the budget would have to be prepared and separated into the two (2) school terms involved so that the increase would apply to the school year rather than the calendar year. OAG 65-820.

The increase is to be permitted for "school years" rather than "fiscal years." OAG 65-820.

A school board may elect to continue to operate at the 1965-1966 revenue level for the coming and following school years, may request one percentage increase for either 1966-1967 or 1967-1968, or may request percentage increases for both of those years. OAG 66-387.

A local board of education may forego requesting any percentage increase in its ad valorem tax revenue for the 1966-1967 school year, in which event the limitations prescribed in subsection (2) of this section govern, but may then request an increase for the 1967-1968 school year if its need for that school year so dictates. OAG 66-387.

Revenue received by school districts from electric plant boards is not ad valorem tax revenue for purposes of this section and a plant board does not have net assessment growth that can be included in the Department of Revenue's (now Revenue Cabinet's) certification of net assessment growth. OAG 66-441.

A county school board could request a budget increase and the levy of a utility gross receipts license tax in the same year. OAG 66-675.

The words "preceding year's rate" mean the correct rate that could have been levied for the preceding year if final assessment figures had been available and used in the certification given by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. OAG 67-165.

A county school district may receive a credit toward the "required local tax effort" figure of former law regarding attendance for income received from the state and paid from federal funds granted to the state for distribution among the schools. OAG 67-231.

State Board of Education could not approve deficit expenditure unless a school district acted reasonably and in good faith in anticipating the collection of revenue in circumstances where the debt is contracted because of failure to collect such revenue. Only in such cases is the debt valid. OAG 67-293.

Subsections (2) and (4) of this section relate to the basic general fund levy while KRS 160.477(6) (repealed) and KRS 157.440(2) limit special voted levies to the compensating tax rate. Accordingly, these statutes do not authorize an independent school district to apply a 10 percent increase to the special voted tax in effect in the district. OAG 67-300.

The district board of education can request the Circuit Court to mandamus the fiscal court to make the levy requested. OAG 67-510.

The fiscal court cannot avoid the levy of an increased property tax when properly requested to do so by the county board of education. OAG 67-510.

Where the rates actually levied the preceding year were less than what could properly have been levied, the general fund budget can be drawn this year on the basis of the revenue that would have been produced the year before from the levy of the general fund tax at the correct maximum rate which would have been certified by the Superintendent of Public Instruction if he had been correctly advised of the true total assessed value of property in the district subject to such taxes. OAG 68-186.

The maximum property tax levies for a merged school district for 1968-1969 are calculated as follows: (a) To the revenue that would be produced by applying the old city district's basic general fund levy for 1967-1968 to the assessment for that year add the revenue that would be produced by applying the old county (as it existed before the merger) district's basic general fund levy for 1967-1968 to the assessment for that year. The sum of these figures is the total amount of ad valorem tax revenue in the computation of the maximum permissible local ad valorem tax revenue under subsection (3) of this section. The proper basic general fund levy can be calculated from the combined revenue and combined current assessment figures (with net growth treated separately). (b) The special voted general fund rate should be calculated at the proper compensating tax rate under the formula established in KRS 132.010(6) based on the 1965 revenue from this source and the 1966 assessment. (c) The special voted building fund rate (KRS 160.477 (repealed)) should be calculated at the proper

"compensating tax rate," again using the formula appearing in KRS 132.010(6). (d) The overall tax rate can then be determined by adding the rates in (a), (b), and (c) above. OAG 68-343.

Following the tax rollback, the Executive Department of State Government had the authority and duty to provide supplemental payments to certain schools under the minimum foundation program as would insure the orderly continuation of the common schools program and as would prevent the regression of the program. OAG 70-474.

It is mandatory that local boards of education use the rates prescribed by the Department of Education. OAG 70-540.

The Department of Education has authority under this section for setting local tax rates for school purposes. OAG 70-540.

Assessments for school tax levy purposes under this section and for state aid purposes under KRS 157.380 (repealed) must be the same. OAG 72-330.

The county ad valorem tax revenue is limited to the application of the preceding year's tax rate to the preceding year's assessment, exclusive of voting levies, plus the revenue determined from applying the effective tax rate to the net assessment growth base. OAG 74-393.

Unless a school board indicates that the budget goes beyond the limit of this section or the fiscal court proves illegality, fraud or bad faith, and assuming budget approval by the State Board of Education, the fiscal court must accept the board's budget, fixing the necessary tax rate and making the tax levy required accordingly. OAG 74-455.

The mere fact that a school authority waited until after the city fixed its tax rate to come in and fix the school board's tax rate, in the absence of a showing of corruption, bad faith or illegality on the part of the school board, is not sufficient grounds for the city council to refuse to set the rate asked. OAG 74-499.

Even though due to a delay in certifying the county assessment, the advertising and hearing requirements necessary to levying a school district's tax rate would not be completed 45 days before the date of the next regular election, the school district, of its own volition, could waive the petition and place the question on the ballot. OAG 82-485.

While the amending of KRS 160.470 and the making of each school district their own tax levying authority repeals that part of KRS 424.250 as to filing the budget with a clerk, the other part of the statute calling for the budget to be published in a newspaper is capable of being observed. OAG 82-603.

Even though the 1990 amendment to this section by Ch. 476, § 105 set a new maximum equivalent tax rate, since in subsection (1)(c) of KRS 157.440 the 1990 amendment by Ch. 476, § 107 to that section provided that any school district, which is at or above the equivalent tax rate permitted, shall not be required to levy an equivalent tax rate which is lower than the rate levied during the 1989-90 school year, Jefferson County may keep its equivalent tax rate at 75.9 cents for the 1990-91 school year. OAG 90-45.

When levying a utilities gross receipts license tax for the purpose of complying with the minimum equivalent tax rate requirement set forth in subdivision (12)(a) (now (9)(a)) of this section or for the purpose of participating in the "Tier 1" program set forth in KRS 157.440, a school board must follow the notice and hearing requirements of KRS 160.593 and KRS 160.603, but the recall provisions of KRS 160.597 do not apply. OAG 90-88.

Cited: Schuerman v. State Board of Education, 284 Ky. 556, 145 S.W.2d 42, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 514 (Ky. 1940); Bell v. Board of Education, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S.W.2d 1007, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1065 (Ky. 1948); Bell v. Board of Education, 343 S.W.2d 804, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 433 (Ky. 1961); State Property & Bldg. Com. v. Hays, 346 S.W.2d 3, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 277 (Ky. 1961); Baker v. Strode, 348 F. Supp. 1257, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14893 (W.D. Ky. 1971); Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Determination of Expenditures.
3. Estimate of Anticipated Revenue.
4. Premature Submission.
5. Indebtedness.
6. Amendment by Court.
7. Evidence of Budget.
8. Determination of Maximum Rate.
9. Voter Recall Elections.

1. Constitutionality.

This statute did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment because it was not arbitrary, not irrelevant to the achievement of the state's objectives, not invidiously discriminatory, not administered unevenly, not based on some hidden motive and did bear a reasonable relationship to the legitimate purpose of preserving the financial integrity of the state. Baker v. Strode, 348 F. Supp. 1257, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14893 (W.D. Ky. 1971).

The "rollback" law is not unconstitutional as perpetuating unconstitutional assessments, for the taxing power of the district is not frozen, because under KRS 157.440 a district, by popular vote, can select as high a rate as it chooses. Miller v. Nunnelley, 468 S.W.2d 298, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 334 (Ky. 1971), cert. denied, 404 U.S. 941, 92 S. Ct. 286, 30 L. Ed. 2d 255, 1971 U.S. LEXIS 564 (1971).

The present school funding statutes permit local Boards of Education to raise funds through property taxes and permissive taxes such as the utilities tax; base funding and Tier One funding can be produced by a property tax not subject to voter recall and this nonrecallable option enables Boards of Education to fund schools without relying on permissive taxes; the General Assembly has supplied a mechanism to satisfy base funding, as well as Tier One funding, according to the mandate of Section 183 of the Kentucky Constitution; and that is all that Rose v. Council for Better Educ., Inc., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989) requires. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

2. Determination of Expenditures.

Board of education had right to appropriate by amended budget additional funds to be received in the fiscal year from collection of delinquent taxes which it had not anticipated to improvement of its physical properties, which had been badly damaged by flood, and the propriety of its decision in doing so cannot be questioned by the board of commissioners of second-class city, unless the board of commissioners can show the properties not to be in need of repair or reconstruction and the mere fact that the expenditure will absorb that portion of the anticipated revenue which would otherwise be surplus does not preclude the school board from making necessary expenditures upon discovery that the funds are available for the purpose. Paducah v. Board of Education, 289 Ky. 284, 158 S.W.2d 615, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 538 (Ky. 1942).

The board of education has the exclusive right to determine within lawful limits the amount of money necessary to be expended and the items for which it shall be expended in the operation of the schools, and, unless the governing authorities of the tax levying districts can show an illegal expenditure, or a computation unlawfully arrived at, or bad faith on the part of the school board, it must levy a tax within limits prescribed by the Constitution and statutes sufficient to raise the revenue required under the provisions of the budget filed with it by the board of education. Paducah v. Board of Education, 289 Ky. 284, 158 S.W.2d 615, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 538 (Ky. 1942).

Budget submitted by board of education was not unlawful or did not indicate bad faith which would warrant refusal by fiscal court to levy taxes pursuant to it where commission for collection was correct when made, but was rendered excessive by a subsequent court of appeal's decision. Stokley v. Fleming County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 602, 205 S.W.2d 168, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 881 (Ky. 1947).

3. Estimate of Anticipated Revenue.

The board of education cannot base its estimate of anticipated revenue on experience in collecting taxes and deduct the amount which may not be collected within the fiscal year but it must base its estimate on what the rate would produce if all the taxes were collected in the fiscal year. Paducah v. Board of Education, 289 Ky. 284, 158 S.W.2d 615, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 538 (Ky. 1942).

4. Premature Submission.

Premature submission of budget does not show bad faith. White v. Board of Education, 263 Ky. 1, 263 Ky. 91, 91 S.W.2d 539, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 123 (Ky. 1936).

5. Indebtedness.

Where voted building fund levy of school district had always been insufficient to meet rental payments required for the payment of revenue bonds, so that part thereof had been paid from the general fund levy, the addition of subsection (7) to KRS 160.477 (repealed) in a 1965 "rollback" act did not authorize an increase in building fund levy over the compensating rate as defined in KRS 132.010 to pay all of such rentals. Fayette County Board of Education v. White, 410 S.W.2d 612, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 37 (Ky. 1966).

6. Amendment by Court.

When a court finds a budget to be incorrect, it is not necessary that an amended budget be submitted to the council. It may be amended in

the trial court. White v. Board of Education, 263 Ky. 1, 263 Ky. 91, 91 S.W.2d 539, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 123 (Ky. 1936).

7. Evidence of Budget.

In all cases where budgets and financial reports are available they are the best evidence of the information therein contained and they should be made a part of the record in order for the courts to have a clear and definite idea as to whether or not the officials have had due regard for the finances of the taxing district. Ebert v. Board of Education, 277 Ky. 633, 126 S.W.2d 1111, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 706 (Ky. 1939).

8. Determination of Maximum Rate.

The language of KRS 132.487(3), governing a centralized ad valorem tax system for motor vehicles, clearly and unequivocally removes all valuations of and tax revenues from motor vehicles from the base amount used in determining the compensating tax rate and maximum possible tax rate envisioned under the provisions of KRS 68.245, 132.023, 132.027, and this section. Kling v. Geary, 667 S.W.2d 379, 1984 Ky. LEXIS 216 (Ky. 1984).

9. Voter Recall Elections.

The 1990 change in subsections (10) and (11) (now (9) and (10)) of this section prevents voter recall of a property tax levy if the tax revenue is intended to provide mandatory minimum base funding or permissive Tier One funding, but under the previous funding scheme, the "notwithstanding" language of this section had no abrogative effect on voter recall of permissive utility taxes and the General Assembly preserved this right in the funding scheme. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

County Board of Education's levy of a utility gross receipts license tax, designed to produce additional revenue up to 15% of the base funding level, was subject to statutory recall election provisions. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 789 et seq.

160.472. Determination of maximum permissible school district revenue.

Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter to the contrary, the tax rate on motor vehicles and trailers for the preceding year shall be applied to the preceding year's total valuation of such motor vehicles and trailers and the resulting amount added to the revenue from other tangible personal property for purposes of determining the maximum permissible school district revenue under KRS 160.470.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 441, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 371, § 6, effective January 1, 1981) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 441, effective July 13, 1994.

160.473. Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates — Public hearing and recall not applicable.

(1) In the event that a general tax rate applicable to real property levied by a district board of education will produce a percentage increase in revenue from personal property less than the percentage increase in revenue from real property, the district board of education may levy a general tax rate applicable to personal property which will produce the same percentage increase in revenue from personal property as the percentage increase in revenue from real property; however, in no event shall the general tax rate levied by the district board of education applicable to personal property exceed the prior year general tax rate applicable to personal property levied by the respective district board of education.

(2) The general tax rate applicable to personal property levied by a district board of education under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not be subject to the public hearing provisions of KRS 160.470(7) and to the recall provisions of KRS 160.470(8).

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 109, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 389, § 11, effective July 14, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 397, § 7, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part III, § 109, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.

160.474. Cumulative increase for 1982-83 only — Limit — Public hearing and recall not applicable. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 397, § 8, effective July 15, 1982; repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part III, § 110, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 389, § 13, effective July 14, 2000.

160.475. Ad valorem tax levy for school purposes — Maximum rates — Subdistrict taxes abolished.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in KRS 157.440, 160.470(1), and 160.476(4), the ad valorem tax levy for school purposes, other than sinking fund purposes, in each school district, shall be not more than one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) annually on each one hundred dollars ($100) of property subject to local taxation.

(2) All existing subdistrict school tax levies, except those required to retire voted bonds, are hereby abolished.

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 36, §§ 1(1), (2), 2; 1974, ch. 316, § 3; 1974, ch. 386, § 30; 1976, ch. 93, § 17, effective January 1, 1977; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 111, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 87, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 389, § 12, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Bank franchise and local deposit tax, KRS 136.500 to 136.575.

City of first class may levy tax for support of municipal university, KRS 165.030.

Electric and water plant of third-class city may pay tax equivalent to school district, KRS 96.179.

Limits on levies for school purposes on distilled spirits, KRS 132.150.

Municipal light, water or gas plant may pay tax equivalent to school district, KRS 96.536.

Rate of school tax on railroad bridge, KRS 136.180, 136.200.

Sinking fund purposes, tax levy for, KRS 162.090.

Kentucky Law Journal. Reynolds, Education Finance Reform Litigation and Separation of Powers: Kentucky Makes Its Contribution, 80 Ky. L.J. 309 (1990-91).

Opinions of Attorney General. A fiscal court may legally levy a tax at a figure above the $1.50 maximum set by this section where the figure is the amount necessary to provide the required local tax effort for participation in the minimum foundation program by the local school district. OAG 65-600.

Under the 1965 amendment to KRS 160.470, school districts which do not seek percentage increases are frozen or limited to income received in the 1965-1966 school year plus net assessment (new property) growth, but districts seeking the additional percentage increases are thereafter limited permanently to the income received at the end of the 1967-1968 school year plus subsequent net assessment (new property) growth. OAG 65-655.

Cities or counties may not levy a poll tax since it has been eliminated by amendment of KRS 68.090, 92.280 and this section. OAG 74-631.

The poll tax is not a prerequisite to the right to vote and is nothing more than another revenue measure for the taxing jurisdiction in question. OAG 72-816. (Decision prior to 1974 amendment).

Cited: Harlan-Wallins Coal Corp. v. Cawood, 303 Ky. 544, 198 S.W.2d 218, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 891 (Ky. 1946); Bell v. Board of Education, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S.W.2d 1007, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1065 (Ky. 1948); Folks v. Barren County, 313 Ky. 515, 232 S.W.2d 1010, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 919 (Ky. 1950); Fendley v. Board of Education, 240 S.W.2d 837, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1023 (Ky. 1951); Board of Education v. Harville, 416 S.W.2d 730, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 280 (Ky. 1967); Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Exceeding Maximum.

Regardless of time or amount, the principle remains the same, that the voting of the tax does not impose a tax in futuro, but merely grants authority to the taxing power to increase the amount of the annual tax that the law otherwise authorizes to be levied. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

Only a maximum rate need be specified in the proposition submitted to the voters under KRS 157.440 to exceed the maximum levy under this section. Hopson v. Board of Education, 280 S.W.2d 489, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 154 (Ky. 1955).

A special annual tax levy above the present maximum regular levy authorized by this section may be made to authorize the principal and interest of the bonds. Bell v. Board of Education, 343 S.W.2d 804, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 433 (Ky. 1961).

The maximum school property tax rate of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) on each $100 valuation may be exceeded when increased levy is necessary to provide the required local tax effort in order to participate in the foundation program under KRS 157.380 (now repealed). Holmes v. Walden, 394 S.W.2d 458, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1965).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 789 et seq.

160.476. School building fund taxes — Investment — Expenditures — Audit.

(1) The board of education of any district may, in addition to other taxes for school purposes, levy not less than four cents ($0.04) nor more than twenty cents ($0.20) on each one hundred dollars ($100) valuation of property subject to local taxation, to provide a special fund for the purchase of sites for school buildings and physical education and athletic facilities, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings and physical education and athletic facilities, and for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of existing buildings and physical education and athletic facilities, provided, however, that such tax shall come within the maximum school tax levy provided by KRS 160.470. In addition to or in lieu of this special tax, any board of education may pay into this special fund at the close of any fiscal year the proceeds from the sale of land or property no longer needed for school purposes and all or any balances remaining in the general fund over and above the amount necessary for discharging obligations for the fiscal year in full.

(2) The special fund provided for herein shall be kept in a separate account designated as "school building fund." The fund shall be kept in a depository selected by the board of education, or invested in bonds of the United States, of this state, or county or municipality in this state, provided, however, that such investments shall be approved by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(3) All expenditures from such fund shall be made solely for the purposes enumerated herein and shall be made in accordance with the school laws of the state at such times as the board of education determines. The board of education shall cause to be made annually an audit of the building fund by a certified public accountant or by an accountant approved by the State Department of Education.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other subsection of this section to the contrary, for the 1966 tax year and for all subsequent years no district board of education shall levy a tax at a rate under the provisions of this section which exceeds the compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010. The chief state school officer shall certify the compensating tax rate to the district board of education.

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 1(3); 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 4; 1976, ch. 127, § 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 112, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. School property and buildings, KRS Ch. 162.
Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.
Restructuring revenue bond issues, 702 KAR 3:260.
School district tax rate formulas, 702 KAR 3:275.
SEEK funding formula, 702 KAR 3:270.

Opinions of Attorney General. Boards of education may place their general funds in banks designated as depositories pursuant to KRS 160.570 and obtain from such banks certificates of deposit representing time deposits of surplus funds subject to withdrawal on demand. OAG 64-70.

A fund resulting from the sale of school property could be used for the purchase of sites for school buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings, and for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of buildings, in accordance with the provisions of this section, even though refunding revenue bonds were outstanding on other school property. OAG 66-224.

Cited: Harlan-Wallins Coal Corp. v. Cawood, 303 Ky. 544, 198 S.W.2d 218, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 891 (Ky. 1946); Lewis v. Morgan, 252 S.W.2d 691, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1019 (Ky. 1952); Ranier v. Board of Education, 273 S.W.2d 577, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1190 (Ky. 1954); Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. High School Stadium.

A board is not authorized to expend funds for a high school stadium as the latter is not a "school building" within the meaning of this section. Board of Education v. Williams, 256 S.W.2d 29, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 714 (Ky. 1953) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 535 et seq.; 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 874 et seq.,

160.477. Special voted building taxes — Purposes — Special fund to be in separate account — Expenditures from fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 142; 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 5; 1970, ch. 118, § 2; 1976, ch. 127, § 5; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 187, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 48 § 84, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 113, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 87, § 7, effective July 15, 1996.

160.480. Minimum limits on ad valorem tax; poll tax. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (2980, 4399-40) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

160.482. Occupational license, policy (counties of 300,000).

To help provide for an efficient system of common schools in any county having three hundred thousand (300,000) or more inhabitants, the General Assembly delegates to the fiscal courts and boards of education of any such county the powers and duties set forth in KRS 160.482 to 160.488. The General Assembly finds and declares that in any such county there are besetting public education special problems which can best be solved pursuant to KRS 160.482 to 160.488. Furthermore, the General Assembly declares that the public policy of the Commonwealth is not offended but is best served by the authority of KRS 160.482 to 160.488 for the imposition, payment, and collection of license fees on businesses, trades, occupations, and professions over and above license fees that may already be imposed thereon.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 442, effective July 13, 1990.)

Collateral References. 84 C.J.S., Taxation, § 19.

160.483. Occupational license fees, rates, exemptions (counties of 300,000) — Regulation of ministers.

(1) The license fees imposed under KRS 160.482 to 160.488

on businesses, trades, occupations, and professions shall be at a single, uniform percentage rate not to exceed one-half of one percent (0.5%) of:

(a) Salaries, wages, and commissions, and other compensations earned by persons within the county for work done and services performed or rendered in the county; and

(b) The net profits of all businesses, trades, occupations, and professions, for activities conducted in the county.

(2) The license fees, once imposed, shall continue from year to year until changed as prescribed in KRS 160.484.

(3) No public service company which pays an ad valorem tax is required to pay a license fee.

(4) (a) It is the intent of the General Assembly to continue the exemption from local license fees and occupational taxes that existed on January 1, 2006, for providers of multichannel video programming services or communications services as defined in KRS 136.602 that were taxed under KRS 136.120 prior to January 1, 2006.

(b) To further this intent, no company providing multichannel video programming services or communications services as defined in KRS 136.602 shall be required to pay a license fee. If only a portion of an entity's business is providing multichannel video programming services or communications services, including products or services that are related to and provided in support of the multichannel video programming services or communications services, this exclusion applies only to that portion of the business that provides multichannel video programming services or communications services, including products or services that are related to and provided in support of the multichannel video programming services or communications services.

(5) No license fee shall be imposed upon or collected from:

(a) Any bank, trust company, combined bank and trust company, combined trust, banking and title business in this state;

(b) Any savings and loan association whether state or federally chartered;

(c) Any income received by members of the Kentucky National Guard for active duty training, unit training assemblies, and annual field training; or

(d) Any income received by precinct workers for election training or work at election booths in state, county, and local primary, regular, or special elections.

(6) No license tax shall be collected from any individual who is not a resident of the county of the tax-levying authority imposing the tax.

(7) Pursuant to this section, no tax-levying authority shall regulate any aspect of the manner in which any duly ordained, commissioned, or denominationally licensed minister of religion may perform his or her duties and activities as a minister of religion. Duly ordained, commissioned, or denominationally licensed ministers of religion shall be subject to the same license fees imposed on others by the tax-levying authority on salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation earned for work done and services performed or rendered.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 443, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 509, § 6, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 167, § 5, effective July 1, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 76, effective January 1, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (1/1/2006). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 167 and 168, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Compiler's Notes. Section 10 of Acts 1998, ch. 509, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "apply to tax years beginning after December 31, 1997."

160.484. Occupational license fees, imposition and discontinuation (counties of 300,000).

(1) Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), and (4) the fiscal court has discretion to impose or not impose the license fees authorized by KRS 160.482 to 160.488 at a percentage rate, not to exceed one-half of one percent (0.5%), determined by the fiscal court. A fiscal court shall not proceed under this subsection without first giving all boards of education in the county thirty (30) days notice of its intention.

(2) If one (1) or more boards of education of school districts within the county which contain at least ninety percent (90%) of county's inhabitants, in the same calendar year certify to the fiscal court requests for a license fee at an identical percentage rate, not to exceed one-half of one percent (0.5%), then the fiscal court shall impose such license fees at the requested rate.

(3) Any license fees imposed under subsections (1) or (2) shall remain in full effect from year to year until all boards of education within the county have certified to the fiscal court requests for a reduction in the percentage rate theretofore imposed. Thereafter, the fiscal court shall reduce the rate to the highest rate certified as yet necessary by any board of education in the county. The fiscal court may require each board of education to make no more than one (1) certificate annually.

(4) In any calendar year in which one (1) or more boards of education of school districts containing at least ninety percent (90%) of the county's inhabitants make a certification pursuant to subsection (2) for a rate which is at a higher percentage than any currently imposed, the fiscal court shall impose the license fee at the higher rate and any rate imposed pursuant to subsections (1), (2), or (3) shall be rescinded upon the date the new rate takes effect.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 444, effective July 13, 1990.)

160.485. Occupational license fees, adoption — Referendum procedure.

(1) The imposition of license fees authorized hereby shall be by order or resolution of the fiscal court. There shall be no more than one (1) order or resolution passed in any one (1) calendar year. In the case of license fees required to be imposed pursuant to subsection (2) of KRS 160.484, the fiscal court shall make the order or resolution within ten (10) days following receipt of the first request which makes subsection (2) of KRS 160.484 effective.

(2) (a) The order or resolution of the fiscal court imposing license fees pursuant to subsections (1), (2), or (4) of KRS 160.484 shall go into effect forty-five (45) days after its passage.

(b) During the forty-five (45) days next following the passage of the order or resolution, any five (5) qualified voters who reside in the county may commence petition proceedings to protest the passage of the order or resolution by filing with the county clerk an affidavit stating that they constitute the petition committee and that they will be responsible for circulating the petition and filing it in the proper form within forty-five (45) days from the passage of the order or resolution. The affidavit shall state their names and addresses and specify the address to which all notices to the committee are to be sent. Upon receipt of the affidavit, the county clerk shall:

1. At the time of filing of the affidavit, notify the petition committee of all statutory requirements for the filing of a valid petition under this section;
2. At the time of the filing of the affidavit, notify the petition committee that the clerk will publish a notice identifying the tax levy being challenged and providing the names and addresses of the petition committee in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, if such publication exists, if the petition committee remits an amount equal to the cost of publishing the notice determined in accordance with the provisions of KRS 424.160 at the time of the filing of the affidavit. If the petition committee elects to have the notice published, the clerk shall publish the notice within five (5) days of receipt of the affidavit; and
3. Deliver a copy of the affidavit to the fiscal court and the impacted school districts.

(c) The petition shall be filed with the county clerk within forty-five (45) days of the passage of the order or resolution. All papers of the petition shall be uniform in size and style and shall be assembled in one (1) instrument for filing. Each sheet of the petition shall contain the names of voters from one (1) voting precinct only, and shall include the name, number and designation of the precinct in which the voters signing the petition live. The inclusion of an invalid signature on a page shall not invalidate the entire page of the petition, but shall instead result in the invalid signature being stricken and not counted. Each signature shall be executed in ink or indelible pencil and shall be followed by the printed name, street address, and Social Security number or birthdate of the person signing. The petition shall be signed by a number of registered and qualified voters residing in the affected jurisdiction equal to at least ten percent (10%) of the total number of votes cast in the last preceding presidential election.

(d) Upon the filing of the petition with the county clerk, the order or resolution shall be suspended until after the election referred to in subsection (3) of this section is held, or until the petition is finally determined to be insufficient and no further action may be taken pursuant to paragraph (h) of this subsection.

(e) The clerk shall immediately notify the fiscal court and the impacted school districts that the petition has been received and shall, within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the petition, make a determination of whether the petition contains enough signatures of qualified voters to place the order or resolution before the voters.

(f) If the county clerk finds the petition to be sufficient, the clerk shall certify to the petition committee, the fiscal court, and the impacted school boards within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (e) of this subsection that the petition is properly presented and in compliance with the provisions of this section, and that the order or resolution levying the tax will be placed before the voters for approval.

(g) If the county clerk finds the petition to be insufficient, the clerk shall, within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (e) of this subsection, notify, in writing, the petition committee, the fiscal court and the impacted school districts of the specific deficiencies found. Notification shall be sent by certified mail and shall be published at least one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation within the county or, if there is no such newspaper, shall be posted at the courthouse door.

(h) A final determination of the sufficiency of a petition shall be subject to final review by the Circuit Court of the county and shall be limited to the validity of the county clerk's determination. Any petition challenging the county clerk's final determination shall be filed within ten (10) days of the issuance of the clerk's final determination.

(3) Upon validation of the petition, the fiscal court shall submit to the voters of the county at the next regular election or called common school district election, which shall be held not less than thirty-five (35) days nor more than forty-five (45) days from the date the signatures on the petition are validated by the county clerk, the question as to whether the license fees for common school purposes shall be levied. Any called common school election shall comply with the provisions of KRS 118.025. If the election is held in conjunction with a regular election, the question shall be submitted to the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election. The question shall be so framed that the voter may by his vote answer, "for" or "against." If a majority of the votes cast upon the question oppose its passage, the order or resolution shall not go into effect. If a majority of the votes cast upon the question favor its passage, the order or resolution shall go into effect.

(4) License fees imposed pursuant to KRS 160.482 to 160.488 shall become effective on the date specified in the order or resolution, but no later than the first day of the calendar year first beginning after the day the order or resolution is made.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 445, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 195, § 57, effective July 15, 1996; 2005, ch. 121, § 3, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 121, § 6, provides: "The provisions of this Act shall apply to ordinances, orders, resolutions or motions passed after July 15. 2005."

Opinions of Attorney General. Although subsection (2) of this section provides that each sheet of the petition should contain the signatures of voters in but one voting precinct, the whole sheet would not be disqualified where one of the persons signing that sheet was not a voter in that precinct, even though that person would be subject to disqualification. OAG 72-174.

The election referred to in subsection (3) of this section refers to the regular November election that takes place every year. OAG 72-174.

The "not less than sixty days" provision in subsection (3) of this section refers to the date of passage of the fiscal court order levying the school tax. OAG 72-174.

The provision in subsection (2) of this section that the petition contain the signatures of 15% of the votes cast in the county for the office receiving the greatest total vote at the last preceding presidential election does not mean that every precinct in the county must be represented by 15% of the votes cast in the precinct, but that the aggregate number of signers must be 15%. OAG 72-174.

Under subsection (2) of this section, the fiscal court must conduct an examination of the petition, and if it is regular on its face then the election is ordered as directed in subsection (3) of this section, subject to an appeal from the fiscal court order to the circuit court. OAG 72-174.

In order to generate the referendum provisions of this section the signatures equal to 15 percent of those districts whose boards of education requested the tax are needed. OAG 72-471.

After a tax levy is approved by the court under KRS 160.593 the question as to whether such tax should be levied may be passed on by the voters pursuant to the procedures specified in this section. OAG 72-521.

Any school district in which a special school tax is levied or about to be levied may petition for a referendum to recall said tax within the district and such recall would not have to be on a countywide basis as the 1972 amendment to KRS 160.593 by chapter 271, section 1 provides that a tax shall be limited to the district requesting the tax. OAG 72-576.

The provisions of this section providing for recall on a countywide basis were amended by implication by the 1972 amendment to KRS 160.593 by chapter 271, section 1. OAG 72-603.

Where a request for the levy of a utility gross receipts tax for schools was defeated at the 1972 general election and the fiscal court has been presented with new requests for the imposition of said tax and the residents of the districts have filed petitions protesting the tax levy and requesting that the matter be placed on the ballot, the utility tax question can only be held at the general election in November, unless there has been a called election with respect to county school questions at a time other than the November election. OAG 73-301.

The petition provided for in this section should be filed with the county clerk who is the clerk of the fiscal court. OAG 76-440.

In a referendum seeking recall of certain school taxes while there is no specific wording for the ballot question provided in this section, it would appear that under the terms of subsection (3) it is the responsibility of the fiscal court to frame the question. OAG 76-440.

The county clerk's responsibilities on behalf of the fiscal court concerning a referendum petition that may be filed seeking the recall of certain taxes are that of accepting and checking the petition to see that it is legal on its face and in compliance with this section and KRS 160.609 (repealed), insofar as the number and validity of the signatures are concerned. OAG 76-440.

There is no requirement that notice be published with respect to the filing of the petition for referendum seeking recall of certain school taxes or the referendum election provided for in this section; however, if such petition is found to be valid, the referendum question would appear on the ballot face required to be published by the clerk pursuant to KRS 424.290. OAG 76-440.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Verification of Petition.
2. Number of Petitioners Needed.

1. Verification of Petition.

Where the petition contained the signatures and addresses of the signers, but there was no verification of the addresses on the petition, and where the proponents of the petition undertook to file new verifying affidavits subsequent to the expiration of the time for filing, such late action could not cure the defectiveness of the petition and it remained insufficient to fulfill the requirements of this section. Board of Education v. Fiscal Court of Warren County, 485 S.W.2d 752, 1972 Ky. LEXIS 141 (Ky. 1972).

2. Number of Petitioners Needed.

Where fiscal court imposed tax levy on utilities in the county and the school districts and, within 30 days after passage of the tax levy, a petition was filed with the court for a referendum on the tax, containing a number of names equal to 15% of the votes in the school districts, the fiscal court was not authorized to order the tax levy suspended since the recall petition was not countywide and therefore contained insufficient number of signatures. Fiscal Court of Campbell County v. Board of Education, 522 S.W.2d 454, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 138 (Ky. 1975).

160.486. Occupational license fees — Collection — Distribution (counties of 300,000).

The license fees imposed by authority of KRS 160.482 to 160.488 shall be collected by the fiscal court or its agent, and the proceeds thereof shall be promptly divided and distributed to each school district within the county in proportion to the number of pupils in average daily attendance in each school district as shown by the most recent statistics certified by the chief state school officer pursuant to KRS 157.310 to 157.440. The fees shall be used for any purpose for which other common school funds may be used.

(Enact. Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 20; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 233, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. This section requires the distribution of the proceeds of the occupational license fees on the basis of the "most recent" data on average daily attendance and revised average daily attendance statistics cannot be applied retroactively to the beginning of the fiscal year to alter the percentage of proceeds distributed to the school districts in the county. OAG 67-183.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

This section is valid and does not contravene the express will of the people contained in the Constitution of Kentucky. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 458 S.W.2d 6, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1970).

160.487. Action for refund of occupational license fees (counties of 300,000).

Any person who has paid the license fees imposed under KRS 160.484 and 160.485 may bring an action for the refund thereof without interest only within one (1) year after the license fees for any year become due. If the court finds that the license fees were invalidly collected for any reason, it shall order a refund thereof.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 446, effective July 13, 1990.)

160.488. Effect of occupational license fees law (counties of 300,000).

(1) KRS 68.180, 68.185, 68.190, and 160.482 to 160.488 shall not be construed as repealing any other laws of the Commonwealth relating to the levy, assessment, and collection of taxes or license fees but shall be held and construed to authorize an additional license fee, against which the credit allowed by KRS 68.190 does not apply.

(2) KRS 68.180, 68.185, 68.190, and 160.482 to 160.488 shall not in any manner repeal, amend, affect, or apply to any existing statute exempting property from local taxation, or fixing a special rate on proper classification, or imposing a state tax which is declared to be in lieu of all local taxation.

(3) The provisions of any statute relating to ad valorem taxes do not apply to KRS 68.180, 68.185, 68.190, and 160.482 to 160.488 or to the license fees authorized by it.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 447, effective July 13, 1990.)

160.490. Maximum limits on ad valorem tax. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (2980, 4399-40) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

160.500. Collector of school taxes — Allowances to — Special collector — Tax bills.

(1) School taxes shall be collected by the sheriff for county school districts and by the regular tax collector of the city or special tax collector for the independent school districts at the same time and in the same manner as other local taxes are collected, except as provided in this section and in KRS 160.510. The bond of the regular or special tax collector shall be made to cover the duties as the tax collector of the school district or districts for which he or she collects taxes. The tax collector shall be entitled to a commission equal to his or her expenses incurred in collecting the school taxes, provided that the commission shall not be less than one and one-half percent (1.5%) or more than four percent (4%) of the amount of school taxes collected, plus four percent (4%) of the amount of any interest earned on the amounts collected and invested by the tax collector prior to distribution to the school district. No allowance shall be made for the collection of school taxes to any collecting officer who continues to collect taxes after the term that would not be allowed him or her had he collected the taxes during his or her term.

(2) An independent school district may select a special tax collector to collect its school taxes. If an independent school district selects a special tax collector, a majority of the members of the independent school district

board of education shall fix a commission for the special tax collector at a rate of not less than one and one-half percent (1.5%) and not more than four percent (4%) of the school taxes or school funds collected by the special tax collector from the local school levy in such independent school district, plus four percent (4%) of the amount of any interest earned on the amounts collected and invested by the tax collector prior to distribution to the school district. The special tax collector shall be required to execute bond in the same manner as provided in KRS 160.560 for the execution of a treasurer's bond, and the penal sum of the bond shall not be less than the aggregate of the tax bills that come into the hands of the special tax collector.

(3) The clerk shall include all school taxes on the regular tax bills furnished the tax collector unless an independent district has selected a special tax collector, in which case the school taxes shall be listed by the clerk on a separate bill. The clerk shall be allowed a fee not to exceed three cents ($0.03) for each separate school tax bill, to be paid by the independent district board of education.

(4) The county clerk shall be the ad valorem tax collector for motor vehicle taxes for county and independent school districts, and shall receive a commission of four percent (4%) of all such moneys collected for any school district, which commission shall be deducted monthly before payment to the depository of the district board of education.

(5) The General Assembly of Kentucky finds that commissions and fees set by the General Assembly for services performed in collecting ad valorem taxes by county clerks are the reasonable costs of collection by county clerks and their offices. The county clerk shall account for all funds collected to each taxing authority; however, in any accounting or settlement with district boards of education, the county clerk shall not be required to itemize any incremental costs in any accounting or settlement for ad valorem taxes collected.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 448, effective July 13, 1990; 2009, ch. 10, § 64, effective January 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-40, 4399-41: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 143; 1976, ch. 127, § 6; 1982, ch. 264, § 13, effective January 1, 1984; 1988, ch. 355, § 2, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 448, effective July 13, 1994.

Cross-References. Assessments of taxing districts, when to be certified to county clerk, KRS 134.140.

County clerk to calculate taxes due school districts, KRS 132.550.

Sheriff is tax collector, by virtue of his office, unless payment is directed to be made to some other officer, KRS 134.140.

Opinions of Attorney General. Since, under KRS 160.400, the fiscal court is the levying authority for school districts not embraced by cities of the first four classes, the county sheriff must collect the taxes levied on behalf of such schools. OAG 61-414.

Under subsection (1) of this section a board of education may not enter into a contract with a sheriff to pay, as a fee for the collection of school taxes, a certain percentage of the amount collected but may contract to pay a reasonable amount which approximates the cost of collection not to exceed four percent. OAG 62-335.

If penalties collected on delinquent taxes are due and owing to the local school district, then to permit the sheriff to retain said penalty moneys would constitute an unlawful use of school funds for other than school purposes. OAG 63-121.

Subsection (1) of this section requires that the sheriff's bond be made to cover his duties as tax collector of the school district or districts for which he collects taxes and if the sheriff fails to pay over to the school district the proper amount of tax money, he is liable on his official bond. OAG 64-159.

Where the sheriff turned in all school taxes for which he was accountable, excess fees should not have been paid to the school board. OAG 65-779.

A special tax collector selected by an independent school district pursuant to subsection (2) of this section is an officer of the school district and an employee of the school district under the definition of that term in the Social Security Act and enabling legislation enacted by the Kentucky General Assembly. OAG 67-95.

A county attorney would have no official duty to represent the sheriff in a lawsuit filed by the school board against the sheriff for fees reimbursable to the school board. OAG 67-144.

A fee increase to the sheriff for collecting county school taxes could be made retroactive to the beginning of the tax year. OAG 67-164.

The county clerk is entitled to a fee of three cents per bill for preparation of separate tax bills if a special school tax collector is selected, but the clerk is entitled to no compensation if the sheriff collects the school taxes on the regular county tax bills. OAG 67-288.

It is mandatory that the county clerk prepare the tax bills for an independent school district. OAG 67-288.

Separate tax bills should be prepared only if the independent school district selects a tax collector other than the sheriff. OAG 67-288.

The sheriff's excess fees for collecting school tax should be turned over to the county as excess fees and any part of such fees which exceeds the cost of collection should be delivered to the board of education as school money. OAG 69-59.

Under subsection (1) of this section, the regular tax collecting authority is required to collect school taxes for the independent school district if so requested. OAG 69-283.

A special tax collector is not liable for uncollectible tax bills but can only be held to a duty to diligently and faithfully attempt to collect all taxes due. OAG 72-290.

There is no final date by which the independent school district must notify the county sheriff or the county clerk of its intent to change collectors and if the tax bills in question have been prepared by the county clerk and delivered to the sheriff for collection, it would appear that the sheriff is the collector of taxes for the independent school district and the fee for such collection can be from one percent to four percent, depending upon what is sufficient to cover the costs of collection. OAG 73-630.

The tax collector is entitled to recover the reasonable cost of collection of school taxes, not to exceed four percent of the amount collected, in accordance with an itemized statement of collection expenses which he must file. OAG 73-804.

It is up to the sheriff to keep the school tax collection separate from other collections in order to determine the legal fee. OAG 74-595.

The sheriff should not settle his fee with the school board or receive it until after he computes the reasonable cost of collection, since his fee cannot exceed the reasonable cost of collection. OAG 74-595.

If a sheriff receives 4% for school taxes collected under this section, and a later determination indicates that the reasonable cost of collection is a lesser fee, then he must charge the school board the lesser fee and the excess or illegal part of the fee must be returned to the school board. OAG 74-595.

The county sheriff who acts as the regular tax collector for the school district is not required by this section to purchase an additional bond for the collection of school taxes and, if the school board decides for any reason that an additional bond is required, the premium for such bond should be paid with school district funds. OAG 75-23.

There is no requirement of a written contract for the collection of school taxes. OAG 75-131.

Even though a 4% commission fee for the collection of school taxes is authorized, if the charge including his compensation exceeds the reasonable costs of collecting the taxes, the sheriff can be limited to a lesser commission rate. OAG 75-131.

Where the fiscal court directly pays a portion of the expenses of the sheriff's office, the portion of that payment which is attributable to the expenses of the sheriff's office incurred in collecting school taxes may be collected by the sheriff from the county board of education as a part of the cost of collecting school taxes and, in turn, should be repaid by the sheriff to the fiscal court. OAG 75-361.

The sheriff's fee for collecting school taxes can be up to four percent of the taxes collected, except the fee cannot exceed the reasonable cost of collecting such taxes. OAG 76-627.

A sheriff could not base his fee for collecting school taxes on nine months of his salary, for the sheriff must compute his cost of collection of school taxes as a percentage of the cost of collection of all taxes. OAG 77-98.

Nothing in this section provides for the fiscal court to either assume part of the cost for each special tax collector or share envelope and postage costs. OAG 77-290.

Once the sheriff's total fee for collecting school taxes is properly computed the constitutional test of diversion is met since the constitutional diversion occurs no sooner than the reasonable cost of collection is exceeded, regardless of how much the excess is. OAG 78-146.

The reasonable cost of collecting school taxes is based upon a proper determination of the cost of collecting all taxes, and then the determination of the cost of collecting school taxes and that percentage of the total time allocable to school tax collection is really the percentage of all taxes collected represented by school taxes. OAG 78-146.

The total cost of collecting school taxes (prior to the 75% and 25% distribution at state level) is strictly constitutional as being an expenditure for school purposes. OAG 78-146.

The definition of the word "shall" as used in subsection (3) of this section is mandatory and the county clerk may not break the tax bill down into two installments. OAG 79-536.

A school system need not delay payment of the collection fee until all taxes are collected; a predetermined time, be it monthly or otherwise, for payment by the school district to the sheriff of his fee for school tax collection, if based upon a reasonable approximation of the cost of collection, is legally permissible. OAG 82-587. (Opinion prior to effective date of 1982 amendment.)

A sheriff, or other tax collection agent, if retained by an independent school district, may not deduct the collection fee before school tax funds are presented to the depository for the school district; since, pursuant to KRS 160.510, the sheriff, and special tax collector also, are obligated to make monthly statements of the amount of school taxes collected, all tax amounts collected must be turned over to the depository of the district board of education. OAG 82-587. (Opinion prior to effective date of 1982 amendment.)

A school system may write a monthly check for the collection fee for the collection of taxes providing the sheriff delivers a proper bill; a school may monthly, or bimonthly, agree to pay the sheriff his fee, up to four percent, covering the school taxes collected for the particular reporting period, based upon a showing by the sheriff of the reasonable costs incurred in collecting the school taxes. OAG 82-587. (Opinion prior to effective date of 1982 amendment.)

It is clear from the express language and context of subsection (1) of this section that the one and one-half percent fee must be based upon an actual and reasonable expense at least equal to that percentage; where the facts indicate that the actual and reasonable expense was something less than one and one-half percent, only that lesser percentage could be paid the sheriff. Regardless of the statutory fee treatment given by the General Assembly, the sheriff's fee cannot exceed the actual and reasonable cost of collection up to a maximum of four percent. OAG 84-325.

The clerk's fee for collecting school ad valorem taxes on motor vehicles is the reasonable cost of collecting such taxes, not to exceed four percent. OAG 84-369.

City is not entitled to a collection fee under this section for its services in collecting a utility gross receipts license tax levied by the County Board of Education when the city is the owner and operator of the water utility taxed. OAG 91-170.

A board of education cannot designate the sheriff to collect some school taxes, and designate an employee to collect the remainder, because a shared responsibility would defeat the legislative intention present in this section and KRS 160.505 to make a single person responsible for collection of the taxes. OAG 92-11.

Collection agencies may not collect school taxes imposed by county school districts because under subsection (1) of this section the sheriff is designated as the party responsible for the collection of school taxes for county schools; the only alternative is provided by KRS 160.505, which authorizes a board of education to "appoint a person who shall be responsible for collection and administration" of the tax which clearly contemplates that the person so appointed will be an employee of the school district rather than a private contractor. OAG 92-11.

While delinquent taxes may be placed in a separate logical category from school taxes in general, it is a category without legal significance; delinquent school taxes are still school taxes, and their collection must comply with the statutory provisions for the collection of school taxes. OAG 92-11.

Cited: Board of Education v. Newport, 283 Ky. 215, 140 S.W.2d 1046, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 314 (Ky. 1940); Stokley v. Fleming County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 602, 205 S.W.2d 168, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 881 (Ky. 1947).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Fee to Be Reasonable Cost.
3. — Determination.
4. Collection after Expiration of Term.
5. Collection Costs.

1. Constitutionality.

The additional three percent fee formerly allowed the sheriff of Jefferson County for the collection of school taxes violated Ky. Const., §§ 180, 184 as a diversion of more than $50,000 annually from school purposes would have resulted. Dickson v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 311 Ky. 781, 225 S.W.2d 672, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1251 (Ky. 1949).

A flat four percent fee violates provisions of Ky. Const., §§ 180, 184, against diverting taxes or school funds in cases where the reasonable cost of collection is less than the amount reached by the application of the four percent formula to the total amount of taxes collected. Dickson v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 311 Ky. 781, 225 S.W.2d 672, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1251 (Ky. 1949).

Retention by sheriff of four percent of school tax collected was unconstitutional diversion of school funds where evidence indicated one percent was sufficient to cover cost of collecting school tax and the extra three percent was to be used by the sheriff for general expenses of his office. Board of Education v. Wagers, 239 S.W.2d 48, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 836 (Ky. 1951).

Although it may have been that the General Assembly's intent was to create a flat four percent commission for the county clerks for collecting the taxes, such interpretation would bring subsection (3) of KRS 134.805 into conflict with Ky. Const., §§ 180, 184; therefore, a county clerk may not receive a fee for collecting the school tax which is in excess of his or her actual cost of collection, not exceeding four percent. Benson v. Board of Education, 748 S.W.2d 156, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 11 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

2. Fee to Be Reasonable Cost.

Four percent fee fixed by this section could only be allowed where the reasonable cost of collection justified allowance of the maximum fee and where sheriff did not employ deputies and had no expenses for supplies and equipment, maximum fee was not allowable. Wells v. Board of Education, 244 S.W.2d 160, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1204 (Ky. 1951).

Under this section, the sheriff is entitled to retain as compensation the reasonable cost of collecting school taxes, not to exceed four percent. Davie v. Board of Education, 249 S.W.2d 954, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 891 (Ky. 1952).

The school fund is chargeable only with the reasonable expenses actually incurred in collecting the school tax. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

Even though this section authorizes the sheriff to charge a fee of four percent of the school taxes collected, if the charge, including his compensation, exceeds reasonable costs of collecting, he is limited to a lesser charge. Grayson County Board of Education v. Boone, 452 S.W.2d 371, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 348 (Ky. 1970).

3. — Determination.

The question of whether a four percent fee is reasonable will be adjudged according to the facts developed in each case. Board of Education v. Wagers, 239 S.W.2d 48, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 836 (Ky. 1951).

Entire annual salaries of sheriff's deputies were not chargeable to collection of taxes, but allowance should be made for personal supervisory services of sheriff and under the facts allowance in fixing the reasonable cost of collection at two percent (2%) of the school taxes collected was not erroneous. Board of Education v. Ballard, 249 S.W.2d 956, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 892 (Ky. 1952).

The trial court must fix the quantity of the fee for collecting school taxes at a figure commensurate with the services rendered. Barren County Board of Education v. Edmunds, 252 S.W.2d 882, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1036 (Ky. 1952).

For the purpose of determining the cost of school tax collections the expense must be determined on the basis of a reasonable compensation for the time devoted by the deputies to tax collection work and a percentage contract between the sheriff and his deputies whereby they receive compensation computed on basis of tax collection cannot be used to determine cost of collection of such tax. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

In an action to determine the sheriff's fees for school tax collection where it was stipulated that the county attorney and county clerk received $6,100 through salary and fees, it was proper to allow the sheriff the same amount, as a basis upon which to compute the percentage of the sheriff's compensation chargeable to tax collections. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

Sheriff should be allowed compensation for collecting the franchise and oil production taxes which were paid by large checks at his office with no collection work required. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

Simply deducting from the total expenses of the sheriff's office the amount of money paid the sheriff by the state for law-enforcement work, was not a proper way of determining what expenses were

attributable to tax collection work for the amount of money received by sheriff in the form of compensation has nothing at all to do with a determination of the expenses of office. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

In a declaratory judgment action to determine the sheriff's fee for collecting school taxes where the proof was not adequate to enable the court to make a final and correct decision, the case was remanded for the purpose of taking further proof designed to show what portion of the time of the sheriff and his deputies was devoted to tax collection work. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

The school fund cannot be compelled to finance law-enforcement functions of the sheriff's office. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

Although each case must be decided upon the particular facts involved, the general formula in computing the cost of collection (although it is not intended to be applied as an exact mathematical rule) has been to (1) first determine the percentage of their time the sheriff and his deputies devote to all tax collection work, and take this percentage of their total compensation giving the compensation for personal services allocable to the collection of all taxes then (2) to determine the ratio of school tax collections to total tax collections and apply it to the amount of compensation for personal services allocated to the cost of collecting all taxes, thus producing the amount allocable to school tax collection and (3) when costs other than personal services were involved to allocate them according to the same formula except where clearly attributable to a specific activity and (4) local standards of compensation were given some consideration in determining the sum that should be allowed the sheriff for his own services. However the keeping of more adequate and detailed records by the sheriff might eliminate the necessity of applying any formula. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

Where from the record it was clear that no settlement had been made in the county court for school taxes, and that by tacit understanding the sheriff had paid over to the school board all tax collections except the amount of his commission which was in dispute, the sheriff's contention that the only remedy of the school board was by taking exceptions to the sheriff's settlement in county court was without merit and an action for a declaratory judgment was maintainable. Board of Education v. Workman, 256 S.W.2d 528, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 756 (Ky. 1953).

Where no accurate time accounting could be made for school tax collection by the sheriff and his employees but the four percent he retained was not excessive, there was no diversion of school funds in the retention of the four percent. Grayson County Board of Education v. Boone, 452 S.W.2d 371, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 348 (Ky. 1970).

4. Collection after Expiration of Term.

In view of provision of subsection (1) of this section that no allowance shall be made for collection of school taxes to any collecting officer who continues to collect taxes after his term that would not be allowed to him had he collected the taxes during his term, a sheriff who could not claim, during his term, the increased collection fee provided by the 1946 amendment to this section, because he was in office at the time the amendment became effective, likewise could not claim the increased fee in serving as special tax collector after expiration of his term. Weber v. True, 304 Ky. 681, 202 S.W.2d 174, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 704 (Ky. 1947).

5. Collection Costs.

The allocation of the costs of collection of school taxes based on a percentage of revenue collected does not violate Const., § 184; such collection costs in no way diminish the constitutional command that school taxes must be appropriated to the common schools and no other purpose. These basic principles were not changed by the adoption of the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990. Board of Educ. v. Williams, 930 S.W.2d 399, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 94 (Ky. 1996).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 848 et seq.

160.505. Certain taxes to be collected by person appointed by board of education.

KRS 160.500 to the contrary notwithstanding, if a tax authorized by KRS 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, and 160.635 to 160.648 shall be collected by a board of education, the board of education shall appoint a person who shall be responsible for collection and administration of such tax. If one (1) or more boards of education agree in writing to levy identical taxes authorized by the statutes mentioned hereinabove, the boards of education so agreeing shall jointly appoint a person who shall be responsible for collection and administration of such tax as provided for in KRS 160.593(2). The position may be full-time or part-time and his compensation shall be fixed by the board and/or boards of education. The bond of this person shall be made to cover his duties as tax collector.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 449, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 233, § 37, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 449, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A board of education cannot designate the sheriff to collect some school taxes, and designate an employee to collect the remainder, because a shared responsibility would defeat the legislative intention present in KRS 160.500 and this section to make a single person responsible for collection of the taxes. OAG 92-11.

Collection agencies may not collect school taxes imposed by county school districts because under KRS 160.500(1), the sheriff is designated as the party responsible for the collection of school taxes for county schools; the only alternative is provided by this section, which authorizes a board of education to "appoint a person who shall be responsible for collection and administration" of the tax which clearly contemplates that the person so appointed will be an employee of the school district rather than a private contractor. OAG 92-11.

While delinquent taxes may be placed in a separate logical category from school taxes in general, it is a category without legal significance; delinquent school taxes are still school taxes, and their collection must comply with the statutory provisions for the collection of school taxes. OAG 92-11.

160.510. Taxes paid to depository — Reports of tax collector.

The tax collector shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, pay to the depository of the district board of education the amount of school tax collected up to and including the last day of the preceding month, except that the county clerk shall deduct his collection fee before payment to the district board of education depository. The amount so paid together with the classes of property from which it was received shall be reported in writing to the treasurer of the board. The report shall be accompanied by a duplicate of the receipt for the money given to the tax collector by the depository. The tax collector shall make final settlement with the district board of education at the same time he makes final settlement with the local taxing authority to which he is responsible. Blanks for such purposes shall be furnished by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 450, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-40: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 355, § 3, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 450, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. The gross amount of all tax collections by the sheriff must be paid over to the school district and the school district treasurer should then reimburse the sheriff in the amount of his agreed-to commission. OAG 75-131.

A sheriff acting as collector of school taxes may not, after the 10th of the month, withhold school taxes collected from a district, but if he does withhold beyond the 10th, he is liable for 6% interest on the unpaid amount. OAG 76-54.

A tax collector cannot retain his collection fee out of the school taxes collected; instead, he must turn over to the school board all the taxes collected and the board will then pay him the proper fee. OAG 76-251.

The sheriff has no statutory authority to invest tax money during the period prior to his turning the money over to the appropriate taxing authority. OAG 80-518, modifying OAG 78-9.

A school system need not delay payment of the collection fee until all taxes are collected; a predetermined time, be it monthly or otherwise, for payment by the school district to the sheriff of his fee for school tax collection, if based upon a reasonable approximation of the cost of

collection, is legally permissible. OAG 82-587.

A school system may write a monthly check for the collection fee for the collection of taxes providing the sheriff delivers a proper bill; a school may monthly, or bimonthly, agree to pay the sheriff his fee, up to four percent, covering the school taxes collected for the particular reporting period, based upon a showing by the sheriff of the reasonable costs incurred in collecting the school taxes. OAG 82-587.

A sheriff, or other tax collection agent if retained by an independent school district, may not deduct the collection fee before school tax funds are presented to the depository for the school district; since, pursuant to this section, the sheriff, and special tax collector also, is obligated to make monthly statements of the amount of school taxes collected, all tax amounts collected must be turned over to the depository of the district board of education. OAG 82-587.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Prior Month's Collection.
2. Liability of Collector.
3. Deduction Before Deposit.

1. Prior Month's Collection.

The sheriff becomes indebted to the school board each month for taxes collected the month before. Helton v. Hoskins, 278 Ky. 352, 128 S.W.2d 732, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 426 (Ky. 1939).

2. Liability of Collector.

Acceptance of a tax collector's final settlement release him and his sureties from further liability for delinquent taxes. McKinney's Adm'x v. Commonwealth, 260 Ky. 608, 86 S.W.2d 167, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 504 (Ky. 1935).

Where sheriff collected $201,210.40 in school taxes and at the time of settlement withheld $8,048.40 representing a fee of 4 percent but claimed $4,900 as a fee and the board of education claimed he was entitled to only $800 and the court allowed him $3,782.75, he was liable for interest on the difference between the $3,782.75 commission allowed him by the court and the $8,048.40 he withheld. However, the costs should be divided equally between the sheriff and the board since the fee awarded the sheriff by the court was substantially in excess of the amount to which the board sought to limit him. Board of Education v. Collins, 259 S.W.2d 17, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 904 (Ky. 1953).

3. Deduction Before Deposit.

The plain reading of this section requires that the whole amount of school tax collected be paid to the depository; thus, a clerk may not deduct his or her fee prior to paying to the depository of the School District Board of Education the amount of the school tax collected. Benson v. Board of Education, 748 S.W.2d 156, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 11 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 848 et seq.

160.520. Penalties for tax delinquency — General laws apply.

The laws applying to penalties on and the collection of delinquent school taxes, except the taxes imposed by KRS 160.613 to 160.617 shall be the same as the general laws applying to penalties on and the collection of delinquent taxes of the taxing districts which embrace the various school districts.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 451, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 79, § 16, effective July 1, 2005.)

Cross-References. Taxes on corporate franchises, when due, KRS 136.050.

Opinions of Attorney General. Penalties and interest accruing on delinquent school taxes must be paid to the board of education. OAG 60-808.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Penalties and Interest.
2. Liability of Collector.

1. Penalties and Interest.

Penalties and interest on delinquent school taxes belong to the board of education. Board of Education v. Paducah, 261 Ky. 549, 88 S.W.2d 292, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 700 (Ky. 1935); Pineville v. Board of Education, 272 Ky. 636, 114 S.W.2d 1088, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 161 (Ky. 1938) (decided under prior law).

2. Liability of Collector.

The collector must account for penalty and interest payable by taxpayer, and he was liable for interest as of the statutory due date. Knox County v. Lewis' Adm'r, 253 Ky. 652, 69 S.W.2d 1000, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 693 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law). But see Clarke v. Commonwealth, 233 Ky. 728, 26 S.W.2d 1041, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 655 (1930) (decided under prior law).

A city tax collector was liable for only such penalties on delinquent taxes as were prescribed by the city ordinances. Board of Education v. Hatton, 253 Ky. 828, 70 S.W.2d 923, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 746 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

A city is liable to the school board for all school taxes, penalty and interest that have been collected, but not for amounts due and uncollected. Board of Education v. Paducah, 261 Ky. 549, 88 S.W.2d 292, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 700 (Ky. 1935) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 848 et seq.

160.530. Use of school money.

The money collected by taxation under the provisions of KRS 160.460 to 160.520 and other school money shall be expended by the board of education in accordance with the recommendations contained in the budget submitted to the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 452, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-40: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16(1), 1976, ch. 127, § 7; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 452, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Agricultural extension work, appropriations may be made from school funds for, KRS 247.080.

Boards of education of Louisville and Jefferson County may pay money to city-county board of health for school health services, KRS 212.470.

Conferences of school officials, expenses of to be paid from school funds, KRS 156.190.

Financial matters to be reported to state board of education, KRS 157.060.

Investment of school funds, KRS 386.050.

School district not to lend credit or become stockholder in corporation, Ky. Const., § 179.

State school fund, distribution of, Ky. Const., § 186; KRS Ch. 157.

Superintendent of public instruction to supervise accounts of local boards, KRS 156.160, 156.200.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where the General Assembly failed to include a delayed effective date for the provisions regarding the teachers' duty-free lunch period and class-size limitations in grades 1-8 contained in the education package enacted in the 1985 extraordinary session, the effective date of these provisions was October 18, 1985. However, given the restrictions of KRS 160.550(1) and this section, as well as the impracticalities of implementation on October 18, it was doubtful that any local school district could be expected to implement these programs on October 18. Therefore, except where otherwise expressly indicated in a particular provision, the education improvement programs which the local school districts have a duty to implement would have to be implemented by the local school districts beginning with the 1986-87 school year. OAG 85-132.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. District School Funds.
2. Judgment Against County Board of Education.
3. Decisions by Local School Board.

1. District School Funds.

District school funds collected by taxation under the provisions of

KRS 160.460 to 160.520 do not become part of the common school fund of the state which is distributed by the state to the various school districts on a per capita basis and the state has nothing to do with the funds of the local school district. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith v. Reeves, 289 Ky. 73, 157 S.W.2d 751, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 21 (Ky. 1941).

2. Judgment Against County Board of Education.

Fact that there is no fund available to pay judgment against county board of education for refund of illegal taxes does not invalidate judgment, since county board of education may sue and be sued, and sufficient funds may be lawfully raised by taxation and used to pay the judgment. Board of Education v. Louisville & N. R. Co., 280 Ky. 650, 134 S.W.2d 219, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 184 (Ky. 1939).

3. Decisions by Local School Board.

The underlying theme of this section is that the actual decisions addressed hereunder are to be made by the local school board, not the state. Blackburn v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 749 F. Supp. 159, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18321 (E.D. Ky. 1990).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 11.

160.531. Board of education in county containing a city of the first class may impose license fees on business, trade, occupation or profession; rates; approval of voters required; exemptions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 108, §§ 1 and 3) was repealed by Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 26.

160.532. Election. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 108, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 26.

160.533. Collection of license fees. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 108, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 26.

160.534. Provisions of KRS 160.460, 160.500 and 160.510 inapplicable to license fees. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 108, § 5) was repealed by Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 26.

160.540. Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes.

Any board of education may borrow money on the credit of the board and issue negotiable notes in anticipation of revenues from school taxes and state revenue for the fiscal year in which the money is borrowed, and may pledge the anticipated revenues from state and local sources for the payment of principal and interest on the loan. The rate of interest shall be at the rate or rates or method of determining rates as the board determines. In all cases such loans shall be repaid within the fiscal year in which they are borrowed.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 453, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 274, § 33, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-44: amend. Acts 1982, ch. 45, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 453, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Banks not limited in loans to school districts, KRS 286.3-290.

Bonds, power to issue, KRS 162.080 to 162.100, KRS Ch. 66.

Laws authorizing political subdivision to borrow money must specify purpose, Ky. Const., § 178.

Opinions of Attorney General. KRS 58.430 does not implicitly repeal or in any way modify the maximum interest rate a school district may pay on money borrowed in anticipation of taxes. OAG 80-571.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Floating Indebtedness.
2. Limitation on Borrowing.
3. Liquidation of Notes.

1. Floating Indebtedness.

A floating indebtedness cannot be funded without violating Ky. Const., §§ 157 and 158 when it arose because expenditures exceeded the revenue provided for. Downey v. Board of Education, 243 Ky. 66, 47 S.W.2d 931, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 30 (Ky. 1932) (decided under prior law).

A valid floating indebtedness may be funded without violating Ky. Const., §§ 157 and 158. Lee v. Board of Education, 261 Ky. 379, 87 S.W.2d 961, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 666 (Ky. 1935). See Lawson v. Board of Educ., 265 Ky. 630, 97 S.W.2d 542, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 545 (1936); Abbott v. Oldham County Board of Education, 272 Ky. 654, 114 S.W.2d 1128, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 176 (Ky. 1938).

2. Limitation on Borrowing.

Provisions of this section are held to be limitations on actual borrowing, and not on the power to incur indebtedness which is controlled by the Constitution. Waller v. Georgetown Board of Education, 209 Ky. 726, 273 S.W. 498, 1925 Ky. LEXIS 589 (Ky. 1925) (decided under prior law).

A county board of education can accumulate a valid indebtedness only by borrowing in anticipation of the collection of a levy an amount not exceeding the total of said taxes to be collected, which borrowing is to be paid from said revenue when collected. Farson v. County Board of Education, 100 F.2d 974, 1939 U.S. App. LEXIS 4586 (6th Cir. 1939).

A county board of education has no authority to incur or refund indebtedness in excess of revenue, and recitals in its resolution furnish no basis for estoppel. Farson v. County Board of Education, 100 F.2d 974, 1939 U.S. App. LEXIS 4586 (6th Cir. 1939).

A school board cannot validly anticipate revenue in excess of the amount which it has fixed in its budget. Ebert v. Board of Education, 278 Ky. 75, 128 S.W.2d 185, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 375 (Ky. 1939).

3. Liquidation of Notes.

Where county board of education had incurred a $141,000 debt represented by promissory notes due to great deficiency in allocable franchise tax collections and the expenditures giving rise to the debt were for legitimate school purposes, revenue bonds could be issued to liquidate the indebtedness and an annual special tax in excess of maximum regular ad valorem tax levy authorized by statute could be levied to amortize principal and interest of funding bonds validly issued by the county school district where the maximum regular levy provided by KRS 160.475 was insufficient. Bell v. Board of Education, 343 S.W.2d 804, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 433 (Ky. 1961).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 707 et seq.

160.550. Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue of any year.

(1) No superintendent shall recommend and no board member shall knowingly vote for an expenditure in excess of the income and revenue of any year, as shown by the budget adopted by the board and approved by the Kentucky Board of Education, except for a purpose for which bonds have been voted or in case of an emergency declared by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(2) Any school district having authorized an expenditure in violation of subsection (1) of this section may be so certified at any time by the Kentucky Board of Education. A district so certified shall thereafter, any contrary statutory provisions notwithstanding, make no expenditure of money, give no authorization involving the expenditure of money, and make no employment, purchase, or contract, unless the chief state school officer has approved in writing, as fiscally sound and necessary, the expenditure, authorization, employment, purchase, or contract. Any expenditure, authorization, employment, purchase, or contract made in violation of this

subsection shall be void.

(3) Any school district subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall so remain until such time as the Kentucky Board of Education has approved, in conformity with KRS 160.470, a budget for the district for a succeeding fiscal year.

(4) In addition to the penalties set forth in KRS 160.990, any person who knowingly expends or authorizes the expenditure of school district funds or who knowingly authorizes or executes any employment, purchase, or contract, in violation of this section, shall be jointly and severably liable in person and upon any official bond he has given to such district to the extent of any payments on the void claim. For purposes of this section, "knowingly" shall mean a person acts with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware that his conduct is of that nature or that the circumstance exists.

(4399-45: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 92, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 234, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Application to exceed budget, 702 KAR 3:050.

Opinions of Attorney General. A local board of education may never legally present a deficit budget for approval; the fact that a local board can show that it will live within its means for a current fiscal year but cannot eradicate a carried forward deficit does not put the district in a legal financial posture. OAG 79-464.

A local superintendent and local board members who violate this section may be prosecuted and fined in the District Court for this violation and are subject to removal from office. OAG 79-464.

The intent of this section is that every fiscal year will be commenced by each public common school district with a balanced budget. OAG 79-464.

This section and 702 KAR 3:050 clearly prohibit a "running" deficit financial status by a local board of education. OAG 79-464.

This section and 703 KAR 3:050 safeguard against deficit spending by local boards of education. OAG 79-464.

Under this section, once the local board of education finds itself in an emergency situation, it applies to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who, if he finds the evidence supports the claim of an emergency, submits the application and his finding for approval to the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education (now State Board of Education), which application, if approved, would permit a deficit expenditure to be carried forward to the next year during which the deficit must be eradicated. OAG 79-464.

Where the General Assembly failed to include a delayed effective date for the provisions regarding the teachers' duty-free lunch period and class-size limitations in grades 1-8 contained in the education package enacted in the 1985 extraordinary session, the effective date of these provisions was October 18, 1985. However, given the restrictions of KRS 160.530 and subsection (1) of this section, as well as the impracticalities of implementation on October 18, it was doubtful that any local school district could be expected to implement these programs on October 18. Therefore, except where otherwise expressly indicated in a particular provision, the education improvement programs which the local school districts have a duty to implement would have to be implemented by the local school districts beginning with the 1986-87 school year. OAG 85-132.

Cited: White v. Board of Education, 263 Ky. 1, 263 Ky. 91, 91 S.W.2d 539, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 123 (Ky. 1936); Board of Education v. Talbott, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S.W.2d 42, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 283 (Ky. 1941).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Annual Cash Basis.
2. Expenditures Limited to Budget.
3. Amended or Supplemental Budget.
4. Penalties.

1. Annual Cash Basis.

Aside from certain capital outlay expenditures, all of the statutes relating to school financing contemplate that school districts shall operate on a cash basis from year to year. Bell v. Board of Education, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S.W.2d 1007, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1065 (Ky. 1948).

2. Expenditures Limited to Budget.

A school board cannot validly anticipate revenue in excess of the amount which it has fixed in its budget. Ebert v. Board of Education, 278 Ky. 75, 128 S.W.2d 185, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 375 (Ky. 1939).

3. Amended or Supplemental Budget.

Where a county board proposed to construct a new school, revised plans setting out the financing as well as the architectural plans must be submitted in the form of an amended or supplemental budget to the state board for consideration and approval. (This opinion has prospective effect only and did not impair the validity of any revenue bonds already issued.) Bell v. Board of Education, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S.W.2d 1007, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1065 (Ky. 1948).

4. Penalties.

Subsection (2), the "prior written approval" statute, does not provide an independent basis for removing school board members from office under KRS 160.990(4). Hale v. Combs, 30 S.W.3d 146, 2000 Ky. LEXIS 121 (Ky. 2000).

160.560. Treasurer of board of education — Selection — Bond — Duties.

(1) Each board of education shall elect a treasurer for the board. The board may elect its secretary to serve as treasurer. The board may remove the treasurer from office at any time for cause by a vote of a majority of the members of the board.

(2) The treasurer shall execute an official bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, to be approved by the local board and the commissioner of education. The bond shall be guaranteed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, and shall be in an amount determined by the board of education in accordance with the administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education. The premium on the bond shall be paid by the board of education. A copy of the bond shall be filed with the board of education and with the commissioner of education.

(3) The treasurer shall receive all moneys to which the board is entitled by the Constitution or by the statutes, except as otherwise provided by law, or which may in any way come into its possession, and deposit such funds in the properly designated depository. He shall withdraw such funds from the depository only upon proper order of the board. He shall keep a full and complete account of all funds in such manner and make such reports concerning them as is required by the board of education or by the Kentucky Board of Education. He shall preserve all records relating to the transactions and duties of the office and turn them over to his successor along with all public funds in his hands and all accounts and records after due and proper audit is made by a competent outside agent when he is required to do so by the board of education.

(4) The treasurer shall issue his check on the depository for payment of all legal claims which have been authorized for payment in accordance with policies previously adopted by the local board of education and approved by the commissioner of education.

(4399-42: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 173; 1978, ch. 54, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 235, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 389, § 7, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Bonds of public officers, conditions, recovery on, KRS 62.060 to 62.080.

Fidelity bond, penal sum for Treasurer, Finance Officer, and others, 702 KAR 3:080.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Opinions of Attorney General. The treasurer of a local board of education, who received a salary of $10.00 per month and who had a pecuniary interest in an agency that sold insurance to the board of education, would be disqualified as treasurer if the pecuniary interest in the sale, direct or indirect, was in excess of $25.00. OAG 61-211.

The offices of treasurer of the school board and city clerk are incompatible. OAG 61-823.

The secretary and treasurer of the city board of education and the treasurer of the county board of education were disqualified from serving on the electric plant board. OAG 61-846.

While a board of education may discharge its secretary and its attorney at any time, the board may only remove its treasurer for cause by a vote of three members of the board and the treasurer is entitled to a hearing as to the cause of removal. OAG 73-128.

The treasurer of a county school board is considered a state officer and may not at the same time serve as commissioner of a municipal public utility which office in all probability constitutes a municipal office and, even if not, constitutes municipal employment. OAG 74-707.

As this section requires each board of education to elect a treasurer but is silent as to compensation for the treasurer, under the general powers given to boards of education under KRS 160.290, the board may fix a reasonable compensation. OAG 75-461.

Cited: Lewis v. Morgan, 252 S.W.2d 691, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1019 (Ky. 1952); Commonwealth v. Hamilton, 905 S.W.2d 83, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 98 et seq.

160.570. Depository of board — Bond — Duties.

(1) Each board of education shall appoint a bank, trust company, or savings and loan association to serve as its depository, and if its annual receipts from all sources exceed one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), it may designate three (3) depositories, except boards of education of school districts in counties containing cities of the first class may designate up to six (6) depositories. The depository may be designated for a period not to exceed two (2) years, and before entering upon its duties shall agree with the board as to the rate of interest to be paid on average daily or monthly balances.

(2) The depository selected shall, before entering upon its duties, provide collateral in accordance with KRS 41.240, to be approved by the local board of education in accordance with Kentucky Board of Education administrative regulations, and to be approved by the commissioner of education. A board of education may enter into an agreement with its depository whereby the premium on collateral guaranteed by a surety company may be paid either by the board or by the depository. If the board pays the premium, the depository shall allow the board not less than two percent (2%) interest on its average daily or average monthly balances.

(3) The depository shall hold for the board all funds deposited by the treasurer of the board or its tax collector or duly authorized agent, subject to withdrawal by the board at any time, and shall pay all funds so deposited to such person and in such manner as the board directs. The depository shall keep full and complete accounts of all of the board's funds, and make reports to the board or its authorized agents upon request. The depository shall keep all records relating to the transactions and duties of the office and turn them over to the successor of its office along with all school funds in hand. The board of education may at any time require a due and proper audit of the depository's records of the funds of the board by a competent outside agent.

(4399-43: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 337, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 43, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 236, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 389, § 8, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 99, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2010, ch. 155, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Bonds of depositories of public funds, conditions, recovery on, KRS 62.060 to 62.080.

Depository bond, penal sum, 702 KAR 3:090.

Opinions of Attorney General. Subsection (4) of this section does not require the county board of education to designate a depository within the county. OAG 60-554.

Subsection (1) of this section requires that interest be paid on the average daily or monthly balances of school board funds in a depository. OAG 60-554.

While the exact rate is not specified, subsection (1) of this section requires that some interest be paid. OAG 60-600.

The requirements of this section are mandatory, not directory, and unless they are fully complied with there has been no valid designation of a depository. OAG 60-600.

Boards of education may place their general funds in banks designated as depositories pursuant to this section and obtain from such banks certificates of deposit representing time deposits of surplus funds subject to withdrawal on demand. OAG 64-70.

A local board of education is violating the law if it deposits money in a bank other than its named depository bank. OAG 79-538.

Applicable Kentucky administrative regulations could be amended to lawfully provide that obligations of a Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Bank could be used as collateral as security for the depository bond mentioned in this section, since KRS 41.240(4)(a) permits as collateral obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any federal governmental agency. OAG 85-3.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Bond.
2. — Approval.
3. — Alterations.
4. — Form.
5. Application of Funds.
6. Audit of Records.
7. Liability for Failure of Depository.

1. Bond.

The bond of a depository is a guarantee of the security of the funds and the assurance that they will be delivered on demand, and such bond imposes a greater responsibility than a bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of an officer. Phillips v. Board of Education, 283 Ky. 173, 140 S.W.2d 819, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 292 (Ky. 1940).

2. — Approval.

Failure of school board or officer to approve or secure approval of bond of depository does not affect liability of sureties on bond, since requirement for approval is for protection of public funds and not for benefit of sureties, and since government is not responsible for laches or wrongful acts of its officers. Bennett v. County Board of Education, 273 Ky. 143, 116 S.W.2d 302, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 612 (Ky. 1938).

3. — Alterations.

Burden was on plaintiff seeking to recover from defendants as sureties on depository bond to prove that alterations changing bond from treasurer's bond to depository bond were made prior to defendants' signatures, or if subsequent, by their agreement. Phillips v. Board of Education, 283 Ky. 173, 140 S.W.2d 819, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 292 (Ky. 1940).

4. — Form.

The bond need not be signed by the principal. United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Board of Education, 228 Ky. 426, 15 S.W.2d 255, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 559 (Ky. 1929) (decided under prior law).

5. Application of Funds.

A bank, which is treasurer of a school board, and to which the board is indebted, cannot apply funds held by it to satisfaction of a matured debt due it by the board. Citizens' Bank of Morehead v. Rowan County Board of Education, 245 Ky. 384, 53 S.W.2d 549, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 584 (Ky. 1932).

6. Audit of Records.

Statutory power to audit records of depository was merely an addition to the powers of the board and was not intended as limiting or restricting the inherent power to conduct its final affairs. Lewis v. Morgan, 252 S.W.2d 691, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1019 (Ky. 1952).

7. Liability for Failure of Depository.

Treasurer and sureties are not liable for failure of a depository when its selection is by law given to another. Edwards v. Logan County, 244 Ky. 296, 50 S.W.2d 83, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 393 (Ky. 1932).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

160.580. Gift, grant, or devise to school board.

All sums arising from any gift, grant, or devise by any person wherein the intent is expressed that the same is to be used to aid in the education of children in any school district in this state shall be held and used for the purposes specified in the gift, grant, or devise. The district board of education shall receive the gift, grant, or devise for the benefit of the schools of its district and shall hold and use it as requested by the donor or devisor, provided that the purpose for which it is used shall be in harmony with the aims and general program of public education in this state.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 454, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-57: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 49, § 4) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 454, effective July 13, 1994.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section a school board is obligated to accept a gift provided that the potential use of the gift may be considered to be in harmony with the aims and general program of public education in the state. OAG 69-431.

Cited: Japs v. Board of Education, 291 S.W.2d 825, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 402 (Ky. 1956).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Application.
2. Trustee.
3. Discretionary Powers of Board.

1. Application.

The jurisdiction conferred by KRS 160.290 relates to school property arising from public funds and necessarily does not apply to specific charitable trust donations made to a particular type of school district for its exclusive benefit, which are controlled by this section. Board of Education v. Todd County Board of Education, 289 Ky. 803, 160 S.W.2d 170, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 645 (Ky. 1942).

2. Trustee.

The county board of education in taking out insurance policy on district school building built by specific charitable trust donation was only a naked trustee of the property, while pupils of district school were the real beneficiaries and thus entitled to proceeds of the insurance. Board of Education v. Todd County Board of Education, 289 Ky. 803, 160 S.W.2d 170, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 645 (Ky. 1942).

3. Discretionary Powers of Board.

School board could make a white male high school coeducational although the land on which the school was built was partially purchased with funds contributed by the alumni association and the school board allowed the alumni association to be made a third party to the deed conveying the land and inserted a covenant that the school board agreed with the alumni association that it would hold said property for the exclusive use and benefit of white male students since the covenant in the deed was void as interfering with the exercise by the school board of its discretionary powers in the management and control of the public schools under its jurisdiction and against general public policy. Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

160.590. Special funds — Disposition of. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-60) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

160.593. Levy of occupational license tax, utility gross receipts license tax, or excise tax for schools.

(1) Any board of education of a school district may, after compliance with the public hearing requirement contained in KRS 160.603, levy school taxes authorized by KRS 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, and 160.635 to 160.648. The imposition of any tax levied under the provisions of 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, and 160.635 to 160.648 shall be limited to the territory of the school district except as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) Two (2) or more boards of education may agree in writing to levy identical school taxes authorized by KRS 160.605 to 160.611, 160.613 to 160.617, and 160.621 to 160.633. After the levying in each district so agreeing of a tax under the terms of such agreement, the receipts from said tax shall be held in a common fund and disbursed therefrom to each district on the basis of average daily attendance, as set forth in KRS 160.644. Any districts levying taxes under the terms of such an agreement shall be deemed to constitute a combined taxing district for the purposes of reference in KRS Chapter 160.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 455, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 1; 1972, ch. 203, § 19, 1972, ch. 271, § 1; 1974, ch. 125, § 1; 1974, ch. 308, § 35; 1976, ch. 127, § 8; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 98, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 43, § 1, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 455, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A board of education of a school district has no discretion as to the subject of the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 66-551.

Unless a county board of education had acted in bad faith the fiscal court had no alternative but to accept the school budget as presented to them and levy the requested three percent utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 67-435.

If the school board complies with this section and with KRS 160.603, the fiscal court is mandatorily required to levy a utility gross receipts license tax, within 15 days of such request, at the rate requested. OAG 69-367.

The term "shall" in the statute is mandatory. OAG 69-367.

Where a school board complies with the provisions of this section and KRS 160.603, the fiscal court is mandatorily required to levy the requested tax within 15 days of such request and at the rate requested. OAG 72-365.

It would appear that a school board which does not wish to have the tax applied to its district should make such fact known by formal written motion entered into the board minutes. OAG 72-471.

Under the 1972 amendment to this section the voters of one district can recall the tax for that particular district while the voters of another district can vote to have the tax remain in effect. OAG 72-471.

If the fiscal court refuses to levy a requested tax, the school board would have the right to sue the court to compel the levy but if only a minority of the members of the court vote against the levy the board would have no right of action against such minority. OAG 72-521.

The fiscal court is required to levy a requested tax when it is presented with a properly passed resolution of the school board requesting such tax. OAG 72-521.

This section empowers either of two county school districts to levy a utilities tax under KRS 160.613. OAG 72-521.

Any school district in which a special school tax is levied or about to be levied may petition for a referendum to recall said tax within the district and such recall would not have to be on a countywide basis. OAG 72-576.

Where a petition to have the issue of a school tax placed on the ballot is filed, the names of residents of an independent school district which does not desire to have the tax imposed in its jurisdiction may properly be removed from the petition. OAG 72-579.

Districts which have taken no action to either request or deny a levy may come in at a later date and make a request as applicable to their particular district. OAG 72-603.

Once the fiscal court has approved a requested levy the question of whether or not such tax should be levied may be passed on to the voters pursuant to the procedures specified in KRS 160.485. OAG 72-603.

The 1972 amendment to this section amends by implication the provisions of KRS 160.485 insofar as that section provides for recall on a countywide basis. OAG 72-603.

The question of the imposition of a utilities gross receipts tax should be placed on the ballot only in the territory encompassed by the three districts requesting the tax. OAG 72-603.

The tax is to be imposed only in the territorial limits of the district making the request for the levy. OAG 72-603.

The word "shall" appearing in this section is mandatory. OAG 75-152.

Where the school board had requested the fiscal court to levy a gross receipts utility tax for school purposes after compliance with this section and KRS 160.603 and the fiscal court refused to levy such tax, the county attorney could not represent the school board if a suit against fiscal court became necessary because of conflict of interest as county attorney pursuant to KRS 69.210. OAG 75-152.

Where a county adopts a three percent utility gross receipts license tax for schools, pursuant to subsection (1) of this section the applicable board or boards of education must levy the school tax, not the fiscal court, since the fiscal court has nothing to do with the levying and collecting of this tax. OAG 80-331.

The consequence of the 1976 amendment to this section was to let school districts that had been mandatorily tied together by preexisting law go their separate ways unless they requested in writing to levy an identical tax as a combined taxing district and had that request approved by the State Board of Education. School districts that had their request approved by the State Board would have the receipts from the tax distributed between the districts based upon average daily attendance as set forth in KRS 160.644. If this positive step of requesting the State Board of Education approval was not sought, each school district by itself continued to levy the tax, but was limited to the territory of its school district. Of course, any school district wishing to decrease the rate of its tax or cease levying the tax altogether could do so. OAG 82-146.

When levying a utilities gross receipts license tax for the purpose of complying with the minimum equivalent tax rate requirement set forth in KRS 160.470(12)(a) (now KRS 160.470(9)(a)) or for the purpose of participating in the "Tier 1" program set forth in KRS 157.440, a school board must follow the notice and hearing requirements of this section and KRS 160.603, but the recall provisions of KRS 160.597 do not apply. OAG 90-88.

Cited: Cunningham v. Grayson, 541 F.2d 538, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 7450 (6th Cir. 1976), cert. denied, Board of Education v. Newburg Area Council, Inc., 429 U.S. 1074, 97 S. Ct. 812, 50 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1977 U.S. LEXIS 2129 (1977); Board of Elections v. Board of Education, 635 S.W.2d 324, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 221 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982); Storer Communications of Jefferson County, Inc. v. Oldham County Bd. of Educ., 850 S.W.2d 340, 1993 Ky. App. LEXIS 47 (Ky. Ct. App. 1993).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Utility Tax.
2. — Levy.
3. — Distribution.

1. Utility Tax.

2. — Levy.

As presently worded, this section and KRS 160.644 do not prohibit an individual school district from unilaterally levying a utility tax on the territory within its school district. Moreover, the legislature obviously intended this practice to be the rule rather than the exception. Board of Education v. Independent Bd. of Education, 681 S.W.2d 429, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 497 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

There is nothing in this section and KRS 160.644 to preclude a school district which had agreed with another district or districts to levy taxes from rescinding that agreement and levying the taxes unilaterally. Board of Education v. Independent Bd. of Education, 681 S.W.2d 429, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 497 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

3. — Distribution.

If a utility tax is levied by an individual school district, all the money goes to that school board. If the tax is levied by multiple districts in combination, the money is distributed proportionately. Board of Education v. Independent Bd. of Education, 681 S.W.2d 429, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 497 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

160.595. Only one tax to be in effect at any time. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, part III, § 2; 1972, ch. 203, § 20; 1972, ch. 271, § 2; 1976, ch. 127, § 9) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 43, § 2, effective July 13, 1984.

160.597. Levy recall procedure.

Any school tax authorized by KRS 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, and 160.635 to 160.648 may be recalled as follows:

(1) (a) The order or resolution levying any of the school taxes designated in this section shall go into effect not less than forty-five (45) days nor more than ninety (90) days after its passage.

(b) During the forty-five (45) days immediately following the passage of the order or resolution, any five (5) qualified voters who reside in the school district levying the tax may commence petition proceedings to protest the passage of the order or resolution by filing with the county clerk an affidavit stating that they constitute the petition committee and that they will be responsible for circulating the petition and filing it in the proper form within forty-five (45) days from the passage of the order or resolution. The affidavit shall state their names and addresses and specify the address to which all notices to the committee are to be sent. Upon receipt of the affidavit, the county clerk shall:

1. At the time of filing of the affidavit, notify the petition committee of all statutory requirements for the filing of a valid petition under this section;
2. At the time of the filing of the affidavit, notify the petition committee that the clerk will publish a notice identifying the tax levy being challenged and providing the names and addresses of the petition committee in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, if such publication exists, if the petition committee remits an amount equal to the cost of publishing the notice determined in accordance with the provisions of KRS 424.160 at the time of the filing of the affidavit. If the petition committee elects to have the notice published, the clerk shall publish the notice within five (5) days of receipt of the affidavit; and
3. Deliver a copy of the affidavit to the school board or combined taxing district.

(c) The petition shall be filed with the county clerk within forty-five (45) days of the passage of the order or resolution. All papers of the petition shall be uniform in size and style and shall be assembled in one (1) instrument for filing. Each sheet of the petition shall contain the names of voters from one (1) voting precinct only, and shall include the name, number and designation of the precinct in which the voters signing the petition live. The inclusion of an invalid signature on a page shall not invalidate the entire page of the petition, but shall instead result in the invalid signature being stricken and not counted. Each signature shall be executed in ink or indelible pencil and shall be followed by the printed name, street address, and Social Security number or birthdate of the person signing. The petition shall be signed by a number of registered and qualified voters residing in the affected jurisdiction equal to at least ten percent (10%) of the total number of votes cast in the last preceding presidential election, except in consolidated local governments, where the petition shall be signed by a number of registered and qualified voters equal to at least five percent (5%) of the total number of votes cast in the last preceding presi-

dential election.

(d) Upon the filing of the petition with the county clerk, the order or resolution shall be suspended from going into effect for that district until after the election provided for in subsection (2) of this section is held, or until the petition is finally determined to be insufficient and no further action may be taken pursuant to paragraph (h) of this subsection.

(e) The county clerk shall immediately notify the school board or combined taxing district that the petition has been received and shall, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the petition, make a determination of whether the petition contains enough signatures of qualified voters to place the order or resolution before the voters.

(f) If the county clerk finds the petition to be sufficient, the clerk shall certify to the school board or combined taxing district and the petition committee within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (e) of this subsection, that the petition is properly presented and in compliance with the provisions of this section, and that the order or resolution levying the tax will be placed before the voters for approval.

(g) If the county clerk finds the petition to be insufficient, the clerk shall, within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (e) of this subsection, notify, in writing, the petition committee and the school district or combined taxing district levying the tax of the specific deficiencies found. Notification shall be sent by certified mail, and shall be published at least one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation within the county containing the school district levying the tax or, if there is no such newspaper, shall be posted at the courthouse door.

(h) A final determination of the sufficiency of a petition shall be subject to final review by the Circuit Court of the county in which the school district is located, and shall be limited to the validity of the county clerk's determination. Any petition challenging the county clerk's final determination shall be filed within ten (10) days of the issuance of the clerk's final determination.

(2) If the petition is sufficient, the county clerk shall, at the option of the district board of education, either submit the question to the voters of the school district at the next regular election or submit the question to the voters of the school district at a called common school election, which is to be held not less than thirty-five (35) days nor more than forty-five (45) days from the date the signatures on the petition are validated by the county clerk. Any called common school election shall comply with the provisions of KRS 118.025. If the election is to be held in conjunction with a regular election, the question shall be submitted to the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election. The question shall be so framed that the voter may by his vote answer, "for" or "against." If a majority of the votes cast in a district or combined taxing district upon the question oppose its passage, the order or resolution shall not go into effect in that district or combined taxing district. If a majority of the votes cast in a district or combined taxing district upon the question favor its passage, the order or resolution shall go into effect in that district. If the election is to be held in more than one (1) school district within a county, the votes shall be counted separately. The cost of a called common school election shall be borne by the school district causing the election to be held.

(3) If any statute in existence on June 17, 1978, is found to be in conflict with any provision of this section, the provisions of this section shall prevail.

(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, part III, § 3; 1972, ch. 203, § 21; 1974, ch. 125, § 6; 1976, ch. 127, § 10; 1978, ch. 345, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 114, § 25, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 188, § 118, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 48, § 1, effective March 3, 1982; 1982, ch. 217, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 360, § 50, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 48, § 85, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 456, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 195, § 58, effective July 15, 1996; 2005, ch. 121, § 4, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 121, § 6, provides: "The provisions of this Act shall apply to ordinances, orders, resolutions or motions passed after July 15. 2005."

Opinions of Attorney General. A recall petition must be filed within 30 days following the passage of the order or resolution of the fiscal court levying the tax. OAG 72-522.

A county may proportionately reduce the occupational license tax imposed under KRS 160.605 by enacting an ordinance with a logical arrangement for such a reduction, when the tax is to be levied after the start of the fiscal year and likewise penalties may be imposed for failure to pay the tax, but such penalties must be codified by ordinance. OAG 78-383.

It is the responsibility of the county board of elections to frame the question for the ballot proposal for recall of school taxes under this section. OAG 79-462.

Where a county board of education levied a utility gross receipts tax pursuant to an order authorized by KRS 160.613, after which a recall petition was presented to the county board of elections requesting that the tax levy be placed on the ballot for voter approval or disapproval, the board of education's subsequent withdrawal of the tax levy order was a valid exercise of its discretion and the board of elections would not be required to still submit the recall question to the voters, since the necessity of the public having to bear the expense of holding such an election would serve no useful purpose. OAG 80-442.

When levying a utilities gross receipts license tax for the purpose of complying with the minimum equivalent tax rate requirement set forth in KRS 160.470(12)(a) (now KRS 160.470(9)(a)) or for the purpose of participating in the "Tier 1" program set forth in KRS 157.440, a school board must follow the notice and hearing requirements of KRS 160.593 and KRS 160.603, but the recall provisions of this section do not apply. OAG 90-88.

Any board complying fully with the provisions of KRS 160.614 and KRS 160.603 is not subject to the provisions of this section. OAG 90-96.

Cited: Board of Education v. Fiscal Court of Warren County, 485 S.W.2d 752, 1972 Ky. LEXIS 141 (Ky. 1972); Doe v. Knox County Bd. of Educ., 918 F. Supp. 181, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7231 (E.D. Ky. 1996).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Application.
3. Timeliness of Petition.
4. Verification by Affidavit.
5. Levy Subject to Recall.
6. Levy Not Subject to Recall.

1. Constitutionality.

The present school funding statutes permit local Boards of Education to raise funds through property taxes and permissive taxes such as the utilities tax; base funding and Tier One funding can be produced by a property tax not subject to voter recall and this nonrecallable option enables Boards of Education to fund schools without relying on permissive taxes; the General Assembly has supplied a mechanism to satisfy base funding, as well as Tier One funding, according to the mandate of Section 183 of the Kentucky Constitution; and that is all that Rose v. Council for Better Educ., Inc., 790 S.W.2d 186, 1989 Ky. LEXIS 55 (Ky. 1989) requires. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

2. Application.

The county Board of Education argued that the enactment of KRS 160.614 indicated that the General Assembly intended that the recall provisions of this section would not be applicable to utility taxes levied

to provide base or Tier One funding, but KRS 160.614 merely expanded the utilities subject to a permissive school funding levy to include cable television and in the absence of a strong statutory indication to the contrary, an express statute will not be deemed to have been abrogated by implication. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

3. Timeliness of Petition.

Where the 30th day following the levy of a utility gross receipts tax was a Saturday, and the taxpayers' petition to recall the levy and place the question before the voters for approval was filed on the following Monday, the county board of elections erroneously refused to consider the petition on the ground that it was not filed within the 30-day period since, under KRS 446.030(1) and (2), the last day of the period is not included in the 30 days if it is a Saturday or Sunday; however, the taxpayers' remedy was to reapply to the board of elections, pointing out the error, rather than to file an action in court. Taxpayer's Action Group v. Madison County Bd. of Elections, 652 S.W.2d 666, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 294 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983).

4. Verification by Affidavit.

Where affidavits were merely read, signed, and notarized, and only one circulator of the petition testified that some form of oath may have taken place, while testimony of the others was clear that it did not, the petitions were not "verified by affidavit" as required by this section. Board of Elections v. Board of Education, 635 S.W.2d 324, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 221 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982).

An affidavit implies the taking of an oath as to the truth of its contents. A later administration of an oath to persons who previously signed affidavits cannot make the affidavits sufficient after the time has elapsed for filing the petitions to be verified, nor does the later administration of an oath constitute the "newly discovered evidence" provided for in Civil Rule 59.01(g). Board of Elections v. Board of Education, 635 S.W.2d 324, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 221 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982).

5. Levy Subject to Recall.

County Board of Education's levy of a utility gross receipts license tax, designed to produce additional revenue up to 15% of the base funding level, was subject to statutory recall election provisions. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

School district board of education's levy of a utility gross receipts license tax on cable television services, pursuant to subsection (2) of KRS 160.614, was subject to the levy recall procedure set out in this section. Owensboro Cablevision v. Libs, 863 S.W.2d 331, 1993 Ky. App. LEXIS 60 (Ky. Ct. App. 1993).

6. Levy Not Subject to Recall.

The 1990 change in KRS 160.470(10) and (11) (now KRS 160.470(9) and (10)) prevents voter recall of a property tax levy if the tax revenue is intended to provide mandatory minimum base funding or permissive Tier One funding, but under the previous funding scheme, the "notwithstanding" language of KRS 160.470 had no abrogative effect on voter recall of permissive utility taxes and the General Assembly preserved this right in the funding scheme. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 821 et seq.

160.599. Emergency loans to public common school districts.

(1) A special fund is hereby created which shall be known as "the emergency revolving school loan fund account," hereinafter referred to as account. This account, which shall be administered by the Kentucky Board of Education, is for the purpose of providing emergency loans to eligible public common school districts.

(2) In order to be eligible for a loan from the account, a school district shall meet all of the following conditions:
   (a) A loss of physical facilities must have been suffered as a result of a fire or a natural disaster;
   (b) Insurance on such facilities was insufficient to replace the loss;
   (c) The district is bonded to practical capacity and has insufficient resources to meet its immediate capital outlay needs as determined by an investigation of the chief state school officer.

(3) As an alternative to the criteria in subsection (2) of this section, a school district shall be eligible for a loan from the account if the sheriff has failed to collect or disburse delinquent tax revenue, which is for the benefit of the school district, within the fiscal year that the school district is to utilize those receipts according to its budget.

(4) Under the criteria of subsection (2) of this section, no loan from the account shall be made for a period in excess of ten (10) years, and under the criteria of subsection (3) of this section, no loan from the account shall be made for a period in excess of three (3) years. The maximum amount of any one (1) loan from the account shall not exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) and shall be determined by the Kentucky Board of Education on recommendation of the chief state school officer.

(5) The Kentucky Board of Education shall establish the terms and conditions for repaying the principal of such loan and interest shall not be charged on the loan. No loan shall cover a loss prior to January 1, 1972.

(6) School districts eligible under this section to borrow from the account shall file formal application for such loan on forms provided by the state department of education. Before any loan is made, the application must be approved by the Kentucky Board of Education on the recommendation of the chief state school officer.

(7) All repayments of loans made under this section shall be paid into the emergency revolving school loan fund account, which shall be funded by an appropriation through the biennial budget. Balances remaining in the fund shall not revert to the general fund at the end of any fiscal year.

(8) On approval of the loan application by the Kentucky Board of Education on the recommendation of the chief state school officer, the Finance and Administration Cabinet, on the certification of the chief state school officer, shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount of the approved loan that is due the school district. The check shall be issued by the State Treasurer and transmitted to the Department of Education for distribution to the proper official of the school district when the district has complied with the rules and regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education.

(9) Any loan to a local school district under the provisions of this section shall not be considered as an indebtedness of the school district within the meaning of Sections 157 and 158 of the Kentucky Constitution.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 133, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 114, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Emergency school loan fund; repayments, 702 KAR 4:100.

160.600. Accepting bribe for employment of school employee. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-58) was renumbered as KRS 160.991 and has since been repealed.

Occupational License Tax for Schools

160.601. Taxes, how designated.

The school taxes authorized by KRS 160.605 to 160.611, 160.613 to 160.617, and 160.621 to 160.633 shall be known as an occupational license tax for schools, a utility gross receipts tax for schools, and an excise tax for schools as set out in the following sections.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 457, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 4; 1972, ch. 203, § 22) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 457, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A board of education of a school district has no discretion as to the subject of the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 66-551.

Any settlement of claims for taxes owed, including interest and penalties, would be a diversion of school fund moneys for a purpose other than that of the common schools. OAG 88-46.

Interest and penalties on past due and unpaid taxes belong to the local school district in the same manner as the taxes. OAG 88-46.

The allowance of a settlement or compromise of interest and penalties which have accrued to taxes owed a school district would be a circumvention of the provisions of this section. The result of the settlement or reduction would be that the property for which the tax was reduced would have been taxed at a different rate, which would be determined only upon the negotiating skills of the parties involved. OAG 88-46.

There is no statute which allows a local board to remit or release a claim for taxes, interest or penalty, in whole or in part. OAG 88-46.

Cited: Baker v. Strode, 348 F. Supp. 1257, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14893 (W.D. Ky. 1971).

160.603. Notice and hearing before levy.

No school district board of education shall levy any of the school taxes authorized by KRS 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, and 160.635 to 160.648, except the levy required by KRS 160.614(3) and (6), until after compliance with the following:

(1) The school district board of education desiring to levy any one (1) of these taxes shall give notice of any proposed levy of one (1) of the school taxes. Notwithstanding any statutory provisions to the contrary, notice shall be given by causing to be published, at least one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county or by posting at the courthouse door if there be no such newspaper, the fact that such levy is being proposed. The advertisement shall state that the district board of education will meet at a place and on a day fixed in the advertisement, not earlier than one (1) week and not later than two (2) weeks from the date of the advertisement, for the purpose of hearing comments and complaints regarding the proposed increase and explaining the reasons for such proposal.

(2) The school district board of education shall conduct a public hearing at the place and on the date advertised for the purpose of hearing comments and complaints regarding the proposed levy and explaining the reasons for such proposal.

(3) In the event that a combined taxing district desires to levy any one (1) of these taxes, the boards of education shall make a joint advertisement and hold a joint hearing in the manner prescribed heretofore for an individual school district.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 458, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 168, § 128, effective March 18, 2005; 2009, ch. 99, § 2, effective July 1, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 5; 1972, ch. 203, § 23, 1974, ch. 125, § 2; 1976, ch. 127, § 11) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 458, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Unless a county board of education had acted in bad faith the fiscal court had no alternative but to accept the school budget as presented to them and levy the requested three percent utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 67-435.

If the school board complies with KRS 160.593 and with this section, the fiscal court is manditorily required to levy a utility gross receipts license tax, within 15 days of such request, at the rate requested. OAG 69-367.

Where a school board complies with the provisions of this section and KRS 160.593, the fiscal court is mandatorily required to levy the requested tax within 15 days of such request and at the rate requested. OAG 72-365.

Where the fiscal court levies the utility gross receipts license tax authorized by KRS 160.613, the public should be notified by the school board in compliance with this section. OAG 74-288.

Where the school board had requested the fiscal court to levy a gross receipts utility tax for school purposes after compliance with KRS 160.593 and this section and the fiscal court refused to levy such tax, the county attorney could not represent the school board if a suit against fiscal court became necessary because of conflict of interest as county attorney pursuant to KRS 69.210. OAG 75-152.

The utility gross receipts license tax is levied by the fiscal court at the request of the school district board of education. OAG 80-22.

When levying a utilities gross receipts license tax for the purpose of complying with the minimum equivalent tax rate requirement set forth in KRS 160.470(12)(a) (now KRS 160.470(9)(a)) or for the purpose of participating in the "Tier 1" program set forth in KRS 157.440, a school board must follow the notice and hearing requirements of KRS 160.593 and this section, but the recall provisions of KRS 160.597 do not apply. OAG 90-88.

Any board complying fully with the provisions of KRS 160.614 and this section is not subject to the provisions of KRS 160.597. OAG 90-96.

Cited: Flincheum v. Hickman County Kentucky Board of Education, 503 S.W.2d 752, 1973 Ky. LEXIS 50 (Ky. 1973).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Notice.

1. Constitutionality.

The authorization to the school boards to adopt an occupational tax does not violate Const., § 29. Turrell v. Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 767, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 327 (Ky. 1969).

2. Notice.

Wide publicity is not a substitute for statutory compliance, but when coupled with a notice which substantially follows the legal requirements the notice may be held valid. Turrell v. Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 767, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 327 (Ky. 1969).

Where the notice of a public hearing on the adoption of the occupational tax did not state that it was for the purpose of hearing comments and complaints and the number of the house bill under which the hearing was to be held was incorrectly printed but the notice was supported by front-page publicity, there was substantial compliance with the notice requirement. Turrell v. Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 767, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 327 (Ky. 1969).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 821 et seq.

160.605. Occupational tax — Exemptions.

There is hereby authorized the levy of an occupational license tax for schools on salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation of individuals for work done and services performed or rendered in a county and on the net profits of all businesses, professions, or occupations from activities conducted in a county. No public service company which pays an ad valorem tax is required to pay an occupational license tax for schools. No occupational license tax for schools shall be imposed upon or collected from any insurance company, bank, trust company, combined bank and trust company, combined trust, banking and title business in this state, any savings and loan association whether state or federally chartered, or upon income received by members of the Kentucky National Guard for active duty training, unit training assemblies, and annual field training, or upon income received by precinct workers for election training or work at election booths in state, county, and local primary, regular, or special election.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 459, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 509, § 7, effective July 15, 1998.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 6; 1976, ch. 104, § 3; 1976, ch. 301, § 8) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 459, effective July 13, 1990.

Section 10 of Acts 1998, ch. 509, provided that the 1998 amendments to this section "apply to tax years beginning after December 31, 1997."

Opinions of Attorney General. A county may impose an occupational license tax for school purposes under this section only as to earned income and such a tax can be levied against natural or artificial persons as to the amount of income earned or services performed within the county limits, except as to those activities which are isolated, occurring infrequently (nonsystematic) or are a result of temporary special employment and, furthermore, an occupational license tax may be imposed upon a federal reservation by a county, notwithstanding the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government. OAG 78-383.

A county may proportionately reduce the occupational license tax imposed under KRS 160.605 by enacting an ordinance with a logical arrangement for such a reduction, when the tax is to be levied after the start of the fiscal year and likewise penalties may be imposed for failure to pay the tax, but such penalties must be codified by ordinance. OAG 78-383.

A proportionate deduction may be used where the taxing ordinance is effectuated during the middle of a calendar-tax year, so long as it is logically arranged. OAG 78-383.

If a Union County business, whether a partnership or a corporation, performs work and services outside the county, only that portion which is earned in Union County is taxable. OAG 78-383.

The board of education can require the employer to comply with the occupational license tax ordinance by explicitly stating in a separate ordinance a penalty for failure to comply. OAG 78-383.

The scope of an occupational license tax as relates to revenue received for the privilege of engaging in a livelihood is confined to earned income. OAG 78-383.

Where a person resides is not the basis for levying an occupational license tax; the touchstone is where the person works and whether that activity is continuous or systematic. OAG 78-383.

Where an employee enters his place of employment is not important; rather, the question is where he is to perform the work, and therefore, in the case of a coal miner, the location of the entrance to the mine is unimportant but the location of the vein he works is important. OAG 78-383.

Union county may impose and collect an occupational license tax on earned income of persons employed at Camp Breckinridge. OAG 78-383.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Resolution and Order.
3. Notice of Hearing.

1. Constitutionality.

The statute did not make an unconstitutional delegation of authority to tax. Turrell v. Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 767, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 327 (Ky. 1969).

2. Resolution and Order.

Where a resolution was adopted making the tax levy at the meeting of the fiscal court on July 2, 1968 and it was implemented by amendment at the August 20 meeting and the amendment did not change the amount, nature or purpose of the levy, there was no violation of the enabling statute. Turrell v. Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 767, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 327 (Ky. 1969).

Where the resolution and order as amended adopting the tax levy did not provide for all possible controversies, it was not void for uncertainty. Turrell v. Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 767, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 327 (Ky. 1969).

3. Notice of Hearing.

Where the notice of a public hearing on the adoption of the occupational tax did not state that it was for the purpose of hearing comments and complaints and the number of the house bill under which the hearing was to be held was incorrectly printed but the notice was supported by front-page publicity, there was substantial compliance with the notice requirement. Turrell v. Board of Education, 441 S.W.2d 767, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 327 (Ky. 1969).

160.607. Rate of tax.

(1) The school tax authorized by KRS 160.482 to 160.488 and 160.605 shall be at a single uniform rate not to exceed one-half of one percent (0.5%) and shall continue from year to year until changed as prescribed in KRS 160.635 and 160.484.

(2) Any county having three hundred thousand (300,000) or more inhabitants is authorized to increase the school tax rate to exceed the maximum set in subsection (1) of this section by one-quarter of one percent (0.25%).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 460, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 7; 1972, ch. 254, § 4; 1974, ch. 251, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 460, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 789 et seq.

160.608. Authorization for levy of either or both utility gross receipts tax and excise tax on income, in addition to occupational license taxes. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 251, § 2; 1982, ch. 50, § 2, effective March 4, 1982) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 43, § 2, effective July 13, 1984.

160.609. Procedure for recall of levy. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 251, § 3; 1982, ch. 50, § 1, effective March 4, 1982) was repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 43, § 2, effective July 13, 1984.

160.610. Fort Knox independent school district. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1944, ch. 26, §§ 1, 2) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 255, § 283.

160.611. Nonresidents of school districts exempt.

No occupational license tax for schools shall be collected from any individual who is not a resident of the school district imposing the school tax.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 461, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 8; 1976, ch. 127, § 12) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 461, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

This section, which exempts nonresidents of the county from paying the license or occupational tax for schools, did not violate either the state or federal Constitutions because it taxed only the persons living in that area that would receive the benefit. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 458 S.W.2d 6, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1970).

Utility Gross Receipts License Tax for Schools

160.613. Utility gross receipts license tax — Exemptions.

(1) There is hereby authorized a utility gross receipts license tax for schools not to exceed three percent (3%) of the gross receipts derived from the furnishing, within the district, of utility services, except that "gross receipts" shall not include amounts received for furnishing energy or energy-producing fuels, used in the course of manufacturing, processing, mining, or refining to the extent that the cost of the energy or energy-producing fuels used exceeds three percent (3%) of the cost of production, and shall not include amounts received for furnishing any of the above utilities which are to be resold.

(2) If any user of utility services purchases the utility services directly from any supplier who is exempt either

by state or federal law from the utility gross receipts license tax, then the consumer, if the tax has been levied in the consumer's district, shall be liable for the tax and shall pay directly to the department, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 160.615, a utility gross receipts license tax for schools computed by multiplying the gross cost of all utility services received by the tax rate levied under the provisions of this section.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 462, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 500, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 69, § 5, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 79, § 2, effective July 1, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 123, relating to the creation and organization of the Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet, instructs the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in that Act. Such a correction has been made in this section.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 9; 1974, ch. 250, § 1, 1980, ch. 27, § 1, effective March 6, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 462, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A board of education of a school district has no discretion as to the subject of the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 66-551.

Bottled gas companies are not utilities and are not subject to the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 66-555.

Electrical power furnished to coal mines for the purpose of mining coal would be exempt from the three percent utility gross receipts license tax if it can be shown by the mining companies that such electrical power consumed by them is more than three percent of their total cost of production. OAG 66-599.

The county fiscal court would be the proper party to institute any legal action to enforce the collection and payment of the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 66-599.

Electrical power furnished to coal mines for the purpose of mining coal would be exempt from the three percent utility gross receipts license tax to the extent that such power used by the companies exceeds three percent of their total cost of production. OAG 66-663.

A county school board could request a budget increase and the levy of a utility gross receipts license tax in the same year. OAG 66-675.

The utility gross receipts license tax would not apply to the sale of mineral spring water, fuel oil, or drinking water in a particular school district. OAG 67-51.

Since the utility gross receipts license tax for schools is on the vendor there is no exemption for agencies of the federal government. OAG 67-201.

A water district is not required to pay the three percent utility tax on sewerage charges where such charges are made a part of the total water bill and are not itemized or separated on the bill to the customer. OAG 67-282.

Utility companies are not responsible for payment of the three percent tax on sewerage charges when the charge is determined from water consumption but is separated from the rest of the utility bill. OAG 67-282.

The monthly remittance of the gross receipts license tax for schools is mandatory and the Attorney General's office has no authority to approve a different period for the payment of the tax. OAG 67-403.

Unless a county board of education had acted in bad faith the fiscal court had no alternative but to accept the school budget as presented to them and levy the requested three percent utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 67-435.

For a pulp and paper company the price of pulp wood and other raw materials would be excluded from operating costs. OAG 68-58.

Each source of energy or energy-producing fuel would be taxable to the extent it does not exceed three percent of production. OAG 68-58.

In determining the cost of energy or energy-producing fuels each type of energy-producing fuel would have to be treated separately. OAG 68-58.

The cost to a pulp and paper company of treating water from the river could be treated as cost of production, but not as a cost of energy or energy-producing fuels. OAG 68-58.

A natural gas pipeline company, required by the provisions of KRS 278.485 to furnish gas to homeowners living adjacent to its lines, but not required to serve the public in general, is not a public utility and is not required to collect the tax imposed by this section. OAG 68-179.

The school board may request the tax at any time. OAG 69-17.

The levy can become effective within a reasonable time after the provisions of this section have been complied with, which would be 30 to 60 days. OAG 69-17.

A county public library is required to pay a school tax on utilities. OAG 69-202.

If the school board complies with KRS 160.593 and with 160.603, the fiscal court is mandatorily required to levy a utility gross receipts license tax, within 15 days of such request, at the rate requested. OAG 69-367.

The collection of the tax authorized by this section is limited to utility services furnished to customers located within the county and would not extend to utility services furnished customers in an adjoining state. OAG 69-576.

Energy furnished a company for manufacturing, processing, mining, or refining purposes would be exempt from the utility gross receipts tax only to the extent that the cost of the energy used exceeds three percent of the cost of production. OAG 70-757.

The housing authority of Lexington, under the provisions of KRS 80.190, is required to pay the utility gross receipts license tax for schools provided for in this section. OAG 70-788.

The procedure for reducing the tax is set out in KRS 160.635. OAG 71-323.

This section contains no tax exemptions for counties and other political subdivisions. OAG 72-460.

A city-owned utility, as well as a public utility, is required to pay the three percent utility gross receipts tax for schools when it has been enacted by the fiscal court upon request of the school district after notice and hearing in accordance with KRS 160.603. OAG 73-822.

A city-owned utility is not entitled to be paid the expense of collecting the utility gross receipts tax since it may pass the tax on to consumers through a rate increase which, in contrast to a public utility under the Public Service Commission, may be done without commission approval. OAG 73-822.

Whether or not a rural electric cooperative corporation increases its rates it must pay the utility gross receipts license tax for schools provided in KRS 160.613 since the exemption provided for in KRS 279.200 was repealed by the later enactment of KRS 160.613 and 160.617, leaving as the only exemption that provided for in KRS 160.613. OAG 74-507.

As the tax authorized by this section may be passed on to the customers directly as a rate increase, the amounts paid thereunder are not deductible by the utility for state income tax purposes. OAG 74-814.

The flat charge for the furnishing of energy to security lights would fall within the definition of gross receipts set out in this section and would subject such fee to the tax provided in the section. OAG 75-432.

A rural water district required to pay the utility gross receipts tax may increase its rates by 3%, but the increase shall be noted on the bills as a "rate increase for school taxes" and any expenses incurred in passing the tax on to the customers must be absorbed by the utility company. OAG 75-455.

The state, county and city governments are subject to the utility gross receipts license tax authorized by this section. OAG 76-269.

Where a water district, which purchases water from the municipal water and sewer commission, sells water to its own customers and bills them individually, the water district must pay the utility gross receipts license tax to the county finance officer on the amount it bills to its individual customers, but if the customers resell the water to commercial haulers, then the customers must pay the utility tax. OAG 76-269.

Since the utility gross receipts license tax is denominated a rate increase with only those exceptions set out herein, religious institutions would not be exempt from paying the tax. OAG 80-22.

A school board is not prohibited from decreasing the tax rate below the maximum three percent if, in the board's discretion, such a decrease is deemed warranted. OAG 80-59.

The local board of education has discretion to adopt a resolution calling for the levying of a utility gross receipts license tax for an indefinite number of years to come or to prescribe a predetermined number of years for existence of the tax. OAG 80-59.

Where a county board of education levied a utility gross receipts tax pursuant to an order authorized by this section, after which a recall petition was presented to the county board of elections requesting that the tax levy be placed on the ballot for voter approval or disapproval pursuant to KRS 160.597, the board of education's subsequent withdrawal of the tax levy order was a valid exercise of its discretion and the board of elections would not be required to still submit the recall question to the voters, since the necessity of the public having to bear the expense of holding such an election would serve no useful purpose. OAG 80-442.

The furnishing of telephonic communications services "within the county" is the taxable event and the basis of the county's jurisdiction to

impose the gross receipts tax. OAG 82-45.

The installation, maintenance and continued provision of telephones to residents within a county must constitute the furnishing of "telephonic communications services" and the phrase "telephonic communications services" makes no distinction between local calls and intrastate long distance calls; consequently, there is no reasonable basis to assume that the legislature ever intended to make such a distinction. OAG 82-45.

Any intrastate long distance telephone call which is made to or from a telephone located within a county where the tax is applicable and which is billed to that telephone is subject to the utility gross receipts license tax and the customer's payment for such a call would then be included in "gross receipts" as defined in this section; any suggestion that such a payment should not be included in gross receipts is simply not supported by the plain language of this section since the only amounts that are to be exempted from gross receipts are specifically set out and those exemptions do not include receipts from intrastate long distance telephone calls. OAG 82-45.

Two (2) school districts, which were a combined taxing district prior to 1976 amendment of KRS 160.593, were no longer a combined taxing district for the levying of the three percent utility gross receipts license tax, where, at no time after June 19, 1976, did the two (2) school districts seek and obtain written approval from the State Board of Education to continue to levy an identical tax as a combined taxing district. OAG 82-146.

A religious institution is not exempt from paying the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 82-190.

The 3% utility gross receipts license tax authorized by this section may not be collected on sewerage and thus the water usage and sewerage usage will have to be separated on the bill in order for the 3% to be charged only on the water usage. OAG 82-519.

Upon a merger of a county school district and an independent school district, the utility gross receipts license tax of three percent in effect in the county school district would become effective as to the entire merged district. OAG 83-325.

Telephonic communications services encompass telephonic equipment provided to consumers by telephone companies for a periodic fee which would be included in gross receipts subject to the tax. OAG 83-346.

Since cable television is not specifically named in this section, and does not fall within the meaning of "telephonic and telegraphic communications services" because it is not a form of communication provided by telephones or telegraphs, the tax does not apply to cable television. OAG 83-346.

Even though a utility company may raise its rates under KRS 160.617 to compensate for the utility gross receipts license tax levied by this section, this does not make it a tax levied on the customers; it remains the utility company's liability. Consequently, the Providence Housing Authority, a tax exempt organization, is not exempt from paying the added cost since it is not paying the utility gross receipts license tax, it is paying for utility services. OAG 83-445.

The utility gross receipts tax is not actually a tax on the consumer, but rather is a tax on the utility itself although the utility does have the statutory authority, under KRS 160.617, to pass on the tax to the consumer; there is no statutory basis for providing an exemption to any consumer. OAG 84-70.

Where the only road by which one could gain access to property located in a county which had a utility gross receipts tax was through the adjacent county, which did not have such tax, and where the Property Valuation Administrators of the two counties agreed to allow residents of such property to pay their property taxes in adjacent county in exchange for the county magistrate in that area caring for the roads and providing other services to these people, such arrangement had no valid legal basis and residents of the property were not entitled to exemption from utility gross receipts tax if their property was within the boundaries of the county school district, even though their children attended school in the adjacent county. OAG 84-70.

While this section does contain an exemption for utilities that are resold, it is obvious that the exemption applies only to utility purchases that are resold as utilities, in which event the reseller becomes liable for the tax as a supplier of the utility; in the case of a brick manufacturer, presumably the water purchases represent the cost of a raw material necessary for production; although the water may be a component of the finished bricks, nobody buys bricks to get the water out of them and therefore, the manufacturer may not be deemed to be reselling the water utility, and consequently its water purchases are taxable. OAG 92-22.

County is obligated to pay the cost of taxes imposed on utilities that are passed through to the county as a consumer. County is not entitled to a refund of such taxes that have been previously paid. OAG 93-17.

Cited: Baker v. Strode, 348 F. Supp. 1257, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14893 (W.D. Ky. 1971); Board of Education v. Fiscal Court of Warren County, 485 S.W.2d 752, 1972 Ky. LEXIS 141 (Ky. 1972); Board of Elections v. Board of Education, 635 S.W.2d 324, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 221 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982); Board of Education v. Independent Bd. of Education, 681 S.W.2d 429, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 497 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984); Directv, Inc. v. Treesh, 290 S.W.3d 638, 2009 Ky. LEXIS 145 (Ky. 2009).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Liability for Tax.
3. Exemptions.
4. Regulations.
5. Refund.
6. Recall Election.

1. Constitutionality.

The tax authorized under this section is for state purposes and, therefore, does not violate the provisions of Ky. Const., § 181. Lamar v. Board Education, 467 S.W.2d 143, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 359 (Ky. 1971).

Taxation of gross receipts from sales of gas which has moved in interstate commerce and is delivered direct to a Kentucky consumer is not an infringement of the commerce clause of the United States Constitution. Texas Gas Transmission Corp. v. Board of Education, 502 S.W.2d 82, 1973 Ky. LEXIS 70 (Ky. 1973).

The county regulation requiring the payment of the Utility Gross Receipts License Tax by the direct payment method in order to claim the exemption under this section to the extent that the cost of energy or energy-producing fuels used by a manufacturer, processor, miner, or refiner exceeds three percent of its cost of production, did not violate Ky. Const., §§ 171 and 172, as the regulation was neither arbitrary nor unreasonable, and the taxpayer was not assessed for excess tax. Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc. v. Hancock County Bd. of Education, 806 F.2d 678, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 34147 (6th Cir. 1986).

2. Liability for Tax.

Where a fiscal court levied a utility gross receipts license tax of three percent pursuant to KRS 160.613 and a utility therefore increased its customers' bills by three percent (3%) pursuant to KRS 160.617, the utility was the taxpayer liable for its consequent increase in gross receipts since such receipts were not exempt from sales tax and the increase could not be considered as a tax on customers in which the utility company merely acted as a collection agency. Luckett v. Electric & Water Plant Board, 558 S.W.2d 611, 1977 Ky. LEXIS 543 (Ky. 1977).

3. Exemptions.

The county regulation requiring the payment of the Utility Gross Receipts License Tax in order to claim the exemption under subsection (1) of this section did not enlarge or limit the terms of the legislative enactment, and the county fiscal court had the authority to promulgate regulations for the collection of the tax; therefore, the regulation did not violate the law, and the taxpayer was not entitled to a refund for the overpaid tax on the ground that the regulation was invalid and it paid the excess tax involuntarily. Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc. v. Hancock County Bd. of Education, 806 F.2d 678, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 34147 (6th Cir. 1986).

The regulation requiring the payment of the Utility Gross Receipts License Tax by the direct payment method in order to claim the exemption to the extent that the cost of energy or energy-producing fuels used by a manufacturer, processor, miner or refiner exceeds three percent (3%) of its cost of production did not conflict with the enabling statute. Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc. v. Hancock County Bd. of Education, 806 F.2d 678, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 34147 (6th Cir. 1986).

A local regulation providing for a local utility tax for the purpose of collecting revenue for schools was invalid to the extent that it allowed taxpayers with an energy direct pay authorization (EDPA) to claim an exemption for energy costs that exceeded three percent (3%) of the cost of production and provided no regulatory scheme for a refund of excess tax paid prior to the time a taxpayer is eligible to obtain an EDPA. Inland Container Corp. v. Mason County Bd. of Educ., 6 S.W.3d 374, 1999 Ky. LEXIS 149 (Ky. 1999).

4. Regulations.

Where the direct payment method caused less disruption in the finances of the county school district, the county regulation which gave refunds or credits to taxpayers who paid according to the direct payment method when their cost of energy or energy-producing fuels used exceeded three percent (3%) of their cost of production, but denied it to those who failed to use that method, did not violate the

equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc. v. Hancock County Bd. of Education, 806 F.2d 678, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 34147 (6th Cir. 1986).

5. Refund.

Since the Utility Gross Receipts License Tax is a local tax and the moneys levied by the tax are not paid into the state treasury, KRS 134.580 would not provide a refund to a taxpayer. Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc. v. Hancock County Bd. of Education, 806 F.2d 678, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 34147 (6th Cir. 1986).

6. Recall Election.

County Board of Education's levy of a utility gross receipts license tax, designed to produce additional revenue up to 15% of the base funding level, was subject to statutory recall election provisions. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

160.6131. Definitions for KRS 160.613 to 160.617.

As used in KRS 160.613 to 160.617:

(1) "Department" means the Department of Revenue;

(2) "Communications service" means the provision, transmission, conveyance, or routing, for consideration, of voice, data, video, or any other information signals of the purchaser's choosing to a point or between or among points specified by the purchaser, by or through any electronic, radio, light, fiber optic, or similar medium or method now in existence or later devised.

(a) "Communications service" includes but is not limited to:

1. Local and long-distance telephone services;
2. Telegraph and teletypewriter services;
3. Postpaid calling services;
4. Private communications services involving a direct channel specifically dedicated to a customer's use between specific points;
5. Channel services involving a path of communications between two (2) or more points;
6. Data transport services involving the movement of encoded information between points by means of any electronic, radio, or other medium or method;
7. Caller ID services, ring tones, voice mail, and other electronic messaging services;
8. Mobile wireless telecommunications service and fixed wireless service as defined in KRS 139.195; and
9. Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP).

(b) "Communications service" does not include any of the following if the charges are separately itemized on the bill provided to the purchaser:

1. Information services;
2. Internet access as defined in 47 U.S.C. sec. 151;
3. Installation, reinstallation, or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises. This exclusion does not apply to any charge attributable to the connection, movement, change, or termination of a communications service;
4. The sale of directory and other advertising and listing services;
5. Billing and collection services provided to another communications service provider;
6. Cable service, satellite broadcast, satellite master antenna television, wireless cable service, including direct-to-home satellite service as defined in Section 602 of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, and Internet protocol television provided through wireline facilities without regard to delivery technology;
7. The sale of communications service to a communications provider that is buying the communications service for sale or incorporation into a communications service for sale, including:
   a. Carrier access charges, excluding user access fees;
   b. Right of access charges;
   c. Interconnection charges paid by the provider of mobile telecommunications services or other communications providers;
   d. Charges for the sale of unbundled network elements as defined in 47 U.S.C. sec. 153(29) on January 1, 2001, to which access is provided on an unbundled basis in accordance with 47 U.S.C. sec. 251(c)(3); and
   e. Charges for use of facilities for providing or receiving communications service;
8. The sale of communications services provided to the public by means of a pay phone;
9. Prepaid calling services and prepaid wireless calling service;
10. Interstate telephone service, if the interstate charge is separately itemized for each call; and
11. If the interstate calls are not itemized, the portion of telephone charges identified and set out on the customer's bill as interstate as supported by the provider's books and records;

(3) "Gross cost" means the total cost of utility services including the cost of the tangible personal property and any services associated with obtaining the utility services regardless from whom purchased;

(4) "Gross receipts" means all amounts received in money, credits, property, or other money's worth in any form, as consideration for the furnishing of utility services;

(5) "Utility services" means the furnishing of communications services, electric power, water, and natural, artificial, and mixed gas;

(6) "Cable service" has the same meaning as provided in KRS 136.602;

(7) "Satellite broadcast and wireless cable service" has the same meaning as provided in KRS 136.602;

(8) "Ring tones" has the same meaning as provided in KRS 136.602; and

(9) "Multichannel video programming service" has the same meaning as in KRS 136.602.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 1, effective July 1, 2005; 2005, ch. 85, § 595, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 129, effective March 18, 2005; 2007, ch. 141, § 17, effective July 1, 2007; 2009, ch. 99, § 3, effective July 1, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. The definition of "internet access" referred to in subsection (2)(b)2 above is found in Sec. 1101 of the Internet Tax Freedom Act, which appears as a note under 47 U.S.C.S. § 151.

Section 602 of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, referred to in (2)(b)6., may be found as a note following 47 USCS § 152.

160.614. Tax on gross receipts from furnishing of cable television services and multichannel video programming services.

(1) A utility gross receipts license tax initially levied by a school district board of education on or after July 13, 1990, shall be levied on the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of cable service in addition to the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of the utility services defined in KRS 160.6131.

(2) A utility gross receipts license tax initially levied by a

school district board of education prior to July 13, 1990, shall be levied on the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of cable service, in addition to the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of the utility services defined in KRS 160.6131, if the school district board of education repeats the notice and hearing requirements of KRS 160.603, but only as to the levy of the tax on the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of cable service.

(3) A utility gross receipts license tax initially levied by a school district board of education on or after July 1, 2005, shall include the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of direct satellite broadcast and wireless cable service in addition to the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of utility services defined in KRS 160.6131 and cable service.

(4) Any school district that has cable service included in the base of a utility gross receipts tax levied prior to July 1, 2005, shall, as of July 1, 2005, include gross receipts derived from the furnishing of direct satellite broadcast and wireless cable service in the base of its utility gross receipts tax at the same rate as applied to cable service, unless the school district board of education chooses to opt out of this requirement by following the procedures set forth in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) Any school district board of education may elect to opt out of the base expansion required by subsection (4) of this section. However, any district electing to opt out of the provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall also remove from the base of its utility gross receipts tax all gross receipts from the furnishing of cable service. To opt out of the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, a school district board of education shall, before May 1, 2005:

(a) Determine the amount of revenue that will be lost from removing gross receipts of cable service from the base of the utility gross receipts tax, and how that revenue will be replaced; and

(b) Provide written notice of the intent to opt out of the base expansion required by subsection (4) of this section to the Department of Revenue, the Department of Education, all cable service providers operating in the district, and the public.

1. Notice to the public shall be accomplished through the publication at least one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, or by a posting at the courthouse door if there is no such newspaper, of the fact that the district board has elected to opt out of the base expansion required by subsection (4) of this section. The notice shall include the following information:

a. The amount of revenue that will be lost from removing gross receipts of cable service from the base of the utility gross receipts tax and how that revenue will be replaced; and

b. The date, time, and location of a meeting of the board, not earlier than one (1) week or later than two (2) weeks from the date of the notice, for the purpose of hearing comments regarding the proposed action of the board, and explaining the reasons for the proposed action.

2. The board of education shall conduct a public hearing at the place and on the date and time provided in the notice for the purpose of hearing comments regarding the proposed action of the board, and explaining the reasons for the proposed action.

(6) A utility gross receipts license tax initially levied by a school district board of education on or after July 1, 2009, shall include the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of multichannel video programming service in addition to the gross receipts derived from the furnishing of utility services.

(7) Any school district board of education that has cable service and direct satellite broadcast and wireless cable service included in the base of a utility gross receipts tax levied prior to July 1, 2009, shall, as of July 1, 2009, include gross receipts derived from the furnishing of Internet protocol television service provided through wireline facilities without regard to delivery technology, in the base of its utility gross receipts tax at the same rate as applied to cable service and direct satellite broadcast and wireless cable service.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. III, § 115, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 79, § 3, effective July 1, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 130, effective March 18, 2005; 2009, ch. 99, § 4, effective July 1, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 11, 85, 95, 97, 98, 99, 123, and 181 instruct the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in 2005 legislation confirming the reorganization of the executive branch. Such a correction has been made in this section.

Opinions of Attorney General. Any board complying fully with the provisions of this section and KRS 160.603 is not subject to the provisions of KRS 160.597. OAG 90-96.

The inclusion of cable television services under the utility gross receipts license tax is merely an enlargement of the class of utilities subject to the utility gross receipts license tax and not a new tax. OAG 90-96.

Cited: Storer Communications of Jefferson County, Inc. v. Oldham County Bd. of Educ., 850 S.W.2d 340, 1993 Ky. App. LEXIS 47 (Ky. Ct. App. 1993).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Application.
2. Recall Election.
3. Federal Preemption.

1. Application.

The county Board of Education argued that the enactment of this section indicated that the General Assembly intended that the recall provisions of KRS 160.597 would not be applicable to utility taxes levied to provide base or Tier One funding, but this section merely expanded the utilities subject to a permissive school funding levy to include cable television and in the absence of a strong statutory indication to the contrary, an express statute will not be deemed to have been abrogated by implication. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

2. Recall Election.

County Board of Education's levy of a utility gross receipts license tax, designed to produce additional revenue up to 15% of the base funding level, was subject to statutory recall election provisions. Board of Educ. v. Brooks, 824 S.W.2d 431, 1992 Ky. App. LEXIS 22 (Ky. Ct. App. 1992).

School district board of education's levy of a utility gross receipts license tax on cable television services, pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, was subject to the levy recall procedure set out in KRS 160.597. Owensboro Cablevision v. Libs, 863 S.W.2d 331, 1993 Ky. App. LEXIS 60 (Ky. Ct. App. 1993).

3. Federal Preemption.

Section 602(a) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 preempts local taxation of direct-to-home broadcast satellite programming; the gross receipt taxes which various local school district boards of education impose on satellite programming providers pursuant to KRS 1601.140 are local taxes which carry the administrative burdens the federal law was intended to avoid. Directv, Inc. v. Treesh, 290 S.W.3d 638, 2009 Ky. LEXIS 145 (Ky. 2009).

Providers of broadcast satellite services were not subject to the gross

receipts tax of KRS 160.614(3) because the gross receipts tax, as administered, was the sort of local imposition preempted by Pub. L. No. 104-104, Title VI, § 602(a) (reprinted at 47 U.S.C.S. § 152, historical and statutory notes), of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. Directv, Inc. v. Treesh, 290 S.W.3d 638, 2009 Ky. LEXIS 145 (Ky. 2009).

160.6145. Utility gross receipts license tax returns, payments transmitted electronically — Waiver — Administrative regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's notes. This section (Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 184, § 4, effective June 20, 2005) was repealed by Acts 2010, ch. 147, § 9, effective July 15, 2010.

160.615. Taxes payable, when — Extension.

(1) The school taxes authorized by KRS 160.613 and 160.614 shall be due and payable monthly and shall be remitted to the department on or before the twentieth day of the next succeeding calendar month.
(2) On or before the twentieth day of the month following each calendar month, a return for the preceding month shall be filed with the department in the form prescribed by the department, together with any tax due.
(3) For purposes of facilitating the administration, payment or collection of the taxes levied by KRS 160.613 and 160.614, the department, in consultation with the impacted school district, may permit or require returns or tax payments for periods other than those prescribed in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.
(4) The department may, upon written request received on or prior to the due date of the return or tax, for good cause satisfactory to the department, extend the time for filing the return or paying the tax for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days.
(5) Any person to whom an extension is granted and who pays the tax within the period for which the extension is granted shall pay, in addition to the tax, interest at the tax interest rate as defined in KRS 131.010(6) from the date on which the tax would otherwise have been due.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 463, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 79, § 4, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 6, § 21, effective March 6, 2006.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 10) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 463, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A board of education of a school district has no discretion as to the subject of the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 66-551.

The monthly remittance of the gross receipts license tax for schools is mandatory and the Attorney General's office has no authority to approve a different period for the payment of the tax. OAG 67-403.

The levy can become effective within a reasonable time after the provisions of KRS 160.613 have been complied with which would be 30 to 60 days. OAG 69-17.

Cited: Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc. v. Hancock County Bd. of Education, 806 F.2d 678, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 34147 (6th Cir. 1986).

160.6151. Administration of taxes authorized by KRS 160.613 and 160.614.

For purposes of administering the taxes authorized by KRS 160.613 and 160.614 relating to the sourcing of communications services and the rights of customers, the provisions of KRS 136.602, 136.605, and 139.775 shall apply.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 5, effective July 1, 2005; 2007, ch. 141, § 18, effective July 1, 2007.)

160.6152. Superintendents to provide information to department and to utilities — Allocation of tax payments — Agreement by participating districts within county to allocate based on average daily attendance — Resolution of conflicts.

(1) The superintendent of schools in each school district levying the tax permitted by KRS 160.593 shall, on or before March 31, 2005, provide to the department and to each entity providing utility services within the school district, the boundaries of the school district.
(2) If the boundaries reported to the department and to each entity providing utility services within the school district change, the superintendent of schools shall report the boundary changes to the department and to each entity providing utility services within the school district.
(3) The department and entities providing utility services within the school district shall allocate tax payments among the various school districts imposing the taxes authorized by KRS 160.613 and 160.614 in accordance with the most recent boundary information provided by the superintendents, as adjusted by any agreements entered into pursuant to KRS 160.6153. The department and entities providing utility services within a school district shall not be responsible for nor subject to the imposition of penalties or interest relating to, distribution errors resulting from incorrect boundary information provided pursuant to this section, and may rely upon the most recent boundary information and any agreements entered into pursuant to KRS 160.6153 and provided by each superintendent as accurate.
(4) If more than one (1) school district board of education within a county levies the taxes permitted under KRS 160.613 or 160.614, the participating districts may choose to allocate the taxes collected and distributed by the department in proportion to the number of pupils in average daily attendance in the participating districts that levy the tax as shown by the final certification by the chief state school officer for the previous school year pursuant to the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440. Implementation of this allocation shall be based on the following provisions:
    (a) The participating districts shall provide a jointly executed agreement to the department thirty (30) days prior to the first distribution to be so allocated;
    (b) The agreement shall remain in effect until one (1) of the participating districts notifies the department and any other participating districts by certified mail thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of any change in allocation that the agreement is dissolved; and
    (c) The department shall make annual adjustments to allocations made pursuant to an agreement entered into under this subsection based upon changes in the number of pupils in average daily attendance in the participating districts as shown by the final certification by the chief state school officer for the previous school year pursuant to the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440.
(5) If there is a conflict regarding school district boundaries, the department may, until the conflict is resolved, distribute the total tax revenues collected for the districts involved in the conflict proportionately to the districts based upon the average daily attendance in the districts for the previous school year.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 9, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 6, § 19, effective March 6, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/6/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 6, § 26, provides that this section applies retroactively to January 1, 2006.

160.6153. Procedure when allocation on taxpayer's return varies from school district boundary information provided by superintendents — Adjustment — Exceptions —

Reallocation agreement.

(1) If the department determines that the allocation among districts as submitted by the taxpayer on the return varies from the school district boundary information submitted to the department pursuant to KRS 160.6152, the department shall:
   (a) Make a proposed administrative adjustment to correct the erroneous allocation going forward;
   (b) Determine whether the erroneous allocation was used on prior returns and if it was, make a proposed administrative adjustment going back a maximum of one (1) year from the date the erroneous allocation was discovered; and
   (c) Retain taxes collected and still on hand for distribution to the impacted districts that are related to the erroneous allocation until the proposed administrative adjustment becomes final.

(2) Within ten (10) days of the discovery of the erroneous allocation, the department shall notify the taxpayer and the impacted school districts in writing of the allocation discrepancy, including the dollar amount at issue, the proposed administrative adjustment to be made, and the process for agreeing to or filing an exception to the proposed administrative adjustment.

(3) The proposed administrative adjustment shall become final upon the earlier of the receipt by the department of written acceptance of the administrative adjustment by all impacted school districts or the expiration of forty-five (45) days from the date of the notice with no exception having been filed.

(4) (a) Exceptions to the proposed administrative adjustment shall be filed with the commissioner of the department, within forty-five (45) days from the date of the notice, and shall include a supporting statement setting forth the basis of the exception. A copy of any exception filed shall also be mailed to the impacted utility services provider and any other impacted school district.
   (b) After the exception has been filed, the impacted school district may request a conference with the department. The request shall be granted in writing stating the time and date of the conference. Other impacted school districts and the impacted utility services provider may also attend any conference. Additional conferences may be held upon mutual agreement.
   (c) After considering the exceptions filed by the impacted school district, including any information provided during any conferences, a final administrative ruling shall be issued by the department. The final administrative ruling shall be mailed to all impacted school districts as well as the impacted utility services provider.
   (d) The impacted school district filing the exception may request in writing a final ruling at any time after filing exceptions and a supporting statement, and the department shall issue the ruling within thirty (30) days after the request is received by the department.
   (e) After a final ruling has been issued, the school district may appeal to the Franklin Circuit Court or to the Circuit Court of the county in which the school district is located.

(5) The method and timing of the implementation of a final administrative ruling that requires a reallocation of previously distributed tax receipts shall be determined by agreement of the impacted school districts, provided that any agreement allowing for adjustments to be made over time in the future shall not extend beyond four (4) years.
   (a) The department shall, upon request of the impacted school districts, assist in the development of an agreement.
   (b) An agreement that requires distribution changes that vary from the district boundary information shall be provided to the department so that distributions can be made in accordance with the agreement.
   (c) If the impacted school districts fail to reach an agreement regarding the reallocation of previously distributed tax receipts, the department shall adjust distributions going forward for four (4) years so that at the expiration of four (4) years, the district that should have received the original distribution has recouped all of the funds distributed erroneously, and the district that erroneously received the funds has repaid all of the funds distributed erroneously.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 7, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 6, § 22, effective March 6, 2006.)

160.6154. Collection and distribution of taxes imposed under KRS 160.613 and 160.614.

(1) The department shall collect all taxes imposed by school districts pursuant to KRS 160.613 and 160.614, and shall have all the powers, rights, duties, and authority with respect to the collection, refund, and administration of these taxes as provided under KRS Chapters 131, 134, and 135, except as otherwise provided in KRS 160.613 to 160.617. The department shall distribute the taxes collected to each school district imposing the tax on a monthly basis. Distributions shall be made in accordance with the district boundary information submitted to the department pursuant to KRS 160.6152, as modified by any adjustments or agreements made pursuant to the provisions of KRS 160.6153.

(2) From each distribution, the department shall deduct an amount which represents the proportionate share of the department's actual operating and overhead expenses incurred in the collection and administration of the taxes not to exceed one percent (1%) of the amount collected. The department shall report its actual expenses and the allocation of expenses among school districts to the Kentucky Board of Education on a quarterly basis.

(3) As soon as practicable after each return is received, the department may examine and audit it. If the amount of tax computed by the department is greater than the amount returned by the taxpayer, the excess shall be assessed by the department on behalf of the school district within two (2) years from the date prescribed by law for the filing of the return including any extensions granted, except as provided in this section. A notice of the assessment shall be mailed to the taxpayer.

(4) In the case of a failure to file a return or the filing of a fraudulent return, the excess may be assessed at any time.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 6, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 6, § 23, effective March 6, 2006.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, F, 7, (3) at 33.

160.6155. Taxes to be distributed in compliance with KRS 160.613 to 160.617.

The taxes collected by the department pursuant to KRS 160.613 to 160.617 are remitted to the department for administrative purposes only and shall remain the property of the local school districts levying the tax. The amounts so collected shall not be distributed, allocated, expended, or used in any manner except as provided in KRS 160.613 to 160.617.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 12, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 6, § 24, effective March 6, 2006.)

160.6156. Refund of utility gross receipts tax — Effect of utility's rate increase — Appeal to Circuit Court.

(1) Any utility service provider that has paid the utility gross receipts tax imposed by a school district pursuant to KRS 160.613 and 160.614 may request a refund or credit for any overpayment of tax or any payment where no tax was due within two (2) years after the tax due date, including any extensions granted.

(2) A request for refund shall be in writing, and shall be made to the department with a copy to the school district to which the tax was allocated. The request shall state the amount requested, the applicable period, and the basis for the request.

(3) (a) Refunds shall be authorized by the department, in consultation with the chairman or finance officer of the district board of education, with interest as provided in KRS 131.183.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, a utility service provider shall not be entitled to a refund or credit of the taxes paid under KRS 160.613 or 160.614 if the utility service provider has increased its rates in accordance with KRS 160.617, unless the utility service provider refunds or credits its related customers the amount of overpayment made to the department.

(4) The department shall make authorized tax refunds, including interest, from current tax collections in its possession allocated for distribution to the affected district. Applicable school district distributions and the department administrative expense allocation provided for pursuant to KRS 160.6154(2) shall be adjusted proportionately to reflect refunds paid. If sufficient funds are not available from the current distribution cycle, the department shall pay refunds from subsequent amounts collected for distribution to the affected district until all refund payments, including interest, have been completed.

(5) If the department denies a requested refund in whole or in part, the taxpayer may appeal the denial to the Circuit Court in the county where the school district is located.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 8, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 6, § 20, effective March 6, 2006; 2008, ch. 132, § 4, effective April 24, 2008; repealed and reenact. 2009, ch. 86, § 4, effective March 24, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/24/2009). 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 17, provides that "The intent of the General Assembly in repealing and reenacting KRS 136.392, 138.195, 141.160, 160.6156, 160.6157, 160.6158, 131.183, 141.044, 141.235, 134.580, 393.060, and 157.621 in Sections 1 to 12 of this Act is to affirm the amendments made to these sections in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 132. The provisions in Sections 1 to 12 of this Act shall apply retroactively to April 24, 2008."

(3/24/2009). 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 18, provides "To the extent that any provision included in this Act is considered new language, the provisions of KRS 446.145 requiring such new language to be underlined are notwithstood."

(3/6/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 6, § 26, provides that this section applies retroactively to January 1, 2006.

160.6157. Penalty provisions applicable to taxes levied by school districts — Penalty imposed for erroneous billing.

(1) The uniform penalty provisions of KRS 131.180 shall apply to all taxes levied by school districts pursuant to KRS 160.613 and 160.614.

(2) In addition to the penalties provided by KRS 131.180 and the taxes imposed under KRS 160.613 and 160.614, any utility service provider that erroneously bills customers after being notified of the error by the department shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars ($25) per subsequent error, not to exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per month.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 10, effective July 1, 2005; 2008, ch. 132, § 5, effective April 24, 2008; repealed and reenact. 2009, ch. 86, § 5, effective March 24, 2009.

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/24/2009). 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 17, provides that "The intent of the General Assembly in repealing and reenacting KRS 136.392, 138.195, 141.160, 160.6156, 160.6157, 160.6158, 131.183, 141.044, 141.235, 134.580, 393.060, and 157.621 in Sections 1 to 12 of this Act is to affirm the amendments made to these sections in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 132. The provisions in Sections 1 to 12 of this Act shall apply retroactively to April 24, 2008."

(3/24/2009). 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 18, provides "To the extent that any provision included in this Act is considered new language, the provisions of KRS 446.145 requiring such new language to be underlined are notwithstood."

160.6158. Waiver of penalties.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary, the commissioner of the department, in consultation with an impacted school district, shall waive any penalty, but not interest, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that the failure to file or pay timely is due to reasonable cause.

(2) The penalty imposed by KRS 160.6157(2) may be waived by the department based on reasonable cause.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 79, § 11, effective July 1, 2005; 2008, ch. 132, § 6, effective April 24, 2008; repealed and reenact. 2009, ch. 86, § 6, effective March 24, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/24/2009). 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 17, provides that "The intent of the General Assembly in repealing and reenacting KRS 136.392, 138.195, 141.160, 160.6156, 160.6157, 160.6158, 131.183, 141.044, 141.235, 134.580, 393.060, and 157.621 in Sections 1 to 12 of this Act is to affirm the amendments made to these sections in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 132. The provisions in Sections 1 to 12 of this Act shall apply retroactively to April 24, 2008."

(3/24/2009). 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 86, sec. 18, provides "To the extent that any provision included in this Act is considered new language, the provisions of KRS 446.145 requiring such new language to be underlined are notwithstood."

(7/12/2006). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 124, relating to the creation and organization of the Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet, instructs the Reviser of Statutes to correct statutory references to agencies and officers whose names have been changed in that Act. Such a correction has been made in this section.

160.617. Utility rate increase.

Notwithstanding KRS 278.040(2), or any other provision to the contrary, any utility, cable service provider, or satellite broadcast and wireless cable service provider required to pay the tax authorized by KRS 160.613 or 160.614 may increase its rates in any school district in which it is required to pay the school tax by the amount of the school tax imposed, up to three percent (3%). Any utility, cable service provider, or satellite broadcast and wireless cable service provider so increasing its rates shall separately state on the bills sent to its customers the amount of the increase and shall identify the amount as: "Rate increase for school tax."

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 464, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 79, § 13, effective July 1, 2005; 2005, ch. 168, § 131, effective March 18, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). A manifest clerical or typographical error contained in the 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 168, sec. 168 amendments to this section has been corrected in codification under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(h).

Opinions of Attorney General. The utility company should pay the tax to the county finance officer who would then distribute the tax to the school districts in the county. OAG 66-420.

The fiscal court could by regulation require a periodic roster or list of legal users or customers from the utility company. OAG 66-420.

A board of education of a school district has no discretion as to the subject of the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 66-551.

The county fiscal court would be the proper party to institute any legal action to enforce the collection and payment of the utility gross receipts license tax. OAG 66-599.

Since the utility gross receipts license tax for schools is on the vendor there is no exemption for agencies of the federal government. OAG 67-201.

The three percent (3%) tax can be passed on to the consumer, but if this option is exercised the special three percent (3%) must be identified on the utility bill. OAG 70-757.

Whether or not a rural electric cooperative corporation increases its rates it must pay the utility gross receipts license tax for schools provided in KRS 160.613 since the exemption provided for in KRS 279.200 was repealed by the later enactment of KRS 160.613 and 160.617, leaving the only exemption that provided for in KRS 160.613. OAG 74-507.

A utility may not impose Kentucky sales and use tax upon that part of the bill which is a license tax as there is nothing in the Kentucky Constitution which authorizes the levy of a tax on a tax. OAG 75-221.

Where a water district, which purchases water from the municipal water and sewer commission, sells water to its own customers and bills them individually, the water district must pay the utility gross receipts license tax to the county finance officer on the amount it bills to its individual customers, but if the customers resell the water to commercial haulers, then the customers must pay the utility tax. OAG 76-269.

Even though a utility company may raise its rates under this section to compensate for the utility gross receipts license tax levied by KRS 160.613, this does not make it a tax levied on the customers; it remains the utility company's liability. Consequently, the Providence Housing Authority, a tax exempt organization, is not exempt from paying the added cost since it is not paying the utility gross receipts license tax, it is paying for utility services. OAG 83-445.

The utility gross receipts tax is not actually a tax on the consumer, but rather is a tax on the utility itself although the utility does have the statutory authority, under this section, to pass on the tax to the consumer; there is no statutory basis for providing an exemption to any consumer. OAG 84-70.

Cited: Baker v. Strode, 348 F. Supp. 1257, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14893 (W.D. Ky. 1971); Texas Gas Transmission Corp. v. Board of Education, 502 S.W.2d 82, 1973 Ky. LEXIS 70 (Ky. 1973).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Increase in Gross Receipts.

1. Constitutionality.

This section does not impose an arbitrary or discriminatory tax classification in violation of Ky. Const., §§ 2, 171. Lamar v. Board Education, 467 S.W.2d 143, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 359 (Ky. 1971).

2. Increase in Gross Receipts.

Where a fiscal court levied a utility gross receipts license tax of three percent pursuant to KRS 160.613 and a utility therefore increased its customers' bills by three percent pursuant to KRS 160.617, the utility was the taxpayer liable for its consequent increase in gross receipts since such receipts were not exempt from sales tax and the increase could not be considered as a tax on customers in which the utility company merely acted as a collection agency. Luckett v. Electric & Water Plant Board, 558 S.W.2d 611, 1977 Ky. LEXIS 543 (Ky. 1977).

160.620. Independent school district at Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 198) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 255, § 283.

Excise Tax for Schools

160.621. Excise tax on individual income for schools.

There is hereby authorized an excise tax for schools not to exceed twenty percent (20%) on a county resident's state individual income tax liability as computed under KRS Chapter 141. The tax year, for purposes of this school tax, shall be the same as the individual's tax year for state income tax purposes. An individual is a resident of a county if, on December 31 of his tax year, he was domiciled in such county. (Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 465, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 12) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 465, effective July 13, 1990.

160.623. Regulations on excise. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, part III, § 13) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 127, § 23.

160.625. Excise tax returns — Payment — Form.

The school tax authorized by KRS 160.621 shall be self-assessing. Each county resident paying state individual income taxes under KRS Chapter 141 shall file, on or before July 1 of each year for calendar year taxpayers and six (6) months after the close of the tax year for all other taxpayers, with the proper tax collector, a return showing his state individual income tax liability and the amount of county school tax due. This school tax shall be remitted with the return and shall be delinquent six (6) months after the close of the individual's tax year. The district board of education shall furnish the necessary tax returns for the administration of this school tax. (Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 466, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 14; 1976, ch. 127, § 14) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 466, effective July 13, 1990.

160.627. Information on state income tax liability of school district residents — Department of Revenue as tax collector.

(1) The Department of Revenue shall, where that department is not acting as such, make available to the tax collector, or to the school district, where the Department of Revenue is acting as tax collector under subsection (2) of this section, by October 1 of each year, such information as the tax collector or the school district may request concerning the state income tax liability of the school district residents. This information shall be made available on a confidential basis as provided in KRS 131.190.

(2) The Department of Revenue, upon request by a school district, shall act as tax collector for the school tax authorized by KRS 160.621, and the Department of Revenue, where so acting, KRS 160.625 notwithstanding, may in its own discretion incorporate its tax collecting duties with those relative to collection of state individual income taxes under KRS Chapter 141, thereby making an individual's tax payment hereunder due along with his individual income tax payment and subject to law applicable to such as to time and manner of payment. Tax required to be paid under the provisions of this chapter shall be remitted together with the state income tax return. The Department of Revenue, when so acting, KRS 160.500 notwithstanding, shall remit school excise taxes collected to the school districts for which it is acting as tax collector in a reasonably timely and expeditious manner.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 467, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 596, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 15; 1976, ch. 127, § 15; 1982, ch. 98, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 105, § 2, effective March 24, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 467, effective July 13, 1990.

160.630. Schools at Houses of Reform and Louisville-Jefferson County Children's Home classed as common schools and entitled to benefits as such. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 184, §§ 1-5) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 255, § 283.

160.631. Definitions for KRS 160.632. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 88, § 1; 1958, ch. 126, § 19) has been recompiled as KRS 158.135(1), (2).

160.632. Reimbursement of districts for school services to out-of-school district children — Reports — Payment. [Renumbered.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 88, §§ 2 to 4) has been recompiled as KRS 158.135(3) to (5).

160.633. Deposit of excise tax proceeds.

The proceeds of the tax authorized by KRS 160.621 shall, except when collected pursuant to KRS 160.627(2), be deposited in a special fund until they have been distributed as provided in KRS 160.644.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 468, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 16; 1982, ch. 98, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 105, § 3, effective March 24, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 468, effective July 13, 1990.

General Provisions on School Taxes

160.635. Continuance of tax until reduced — Expiration date.

School taxes imposed under the provisions of KRS 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, and 160.635 to 160.648 shall remain in full force and effect from year to year until the board of education reduces the rate in effect; however, at the time the tax is first levied the board may set a date on which the tax shall expire.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 469, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 17, 1972, ch. 203, § 24; 1974, ch. 125, § 3; 1976, ch. 127, § 16; 1980, ch. 27, § 2, effective March 6, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 469, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A school board is not prohibited from decreasing the tax rate below the maximum three percent (3%) if, in the board's discretion, such a decrease is deemed warranted. OAG 80-59.

160.637. Administrative costs — Department of Revenue collection procedure.

(1) "Requesting school districts" shall mean those school districts for which the Department of Revenue is requested to act as tax collector under the authority of KRS 160.627(2).

(2) Reasonable expenses not to exceed the actual costs of collection incurred by any tax collector, except the Department of Revenue, for the administration or collection of the school taxes authorized by KRS 160.605 to 160.611, 160.613 to 160.617, and 160.621 to 160.633 shall be reimbursed by the school district boards of education on a monthly basis or on the basis agreed upon by the boards of education and the tax collector. The expenses shall be borne by the school districts on a basis proportionate to the revenue received by the districts.

(3) The following shall apply only when the Department of Revenue is acting as tax collector under the authority of KRS 160.627(2):

(a) When the department is initially requested to be the tax collector under KRS 160.627(2), the department shall estimate the costs of implementing the administration of the tax so requested, and shall inform the requesting school district of this estimated cost. The requesting school district shall pay to the department ten percent (10%) of this estimated cost referred to as "start-up costs" within thirty (30) days of notification by the department. Subsequent requesting school districts shall pay their pro rata share, or ten percent (10%), whichever is less, of the unpaid balance of the initial "start-up costs" until the department has fully recovered the costs. The payment shall be made within thirty (30) days of notification by the department.

(b) The Department of Revenue shall also be reimbursed by each school district for its proportionate share of the actual operational expenses incurred by the department in collecting the excise tax. The expenses, which shall be deducted by the Department of Revenue from payments to school districts made under the provisions of KRS 160.627(2), shall be allocated by the department to school districts on a basis proportionate to the number of returns processed by the Department of Revenue for each district compared to the total processed by the Department of Revenue for all districts.

(c) All funds received by the department under the authority of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection shall be deposited into an account entitled the "school tax fund account," an account created within the restricted fund group set forth in KRS 45.305. The use of these funds shall be restricted to paying the department for the costs described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection. This account shall not lapse.

(d) The department may retain a portion of the school tax revenues collected in a special account entitled the "school tax refund account" which is an account created within the restricted fund group set forth in KRS 45.305. The sole purpose of this account shall be to authorize the Department of Revenue to refund school taxes. This account shall not lapse. Refunds shall be made in accordance with the provisions in KRS 134.580(5), and when the taxpayer has made an overpayment or a payment where no tax was due as defined in KRS 134.580(6), within four (4) years of payment.

(e) KRS 160.621 notwithstanding, when the department is acting as tax collector under the authority of KRS 160.627(2), the requesting school district may enact the tax enumerated in KRS 160.621 only at the following rates: five percent (5%), ten percent (10%), fifteen percent (15%), and twenty percent (20%) on a school district resident's state individual income tax liability as computed under KRS Chapter 141.

(f) Beginning August 1, 1982, any school district which requests the department to collect taxes under the authority of KRS 160.627(2) shall inform the department of this request not less than one hundred fifty (150) days prior to January 1.

(g) The department shall not be required to collect taxes authorized in KRS 160.621 of an individual when the department is not pursuing collection of that individual's state income taxes. The department shall not be required to collect or defend the tax set forth in KRS 160.621 in any board or court of this state.

(h) Any overpayments of the tax set forth in KRS 141.020 or payments made when no tax was due may be applied to any tax liability arising under KRS 160.621 before a refund is authorized to the taxpayer. No individual's tax payment shall be credited to the tax set forth in KRS 160.621 until all outstanding state income tax liabilities of that individual have been paid.

(i) KRS 160.510 notwithstanding, the State Auditor shall be the only party authorized to audit the Department of Revenue with respect to the performance of its duties under KRS 160.621.

(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, part III, § 18; 1972, ch. 203, § 25; 1976, ch. 127, § 17; 1982, ch. 105, § 4, effective March 24, 1982; 1984, ch. 111, § 92, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 324, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 177, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 470, effective July 13, 1990; 2005, ch. 85, § 597, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 112, § 3, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (6/20/2005). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 85 and 112, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 1940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

160.640. Custodian of tax funds to give bond — Department of Revenue excepted — Expense, how paid.

Any person having custody of the proceeds of any school tax authorized by KRS 160.605 to 160.611, 160.613 to 160.617, and 160.621 to 160.633, except the Department of Revenue, shall be required to secure a corporate surety bond in an amount to be set by the Kentucky Board of Education. The cost of the surety bond shall be considered a part of the cost of the administration of the school taxes authorized under KRS 160.605 to 160.611, 160.613 to 160.617, and 160.621 to 160.633.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 471, effective July 13, 1990; 1996. ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2004, ch. 79, § 14, effective July 1, 2005; 2005, ch. 85, § 598, effective July 1, 2005.)

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 8 et seq.

160.642. Custodian to be audited.

Any person having custody of the proceeds of any school tax authorized by KRS 160.605 to 160.611, 160.613 to 160.617, 160.621 to 160.633 shall be audited as provided by KRS 156.265 to 156.285.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 472, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 296, § 7, effective July 15, 1994.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (9/2/94). By letter of September 2, 1994, the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, acting under KRS 48.500, advised the Reviser of Statutes of his determination "that no funds appropriated by the Executive Branch Appropriations Act for the 1995-96 biennium can be identified as having been appropriated for the purpose of implementing Sections 1 to 7 of House Bill No. 616, Chapter (296), Acts of the 1994 Regular Session of the General Assembly." Accordingly, the amendment to this statute contained in 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 296 is void under sec. 3(8) of that Act and has not been codified into the statute.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 20; 1972, ch. 203, § 27) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 472, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 8 et seq.

160.644. Tax proceeds, apportionment to districts.

The school taxes and penalties collected under KRS 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, 160.635 to 160.648 shall be distributed to the treasurer of the board of education of the school district. In the event that more than one (1) board of education within the county is participating in one (1) of these tax levies, the funds collected shall be distributed in proportion to the tax rate levied and the number of pupils in average daily attendance in the participating districts as shown by the final certification by the chief state school officer for the previous school year pursuant to the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440.

(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, part III, § 21; 1972, ch. 203, § 28; 1974, ch. 125, § 4; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 237, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Where two (2) school districts which were a combined taxing district prior to the 1976 amendment of KRS 160.593 never obtained written approval to continue to act as a combined district, this section was no longer applicable to the collection and distribution of the utility gross receipts tax as levied in one of the two (2) districts. OAG 82-146.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Utility Tax.
2. — Levy.
3. — Distribution.

1. Utility Tax.

2. — Levy.

As presently worded, KRS 160.593 and this section do not prohibit an individual school district from unilaterally levying a utility tax on the territory within its school district. Moreover, the legislature obviously intended this practice to be the rule rather than the exception. Board of Education v. Independent Bd. of Education, 681 S.W.2d 429, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 497 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

There is nothing in KRS 160.593 and this section to preclude a school district which had agreed with another district or districts to levy taxes from rescinding that agreement and levying the taxes unilaterally. Board of Education v. Independent Bd. of Education, 681 S.W.2d 429, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 497 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

3. — Distribution.

If a utility tax is levied by an individual school district, all the money goes to that school board. If the tax is levied by multiple districts in combination, the money is distributed proportionately. Board of Education v. Independent Bd. of Education, 681 S.W.2d 429, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 497 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 22 et seq.

160.646. Finance officer to administer tax — Appointment. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, part III, § 22; 1972, ch. 203, § 29; 1974, ch. 125, § 5) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 127, § 23.

160.648. Penalty for failure to make returns or pay tax.

(1) Any person, individual, or corporation required by the provisions of KRS 160.605 to 160.611 and 160.621 to 160.633 to file any return or report or furnish any information requested under the authority of KRS 160.605 to 160.611 and 160.621 to 160.633 who fails to file such return or report or furnish such information on or before the date required shall pay a penalty in the amount of ten dollars ($10) for each failure.

(2) Any person, individual, or corporation who fails to pay, on or before the due date, any school tax authorized by KRS 160.605 to 160.611 and 160.621 to 160.633 and levied by the district board of education shall pay a penalty of one percent (1%) per month of the amount of such tax past due until paid.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 473, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 79, § 15, effective July 1, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 24, Part III, § 23; 1972, ch. 203, § 30; 1976, ch. 127, § 19) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 473, effective July 13, 1994.

Opinions of Attorney General. Neither the school nor the tax collector can abate past due interest or penalty on local school taxes paid prior to or after filing suit for collection of the unpaid taxes, penalty and interest. OAG 88-46.

This section is not written in a permissive form but requires the payment of the penalty which has accrued at a rate of one percent per month until the taxes have been paid. OAG 88-46.

Cited: Martin Marietta Aluminum, Inc. v. Hancock County Bd. of Education, 806 F.2d 678, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 34147 (6th Cir. 1986).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. In General.

The statute does not allow a county board of education to negotiate the amount of tax, interest, or penalties owed by a taxpayer prior to collection of the tax. Inland Container Corp. v. Mason County Bd. of Educ., 6 S.W.3d 374, 1999 Ky. LEXIS 149 (Ky. 1999).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 848 et seq.

KENTUCKY FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT

160.700. Definitions related to KRS 160.700 to 160.730.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Directory information" means the student's name, address, telephone listing, date and place of birth, participation in school recognized sports and activities, height and weight of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, awards received, major field of study, and the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended by the student, contained in education records in the custody of the public schools;

(2) "Educational institution" means any public school providing an elementary and secondary education, including vocational;

(3) "Education record" means data and information directly relating to a student that is collected or maintained by educational institutions or by a person acting for an institution including academic records and portfolios; achievement tests; aptitude scores; teacher and counselor evaluations; health and personal data; behavioral and psychological evaluations; and directory data recorded in any medium including handwriting, magnetic tapes, film, video, microfiche, computer-generated and stored data, or data otherwise maintained and used by the educational institution or a person acting for an institution. "Education record" shall not include:

(a) Records of instructional, supervisory, and assisting administrative personnel which are in the sole possession of the maker and are not accessible or revealed to any other person except a substitute for any of those persons;

(b) Records maintained by a law enforcement unit of the educational institution that were created by that law enforcement unit for the purpose of law enforcement;

(c) In the case of persons who are employed by an educational agency or institution but who are not in attendance at that agency or institution, records made and maintained in the normal course of business which relate exclusively to that person in the person's capacity as an employee and are not available for use for any other purpose; or

(d) Records on a student who is eighteen (18) years of age or older, which are made, used, or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional for treatment of the student, and are not available to anyone other than persons providing this treatment, except a physician or other appropriate professional of the student's choice.

(4) "Eligible student" means a student, or a former student, who has reached the age of eighteen (18) or is pursuing an education beyond high school and therefore the permission or consent required of, and the rights accorded to the parents of the student shall thereafter be required of, and accorded to the student;

(5) "School official" means personnel employed in instructive and administrative positions with a school board or educational institution. Parents and other noneducational persons who are elected or appointed to school-based decision making councils or committees thereof, or other voluntary boards or committees shall not be considered school officials.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 98, § 1, effective July 15, 1994.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A county school system did not violate the Open Records Act in denying a request to inspect a videotape recording of an incident involving the requester's son that occurred on a county school bus; the videotape qualified for exclusion from public inspection under KRS 61.878(1)(k) and (1)(l) which incorporate the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and its state counterpart into the Open Records Act as it contained information on more than one student and such information was inextricably intermingled and therefore nonsegregable, and, therefore, the school system could not disclose the videotape in such a way as to meaningfully honor the rights of the requester to inspect the tape without violating the corresponding rights of the other students and their parents in nondisclosure of the tape to third parties. OAG 99-ORD-217.

Photographs of students performing school work are considered confidential as education records and may be excluded from public inspection if the school system has not taken appropriate steps to designate them as directory information. Photographs of students working with a school counselor or in counseling would be privileged and confidential. OAG 02-ORD-61.

Because videotapes of students in a school classroom are educational records, and because all educational records are exempt from disclosure under the Open Records Act, and since the exemptions for the Open Records Act apply based on the records rather than the status of the requester, the school district properly denied the request of a teacher for access to videotapes made of her own classroom pursuant to KRS 61.878(1)(k) and (l). OAG 02-ORD-132.

The video recording of the basketball game falls within the definition of an education record for purposes of both FERPA and KFERPA: it contains information directly related to particular students and is maintained by the educational agency or institution; the video was part of the communications course work or extra-curricular activity of the school; and the student commentator in the recording was readily identifiable by his voice and the tape served as the basis by the school in disciplining the student for his communications activity. Thus, the School District properly denied the request on the basis that release of an education record containing personally identifiable information of a student is prohibited by FERPA and KFERPA, incorporated into the Open Records Act by operation KRS 61.878(1)(k) and (l). OAG 03-ORD-49.

The list of County students awaiting enrollment in the school is a record that consists of harmless directory information which does not implicate student and family privacy interests, and which is similar, if not identical, to information the Board previously disclosed in response to another open records request. Under these circumstances, the board's invocation of 20 USCS § 1232g and KRS 160.700, et seq., is legally unsupportable. OAG 03-ORD-120.

Information that is maintained by a school and that can reasonably lead to the identity of a student is information directly related to a student constitutes an educational record. Unless the school system has first given the parents and students notice and an opportunity to designate the information on a student that may be released, release is prohibited under both the federal act and state law. Because the release of the information is prohibited under federal and state law, the information is exempt from disclosure under the Open Records Act, KRS 61.878(1)(k) and (l). OAG 03-ORD-163.

160.705. Confidentiality of students' educational records — Protection and preservation of

records.

(1) Education records of students in the public educational institutions in this state are deemed confidential and shall not be disclosed, or the contents released, except under the circumstances described in KRS 160.720.

(2) School officials shall take precautions to protect and preserve all education records including records generated and stored in the education technology system.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 98, § 2, effective July 15, 1994.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A county public school system violated the Open Records Act in partially denying a request for records relating to traditional school enrollment policies and residency requirements; the school system's reliance on KRS 160.705 et seq. and 20 USCS § 1232g, incorporated into the Open Records Act by operation of KRS 61.878(1)(k) and (1)(l), was misplaced. OAG 00-ORD-119.

Any records from a school counselor which identify or lead to the identification of a student or a student's parent are privileged and confidential. Hence, these records are exempt from disclosure under the Open Records law. OAG 02-ORD-61.

Photographs of students performing school work are considered confidential as education records and may be excluded from public inspection if the school system has not taken appropriate steps to designate them as directory information. Photographs of students working with a school counselor or in counseling would be privileged and confidential. OAG 02-ORD-61.

The video recording of the basketball game falls within the definition of an education record for purposes of both FERPA and KFERPA: it contains information directly related to particular students and is maintained by the educational agency or institution; the video was part of the communications course work or extra-curricular activity of the school; and the student commentator in the recording was readily identifiable by his voice and the tape served as the basis by the school in disciplining the student for his communications activity. Thus, the School District properly denied the request on the basis that release of an education record containing personally identifiable information of a student is prohibited by FERPA and KFERPA, incorporated into the Open Records Act by operation KRS 61.878(1)(k) and (l). OAG 03-ORD-49.

Both records at issue constitute an "education record," maintained by the school as part of a student's educational activity and disciplinary record. One was an e-mail from the principal of the school to the superintendent of the County Schools and the other was a Student Behavior Referral form, containing both the teacher's and the principal's reports on the incident and identifying the student. They both describe the details of the incident involving the student. OAG 03-ORD-78.

The list of County students awaiting enrollment in the school is a record that consists of harmless directory information which does not implicate student and family privacy interests, and which is similar, if not identical, to information the Board previously disclosed in response to another open records request. Under these circumstances, the board's invocation of 20 USCS § 1232g and KRS 160.700, et seq., is legally unsupportable. OAG 03-ORD-120.

Because the School District has not implemented the statutory mechanism for designating any information directly relating to its students as directory information, the School District properly denied the request. OAG 03-ORD-146.

160.710. Notification of privacy rights — Written policies.

Parents or eligible students shall be informed of the rights of privacy and confidentiality accorded student education records. The educational institution shall determine the means and method of notice and adopt written policies consistent with the state law.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 98, § 3, effective July 15, 1994.)

160.715. Inspection and review of records — Procedures — Fees for copying permitted.

(1) Parents of students or eligible students attending public institutions or who have been in attendance shall have the right to inspect and review student education records within a reasonable time of making a request to inspect.

(2) Educational institutions shall establish procedures for honoring requests for inspection within a reasonable time. Fees for copying materials and documents may be charged.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 98, § 4, effective July 15, 1994.)

160.720. Consent to release of records — Release without consent — Waiver by student — Records of release.

(1) Parents or eligible students may consent to the release of written documents by completing and signing forms devised by the educational institution identifying the records to be released, the date of the release, the party to whom the release is granted, and the purpose of the request.

(2) Educational institutions shall not permit the release or disclosure of records, reports, or identifiable information on students to third parties other than directory information as defined in KRS 160.700, without parental or eligible student consent except to:

(a) Other school officials, including teachers, with legitimate education interests and purposes.

(b) Other school systems, colleges, and universities to which the student has sought enrollment and transfer, or from which the student was graduated.

(c) Federal, state, or local officials who carry out a lawful function and who are authorized to receive this information pursuant to statute or regulation. This authority includes requests from any agency of the federal and state government for the purpose of determining a student's eligibility for military service.

(d) Federal, state, or local officials to whom the information is required to be disclosed or reported.

(e) Individuals or organizations conducting legitimate studies, surveys, and data collection in such a manner so as not to permit personal identification of the students or parents.

(f) Accrediting organizations enlisted to carry out accrediting functions.

(g) Parents of a dependent student of the parent as defined in Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. sec. 152).

(3) Students may waive the right to inspect confidential recommendations relating to admission to educational institutions, application for employment, and receipt of an honor or honorary recognition. In the case of admissions, the waiver of release shall apply if the student, upon request, is notified of names of persons or organizations making confidential recommendations, and those recommendations are used solely for the purpose intended.

(4) Records of release for information contained in education records, other than directory information indicating the agency, institution, or organization that has requested or has had access to student education records and indicating the purpose of the release or inspection shall be maintained by the educational institution. These records of release shall be limited to inspection by parents, eligible students, school officials and their assistants who are responsible for custody of education records; by school officials within the educational institution who have legitimate educational interests; and by federal and state officials and representatives conducting audits and evaluations of the education programs or in connection with the enforcement of federal or state legal requirements relating to the programs.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 98, § 5, effective July 15, 1994.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Because videotapes of students in a school classroom are educational records, and because all educational records are exempt from disclosure under the Open Records Act, and

since the exemptions for the Open Records Act apply based on the records rather than the status of the requester, the school district properly denied the request of a teacher for access to videotapes made of her own classroom pursuant to KRS 61.878(1)(k) and (l). OAG 02-ORD-132.

Cited: Doe v. Knox County Bd. of Educ., 918 F. Supp. 181, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7231 (E.D. Ky. 1996).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Teacher's Interest in Viewing Records.

Substantial evidence did not support a Circuit Court's finding that, under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 USCS § 1232g, and the Kentucky Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), KRS 160.700 et seq., a teacher had no legitimate educational interest in viewing videotape recordings of her own classroom. The case was remanded for a hearing to determine whether her request under the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 et seq., was made pursuant to a legitimate educational interest as defined by FERPA and KFERPA. Medley v. Bd. of Educ., 168 S.W.3d 398, 2004 Ky. App. LEXIS 305 (Ky. Ct. App. 2004), review denied, 2005 Ky. LEXIS 263 (Ky. 2005).

160.725. Directory information on student — Student's right to restrict release — Official recruiters' access to public high school campuses and student directory information.

(1) An educational institution may publish and release to the general public directory information relating to a student. An educational institution shall give public notice of the categories of directory information that it has designated as directory information with respect to each student in attendance and shall allow a reasonable time after the notice has been given for a parent or eligible student to inform the institution that any or all of the information designated should not be released without prior consent.

(2) (a) If an educational institution provides access to its campus or its student directory information to persons or groups which make students aware of occupational or educational options, the board shall provide access on the same basis to official recruiting representatives of:
1. The Armed Forces of the United States;
2. The Kentucky Air National Guard;
3. The Kentucky Army National Guard; and
4. The service academies of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(b) Local secondary schools shall provide the student directory information to official recruiting representatives by September 30 of each year.

(c) Student directory information given to official recruiting representatives may be used for the purpose of informing students of educational and career opportunities available in the Armed Forces of the United States, the Kentucky Air National Guard, the Kentucky Army National Guard and the service academies of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 433, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 98, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 2002, ch. 39, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. This section as enacted (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 84, § 2, effective July 15, 1982) was codified as KRS 160.297, was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 473, effective July 13, 1990, was amended by 1994, ch. 98, § 6 and was renumbered by the Reviser of Statutes as this section effective July 15, 1994, pursuant to KRS 7.136(1).

160.730. Challenge of contents of record — Procedure.

(1) Parents or eligible students may challenge the content of a student record to ensure that the record or report is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of privacy or other rights of the student. The right to challenge shall also provide the opportunity for rebuttal to, and the correction, deletion, or expunction of, any inaccurate, misleading, or inappropriate information.

(2) A challenge to the record may take the form of an informal discussion among the parents, student, and school officials. Any agreement between these parties shall be reduced in writing, signed by all parties, and placed in the student's records. If no agreement can be reached, either party may request a formal hearing to the challenge which shall be conducted in accordance with procedures established by rules and regulations of the Department of Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education for educational institutions under their jurisdiction. The rules and regulations shall provide that a formal hearing be conducted within a reasonable time after the request for a hearing; and an official of the educational institution who has no direct interest in the outcome of the challenge shall conduct the hearing and render a decision on the challenge within a reasonable time after the hearing. All parties to the challenge shall be afforded a full and fair opportunity to present evidence relevant to the issues raised. Furthermore, school officials shall take the necessary action to implement the decision.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 98, § 7, effective July 15, 1994; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 64, effective May 30, 1997.)

Cross-References. Student records; hearing procedures, 702 KAR 1:140.

PENALTIES

160.990. Penalties.

(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.250 shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars ($200).

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.300 shall be fined not less than ten ($10) nor more than fifty dollars ($50).

(3) Any superintendent who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.350 to 160.400 shall be fined not less than one hundred ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense, and the violation is grounds for revocation of his certificate.

(4) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.550 shall be fined not less than fifty ($50) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), and shall be subject to removal from office.

(5) The Kentucky Board of Education may withhold funds allotted under KRS 157.350 from any local district which violates subsection (3) of KRS 160.380 in the amount of one thousand dollars ($1,000) per violation.

(6) In addition to penalties listed in this section, any local district which violates subsection (3) of KRS 160.380 shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(4399-25, 4399-34, 4399-36, 4399-45, 4399-55: amend. Acts 1988, ch. 345, § 7, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 86, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. The reference to State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education in this section has been changed to Kentucky Board of Education on authority of Acts 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.

Cited: White v. Board of Education, 263 Ky. 1, 263 Ky. 91, 91 S.W.2d 539, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 123 (Ky. 1936).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Prior Written Approval.

KRS 160.550(2), the "prior written approval" statute, does not provide an independent basis for removing school board members from office under subsection (4) of this section. Hale v. Combs, 30 S.W.3d 146, 2000 Ky. LEXIS 121 (Ky. 2000).

160.991. Accepting bribe for employment of school employee. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-58) which was formerly compiled as KRS 160.600, was renumbered, and was repealed by Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 336, effective January 1, 1975.

CHAPTER 161

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES—TEACHERS' RETIREMENT AND TENURE

SECTION.

CERTIFICATION OF SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

161.010. Definitions for KRS 161.020 to 161.120.
161.011. Definitions of "classified employee" and "seniority" — Job classifications and minimum qualifications — Requirement of written contracts and written personnel policies — Reduction in force — Registry of vacant classified employee positions and training — Review of local board policies by Department of Education.
161.017. Executive director of Education Professional Standards Board.
161.020. Certificates required of school employees — Filing requirements — Validity and terms for renewal.
161.025. [Repealed.]
161.027. Preparation program for principals — Assessment and internship requirements.
161.028. Education Professional Standards Board — Powers and duties regarding the preparation and certification of professional school personnel — Membership.
161.030. Certification authority — Assessments of beginning teachers and teachers seeking additional certification — Conditional certificates — Temporary certificates — Internship — Beginning teacher committee — Resource teachers.
161.032. Certification incentive fund — Purpose of grants — Eligibility — Priorities — Forgivable loan incentive — Stipend — Other financial incentives.
161.035. [Repealed.]
161.040. [Repealed.]
161.042. Status of student teachers — Responsibility to administrative staff and supervising teachers — Professional competency requirement for supervising teachers.
161.044. Requirements for teachers' aides — Legal status — Preference to certified applicants — Training.
161.046. Adjunct instructors.
161.048. Alternative certification program — Purpose — Options — Testing and eligibility requirements — Salary schedule.
161.049. Professional support teams — Training program — Alternate training program.
161.050. [Repealed.]
161.051. Braille requirements for teacher certification of blind and visually impaired students.
161.052. Certification of teachers for gifted education.
161.053. Certification of teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders.
161.060. [Repealed.]
161.070. [Repealed.]
161.080. [Repealed.]
161.090. [Repealed.]
161.095. Continuing education for teachers.
161.100. Emergency certificates.
161.102. Emergency substitute teaching certificates.
161.110. [Repealed.]
161.115. Deletion of certificate, certificate endorsement, or subject specialization from official certification record at holder's option — Restoration of deleted areas of certification.
161.120. Disciplinary actions relating to certificates — Appeals.
161.121. [Repealed.]
161.1211. Classification of teachers.
161.122. [Repealed.]
161.1221. Out-of-field teaching.
161.1222. Pilot teacher internship program — Report to Interim Joint Committee on Education — Appropriated funds.
161.123. Reciprocity certification for out-of-state teachers.

INTERSTATE AGREEMENT ON QUALIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL

161.124. Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel.
161.126. Designation of executive director of the Education Professional Standards Board as state official under agreement — Handling contracts under agreement.
161.130. [Repealed.]

NATIONAL BOARD CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

161.131. Legislative findings and goals on national board certification.
161.132. Definitions for KRS 161.131 to 161.134 and KRS 157.395 and 161.123.
161.133. Teachers' national certification incentive trust fund — Purposes — Appropriations.
161.134. Preparation for national board certification — Incentives — Authority to prorate reimbursements if funds insufficient — Administrative regulations for mentoring program.

REGULATIONS AS TO SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

161.140. [Repealed.]
161.145. Cost of physical examination required for employment of classified personnel.
161.148. Use of volunteer personnel — Criminal records check — Orientation — Exception.
161.150. [Repealed.]
161.151. Removal of references to criminal allegations not resulting in charge or conviction from school employee's personnel file — Nonpreclusion of separate investigation.
161.152. Emergency leave for school employees.
161.153. Leave for jury duty for teachers and state employees.
161.154. Personal leave days for school employees.
161.155. Definitions for section — Salary, benefits, and leave for employee or teacher when victim of assault — Sick leave for employee or teacher — Sick leave bank — Sick leave donation program — Payment for unused sick leave upon retirement or death.
161.156. [Repealed.]
161.157. Credits allowed transferred employee of Department of Education or Education Professional Standards Board.
161.158. Group insurance — Board's termination of participation in state health plan — Deductions from salaries.
161.159. Adoption of rules and regulations to implement life insurance program.
161.160. [Repealed.]
161.162. [Repealed.]
161.163. Employees' application form not to require disclosure of religious affiliation.
161.164. Political activity prohibited — Discrimination prohibited.
161.165. Recruitment of minority teachers.
161.166. Training program for Kentucky Virtual High School online coaches.
161.167. Program to encourage persons to enter Kentucky teaching profession — Reports.
161.168. Certified employee granted leave of absence for active military service — Medical insurance — Contribution to retirement system to be retroactive — Credit given — Exclusions.
161.170. Teachers to enforce course of study and use of books — Removal for failure.
161.175. Teachers involved in illegal use of controlled substances.
161.180. Supervision of pupils' conduct.

SECTION.
161.185. Certified or classified staff member to accompany students on school-sponsored or endorsed trips — Exceptions.
161.190. Abuse of teacher prohibited.
161.195. Notice to teacher of student's history of physically abusive conduct or carrying a concealed weapon.
161.200. Records to be kept by teachers — Exceptions.
161.210. Reports to be made by teachers.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT

161.220. Definitions for KRS 161.220 to 161.716 and 161.990.
161.230. Retirement system — Purpose — Name.
161.240. [Repealed.]
161.250. Board of trustees to control retirement — Membership — Appeals — Trustee education program — Public disclosure of best practices model — Administrative regulations for authorized benefit improvements.
161.260. Election of members of board of trustees.
161.270. Vacancies, how filled.
161.280. Oath of board members.
161.290. Meetings, compensation, and expenses of board members.
161.300. Quorum.
161.310. Administrative regulations — Rules, regulations, and policies of participating employers to conform to chapter — Retirement incentives.
161.320. Record of proceedings — Annual report.
161.330. Cost of administration, how paid — Office space.
161.340. Officers of board — Personnel of system — Contracting for services and commodities — Bonds of officers and employees — Leave balances.
161.350. [Repealed.]
161.360. [Repealed.]
161.370. Treasurer, auditor, and legal adviser of board — Annual audit of Teachers' Retirement System.
161.380. Duties of treasurer — Custodian of securities.
161.390. Actuarial data to be kept.
161.400. Actuary.
161.410. [Repealed.]
161.420. Funds of retirement system.
161.430. Investment of funds.
161.440. Assignment of interest to funds.
161.450. [Repealed.]
161.460. Interest in investments.
161.470. Membership — Forfeiture of service credit — Termination of membership — Forfeiture of benefits — Reinstatement — Payment of accumulated contributions.
161.480. Statement of member — Designation of beneficiaries.
161.490. Investigation of statement.
161.500. Service credit.
161.505. [Repealed.]
161.507. Prior service credit for veterans — Credit for military service and uniformed service by active contributing member.
161.510. [Repealed.]
161.515. Out-of-state service credit — Contribution — Kentucky Peace Corps and federal Peace Corps service credit — Factor for members employed by universities and colleges — Factor for other members.
161.516. [Repealed.]
161.520. Payment of accumulated contribution on death.
161.522. Survivor of member retired for disability may elect annuity.
161.525. Death of member eligible to retire — Options of beneficiary — Monthly minimum allowance to surviving spouse.
161.530. Restoration of forfeited account — Exception.
161.540. Members' contributions — Picked-up contributions.
161.545. Contributions and service credit for substitute service, part-time service, or leave of absence — Contributions not to be picked up — Purchases of service credit by individuals becoming members on or after July 1, 2008, for leaves of absence for health, child-rearing, and educational improvement reasons.
161.546. [Repealed.]
161.5461. Purchase of service credit with rolled-over or transferred retirement funds.
161.5465. Member with twenty years' service credit may purchase five years' service credit — Exception.

SECTION.
161.547. Member having service as legislator may purchase 4 years' credit in the retirement system.
161.548. Purchase of service credit for service at a regional community mental health and mental retardation service program.
161.549. Purchase of service credit for service at a Federal Head Start agency.
161.550. State's contribution to system.
161.553. Funding of past statutory benefit improvements — Schedules for appropriations — Cost-of-living increases — Feasibility study of employer contribution rate stabilization.
161.555. Employer contributions for members employed in positions established under federal educational acts.
161.556. Employer contributions for members employed by regional educational cooperatives.
161.560. Deduction and forwarding of teachers' contributions — Picked-up employee contributions — Correction of omitted member contributions.
161.565. Reduction and pick-up of contributions by university faculty members.
161.567. Authorization for optional retirement plan for designated employees of certain public universities.
161.568. Eligibility to participate in optional retirement plan — Election to change from optional retirement plan to Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.
161.569. Effect of election to participate — Payment of benefits — Taxation and attachment of benefits — Employer contributions.
161.570. [Repealed.]
161.580. Individual accounts to be kept — Other data — Summary plan description — Publication — Recipients.
161.585. Account of member, and medical records on file, confidential — Production of records in response to a subpoena or court order.
161.590. Service credit at retirement.
161.595. Service credit.
161.597. Installment payments for purchase of service credit by active contributing members.
161.600. Retirement conditions.
161.603. [Repealed.]
161.605. Resumption of employment by retired member — Continuation of retirement allowance — Waiver of annuity — Nonteaching employment.
161.607. Employment in position covered by other Kentucky retirement system.
161.608. Computation of benefits of member who has an account with another state system.
161.610. [Repealed.]
161.611. Supplemental retirement benefit plan — Purpose — Administration — Eligibility — Payments.
161.612. Membership of individuals providing part-time and substitute services — Service credit — Participation in benefits.
161.614. Court-ordered back salary and reinstatement.
161.615. Limited defined contribution plan — Purpose — Administration — Eligibility — Payments.
161.620. Retirement allowances — Amount — Applicability to persons becoming members on or after July 1, 2008.
161.623. Use of unused sick-leave days to determine service credit — Applicability to individuals becoming members on or after July 1, 2008.
161.624. Responsibilities of members.
161.625. [Repealed.]
161.630. Benefit options — Change in benefit option — Beneficiary redesignation after retirement.
161.640. Payment of annuities — Payroll deductions — Electronic fund transfer, exception.
161.643. Records and annual reports for annuitants employed by school districts or agencies — Penalty for noncompliance.
161.650. Death of retired member — Payment to beneficiaries — Effect of divorce decree — Failure to designate beneficiary.
161.655. Life insurance benefit — Assignment of benefit.
161.660. [Repealed.]
161.661. Disability retirement.
161.662. Status of disabled teachers and superintendents.

SECTION.
161.663. Disability retirement with less than required years of service.
161.670. [Repealed.]
161.675. Hospital and medical benefits and health insurance coverage for eligible recipients of retirement allowances from Teachers' Retirement System — Applicability to individuals becoming members on or after July 1, 2008 — Health insurance supplement payments — Coverage for spouses, dependents, and disabled children of retirees — Exemption from premium tax.
161.677. Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System insurance trust fund.
161.680. Mistake in payment — Correction of error.
161.690. Falsifying record prohibited.
161.700. Funds exempt from taxation and process — Taxability after December 31, 1997 — Benefits not considered marital property.
161.705. [Repealed.]
161.710. Local system merged with state system.
161.712. [Repealed.]
161.714. Inviolable contract — Exception.
161.715. [Repealed.]
161.716. Federal laws take precedence over Kentucky statutes pertaining to Teachers' Retirement System.

TEACHERS' TENURE

161.720. Definitions for teachers' tenure law.
161.721. Superintendent eligible for continuing contract status.
161.730. Limited or continuing contract with teachers required.
161.740. Eligibility for continuing service status — Limited status employee on approved military leave — Transfer of teachers — Reinstatement after service in Armed Forces.
161.750. Nonrenewal of limited contracts.
161.760. Notice of salary to be paid to teacher — Increases — Reductions in responsibility.
161.765. Procedures for demotion of administrative personnel — Appeal.
161.770. Leaves of absence.
161.780. Termination of contract by teacher or superintendent — Resignation binding as of date of acceptance.
161.790. Termination of contract by board — Administrative hearing tribunal — Sanctions.
161.795. Investigation of and records that school employee acted improperly relating to statewide assessment program — Certain records to be expunged.
161.800. Suspension of contracts on reducing number of teachers.
161.810. Continuance of status in case of annexation or consolidation of schools.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR NONINSTRUCTIONAL EMPLOYEES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CITY OF SECOND CLASS

161.821. [Repealed.]
161.822. [Repealed.]
161.823. [Repealed.]
161.824. [Repealed.]
161.825. [Repealed.]
161.826. [Repealed.]
161.827. [Repealed.]
161.828. [Repealed.]
161.829. [Repealed.]
161.830. [Repealed.]
161.831. [Repealed.]
161.832. [Repealed.]
161.833. [Repealed.]
161.834. [Repealed.]
161.835. [Repealed.]
161.836. [Repealed.]
161.837. [Repealed.]
161.841. [Repealed.]

PENALTIES

161.990. Penalties.

CERTIFICATION OF SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

161.010. Definitions for KRS 161.020 to 161.120.

As used in KRS 161.020 to 161.120:

(1) "Continuing education" means study or other activities to provide professional improvement and personal growth for certified teachers throughout their career. It may include, but shall not be limited to, university courses, an advanced degree, or a combination of university courses, field-based experience, individual research, and approved professional development activities, pursuant to KRS 156.095.

(2) "Standard college or university" means an institution accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or by one of the other recognized regional accrediting agencies or by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(3) "College or university work of graduate grade" means academic preparation which extends beyond the usual four (4) year program of undergraduate studies leading to a bachelor's degree and which is completed at a college or university accredited for the graduate level.

(4) "Student teacher" means an adult who has completed the prerequisite teacher preparation as prescribed by the accredited teacher education institution in which he or she is enrolled, and who is jointly assigned by the institution and a local school district to engage in a period of practice teaching under the direction and supervision of the administrative and teaching staff of the school district and the institution.

(5) "Teacher's aide" means an adult school employee who works under the direction of the professional administrative and teaching staff in performing, within the limitations of his or her training and competency, certain instructional and noninstructional functions in the school program including, but not limited to, clerical duties, tutoring individual pupils, leading pupils in recreational activities, conducting pupils from place to place, assisting with classroom instruction as directed by the teacher, aiding the school librarian, and preparing and organizing instructional materials and equipment.

(4502-2: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 178, § 1; 1978, ch. 55, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 38, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 38, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 53, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 298, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2001, ch. 137, § 5, effective June 21, 2001.)

Cross-References. Conduct of schools, KRS Ch. 158.
Education of the physically handicapped, KRS Ch. 167.
Instructional leader's certification, KRS 156.101.
Legal notices, KRS Ch. 424.
Military leave, annual, KRS 61.396.
School districts, KRS Ch. 160.
School property and buildings, KRS Ch. 162.
Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps certification, 16 KAR 2:100.
Rank I classification, 16 KAR 8:010.

Opinions of Attorney General. Although conservation officers cannot act as teachers, they may act as guest lecturers on conservation without being licensed as teachers if a certified teacher remains in the classroom and maintains control of the class. OAG 63-37.

A student teacher may not legally take charge of a classroom in the absence of the regular teacher. OAG 63-269.

In view of the description of duties and definition of "paraprofessional" and "teacher aide" given in subsections (6) and (7) (definition of "paraprofessional" has been deleted and see now (5) for definition of "teacher's aide") of this section, and the fact that KRS 161.044(1), (2), and (3) refer to such persons performing "supplementary instructional and noninstructional activities with pupils," and that while reference is made to "provisions established by the State Board of Education," such regulations have not been prepared and adopted, it would appear that a teacher's aide cannot conduct a class, even with a teacher present. OAG 73-206.

Since the State Board of Education has adopted regulations relating to paraprofessional personnel (704 KAR 15:080), a local board of education could prepare a job description outlining the duties of a paraprofessional which would include some limited teaching respon-

sibilities if the paraprofessional held a valid and appropriate teaching certificate; however, the instructional assistance of a paraprofessional with a teaching certificate may not be permitted to supplant the day to day teaching responsibilities of the regular classroom teacher. OAG 76-555.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Limited or Continuing Contract.

Under Teachers' Tenure Act the county board of education could enter into a limited or continuing contract with teacher. Beverly v. Highfield, 307 Ky. 179, 209 S.W.2d 739, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 682 (Ky. 1948).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 136 et seq.

161.011. Definitions of "classified employee" and "seniority" — Job classifications and minimum qualifications — Requirement of written contracts and written personnel policies — Reduction in force — Registry of vacant classified employee positions and training — Review of local board policies by Department of Education.

(1) (a) "Classified employee" means an employee of a local district who is not required to have certification for his position as provided in KRS 161.020; and

(b) "Seniority" means total continuous months of service in the local school district, including all approved paid and unpaid leave.

(2) The commissioner of education shall establish by January, 1992, job classifications and minimum qualifications for local district classified employment positions which shall be effective July 1, 1992. After June 30, 1992, no person shall be eligible to be a classified employee or receive salary for services rendered in that position unless he holds the qualifications for the position as established by the commissioner of education.

(3) No person who is initially hired after July 13, 1990, shall be eligible to hold the position of a classified employee or receive salary for services rendered in such position, unless he holds at least a high school diploma or high school certificate of completion or GED certificate, or he shows progress toward obtaining a GED. To show progress toward obtaining a GED, a person shall be enrolled in a GED program and be progressing satisfactorily through the program, as defined by administrative regulations promulgated by the Council on Postsecondary Education.

(4) Local school districts shall encourage classified employees who were initially hired before July 13, 1990, and who do not have a high school diploma or a GED certificate to enroll in a program to obtain a GED.

(5) Local districts shall enter into written contracts with classified employees. Contracts with classified employees shall be renewed annually except contracts with the following employees:

(a) An employee who has not completed four (4) years of continuous active service, upon written notice which is provided or mailed to the employee by the superintendent, no later than May 15, that the contract will not be renewed for the subsequent school year. Upon written request by the employee, within ten (10) days of the receipt of the notice of nonrenewal, the superintendent shall provide, in a timely manner, written reasons for the nonrenewal.

(b) An employee who has completed four (4) years of continuous active service, upon written notice which is provided or mailed to the employee by the superintendent, no later than May 15, that the contract is not being renewed due to one (1) or more of the reasons described in subsection (7) of this section. Upon written request within ten (10) days of the receipt of the notice of nonrenewal, the employee shall be provided with a specific and complete written statement of the grounds upon which the nonrenewal is based. The employee shall have ten (10) days to respond in writing to the grounds for nonrenewal.

(6) Local districts shall provide in contracts with classified employees of family resource and youth services centers the same rate of salary adjustment as provided for other local board of education employees in the same classification.

(7) Nothing in this section shall prevent a superintendent from terminating a classified employee for incompetency, neglect of duty, insubordination, inefficiency, misconduct, immorality, or other reasonable grounds which are specifically contained in board policy.

(8) The superintendent shall have full authority to make a reduction in force due to reductions in funding, enrollment, or changes in the district or school boundaries, or other compelling reasons as determined by the superintendent.

(a) When a reduction of force is necessary, the superintendent shall, within each job classification affected, reduce classified employees on the basis of seniority and qualifications with those employees who have less than four (4) years of continuous active service being reduced first.

(b) If it becomes necessary to reduce employees who have more than four (4) years of continuous active service, the superintendent shall make reductions based upon seniority and qualifications within each job classification affected.

(c) Employees with more than four (4) years of continuous active service shall have the right of recall positions if positions become available for which they are qualified. Recall shall be done according to seniority with restoration of primary benefits, including all accumulated sick leave and appropriate rank and step on the current salary schedule based on the total number of years of service in the district.

(9) Local school boards shall develop and provide to all classified employees written policies which shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Terms and conditions of employment;

(b) Identification and documentation of fringe benefits, employee rights, and procedures for the reduction or laying off of employees; and

(c) Discipline guidelines and procedures that satisfy due process requirements.

(10) Local school boards shall maintain a registry of all vacant classified employee positions that is available for public inspection in a location determined by the superintendent and make copies available at cost to interested parties. If financially feasible, local school boards may provide training opportunities for classified employees focusing on topics to include but not be limited to suicide prevention, abuse recognition, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If suicide prevention training is offered it may be accomplished through self-study review of suicide prevention materials.

(11) The evaluation of the local board policies required for classified personnel as set out in this section shall be subject to review by the Department of Education while it is conducting district management audits pursuant to KRS 158.785.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 388, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 54, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 25, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 590, § 1, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 271, § 2, effective March 31, 2000; 2002, ch. 5,

§ 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 29, § 21, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 211, § 90, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 113, § 6, effective April 14, 2008; 2010, ch. 136, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). The amendments made to this section by 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 136 shall be known as the "Make a Difference for Kids Act of 2010."

(7/5/2001). Previous references to "subsection (6) of this section" in subsection (5)(b) of this statute were not changed to "subsection (7)" when the subsections renumbered in 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 271, sec. 2. It is clear from the context that this should have been done but was inadvertently overlooked. This omission has been corrected by the Reviser of Statutes under KRS 7.136(1)(e) and (h).

Cross-References. Bus driver's qualifications, responsibilities, and training, 702 KAR 5:080.

Qualifications for progressing satisfactorily through a GED program, 785 KAR 1:110.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Education Law: Hiring and Termination Issues, Vol. 68, No. 5, Sept. 2004, Ky. Bench & Bar 17.

Opinions of Attorney General. Anyone employed as a bus driver or cook initially before or on July 13, 1990, does not need a high school diploma or GED certificate; anyone initially employed after that date may satisfy the requirement by enrolling in a GED program and proceeding under the schedule for satisfactory progress set by the Board of Adult, Vocational Education and Vocational Rehabilitation (now Department for Adult Education and Literacy). OAG 90-103.

"Certified employee" means teacher, principal, superintendent, director of pupil personnel, and any employee who supervises any such employee or who has any type of responsibility for instruction or teaching of pupils; school bus drivers and cooks are not "certified employees" and therefore are "classified employees." OAG 90-103.

The opinion in OAG 92-133 is overruled since the 1994 General Assembly enacted House Bill 50 (Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 25) which provides local school boards with the authority to adopt a seniority policy for classified employees. OAG 94-37.

Because classified public school employee have no statutory post-termination remedy, local school boards should enact policies pursuant to KRS 161.011(9)(c) implementing due process hearing procedures applicable to classified employees prior to termination. Minimum standards of due process require reasonable notice of hearing, right to appear and produce evidence, right to call witnesses and conduct cross-examination, right to counsel, impartial decision-maker, and statement of basis for decision. OAG 2005-06.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Due Process and Policy Procedures.
2. Due Process When Termination Is for Cause.
3. Reasons for Nonrenewal.

1. Due Process and Policy Procedures.

Where under defendant school district's policy, developed under KRS 161.011(9)(c), plaintiff former employee was provided an abbreviated pre-termination meeting to present his side of the story, but was not afforded a post-termination hearing, the employee was not required to plead or prove the inadequacy of post-termination state-law remedies under 42 USCS § 1983, and thus, the District Court erred in granting summary judgment to the school district on the employee's claim of a deprivation of due process. Mitchell v. Fankhauser, 375 F.3d 477, 2004 FED App. 225P, 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 14383 (6th Cir. 2004).

2. Due Process When Termination Is for Cause.

Where under defendant school district's policy, plaintiff former employee was provided an abbreviated pre-termination meeting to present his side of the story as to whether he should be fired for "cause" under KRS 161.011(5), (7), for allegedly stealing school property, but was not afforded a post-termination hearing, the employee was not required to plead or prove the inadequacy of post-termination state-law remedies under 42 USCS § 1983, and thus, the District]ourt erred in granting summary judgment to the school district on the employee's claim of a deprivation of due process. Mitchell v. Fankhauser, 375 F.3d 477, 2004 FED App. 225P, 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 14383 (6th Cir. 2004).

3. Reasons for Nonrenewal.

Even if a school employee had presented a claim pursuant to KRS 161.011(5)(a), her claim could not succeed because the plain language of the statute provided that after receipt of the letter stating that her contract would not be renewed, she had 10 days within which to request written reasons for nonrenewal; because she did not submit a written request for a statement of reasons within 10 days from her receipt of the termination letter, thus she had no cause of action. Cornett v. Byrd, — F. Supp. 2d —, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18054 (E.D. Ky. 2007).

161.017. Executive director of Education Professional Standards Board.

(1) The Education Professional Standards Board, established in KRS 161.028, shall be headed by an executive director who shall be responsible for the day to day operations of the board including the following:
   (a) Setting up appropriate organizational structures and personnel policies for approval by the board;
   (b) Appointing all staff, including the deputy executive director;
   (c) Preparing annual reports on the board's program of work;
   (d) Carrying out policy and program directives of the board;
   (e) Preparing and submitting to the board for its approval a proposed biennial budget; and
   (f) Performing all other duties and responsibilities assigned by state law.
(2) When it is necessary to fill the position of executive director, the board shall conduct a comprehensive search for candidates and may employ a search firm if the board deems it necessary. The executive director shall possess broad-based experience in education and teacher development, and have demonstrated leadership skills in addition to other qualifications to be established by the board as authorized in KRS 161.028.
(3) With approval of the board, the executive director may enter into agreements with any state agency or political subdivision of the state, any postsecondary education institution, or any other person or entity to enlist assistance to implement the duties and responsibilities of the board.
(4) The executive director shall have access to the papers, books, and records of education personnel as part of an inquiry or investigation relating to disciplinary actions against a certified employee.
(5) Pursuant to KRS 161.120, the executive director, on behalf of the board, may issue administrative subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents relevant to disciplinary cases under consideration. Compliance with the subpoenas shall be enforceable by the Circuit Court in Franklin County.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 137, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 288, § 2, effective July 15, 2002.)

161.020. Certificates required of school employees — Filing requirements — Validity and terms for renewal.

(1) No person shall be eligible to hold the position of superintendent, principal, teacher, supervisor, director of pupil personnel, or other public school position for which certificates may be issued, or receive salary for services rendered in the position, unless he or she holds a certificate of legal qualifications for the position, issued by the Education Professional Standards Board.
(2) No person shall enter upon the duties of a position requiring certification qualifications until his or her certificate has been filed or credentials registered with the local district employer.
(3) The validity and terms for the renewal of any certificate shall be determined by the laws and regulations in effect at the time the certificate was issued.

(4502-6, 4502-10, 4502-11, 4503-2: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 56, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 55, effective July 13, 1990; 2001, ch. 137, § 6, effective June 21, 2001.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Admission, placement, and supervision in student teaching, 16 KAR 5:040.

Career and technical education administrators, 16 KAR 3:080.

Certificate renewals and successful teaching experience, 16 KAR 4:060.

Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.

Certification for school superintendent, 16 KAR 3:010.

Certification for supervisor of instruction, 16 KAR 3:020.

Certification requirements for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 4:020.

Continuing Education Option for certificate renewal and rank change, 16 KAR 8:030.

Dating of certification, 16 KAR 4:050.

Director of special education, 16 KAR 3:040.

District director (Food Service Programs), 702 KAR 6:020.

Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

Endorsement for individual intellectual assessment, 16 KAR 3:070.

Endorsement for teachers for gifted education, 16 KAR 2:110.

Examination prerequisites for principal certification, 16 KAR 6:030.

Examination prerequisites for teacher certification, 16 KAR 6:010.

Foreign teachers serving under the teacher exchange program, 16 KAR 4:070.

Guidance counselor, provisional and standard certificates, all grades, 16 KAR 3:060.

Interdisciplinary early childhood education, birth to primary, 16 KAR 2:040.

Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps certification, 16 KAR 2:100.

Kentucky Principal Internship Program, 16 KAR 7:020.

Kentucky teaching certificates, 16 KAR 2:010.

Local educator assignment data, 16 KAR 1:050.

Master of arts in teaching, 16 KAR 5:050.

Occupation-based career and technical education certification, 16 KAR 2:020.

One (1) year conditional certificate, 16 KAR 2:180.

Out-of-state preparation (certification procedures), 16 KAR 4:030.

Part-time adjunct instructor certificate, 16 KAR 9:040.

Planned Fifth-year Program (Advanced Certification and Rank), 16 KAR 8:020.

Probationary certificate for information technology teachers, 16 KAR 2:190.

Probationary certificate for middle school teachers, 16 KAR 2:170.

Probationary certificate for teachers of children, birth to primary, 16 KAR 2:140.

Probationary certificate for teachers of engineering and technology education, 16 KAR 2:150.

Probationary certificate for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 2:160.

Probationary endorsement for teachers for English as a second language, 16 KAR 2:200.

Professional certificate for college faculty: secondary education, 16 KAR 9:030.

Professional certificate for directors and assistant directors of pupil personnel, 16 KAR 3:030.

Professional certificate for instructional leadership — school principal, all grades, 16 KAR 3:050.

Professional certificate for school social worker, 16 KAR 2:070.

Proficiency evaluation, 16 KAR 5:030.

Provisional and probationary certificates for school social worker, 16 KAR 2:080.

Provisional certificate for college faculty, 16 KAR 9:020.

Qualifications for professional school positions, 16 KAR 4:010.

Rank I classification, 16 KAR 8:010.

Ranking of occupation-based career and technical education teachers, 16 KAR 8:040.

Recency and certification fees, 16 KAR 4:040.

Recruitment plan for position of school media librarian, 16 KAR 2:130.

School nurse, 16 KAR 2:060.

School psychologist, 16 KAR 2:090.

Standards for admission to educator preparation, 16 KAR 5:020.

Standards for certified school personnel, 16 KAR 1:010.

Substitute teachers and emergency school personnel, 16 KAR 2:030.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Brooks, Disciplinary Action Against School Teachers, Vol. 42, No. 4, Fall 1995, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Opinions of Attorney General. A school psychologist does not fall within the group of school personnel excluded from the provisions of KRS Ch. 319 by KRS 319.015(4) and consequently, an individual may not be employed as a school psychologist without being a licensed psychologist pursuant to the provisions of that chapter. OAG 67-180.

Since a school district is a public agency under the Open Records Law and the certificates required by this section are public records as defined in KRS 61.870(2), denial of a request to inspect certificates required by this section to be filed with the board of education was improper under the Open Records Law, except that information, if any, on the certificates of a personal nature, such as social security numbers, home addresses and telephone numbers, need not be released. OAG 85-109.

Notwithstanding the apparent legislative intent of this section to make the revocation of any instructional leader's certificate contingent upon laws then in force, KRS 156.101 clearly controls revocation of an instructional leader's certificate; therefore a certificate of an instructional leader may be revoked for failure to obtain the hours of intensive training required by KRS 156.101. All instructional leaders, including those who received a certificate prior to the effective date of the statute, are required to comply with KRS 156.101. OAG 88-37.

The legislative purpose of the instructional leadership program, set forth in subsection (1) of KRS 156.101, was to develop a program which would result in improvement in the quality of performance of principals, assistant principals, supervisors of instruction, guidance counselors or directors of special education. Practically, this prescribed program of improvement could not be effective if it did not supersede this section. OAG 88-37.

The requirement of subsection (3) of this section, that certificates be considered pursuant to the application of the laws which were in effect at the time of the granting of the certificate, is not in harmony with the instructional leadership program. Therefore, subsection (3) of this section is controlling except when an instructional leader fails to comply with the instructional leader improvement program. At such time, the state board may exercise its power of revocation granted by subsection (4) of KRS 156.101. OAG 88-37.

"Certified employee" means teacher, principal, superintendent, director of pupil personnel, and any employee who supervises any such employee or who has any type of responsibility for instruction or teaching of pupils; school bus drivers and cooks are not "certified employees" and therefore are "classified employees." OAG 90-103.

The Cabinet for Workforce Development was directed to release the employment applications and resumes of the named employees of a state vocational-technical school, after separating or otherwise masking any information of a personal nature which appeared on those documents, including the employees' home addresses, social security numbers, and medical information; if the employees' teaching certificates were contained in the file, they too should have been released. OAG 92-59.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Limitation or Abolishment of Professional Standing.
2. Tenure.
3. Certificate.
4. — Filing
5. Minimum Qualifications.
6. — Date Determined.
7. — Ineligibility.
8. — Less Than Four-Year Degree.
9. Administrator.

1. Limitation or Abolishment of Professional Standing.

A certificate of professional standing may be abolished or limited by the legislature. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

2. Tenure.

Teacher tenure is statutory and not contractual, and the legislature may abridge or destroy it. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

3. Certificate.

The qualification of an applicant as teacher must be determined as of time when he begins to fulfill the contract and not as of date of application, but teacher must hold certificate when he begins to teach. Martin v. Knott County Board of Education, 275 Ky. 483, 122 S.W.2d 98, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 454 (Ky. 1938).

Summary judgment granted to the school board and the school superintendent was appropriate because the employee could not be

paid retroactive pay at a certified teacher's salary. A teacher was not entitled to be paid as a certified teacher until the teacher had obtained certification pursuant to KRS 161.020. Springer v. Bullitt County Bd. of Educ., 196 S.W.3d 528, 2006 Ky. App. LEXIS 183 (Ky. Ct. App. 2006).

4. — Filing

A discharged teacher, suing to compel reinstatement, must allege compliance with subsection (2). Bullock v. Brown, 258 Ky. 522, 80 S.W.2d 593, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 207 (Ky. 1935).

Teacher, whose certificate had expired previous year and who failed to file with school board evidence of his qualification to teach, was not entitled to damages for board's failure to employ him. Martin v. Knott County Board of Education, 275 Ky. 483, 122 S.W.2d 98, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 454 (Ky. 1938).

5. Minimum Qualifications.

Boards of education may establish minimum qualifications for teachers higher than those required by statute. Board of Education v. Messer, 257 Ky. 836, 79 S.W.2d 224, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 96 (Ky. 1935).

6. — Date Determined.

The qualification to teach is to be determined as of the day an applicant is to begin teaching, and not as of the date of application for the position. Reynolds v. Spurlock, 257 Ky. 582, 78 S.W.2d 787, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 60 (Ky. 1935). See Swinford v. Chasteen, 261 Ky. 249, 87 S.W.2d 373, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 623 (1935); Cottongim v. Stewart, 277 Ky. 706, 127 S.W.2d 149, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 716 (Ky. 1939).

7. — Ineligibility.

Where minor was ineligible to be teacher because she held no certificate and failed to qualify for same under former KRS 161.040, she was a volunteer and entitled to no salary for the period prior to her eighteenth birthday. Floyd County Board of Education v. Slone, 307 S.W.2d 912, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 119 (Ky. 1957).

8. — Less Than Four-Year Degree.

The General Assembly has the power to provide that teachers with less qualification than a four-year degree shall receive only a minimum salary and the fact that the motive of such a provision might be to make teaching so economically unattractive as to discourage the less-qualified teachers from continuing in service does not make the provision unfair. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

9. Administrator.

An administrator is one who (1) holds a position categorized as an administrative position pursuant to KRS 161.720(8) or pursuant to approval by the State Board of Education of the position as a certified administrative position; and (2) is duly certified by the State Board of Education as an administrator. Petett v. Board of Education, 684 S.W.2d 7, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 529 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 136 et seq.
78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 294 et seq.

161.025. Kentucky council on teacher education and certification created — Membership — Terms — Duties. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 248, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 101, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

161.027. Preparation program for principals — Assessment and internship requirements.

(1) The Education Professional Standards Board, pursuant to KRS 161.028, shall by administrative regulation establish requirements for a preparation program in institutions of higher education for all new applicants for principal certification and establish criteria for admission to the program.

(2) The Education Professional Standards Board and the Council on Postsecondary Education shall evaluate the preparation programs for principals and maintain only those institutional programs that can demonstrate both the quality and the capability to enroll adequate numbers of students to justify the resources necessary for maintenance of a quality program.

(3) The Education Professional Standards Board shall develop or select appropriate assessments for applicants seeking certification as principals, including:
   (a) An assessment of the ability to apply knowledge, instructional leadership, management, and supervision skills; and
   (b) A specialized assessment on the current instructional and administrative practices in Kentucky public education.

(4) The Education Professional Standards Board shall establish the minimum score for successful completion of assessments and shall establish a reasonable fee to be charged applicants for the actual cost of administration of the assessments. The Education Professional Standards Board shall provide for confidentiality of assessment scores.

(5) The Education Professional Standards Board shall develop an internship program which shall provide for the supervision, assistance, and assessment of beginning principals and assistant principals. The internship shall not be required of applicants who have completed, within a ten (10) year period prior to making application, at least two (2) years of successful experience as a principal in a school situation. The Education Professional Standards Board, by administrative regulation, shall establish the internship program.

(6) The certification of principals shall require the successful completion of the examinations required by subsection (3) of this section. A one (1) year certificate may be given to a person who has:
   (a) A comparable certificate from another state; or
   (b) All other qualifications except the assessments and is selected as a principal or assistant principal in a district where the superintendent certifies to the Education Professional Standards Board that there is a limited number of applicants to meet the requirements.

   Upon successful completion of the assessments, a certificate shall be issued for an additional four (4) years. A person employed in Kentucky as a principal or assistant principal who was certified in another state and practiced in that state for two (2) or more years is exempt from taking the assessment described in subsection (3)(a) of this section.

(7) Upon successful completion of the approved preparation program and the assessments, the Education Professional Standards Board shall issue to the applicant a statement of eligibility for internship valid for five (5) years. If the applicant does not participate in an internship program within the five (5) year period, the applicant shall reestablish eligibility by repeating and passing the assessments in effect at that time or by completing a minimum of six (6) graduate hours, directly related to instructional leadership, management, or supervision, at a regionally or nationally accredited institution. The option for renewal through completion of graduate hours shall be available only for the first reestablishment of eligibility. Upon obtaining employment for an internship position as principal or assistant principal within the period of eligibility, the applicant shall be issued the appropriate one (1) year certificate for the position.

(8) All applicants for principal certification, after successfully completing the assessments, shall successfully complete the internship program described in subsection (5) of this section for principal certification. If the principal's or assistant principal's internship performance is judged to be less than satisfactory pursuant to administrative regulations developed by the Education Professional Standards Board, the applicant for principal certification shall be provided with an opportunity to repeat the internship one (1) time if the applicant is employed by a school district as a principal or assistant

principal.

(9) Following successful completion of the internship program, the principal certificate shall be extended for four (4) years. Renewal of the certificate shall require the completion of a continuing education requirement as prescribed by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(Enact. Acts 1985, (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 22, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 275, § 1, effective April 9, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 60, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 343, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 65, effective May 30, 1997; 1998, ch. 362, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 111, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (3) at 28.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Career and technical education administrators, 16 KAR 3:080.

Examination prerequisites for principal certification, 16 KAR 6:030.

Kentucky Principal Internship Program, 16 KAR 7:020.

Professional certificate for instructional leadership — school principal, all grades, 16 KAR 3:050.

University-based alternative certification program, 16 KAR 9:080.

161.028. Education Professional Standards Board — Powers and duties regarding the preparation and certification of professional school personnel — Membership.

(1) The Education Professional Standards Board is recognized to be a public body corporate and politic and an agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth, in the performance of essential governmental functions. The Education Professional Standards Board has the authority and responsibility to:

(a) Establish standards and requirements for obtaining and maintaining a teaching certificate;

(b) Set standards for, approve, and evaluate college, university, and school district programs for the preparation of teachers and other professional school personnel. Program standards shall reflect national standards and shall address, at a minimum, the following:

1. The alignment of programs with the state's core content for assessment as defined in KRS 158.6457;
2. Research-based classroom practices, including effective classroom management techniques;
3. Emphasis on subject matter competency of teacher education students;
4. Methodologies to meet diverse educational needs of all students;
5. The consistency and quality of classroom and field experiences, including early practicums and student teaching experiences;
6. The amount of college-wide or university-wide involvement and support during the preparation as well as the induction of new teachers;
7. The diversity of faculty;
8. The effectiveness of partnerships with local school districts; and
9. The performance of graduates on various measures as determined by the board;

(c) Conduct an annual review of diversity in teacher preparation programs;

(d) Provide assistance to universities and colleges in addressing diversity, which may include researching successful strategies and disseminating the information, encouraging the development of non-traditional avenues of recruitment and providing incentives, waiving administrative regulations when needed, and other assistance as deemed necessary;

(e) Discontinue approval of programs that do not meet standards or whose graduates do not perform according to criteria set by the board;

(f) Issue, renew, revoke, suspend, or refuse to issue or renew; impose probationary or supervisory conditions upon; issue a written reprimand or admonishment; or any combination of actions regarding any certificate;

(g) Develop specific guidelines to follow upon receipt of an allegation of sexual misconduct by an employee certified by the Education Professional Standards Board. The guidelines shall include investigation, inquiry, and hearing procedures which ensure the process does not revictimize the alleged victim or cause harm if an employee is falsely accused;

(h) Receive, along with investigators hired by the Education Professional Standards Board, training on the dynamics of sexual misconduct of professionals, including the nature of this abuse of authority, characteristics of the offender, the impact on the victim, the possibility and the impact of false accusations, investigative procedures in sex offense cases, and effective intervention with victims and offenders;

(i) Recommend to the Kentucky Board of Education the essential data elements relating to teacher preparation and certification, teacher supply and demand, teacher attrition, teacher diversity, and employment trends to be included in a state comprehensive data and information system and periodically report data to the Interim Joint Committee on Education;

(j) Submit reports to the Governor and the Legislative Research Commission and inform the public on the status of teaching in Kentucky;

(k) Devise a credentialing system that provides alternative routes to gaining certification and greater flexibility in staffing local schools while maintaining standards for teacher competence;

(*l*) Develop a professional code of ethics;

(m) Set the qualifications and salary for the positions of executive director and deputy executive director to the board, notwithstanding the provisions of KRS 64.640;

(n) Recruit, select, employ and evaluate the executive director to the board;

(o) Approve employment procedures for the employment of policy level staff, subject to the provisions of KRS 12.050;

(p) Approve the biennial budget request;

(q) Charge reasonable fees for the issuance, reissuance, and renewal of certificates that are established by administrative regulation. The proceeds shall be used to meet a portion of the costs of the issuance, reissuance, and renewal of certificates, and the costs associated with disciplinary action against a certificate holder under KRS 161.120;

(r) Waive a requirement that may be established in an administrative regulation promulgated by the board. A request for a waiver shall be submitted to the board, in writing, by an applicant for certification, a postsecondary institution, or a superintendent of a local school district, with appropriate justification for the waiver. The board may approve the request if the person or institution seeking the waiver has demonstrated extraordinary circum-

stances justifying the waiver. Any waiver granted under this subsection shall be subject to revocation if the person or institution falsifies information or subsequently fails to meet the intent of the waiver;

(s) Promote the development of one (1) or more innovative, nontraditional or alternative administrator or teacher preparation programs through public or private colleges or universities, private contractors, the Department of Education, or the Kentucky Commonwealth Virtual University and waive administrative regulations if needed in order to implement the program;

(t) Grant approval, if appropriate, of a university's request for an alternative program that enrolls an administrator candidate in a postbaccalaureate administrator preparation program concurrently with employment as an assistant principal, principal, assistant superintendent, or superintendent in a local school district. An administrator candidate in the alternative program shall be granted a temporary provisional certificate and shall be a candidate in the Kentucky Principal Internship Program, notwithstanding provisions of KRS 161.030, or the Superintendent's Assessment process, notwithstanding provisions of KRS 156.111, as appropriate. The temporary certificate shall be valid for a maximum of two (2) years, and shall be contingent upon the candidate's continued enrollment in the preparation program and compliance with all requirements established by the board. A professional certificate shall be issued upon the candidate's successful completion of the program, internship requirements, and assessments as required by the board;

(u) Employ consultants as needed;

(v) Enter into contracts. Disbursements to professional educators who receive less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) in compensation per fiscal year from the board for serving on an assessment validation panel or as a test scorer or proctor shall not be subject to KRS 45A.690 to 45A.725;

(w) Sponsor studies, conduct research, conduct conferences, and publish information as appropriate; and

(x) Issue orders as necessary in any administrative action before the board.

(2) (a) The board shall be composed of seventeen (17) members. The commissioner of education and the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, or their designees, shall serve as ex officio voting members. The Governor shall make the following fifteen (15) appointments:

1. Nine (9) members who shall be teachers representative of elementary, middle or junior high, secondary, special education, and secondary vocational classrooms;
2. Two (2) members who shall be school administrators, one (1) of whom shall be a school principal;
3. One (1) member representative of local boards of education; and
4. Three (3) members representative of postsecondary institutions, two (2) of whom shall be deans of colleges of education at public universities and one (1) of whom shall be the chief academic officer of an independent not-for-profit college or university.

(b) The members appointed by the Governor after June 21, 2001, shall be confirmed by the Senate and the House of Representatives under KRS 11.160. If the General Assembly is not in session at the time of the appointment, persons appointed shall serve prior to confirmation, but the Governor shall seek the consent of the General Assembly at the next regular session or at an intervening extraordinary session if the matter is included in the call of the General Assembly.

(c) A vacancy on the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment within sixty (60) days after it occurs. A member shall continue to serve until his successor is named. Any member who, through change of employment status or residence, or for other reasons, no longer meets the criteria for the position to which he was appointed shall no longer be eligible to serve in that position.

(d) Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be permitted to attend board meetings and perform other board business without loss of income or other benefits.

(e) A state agency or any political subdivision of the state, including a school district, required to hire a substitute for a member of the board who is absent from the member's place of employment while performing board business shall be reimbursed by the board for the actual amount of any costs incurred.

(f) A chairman shall be elected by and from the membership. A member shall be eligible to serve no more than three (3) one (1) year terms in succession as chairman. The executive director shall keep records of proceedings. Regular meetings shall be held at least semiannually on call of the chairman.

(g) To carry out the functions relating to its duties and responsibilities, the board is empowered to receive donations and grants of funds; to appoint consultants as needed; and to sponsor studies, conduct conferences, and publish information.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 56, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 265, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 470, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 107, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 343, § 4, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 66, effective May 30, 1997; 1998, ch. 362, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 527, § 15, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 137, § 7, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 288, § 3, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 117, § 2, effective July 13, 2004.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Admission, placement, and supervision in student teaching, 16 KAR 5:040.

Alternative training program eligibility requirements for middle school and secondary school teachers, 16 KAR 9:050.

Alternative training program for preparation of candidates for initial teacher certification, 16 KAR 9:060.

Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.

Certificate renewals and successful teaching experience, 16 KAR 4:060.

Certification for school superintendent, 16 KAR 3:010.

Certification for supervisor of instruction, 16 KAR 3:020.

Certification requirements for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 4:020.

Continuing Education Option for certificate renewal and rank change, 16 KAR 8:030.

Dating of certification, 16 KAR 4:050.

Director of special education, 16 KAR 3:040.

Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

Endorsement for teachers for gifted education, 16 KAR 2:110.

Examination prerequisites for teacher certification, 16 KAR 6:010.

Guidance counselor, provisional and standard certificates, all grades, 16 KAR 3:060.

Interdisciplinary early childhood education, birth to primary, 16 KAR

2:040.
Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps certification, 16 KAR 2:100.
Kentucky Primary Alternative Certification Program, 16 KAR 9:070.
Kentucky Principal Internship Program, 16 KAR 7:020.
Kentucky Teacher Internship Program, 16 KAR 7:010.
Kentucky teaching certificates, 16 KAR 2:010.
Local educator assignment data, 16 KAR 1:050.
Master of arts in teaching, 16 KAR 5:050.
Occupation-based career and technical education certification, 16 KAR 2:020.
One (1) year conditional certificate, 16 KAR 2:180.
Out-of-state preparation (certification procedures), 16 KAR 4:030.
Part-time adjunct instructor certificate, 16 KAR 9:040.
Planned Fifth-year Program (Advanced Certification and Rank), 16 KAR 8:020.
Probationary certificate for information technology teachers, 16 KAR 2:190.
Probationary certificate for middle school teachers, 16 KAR 2:170.
Probationary certificate for teachers of children, birth to primary, 16 KAR 2:140.
Probationary certificate for teachers of engineering and technology education, 16 KAR 2:150.
Probationary certificate for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 2:160.
Probationary endorsement for teachers for English as a second language, 16 KAR 2:200.
Procedures for certificate revocation, suspension, reinstatement and reissuance, and application denial, 16 KAR 1:030.
Professional certificate for college faculty: secondary education, 16 KAR 9:030.
Professional certificate for directors and assistants of pupil personnel, 16 KAR 3:030.
Professional certificate for exceptional work experience, limited to secondary education, 16 KAR 9:010.
Professional certificate for instructional leadership — school principal, all grades, 16 KAR 3:050.
Professional certificate for school social worker, 16 KAR 2:070.
Professional code of ethics for Kentucky school certified personnel, 16 KAR 1:020.
Provisional and probationary certificates for school social worker, 16 KAR 2:080.
Provisional certificate for college faculty, 16 KAR 9:020.
Qualifications for professional school positions, 16 KAR 4:010.
Rank I classification, 16 KAR 8:010.
Ranking of occupation-based career and technical education teachers, 16 KAR 8:040.
Recency and certification fees, 16 KAR 4:040.
School psychologist, 16 KAR 2:090.
Standards for accreditation of educator preparation units and approval of programs, 16 KAR 5:010.
Standards for admission to educator preparation, 16 KAR 5:020.
Standards for certified school personnel, 16 KAR 1:010.
Substitute teachers and emergency school personnel, 16 KAR 2:030.
University-based alternative certification program, 16 KAR 9:080.
Written examination prerequisites for occupation-based career and technical education teachers, 16 KAR 6:020.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Brooks, Disciplinary Action Against School Teachers, Vol. 42, No. 4, Fall 1995, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Kentucky Law Survey: Education, 29 N. Ky. L. Rev. 115 (2002).

Opinions of Attorney General. The Educational Professional Standards Board (EPSB) lacks the authority to delegate the holding of a revocation hearing, as found in KRS 161.120, to a hearing officer. Nowhere in the statutory sections dealing with the board is there any authority for such a delegation of power, and therefore, based upon the lack of authority granted to the EPSB under their statutes, the board must be physically present to "hear" the evidence introduced during a hearing. Of course, a hearing officer may assist the Board during and following the hearing. OAG 91-37.

161.030. Certification authority — Assessments of beginning teachers and teachers seeking additional certification — Conditional certificates — Temporary certificates — Internship — Beginning teacher committee — Resource teachers.

(1) Notwithstanding the age of the pupil, the certification of all teachers and other school personnel, in public schools only, is vested in the Education Professional Standards Board. When so certified, teachers and other school personnel shall not be required to have licensure, certification, or other forms of approval from any other state agency for the performance of their respective assignments within the common schools, except as provided for by law. All certificates authorized under KRS 161.010 to 161.126 shall be issued in accordance with the administrative regulations of the Education Professional Standards Board. After July 15, 1994, all certificate applications and other data collection instruments of the board shall include a request for voluntary information about the applicant's ethnic background. This information shall be available to help local school districts locate minority candidates. A person who holds a certificate prior to this requirement may request that ethnic information be added to his or her file. Nothing in this section shall preclude the right of an individual in a nonpublic school from seeking voluntary certification by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(2) Certificates shall be issued upon written application and in accordance with statutes and regulations in effect at the time of application to persons who have completed, at colleges, universities, or local school district programs approved by the Education Professional Standards Board for the preparation of teachers and other school personnel, the curricula prescribed by the administrative regulations of the Education Professional Standards Board.

(3) (a) Certification of all new teachers and teachers seeking additional certification shall require the successful completion of appropriate assessments prior to certification. The assessments shall be selected by the Education Professional Standards Board and shall measure knowledge in the specific teaching field of the applicant, including content of the field and teaching of that content. The Education Professional Standards Board shall determine the minimum acceptable level of achievement on each assessment. The assessments shall measure those concepts, ideas, and facts which are being taught in teacher education programs in Kentucky. Upon successful completion of the assessments and the approved teacher preparation program, a certificate valid for one (1) year shall be issued.

(b) If an applicant for teacher certification has completed the approved teacher preparation program and has taken but failed to successfully complete the appropriate assessments selected by the Education Professional Standards Board, a conditional certificate may be issued for a period not to exceed one (1) year, if the employing school district, in collaboration with the teacher education institution, agrees to provide technical assistance and mentoring support to the conditionally certified teacher. The teacher shall retake the assessments during the validity period of the conditional certificate. The conditional certificate shall not be reissued. Upon successful completion of the required assessments, a certificate valid for one (1) year shall be issued and the teacher shall be eligible to participate in the internship program as provided in subsection (5) of this section. The teacher shall not be eligible to participate in the internship program while teaching on the conditional certificate. The Education Professional Standards Board shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish the standards and procedures for issuance of the conditional certificate.

(c) If an out-of-state teacher with less than two (2) years' experience comes to Kentucky after the deadline for taking the assessments, a temporary

certificate may be issued for a period up to six (6) months provided the local board cannot fill the vacant position with a certified teacher. The teacher shall take the assessments if they are administered during the period of the temporary certificate. The certificate shall be extended for the remainder of the year if the teacher successfully completes the assessments. If the teacher fails the assessments, the temporary certificate shall be valid only for the current semester.

(4) A reasonable fee to be paid by the teacher and directly related to the actual cost of the administration of the assessments shall be established by the Education Professional Standards Board. Provisions shall be made for persons having less than minimum levels of performance on any assessment to repeat that assessment, and candidates shall be informed of their strengths and weaknesses in the specific performance areas. The Education Professional Standards Board shall provide for confidentiality of the individual assessment scores. Scores shall be available only to the candidate and to the education officials who are responsible for determining whether established certification standards have been met. Scores shall be used only in the assessment for certification of new teachers and of out-of-state teachers with less than two (2) years of teaching experience who are seeking initial certification in Kentucky.

(5) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b) of this section, all new teachers and out-of-state teachers with less than two (2) years of successful teaching experience who are seeking initial certification in Kentucky shall serve a one (1) year internship. The teacher shall be a full-time employee or shall have an annual contract and serve on at least a half-time basis and shall have supervision, assistance, and assessment during the one (1) year internship. The internship may be served in a public school or a nonpublic school which meets the state performance standards as established in KRS 156.160 or which has been accredited by a regional or national accrediting association. Successful completion shall be determined by a majority vote of the beginning teacher committee. The internship period shall be counted as experience for the purpose of continuing contract status, retirement eligibility, and benefits for single salary experience increments. Upon successful completion of the beginning teacher program, the one (1) year initial teaching certificate shall be extended for the remainder of the usual duration period established for that particular certificate by Education Professional Standards Board administrative regulations.

(6) The beginning teacher committee shall be composed of three (3) persons who have successfully completed special training in the supervision and assessment of the performance of beginning teachers as provided in subsection (8) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (g) of this subsection. The committee shall consist of a resource teacher, the school principal of the school where the internship is served, and a teacher educator appointed by a state-approved teacher training institution.

(a) If more than two (2) teacher interns are employed in the same school, the principal's responsibility may be shared with an assistant principal who holds certification as a principal.

(b) In unusual situations, the Education Professional Standards Board may permit the assistant principal to serve in lieu of the principal on a beginning teacher committee.

(c) If the teacher training institution is unable to provide a member, the district superintendent shall appoint an instructional supervisor from the school district.

(d) If the intern is teaching in a regionally or nationally accredited nonpublic school without a principal, the person filling the principal member position may have other appropriate qualifications as required by administrative regulations promulgated by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(e) If the teacher training institution is unable to provide a member to serve on the beginning teacher committee in a nonpublic school, the chief officer of the school shall appoint an instructional supervisor or a teacher with like qualifications and responsibilities to serve on the beginning teacher committee in lieu of the teacher educator.

(f) The resource teacher shall be appointed by the Education Professional Standards Board with recommendations from the local school district from a pool of qualified resource teachers, and, any statutes to the contrary notwithstanding and to the extent of available appropriations, shall be entitled to be paid a reasonable stipend by the Education Professional Standards Board for work done outside normal working hours. In the case of a resource teacher in a nonpublic school, payment shall be made directly to the resource teacher by the Education Professional Standards Board. Priority shall be given to resource teachers in the following order, except as provided in paragraph (g) of this subsection:

1. Teachers with the same certification in the same school;
2. Teachers with the same certification in the same district;
3. Teachers in the same school;
4. Teachers in the same district; and
5. Teachers in an adjacent school district.

(g) 1. The resource teacher for an individual pursuing initial certification as a baccalaureate level teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders shall be a master's level teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders, if one is available.

2. If a master's level teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders is not available, the Education Professional Standards Board may allow a licensed speech-language pathologist to serve on the beginning teacher committee in lieu of a resource teacher.

(h) The committee shall meet with the beginning teacher a minimum of three (3) times per year for evaluation and recommendation with all committee members present. In addition, each member of the committee shall observe the beginning teacher in the classroom a minimum of three (3) times per year. If the teacher's first year performance is judged by the committee to be less than satisfactory, the teacher shall be provided with an opportunity to repeat the internship one (1) time if the teacher is employed by a school district.

(7) The resource teacher shall spend a minimum of seventy (70) hours working with the beginning teacher. Twenty (20) of these hours shall be in the classroom setting, and fifty (50) of these hours shall be in consultation other than class time or attending assessment meetings. The resource teacher shall have completed at least four (4) years of successful teaching experience as attested to by his or her immediate supervisor or by having achieved tenure and be able to show evidence of continuing professional development by having achieved a master's degree or its equivalent or the accumulation of two thousand (2,000) hours of continuing professional ac-

tivities.

(8) By contract with teacher education institutions in the Commonwealth, the Education Professional Standards Board shall provide special training for persons who will be serving on the beginning teacher committees. Completion of special training shall be evidenced by successfully passing the assessments as prescribed by the Education Professional Standards Board. A principal hired after July 15, 1996, shall be required to complete the beginning teacher committee training program within one (1) year after his or her appointment.

(9) If an applicant establishes eligibility for a one (1) year certificate under the provisions of subsection (3)(a) of this section, but does not become employed on the basis needed to satisfy the one (1) year internship requirement, the applicant shall be eligible for the issuance of a certificate for substitute teaching as provided by the administrative regulations of the Education Professional Standards Board. The applicant shall remain eligible for the one (1) year certificate, as provided in subsection (3)(a) of this section, and for the opportunity to serve the internship for a period of five (5) years after establishing eligibility. If the internship is not completed within the five (5) year period, the applicant must reestablish eligibility by repeating and passing the assessment program in effect for new teachers at that time or by completing a minimum of six (6) graduate hours toward completion of a graduate program required by administrative regulations promulgated by the Education Professional Standards Board. The option for renewal through completion of graduate hours shall be available only for the first reestablishment of eligibility.

(10) The Education Professional Standards Board shall approve the curricula of any college or university, or of any department thereof, for the training of teachers, and any nontraditional or alternative teacher preparation program offered in a public or private postsecondary education institution, private contractor, or state agency, and shall also approve the curricula of any local district alternative certification program, when the curricula comply with the administrative regulations of the Education Professional Standards Board for the issuance of certificates and when the institution has met the terms and conditions provided in KRS 161.010 to 161.120. Any student who has completed any of these curricula, as approved by the Education Professional Standards Board, and who has completed the prescribed requirements for the issuance of certificates shall be granted a certificate corresponding to the curricula completed.

(4502-1: amend. Acts 1968, ch. 152, § 117; 1970, ch. 49, § 1; 1972, ch. 248, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 102, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 396, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 119, § 1, effective July 13, 1986; 1988, ch. 388, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 57, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 192, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 417, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 343, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 362, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 375, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 137, § 8, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 288, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (2) at 28.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

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Alternative training program eligibility requirements for middle school and secondary school teachers, 16 KAR 9:050.

Alternative training program for preparation of candidates for initial teacher certification, 16 KAR 9:060.

Career and technical education administrators, 16 KAR 3:080.

Certificate renewals and successful teaching experience, 16 KAR 4:060.

Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.

Certification for school superintendent, 16 KAR 3:010.

Certification for supervisor of instruction, 16 KAR 3:020.

Certification requirements for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 4:020.

Continuing Education Option for certificate renewal and rank change, 16 KAR 8:030.

Dating of certification, 16 KAR 4:050.

Director of special education, 16 KAR 3:040.

Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

Endorsement for individual intellectual assessment, 16 KAR 3:070.

Endorsement for teachers for gifted education, 16 KAR 2:110.

Examination prerequisites for principal certification, 16 KAR 6:030.

Examination prerequisites for teacher certification, 16 KAR 6:010.

Foreign teachers serving under the teacher exchange program, 16 KAR 4:070.

Guidance counselor, provisional and standard certificates, all grades, 16 KAR 3:060.

Interdisciplinary early childhood education, birth to primary, 16 KAR 2:040.

Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps certification, 16 KAR 2:100.

Kentucky Primary Alternative Certification Program, 16 KAR 9:070.

Kentucky Teacher Internship Program, 16 KAR 7:010.

Kentucky teaching certificates, 16 KAR 2:010.

Local educator assignment data, 16 KAR 1:050.

Master of arts in teaching, 16 KAR 5:050.

Occupation-based career and technical education certification, 16 KAR 2:020.

One (1) year conditional certificate, 16 KAR 2:180.

Out-of-state preparation (certification procedures), 16 KAR 4:030.

Part-time adjunct instructor certificate, 16 KAR 9:040.

Planned Fifth-year Program (Advanced Certification and Rank), 16 KAR 8:020.

Probationary certificate for information technology teachers, 16 KAR 2:190.

Probationary certificate for middle school teachers, 16 KAR 2:170.

Probationary certificate for teachers of children, birth to primary, 16 KAR 2:140.

Probationary certificate for teachers of engineering and technology education, 16 KAR 2:150.

Probationary certificate for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 2:160.

Probationary endorsement for teachers for English as a second language, 16 KAR 2:200.

Professional certificate for directors and assistants of pupil personnel, 16 KAR 3:030.

Professional certificate for exceptional work experience, limited to secondary education, 16 KAR 9:010.

Professional certificate for instructional leadership — school principal, all grades, 16 KAR 3:050.

Professional certificate for school social worker, 16 KAR 2:070.

Professional code of ethics for Kentucky school certified personnel, 16 KAR 1:020.

Proficiency evaluation, 16 KAR 5:030.

Provisional and probationary certificates for school social worker, 16 KAR 2:080.

Provisional certificate for college faculty, 16 KAR 9:020.

Qualifications for professional school positions, 16 KAR 4:010.

Rank I classification, 16 KAR 8:010.

Recency and certification fees, 16 KAR 4:040.

Recruitment plan for position of school media librarian, 16 KAR 2:130.

School nurse, 16 KAR 2:060.

School psychologist, 16 KAR 2:090.

Standards for accreditation of educator preparation units and approval of programs, 16 KAR 5:010.

Standards for admission to educator preparation, 16 KAR 5:020.

Standards for certified school personnel, 16 KAR 1:010.

Substitute teachers and emergency school personnel, 16 KAR 2:030.

University-based alternative certification program, 16 KAR 9:080.

Written examination prerequisites for occupation-based career and technical education teachers, 16 KAR 6:020.

Kentucky Law Journal. Comment, Regulation of Fundamentalist Christian Schools: Free Exercise of Religion v. The State's Interest in Quality Education, 67 Ky. L.J. 415 (1978-1979).

Smith, Medical and Psychotherapy Privileges and Confidentiality: On Giving With One Hand and Removing With the Other, 75 Ky. L.J. 473 (1986-87).

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section a teacher certified to teach only in a nonpublic school would not be qualified to teach in a public school. OAG 70-355.

The 1970 amendment to this section was not discriminatory because it established different standards for certification of teachers in public and nonpublic schools. OAG 70-355.

The provisions of this section as amended in 1972 supersedes and repeals by implication the provisions of KRS 164.020 as to determination of the curricula for teacher education. OAG 72-272.

The 1986 General Assembly intended to require licensing by the Board of Speech Language Pathology and Audiology of those certified speech language pathologists and audiologists who began teaching or had a certificate issued after August 1, 1986, or who had a master's degree in such subjects; those persons who were certified by the Department of Education on and prior to August 1, 1986, and who had not obtained a master's degree in speech language pathology or audiology, or the substantive equivalent, and who render speech language pathology or audiology services exclusively in the public schools were not required to obtain a license from the Board of Speech Language Pathology and Audiology. OAG 87-34.

A school board may not require principals to be residents of the school district. OAG 01-7.

Cited: Crawley v. Board of Education, 658 F.2d 450, 1981 U.S. App. LEXIS 18054 (6th Cir. 1981).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Nonpublic School Teachers.
2. Administrator.

1. Nonpublic School Teachers.

It cannot be said as an absolute that a teacher in a nonpublic school who is not certified under subsection (2) of this section will be unable to instruct children to become intelligent citizens; certainly, the receipt of "a bachelor's degree from a standard college or university" is an indicator of the level of achievement, but it is not a sine qua non the absence of which establishes that private and parochial school teachers are unable to teach their students to intelligently exercise the elective franchise. Kentucky State Board for Elementary & Secondary Education v. Rudasill, 589 S.W.2d 877, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 295, 18 A.L.R.4th 637 (Ky. 1979), cert. denied, 446 U.S. 938, 100 S. Ct. 2158, 64 L. Ed. 2d 792, 1980 U.S. LEXIS 1592 (1980).

2. Administrator.

An administrator is one who (1) holds a position categorized as an administrative position pursuant to KRS 161.720(8), or pursuant to approval by the State Board of Education of the position as a certified administrative position; and (2) is duly certified by the State Board of Education as an administrator. Petett v. Board of Education, 684 S.W.2d 7, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 529 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 287 et seq.

161.032. Certification incentive fund — Purpose of grants — Eligibility — Priorities — Forgivable loan incentive — Stipend — Other financial incentives.

(1) (a) There is hereby created a certification incentive fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the Education Professional Standards Board. The fund shall provide grants to eligible recipients for conducting institutes as described in KRS 161.048(8), including the costs of salaries of institute instructors, consultants, materials, stipends and loans to participants, other costs associated with the institutes, and costs of assistance to teachers throughout their first year of teaching.

(b) Eligible recipients of grant funds may be nonprofit organizations, institutions, and agencies, including but not limited to postsecondary education institutions, school districts, education cooperatives, and consortia of school districts.

(c) The Education Professional Standards Board shall promulgate administrative regulations establishing standards and procedures for the grant program, including minimal participation levels and maximum grant awards.

(2) (a) Priority for the institutes funded under this section for academic years 2008-2009 through 2011-2012 shall be for the purpose of certifying teachers in high school mathematics, chemistry, integrated science, and physics, and middle school mathematics and earth science under the provisions of KRS 161.048 (8), Option 7: Certification of a person in a field other than education to teach in elementary, middle, or secondary programs. At the completion of academic year 2011-2012, the Education Professional Standards Board shall determine priority for specific institutes.

(b) The board shall request proposals and approve at least one (1) summer institute for the purpose described in paragraph (a) of this subsection each academic year. The institute shall be a minimum of ninety (90) clock hours, based on six (6) hour days for a three (3) week period.

(c) Each individual who completes a summer institute shall have additional hours of formal instruction or assistance during the first year of teaching to reach the minimum number of clock hours as required in KRS 161.048(8)(b)2.

(d) Notwithstanding KRS 161.030, an alternative teacher certification candidate participating in the institute described in the provisions of this subsection shall not be required to participate in the teacher internship program until the second year of teaching. The candidate shall be assigned a teacher mentor by the grant recipient the first year of teaching. Payment of the teacher mentor shall be from the grant provided under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) (a) Individuals who are accepted into an institute shall be provided a forgivable loan incentive at the beginning of the institute to encourage their participation. The amount of the forgivable loan shall be determined by the Education Professional Standards Board. The loan shall be forgiven if the participant teaches in a Kentucky public or Kentucky Board of Education certified nonpublic school for one (1) year within the three (3) years following the awarding of the loan.

(b) If an individual does not successfully complete the institute or teach mathematics or science in a qualifying Kentucky school, the loan must be repaid according to procedures promulgated in administrative regulation by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

(c) The Education Professional Standards Board shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority to administer the forgivable loan incentive under this section. Based on the memorandum of understanding, the authority may retain a portion of the funds for administering the forgivable loan incentive. Funds recovered under provisions of this section, minus the administrative costs, shall be returned to the State Treasury.

(4) Each individual who successfully completes a summer institute shall be awarded a stipend equal to the amount of the forgivable loan as described in subsection (3) of this section. The stipend shall be awarded at the end of the institute without restrictions.

(5) Grant recipients and local school districts may offer financial incentives to potential participants and individuals who complete an institute from fund sources other than the grant funds.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 185, § 1, effective April 24, 2008.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Professional certificate for college faculty: secondary education, 16 KAR 9:030.

161.035. Validity of certificates issued prior to 1950. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 103, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 56, § 3, effective June 17, 1978.

161.040. General qualifications for certificates. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 474, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1998, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1998.

161.042. Status of student teachers — Responsibility to administrative staff and supervising teachers — Professional competency requirement for supervising teachers.

(1) The Education Professional Standards Board shall provide through administrative regulation for the utilization of the common schools for the preparation of teacher education students from the colleges and universities.

(2) Within the provisions established by the Education Professional Standards Board, local boards of education are authorized to enter into cooperative agreements, including financial arrangements, with colleges and universities for the purpose of providing professional laboratory experiences and student teaching experiences for students preparing for the education profession.

(3) The Education Professional Standards Board shall promulgate administrative regulations defining the professional requirements and general duties of a supervising teacher and requirements for a local school district and school to be used for this purpose.

(4) A student teacher who is jointly assigned under agreement by a teacher education institution and a local board of education shall have the same legal status and protection as a certified teacher employed within the school district and shall be responsible to the administrative staff of the school district and the supervising teacher to whom he or she is assigned. All student teachers shall be subject to the state and national criminal records checks required of certified hires under provisions of KRS 160.380.

(5) Teacher education students, other than student teachers, may be permitted through cooperative agreements between the local school district and the teacher education institution, to engage in supplementary instructional activities with pupils under the direction and supervision of the professional administrative and teaching staff of the school district. Teacher education students shall not be subject to the criminal records checks required under KRS 160.380 or 161.148.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 178, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 11, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 67, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 409, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2001, ch. 60, § 2, effective June 21, 2001; 2001, ch. 137, § 9, effective June 21, 2001.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/21/2001). This section was amended by 2001 Ky. Acts chs. 60 and 137, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Admission, placement, and supervision in student teaching, 16 KAR 5:040.

Opinions of Attorney General. A student teacher may not perform services as a student teacher in the absence of a regular classroom teacher. OAG 75-70.

A student teacher may be held liable in tort for his negligent acts or omissions just as may a regular teacher but his actions, and whether he acted as a reasonable person would act under the circumstances, must be judged in the light of the fact that he is acting under the supervision and direction of a regular classroom teacher. OAG 75-70.

161.044. Requirements for teachers' aides — Legal status — Preference to certified applicants — Training.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations governing the qualifications of teachers' aides in the common schools. All teachers' aides working in kindergarten or with entry level students in primary classes and all instructional teachers' aides initially employed after July 1, 1986, except those with current teacher certification, shall have a high school diploma or a general equivalency diploma.

(2) "Noninstructional teacher's aide" means an adult who works under the direct supervision of the teaching staff in performing noninstructional functions such as clerical duties, lunch room duties, leading pupils in recreational activities, aiding the school librarian, preparing and organizing instructional material and equipment and monitoring children during a noninstructional period. Noninstructional teachers' aides employed on a full-time basis shall possess skills necessary to perform their duties and shall meet the requirements established in KRS 161.011 and 160.380(5).

(3) Within the administrative regulations established by the Kentucky Board of Education, a local district may employ teachers' aides in supplementary instructional and noninstructional activities with pupils. While engaged in an assignment as authorized under the administrative regulations, and as directed by the professional administrative and teaching staff, these personnel shall have the same legal status and protection as a certified teacher in the performance of the same or similar duties.

(4) Local districts shall give preference to applicants for the position of teacher's aide who have regular or emergency teacher certification.

(5) Local districts shall provide training of the instructional teacher's aide with the certified employee to whom he is assigned.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 178, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 19, effective October 18, 1985; 1988, ch. 38, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 68, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 417, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 336, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Opinions of Attorney General. In view of the description of duties and definitions of "paraprofessional" and "teacher aide" given in KRS 161.010(6) and (7) (definition of "paraprofessional" has been deleted and "teacher's aide" is now defined in (5)) and the fact that subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section refer to such persons performing "supplementary instructional and noninstructional activities with pupils" and that while reference is made to "provisions established by the State Board of Education," such regulations have not been prepared and adopted, it would appear that a teacher's aide cannot conduct a class even with a teacher present. OAG 73-206.

Since the State Board of Education has adopted regulations relating to paraprofessional personnel (704 KAR 15:080), a local board of education could prepare a job description outlining the duties of a paraprofessional which would include some limited teaching respon-

sibilities if the paraprofessional held a valid and appropriate teaching certificate; however, the instructional assistance of a paraprofessional with a teaching certificate may not be permitted to supplant the day to day teaching responsibilities of the regular classroom teacher. OAG 76-555.

The distinction in subsection (1) of this section between kindergarten teacher aides and the other aides was drawn to indicate that all kindergarten teacher aides, regardless of when they were hired, must comply with the requirements, while non-kindergarten aides must comply only if they were initially hired after July 1, 1986. OAG 86-43.

161.046. Adjunct instructors.

(1) For purposes of this section, "adjunct instructor" means an individual who has training or experience in a specific subject area and who has met the requirements for certification as an adjunct instructor established by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(2) The Education Professional Standards Board shall adopt administrative regulations governing the qualifications and utilization of adjunct instructors. These administrative regulations shall specify the minimum essential competencies which must be demonstrated by persons seeking an adjunct instructor certificate.

(3) Holders of an adjunct instructor certificate shall be employed on an annual contract basis and shall not be eligible for continuing service status pursuant to KRS 161.740 or for the retirement provisions of KRS 161.220 through 161.714, except that the return to work limitations set forth in KRS 161.603 and 161.605 shall apply to any retired member of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System who resumes employment as an adjunct instructor. The granting of successive annual contracts to the holder of an adjunct instructor certificate shall not give rise to a claim of expectation of continuing employment.

(4) Local school boards may contract with certificated adjunct instructors for part-time services on an hourly, daily, or other periodic basis as best meets the needs of the board. An adjunct instructor shall not fill a position that will result in the displacement of a qualified teacher with a regular certificate who is already employed in the district.

(5) An orientation program shall be developed and implemented for adjunct instructors by the local school board.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 276, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 61, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 589, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2008, ch. 78, § 24, effective July 1, 2008.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Part-time adjunct instructor certificate, 16 KAR 9:040.

161.048. Alternative certification program — Purpose — Options — Testing and eligibility requirements — Salary schedule.

(1) The General Assembly hereby finds that:

(a) 1. There are persons who have distinguished themselves through a variety of work and educational experiences that could enrich teaching in Kentucky schools;

2. There are distinguished scholars who wish to become teachers in Kentucky's public schools, but who did not pursue a teacher preparation program;

3. There are persons who should be recruited to teach in Kentucky's public schools as they have academic majors, strong verbal skills as shown by a verbal ability test, and deep knowledge of content, characteristics that empirical research identifies as important attributes of quality teachers;

4. There are persons who need to be recruited to teach in Kentucky schools to meet the diverse cultural and educational needs of students; and

5. There should be alternative procedures to the traditional teacher preparation programs that qualify persons as teachers.

(b) There are hereby established alternative certification program options as described in subsections (2) to (9) of this section.

(c) It is the intent of the General Assembly that the Educational Professional Standards Board inform scholars, persons with exceptional work experience, and persons with diverse backgrounds who have potential as teachers of these options and assist local boards of education in implementing these options and recruitment of individuals who can enhance the education system in Kentucky.

(d) The Education Professional Standards Board shall promulgate administrative regulations establishing standards and procedures for the alternative certification options described in this section.

(2) Option 1: Certification of a person with exceptional work experience. An individual who has exceptional work experience and has been offered employment in a local school district shall receive a one (1) year provisional teaching certificate with approval by the Education Professional Standards Board of a joint application by the individual and the employing school district under the following conditions:

(a) The application contains documentation of all education and work experience;

(b) The candidate has documented ten (10) years of exceptional work experience in the area in which certification is being sought;

(c) The candidate possesses:

1. a. A minimum of a bachelor's degree, with a cumulative grade point average of two and five-tenths (2.5) on a four (4) point scale or a grade point average of three (3.0) on a four (4) point scale on the last sixty (60) hours of credit completed, including undergraduate and graduate coursework from a nationally or regionally accredited postsecondary institution; or

b. A graduate degree with a cumulative grade point average of two and five-tenths (2.5) on a four (4) point scale or a grade point average of three (3.0) on a four (4) point scale on the last sixty (60) hours of credit completed, including undergraduate and graduate coursework from a nationally or regionally accredited postsecondary institution; and

2. An academic major or a passing score on the academic content assessment designated by the Education Professional Standards Board; and

(d) The candidate shall participate in the teacher internship program under subsections (5), (6), (7), and (8) of KRS 161.030. After successful completion of the internship, the candidate shall receive a regular professional certificate and shall be subject to certificate renewal requirements the same as any other teacher with a regular professional cer-

tificate.

(3) Option 2: Certification through a local district training program. A local district or group of districts may seek approval for a training program. The state-approved local district training program is an alternative to the college teacher preparation program as a means of acquiring teacher certification for a teacher at any grade level. The training program may be offered for all teaching certificates approved by Education Professional Standards Board, including interdisciplinary early childhood education, except for specific certificates for teachers of exceptional children. To participate in a state-approved local district alternative training program, the candidate shall:

(a) Possess a bachelor's degree with a grade point average of two and five tenths (2.5) on a four (4) point scale or, upon approval by the Education Professional Standards Board, at least a grade point average of two (2) on a four (4) point scale if the candidate has exceptional life experience related to teaching and has completed the bachelor's degree at least five (5) years prior to submitting an application to the program.

(b) Pass written tests designated by the Education Professional Standards Board for content knowledge in the specific teaching field of the applicant with minimum scores in each test as set by the Education Professional Standards Board. To be eligible to take a subject field test, the applicant shall have completed a thirty (30) hour major in the academic content area or five (5) years of experience in the academic content area as approved by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(c) Have been offered employment in a school district which has a training program approved by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(d) Upon meeting the participation requirements as established in this subsection, the candidate shall be issued a one (1) year provisional certificate by the Education Professional Standards Board. The regular provisional certificate shall be issued upon satisfactory completion of the program and the teacher testing internship program pursuant to KRS 161.030.

(e) The Education Professional Standards Board may reject the application of any candidate who is judged as not meeting academic requirements comparable to those for students enrolled in Kentucky teacher preparation programs.

(4) Option 3: Certification of a professional from a postsecondary institution: A candidate who possesses the following qualifications may receive alternative certification for teaching at any level:

(a) A master's degree or doctoral degree in the academic content area for which certification is sought;

(b) A minimum of five (5) years of full-time teaching experience, or its equivalent, in the academic content area for which certification is sought in a regionally or nationally accredited institution of higher education; and

(c) Successful completion of the teacher internship requirement imposed under KRS 161.030.

(5) Option 4: Certification of an adjunct instructor. A person who has expertise in areas such as art, music, foreign language, drama, science, and other specialty areas may be employed as an adjunct instructor in a part-time position by a local board of education under KRS 161.046. An individual certified as an adjunct instructor shall not be deemed "highly qualified" under the provisions of the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. secs. 6301 et seq.

(6) Option 5: Certification of a veteran of the Armed Forces. The Education Professional Standards Board shall issue a statement of eligibility, valid for five (5) years, to a veteran for teaching at the elementary, secondary, and secondary vocational education levels with the following qualifications:

(a) 1. Discharged or released from active duty under honorable conditions after six (6) or more years of continuous active duty immediately before the discharge or release; or

2. Completed a total of at least ten (10) years of active duty service, ten (10) years of service officially credited toward armed services retirement, or ten (10) years' combination of such service;

(b) At least a bachelor's degree in the content area or closely related area for which certification is sought, issued by a regionally or nationally accredited institution of higher education;

(c) A grade point average of two and five-tenths (2.5) on a four (4) point scale for a bachelor's degree or an advanced degree; and

(d) A passing score on the written exit assessment examination designated by the Education Professional Standards Board for content knowledge.

Upon an offer of employment by a school district, the eligible veteran shall receive a one (1) year provisional teaching certificate with approval by the Education Professional Standards Board of a joint application by the veteran and the employing school district. During this year, the veteran shall participate in the teacher internship program under subsections (5), (6), (7), and (8) of KRS 161.030. Upon successful completion of the internship program, the veteran shall receive a regular professional certificate.

(7) Option 6: University alternative program. With approval of the Education Professional Standards Board, a university may provide an alternative program that enrolls students in a postbaccalaureate teacher preparation program concurrently with employment as a teacher in a local school district. A student in the alternative program shall be granted a temporary provisional certificate and shall be a candidate in the Kentucky teacher internship program, notwithstanding provisions of KRS 161.030. A student may not participate in the internship program until the student has successfully completed the assessments required by the board. The temporary provisional certificate shall be valid for a maximum of one (1) year, and may be renewed two (2) additional years, and shall be contingent upon the candidate's continued enrollment in the preparation program and compliance with all requirements established by the board. A professional certificate shall be issued upon the teacher candidate's successful completion of the program, the internship requirements, and all assessments required by the board.

(8) Option 7: Certification of a person in a field other than education to teach in elementary, middle, or secondary programs. This option shall not be limited to teaching in shortage areas.

(a) An individual certified under provisions of this subsection shall be issued a one (1) year temporary provisional teaching certificate, renewable for a maximum of two (2) additional years with approval of the Education Professional Standards Board provided that the candidate:

1. Possesses a bachelor's degree with a declared academic major in the area in which certification is sought and a cumulative grade

point average of 3.0 on a 4.0 scale, or a professional or graduate degree in a field related to the area in which certification is sought;

2. Has a minimum score of five hundred (500) on the verbal section and a minimum score of four (4) on the analytical writing section of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE). In addition, teachers of mathematics and physical and biological sciences shall have a minimum score of four hundred fifty (450) on the quantitative section of the GRE. A candidate who has a professional degree shall be exempt from the requirements of this subparagraph; and

3. Passes written tests designated by the Education Professional Standards Board for content knowledge in the specific teaching field of the applicant with minimum scores in each test as set by the board.

(b) Prior to receiving the temporary provisional certificate or during the first year of the certificate, the teacher shall complete the following:

1. For elementary teaching, the individual shall successfully complete the equivalent of a two hundred forty (240) hour institute, based on six (6) hour days for eight (8) weeks. The providers and the content of the institute shall be approved by the Education Professional Standards Board. The content shall include research-based teaching strategies in reading and math, research on child and adolescent growth, knowledge of individual differences, including teaching exceptional children, and methods of classroom management.

2. For middle and secondary teaching, the individual shall successfully complete the equivalent of a one hundred eighty (180) hour institute, based on six (6) hour days for six (6) weeks. The providers and the content of the institute shall be approved by the Education Professional Standards Board and shall include research-based teaching strategies, research on child and adolescent growth, knowledge of individual differences, including teaching exceptional children, and methods of classroom management.

(c) The candidate shall participate in the teacher internship program under subsections (5), (6), (7), and (8) of KRS 161.030. After successful completion of the internship program, the candidate shall receive a regular professional certificate.

(9) Option 8: Certification of a Teach for America participant to teach in elementary, middle, or high schools. Nothing in this subsection shall conflict with the participation criteria of the Teach for America program.

(a) An individual certified under this subsection shall be issued a one (1) year temporary provisional teaching certificate if the candidate:

1. Has an offer of employment from a local school district;

2. Possesses a bachelor's degree;

3. Successfully completes the summer training institute and ongoing professional development required by Teach for America, including instruction in goal-oriented, standards-based instruction, diagnosing and assessing students, lesson planning and instructional delivery, classroom management, maximizing learning for diverse students, and teaching methodologies; and

4. Successfully passes written tests designated by the Education Professional Standards Board for content knowledge in the specific teaching field of the candidate with minimum scores in each test as set by the board.

(b) The temporary provisional certificate granted under paragraph (a) of this subsection may be renewed two (2) times with a recommendation of the superintendent and approval of the Education Professional Standards Board.

(c) A Teach for America participant who is approved for a second renewal of his or her temporary provisional certificate under paragraph (b) of this subsection may participate in the internship program under KRS 161.030.

(d) A Teach for America participant shall be issued a professional certificate upon the participant's successful completion of the internship program and assessments relating to teaching of subject matter required by the Education Professional Standards Board under KRS 161.030.

(e) Notwithstanding any statute or administrative regulation to the contrary, a teacher certified under this subsection shall have ten (10) years from the date that the teacher successfully completed the internship program to complete a master's degree or fifth year program, or the equivalent as specified by the Education Professional Standards Board in administrative regulation.

(f) Alternative certification under this subsection shall be considered a pilot program and shall be an option from July 15, 2010 until the federal Race to the Top funding program under Sections 14005 and 14006 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, is completed, except that the Education Professional Standards Board may promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to make this a permanent option.

(10) A public school teacher certified under subsections (2) to (9) of this section shall be placed on the local district salary schedule for the rank corresponding to the degree held by the teacher.

(11) Veterans who were discharged or released from active duty under honorable conditions after six (6) or more years of continuous active duty immediately before the discharge or release, and who have at least four (4) years of occupational experience in the area in which they seek certification as a vocational industrial education teacher, shall apply for certification under and meet the requirements of the administrative regulations promulgated by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(12) Subsections (1) to (3) of this section notwithstanding, a candidate who possesses the following qualifications may receive certification for teaching programs for exceptional students:

(a) An out-of-state license to teach exceptional students;

(b) A bachelor's or master's degree in the certification area or closely related area for which certification is sought; and

(c) Successful completion of the teacher internship requirement required under KRS 161.030.

(13) A teacher who is fully certified in Kentucky and who is seeking an additional certification is not required to repeat the Kentucky teacher internship program.

(14) Under KRS 161.030(5), a candidate for alternative certification may serve his or her internship in a nonpublic school.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 58, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 137, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 343, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 514, § 8, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 589, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 161, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 117, § 3, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 111, § 2, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 177, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2010, ch. 79, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Alternative training program eligibility requirements for middle school and secondary school teachers, 16 KAR 9:050.

Alternative training program for preparation of candidates for initial teacher certification, 16 KAR 9:060.

Kentucky Primary Alternative Certification Program, 16 KAR 9:070.

Kentucky Teacher Internship Program, 16 KAR 7:010.

Part-time adjunct instructor certificate, 16 KAR 9:040.

Professional certificate for college faculty: secondary education, 16 KAR 9:030.

Professional certificate for exceptional work experience, limited to secondary education, 16 KAR 9:010.

Standards for certified school personnel, 16 KAR 1:010.

University-based alternative certification program, 16 KAR 9:080.

161.049. Professional support teams — Training program — Alternate training program.

(1) As used in this section, "professional support team" means a school principal, an experienced teacher, a college or university faculty member, and an instructional supervisor. If an instructional supervisor or college or university faculty member is not available, the district shall assign a member with comparable experience. The school principal shall serve as the chairman of the team.

(2) The Education Professional Standards Board shall establish a training program for professional support teams which shall be implemented by the board or contracted with another agency. The training shall include content and procedures for the evaluation of teacher candidates. Completion of the training shall be evidenced by successfully passing the examinations prescribed by the board.

(3) A local school district seeking to hire a teacher pursuant to KRS 161.048(3) shall submit a plan for a local district alternative training program to the Education Professional Standards Board and have it approved in accordance with administrative regulations established by the Board. The district shall show evidence that it has sought joint sponsorship of the program with a college or university. No local school district shall employ a teacher seeking certification in a state-approved local district training program unless it has submitted a plan and received approval by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(4) Each state approved local district alternative training program shall provide the teacher candidate with essential knowledge and skills and include, but not be limited to, the following components:

(a) A full-time seminar and practicum of no less than eight (8) weeks' duration prior to the time the candidate assumes responsibility for a classroom. The content of the formal instruction shall be prescribed by the Education Professional Standards Board and shall include an introduction to basic teaching skills through supervised teaching experiences with students, as well as an orientation on the policies, organization, and curriculum of the employing district.

(b) A period of classroom supervision while the candidate assumes responsibility on a one-half (½) time basis for a classroom and continuing for eighteen (18) weeks. During this period, the candidate shall be visited and critiqued no less than one (1) time per week by one (1) or more members of a professional support team appointed by the local district and assigned according to the administrative regulations adopted by the Education Professional Standards Board. The candidate shall be formally evaluated at the end of five (5) weeks, at the end of the second five (5) weeks, and at the end of the last eight (8) weeks by the members of the team. During this period, the candidate shall continue formal instruction which emphasizes student assessment, child development, learning, curriculum, instruction of exceptional children, and school and classroom organization.

(c) An additional period of at least eighteen (18) weeks continued supervision of the teacher candidate who may be assigned full-time classroom duties. During this period the teacher candidate shall be critiqued at least once per month and shall be observed formally and evaluated at least twice. No more than two (2) months shall pass without a formal observation. Formal instruction shall also continue during this period. In addition, opportunities shall be provided for the teacher candidate to observe the teaching of experienced teachers.

(5) At least two hundred fifty (250) hours of formal instruction shall be provided in all three (3) phases of the program combined.

(6) At the conclusion of the alternative training program, the chair of the support team shall prepare a comprehensive evaluation report on the teacher candidate's performance. This report shall be submitted to the Education Professional Standards Board and shall contain a recommendation as to whether the teacher candidate shall be issued a one (1) year certificate of eligibility to complete the internship pursuant to KRS 161.030. The support team shall make one (1) of the following recommendations:

(a) Approved: recommends issuance of certificate to complete the internship;

(b) Insufficient: recommends the candidate be allowed to seek reentry into a teacher preparation program; or

(c) Disapproved: recommends the candidate not be allowed to enter a teacher preparation program.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 59, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 589, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2001, ch. 137, § 10, effective June 21, 2001.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Alternative training program eligibility requirements for middle school and secondary school teachers, 16 KAR 9:050.

Alternative training program for preparation of candidates for initial teacher certification, 16 KAR 9:060.

Kentucky Primary Alternative Certification Program, 16 KAR 9:070.

161.050. Kinds of certificates issued. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4502-3) was repealed by Acts 1950, ch. 103, § 2.

161.051. Braille requirements for teacher certification of blind and visually impaired students.

Teachers seeking to be certified in the education of blind and visually impaired students shall be required, prior to certification, to demonstrate competence in reading and writing braille, and in the use of appropriate instructional methods for teaching braille by use of the braille writer, the slate and stylus, and through the use of computer devices commonly used in the elementary and secondary instruction of blind students. Any teacher who teaches a blind student braille, or

monitors a student's braille usage, shall demonstrate competence in braille. The Education Professional Standards Board shall promulgate administrative regulations to assess such competency which shall be consistent with the guidelines for braille instructors as adopted by the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 382, § 3, effective July 14, 1992.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

161.052. Certification of teachers for gifted education.
All persons employed as teachers for gifted education shall hold an appropriate certificate endorsement for gifted education, except that all teachers having certificates initially issued for a duration period on or before July 1, 1984, or proper renewals thereof, shall remain eligible thereafter for assignment as teachers for gifted education, for the grade levels of the base certificate, provided any such assignment was valid under the original certificate at the time it was issued.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 589, § 4, effective July 15, 1998.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.
Cross-References. Endorsement for teachers for gifted education, 16 KAR 2:110.

161.053. Certification of teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders.
(1) The Education Professional Standards Board shall have the authority and responsibility to certify as a teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders, an individual who has:
  (a) Completed an approved program of preparation that corresponds to the certificate;
  (b) Achieved a passing score on an appropriate assessment as determined by the Education Professional Standards Board;
  (c) Fulfilled other requirements for teacher certification as determined by the Education Professional Standards Board, in accordance with KRS Chapter 161 and administrative regulations promulgated thereunder; and
  (d) Completed the requirements set forth in subsection (2) of this section.
(2) The Education Professional Standards Board shall issue two (2) levels of certification for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders:
  (a) Baccalaureate level certification shall be issued to a person who has:
    1. Completed an approved program of preparation leading to a bachelor's degree in speech-language pathology;
    2. Been granted licensure as a speech-language pathology assistant from the Kentucky Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, under KRS Chapter 334A; and
    3. Completed the other requirements set forth in subsection (1) of this section; and
  (b) Master's level certification shall be issued to a person who has:
    1. Completed an approved program of preparation leading to a master's degree in speech-language pathology; and
    2. Completed the other requirements specified in subsection (1) of this section.
(3) A person holding licensure through the Kentucky Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology as a speech-language pathology assistant, but not certified as a teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders, may:
  (a) Continue to work in the public schools as a classified employee under the provisions of KRS Chapter 334A and administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology; or
  (b) Pursue certification as a baccalaureate level teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders while working as a speech-language pathology assistant.
(4) Candidates for certification as a teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders shall participate in the teacher internship program under KRS 161.030.
(5) A bachelor's level teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders shall work under requirements for speech-language pathology assistants set forth in KRS Chapter 334A.
(6) The Education Professional Standards Board shall develop a policy through the promulgation of administrative regulations by June 30, 2001, to permit a speech-language pathology assistant with two (2) years or more of successful professional experience pursuing certification as a baccalaureate level teacher of exceptional children to:
  (a) Substitute prior professional experience for student teaching requirements; and
  (b) Substitute prior professional experience for beginning teacher internship requirements.
(7) A teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders shall receive salary and benefits, including membership in the Teachers' Retirement System, commensurate with his or her education, certification, and experience as prescribed by law. Years of experience as a speech-language pathology assistant shall be included in the calculation of all benefits, including membership in the Teachers' Retirement System, for individuals with baccalaureate level certification as a teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 375, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.
Cross-References. Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.

161.060. Elementary certificates; provisional and standard. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4502-3) was repealed by Acts 1950, ch. 103, § 2.

161.070. High school certificates; provisional and standard. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4502-3) was repealed by Acts 1950, ch. 103, § 2.

161.080. Administration and supervision certificates; provisional and standard. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4502-3) was repealed by Acts 1950, ch. 103, § 2.

161.090. Attendance officers' certificates. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4502-4) was repealed by Acts 1950, ch. 103, § 2.

161.095. Continuing education for teachers.
By July 1, 1997, the Education Professional Standards Board, with the advice of the Kentucky Board of Education, shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish procedures

for a teacher to maintain his certificate by successfully completing meaningful continuing education. The Education Professional Standards Board shall develop standards for continuing education related to maintaining a certificate, including university courses, an advanced degree, or a combination of university courses, field-based experience, individual research, and approved professional development. The Education Professional Standards Board shall establish a system of quality assurance related to continuing education activities and certification requirements. The requirements shall become effective January 1, 1998.
(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 298, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.
Cross-References. Continuing Education Option for certificate renewal and rank change, 16 KAR 8:030.
Kentucky Teacher Internship Program, 16 KAR 7:010.
Rank I classification, 16 KAR 8:010.
Standards for certified school personnel, 16 KAR 1:010.

161.100. Emergency certificates.

When a district board of education satisfies the Education Professional Standards Board that it is impossible to secure qualified teachers for a position in a school under the control of the district board, the Education Professional Standards Board may issue emergency certificates to persons who meet the qualifications determined by the Education Professional Standards Board for emergency certificates. An emergency certificate shall be valid only for the specific job for which issued and for the current school term. The Education Professional Standards Board may require the passing of a written examination before an emergency certificate is issued. The examination shall be prepared and administered and the papers graded in the state offices of the Education Professional Standards Board under the direction of the executive director, in accordance with administrative regulations approved by the Education Professional Standards Board.
(4502-5: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 62, effective July 13, 1990; 2001, ch. 137, § 11, effective June 21, 2001.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.
Cross-References. Certification requirements for teachers of exceptional children, 16 KAR 4:020.
Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.
Substitute teachers and emergency school personnel, 16 KAR 2:030.
Opinions of Attorney General. Where the superintendent in the proper exercise of discretion does not recommend a particular certified teacher for a certain vacancy, it is not legally possible to employ that teacher in that district and for the purposes of this section, no qualified teacher is available. OAG 69-389.
Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 358 et seq.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Hiring Practices.
In a special education teacher's suit against a board of education for rejecting his application and hiring a teacher for the position who had only an emergency certification, summary judgment in favor of the board of education was proper because, although the special education teacher's level of certification was superior to the certification of the teacher hired, the board of education's policy required it to consider an applicant's certification level, educational background, prior work experience, recommendations, and personal characteristics shown during the interview process. Because the teacher's prior employer gave him a poor evaluation and absolutely did not recommend him for employment and because there was testimony that the teacher was under review by the professional standards board at the time of his application, the board had before it substantial evidence relating to the factors it was required to consider under its policy, and the teacher failed to raise the existence of an issue of material fact sufficient to defeat summary judgment. Hicks v. Magoffin County Bd. of Educ., 292 S.W.3d 335, 2009 Ky. App. LEXIS 145 (Ky. Ct. App. 2009).

161.102. Emergency substitute teaching certificates.

Any applicant for emergency substitute teaching who possesses a bachelor's degree in any subject area from a regionally or nationally accredited institution of postsecondary education shall be granted a certificate for substitute teaching from the Education Professional Standards Board subject to the provisions of KRS 161.120(1). This certificate shall enable the applicant to apply for substitute teaching in any subject area for any grade level in any local school district.
(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 160, § 3, effective March 31, 2003.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

161.110. When certificates to be renewed. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4502-13) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 56, § 3, effective June 17, 1978.

161.115. Deletion of certificate, certificate endorsement, or subject specialization from official certification record at holder's option — Restoration of deleted areas of certification.

The holder of any type of Kentucky teacher certification issued by the Education Professional Standards Board may, at the holder's option, have any certificate, certificate endorsement, or subject specialization deleted from the official certification record upon application, subject to the following provisions:

(1) The application shall be submitted to the Education Professional Standards Board on a form furnished by the board. The form shall include the information required by this section and the applicant shall verify the information by affidavit. The application shall be submitted between September 1 and December 1 and shall become effective on the following July 1. If the requirements of this section are satisfied, the Education Professional Standards Board shall notify the applicant and the applicant's employing school or school district on or before February 1 following submission of the application, that the decertification has been approved.
(2) No portion of the certification shall be deleted for any subject or assignment in which the teacher has had experience during the three (3) year period preceding the request in an amount equivalent to one (1) year of full-time employment (140 days) during which at least one (1) period per day was in the subject or assignment corresponding to the portion of the certification requested for deletion.
(3) If the certification for classroom teaching at the secondary level is to be retained, at least one (1) teaching major or one (1) area of concentration shall be retained.
(4) A certificate which is a prerequisite or a concurrent requirement to the issuance of another certificate or certificate endorsement held by the applicant shall be retained.
(5) Applications for restoration of areas of certification deleted under this section shall be submitted to the Education Professional Standards Board showing restored competency and proficiency by completion of twelve (12) semester hours of credit pertinent to the deleted areas as prescribed by an institution approved for teacher education. A transcript or other appropriate verification of completion of the twelve (12) semester hours of credit from the institution approved for teacher education shall be accepted as evidence showing restoration of competency and proficiency in the areas of certification.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 229, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 63, effective July 13, 1990.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

161.120. Disciplinary actions relating to certificates — Appeals.

(1) Except as described in KRS 161.795, the Education Professional Standards Board may revoke, suspend, or refuse to issue or renew; impose probationary or supervisory conditions upon; issue a written reprimand or admonishment; or any combination of those actions regarding any certificate issued under KRS 161.010 to 161.100, or any certificate or license issued under any previous law to superintendents, principals, teachers, substitute teachers, interns, supervisors, directors of pupil personnel, or other administrative, supervisory, or instructional employees for the following reasons:

(a) Being convicted of, or entering an "Alford" plea or plea of nolo contendere to, notwithstanding an order granting probation or suspending imposition of any sentence imposed following the conviction or entry of the plea, one (1) of the following:

1. A felony;
2. A misdemeanor under KRS Chapter 218A, 508, 509, 510, 522, 525, 529, 530, or 531; or
3. A misdemeanor involving a student or minor.

A certified copy of the conviction or plea shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction or plea;

(b) Having sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010(7) with a student or minor. Conviction in a criminal proceeding shall not be a requirement for disciplinary action;

(c) Committing any act that constitutes fraudulent, corrupt, dishonest, or immoral conduct. If the act constitutes a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding shall not be a condition precedent to disciplinary action;

(d) Demonstrating willful or careless disregard for the health, welfare, or safety of others;

(e) Physical or mental incapacity that prevents the certificate holder from performing duties with reasonable skill, competence, or safety;

(f) Possessing, using, or being under the influence of alcohol, which impairs the performance of duties;

(g) Unlawfully possessing or unlawfully using a drug during the performance of duties;

(h) Incompetency or neglect of duty;

(i) Making, or causing to be made, any false or misleading statement or concealing a material fact in obtaining issuance or renewal of any certificate;

(j) Failing to report as required by subsection (2) of this section;

(k) Failing to comply with an order of the Education Professional Standards Board;

(*l*) Violating any state statute relating to schools or the teaching profession;

(m) Violating the professional code of ethics for Kentucky school certified personnel established by the Education Professional Standards Board through the promulgation of administrative regulation;

(n) Violating any administrative regulation promulgated by the Education Professional Standards Board or the Kentucky Board of Education; or

(o) Receiving disciplinary action or having the issuance of a certificate denied or restricted by another jurisdiction on grounds that constitute a violation of this subsection.

(2) (a) The superintendent of each local school district shall report in writing to the Education Professional Standards Board the name, address, phone number, Social Security number, and position name of any certified school employee in the employee's district whose contract is terminated or not renewed, for cause except failure to meet local standards for quality of teaching performance prior to the employee gaining tenure; who resigns from, or otherwise leaves, a position under threat of contract termination, or nonrenewal, for cause; who is convicted in a criminal prosecution; or who otherwise may have engaged in any actions or conduct while employed in the school district that might reasonably be expected to warrant consideration for action against the certificate under subsection (1) of this section. The duty to report shall exist without regard to any disciplinary action, or lack thereof, by the superintendent, and the required report shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the event giving rise to the duty to report.

(b) The district superintendent shall inform the Education Professional Standards Board in writing of the full facts and circumstances leading to the contract termination or nonrenewal, resignation, or other absence, conviction, or otherwise reported actions or conduct of the certified employee, that may warrant action against the certificate under subsection (1) of this section, and shall forward copies of all relevant documents and records in his possession.

(c) The Education Professional Standards Board may consider reports and information received from other sources.

(d) The certified school employee shall be given a copy of any report provided to the Education Professional Standards Board by the district superintendent or other sources. The employee shall have the right to file a written rebuttal to the report which shall be placed in the official file with the report.

(3) A finding or action by a school superintendent or tribunal does not create a presumption of a violation or lack of a violation of subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The board may issue a written admonishment to the certificate holder if the board determines, based on the evidence, that a violation has occurred that is not of a serious nature. A copy of the written admonishment shall be placed in the official file of the certificate holder. The certificate holder may respond in writing to the admonishment within thirty (30) days of receipt and have that response placed in his official certification file. Alternatively, the certificate holder may file a request for a hearing with the board within thirty (30) days of receipt of the admonishment. Upon receipt of a request for a hearing, the board shall set aside the written admonishment and set the matter for hearing pursuant to the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

(5) (a) The Education Professional Standards Board shall schedule and conduct a hearing in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B:

1. Before revoking, suspending, refusing to renew, imposing probationary or supervisory conditions upon, issuing a written reprimand, or any combination of these actions regarding any certificate;
2. After denying an application for a certificate, upon written request filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of the letter advising of the denial; or
3. After issuing a written admonishment, upon written request for a hearing filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of the written

admonishment.

(b) Upon request, a hearing may be public or private at the discretion of the certified employee or applicant.

(c) The hearing shall be conducted before the full board, a panel of three (3) members of the board, or a person appointed as hearing officer by the board pursuant to KRS 13B.030(1).

(6) The Education Professional Standards Board or its chair may take emergency action pursuant to KRS 13B.125. Emergency action shall not affect a certificate holder's contract or tenure rights in the school district.

(7) If the Education Professional Standards Board substantiates that sexual contact occurred between a certified employee and a student or minor, the employee's certificate may be revoked or suspended with mandatory treatment of the employee as prescribed by the Education Professional Standards Board. The Education Professional Standards Board may require the employee to pay a specified amount for mental health services for the student or minor which are needed as a result of the sexual contact.

(8) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may enter into an agreed order or accept an assurance of voluntary compliance with the certificate holder.

(9) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its decision on any disciplinary action.

(10) Suspension of a certificate shall be for a specified period of time, not to exceed two (2) years.

(a) At the conclusion of the specified period, upon demonstration of compliance with any educational requirements and the terms set forth in the agreed order, the certificate shall be reactivated.

(b) A suspended certificate is subject to expiration and termination.

(11) Revocation of a certificate is a permanent forfeiture. The board shall establish the minimum period of time before an applicant can apply for a new certificate.

(a) At the conclusion of the specified period, and upon demonstration of compliance with any educational requirements and the terms set forth in the agreed order, the applicant shall bear the burden of proof to show that he or she is again fit for practice.

(b) The board shall have discretion to impose conditions that it deems reasonably appropriate to ensure the applicant's fitness and the protection of public safety. Any conditions imposed by the board shall address or apply to only that time period after the revocation of the certificate.

(12) An appeal from any final order of the Education Professional Standards Board shall be filed in Franklin Circuit Court in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(4502-9: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 56, § 2, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 119, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 64, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 182, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 265, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 470, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, § 54, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 343, § 7, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 362, § 5, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 465, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 269, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). This section was amended by 1996 Ky. Acts chs. 318 and 343. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 343, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

(7/15/94). This statute was amended by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 265 and 470, which were companion bills and are substantively identical. These Acts have been codified together. For the few minor variations between the Acts, Acts ch. 470 prevails under KRS 446.250, as the Act which passed the General Assembly last.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, D, 10, (4) at 28.

Cross-References. Additional grounds for revocation of certificates, KRS 158.990, 159.990, 161.990.

Removal of school employees, KRS 156.132 to 156.142.

Suspension of certificate in case of breach of contract by teacher, KRS 161.780.

Part-time adjunct instructor certificate, 16 KAR 9:040.

Procedures for certificate revocation, suspension, reinstatement and reissuance, and application denial, 16 KAR 1:030.

Professional code of ethics for Kentucky school certified personnel, 16 KAR 1:020.

Standards for certified school personnel, 16 KAR 1:010.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Brooks, Disciplinary Action Against School Teachers, Vol. 42, No. 4, Fall 1995, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Kentucky Law Journal. Comments, The Dismissal of Public School Teachers for Aberrant Behavior, 64 Ky. L.J. 911 (1975-76).

Opinions of Attorney General. Although this section seems to provide for an abbreviated consideration by the state board of revocation of certificate, a fundamentally fair adversary due process hearing would, at the minimum, be required, and a decision to revoke a certificate must be by a majority vote of the membership of the state board (four votes). OAG 79-394.

The state superintendent need not recommend revocation of certificate even though he has recommended suspension or removal under KRS 156.132 for the same acts. OAG 79-394.

The Educational Professional Standards Board (EPSB) lacks the authority to delegate the holding of a revocation hearing, as found in this section, to a hearing officer. Nowhere in the statutory sections dealing with the board is there any authority for such a delegation of power, and therefore, based upon the lack of authority granted to the EPSB under their statutes, the board must be physically present to "hear" the evidence introduced during a hearing. Of course, a hearing officer may assist the Board during and following the hearing. OAG 91-37.

The Education Professional Standards Board, as a public agency, may meet to take action so long as a majority of the members are present and express themselves by vote. This section provides that a majority of the board may take official action upon hearing the evidence presented, and it would not be appropriate to require that additional members who are not present and did not hear the evidence should render a vote. It is clear that the quorum necessary for the board to conduct business may also act. The Education Professional Standards Board, composed of 15 members, may act when eight members are present to hear the evidence and to take action; that action may consist of a vote of which a majority of those present prevail over the rest. OAG 91-107.

The language of KRS 160.270 which is applicable to local boards of education and states that a concurring vote by a majority of the board, the number of board members in the quorum notwithstanding, shall be necessary to take any particular action unless otherwise specified by statute does not apply to this section, which is applicable to the Education Professional Standards Board. OAG 91-107.

A report written under subsections (2)(a) and (b) of this section does not represent final agency action, but is more closely analogous to an internal affairs report and is exempt under KRS 61.878. OAG 91-198.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Immunity.

A school superintendent as a public official acting under express authority of law is entitled to absolute immunity from a defamation action, even if the information he forwarded to the Professional Standards Board, regarding the reasons why a principal's contract wasn't renewed, was false. Matthews v. Holland, 912 S.W.2d 459, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 214 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 294 et seq.

161.121. Definitions for KRS 161.122. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 20, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

161.1211. Classification of teachers.

(1) The Education Professional Standards Board shall rank teachers as follows:

Rank I. Those holding regular certificates and who have a master's degree in a subject field approved by the Education Professional Standards Board or equivalent continuing education and who have earned thirty (30) semester hours of approved graduate work or equivalent continuing education; or those teachers who have met the requirements for Rank II and earned initial certification of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. The board shall not allow a teacher who qualified for Rank I status on the basis of his or her national board certification to maintain that classification if the national board certificate is revoked for misconduct or voided for other reasons.

Rank II. Those holding regular certificates and who have a master's degree in a subject field approved by the Education Professional Standards Board or equivalent continuing education.

Rank III. Those holding regular certificates and who have an approved four (4) year college degree or the equivalent.

Rank IV. Those holding emergency certificates and who have ninety-six (96) to one hundred twenty-eight (128) semester hours of approved college training or the equivalent.

Rank V. Those holding emergency certificates and who have sixty-four (64) to ninety-five (95) semester hours of approved college training or the equivalent.

(2) In determining ranks, the Education Professional Standards Board shall classify teachers who hold valid certificates in the respective ranks according to approved college semester hours of credit or equivalent continuing education. The board, in defining preparation for certain types of vocational teachers as equivalent to college training, shall give consideration to apprenticeship training and industrial experience.

(3) For purposes of the state salary schedule only as referenced in KRS 158.070, rank shall be determined on September 15 of each year.

(4) Nothing in this section shall allow the Education Professional Standards Board by regulation to reclassify downward any teachers in Ranks II or I.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 87, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Continuing Education Option for certificate renewal and rank change, 16 KAR 8:030.

Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

One (1) year conditional certificate, 16 KAR 2:180.

Provisional certificate for college faculty, 16 KAR 9:020.

Rank I classification, 16 KAR 8:010.

Ranking of occupation-based career and technical education teachers, 16 KAR 8:040.

161.122. Career-ladder commission to develop pilot program — Commission report required — Initiation of two-year program. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 397, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1985 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 10, § 21, effective October 18, 1985) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

161.1221. Out-of-field teaching.

(1) The Education Professional Standards Board shall define "out-of-field" teaching and inform all local school districts of the definition.

(2) By November 15 of each year, the Education Professional Standards Board shall identify every teacher assigned classes out-of-field in the current school year and shall inform the Kentucky Department of Education.

(3) The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide to each school district a summary of the teachers identified as teaching out-of-field and give the district opportunity to correct the situation during the year. No teacher shall be reduced in salary due to being involuntarily moved out-of-field or being hired into a position out of his or her field. Emergency certification shall not be a valid reason for reducing any certified teacher's salary.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 117, § 4, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 111, § 3, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

Local educator assignment data, 16 KAR 1:050.

161.1222. Pilot teacher internship program — Report to Interim Joint Committee on Education — Appropriated funds.

(1) Whereas, the Education Professional Standards Board is studying the value of modifying the current teacher internship program under KRS 161.030 to provide improved support for beginning teachers, and whereas, the Education Professional Standards Board has received a federal Teacher Quality Enhancement Grant under incentives provided by the 1999 amendments to the Higher Education Act, Pub. L. No. 105-244, to support a pilot program to address this issue and other improvements to teacher preparation, the board is authorized, notwithstanding the requirements of KRS 161.030(5), to conduct a pilot program to study a two (2) year internship program. The pilot program may serve up to eight hundred (800) interns. The program shall be conducted between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2007.

(2) All interns in the pilot program shall be governed by the provisions of KRS 161.030, except requirements specified in subsections (5), (6), (7), and (9) of KRS 161.030 which the board may deem inappropriate to the pilot program and which shall be modified in administrative regulations promulgated by the board. The board shall promulgate administrative regulations that specify:

(a) Conditions under which prospective intern candidates shall be chosen for participation;

(b) Incentives to encourage participation in the two (2) year pilot program;

(c) Responsibilities of the beginning teacher committee;

(d) Duties of teacher mentors;

(e) Certification options for interns who may leave the pilot program or lose employment during the pilot years or who have not successfully completed the internship within the two (2) year period;

(f) Time, content, and assessment requirements during the mentoring and assessment phases of the internship period; and

(g) Other provisions necessary to implement the pilot program.

(3) The two (2) year internship period shall be counted as experience for teachers for the purpose of continuing contract status, retirement eligibility, and benefits for single salary experience increments.

(4) A professional teaching certificate shall not be awarded to a participant in the pilot project until successful completion of the pilot internship program.

(5) Participation in the pilot internship program shall not exempt the interns from personnel evaluations to be conducted under KRS 156.557.

(6) The board shall collect data, conduct formal evaluations throughout the pilot project, and complete analyses of

the data. The board shall provide preliminary findings to the Interim Joint Committee on Education by October 1, 2005, and October 1, 2006, and a final report by October 1, 2007. The reports shall provide data and information relating to the value and costs of a two (2) year internship program, including the benefits of additional mentoring for new teachers, the impact on the retention of new teachers, and the impact on student learning.

(7) Notwithstanding KRS 45.229, beginning with the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the board may carry forward general funds appropriated for the internship program into the next fiscal year and each subsequent fiscal year through fiscal year 2006-2007 in an amount necessary to support the interns' second year internship experience and to match the federal funds appropriated under the grant described in subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 6, § 1, effective March 7, 2003; 2005, ch. 111, § 4, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. The Higher Education Act referred to herein, is primarily compiled as 20 USCS §§ 1001 et seq.

Pub. L. No. 105-244 referenced above is cited as the "Higher Education Amendments of 1998." Section 201 of this Act relates to teacher quality enhancement grants and is compiled at 20 USCS §§ 1021, et seq.

161.123. Reciprocity certification for out-of-state teachers.

Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, an experienced, out-of-state teacher shall qualify for a regular provisional certificate if the applicant:

(1) Completes the application process;

(2) Holds a valid certificate issued by the state where the applicant most recently taught; and

(3) Holds a valid certificate issued by the National Board of Professional Teaching Standards.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 257, § 6, effective July 14, 2000.)

Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel

161.124. Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel.

The Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE I. PURPOSE, FINDINGS, AND POLICY

(1) The states party to this agreement, desiring by common action to improve their respective school systems by utilizing the teacher or other professional educational person wherever educated, declare that it is the policy of each of them, on the basis of cooperation with one another, to take advantage of the preparation and experience of these persons wherever gained, thereby serving the best interests of society, of education, and of the teaching profession. It is the purpose of this agreement to provide for the development and execution of these programs of cooperation as will facilitate the movement of teachers and other professional educational personnel among the states party to it, and to authorize specific interstate educational personnel contracts to achieve that end.

(2) The party states find that included in the large movement of population among all sections of the nation are many qualified educational personnel who move for family and other personal reasons but who are hindered in using their professional skill and experience in their new locations. Variations from state to state in requirements for qualifying educational personnel discourage these personnel from taking the steps necessary to qualify in other states. As a consequence, a significant number of professionally prepared and experienced educators is lost to our school systems. Facilitating the employment of qualified educational personnel, without reference to their states of origin, can increase the available educational resources. Participation in this compact can increase the availability of educational manpower.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITIONS

As used in this agreement and contracts made pursuant to it, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Educational personnel" means persons who must meet requirements pursuant to state law as a condition of employment in educational programs.

(2) "Designated state official" means the education official of a state selected by that state to negotiate and enter into, on behalf of his state, contracts pursuant to this agreement.

(3) "Accept," or any variant thereof, means to recognize and give effect to one (1) or more determinations of another state relating to the qualifications of educational personnel in lieu of making or requiring a like determination that would otherwise be required by or pursuant to the laws of a receiving state.

(4) "State" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States; the District of Columbia; or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(5) "Originating state" means a state and its subdivisions, if any, whose determination that certain educational personnel are qualified to be employed for specific duties in schools is acceptable in accordance with the terms of a contract made pursuant to Article III.

(6) "Receiving state" means a state and its subdivisions which accept educational personnel in accordance with the terms of a contract made pursuant to Article III.

ARTICLE III. INTERSTATE EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL CONTRACTS

(1) The designated state official of a party state may make one or more contracts on behalf of his state with one or more other party states providing for the acceptance of educational personnel. Any contract for the period of its duration shall be applicable to and binding on the states whose designated state officials enter into it, and the subdivisions of those states, with the same force and effect as if incorporated in this agreement. A designated state official may enter into a contract pursuant to this Article only with states in which he finds that there are programs of education, certification standards or other acceptable qualifications that assure preparation or qualification of educational personnel on a basis sufficiently comparable, even though not identical to that prevailing in his own state.

(2) Any contract shall provide for:
   - (a) Its duration.
   - (b) The criteria to be applied by an originating state in qualifying educational personnel for acceptance by a receiving state.
   - (c) Waivers, substitutions, and conditional acceptance as shall aid the practical effectuation of the contract without sacrifice of basic educational standards.
   - (d) Any other necessary matters.

(3) No contract made pursuant to this agreement shall be for a term longer than five years but any contract may be renewed for like or lesser periods.

(4) Any contract dealing with acceptance of educational

personnel on the basis of their having completed an educational program shall specify the earliest date or dates on which originating state approval of the program or programs involved can have occurred. No contract made pursuant to this agreement shall require acceptance by a receiving state of any persons qualified because of successful completion of a program prior to January 1, 1954.

(5) The certification or other acceptance of a person who has been accepted pursuant to the terms of a contract shall not be revoked or otherwise impaired because the contract has expired or been terminated. However, any certificate or other qualifying document may be revoked or suspended on any ground which would be sufficient for revocation or suspension of a certificate or other qualifying document initially granted or approved in the receiving state.

(6) A contract committee composed of the designated state officials of the contracting states or their representatives shall keep the contract under continuous review, study means of improving its administration, and report no less frequently than once a year to the heads of the appropriate education agencies of the contracting states.

ARTICLE IV. APPROVED AND ACCEPTED PROGRAMS

(1) Nothing in this agreement should be construed to repeal or otherwise modify any law or regulation of a party state relating to the approval of programs of educational preparation having effect solely on the qualification of educational personnel within that state.

(2) To the extent that contracts made pursuant to this agreement deal with the educational requirements for the proper qualification of educational personnel, acceptance of a program of educational preparation shall be in accordance with such procedures and requirements as may be provided in the applicable contract.

ARTICLE V. INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The party states agree that:

(1) They will, so far as practicable, prefer the making of multilateral contracts pursuant to Article III of this agreement.

(2) They will facilitate and strengthen cooperation in interstate certification and other elements of educational personnel qualification and for this purpose shall cooperate with agencies, organizations, and associations interested in certification and other elements of educational personnel qualification.

ARTICLE VI. AGREEMENT EVALUATION

The designated state officials of any party state may meet from time to time as a group to evaluate progress under the agreement, and to formulate recommendation for changes.

ARTICLE VII. OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent or inhibit other arrangements or practices of any party state or states to facilitate the interchange of educational personnel.

ARTICLE VIII. EFFECT AND WITHDRAWAL

(1) This agreement shall become effective when enacted into law by two (2) states. Thereafter it shall become effective as to any state upon its enactment of this agreement.

(2) Any party state may withdraw from this agreement by enacting a statute repealing the agreement, but no withdrawal shall take effect until one (1) year after the Governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the Governors of all other party states.

(3) No withdrawal shall relieve the withdrawing state of any obligation imposed upon it by a contract to which it is a party. The duration of contracts and the methods and conditions of withdrawal therefrom shall be those specified in their terms.

ARTICLE IX. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This agreement shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate its purposes. The provisions of this agreement shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this agreement is declared to be contrary to the Constitution of any state or of the United States, or the application thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this agreement and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this agreement shall be held contrary to the Constitution of any state participating therein, the agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 174, § 1; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 65, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Out-of-state preparation (certification procedures), 16 KAR 4:030.

161.126. Designation of executive director of the Education Professional Standards Board as state official under agreement — Handling contracts under agreement.

(1) The "designated state official" for this state shall be the executive director of the Education Professional Standards Board. The executive director shall enter into contracts pursuant to Article III of the agreement only with the approval of the specific text by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(2) True copies of all contracts made on behalf of this state pursuant to the agreement shall be kept on file in the office of the Education Professional Standards Board and in the office of the Secretary of State. The executive director of the board shall publish all contracts in convenient form.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 174, §§ 2, 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 66, effective July 13, 1990; 2001, ch. 137, § 12, effective June 21, 2001.)

Cross-References. Out-of-state preparation (certification procedures), 16 KAR 4:030.

161.130. Fees for certificates; agency fund account. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4502-8: amend. Acts 1950, ch. 103, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 98.

NATIONAL BOARD CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS

161.131. Legislative findings and goals on national board certification.

(1) The General Assembly hereby finds that:

(a) Student achievement is directly related to the competency levels of the teachers and the teachers' ability to nurture student learning;

(b) All students are entitled to have teachers who know the subjects they teach and who demonstrate skill for managing and monitoring student learning;
(c) Teachers who meet entry-level standards need support and opportunities to develop higher-level skills throughout their teaching careers;
(d) Certification through the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards is based on high and rigorous standards and provides a process of development and assessment of teachers' knowledge, skills and abilities embedded in classroom practices in the certificate field; and
(e) Teachers who successfully meet the certification requirements through the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards can help strengthen the teaching profession within their schools and school districts by advising, assisting, and mentoring new teachers; by serving as role models and master teachers to student teachers; and by assisting other experienced teachers who seek national board certification.
(2) The General Assembly establishes, on behalf of the public school teachers and students in the Commonwealth, a goal that by the year 2020 there will be at least one (1) national board certified teacher in every public school in Kentucky.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 257, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Teachers' National Certification Incentive Trust Fund, 16 KAR 1:040.

161.132. Definitions for KRS 161.131 to 161.134 and KRS 157.395 and 161.123.

As used in KRS 161.131 to 161.134 and KRS 157.395 and 161.123, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1) "Mentor" means a highly skilled, experienced teacher who provides systematic and on-going support and assistance to other teachers in a school or school district to help them improve their teaching skills and practices;
(2) "National Board for Professional Teaching Standards" and "national board" means a nonpartisan, independent, and nonprofit board composed of teachers and others that has developed a set of high and rigorous standards for accomplished teachers and that operates a national voluntary system to assess and certify teachers who meet their standards; and
(3) "National board certification" means a demonstration by an experienced teacher of his or her teaching practice as measured against high and rigorous standards through a comprehensive assessment process administered by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 257, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Teachers' National Certification Incentive Trust Fund, 16 KAR 1:040.

161.133. Teachers' national certification incentive trust fund — Purposes — Appropriations.

(1) There is hereby established a "Teachers' National Certification Incentive Trust Fund" in the State Treasury for the purposes of:
(a) Funding stipends for teachers to prepare for certification by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards;
(b) Reimbursing a portion of the certification fee to each teacher who is awarded national board certification;
(c) Reimbursing local boards of education or the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet for persons who serve as substitute teachers for national board certification candidates; and
(d) Funding stipends for national board certified teachers who serve as mentors to other teachers within the school district or the Kentucky Tech system.
(2) Appropriations by the General Assembly in each biennial budget for the purpose of supporting national board certification shall be credited to the fund and invested until needed. All money credited to the fund, including interest earned on money in the fund, shall be retained in the fund for reinvestment and used for the purposes of this section. Funds appropriated to the fund shall not lapse at the end of a fiscal year or a biennium.
(3) The Education Professional Standards Board shall promulgate administrative regulations that establish the procedures for the administration of the funds as described in this section and the requirements for participating teachers, local boards of education, and the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet. The board shall allocate only those funds to teachers, school districts, or the cabinet for the purposes in this section for which other sources of funds are not being received. The board may limit the number of participants accepted in any given enrollment or application period due to the lack of available funds.
(4) Money in the fund shall be distributed to local boards of education, the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, and teachers by the Education Professional Standards Board in compliance with the administrative regulations promulgated by the board.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 257, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 160, § 1, effective March 31, 2003; 2010, ch. 39, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Teachers' National Certification Incentive Trust Fund, 16 KAR 1:040.

161.134. Preparation for national board certification — Incentives — Authority to prorate reimbursements if funds insufficient — Administrative regulations for mentoring program.

(1) (a) A teacher pursuing national board certification shall receive from the fund established under KRS 161.133 a stipend of two hundred dollars ($200) per day for two (2) days beyond the school contract year to prepare for the certification assessments.
(b) A local board of education shall provide five (5) days' released time during the school year for a teacher pursuing national board certification. The local board of education shall request reimbursement from the fund established under KRS 161.133 for substitute teacher pay based on the local board of education salary schedule for substitute teachers and for stipends paid to a teacher described in subsection (3) of this section. A local board of education may, at its own expense, provide additional released time for teachers pursuing national board certification.
(c) If a teacher does not successfully complete all assessments required for national board certification during a school year, the provisions in this subsection may be applied to a second school year.
(d) When funds are not available to fully fund the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection for all national board applicants, the board may prorate the specified reimbursements in paragraphs (a) and (b) and may limit the condi-

tions under which provisions of paragraph (c) shall be applied to second year participants. The board shall establish the procedures for carrying out the provisions of this subsection in an administrative regulation.

(2) (a) As of July 14, 2000, a teacher who attains national board certification shall be reimbursed seventy-five percent (75%) of the certification fee for the initial ten (10) year certificate, except the Education Professional Standards Board may decrease the percentage of reimbursement if a teacher receives payment other than a repayable loan for the same purpose from another source and the cumulative amount would exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the certification fee.

(b) Fees for retaking one (1) or more entries of the national board assessment for the initial national board certificate and fees for renewal of the certificate shall be at the teacher's expense.

(c) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the board from reimbursing a percentage of the initial certification fee to a teacher who has received a repayable loan from a local board of education or other agency to offset initial costs.

(3) A national board certified teacher may receive a stipend in addition to his or her annual compensation for serving as a mentor to teachers within his or her school or school district. The Education Professional Standards Board shall promulgate administrative regulations under which a local board of education, in cooperation with the school-based decision making council, may establish a mentoring program within a school to utilize national board certified teachers. The administrative regulations shall specify the conditions for the mentoring program as well as the amount of the stipend that will be provided to a teacher serving as a mentor.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 257, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 160, § 2, effective March 31, 2003.)

2008-2010 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 127, Pt. I, E, 10, (1) at 510; and State/Executive Branch Budget Memorandum, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 188, at 1413 (Final Budget Memorandum, Vol. III, at E-38).

Cross-References. Teachers' National Certification Incentive Trust Fund, 16 KAR 1:040.

Regulations as to School Employees

161.140. Duties of school employees prescribed by board of education. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4503-1) was repealed by Acts 1982, ch. 34, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.

161.145. Cost of physical examination required for employment of classified personnel.

(1) When a physical examination is required as a condition of employment of classified personnel, excluding bus drivers, the examination shall be provided at no cost to the employee by the board. The examination shall be provided by the county health department if appropriate health department personnel are available.

(2) If employee elects to be examined by private physician, the cost of examination shall be borne by employee.

(3) Each examination shall include a risk assessment and the appropriate follow-up with skin testing or chest X-ray for applicants who are determined to be at risk for developing tuberculosis in accordance with the recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The risk assessment and the appropriate follow-up for those determined to be at risk shall be conducted prior to August 1 of the employable year in which the person is employed.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 475, effective July 13, 1990; 2008, ch. 144, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 70, § 1, effective March 20, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 475, effective July 13, 1994.

Cross-References. School health services, 704 KAR 4:020.

Opinions of Attorney General. KRS 336.220 does not apply to public employers and under this section the Board of Education is not required to pay the cost of physical examinations of bus drivers who work for the board. OAG 91-1.

161.148. Use of volunteer personnel — Criminal records check — Orientation — Exception.

(1) As used in this section, "volunteers" means adults who assist teachers, administrators, or other staff in public school classrooms, schools, or school district programs, and who do not receive compensation for their work.

(2) Local school districts may utilize adult volunteers in supplementary instructional and noninstructional activities with pupils under the direction and supervision of the professional administrative and teaching staff.

(3) Each board of education shall develop policies and procedures that encourage volunteers to assist in school or district programs.

(4) Each local board of education shall develop and adopt a policy requiring a state criminal records check on all volunteers who have contact with students on a regularly scheduled or continuing basis, or who have supervisory responsibility for children at a school site or on school-sponsored trips. The request for records may be from the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet or the Administrative Office of the Courts, or both, and shall include records of all available convictions as described in KRS 17.160(1). Any request for a criminal records check of a volunteer under this subsection shall be on a form or through a process approved by the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet or the Administrative Office of the Courts. If the cabinet or the Administrative Office of the Courts charges fees, the local board of education shall arrange to pay the cost which may be from local funds or donations from any source including volunteers.

(5) The local board of education shall provide orientation material to all volunteers who have contact with students on a regularly scheduled or continuing basis, including school policies, safety and emergency procedures, and other information deemed appropriate by the local board of education.

(6) The provisions of this section shall not apply to students enrolled in an educational institution and who participate in observations and educational activities under direct supervision of a local school teacher or administrator in a public school.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 336, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 60, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2007, ch. 85, § 170, effective June 26, 2007.)

161.150. Minimum salary for teachers. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-46) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 214, § 16.

161.151. Removal of references to criminal allegations not resulting in charge or conviction from school employee's personnel file — Nonpreclusion of separate investigation.

(1) All records and references relating to an allegation of a criminal offense committed by a school employee that

did not lead to formal charges and all records relating to a criminal proceeding in which a school employee was found not guilty or the charges were dismissed shall be removed from the school employee's personnel file by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee in the local school district.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not preclude a school district from separately investigating, taking action upon, and creating and maintaining records on the same or a similar fact situation upon which the allegations of a criminal offense was based.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 469, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

161.152. Emergency leave for school employees.

(1) For the purpose of this section, "school personnel" shall mean any person employed as a full-time employee in the public schools.

(2) Each district board of education may allow each person employed as a full-time employee in the public schools not to exceed three (3) emergency days per school year for reasons designated by the district board of education, without loss of salary to the employee and without affecting his sick leave.

(3) Personal leave granted under this section shall not be treated as having effect on the provisions of KRS 161.155, except that school personnel, after using the maximum days allowed in subsection (2) of this section, may, upon the recommendation of the school district superintendent and approval of the district board of education, use up to three (3) sick-leave days per school year for emergency leave according to the district board policy as established pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Payments made by a district board of education under the provisions of this section are presumed to be for services rendered and for the benefit of the common schools and the payments do not affect the eligibility of any school district to participate in the public school funding program as established in KRS Chapter 157.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 170, § 1; 1986, ch. 126, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, § 238, effective July 13, 1990.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section the granting of emergency leave is discretionary on the part of the board of education, and if the board, within its discretion, decides to grant emergency leave, this section provides that the district board of education may designate the specific reasons for which the leave will be granted, and limitations which exclude the death of a mother-in-law from the emergency leave benefits is a legal limitation. OAG 71-199.

The fact that teachers of the Jewish faith are not granted emergency days with pay when they are absent on religious holidays does not constitute unjust discrimination against such teachers. OAG 72-348.

A school board does not have to have an emergency leave regulation, but if it does have one, it cannot provide that emergency leave shall be charged as sick leave. OAG 73-832.

Proposal of school board to grant certified personnel two emergency leave days and one personal leave day for a total of three and to grant noncertified personnel three emergency leave days and no personal leave days does not follow the requirements of this section and KRS 161.154 and the board cannot permit two emergency days for certified personnel and three emergency days for noncertified personnel. OAG 76-427.

If a teacher is absent on an extended school day and is not covered by sick leave, personal leave or emergency death leave, he or she loses one and one-fifth day's salary. OAG 78-367.

161.153. Leave for jury duty for teachers and state employees.

(1) Any teacher or state employee, except employees subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 18A, who serves on a jury in any duly constituted local, state, or federal court shall be granted leave with full compensation, less any compensation received as jury pay, for the period of his actual jury service, which leave shall be in addition to all other leave to which the teacher or state employee may be entitled.

(2) Any state employee who is subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 18A and who serves on a jury in any duly constituted local, state, or federal court shall be granted leave with full compensation for the period of his actual jury service, which shall be in addition to all other leave to which the employee may be entitled.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 476, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 97, § 1; 1978, ch. 269, § 8, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 476, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. A teacher is to receive his or her school teacher's compensation less $5.00 per day received as jury pay, but the $7.50 per diem received need not be deducted from the teacher's regular compensation. OAG 78-696.

161.154. Personal leave days for school employees.

(1) For the purpose of this section, "school employees" shall mean any person for whom certification is required as a basis of employment in the public schools.

(2) Each district board of education may provide up to three (3) personal leave days per school year to school employees, without loss of salary to the employee and without affecting any other type of leave granted by law, regulation, or school board policy. Local boards of education may establish policy regarding the number of teachers who may take personal leave on any one (1) day.

(3) Personal leave granted under this section shall not be treated as having effect on the provisions of KRS 161.152 to 161.155 and shall be supported by personal affidavit of the school employee stating that the leave taken is personal in nature; no other reason for or verification of the leave shall be required.

(4) Payments to school employees made by a district board of education under the provisions of this section are presumed to be for services rendered and for the benefit of the common schools and such payments do not affect the eligibility of any school district to share in the distribution of funds from the public school foundation program fund as established in KRS Chapter 157.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 477, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section as enacted (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 238, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 477, effective July 13, 1990.

161.155. Definitions for section — Salary, benefits, and leave for employee or teacher when victim of assault — Sick leave for employee or teacher — Sick leave bank — Sick leave donation program — Payment for unused sick leave upon retirement or death.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Teacher" shall mean any person for whom certification is required as a basis of employment in the common schools of the state;

(b) "Employee" shall mean any person, other than a teacher, employed in the public schools, whether on a full or part-time basis;

(c) "Immediate family" shall mean the teacher's or employee's spouse, children including stepchildren and foster children, grandchildren, daughters-in-law and sons-in law, brothers and sisters, parents and spouse's parents, and grandparents and spouse's grandparents, without reference to

the location or residence of said relative, and any other blood relative who resides in the teacher's or employee's home;

(d) "Sick leave bank" shall mean an aggregation of sick leave days contributed by teachers or employees for use by teachers or employees who have exhausted all sick leave and other available paid leave days; and

(e) "Assault" shall mean an act that intentionally causes injury so significant that the victim is determined to be, by certification of a physician or surgeon duly qualified under KRS Chapter 342, incapable of performing the duties of his or her job.

(2) Each district board of education shall allow to each teacher and full-time employee in its common school system not less than ten (10) days of sick leave during each school year, without deduction of salary. Sick leave shall be granted to a teacher or employee if he or she presents a personal affidavit or a certificate of a physician stating that the teacher or employee was ill, that the teacher or employee was absent for the purpose of attending to a member of his or her immediate family who was ill, or for the purpose of mourning a member of his or her immediate family. The ten (10) days of sick leave granted in this subsection may be taken by a teacher or employee on any ten (10) days of the school year and shall be granted in addition to accumulated sick leave days that have been credited to the teacher or employee under the provisions of subsection (4) of this section.

(3) A school district shall coordinate among the income and benefits from workers' compensation, temporary disability retirement, and district payroll and benefits so that there is no loss of income or benefits to a teacher or employee for work time lost because of an assault while performing the teacher's or employee's assigned duties for a period of up to one (1) year after the assault. In the event a teacher or employee suffers an assault while performing his or her assigned duties that results in injuries that qualify the teacher or employee for workers' compensation benefits, the district shall provide leave to the teacher or employee for up to one (1) year after the assault with no loss of income or benefits under the following conditions:

(a) The district shall pay the salary of the teacher or employee between the time of the assault and the time the teacher's or employee's workers' compensation income benefits take effect, or the time the teacher or employee is certified to return to work by a physician or surgeon duly qualified under KRS Chapter 342, whichever is sooner;

(b) The district shall pay, for up to one (1) year from the time of the assault, the difference between the salary of the teacher or employee and any workers' compensation income benefits received by the teacher or employee resulting from the assault. Payments by the district shall include payments for intermittent work time missed as a result of the assault during the one (1) year period. If the teacher's or employee's workers' compensation income benefits cease during the one (1) year period after the assault, the district shall also cease to make payments under this paragraph;

(c) The Commonwealth, through the Kentucky Department of Education, shall make the employer's health insurance contribution during the period that the district makes payments under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection;

(d) The Commonwealth, through the Kentucky Department of Education, shall make the employer's contribution to the retirement system in which the teacher or employee is a member during the period that the district makes payments under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection; and

(e) Payments to a teacher or employee under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection shall be coordinated with workers' compensation benefits under KRS Chapter 342, disability retirement benefits for teachers under KRS 161.661 to 161.663, and disability retirement benefits for employees under KRS 61.600 to 61.621 and 78.545 so that the teacher or employee receives income equivalent to his or her full contracted salary, but in no event shall the combined payments exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the teacher's or employee's full contracted salary.

(4) Days of sick leave not taken by an employee or a teacher during any school year shall accumulate without limitation and be credited to that employee or teacher. Accumulated sick leave may be taken in any school year. Any district board of education may, in its discretion, allow employees or teachers in its common school system sick leave in excess of the number of days prescribed in this section and may allow school district employees and teachers to use up to three (3) days' sick leave per school year for emergency leave pursuant to KRS 161.152(3). Any accumulated sick leave days credited to an employee or a teacher shall remain so credited in the event he or she transfers his or her place of employment from one (1) school district to another within the state or to the Kentucky Department of Education or transfers from the Department of Education to a school district.

(5) Accumulated days of sick leave shall be granted to a teacher or employee if, prior to the opening day of the school year, an affidavit or a certificate of a physician is presented to the district board of education, stating that the teacher or employee is unable to commence his or her duties on the opening day of the school year, but will be able to assume his or her duties within a period of time that the board determines to be reasonable.

(6) Any school teacher or employee may repurchase previously used sick leave days with the concurrence of the local school board by paying to the district an amount equal to the total of all costs associated with the used sick leave.

(7) A district board of education may adopt a plan for a sick leave bank. The plan may include limitations upon the number of days a teacher or employee may annually contribute to the bank and limitations upon the number of days a teacher or employee may annually draw from the bank. Only those teachers or employees who contribute to the bank may draw upon the bank. Days contributed will be deducted from the days available to the contributing teacher or employee. The sick leave bank shall be administered in accordance with a policy adopted by the board of education.

(8) (a) A district board of education shall establish a sick leave donation program to permit teachers or employees to voluntarily contribute sick leave to teachers or employees in the same school district who are in need of an extended absence from school. A teacher or employee who has accrued more than fifteen (15) days' sick leave may request the board of education to transfer a designated amount of sick leave to another teacher or employee who is authorized to receive the sick leave donated. A teacher or employee may not request an amount of sick leave be donated that reduces his or her sick leave balance to less than fifteen (15) days.

(b) A teacher or employee may receive donations of sick leave if:
1. a. The teacher or employee or a member of his or her immediate family suffers from a medically certified illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that has caused or is likely to cause the teacher or employee to be absent for at least ten (10) days; or
b. The teacher or employee suffers from a catastrophic loss to his or her personal or real property, due to either a natural disaster or fire, that either has caused or will likely cause the employee to be absent for at least ten (10) consecutive working days;
2. The teacher's or employee's need for the absence and use of leave are certified by a licensed physician for leave requested under subparagraph 1.a. of this subsection;
3. The teacher or employee has exhausted his or her accumulated sick leave, personal leave, and any other leave granted by the school district; and
4. The teacher or employee has complied with the school district's policies governing the use of sick leave.
(c) While a teacher or employee is on sick leave provided by this section, he or she shall be considered a school district employee, and his or her salary, wages, and other employee benefits shall not be affected.
(d) Any sick leave that remains unused, is not needed by a teacher or employee, and will not be needed in the future shall be returned to the teacher or employee donating the sick leave.
(e) The board of education shall adopt policies and procedures necessary to implement the sick leave donation program.

(9) A teacher or employee may use up to thirty (30) days of sick leave following the birth or adoption of a child or children. Additional days may be used when the need is verified by a physician's statement.

(10) (a) After July 1, 1982, a district board of education may compensate, at the time of retirement or upon the death of a member in active contributing status at the time of death who was eligible to retire by reason of service, an employee or a teacher, or the estate of an employee or teacher, for each unused sick leave day. The rate of compensation for each unused sick leave day shall be based on a percentage of the daily salary rate calculated from the employee's or teacher's last annual salary, not to exceed thirty percent (30%). Payment for unused sick leave days shall be incorporated into the annual salary of the final year of service for inclusion in the calculation of the employee's or teacher's retirement allowance only at the time of his or her initial retirement; provided that the member makes the regular retirement contribution for members on the sick leave payment. The accumulation of these days includes unused sick leave days held by the employee or teacher at the time of implementation of the program.
(b) For a teacher or employee who begins employment with a local school district on or after July 1, 2008, the maximum amount of unused sick leave days a district board of education may recognize in calculating the payment of compensation to the teacher or employee under this subsection shall not exceed three hundred (300) days.

(11) Any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, employees and teachers who transferred from the Department of Education to a school district, from a school district to the Department of Education, or from one (1) school district to another school district after July 15, 1981, shall receive credit for any unused sick leave to which the employee or teacher was entitled on the date of transfer. This credit shall be for the purposes set forth in subsection (10) of this section.

(12) The death benefit provided in subsection (10) of this section may be cited as the Baughn Benefit.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 88; 1962, ch. 75; 1968, ch. 27; 1970, ch. 184, § 1; 1974, ch. 7, § 1; 1974, ch. 274, § 1; 1976, ch. 132, § 1; 1976, ch. 239, § 1; 1980, ch. 244, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 35, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 314, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 326, § 1, effective July 1, 1982; 1986, ch. 54, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 126, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 395, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 450, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 20, effective July 1, 1988; 1988, ch. 375, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 483, § 4, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 478, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 147, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 309, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 530, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 137, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 381, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 390, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 485, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 138, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 145, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2006, ch. 52, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 28, effective June 27, 2008; 2010, ch. 164, § 2, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Opinions of Attorney General. Subsection (2) of this section includes sick leave for mental or emotional illnesses as well as physical sickness. OAG 60-1193.

Under this section the cause of the illness is not controlling and sick leave is allowed for illness due to pregnancy. OAG 61-13.

A school board has legal authority to purchase liability insurance to cover the liability for sick leave payments imposed by this section. OAG 64-841.

This section does not authorize a "lump-sum" payment of additional salary in lieu of accumulated sick leave at the termination of employment either during or at the end of the school year or in the event of the termination of employment for purposes of retirement. OAG 67-371.

Subsection (2) of this section authorizes the use of either a personal affidavit or a physician's certificate to support a sick leave absence and a regulation of the board prohibiting the use of the personal affidavit would be improper. OAG 67-447.

Aside from the inherent right of the board to disallow sick leave by reason of fraud, the allowance of sick leave, within the minimum prescribed by this section, upon the presentment of a personal affidavit or physician's certificate is not discretionary. OAG 67-523.

The phrase "member of his immediate family," added to this section by the 1970 amendment, includes any member of the teacher's household who is bound to the teacher by blood or marriage. OAG 70-412.

Maternity leave is not "sick leave" within the meaning of this section but a "leave of absence" under KRS 161.770 and as such it results in a cessation of salary benefits during the period of absence. OAG 70-730.

There is no apparent legal basis for distinguishing between types of illnesses which may incapacitate a teacher for duty or for restoring and crediting, as accumulated sick leave, those sick leave days either unused during the 1958-68 period or cut off by the prior 20-day ceiling. OAG 71-144.

Under this section a teacher not treated by a physician may present a personal affidavit and a teacher treated by a physician may present a certificate signed by the physician which need not be in the form of an affidavit. OAG 72-302.

A teacher may receive full sick leave and worker's compensation benefits at the same time. OAG 72-684.

A school board does not have to have an emergency leave regulation, but if it does have one, it cannot provide that emergency leave shall be charged as sick leave. OAG 73-832.

Whether or not a teacher was entitled to payment for accumulated sick leave was a question of fact within the province of the board of education to decide and in making the determination as to the facts the board could consider what effect its decision would have on similar circumstances which might arise in the future where the teacher presented a certificate of a physician stating that she was totally disabled from her teaching position but the board had in its possession a statement from another high school that part of the time during the teacher's absence from her teaching position she was completing her library practice at that high school. OAG 74-119.

A regulation by a board of education that not more than thirty days of accumulated sick leave may be used in one year is void. OAG 74-378.

A public school teacher does not have an absolute right to receive paid sick leave, even if already accumulated, for a normal pregnancy but does have a statutory right to such leave for illness due to surgery performed after, but not connected with, the birth of the child. OAG 74-741.

A teacher, who is absent to care for a spouse who is ill, is entitled to all accumulated sick leave up to 60 days as of June 21, 1974 and all accumulated, unused sick leave without limit after that date. OAG 75-209.

Accumulated sick leave must, if requested, be given for childbirth but only for the days the physician certifies the teacher is actually disabled from performing her teaching duties, but this ruling need not be made retroactive. OAG 75-259.

Although accumulated sick leave may not be granted for child care following childbirth, a leave of absence for that purpose is appropriate. OAG 75-259.

A certificate by a physician signed by rubber stamp is sufficient certification of a teacher's illness. OAG 75-359.

In allowing paid sick leave for childbirth, a teacher should be granted leave only for the days she, or a member of her immediate family, were ill, based upon the presentation of her personal affidavit or the certificate of a physician. OAG 75-367.

A public school teacher may claim sick leave in addition to receiving worker's compensation benefits. OAG 75-604 (affirming OAG 40-041).

When a teacher transfers from the local board of education to the vocational school system, none of the teacher's accrued benefits are carried over to the new position. OAG 76-151.

A local board of education could establish a policy permitting a school principal to accept statements signed by teachers relating to request for sick leave even though the statements have not been notarized. OAG 77-307.

Where a school teacher was ill and missed most of one month and part of the next, during which time the schools were closed 17 days due to severe weather and permission was granted by the department of education to cut short the school year by five days, as calamity days, the teacher was entitled to be paid for the calamity days; however, since she would have been unable to teach on these days, she must take these days as sick leave days under this section. OAG 78-311.

If a teacher is absent on an extended school day and is not covered by sick leave, personal leave or emergency death leave, he or she loses one and one-fifth day's salary. OAG 78-367.

In the event a teacher is absent for illness during the time the school system is operating on the extended school day, this constitutes a deduction of one and one-fifth days from his or her current or accumulated sick leave. OAG 78-367.

A local board of education continues to have at its reasonable discretion the authority to adopt a uniform policy relative to sick leave which would permit granting to teachers, who had resigned with accumulated sick leave and who were subsequently reemployed, part or all of the previously accumulated sick leave, and the length of time between resignation and reemployment issue is simply for the board to determine. OAG 79-148.

KRS 161.740(1)(c) and subsection (3) (now (4)) of this section are quite similar and should be construed consistently one with the other. OAG 79-148.

The language in this section that "any accumulated sick leave days, not to exceed thirty (30) days, credited to a teacher shall remain so credited in the event he transfers his place of employment from one school district to another within the state" contemplates a continuity of employment from one school district to another. OAG 79-148.

Although this section will not permit a school board requirement of a physician's certificate of an employee's disability to work in that an affidavit of the teacher will suffice, there is nothing in KRS 161.770 to preclude a board of education from requiring a physician's certificate; a school board could adopt such a policy pursuant to KRS 160.340(2)(e) which requires the board to adopt personnel policies that apply to certified employees. OAG 80-151.

Sick leave with pay under this section is available to the pregnant teacher who is thereby disabled from performing her teaching duties, but a pregnant condition in and of itself would not entitle a teacher to sick leave; if, however, the teacher by affidavit or physician's certificate states she is ill or otherwise disabled from teaching due to her "pregnancy, childbirth or other related medical conditions," then a local board of education must permit the teacher to take days of accumulated sick leave. OAG 80-151.

The teacher who requests and goes on a leave of absence under KRS 161.770 is not entitled to sick leave days authorized under this section; any sick leave accrued that is desired to be taken should be used before the teacher commences the leave of absence without pay status, authorized by KRS 161.770. OAG 80-151.

The language of this section stating that compensation may be credited for unused sick leave "after July 1, 1981," does not prohibit crediting of such credit to those certificated employees, otherwise eligible, who retire prior to July 1, 1981, provided that the additional amount to be added to their last year of final salary, due to accumulated unused sick days, is determined not later than July 15, 1981. OAG 81-1.

A plan which provides an annual bonus to teachers who use no sick leave is not legally permissible in Kentucky. There is no statute authorizing a bonus for unused sick leave and, if the legislature passed such a statute, it would be unconstitutional as violative of Ky. Const., § 3. OAG 82-316.

The provisions of this section preempt the field of teachers' sick leave and set the limits for local boards on that subject. OAG 82-316.

A county school board may not by policy choose to compensate an employee or teacher, at the time of retirement, for less than all of the unused sick leave days rightly accumulated; although this section gives the board discretion in setting the rate of compensation as long as it doesn't exceed 30 percent of the teacher's last annual salary, the language of the section clearly requires that the retiring teacher be compensated for "each" unused sick leave day. OAG 83-191.

A teacher may take his or her sick leave days on any day of the school year upon compliance with the statutorily required presentation of a personal affidavit or certificate of a physician or as provided for by an appropriately adopted regulation or policy of a local board of education, and a teacher who uses accumulated sick leave to cover a period of absence is not required to use a sick leave day when the schools are already closed for a paid holiday, since the teacher is authorized by KRS 158.070 to be paid for such holidays without the payment being charged to accumulated sick leave. OAG 83-457.

The 1986 amendment to subsection (5) (now (9)) of this section is constitutionally valid so that a teacher may use up to 30 days of sick leave following the adoption of a child or children. OAG 86-66.

A teacher is entitled to utilize earned sick leave due to disability from pregnancy, childbirth or recovery therefrom. OAG 86-66.

Employee who transferred from one school district to another is entitled to the sick leave days earned during her prior employment in the other school district. OAG 91-135.

Compensation for sick leave as set forth in subsections (8) and (9) (now (10) and (11)) of this section is constitutionally permissible. OAG 91-219.

Compensation for unused sick leave at time of retirement does not constitute a bonus, in contravention of Section 3 of the Kentucky Constitution, but instead constitutes part of retirement benefits. OAG 91-219.

There is no authority that would have enabled the superintendent to transfer more than 30 days of sick leave from county to county, but once in the new county, the superintendent could accumulate sick leave days without limitation. OAG 91-219.

This section allows the board to grant a superintendent only those unused sick leave days which he was entitled to keep upon transfer from county to county. OAG 91-219.

Under subsection (9) (now (11)) of this section, a teacher who has transferred from one school district to another after July 15, 1981, is entitled to credit for unused sick leave days "to which entitled on the date of transfer," for the purpose of compensation at the time of retirement as per subsection (8) (now (10)) of this section. OAG 91-219.

Under subsection (1)(a) of this section, "teacher" consistently has been defined to include "any person for whom certification is required as a basis of employment in the common schools of the state"; this definition includes principals and superintendents, who are certified as teachers and as administrators. OAG 91-219.

Under subsections (8) and (9) (now (10) and (11)) of this section, after employee has completed 27 years of service, not withstanding sick leave, the school board may approve compensation for unused sick leave days, and apply that compensation toward the teacher or employee's final salary. OAG 91-219.

A son-in-law and daughter-in-law are not included in the definition of immediate relative (son-in-law and daughter-in-law are now included per 2000 amendment) in subdivision (1)(c) of this section. OAG 93-39.

At the death of an employed active public school teacher, a school board may not pay the decedent's estate or named beneficiary the value of the employee's accumulated unused sick leave even if the employee were eligible for retirement; rather, a local school district may only compensate a district employee at the time of retirement for accumulated unused sick leave. OAG 94-39.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Purpose.
2. Transfer of Accumulated Leave.
3. Reduction of Accumulated Leave.
4. Property Interest.
5. Liability for Improper Application.
6. Accumulation Above Statutory Caps.

1. Purpose.

The sick leave statute and the tenure statute, as embodied in this section and in KRS 161.740 respectively, are both designed to protect a teacher by allowing transfer from one school district to another without losing accumulated benefits. Young v. Board of Education, 661 S.W.2d 787, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 384 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983).

2. Transfer of Accumulated Leave.

Even though the legislature has not specifically defined a meaning for the phrase, "transfers his place of employment from one school district to another within the state" as used in subsection (3) (now (4)) of this section, it is quite logical to infer that the construction to be applied to the statutory language infers that the sick leave statute requires continuity of employment from one district to another district. Young v. Board of Education, 661 S.W.2d 787, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 384 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983).

Under the provisions of subsection (3) (now (4)) of this section, in order for accumulated sick leave days to remain credited upon transfer from one school district to another within the state, the transfer must be a direct one; accordingly, county board of education properly refused to credit teacher, who left school system entirely and subsequently returned, with the unused sick leave days accumulated during her first period of employment in the public school system. Young v. Board of Education, 661 S.W.2d 787, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 384 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983).

3. Reduction of Accumulated Leave.

The conduct of the school board in reducing the teacher's unused accumulated sick leave was rational in that it desired to conform its records with this section, and no denial of substantive due process took place. Sublette v. Board of Education, 664 F. Supp. 265, 1987 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10597 (W.D. Ky. 1987).

4. Property Interest.

This section, as well as the recording of the teacher's accumulated sick leave days on her sick leave cards by school officials, could have created a legitimate claim of entitlement by the teacher to her accumulated sick leave days; consequently, she could have had a constitutionally protected property interest in those days and could not be deprived of such interest without being afforded due process of law. Ramsey v. Board of Educ., 844 F.2d 1268, 1988 U.S. App. LEXIS 5433 (6th Cir. 1988).

5. Liability for Improper Application.

A county board of education could not be held accountable for the failure of its superintendents to properly apply this section. Ramsey v. Board of Educ., 789 S.W.2d 784, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 19 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

6. Accumulation Above Statutory Caps.

There is no dispute but that this section requires affirmative action by a board of education to allow accumulation above the statutory caps. Ramsey v. Board of Educ., 789 S.W.2d 784, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 19 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 253 et seq.

161.156. Free physical examinations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 204) was repealed by Acts 1972, ch. 301, § 21.

161.157. Credits allowed transferred employee of Department of Education or Education Professional Standards Board.

An employee of the Department of Education or the Education Professional Standards Board who transfers to become an employee of the local school district shall be allowed credit for accrued sick leave up to the maximum allowed for transfers for teachers between school districts as provided by KRS 161.155(4) and shall be allowed credit for each full year of employment with the Department of Education or the Education Professional Standards Board for the determination of pay under the school districts' single salary schedule.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 479, effective July 13, 1990; 2001, ch. 137, § 13, effective June 21, 2001; 2006, ch. 52, § 3, effective July 12, 2006.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 234, § 2, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 479, effective July 13, 1990.

161.158. Group insurance — Board's termination of participation in state health plan — Deductions from salaries.

(1) (a) Each district board of education may form its employees into a group or groups or recognize existing groups for the purpose of obtaining the advantages of group life, disability, medical, and dental insurance, or any group insurance plans to aid its employees including the state employee health insurance group as described in KRS 18A.225, as long as the employees continue to be employed by the board of education. Medical and dental group insurance plans obtained under authority of this section may include insurance benefits for the families of the insured group or groups of employees. Any district board of education may pay all or part of the premium on the policies, and may deduct from the salaries of the employees that part of the premium which is to be paid by them and may contract with the insurer to provide the above benefits. As permitted in KRS 160.280(4), board members shall be eligible to participate in any group medical or dental insurance provided by the district for employees.

(b) If a district board of education participates in the state employee health insurance program, as described in KRS 18A.225, for its active employees and terminates participation and there is a state appropriation approved by the General Assembly for the employer's contribution for active employees' health insurance coverage, neither the board of education nor the employees shall receive the state-funded contribution after termination from the state employee health insurance program.

(2) (a) Each district board of education shall adopt policies or regulations which will provide for:

1. Deductions from salaries of its employees or groups of employees whenever a request is presented to the board by said employees or groups thereof. The deductions shall be made from salaries earned in at least eight (8) different pay periods. The deductions may be made for, but are not limited to, membership dues, tax-sheltered annuities, and group insurance premiums. With the exception of membership dues, the board shall not be required to make more than one

(1) remittance of amounts deducted during a pay period for a separate type of deduction; and

2. Deductions from payments for the per diem and actual expenses provided under KRS 160.280(1) to members of the district board of education whenever a request is presented by a board member to the board. The deductions may be made for but not be limited to membership dues, health insurance purchases, scholarship funds, and contributions to a political action committee.

(b) The deductions under paragraph (a)1. and 2. of this subsection shall be remitted to the appropriate organization or association as specified by the employees within thirty (30) days following the deduction, provided the district has received appropriate invoices or necessary documentation.

(c) Health insurance, life insurance, and tax-sheltered annuities shall be interpreted as separate types of deductions. When amounts have been correctly deducted and remitted by the board, the board shall bear no further responsibility or liability for subsequent transaction.

(3) Payments and deductions made by the board of education under the authority of this section are presumed to be for services rendered and for the benefit of the common schools, and the payments and deductions shall not affect the eligibility of any school system to participate in the public school funding program as established in KRS Chapter 157.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 166, § 1; 1972, ch. 322, § 1; 1978, ch. 234, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 239, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 170, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 557, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 438, § 3, effective April 21, 2000; 2007, ch. 88, §§ 2, 4, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). This section was amended by 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 88, secs. 2 and 4, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Cross-References. Group health and life insurance, 702 KAR 1:035.

Opinions of Attorney General. The members of families of employees and/or the dependents of employees may, within the discretion of the board, participate in the various types of group coverage provided the extra cost of the family coverage or dependent coverage is paid by the employee. OAG 70-336.

Where a district board of education desires to pay all or any part of the premiums on group policies for district employees, the advertising and competitive bid procedure of KRS 424.260 should be followed where the amount to be paid by the board is in excess of $1,000. OAG 70-687.

This section does not disqualify political organizations from receiving the authorized deductions. OAG 72-663.

This section requires that each school board make payroll deductions for the Kentucky Educator's Public Affairs Council when properly authorized according to its adopted policies and regulations. OAG 72-663.

A school board cannot be required, after making one deduction for health insurance, to make any other deductions for cancer insurance or for insurance for any other specific disease. OAG 72-707.

The board of education may make such rules as are reasonable and it would be reasonable to require that there be a minimum number of employees desiring a particular deduction before it shall be made by the board. OAG 72-802.

Board of education may contract for an insurance plan for its employees as long as it pays all or part of the premium on the policies. OAG 73-390.

In a proposed contract between an insurance company and Fayette County Board of Education to provide tax sheltered annuities in lieu of full salary for any employee, a section holding the school district liable for any act of negligence was improper under this section and the doctrine of sovereign immunity. OAG 74-414.

Where a school board provides a fixed sum of money to be used in purchasing fringe benefits for each of its teachers, it may afford the teachers the option to receive the fringe benefits or an equivalent fixed sum in cash. OAG 75-646.

Although a board of education would be required to make deductions from teachers' salaries for membership in a credit union, the board would not be required to withhold monthly payments on loans taken out by members from the credit union. OAG 77-333.

A local school board may elect to purchase liability insurance for its employees and pay all or a portion of the premium from board of education funds. OAG 78-21.

This section, permissive in nature, would permit a school board to pay any or all of the costs of a group optical insurance plan coverage for its employees, but not for the employees' families unless such a plan was included in a group medical plan. OAG 78-592.

A reduction for the Kentucky Deferred Compensation System Program is not a "deduction" for a tax-sheltered annuity, but is a different type of program than tax-sheltered annuities; accordingly, where an employee participates in a tax-sheltered annuity and the Kentucky Public Employee's Deferred Compensation System, the reduction for both is not the "same type" of deduction, and does not violate subsection (2) of this section. OAG 80-515.

KRS 18.510 to 18.600 (now see KRS 18A.230 to 18A.350) and this section are not in conflict and school employees can participate in both school annuity programs and the Kentucky Deferred Compensation System Program. OAG 80-515.

There is nothing in the school laws to preclude a school district from establishing a cafeteria insurance plan for its teachers, pursuant to the conditions and criteria set out in 26 USCS § 125. However, the money available to the teacher to be applied, if desired, to a cafeteria plan is still a part of that teacher's salary even though nontaxable; the teacher can elect to take a part of the money provided for by the school district in this regard as cash and, of course, this amount would be taxable. Moreover, the school districts must include the amount of money established for such a plan in all computations required for single salary schedule determinations, including the procedure required for determining the amount of money to be received by a school district for teachers' salaries from the Minimum Foundation Fund. OAG 83-151.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Payroll Deductions.
2. Membership Dues.

1. Payroll Deductions.

This chapter permits employee organizations to participate in payroll deductions. Kentucky Educators Public Affairs Council v. Kentucky Registry of Election Finance, 677 F.2d 1125, 1982 U.S. App. LEXIS 19286 (6th Cir. 1982).

Reverse check-off procedure utilized by the Kentucky Educators Public Affairs Council, an unincorporated political action committee established by the Kentucky Education Association (KEA), whereby contributions were deducted from KEA members' paychecks unless the member affirmatively checked off that he declined to contribute and whereby the member could subsequently decide not to participate and obtain a refund, was neither coercion nor an assessment under KRS 121.320, and sufficiently protected the rights of dissenting members. Hence, an order of the Kentucky Registry of Election Finance finding KEPAC's procedure violative of KRS 121.320 infringed on KEPAC's first amendment rights to collect money for political purposes. Kentucky Educators Public Affairs Council v. Kentucky Registry of Election Finance, 677 F.2d 1125, 1982 U.S. App. LEXIS 19286 (6th Cir. 1982).

Section 337.060 did not prohibit a school board from deducting union dues from employees' wages where such deduction was authorized by subsection (2) of this section. Clevinger v. Board of Educ., 789 S.W.2d 5, 1990 Ky. LEXIS 40 (Ky. 1990).

2. Membership Dues.

The common, ordinary meaning of "membership" is the total number of members of an organization. Unions are made up of members. There is nothing in this section that hints that union members were not to be included along with other membership organizations. Thus, "membership dues" perforce includes union dues. Clevinger v. Board of Educ., 789 S.W.2d 5, 1990 Ky. LEXIS 40 (Ky. 1990).

161.159. Adoption of rules and regulations to implement life insurance program.

The Kentucky Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the chief state school officer, shall adopt rules and regula-

tions to implement the state life insurance program provided for employees of the common schools subject to the following standards:

(1) The life insurance program shall cover both certified and noncertified common school personnel.

(2) The life insurance program shall be made available to all regular full-time personnel as defined by the Kentucky Board of Education regulations.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 237, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 240, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. Group health and life insurance, 702 KAR 1:035.

161.160. Marriage of teachers; restraint of prohibited. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4503-11) was repealed by Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 13.

161.162. Discrimination prohibited. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. IV, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. VI, § 616, effective July 13, 1990. For present law see KRS 161.164.

161.163. Employees' application form not to require disclosure of religious affiliation.

No application form for certified or classified employees used by any school district shall contain any block or question that would require the applicant to disclose his religious affiliation. (Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 480, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 21, § 1, effective July 15, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 59, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 480, effective July 13, 1990.

161.164. Political activity prohibited — Discrimination prohibited.

(1) No employee of the local school district shall take part in the management or activities of any political campaign for school board.

(2) No candidate for school board shall solicit or accept any political assessment, subscription, contribution, or service of any employee of the school district.

(3) No person shall use or promise to use, directly or indirectly, any official authority or influence, whether possessed or anticipated, to secure or attempt to secure for any person an appointment or advantage in appointment to a position as teacher or employee of any district board of education, or an increase in pay or other advantage in employment in any such position, for the purpose of influencing the vote or political action of any person.

(4) No teacher or employee of any district board of education shall be appointed or promoted to, or demoted or dismissed from, any position or in any way favored or discriminated against with respect to employment because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations or ethnic origin or race or color or sex or age or disabling condition.

(5) The local superintendent shall inform all school employees of the provisions of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 244, Art. IV, § 2; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 79, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 29, effective July 15, 1994.)

Cross-References. Human Rights Commission, KRS 344.150 to 344.190.

Opinions of Attorney General. A teacher employed by a school board of a district where the teacher does not reside is not prohibited from simultaneously serving as a member of a school board of a different district where the teacher *does* reside. OAG 90-127.

Employee of a school board for a county in which employee does not live, may campaign for or seek election to the school board in the district of employee's residence since employee is not employed by that district's school board. OAG 90-127.

Subsection (3) of this section refers to "any district" whereas subsection (1) refers to "the local school district" and subsection (2) refers to "the school district"; because of the difference in wording (namely, the use of "the" in subsection (1) as opposed to "any," prior to "district"), the General Assembly intended the restrictions on campaigning under subsections (1) and (2) *only* to apply to persons employed by the school district where the candidate is seeking to be elected. OAG 90-127.

A member of the county board of education may sell insurance to school employees on an individual basis. OAG 90-138.

A school board candidate may not solicit or accept any money, goods, property, or services, from a school district employee. However, in the case of "services," the First Amendment right to voice one's political opinion must be balanced against the state's interest in ridding schools of undue political influence. Conduct which would be permitted includes: registration and voting, signing of nominating petitions, the expressing of personal opinions regarding a school board candidate, and the display of political pictures, signs, buttons, or bumper stickers. Additionally, school board candidates may provide on request, campaign literature for the personal use of a school district employee. In contrast, the following activities would be prohibited: campaign literature distribution by a school employee, solicitation of political support by a school district employee in canvassing a district or soliciting political support for a school board candidate, either in person, by telephone, or in writing, and providing assistance or working for the school board candidate's campaign. OAG 92-145.

School board candidates may not solicit or accept contributions and services from school district employees. This prohibition applies equally to agents of the candidate; therefore, the school board candidate's campaign manager and staff are prohibited from soliciting or accepting the services of school employees on behalf of the campaign. OAG 92-145.

A school board candidate need not either accept or decline an endorsement of a local education association or similar employee union. Endorsing a school board candidate is not the same as contributing or providing a service to the campaign; rather, voluntary endorsement of a candidate is the same as an expression of personal opinion and therefore not prohibited by this section. OAG 92-145.

A school board candidate may not solicit or accept the following services from a school district employee: (1) distributing campaign material, literature, or signs; (2) working for the campaign by canvassing voters, stuffing campaign envelopes, working at a campaign phone bank, or driving the candidate; (3) performing any fundraising services or contributing money, goods or property; or (4) being involved with the management of a school board campaign. OAG 92-145.

This section clearly prohibits a school board candidate from accepting cash contributions from a political action committee (PAC) whose members are local school employees. OAG 92-145.

This section prohibits a school board candidate from accepting contributions or services from school employees. The fact that the school employees have formed a political action committee does not change the fact that the employees are actually providing the service or contribution, even if activities such as manning telephone banks, door-to-door solicitation, or distribution of campaign material are described by the PAC as "in-kind" contributions. Allowing the PAC to do indirectly what the school board candidates are prohibited from doing directly is a violation of this section. OAG 92-145.

The local education association or school employee union may not attempt to evade the statutory prohibition against contributing to school board elections by claiming their actions are independent of the campaign. OAG 92-145.

Constitutional factors that should be utilized when determining whether a political expression or promise by a school board candidate has violated subsection (3) of this section are the precise nature of the promise; the conditions upon which it is given; the circumstances under which it is made; the size of the audience; and the nature and size of the group to be benefited. OAG 92-156.

A statement by a school board candidate that he prefers a certain individual to serve as superintendent is protected by the first amendment of the United States Constitution and the Kentucky Constitution. OAG 92-156.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. — Management.
3. — Activities.
4. Purpose.
5. Solicitation of Money or Services.
6. Discrimination Suit.
7. Evidence of Discrimination.
8. Office of Superintendent.
9. Removal of Administrator.
10. Protected Conduct.

1. Constitutionality.

2. — Management.

The word "management" as used in subsection (1) of this section is constitutional because it does give school employees a fair notice of the standard of conduct to which they will be held accountable. While there may be some confusion over what constitutes a political activity, a person exercising ordinary common sense can discern the difference between a political activity, such as placing a sign in the yard, and managing or directing a school board candidate's campaign. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Howard, 834 S.W.2d 657, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 85 (Ky. 1992).

3. — Activities.

A person of ordinary intelligence cannot identify the conduct prohibited under the word "activities" as used in subsection (1) of this section. Moreover, the word "activities" is not facially intelligible or clear; therefore, this section is unconstitutionally vague because it does not give school employees a fair notice of the standard of conduct to which they are to be held accountable. The criteria established are so vague that the enforcing authority is vested with too much discretion. Consequently, many school employees would suffer a chilling effect on political expression of all kinds. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Howard, 834 S.W.2d 657, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 85 (Ky. 1992).

4. Purpose.

Kentucky Constitution § 183 places a duty on the General Assembly to establish an efficient common school system free from political influence and this section and KRS 161.990 were enacted by the General Assembly in an effort to comply with this directive. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Howard, 834 S.W.2d 657, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 85 (Ky. 1992).

5. Solicitation of Money or Services.

Subsection (2) of this section clearly puts a school board candidate on notice that he or she is not to solicit school district employees for either money or services; it gives fair and plain notice to those to whom it applies and is not subject to arbitrary enforcement. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Howard, 834 S.W.2d 657, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 85 (Ky. 1992).

Subsection (2) of this section is not overly broad. The state has a legitimate compelling interest in regulating the conduct of school board candidates in connection with their ability to receive money and services from school district employees. There is a real and present danger in any system where those who have the overall responsibility for the administration of the schools can attain their position in large part because of solicitations from those who work for the system. Political neutrality for school employees is a sound element in any efficient system of education. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Howard, 834 S.W.2d 657, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 85 (Ky. 1992).

6. Discrimination Suit.

An applicant who was denied consideration for two teaching positions could not bring a discrimination suit under this section, which applies only to teachers and employees — not applicants — of any state board of education. Creech v. McQuinn, 957 S.W.2d 261, 1997 Ky. App. LEXIS 15 (Ky. Ct. App. 1997).

Summary judgment in favor of defendants was reversed because the teacher's claims of violations of her First and Fourteenth Amendment rights of freedom of expression, speech, and association and her rights under KRS 161.164 and 161.162 (now repealed) were not precluded by the alleged political nature of her position as the grants department director because the teacher lacked political discretion in her position as director and nothing in the teacher's duties rendered her advice particularly sensitive or confidential, nor did the teacher control the lines of communication between the superintendent and the general public. Justice v. Pike County Bd. of Educ., 348 F.3d 554, 2003 FED App. 392P, 2003 U.S. App. LEXIS 22631 (6th Cir. 2003).

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law, specifically §§ 1, 2 and 8 of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 161.164 and 161.750(2), a teacher asserted that she was not rehired because of her union activities. Because hiring school district employees is an act essential to the function of the school district, Kentucky's governmental immunity protected the school district and the school superintendent, in his official capacity, from liability for the teacher's state-law claims. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law, specifically §§ 1, 2 and 8 of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 161.164 and 161.750(2), a teacher asserted that she was not rehired because of her union activities. For claims against the school superintendent in his individual capacity for hiring decisions in which he actually participated and or in which his role was unclear, the superintendent was not entitled to summary judgment; it had long been established that discharging or failing to hire or retain an employee because she engaged in protected speech was wrongful, so the superintendent was not entitled to qualified immunity from liability for those claims. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law and asserting that a teacher was not rehired because of her union activities, where the teacher failed to establish that a school board participated in, or should have participated in, the challenged hiring decisions, and KRS 161.164 and 161.750 indicated that the school board played no role in such hiring decisions, the teacher failed to establish causation and the school board was entitled to summary judgment on the teacher's First Amendment retaliation claim. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law and asserting that a teacher was not rehired because of her union activities. Where the school superintendent admitted that he had made hiring decisions for district-wide positions the teacher was denied, and KRS 161.164 and 161.750 provided further support of the superintendent's role in the hiring process, the teacher established, for summary judgment purposes, the causation element of her First Amendment retaliation claim, and because it had long been clear that discharging a public employee for engaging in protected speech and association violated the First Amendment, the superintendent was not entitled to qualified immunity against liability for that claim. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

7. Evidence of Discrimination.

As a matter of proof, there need be no more than an inference of arbitrariness in the dismissal or transfer of a teacher on account of political activities to bring the action within the prohibition of this section and where the evidence showed that an assistant principal and the school superintendent supported opposing candidates in a board of education election and that, shortly thereafter, the superintendent dismissed the principal because of an alleged decrease in student population and funding, which did not in fact exist, arbitrariness was clearly established. Harlan County Board of Education v. Stagnolia, 555 S.W.2d 828, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 805 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977) (decided under prior law).

8. Office of Superintendent.

Former law similar to subsection (4) of this section did not prevent a board of education from failing to reappoint a superintendent once his contract has expired; and with the office of superintendent being an appointed position, it was not inconceivable that political views and allegiances could be a consideration in the selection. Floyd v. Board of Education, 598 S.W.2d 460, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 528 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979) (decided under prior law).

9. Removal of Administrator.

An administrator has been given no right of tenure to an administrative position and may be removed from such position by the local board of education upon recommendation of the superintendent for any reason not offending some right protected by the state or federal constitutions or this section. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989) (decided under prior law).

10. Protected Conduct.

Although a school administrator's use of her religious beliefs in exercising her administrative duties and in exercising authority over

teachers was offensive to some of the teachers, it did not invariably pose some substantial threat to public safety, peace or order, rendering her behavior in this regard to be protected conduct. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989) (decided under prior law).

161.165. Recruitment of minority teachers.

(1) The Kentucky Department of Education in cooperation with the Education Professional Standards Board, the Kentucky Board of Education, local school districts, universities, and colleges, and the Council on Postsecondary Education shall review and revise as needed the strategic plan for increasing the number of minority teachers and administrators in the Commonwealth. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, recommendations on ways to:
  (a) Identify methods for increasing the percentage of minority educators in proportion to the number of minority students;
  (b) Establish programs to identify, recruit, and prepare as teachers minority persons who have already earned college degrees in other job fields;
  (c) Create awareness among secondary school guidance counselors of the need for minority teachers.

(2) The Kentucky Department of Education and the Education Professional Standards Board shall promote programs that increase the percentage of minorities who enter and successfully complete a four (4) year teacher preparation program and provide support to minority students in meeting qualifying requirements for students entering a teacher preparation program at institutions of higher education.

(3) The Kentucky Department of Education with input from the Education Professional Standards Board shall periodically submit a report to the Interim Joint Committee on Education that evaluates the results of these efforts and includes accompanying recommendations to establish a continuing program for increasing the number of minorities in teacher education.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 432, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 67, effective May 30, 1997; 2001, ch. 137, § 14, effective June 21, 2001.)

161.166. Training program for Kentucky Virtual High School on-line coaches.

By July 1, 2009, the Kentucky Department of Education, in cooperation with teacher education institutions, shall develop a training program for certified and classified personnel to become on-line coaches to provide effective support to students enrolled in courses through the Kentucky Virtual High School.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 6, effective July 15, 2008.)

161.167. Program to encourage persons to enter Kentucky teaching profession — Reports.

(1) By January 1, 2001, the Kentucky Department of Education, with help from representatives of the Education Professional Standards Board, the Council on Postsecondary Education, the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities, public and private not-for-profit postsecondary institutions, and local educational agencies, shall develop a plan, including timelines for implementation, for a multidimensional recruitment and information program, to encourage persons to enter the teaching profession and to seek employment in Kentucky.

(2) The program shall not supplant or diminish current efforts required in KRS 161.165.

(3) The components of the program shall include:
  (a) Early recruitment programs to inform middle and high school students about the potential of teaching as a career;
  (b) Programs to encourage paraprofessionals in schools, as well as other nontraditional students, to pursue additional education to become teachers;
  (c) Programs to enlist highly skilled career employees in specific content areas to pursue teaching as a second career;
  (d) Options for recruiting persons with liberal arts and sciences majors and current students with nondeclared majors into nontraditional and accelerated teacher preparation programs;
  (e) Marketing strategies for informing the public of the importance of high quality teaching to student achievement, the value of teachers to society as a whole, the benefits and rewards of teaching, and the options for entering teacher preparation, including scholarship information; and
  (f) Expanding the Kentucky Department of Education's electronic bulletin board for certified vacancies in local school districts to include an option for potential teachers to voluntarily post their availability for education positions within the state.

(4) No later than March 15, 2001, the Department of Education shall present a status report of the recruitment and information program to the Interim Joint Committee on Education; and no later than October 15, 2001, the Department of Education shall present to the Interim Joint Committee on Education and the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue a summary report with recommendations.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 5, effective July 14, 2000.)

161.168. Certified employee granted leave of absence for active military service — Medical insurance — Contribution to retirement system to be retroactive — Credit given — Exclusions.

Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, a certified employee of a local board of education who is a member of a state National Guard or a Reserve component ordered to active military duty by the President of the United States shall be granted a leave of absence for this purpose and shall be considered to be rendering service to the state.

(1) A local board of education that has granted military leave to a certified employee and has a commitment from the employee to return to work upon the conclusion of military leave may provide the employer's contribution toward the purchase of the state's medical insurance program during the period of military leave as long as the employee or spouse pays the additional cost of dependent coverage.

(2) Upon the employee's return to work, the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall pay the member contribution and any accrued interest that is required to be paid under KRS 161.507(4)(b) in order for the member to receive retirement service credit for the period of active military duty. Under no circumstances shall a member be entitled to service credit under this paragraph that is in violation of the provisions of KRS 161.500. The provisions of this subsection shall be retroactive to January 1, 2003, for employees who have been deployed to active combat service.

(3) For each year of military service or each year of combined military and school service within a school year, the certified employee shall receive a year of service credit for purposes of the district's single salary schedule defined in KRS 157.320.

(4) No provisions of this section shall be construed to

provide disability benefits under KRS 161.611 or 161.663, survivorship benefits under KRS 161.520, life insurance benefits under KRS 161.555 or any other benefit available from the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System as a result of active military service, or conditions or injuries resulting from active military service, except for the accrual of service credit which shall be acknowledged by the retirement system subject to the relevant conditions set forth in KRS 161.507.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 161, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2006, ch. 85, § 1, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 92, § 2, effective June 26, 2007.)

161.170. Teachers to enforce course of study and use of books — Removal for failure.

Each teacher in the public schools shall enforce the course of study, the use of the legally authorized textbooks, and the rules and regulations prescribed for the schools. If any teacher willfully refuses or neglects to comply with the law or such rules and regulations, the local superintendent may remove him at any time. When so removed the teacher shall receive payment only for the time taught.

(4503-3: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 241, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Removal of teachers, KRS 156.132 to 156.142.

Opinions of Attorney General. A board of education has adequate authority to adopt regulations which would require teachers to submit to periodic physical examinations if it appears that they are physically unable to discharge their duties as a teacher. OAG 65-560.

A school board may impose reasonable regulations governing the appearance of the teachers it employs. OAG 79-158.

A teacher is obligated, not only to enforce the rules and regulations for the school system, but also to comply with those rules and regulations. OAG 79-158.

The authority to promulgate such rules and regulations rests solely with the board of education; the school administrators, such as principals, do not have the authority to set rules and regulations. OAG 79-158.

One time payments to teachers to induce retirement are constitutional under Const., § 3 as such payments are in consideration of public service. The key fact that makes these payments constitutional is the voluntary retirement of the teacher; such an act is a "present" service for which an emolument is paid, not a past service for which a gratuity is given. OAG 96-23.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

161.175. Teachers involved in illegal use of controlled substances.

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes to the contrary, a teacher who has been reprimanded or otherwise disciplined by the teacher's employer because the teacher engaged in misconduct involving the illegal use of controlled substances shall, as a condition of retaining employment, submit to random or periodic drug testing in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months from the date such reprimand or disciplinary action occurred.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes to the contrary, a teacher whose certificate has been suspended or revoked by the Education Professional Standards Board because the teacher engaged in misconduct involving the illegal use of controlled substances shall, as a condition of reinstatement or reissuance of the certificate, submit to drug testing in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the Education Professional Standards Board.

(3) No teacher may be subject to drug testing under this section unless and until it has been determined in an administrative or judicial proceeding that the teacher engaged in misconduct involving the illegal use of controlled substances.

(4) For purposes of this section, the term "teacher" shall mean any person for whom certification is required as a basis for employment in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted or construed to limit the authority of the Education Professional Standards Board to impose or require additional conditions for the reissuance or reinstatement of a certificate.

(6) The administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to this section shall contain provisions that ensure due process under the law.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 221, § 4, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Drug testing of teachers involved in illegal use of controlled substances, 701 KAR 5:130.

Procedures for certificate revocation, suspension, reinstatement and reissuance, and application denial, 16 KAR 1:030.

161.180. Supervision of pupils' conduct.

(1) Each teacher and administrator in the public schools shall in accordance with the rules, regulations, and bylaws of the board of education made and adopted pursuant to KRS 160.290 for the conduct of pupils, hold pupils to a strict account for their conduct on school premises, on the way to and from school, and on school sponsored trips and activities.

(2) The various boards of education of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the principals of the public schools, may use teacher's aides in supervisory capacities, such as playground supervision, hallway supervision, lunchroom and cafeteria supervision, and other like duties, including, but not limited to, recreational activities and athletic events, relating to the supervision and control of the conduct of the pupils; and while so engaged, such teacher's aides shall have the same authority and responsibility as is granted to and imposed by law upon teachers in the performance of the same or similar duties.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 481, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4503-4: amend. Acts 1970, ch. 105, § 1; 1978, ch. 273, § 1, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 481, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Permissible use of force by teachers under penal code, KRS 503.110.

Suspension of pupils, KRS 158.150.

Kentucky Law Journal. Taylor, With Temperate Rod: Maintaining Academic Order in Secondary Schools, 58 Ky. L.J. 616 (1970).

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section, a teacher is authorized to detain a student who had failed to prepare his lessons for a reasonable period of time after school hours. OAG 61-293.

A teacher may be assigned "extra duties" without "extra compensation" so long as said "extra duties" are not unreasonable, arbitrary, or discriminatory. OAG 63-106.

A board of education may prohibit any student who operates his automobile on the way to or from school in a reckless or wanton manner from driving said motor vehicle to or from school. OAG 63-486.

A school teacher may search a pupil's pockets or purse and confiscate such articles as cigarette lighters, pocket knives, or key chains with cigarette lighters attached if the teacher acts with reasonable judgment and for good cause, without malice and for the welfare of the child, as well as the school, but the parents should be advised of the action. OAG 64-329.

A teacher has the right to administer corporal punishment to students enrolled in the school but not enrolled in the teacher's classroom so long as it does not exceed that which appears to be appropriate under the circumstances. OAG 69-534.

A teacher does have the legal authority to discipline students enrolled in the school but not enrolled in the teacher's classroom. OAG 69-534.

Teachers' aides, both paid and volunteer, may serve in supervisory capacities with the same authority and responsibility as teachers when assigned these duties by the school principal and will be held to the same accountability for negligence as a teacher but the school board itself cannot be held liable for the negligence of either teachers or teachers' aides. OAG 73-770.

It was improper for supervisor to order a teacher to bathe a first grade pupil as such a duty may not reasonably be defined as a teaching duty. OAG 74-241.

This section is not authorization for school officials to regulate students' use of cars as a means of transportation to and from school nor could the school board be held liable in tort for injury to students on or off school grounds, due to the school boards' sovereign immunity in torts. OAG 74-783.

This section does not conflict with a school board's policy, requiring that corporal punishment take place in the principal's office with both the principal and teacher being present, to such a degree that the policy can be considered invalid. OAG 75-693.

Under this section, teachers could impose some reasonable form of punishment to regulate student conduct off school grounds when a child is coming to or going from the school. OAG 76-348.

If a child brings to school medication that has been prescribed by a physician, the teacher would not be required to assume the responsibility to see that the medication is taken. OAG 77-530.

A principal may require teachers to supervise the loading of school buses even though the last bus does not leave until after 3:30 p.m. OAG 77-718.

A school system has the right to suspend a child from the school bus for misconduct. OAG 78-392.

Corporal punishment is a legitimate form of discipline to be used in Kentucky's public common schools but with some restraints legally implied, for example, the force used must be reasonable and not excessive; and, although teachers have, by Kentucky Penal Code provision (KRS 503.110), guidelines for justification of use of physical force upon a pupil, if the punishment is excessive, the school teacher or administrator inflicting the spanking may be held liable in damages to the child and possibly subject to criminal penalties. OAG 78-704.

In view of the responsibilities of teachers and school administrators and in view of the fact that teachers and administrators are state officers or employes they are within the purview of fourth amendment and Ky. Const., § 10 restraint upon activities of the government. OAG 79-168.

Cited: Williams v. Ky. Dep't of Educ., 113 S.W.3d 145, 2003 Ky. LEXIS 175 (Ky. 2003).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Construction.
2. Use of Discipline.
3. Mandatory Reporting of Sexual Abuse.

1. Construction.

This section and KRS 158.150 plainly authorize public schools to make and enforce reasonable regulations for the government of such schools during school hours. Casey County Board of Education v. Luster, 282 S.W.2d 333, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 238 (Ky. 1955).

A public school teacher can be held liable for injuries caused by the negligent supervision of her students. The premise for this duty is that a child is compelled to attend school so that the protective custody of teachers is mandatorily substituted for that of the parent. A special, fiduciary quasi-parental relationship is created and imposes an affirmative duty on the district, its faculty, and its administrators to take all reasonable steps to prevent foreseeable harm to its students. Additionally, KRS 161.180(1) explicitly requires each public school teacher and administrator to hold pupils to strict account for their conduct on school premises. A teacher retains some discretion with respect to the means or method by which to exercise the duty to supervise students properly and to protect them from foreseeable harm. Nelson v. Turner, 256 S.W.3d 37, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 177 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

2. Use of Discipline.

Where a teacher believes that she is in danger of bodily harm, the jury must be instructed as to the defendant teacher's power under this section to exercise such disciplinary force as is necessary to restrain the complaining witness before the defendant teacher can be found guilty of assault and battery. Owens v. Commonwealth, 473 S.W.2d 827, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 168 (Ky. 1971).

3. Mandatory Reporting of Sexual Abuse.

To find that KRS 620.030 does not apply, there must be a finding that the act committed upon the child is not an act of sexual abuse. For purposes of KRS Chapter 600, the definition of a neglected or abused child is set forth at KRS 600.020. If sexual abuse has occurred, then the mandatory reporting requirement in KRS 620.030 would have required the teacher to report this incident and such mandatory reporting would result in this being considered a ministerial rather than a discretionary act which would preclude the teacher from claiming qualified official immunity. Nelson v. Turner, 256 S.W.3d 37, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 177 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Practice Context for Actions Against a School Board or School Personnel, § 333.00.

Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Complaint to Oust Member of School Board for Conflict of Interests, Form 333.02.

Kentucky Instructions to Juries (Civil), 5th Ed., Assault and Battery, § 28.13.

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 270 et seq.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

161.185. Certified or classified staff member to accompany students on school-sponsored or endorsed trips — Exceptions.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), boards of education shall require a certified or classified staff member who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age to accompany students on all school-sponsored or school-endorsed trips. Local boards of education may adopt a policy that specifies the job classifications of staff members who may accompany students on trips under this section.

(2) Boards of education may permit a nonfaculty coach or nonfaculty assistant, as defined by administrative regulation promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education under KRS 156.070(2), to accompany students on all school-sponsored or school-endorsed athletic trips. A nonfaculty coach or nonfaculty assistant shall be at least twenty-one (21) years of age, shall not be a violent offender or convicted of a sex crime as defined by KRS 17.165 which is classified as a felony, and shall submit to a criminal record check under KRS 160.380.

(3) Prior to assuming his or her duties, a nonfaculty coach or nonfaculty assistant shall successfully complete training provided by the local school district. The training shall include, but not be limited to, information on the physical and emotional development of students of the age with whom the nonfaculty coach and nonfaculty assistant will be working, the district's and school's discipline policies, procedures for dealing with discipline problems, and safety and first aid training. Follow-up training shall be provided annually.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 482, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 178, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2011, ch. 9, § 1, effective March 9, 2011.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1968, ch. 61) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 482, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where students are engaged in an extracurricular activity, such as a senior prom, which is held off school grounds, the board of education members would not be subject to liability for permitting the students to drive themselves to the school-sponsored activity, in the event of a student's injury or death while driving to or from the location. OAG 76-40.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

161.190. Abuse of teacher prohibited.

Whenever a teacher or school administrator is functioning in his capacity as an employee of a board of education of a public school system, it shall be unlawful for any person to direct speech or conduct toward the teacher or school administrator when such person knows or should know that the speech or

conduct will disrupt or interfere with normal school activities or will nullify or undermine the good order and discipline of the school.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 483, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4503-8: amend. Acts 1986, ch. 255, § 1, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 483, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Taylor, With Temperate Rod: Maintaining Academic Order in Secondary Schools, 58 Ky. L.J. 616 (1970).

Gormley and Hartman, The Kentucky Bill of Rights: A Bicentennial Celebration, 80 Ky. L.J. 1 (1990-91).

Opinions of Attorney General. The public harassment of schoolteachers by pupils could be dealt with under this section or under KRS 161.180 when the misconduct is committed between the times the pupils leave their homes until they return home. OAG 72-826.

Although this section does not apply to the relationship of a superintendent and a teacher, it is generally recognized that the best professional practice would be for a teacher's faults to be discussed with him privately or at least not before his pupils. OAG 73-825.

Cited: Owens v. Commonwealth, 473 S.W.2d 827, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 168 (Ky. 1971).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

This section is an unconstitutional violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and Const., §§ 1(4) and 8. Commonwealth v. Ashcraft, 691 S.W.2d 229, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 554 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985) (Decision prior to 1986 amendment and 1990 repeal and reenactment).

161.195. Notice to teacher of student's history of physically abusive conduct or carrying a concealed weapon.

Before a student with a documented history of physical abuse of a school employee or of carrying a concealed weapon on school property or at a school function is assigned to work directly with or comes in contact with a teacher, that teacher shall be notified in writing by the principal, guidance counselor, or other school official who has knowledge of the student's behavior. The notice shall describe the nature of the student behavior.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 393, § 2, effective July 14, 1992.)

161.200. Records to be kept by teachers — Exceptions.

(1) Each teacher in the public schools shall keep an approved record which shall be left with the superintendent or as he directs at the close of the term. The record shall show the program of recitations, classification, attendance, and grading of all pupils who attended school at any time during the school year, and such other facts as are required.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, approved pupil attendance records, for state accounting purposes and for the purpose of state computation of pupil attendance, may be kept in a central location in the local elementary or secondary school. After attendance is reported and recorded by the classroom teacher, either a certified or noncertified person shall complete and check records in accordance with the methods and regulations approved by the superintendent of the local school district and the chief state school officer. A designated certified person within the local elementary or secondary school shall be responsible for auditing and certifying state attendance documents to verify their accuracy.

(4503-5: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 312, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 242, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Pupil attendance, 702 KAR 7:125.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

161.210. Reports to be made by teachers.

(1) Each teacher or other person in the public schools shall make reports and inventories to the district superintendent at the time and in the manner prescribed by the district board of education and the Kentucky Board of Education.

(2) No teacher shall willfully make a false monthly or term report of time taught or other item or shall willfully fail to make a required report.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 484, effective July 13, 1990; amend. 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 1, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4503-6, 4503-7: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 8, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 484, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Procedure for payment of employees, 702 KAR 3:060.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 500 et seq.

Teachers' Retirement

161.220. Definitions for KRS 161.220 to 161.716 and 161.990.

As used in KRS 161.220 to 161.716 and 161.990:

(1) "Retirement system" means the arrangement provided for in KRS 161.220 to 161.716 and 161.990 for payment of allowances to members;

(2) "Retirement allowance" means the amount annually payable during the course of his natural life to a member who has been retired by reason of service;

(3) "Disability allowance" means the amount annually payable to a member retired by reason of disability;

(4) "Member" means the commissioner of education, deputy commissioners, associate commissioners, and all division directors in the State Department of Education, employees participating in the system pursuant to KRS 196.167(3)(b)1., and any full-time teacher or professional occupying a position requiring certification or graduation from a four (4) year college or university, as a condition of employment, and who is employed by public boards, institutions, or agencies as follows:

(a) Local boards of education;

(b) Eastern Kentucky University, Kentucky State University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Western Kentucky University, and any community colleges established under the control of these universities;

(c) State-operated secondary area vocational education or area technology centers, Kentucky School for the Blind, and Kentucky School for the Deaf;

(d) The Education Professional Standards Board, other public education agencies as created by the General Assembly, and those members of the administrative staff of the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Kentucky whom the board of trustees may designate by administrative regulation;

(e) Regional cooperative organizations formed by local boards of education or other public educational institutions listed in this subsection, for the purpose of providing educational services to the participating organizations;

(f) All full-time members of the staffs of the Kentucky Association of School Administrators, Kentucky Education Association, Kentucky Vocational Association, Kentucky High School Athletic Association, Kentucky Academic Association, and the Kentucky School Boards Association who were members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System or were

qualified for a position covered by the system at the time of employment by the association in the event that the board of directors of the respective association petitions to be included. The board of trustees of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may designate by resolution whether part-time employees of the petitioning association are to be included. The state shall make no contributions on account of these employees, either full-time or part-time. The association shall make the employer's contributions, including any contribution that is specified under KRS 161.550. The provisions of this paragraph shall be applicable to persons in the employ of the associations on or subsequent to July 1, 1972;

(g) Employees of the Council on Postsecondary Education who were employees of the Department for Adult Education and Literacy and who were members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System at the time the department was transferred to the council pursuant to Executive Order 2003-600;

(h) The Office of Career and Technical Education, except that the executive director shall not be a member;

(i) The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation;

(j) The Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children;

(k) The Governor's Scholars Program;

(l) Any person who is retired for service from the retirement system and is reemployed by an employer identified in this subsection in a position that the board of trustees deems to be a member;

(m) Employees of the former Cabinet for Workforce Development who are transferred to the Kentucky Community and Technical College System and who occupy positions covered by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall remain in the Teachers' Retirement System. New employees occupying these positions, as well as newly created positions qualifying for Teachers' Retirement System coverage that would have previously been included in the former Cabinet for Workforce Development, shall be members of the Teachers' Retirement System;

(n) Effective January 1, 1998, employees of state community colleges who are transferred to the Kentucky Community and Technical College System shall continue to participate in federal old age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance, and a retirement plan other than the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System offered by Kentucky Community and Technical College System. New employees occupying positions in the Kentucky Community and Technical College System as referenced in KRS 164.5807(5) that would not have previously been included in the former Cabinet for Workforce Development, shall participate in federal old age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance and have a choice at the time of employment of participating in a retirement plan provided by the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, including participation in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, on the same basis as faculty of the state universities as provided in KRS 161.540 and 161.620;

(o) Employees of the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Budget and Administrative Services, and the Office of Quality and Human Resources within the Office of the Secretary of the former Cabinet for Workforce Development and the commissioners of the former Department for Adult Education and Literacy and the former Department for Technical Education who were contributing to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System as of July 15, 2000; and

(p) Employees of the Kentucky Department of Education only who are graduates of a four (4) year college or university, notwithstanding a substitution clause within a job classification, and who are serving in a professional job classification as defined by the department.

(5) "Present teacher" means any teacher who was a teacher on or before July 1, 1940, and became a member of the retirement system created by 1938 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, on the date of the inauguration of the system or within one (1) year after that date, and any teacher who was a member of a local teacher retirement system in the public elementary or secondary schools of the state on or before July 1, 1940, and continued to be a member of the system until he, with the membership of the local retirement system, became a member of the state Teachers' Retirement System or who becomes a member under the provisions of KRS 161.470(4);

(6) "New teacher" means any member not a present teacher;

(7) "Prior service" means the number of years during which the member was a teacher in Kentucky prior to July 1, 1941, except that not more than thirty (30) years' prior service shall be allowed or credited to any teacher;

(8) "Subsequent service" means the number of years during which the teacher is a member of the Teachers' Retirement System after July 1, 1941;

(9) "Final average salary" means the average of the five (5) highest annual salaries which the member has received for service in a covered position and on which the member has made contributions, or on which the public board, institution, or agency has picked-up member contributions pursuant to KRS 161.540(2), or the average of the five (5) years of highest salaries as defined in KRS 61.680(2)(a), which shall include picked-up member contributions. Additionally, the board of trustees may approve a final average salary based upon the average of the three (3) highest salaries for members who are at least fifty-five (55) years of age and have a minimum of twenty-seven (27) years of Kentucky service credit. However, if any of the five (5) or three (3) highest annual salaries used to calculate the final average salary was paid within the three (3) years immediately prior to the date of the member's retirement, the amount of salary to be included for each of those three (3) years for the purpose of calculating the final average salary shall be limited to the lesser of:

(a) The member's actual salary; or

(b) The member's annual salary that was used for retirement purposes during each of the prior three (3) years, plus a percentage increase equal to the percentage increase received by all other members employed by the public board, institution, or agency, or for members of school districts, the highest percentage increase received by members on any one (1) rank and step of the salary schedule of the school district. The increase shall be computed on the salary that was used for retirement purposes.

This limitation shall not apply if the member receives an increase in salary in a percentage exceeding that received by the other members, and this increase was accompanied by a corresponding change in position or in length of employment. This limitation shall also not apply to the payment to a member for accrued annual leave if the individual becomes a member before July 1, 2008, or accrued sick leave which is authorized by

statute and which shall be included as part of a retiring member's annual compensation for the member's last year of active service;

(10) "Annual compensation" means the total salary received by a member as compensation for all services performed in employment covered by the retirement system during a fiscal year. Annual compensation shall not include payment for any benefit or salary adjustments made by the public board, institution, or agency to the member or on behalf of the member which is not available as a benefit or salary adjustment to other members employed by that public board, institution, or agency. Annual compensation shall not include the salary supplement received by a member under KRS 157.197(2)(c), 158.6455, or 158.782 on or after July 1, 1996. Under no circumstances shall annual compensation include compensation that is earned by a member while on assignment to an organization or agency that is not a public board, institution, or agency listed in subsection (4) of this section. In the event that federal law requires that a member continue membership in the retirement system even though the member is on assignment to an organization or agency that is not a public board, institution, or agency listed in subsection (4) of this section, the member's annual compensation for retirement purposes shall be deemed to be the annual compensation, as limited by subsection (9) of this section, last earned by the member while still employed solely by and providing services directly to a public board, institution, or agency listed in subsection (4) of this section. The board of trustees shall determine if any benefit or salary adjustment qualifies as annual compensation. For an individual who becomes a member on or after July 1, 2008, annual compensation shall not include lump-sum payments upon termination of employment for accumulated annual or compensatory leave;

(11) "Age of member" means the age attained on the first day of the month immediately following the birthdate of the member. This definition is limited to retirement eligibility and does not apply to tenure of members;

(12) "Employ," and derivatives thereof, means relationships under which an individual provides services to an employer as an employee, as an independent contractor, as an employee of a third party, or under any other arrangement as long as the services provided to the employer are provided in a position that would otherwise be covered by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and as long as the services are being provided to a public board, institution, or agency listed in subsection (4) of this section;

(13) "Regular interest" means interest at three percent (3%) per annum, except for an individual who becomes a member on or after July 1, 2008, "regular interest" means interest at two and one-half percent (2.5%) per annum for purposes of crediting interest to the teacher savings account or any other contributions made by the employee that are refundable to the employee upon termination of employment;

(14) "Accumulated contributions" means the contributions of a member to the teachers' savings fund, including picked-up member contributions as described in KRS 161.540(2), plus accrued regular interest;

(15) "Annuitant" means a person who receives a retirement allowance or a disability allowance;

(16) "Local retirement system" means any teacher retirement or annuity system created in any public school district in Kentucky in accordance with the laws of Kentucky;

(17) "Fiscal year" means the twelve (12) month period from July 1 to June 30. The retirement plan year is concurrent with this fiscal year. A contract for a member employed by a local board of education may not exceed two hundred sixty-one (261) days in the fiscal year;

(18) "Public schools" means the schools and other institutions mentioned in subsection (4) of this section;

(19) "Dependent" as used in KRS 161.520 and 161.525 means a person who was receiving, at the time of death of the member, at least one-half (½) of the support from the member for maintenance, including board, lodging, medical care, and related costs;

(20) "Active contributing member" means a member currently making contributions to the Teachers' Retirement System, who made contributions in the next preceding fiscal year, for whom picked-up member contributions are currently being made, or for whom these contributions were made in the next preceding fiscal year;

(21) "Full-time" means employment in a position that requires services on a continuing basis equal to at least seven-tenths (7/10) of normal full-time service on a fiscal year basis;

(22) "Full actuarial cost," when used to determine the payment that a member must pay for service credit means the actuarial value of all costs associated with the enhancement of a member's benefits or eligibility for benefit enhancements, including health insurance supplement payments made by the retirement system. The actuary for the retirement system shall determine the full actuarial value costs and actuarial cost factor tables as provided in KRS 161.400;

(23) "Last annual compensation" means the annual compensation, as defined by subsection (10) of this section and as limited by subsection (9) of this section, earned by the member during the most recent period of contributing service, either consecutive or nonconsecutive, that is sufficient to provide the member with one (1) full year of service credit in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, and which compensation is used in calculating the member's initial retirement allowance, excluding bonuses, retirement incentives, payments for accumulated sick, annual, personal and compensatory leave, and any other lump-sum payment. For an individual who becomes a member on or after July 1, 2008, payments for annual or compensatory leave shall not be included in determining the member's last annual compensation;

(24) "Participant" means a member, as defined by subsection (4) of this section, or an annuitant, as defined by subsection (15) of this section;

(25) "Qualified domestic relations order" means any judgment, decree, or order, including approval of a property settlement agreement, that:
   (a) Is issued by a court or administrative agency; and
   (b) Relates to the provision of child support, alimony payments, or marital property rights to an alternate payee; and

(26) "Alternate payee" means a spouse, former spouse, child, or other dependent of a participant, who is designated to be paid retirement benefits in a qualified domestic relations order.

(4506b-2: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 111, § 1; 1954, ch. 196, § 1, 2; 1960, ch. 44, § 1; 1962, ch. 64, § 1; 1964, ch. 43, § 1; 1966, ch. 16, § 1; 1966, ch. 255, § 152; 1968, ch. 136, § 1; 1972, ch. 82, § 1; 1974, ch. 395, § 1; 1976, ch. 351, § 1, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 1, effective March 28, 1978; 1982, ch. 166, § 11, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 3, effective July 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 302, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 1, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 1, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 470, § 54, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 243, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 1, effective July 1, 1992; 1992, ch. 357, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 1,

effective July 1, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 34, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 271, § 10, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 359, § 2, effective July 1, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 68, effective May 30, 1997; 1998, ch. 50, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 515, § 2, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 5, effective July 1, 2000; 2001, ch. 51, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2001, ch. 137, § 15, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 275, § 3, effective July 1, 2002; 2002, ch. 300, § 4, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 1, effective July 1, 2004; 2006, ch. 211, § 91, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 78, § 2, effective July 1, 2008; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 29, effective June 27, 2008; 2010, ch. 104, § 4, effective April 8, 2010; 2010, ch. 148, § 9, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 164, § 3, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 104, 148, and 164, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/13/90). This section was amended by three Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails.

Cross-References. Additional contributions, 102 KAR 1:130.

Administrative staff membership, 102 KAR 1:037.

Executive secretary's qualifications, 102 KAR 2:025.

Final average salary based on average of three (3) highest salaries, 102 KAR 1:220.

Increase in compensation limit, 102 KAR 1:240.

New entrants, 102 KAR 1:039.

Rollovers from other plans, 102 KAR 1:250.

Rollovers and transfers of contributions to other plans, 102 KAR 1:245.

Rules and administrative regulations, 102 KAR 1:010.

Kentucky Law Journal. Comments, Constitutional Limitations on Mandatory Teacher Retirement, 67 Ky. L.J. 253 (1978-1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. Under KRS 61.410 participation in the social security program is mandatory for all public employees of the Commonwealth except those employees occupying a position to which the provisions of KRS 161.220 to 161.710 are applicable and consequently, the executive secretary, assistant executive secretary, senior accountant and administrative officer of the teacher's retirement system are neither subject to, nor eligible for, participation in the social security program. OAG 69-355.

If additional teaching activity falls within the category of being in fact a part of the regularly approved program of the public school district or the vocational school for which certification or a professional level of training is required as a condition of employment, then teachers' retirement applies and the teacher would not be eligible for social security participation. The additional hours requiring services beyond the normal teaching day are regarded as an extension of the regular full-time employment. OAG 69-430.

When the professional staff members of the division of disability determinations were a part of the department of education they were allowed to participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and were exempt from participation in the federal social security program; however, when this division was transferred to the Department for Human Resources, the members lost their status as professional staff members and, although they had the option of retaining membership in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System or joining the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, it was mandatory they participate in the federal social security program. OAG 73-767.

Any employee of the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television currently a member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System who, because of subsection (4)(d) of this section, may be qualified to participate in the teachers' retirement system has the option of joining the teachers' retirement system as provided by KRS 161.607 or retaining membership in Kentucky Employees Retirement System as provided by KRS 61.680. OAG 74-305.

ROTC teachers may be employed without being certified but an uncertified ROTC teacher may not be a member of the Kentucky Teacher's Retirement System. OAG 74-387.

Participation by the faculty of Western Kentucky University in the State Teacher's Retirement System is mandatory and where, as in this case, a majority of the faculty elects under KRS 61.435 to participate in the federal social security program, participation in that program also is mandatory and there is no legal way thereafter that the faculty can withdraw or discontinue its participation. OAG 75-268.

The salary an individual earns as a state legislator does not fall within the statutory definition under KTRS law as "annual compensation" which is subject to employee contributions in the KTRS. OAG 78-226.

Interpretation of what constitutes a "professional level of training" is a responsibility resting with the Board of Trustees of the Teachers Retirement System of the state of Kentucky, which has defined the term to mean graduation from a recognized college or university or its equivalent. OAG 85-133.

Cited: Cooksey v. Board of Education, 316 S.W.2d 70, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 3 (Ky. 1957).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 2 et seq.

161.230. Retirement system — Purpose — Name.

The Teachers' Retirement System is established as of July 1, 1940, for the purpose of providing retirement allowances for teachers, their beneficiaries, and survivors under the provisions of KRS 161.155 and 161.220 to 161.714. The Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Kentucky shall be an independent agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth and this status shall only be amended or changed by the General Assembly. It shall have the powers and the privileges of a corporation and shall be known as the "Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Kentucky." Its business shall be transacted, its funds invested, and its cash and securities held in that name, or in the name of its nominee provided that its nominee is authorized by board of trustees' resolution solely for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of securities. The board of trustees may designate a nominee as provided in KRS 286.3-225; or it may name as nominee a partnership composed of selected trustees and employees of the system, and formed for the sole purpose of holding legal or registered title of such securities, and for the transfer of securities in accordance with directions of the board of trustees.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 485, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 247 instructs the Reviser of Statutes to adjust KRS references throughout the statutes to conform with the 2006 renumbering of the Financial Services Code, KRS Chapter 286. Such an adjustment has been made in this statute.

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-1: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 82, § 2; 1982, ch. 326, § 2, effective July 1, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 485, effective July 13, 1994.

Cross-References. Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

Cited: Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 469, 171 S.W.2d 963, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 2 (Ky. 1942).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Purpose.

The purpose of pensions for retired teachers is to provide an inducement to teachers to remain in the profession so that the school system will benefit from having experienced teachers, and to reward faithful service rendered for meager compensation. Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

Collateral References. 60A Am. Jur. 2d Pensions and Retirement Funds, § 1166 et seq.

68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 28.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.240. Districts, institutions and offices included in system; junior colleges. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-3: amend. Acts 1948, ch. 194) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 23.

161.250. Board of trustees to control retirement — Membership — Appeals — Trustee education program — Public disclosure of best practices model — Administrative regulations for authorized benefit improve-

ments.

(1) (a) The general administration and management of the retirement system, and the responsibility for its proper operation and for making effective provisions of KRS 161.155 and 161.220 to 161.714 are vested in a board of trustees to be known as the "Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Kentucky."

(b) The board of trustees shall consist of the chief state school officer, the State Treasurer, and seven (7) other trustees elected as provided in KRS 161.260. Four (4) of the elective trustees shall be members of the retirement system, to be known as teacher trustees, two (2) shall be persons who are not members of the teaching profession, to be known as the lay trustees, and one (1) shall be an annuitant of the retirement system to be known as the retired teacher trustee. One (1) teacher trustee shall be elected annually for a four-year term. The retired teacher trustee shall be elected every four (4) years. The chief state school officer and the State Treasurer are considered ex officio members of the board of trustees and may designate in writing a person to represent them at board meetings.

(c) Elective trustees shall not serve more than three (3) consecutive four (4) year terms. An elective trustee who has served three (3) consecutive terms may be elected again after an absence of four (4) years from the board of trustees.

(2) A member, retired member, or designated beneficiary may appeal the retirement system's decisions that materially affect the amount of service retirement allowance, amount of service credit, eligibility for service retirement, or eligibility for survivorship benefits to which that member, retired member, or designated beneficiary claims to be entitled. All appeals must be in writing and filed with the retirement system within thirty (30) days of the claimant's first notice of the retirement system's decision. For purposes of this section, notice shall be complete and effective upon the date of mailing of the retirement system's decision to the claimant at the claimant's last known address. Failure by the claimant to file a written appeal with the retirement system within the thirty (30) day period shall result in the decision of the retirement system becoming permanent with the effect of a final and unappealable order. Appeals may include a request for an administrative hearing which shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B. The board of trustees may establish an appeals committee whose members shall be appointed by the chairperson and who shall have the authority to act upon the report and recommendation of the hearing officer by issuing a final order on behalf of the full board of trustees. A member, retired member, or designated beneficiary who has filed a timely, written appeal of a decision of the retirement system may, following the administrative hearing and issuance of the final order by the board of trustees, appeal the final order of the board of trustees to the Franklin Circuit Court in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

(3) The board of trustees shall establish a formal trustee education program for all trustees of the board. The program shall include but not be limited to the following:

(a) A required orientation program for all new trustees to the board. The orientation program shall include training on:

1. Benefits and benefits administration;
2. Investment concepts, policies, and current composition and administration of retirement system investments;
3. Laws, bylaws, and administrative regulations pertaining to the retirement system and to fiduciaries; and
4. Actuarial and financial concepts pertaining to the retirement system.

If a trustee fails to complete the orientation program within one (1) year from the beginning of his or her first term on the board, the retirement system shall withhold payment of the per diem and travel expenses due to the board member under KRS 161.290 until the trustee has completed the orientation program;

(b) Annual required training for trustees on the administration, benefits, financing, and investing of the retirement system. If a trustee fails to complete the annual required training during the calendar or fiscal year, the retirement system shall withhold payment of the per diem and travel expenses due to the board member under KRS 161.290 until the board member has met the annual training requirements; and

(c) The retirement system shall incorporate by reference in an administrative regulation, pursuant to KRS 13A.2251, the trustee education program.

(4) In order to improve public transparency regarding the administration of the system, the board of trustees shall adopt a best practices model by posting the following information to the retirement system's Web site and shall make available to the public:

(a) Meeting notices and agendas for all meetings of the board. Notices and agendas shall be posted to the retirement system's Web site at least seventy-two (72) hours in advance of the board or committee meetings, except in the case of special or emergency meetings as provided by KRS 61.823;

(b) The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report with the information as follows:

1. A general overview and update on the retirement system by the executive secretary;
2. A listing of the board of trustees;
3. A listing of key staff;
4. An organizational chart;
5. Financial information, including a statement of plan net assets, a statement of changes in plan net assets, an actuarial value of assets, a schedule of investments, a statement of funded status and funding progress, and other supporting data;
6. Investment information, including a general overview, a list of the retirement system's professional consultants, a total return on retirement system investments over a historical period, an investment summary, contracted investment management expenses, transaction commissions, and a schedule of investments;
7. The annual actuarial valuation report on the pension benefit and the medical insurance benefit; and
8. A general statistical section, including information on contributions, benefit payouts, and retirement system demographic data;

(c) All external audits;

(d) All board minutes or other materials that require adoption or ratification by the board of trustees. The items listed in this paragraph shall be posted within seventy-two (72) hours of adoption or ratification of the board;

(e) All bylaws, policies, or procedures adopted or ratified by the board of trustees;
(f) The retirement system's summary plan description;
(g) The retirement system's law book;
(h) A listing of the members of the board of trustees and membership on each committee established by the board, including any investment committees;
(i) All investment holdings and commissions for each fund administered by the board. The board shall update the list of holdings and commissions on a quarterly basis for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2008; and
(j) An update of investment returns, asset allocations, and the performance of the funds against benchmarks adopted by the board for each fund and for each asset class administered by the board. The update shall be posted on a quarterly basis for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2008.

(5) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (4) of this section, the retirement system shall not be required to furnish information that is protected under KRS 161.585, exempt under KRS 61.878, or that, if disclosed, would compromise the retirement system's ability to competitively invest in real estate or other asset classes or to competitively negotiate vendor fees.

(6) For any benefit improvements the General Assembly has authorized the board of trustees to establish under KRS 161.220 to 161.716 and that require formal adoption by the board, the board shall establish the benefits by promulgation of administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A.

(4506b-5: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 82, § 3; 1974, ch. 395, § 2, effective July 1, 1974; 1982, ch. 326, § 3, effective July 1, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 244, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 498, § 6, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 4, effective July 1, 2002; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 30, effective June 27, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/27/2008). The Reviser of Statutes has altered the numbering of subsection (3)(a) of this statute from the way it appeared in 2008 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, sec. 30, under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(c).

(6/27/2008). 2008 (1st Extra Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, sec. 44, provides "The provisions of...subsection (1)(c) of Section 30 of this Act (this statute) that reduce the term limits of elected or appointed members of the board of trustees of the...Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall apply to terms of office beginning after July 1, 2008."

Cross-References. Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System Trustees Education Program, 102 KAR 1:300.

Opinions of Attorney General. A certified teacher who has taught long enough to acquire a vested interest in the teachers' retirement system but who left teaching for another occupation several years before would be "a member of the teaching profession" and would not be eligible to serve as a lay member of the board of trustees of the teachers' retirement system, since this section envisioned a person with an objective approach who would not be influenced by having a teaching background. OAG 71-150.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.260. Election of members of board of trustees.

An election shall be held on or before June 1 of each year to elect trustees. The trustees to be elected each year shall depend upon the respective terms of the trustees elected under Acts 1938 (1st Ex. Sess.), Ch. 1, paragraph 7 and Acts 1940, Ch. 192, paragraph 7a, and KRS 161.250. Each trustee shall assume office on July 1 following his election and shall serve for a term of four (4) years. The elections shall be conducted by ballot under the supervision of the chief state school officer. Each person who is a contributing member as a result of full-time employment in a position covered by the retirement system or who is an annuitant of the retirement system shall have the right to vote. Each person who is a contributing member as a result of part-time or substitute employment in a position covered by the retirement system shall be permitted to vote as provided in KRS 161.612. Nominations for trustees shall be made by a nominating committee consisting of one (1) committee member selected by the retirement system membership of each of the districts of the Kentucky Education Association, and one (1) committee member to be selected by retired teachers, on a statewide basis, from among the annuitants of the retirement system. No person may be a member of the nominating committee who is not a member of the system, except for the committee member to be selected from among the annuitants of the system. The president of the Kentucky Education Association shall preside over the meeting of the nominating committee and the secretary of the Teachers' Retirement System shall act as secretary to the committee. Two (2) persons shall be nominated by the nominating committee for each position to be filled. All expenses of the election shall be paid by the board of trustees out of its general expense fund.

(4506b-6, 4506b-6a: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 44, § 2; 1970, ch. 95, § 1; 1972, ch. 82, § 4; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 245, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 121, § 2, effective July 1, 2004.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System Trustee Nominating Committee are entitled to reimbursement out of the board of trustees' general expenses fund for all reasonable, actual and necessary expenses incurred in attending the nomination meeting. OAG 83-479.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 158 et seq.

161.270. Vacancies, how filled.

Vacancies occurring during the terms of the elective members shall be filled by the remaining members of the board of trustees by election for the unexpired terms.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 486, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-7) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 486, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 187 et seq.

161.280. Oath of board members.

Each member of the board of trustees shall, within ten (10) days after his appointment or election, take an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky, that he will diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the board, and that he will not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any provisions of the law applicable to the retirement system. The oath of office shall be subscribed to by the member making it and certified to by the officer before whom it is taken, and shall be immediately filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 487, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-9) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 487, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Constitutional oath, Ky. Const., § 228.

When constitutional oath to be taken, KRS 62.010.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 149 et seq.

161.290. Meetings, compensation, and expenses of board members.

(1) The board of trustees shall meet on the third Monday during the months of March, June, September, and December of each year. Special meetings may be called

by the chairperson upon giving adequate notice to each member of the board of trustees. The business to be transacted at special meetings shall be specified in the notice of the meeting.

(2) The members of the board of trustees shall serve without compensation, except that elective trustees shall receive ninety dollars ($90) for each day the board is in session and all elected trustees shall be reimbursed from the expense fund for all necessary expenses they incur through service to the board without limitation of the provisions of KRS Chapters 44 and 45.

(3) The board of trustees may authorize a per diem, not to exceed ninety dollars ($90) per day, for trustees representing the system on committees or commissions established by statute or for service as an official representative of the board of trustees.

(4) The school district which employs a teacher trustee who is required to attend regular or special meetings of the board of trustees, represent the system on committees or commissions, or serve as an official representative of the board of trustees shall provide the teacher trustee with special leave with pay and pay the compensation for a substitute for the teacher trustee during periods of absence upon certification by the teacher trustee that the trustee is performing these duties for the system.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 488, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 2, effective July 1, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-8, 4506b-15: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 44, § 3; 1972, ch. 82, § 5; 1974, ch. 395, § 53; 1974, ch. 395, § 3; 1976, ch. 351, § 2, effective July 1, 1976; 1982, ch. 326, § 4, effective July 1, 1982; 1986, ch. 440, § 2, effective July 1, 1986) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 488, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 189 et seq.

161.300. Quorum.

Five (5) members of the board of trustees shall constitute a quorum. Each trustee shall be entitled to one (1) vote. Four (4) votes or a majority of the trustees present whichever is the larger number shall be necessary for a decision by the trustees at any meeting of the board.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 489, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-10: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 395, § 4, effective July 1, 1974) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 489, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 200 et seq.

161.310. Administrative regulations — Rules, regulations, and policies of participating employers to conform to chapter — Retirement incentives.

(1) The board of trustees shall from time to time promulgate administrative regulations for the administration of the funds of the retirement system and for the transaction of business.

(2) All rules, regulations, or policies adopted by school districts, universities, or other employers participating in the Teachers' Retirement System that pertain to the retirement system shall conform to this chapter.

(3) All rules, regulations, or policies adopted, or decisions made, by school districts, universities, or other employers participating in the Teachers' Retirement System that pertain to retirement incentives for members as defined in KRS 161.220(4) shall contain provisions for the school district, university, or other employer to make full payment to the retirement system at the time a member retires for all actuarial obligations that occur to the retirement system as a result of retirement incentive payments. Any payment made by the employer to a member on the condition that the member terminate employment with the employer shall be deemed a retirement incentive for purposes of this subsection if the member retires within six (6) months following the member's termination in employment. This subsection shall not apply to retirement incentive plans adopted by local boards of education prior to December 31, 1997, and to those employees of local school districts who retired on or before July 1, 1998.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 490, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 369, § 2, effective July 1, 1994; 1998, ch. 515, § 3, effective July 1, 1998; 2002, ch. 275, § 5, effective July 1, 2002; 2008, ch. 78, § 3, effective July 1, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-11) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 490, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. 401(h) established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 401(h) account, 102 KAR 1:105.
Additional contributions, 102 KAR 1:130.
Administrative staff membership, 102 KAR 1:037.
Annuity payments, 102 KAR 1:155.
Annuity tables, 102 KAR 1:160.
Application for retirement, 102 KAR 1:070.
Basis for options, 102 KAR 1:145.
Benefit eligibility conditions for members providing part-time and substitute services, 102 KAR 1:310.
Credit for military service, 102 KAR 1:057.
Disability, 102 KAR 1:140.
Disability retirement review and examinations, 102 KAR 1:290.
Election of chairperson, vice chairperson, 102 KAR 2:010.
Employment by retired members, 102 KAR 1:035.
Executive secretary's qualifications, 102 KAR 2:025.
Final average salary based on average of three (3) highest salaries, 102 KAR 1:220.
Fractional service year, 102 KAR 1:038.
Insurance, 102 KAR 1:100.
Interest credited to accounts, 102 KAR 1:135.
Investment policies, 102 KAR 1:175.
Kentucky Industrial Development Finance Authority investments, 102 KAR 1:180.
Leave of absence, 102 KAR 1:110.
Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.
New entrants, 102 KAR 1:039.
Omitted contributions, 102 KAR 1:125.
Optional benefits, 102 KAR 1:150.
Out-of-state service interest rates, 102 KAR 1:050.
Part-time service, 102 KAR 1:036.
Payroll reports, 102 KAR 1:195.
Qualified domestic relations orders, 102 KAR 1:320.
Reciprocal program between County Employees Retirement System, Kentucky Employees Retirement System, State Police Retirement System, Legislators' Retirement Plan, Judicial Retirement System, and Teachers' Retirement System, 102 KAR 1:185.
Refunds, 102 KAR 1:060.
Rules and administrative regulations, 102 KAR 1:010.
Service credit required for member to qualify for three (3) percent retirement factor, 102 KAR 1:280.
Statement of member account, 102 KAR 1:270.
Submission of employer data, 102 KAR 1:210.
Substitute teachers, 102 KAR 1:030.
Surviving children's benefits, 102 KAR 1:165.
Transfer to other systems, 102 KAR 1:045.
Value of service performed, 102 KAR 1:200.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 196 et seq.

161.320. Record of proceedings — Annual report.

The board of trustees shall keep a record of all its proceedings which shall be open to public inspection. It shall publish on or before January 1 of each year a report giving an account of the operation of the system, showing the fiscal transactions of the system for the preceding year and the amount of the accumu-

lated cash and securities of the system, and containing the last balance sheet showing the financial condition of the system.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 491, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506-17: amend. Acts 1968, ch. 136, § 2) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 491, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 726 et seq.

161.330. Cost of administration, how paid — Office space.

The cost of administration of the retirement system shall be paid out of the expense fund established for that purpose by the board of trustees. The board of trustees shall be responsible for the approval and administration of the expense fund budget, subject to the limitations imposed by KRS 161.420(1). Expenses for the operation of the retirement system shall be in such amounts as the board of trustees approves. The board of trustees is authorized to purchase or lease suitable office quarters for the operation of the retirement system.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 492, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-14: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 82, § 6, 1984, ch. 253, § 4 effective July 1, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 492, effective July 13, 1990.

161.340. Officers of board — Personnel of system — Contracting for services and commodities — Bonds of officers and employees — Leave balances.

(1) The board of trustees shall elect from its membership a chairperson and a vice chairperson on an annual basis as prescribed by the administrative regulations of the board of trustees. The board of trustees shall employ an executive secretary by means of a contract not to exceed a period of four (4) years and fix the compensation and other terms of employment for this position without limitation of the provisions of KRS Chapters 18A, 45A, 56, and KRS 64.640. The executive secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the board. The executive secretary, at the time of employment, shall be a graduate of a four (4) year college or university, and shall possess qualifications as the board of trustees may require. The executive secretary shall not have held by appointment or election an elective public office within the five (5) year period next preceding the date of employment.

(2) The board shall employ clerical, administrative, and other personnel as are required to transact the business of the retirement system. The compensation of all persons employed by the board shall be paid at the rates and in amounts as the board approves. Anything in the Kentucky Revised Statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, the power over and the control of determining and maintaining an adequate complement of employees in the system shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the board of trustees.

(3) The board shall contract for actuarial, auditing, legal, medical, investment counseling, and other professional or technical services, and commodities, as are required to carry out the obligations of the board in accordance with the provisions of this chapter without limitations, including KRS Chapters 12, 13B, 45, 45A, 56, and 57, and shall provide for legal counsel and other legal services as may be required in defense of trustees, officers, and employees of the system who may be subjected to civil action arising from the performance of their legally assigned duties if counsel and services are not provided by the Attorney General.

(4) The board shall require the trustees, executive secretary, and employees it determines proper to execute bonds for the faithful performance of their duties notwithstanding the limitations of KRS Chapter 62.

(5) The board of trustees may expend funds from the expense fund as necessary to insure the trustees, employees, and officials of the Teachers' Retirement System against any liability arising out of an act or omission committed in the scope and course of performing legal duties.

(6) Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, employees shall not be considered legislative agents as defined in KRS 6.611.

(7) Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, the executive branch of government shall accept from the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System all accrued annual and sick leave balances and service credits of employees leaving the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and accepting appointments within the executive branch. These leave balances shall be attested to by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and shall not exceed those limits established by statute or administrative regulation for employees of the executive branch.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 493, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 369, § 3, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 3, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 4, effective July 1, 1998; 2002, ch. 275, § 6, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 3, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 4, effective July 1, 2008; 2010, ch. 164, § 4, effective July 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-12: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 8, § 1; 1960, ch. 44, § 4; 1962, ch. 64, § 2; 1964, ch. 43, § 2; 1972, ch. 82, § 7; 1976, ch. 351, § 3, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 110, § 103, effective January 1, 1979; 1980, ch. 206, § 1, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 326, § 5, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 5, effective July 1, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 3, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 2, effective July 1, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 493, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Election of chairperson, vice chairperson, 102 KAR 2:010.

Opinions of Attorney General. The board of the teachers' retirement system could provide for payment for annual leave for its executive secretary, but such action would be subject to the approval of the commissioner of personnel. OAG 70-470.

Just as KRS 64.640 provides an upper limit for all employees with regard to their potential salary, including any five percent increases, this section must be read into KRS 18A.350 to 18A.360 (now repealed) to provide an absolute upper salary limit for the executive secretary of the Teachers' Retirement System to be the maximum set for commissioners by KRS 64.640(2). OAG 82-355.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 158 et seq.

161.350. Bonds of employes. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-13) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 27, § 40.

161.360. Workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation may be adopted for employes. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-35) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 154.

161.370. Treasurer, auditor, and legal adviser of board — Annual audit of Teachers' Retirement System.

(1) The State Treasurer, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Attorney General shall be treasurer, auditor, and legal adviser, respectively, of the board of trustees, and

shall be liable upon their official bonds for the faithful performance of such duties. They shall serve without compensation. When the board of trustees deems it for the best interests of the retirement system, it may employ attorneys and pay reasonable fees for the services rendered.

(2) The board shall annually procure an audit of the Teachers' Retirement System. The audit shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The board may select an independent certified public accountant and pay reasonable fees for the services rendered. If the audit is performed by an independent certified public accountant, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall not be required to perform an audit pursuant to KRS 43.050(2)(a), but may perform an audit at his discretion.

(3) The board shall make copies of the audit required by this section available for examination by any active contributing member or annuitant in the office of the executive secretary of the Teachers' Retirement System and in such other places as may be necessary to make the audit available to all active contributing members and annuitants. A copy of the annual audit shall be sent to the Legislative Research Commission no later than ten (10) days after receipt by the board.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 494, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-18: amend. Acts 1980, ch. 246, § 7, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 494, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Attorneys for state agencies, employment of, KRS 12.210.

Opinions of Attorney General. The teacher's retirement system is not required by law to honor an inter-account bill from the state auditor for the expense incurred as a consequence of an audit of the system. OAG 74-164.

If the state auditor cannot perform the services requested by the board of the teachers' retirement system, the board may contract with outside auditors to perform these services, but a contract with the state auditor to provide auditing services for the retirement system at a cost equal to or less than that which could be secured from other outside auditors is illegal since, if the state auditor can perform the services, they are to be provided without compensation. OAG 74-564.

161.380. Duties of treasurer — Custodian of securities.

(1) The State Treasurer is the custodian of all cash funds of the retirement system. He shall honor and pay all vouchers drawn on the retirement funds. The Treasurer shall honor and pay all vouchers drawn on the retirement funds for payment of securities purchased upon order of the board. All payments from the several funds of the retirement system shall be made only upon vouchers signed by the executive secretary, the chairman of the board of trustees of the retirement system, or persons delegated in writing by the board.

(2) The board of trustees shall appoint a custodian or custodians of the securities acquired under authority of KRS 161.430 and the custodian or custodians shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all securities placed in his custody. The custodian shall collect dividends, interests, and payments on principal as they become due, and deposit such funds with the State Treasurer for credit to the guarantee fund of the system. The custodian shall, upon delivery of the securities to him, make payment for same as authorized by the board of trustees. When securities are sold by the board of trustees, the custodian shall deliver such securities to the purchaser upon receipt of payment from said purchaser.

(3) The board of trustees may require such surety from the custodian as they deem necessary for the protection of securities held by such custodian.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 495, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-22: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 3; 1974, ch. 395, § 5, effective July 1, 1974; 1982, ch. 414, § 1, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 495, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq.

161.390. Actuarial data to be kept.

The board of trustees shall keep in convenient form the data necessary for the actuarial valuation of the various funds of the retirement system and for determining the administrative costs of the system.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 496, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-16) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 496, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Application.

The Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA) Board of Education's failure to take official, and presumably final, action in informing school personnel of demotion prior to May 15 as provided by KRS 161.760(3) and thus invalidating the demotion had been changed by the enactment of KRS 160.390 which effectively supersedes the May 15 requirement and under the plain language of KRS 161.760 and 160.390 makes the superintendent's action of demotion effective upon mere written notice to the affected employee of the action. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq.

161.400. Actuary.

(1) The board of trustees shall designate as actuary a competent person who shall be a fellow of the Conference of Consulting Actuaries or a member of the American Academy of Actuaries. He shall be the technical adviser of the board on matters regarding the operation of the funds of the system and shall perform such other duties as are required in connection therewith. At least once in each six (6) year period after the first year of operation of the system, the actuary shall make an actuarial investigation into the actuarial assumptions used, including but not limited to mortality, investment rate of return, and service and compensation of the members and beneficiaries of the retirement system; and make a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the funds of the system. At least annually the actuary shall make an actuarial valuation of the retirement system. The valuation shall include a description of the actuarial assumptions used, and the assumptions shall be reasonably related to the experience of the system and represent the actuary's best estimate of anticipated experience. On the basis of the results of the valuations, the board of trustees shall make necessary changes in the retirement system within the provisions of law and shall recommend the contributions payable by the state within the limits specified in KRS 161.550.

(2) Actuarial factors and actuarial cost factor tables in use by the retirement system for all purposes shall be determined by the actuary of the retirement system and approved by the board of trustees by resolution and implemented without the necessity of an administrative regulation. The assets of the system shall be valued at market value, or at a modified market value determined by the board to be a prudent measure of asset value. Effective July 1, 1992, the spread between investment and salary assumptions shall be reviewed and adjusted at the time of actuarial valuation, based upon

the most recent five (5) year experience of the system.

(3) A copy of each actuarial investigation and valuation shall be forwarded to the Legislative Research Commission no later than ten (10) days after receipt by the board.

(4506b-20: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 44, § 5; 1962, ch. 64, § 3; 1976, ch. 351, § 4, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 2, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 246, § 3, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 442, § 19, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 497, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 498, § 7, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 7, effective July 1, 2002.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 191 et seq.

161.410. Medical Review Board, designation; duties. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-19: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 44, § 6) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 23.

161.420. Funds of retirement system.

All of the assets of the retirement system are for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to members and annuitants and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system. The board of trustees shall be the trustee of all funds of the system and shall have full power and responsibility for administering the funds. It is hereby declared that the restrictions and rights provided herein shall not be subject to reduction or impairment by alteration, amendment, or repeal. All the assets of the retirement system shall be credited according to the purpose for which they are held to one (1) of the following funds:

(1) The expense fund shall consist of the funds set aside from year to year by the board of trustees to defray the expenses of the administration of the retirement system. Each fiscal year an amount not greater than four percent (4%) of the dividends and interest income earned from investments during the immediate past fiscal year shall be set aside into the expense fund or expended for the administration of the retirement system;

(2) The teachers' savings fund shall consist of the contributions paid by members of the retirement system into this fund and regular interest assigned by the board of trustees from the guarantee fund. A member may not borrow any amount of his or her accumulated contributions to this fund, or any interest earned thereon. The accumulated contributions of a member returned to him upon his withdrawal or paid to his estate or designated beneficiary in the event of his death shall be paid from the teachers' savings fund. Any accumulated contributions forfeited by a failure of a teacher or his estate to claim these contributions shall be transferred from the teachers' savings fund to the guarantee fund. The accumulated contributions of a member shall be transferred from the teachers' savings fund to the allowance reserve fund in the event of retirement by reason of service or disability;

(3) The state accumulation fund shall consist of funds appropriated by the state for the purpose of providing annuities and survivor benefits, including any sums appropriated for meeting unfunded liabilities, together with regular interest assigned by the board of trustees from the guarantee fund. At the time of retirement or death of a member there shall be transferred from the state accumulation fund to the allowance reserve fund an amount which together with the sum transferred from the teachers' savings fund will be sufficient to provide the member a retirement allowance and provide for benefits under KRS 161.520 and 161.525;

(4) The allowance reserve fund shall be the fund from which shall be paid all retirement allowances and benefits provided under KRS 161.520 and 161.525. In addition, whenever a change in the status of a member results in an obligation on this fund, there shall be transferred to this fund from the teachers' savings fund and the state accumulation fund, the amounts as may be held in those funds for the account or benefit of the member;

(5) The medical insurance fund shall consist of amounts accumulated for the purpose of providing benefits as provided in KRS 161.675, including:

(a) The medical insurance fund, which is an account established according to 26 U.S.C. sec. 401(h), shall consist of amounts accumulated for the purpose of providing benefits as provided in KRS 161.675, including:

1. For individuals who become members before July 1, 2008, one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the gross annual payroll of all members shall be deposited to this fund. Of this amount, three-quarters of a percent (0.75%) shall derive from member contributions as provided by KRS 161.540 and three-quarters of a percent (0.75%) from a state appropriation;

2. For individuals who become members on or after July 1, 2008, two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the gross annual payroll of all members shall be deposited to this fund. Of this amount, one and three-quarters percent (1.75%) shall derive from member contributions as provided by KRS 161.540 and three-quarters of a percent (0.75%) from a state appropriation;

3. Effective July 1, 2010, the member contributions required under KRS 161.540(1)(c);

4. Effective July 1, 2010, local board of education, agency, and organization contributions required under KRS 161.550(3), unless the board of trustees establishes a trust fund under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115 for health care purposes, in which case the board may direct those contributions to that trust fund;

5. Employer medical insurance fund stabilization contributions as set forth in KRS 161.550, unless the contributions are made to a trust fund under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115 established by the board for this purpose; and

6. Interest income from the investments of the fund from contributions received by the fund under subparagraphs 1. to 5. of this paragraph, and from income earned on those investments.

(b) All claims for benefits under KRS 161.675 shall be paid from this fund or from any trust fund under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115 as established by the board for this purpose. Any amounts deposited to the fund that are not required to meet current costs shall be maintained as a reserve in the fund for these benefits. The board shall take the necessary and appropriate steps, including promulgating administrative regulations and procedures to maintain the status of the medical insurance fund as an account subject to 26 U.S.C. sec. 401(h);

(6) The guarantee fund shall be maintained to facilitate the crediting of uniform interest on the amounts of the other funds, except the expense fund, to finance oper-

ating expenses directly related to investment management services, and to provide a contingent fund out of which special requirements of any of the other funds may be covered. All income, interest, and dividends derived from the authorized deposits and investments shall be paid into the guarantee fund. Any funds received from gifts and bequests, which the board is hereby authorized to accept and expend without limitation in a manner either expressed by the donor or deemed to be in the best interest of the membership, shall be credited to the guarantee fund. Any funds transferred from the teachers' savings fund by reason of lack of claimant or because of a surplus in any fund and any other moneys whose disposition is not otherwise provided for, shall also be credited to the guarantee fund. The interest allowed by the board of trustees to each of the other funds shall be paid to these funds from the guarantee fund. Any deficit occurring in any fund that would not be automatically covered shall be met by the payments from the guarantee fund to that fund;

(7) The school employee annuity fund shall consist of those funds voluntarily contributed under the provisions of Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code by a retired member of the Teachers' Retirement System with accounts that existed on or after July 1, 1996. The contributions shall not be picked up as provided in KRS 161.540(2). Separate member accounts shall be maintained for each member. The board of trustees may promulgate administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A to manage this program;

(8) The supplemental retirement benefit fund shall consist of those funds contributed by the employer for the purpose of constituting a qualified government excess benefit plan as described in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code for accounts that existed on or after July 1, 1996. The board of trustees shall promulgate administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A to administer this program; and

(9) The life insurance benefit fund shall consist of amounts accumulated for the purpose of providing benefits provided under KRS 161.655. The board of trustees may allocate to this fund a percentage of the employer and state contributions as provided under KRS 161.550. The allocation to this fund will be in an amount that the actuary determines necessary to fund the obligation of providing the benefits provided under KRS 161.655.

(4506b-35: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 4; 1974, ch. 395, § 6, effective July 1, 1974; 1978, ch. 152, § 3, effective March 28, 1978; 1984, ch. 253, § 6, effective July 1, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 4, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 3, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 2, effective September 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 498, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 3, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 4, effective July 1, 1994; 1998, ch. 515, § 5, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 8, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 8, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 4, effective July 1, 2004; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 31, effective June 27, 2008; 2010, ch. 159, § 2, effective July 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code referred to in subsection (7) of this section is codified as 26 USCS § 403(b).

Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to in subsection (8), is codified as 26 USCS § 415.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 29, (4) at 15.

Cross-References. 401(h) established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 401(h) account, 102 KAR 1:105.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.430. Investment of funds.

(1) The board of trustees shall be the trustee of the funds of the retirement system and shall have full power and responsibility for the purchase, sale, exchange, transfer, or other disposition of the investments and moneys of the retirement system. The board shall, by administrative regulation, establish investment policies and procedures to carry out their responsibilities. The board shall employ experienced competent investment counselors to advise it on all matters pertaining to investment, except the board may employ qualified investment personnel to advise it on investment matters not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the book value of the system's assets. All individuals associated with the investment and management of retirement system assets, whether contracted investment advisors or staff employees, shall adhere to "The Code of Ethics" and "The Standards of Professional Conduct" promulgated by the Association for Investment Management and Research. Effective July 1, 1991, no investment counselor shall manage more than forty percent (40%) of the funds of the retirement system. The board may appoint an investment committee consisting of the executive secretary and two (2) trustees to act for the board in all matters of investment, subject to the approval of the board of trustees. The board of trustees, in keeping with their responsibilities as trustees and wherever consistent with their fiduciary responsibilities, shall give priority to the investment of funds in obligations calculated to improve the industrial development and enhance the economic welfare of the Commonwealth. Toward this end, the board shall develop procedures for informing the business community of the potential for in-state investments by the retirement fund, accepting and evaluating applications for the in-state investment of funds, and working with members of the business community in executing in-state investments which are consistent with the board's fiduciary responsibilities. The board shall include in the criteria it uses to evaluate in-state investments their potential for creating new employment opportunities and adding to the total job pool in Kentucky. The board may cooperate with the board of trustees of Kentucky Retirement Systems in developing its program and procedures, and shall report to the Legislative Research Commission annually on its progress in placing in-state investments. The first report shall be submitted by October 1, 1991, and subsequent reports shall be submitted by October 1 of each year thereafter. The report shall include the number of applications for in-state investment received, the nature of the investments proposed, the amount requested, the amount invested, and the percentage of applications which resulted in investments.

(2) The board members and investment counselor shall discharge their duties with respect to the assets of the system solely in the interests of the active contributing members and annuitants and:

(a) For the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to members and annuitants and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system;

(b) With the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with these matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims;

(c) By diversifying the investments of the plan so as to minimize the risk of large losses, unless under the circumstances it is clearly prudent not to do so; and

(d) In accordance with the laws, administrative regulations, and other instruments governing the system.

(3) (a) In choosing and contracting for professional in-

vestment management services the board must do so prudently and in the interest of the members and annuitants. Any contract that the board makes with an investment counselor shall set forth policies and guidelines of the board with reference to standard rating services and specific criteria for determining the quality of investments. Expenses directly related to investment management services shall be financed from the guarantee fund in amounts approved by the board.

(b) An investment counselor appointed under this section shall acknowledge in writing his fiduciary responsibilities to the fund. To be eligible for appointment, an investment counselor must be:
1. Registered under the Federal Investment Advisors Act of 1940; or
2. A bank as defined by that Act; or
3. An insurance company qualified to perform investment services under the laws of more than one (1) state.

(4) No investment or disbursement of funds shall be made unless authorized by the board of trustees, except that the board, in order to ensure timely market transactions, shall establish investment guidelines, by administrative regulation, and may permit its staff and investment counselors employed pursuant to this section to execute purchases and sales of investment instruments within those guidelines without prior board approval.

(5) In discharging his or her administrative duties under this section, a trustee shall strive to administer the retirement system in an efficient and cost-effective manner for the taxpayers of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(4506b-21: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 215; 1958, ch. 8, § 2; 1960, ch. 44, § 7; 1962, ch. 64, § 4; 1964, ch. 43, § 5; 1966, ch. 16, § 2; 1968, ch. 136, § 3; 1972, ch. 82, § 8; 1978, ch. 152, § 4, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 246, § 10, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 253, § 7, effective July 1, 1984; 1988, ch. 363, § 4, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 18, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 499, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 4, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 5, effective July 1, 1994; 2002, ch. 275, § 9, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 5, effective July 1, 2004; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 32, effective June 27, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. The Federal Investment Advisors Act of 1940, referred to in (3)(b)1., may be found as 15 USCS § 80b-1 et seq.

Cross-References. Administration of trusts and investment of trust funds, KRS Ch. 386.

Investment policies, 102 KAR 1:175.

Kentucky Industrial Development Finance Authority investments, 102 KAR 1:180.

Opinions of Attorney General. Revenue bonds issued by a municipality for the creation of a parking facility are not public utility revenue bonds as the term is used in the statute. OAG 63-129.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.440. Assignment of interest to funds.

At the end of each fiscal year the board of trustees shall assign from the guarantee fund interest at the regular interest rate to the teachers' savings fund, the state accumulation fund, and the allowance reserve fund. The amounts so allowed shall be due and payable to the funds and shall be annually credited thereto by the board of trustees from interest and other earnings on money of the retirement system.

(4506b-23: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 6; 1984, ch. 253, § 8, effective July 1, 1984; 1990, ch. 442, § 3, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 500, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 275, § 10, effective July 1, 2002; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 33, effective June 27, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. Interest credited to accounts, 102 KAR 1:135.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.450. Cash on deposit. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-24: repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 501, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 359, § 20, effective July 1, 1996.

161.460. Interest in investments.

No member or employee of the board of trustees shall have any interest in the gain or profits of any investment made by the board, or for himself or as an agent for another use any of the assets of the retirement system in any manner except to make current and necessary payments authorized by the board, or become an endorser, surety, or obligor for moneys loaned to or borrowed from the board, or otherwise profit from any transaction of the board.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 502, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-25) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 502, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 67 C.J.S., Officers and Public Employees, § 259 et seq.

161.470. Membership — Forfeiture of service credit — Termination of membership — Forfeiture of benefits — Reinstatement — Payment of accumulated contributions.

(1) The membership of the retirement system shall consist of all new members, all present teachers, and all persons participating under the retirement system as of June 30, 1986, except as provided in Acts 1938 (1st Ex. Sess.), Ch. 1, paragraph 29. The board of trustees of the Teachers' Retirement System shall be responsible for final determination of membership eligibility and may direct employers to take whatever action that may be necessary to correct any error relating to membership.

(2) Service credit shall be forfeited upon withdrawal. If a member again enters service it shall be as a new member, except that any teacher who withdraws by claiming his deposits may repay the system the amount withdrawn plus interest and reestablish his service credit as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Effective July 1, 1988, and thereafter, an active contributing member of the retirement system with contributing service equal to one (1) year may regain service credit by depositing in the teachers' savings fund the amount withdrawn with interest at the rate to be set by the board of trustees, and computed from the first of the month of withdrawal and including the month of redeposit.

(4) Effective July 1, 1974, any active contributing member with at least two (2) years of contributing service credit who declined membership as provided in Acts 1938 (1st Ex. Sess.), Ch. 1, paragraph 29, may secure service credit for prior service, and for any subsequent service prior to date of membership, by depositing in the teachers' savings fund contributions for each year of subsequent service prior to date of membership, with interest at the rate of eight percent (8%) compounded annually to the date of deposit.

(5) Membership in the retirement system shall be terminated:
(a) By retirement for service;
(b) By death;
(c) By withdrawal of the member's accumulated con-

tributions;

(d) When a member, having less than five (5) years of Kentucky service is absent from service for more than three (3) consecutive years; or

(e) For persons hired on or after August 1, 2000, when a member is convicted, in any state or federal court of competent jurisdiction, of a felony related to his employment as provided in subparagraphs 1. and 2. of this paragraph.

1. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a member hired on or after August 1, 2000, who is convicted, in any state or federal court of competent jurisdiction, of a felony related to his employment shall forfeit rights and benefits earned under the retirement system, except for the return of his accumulated contributions and interest credited on those contributions.

2. The payment of retirement benefits ordered forfeited shall be stayed pending any appeal of the conviction. If the conviction is reversed on final judgment, no retirement benefits shall be forfeited.

Except for paragraph (e) of this subsection, upon termination of member accounts under this subsection, funds in the account shall be transferred to the guarantee fund. Inactive members may apply for refunds of these funds at any time. The terminated service shall be reinstated, if not withdrawn by the member, in the event that the member returns to active contributing service.

(6) In case of withdrawal from service prior to eligibility for retirement, the board of trustees shall on request of the member return all of his accumulated contributions with regular interest, including any payments made by the member to the state accumulation fund, but the member shall have no claim on any contributions made by the state with a view to his retirement or to contributions made to the medical insurance fund. If the member is eligible for an immediate service retirement allowance as provided in KRS 161.600, no withdrawal and refund shall be permitted, unless the allowance would prohibit the member from qualifying for Social Security benefits or the member elects to withdraw part or all of his service for the purpose of obtaining credit in another retirement plan. Requests for refund of contributions by the member must be filed on forms prescribed by the Teachers' Retirement System and the employer shall be financially responsible for all information that is certified on the prescribed form. A member may not withdraw any part of his or her contributions to the retirement system except as provided by this subsection.

(7) Except as provided in KRS 161.520 and 161.525, in case of death prior to retirement, the board of trustees shall pay to the estate of the deceased member, unless a beneficiary was otherwise applicably designated by the deceased member, then to the beneficiary, all of his accumulated contributions, with regular interest, including any payments made by the member to the state accumulation fund, but the estate or beneficiary shall have no claim on any contributions made by the state with a view to the retirement of the member or to contributions made to the medical insurance fund.

(8) Any active contributing member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, the County Employees Retirement System, the State Police Retirement System, or the Judicial Retirement System may use service, under that retirement system for the purpose of meeting the service requirement of subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(4506b-27: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 44, § 8; 1962, ch. 64, § 5; 1964, ch. 43, § 7; 1968, ch. 136, § 4; 1972, ch. 82, § 9; 1974, ch. 395, § 7; 1976, ch. 351, § 5, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 5, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 206, § 2, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 326, § 6, effective July 1, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 9, effective July 1, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 5, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 5, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 4, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 503, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 273, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 11, effective July 1, 2002.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

New entrants, 102 KAR 1:039.

Refunds, 102 KAR 1:060.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a person elected not to become a member of the State Teachers' Retirement System at its beginning but contributions were taken out of his salary, when he returned to Kentucky after previously withdrawing the contributions, he would return as a former member under subsection (2) of this section. OAG 64-120.

If additional teaching activity falls within the category of being in fact a part of the regularly approved program of the public school district or the vocational school for which certification or a professional level of training is required as a condition of employment, then teachers' retirement applies and the teacher would not be eligible for social security participation. The additional hours requiring services beyond the normal teaching day are regarded as an extension of the regular full-time employment. OAG 69-430.

ROTC teachers may be employed without being certified but an uncertified ROTC teacher may not be a member of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System. OAG 74-387.

The two-year service requirement is necessary to reinstate an account with the teachers' retirement system and may be met by any current service accumulated by any active participating member of any of the retirement systems enumerated under this section. OAG 74-565.

While subsection (5) of this section evidences the intent of the legislature that "service retirement" be of such significance so as to terminate membership in the system, "disability retirement" is not cast in such terms of finality. OAG 79-522.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.480. Statement of member — Designation of beneficiaries.

Each person, upon becoming a member of the retirement system, shall file a detailed statement as required by the board of trustees and shall designate a primary beneficiary or two (2) or more cobeneficiaries to receive any benefits accruing from the death of the member. A contingent beneficiary may be designated in addition to the primary beneficiary or cobeneficiaries. The member may name more than one (1) contingent beneficiary. Any beneficiary designation made by the member, including the estate should the estate become the beneficiary by default, shall remain in effect until changed by the member on forms prescribed by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, except in the event of subsequent marriage or divorce. Subsequent marriage by the member shall void the primary beneficiary and any cobeneficiary designation, even that of a trust, and the spouse of the member at death shall be considered as the primary beneficiary, unless the member subsequent to marriage designates another beneficiary. A final divorce decree shall terminate an ex-spouse's status as either primary beneficiary, cobeneficiary, or contingent beneficiary, unless subsequent to divorce the member redesignates the former spouse as primary beneficiary, cobeneficiary, or contingent beneficiary. To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code, a trust may be designated as beneficiary for receipt of a member's contributions to the retirement system as provided under KRS 161.470(7). A final divorce decree shall not terminate the designation of a trust as beneficiary regardless of who is designated as beneficiary of the trust. In the event that a member fails to designate a

beneficiary, or all designated beneficiaries predecease the member, the member's estate shall be deemed to be the beneficiary. Members may designate as beneficiaries only presently identifiable and existing individuals, or trusts where otherwise permitted, without contingency instructions, on forms prescribed by the retirement system. The provisions of this section shall be retroactive as they relate to election of beneficiaries by members still in active status on the effective date of this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any account from which a member is drawing a retirement allowance or to the life insurance benefit available under KRS 161.655.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 504, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 5, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 6, effective July 1, 1994; 2002, ch. 275, § 12, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 6, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 5, effective July 1, 2008; 2010, ch. 164, § 5, effective July 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-29: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 8; 1966, ch. 16, § 3; 1976, ch. 351, § 6, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 6, effective March 28, 1978; 1988, ch. 363, § 6, effective July 1, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 504, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.490. Investigation of statement.

To the extent to which it is used in determining the liability of any fund of the retirement system, the board of trustees shall ascertain the correctness of the statement filed under KRS 161.480 by the best evidence it is able to obtain. If official records are not available as to length of service, age, salary, or other information required for the administration of the retirement system, the board may use its discretion as to the evidence to be accepted.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 505, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-30: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 9) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 505, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.500. Service credit.

(1) At the close of each fiscal year, the retirement system shall add service credit to the account of each member who made contributions to his or her account during the year. Members shall be entitled to a full year of service credit if their total paid days were not less than one hundred eighty (180) days of a one hundred eighty-five (185) day contract for a regular school or fiscal year. In the event a member is paid for less than one hundred eighty (180) days, the member may purchase credit according to administrative regulations established by the board of trustees. In no case shall more than one (1) year of service be credited for all service performed in one (1) fiscal year. Members who complete their employment contract prior to the close of a fiscal year and elect to retire prior to the close of a fiscal year shall have their service credit reduced by eight percent (8%) for each calendar month that the retirement becomes effective prior to July 1.

(2) Members who are employed and paid for less than the number of days required in their normal employment year shall be entitled to pro rata service credit for the fractional service. Such credit shall be based upon the number of days employed and the number of days in the member's annual employment agreement or normal employment year.

(3) Service credit may not exceed the ratio between the school or fiscal year and the number of months or fraction of a month the member is employed during that year.

(4) No service credit shall be granted in the Teachers' Retirement System for service that has been or will be used in qualifying for annuity benefit payments from another retirement system financed wholly or in part by public funds.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 506, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 515, § 6, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 9, effective July 1, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-31: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 64, § 6, 1972, ch. 82, § 10; 1984, ch. 253, § 10; effective July 1, 1984; 1988, ch. 363, § 7, effective July 1, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 506, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.505. Prior service credit to war veterans for military service. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 64) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 351, § 23.

161.507. Prior service credit for veterans — Credit for military service and uniformed service by active contributing member.

(1) An active contributing member of the Teachers' Retirement System may receive service credit for active service rendered in the uniformed services of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, subject to the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 and to administrative regulations promulgated by the board of trustees. Military service includes service in the uniformed services that occurs before the employment of a member in a position covered by the retirement system or where a member leaves covered employment without giving advance written or verbal notice of performing duty in the uniformed services. Service in the uniformed services also includes uniformed service that occurs after employment in a position covered by the retirement system where the member has given advance written or verbal notice of performing duty in the uniformed services and the member returns directly from uniformed services to covered employment. Military service may be credited only if discharge was honorable or was not terminated upon the occurrence of any of the events listed in 38 U.S.C. sec. 4304. Service shall be considered as Kentucky teaching service, except that service may not be used for meeting the service requirements set forth in KRS 161.600(1)(a) or 161.661(1) unless the service occurred after the member gave written or verbal notice of performing duty in the uniformed services and the member returned directly from uniformed services to covered employment. A maximum of six (6) years of military service may be credited, but in no case a greater number of years than the actual years of contributing service in Kentucky.

(2) No credit shall be granted for military service which has been or will be used in qualifying for annuity benefit payments from another retirement system financed wholly or in part by public funds.

(3) A member having twenty (20) years or more of active duty in the military service, and who is qualified for regular federal retirement benefits based on this military service, may not receive credit for any military service in the Teachers' Retirement System. This subsection shall apply to service presented for credit on July 1, 1975, and after this date.

(4) (a) A member receiving retirement credit for active duty in the armed services of the United States prior to employment in a position covered by the retirement system or where the member leaves covered employment without giving advance written or verbal notice of performing duty in the uniformed services shall pay to the retirement system the full actuarial cost of the service credit purchased as provided under KRS 161.220(22). These contributions shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 161.540(2). In purchasing retirement credit for active duty in the armed services, the latest years of service shall be considered first in allowing credit toward retirement. The board of trustees shall adopt a table of actuarial factors to be used in calculating the amount of contribution required for crediting this service.

(b) If military service occurred after the member gave written or verbal notice of performing duty in the uniformed services and the member returns directly from uniformed services to covered employment, the member shall contribute the regular member contribution required by KRS 161.540. The member may make the payment of delayed contributions in a lump sum payment or in installments not to exceed five (5) years beginning with the member's date of reemployment. Interest at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum shall be charged for delayed contributions beginning with the member's date of reemployment until paid.

(5) An active contributing member of the Teachers' Retirement System may receive service credit for service in the military reserves of the United States or the National Guard. The member may purchase one (1) month of service for each six (6) months of service in the reserves or the National Guard. Notwithstanding any other statute, regulation, or policy to the contrary, the system shall provide a member, upon request, the estimated actuarial cost of the National Guard or military reserves service purchase based upon the information available at the time of the request. The member shall be entitled to enter into a contract with the system at the time of the request to purchase the National Guard or military reserve service by paying to the system the estimated actuarial cost, either by installments or in lump sum. The member shall pay the full actuarial cost of this service in the military reserves or the National Guard as provided in KRS 161.220(22). Service in the military reserves or the National Guard shall be treated as service earned prior to participation in the system and shall not be used for meeting the service requirements set forth in KRS 161.600(1)(a) or 161.661(1). The payment shall not be picked up by the employer, as described in KRS 161.540(2).

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 64, § 20; 1968, ch. 136, § 5; 1972, ch. 82, § 11; 1972, ch. 342, § 1; 1974, ch. 395, § 8; 1976, ch. 351, § 7, effective July 1, 1976; 1980, ch. 206, § 3, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 166, § 31, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 11, effective July 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 302, § 3, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 6, effective July 1, 1986; 1990, ch. 442, § 5, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 507, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 293, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 359, § 4, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 105, § 27, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 385, § 41, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 498, § 10, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 13, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 7, effective July 1, 2004.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 385 and 498. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 498, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

(7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. Credit for military service, 102 KAR 1:057.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section could not allow prior service credit where a person was released from active service, subject to call to active service, to follow his own personal pursuits. OAG 72-404.

An active member may receive credit for military service under the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System although he is drawing benefits from another state based in part upon the same military service. OAG 74-374.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Teacher.

Where the plaintiff was employed as a teacher in this Commonwealth when he was inducted into military service, he was entitled to service credit for his military service, even though he was not reemployed by the same school system. Watkins v. Oldham, 731 S.W.2d 829, 1987 Ky. App. LEXIS 503 (Ky. Ct. App. 1987).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.510. Prior service allowed new members. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 508, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 498, § 22, effective July 1, 2000.

161.515. Out-of-state service credit — Contribution — Kentucky Peace Corps and federal Peace Corps service credit — Factor for members employed by universities and colleges — Factor for other members.

(1) For the purposes of this section, "out-of-state service" shall mean service in any state in a comparable position on a full-time basis, which would be covered if in Kentucky.

(2) (a) An active contributing member who has been a contributing member of the retirement system for at least one (1) full scholastic year subsequent to the latest out-of-state service, may present for credit service rendered out of state, not to exceed ten (10) years actually taught as a certified or licensed teacher. All members who elect to purchase this service shall pay to the retirement system the full actuarial cost as provided under KRS 161.220(22). For each year of which the retirement system shall accept payment, one (1) year of service credit shall be given. For members who purchased this service under the cost formula as it existed under this subsection on June 30, 2005, this credit may not be used to meet the service requirements of KRS 161.525, 161.600, or 161.661, except as provided in subsection (2)(c) of this section. No credit shall be granted for service which has been or will be used in qualifying for annuity benefit payments from another retirement system financed wholly or in part by public funds.

(b) A member of the retirement system having teaching service in the elementary or secondary schools operated by the United States overseas or in this country, or in a public college or university in Kentucky, not included in the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Kentucky, may present this service for credit in the retirement system on the same basis as provided above for out-of-state service credit; however, no service may be presented which shall be used as a basis for retirement benefits in any program supported wholly or in part by a public institution or governmental agency. This service when added to service cred-

ited under subsection (2)(a) of this section shall not exceed a total of ten (10) years' service credit.

(c) A member having service referred to in subsection (2)(a) or (2)(b) of this section who purchased this service under the cost formula as it existed under those subsections on June 30, 2005, may elect to use this service for meeting the requirements of KRS 161.600(1)(c) by making an additional contribution to the state accumulation fund equal to a member contribution rate of eight percent (8%) for each year so used. These payments shall not be picked up as described in KRS 161.540(2). The salary base to be used in determining this additional contribution shall be the final average salary which is used in calculating the member's regular retirement annuity.

(3) Members entering the Teachers' Retirement System for the first time, July 1, 1976, and after this date, shall not receive credit for service defined in subsections (2)(a) or (2)(b) of this section in excess of one (1) year of credit for each two (2) years of Kentucky service in a covered position or ten (10) years, whichever is the lesser number.

(4) A member, having completed service as a volunteer in the Kentucky Peace Corps created by KRS 154.01-720, may purchase service credit for the time served in the corps on the same basis as provided in this section for the purchase of out-of-state service credit. A member, having completed service as a federal Peace Corps volunteer, may purchase up to two (2) years of service credit for time served in the Peace Corps on the same basis as provided in this section for the purchase of out-of-state service credit.

(5) Service purchased under this section by members who at the time of purchase are employed by employers other than those described in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n) shall be credited, as described in KRS 161.620(1)(a) and (b), with a retirement factor of two and one-half percent (2.5%) for each year of service that was originally performed on or after July 1, 1983, and two percent (2.0%) for each year of service performed before July 1, 1983. Service purchased under this section by members who at the time of purchase are employed by employers described in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n) shall be credited, as described in KRS 161.620(1)(a), with a retirement factor of two percent (2.0%) for each year of service, regardless of when the service was performed.

(Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 111, § 2; 1960, ch. 44, § 9; 1962, ch. 64, § 8; 1966, ch. 16, § 4; 1972, ch. 82, § 13; 1974, ch. 395, § 9; 1976, ch. 351, § 9, effective July 1, 1976; 1982, ch. 166, § 32, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 12, effective July 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 302, § 4, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 442, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 8, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 6, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 509, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 100, § 13, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 7, effective July 1, 1994; 1994, ch. 406, § 8, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 485, § 33, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 5, effective July 1, 1996; 2002, ch. 275, § 14, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 8, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 6, effective July 1, 2008.)

Cross-References. Out-of-state service interest rates, 102 KAR 1:050.

Opinions of Attorney General. A teacher who retires from his Kentucky teaching position without informing the teachers' retirement system of any teaching service he may have accumulated as a teacher outside the state and whose annuity is calculated on the basis of his service in Kentucky cannot be credited with his out-of-state service more than two years after the effective date of his retirement. OAG 74-671.

An individual who taught in schools in East Africa as part of the United States Agency for International Development program in schools which were part of the Uganda and Kenya educational systems and under the direct control of those countries may not be credited by the Teachers' Retirement System for such teaching service. OAG 76-364.

Cited: Watkins v. Oldham, 731 S.W.2d 829, 1987 Ky. App. LEXIS 503 (Ky. Ct. App. 1987).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.516. Teachers in noneducational state institutions authorized to come into retirement system. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 102) was repealed by Acts 1962, ch. 64, § 9.

161.520. Payment of accumulated contribution on death.

Upon the death of an active contributing member or upon the death of a member retired for disability, except as provided in KRS 161.661(6), the survivors of the deceased member in the following named order, may elect to receive a survivor's benefit payable as follows:

(1) Where there is a surviving widow or widower who is named as the primary beneficiary of the member's retirement account, the benefit shall be:

(a) One hundred eighty dollars ($180) per month with no restriction on other income;

(b) Two hundred forty dollars ($240) per month when the surviving widow or widower's total income from all sources does not exceed six thousand six hundred dollars ($6,600) per year or five hundred fifty dollars ($550) per month; or

(c) If the deceased member has a minimum of ten (10) years of service credit with the Teachers' Retirement System, the surviving widow or widower may apply for an annuity actuarially equivalent to the annuity that would have been paid to the deceased member when eligibility conditions were met. Eligibility for payments would begin at the time the age of the deceased member would have met the requirements of KRS 161.600(1). In exercising this right, the surviving widow or widower shall be entitled to receive an annuity for life, except as provided in subsection (6) of this section. This subsection applies to surviving spouses of members who die on or after July 1, 1978. A surviving widow or widower of a member who dies after July 1, 1978, shall be eligible for benefit payments provided under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection until they begin receiving payments under this provision;

(2) (a) Where there are surviving unmarried children under age eighteen (18) or under age nineteen (19) if a full-time student in high school, the benefit shall be two hundred dollars ($200) per month in the case of one (1) child, three hundred forty dollars ($340) per month in the case of two (2) children, four hundred dollars ($400) per month in the case of three (3) children, and four hundred forty dollars ($440) per month in the case of four (4) or more children. Benefits under this subsection shall apply in addition to benefits which may be payable under subsections (1) and (3) of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the surviving spouse may elect to receive a lump-sum refund of the member's account in lieu of the survivorship benefits payable under this subsection and subsection (1) of this section only if the surviving spouse is designated as the primary beneficiary and:

1. Is a biological or adoptive parent of all chil-

dren eligible for a benefit under this subsection and has not had his or her parental rights terminated; or

2. Has been appointed as legal guardian of all of the children eligible under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(c) To elect a lump-sum refund of the member's account under paragraph (b) of this subsection, the surviving spouse who is designated as the primary beneficiary must sign a waiver on forms prescribed by the retirement system of his or her rights and the member's children's rights to the survivorship benefits payable under this subsection and subsection (1) of this section. The surviving spouse shall not waive the survivorship benefits available under this subsection or subsections (1) and (6) of this section if any of the member's children have attained age eighteen (18) or older unless all of those children consent in writing on forms prescribed by the retirement system to waive their survivorship benefits available under this subsection;

(3) (a) Where the survivor is a child age eighteen (18) or older whose mental or physical condition is sufficient to cause his dependency on the deceased member at the time of the member's death, the benefit shall be two hundred dollars ($200) per month, payable for the life of the child or until the time as the mental or physical condition creating the dependency no longer exists or the child marries. The mental or physical condition of the adult child shall be revealed by a competent examination by a licensed physician and shall be approved by a majority of a medical review committee as defined in KRS 161.661(14). Benefits under this subsection shall apply in addition to benefits which may be payable under subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the surviving spouse shall not elect to receive a lump-sum refund of the member's account in lieu of the survivorship benefits payable under this subsection and subsection (1) of this section unless:

1. The surviving spouse is designated as the primary beneficiary;

2. The surviving spouse has been appointed by the court as guardian, conservator, or other fiduciary with sufficient general or specific authority to waive the survivorship benefits available under this subsection for any child or children age eighteen (18) or older who have been adjudicated incompetent to make decisions on their own behalf by a court of law; and

3. Any child or children age eighteen (18) or older who are mentally competent to make decisions on their own behalf as attested to by two (2) physicians' statements consent in writing on forms prescribed by the retirement system to waive their survivorship benefits available under this subsection.

(c) If eligible to elect a lump-sum refund of the member's account, the surviving spouse shall sign a waiver on forms prescribed by the retirement system of his or her rights and the member's children's rights to the survivorship benefits payable under this subsection and subsections (1) and (2) of this section;

(4) Where the sole eligible survivors are dependent parents aged sixty-five (65) or over, the benefit shall be two hundred dollars ($200) per month for one (1) parent or two hundred ninety dollars ($290) per month for two (2) parents. Dependency of a parent shall be established as of the date of the death of the member;

(5) Where the sole eligible survivor is a dependent brother or sister, the benefit shall be one hundred sixty five dollars ($165) per month. In order to qualify the brother or sister must have been a resident of the deceased member's household for at least one (1) full year prior to the member's death or must have been receiving care in a hospital, nursing home, or other institution at the member's expense for same period;

(6) The benefit to a child as defined in subsection (2) of this section shall terminate upon the attainment of age eighteen (18) or upon reaching age nineteen (19), if a full-time student in high school, or upon marriage, except that benefits shall continue until the attainment of age twenty-three (23) for an unmarried child who is a full-time student in a recognized educational program beyond the high school level. The benefit to a widow, widower, dependent parent, or dependent brother or sister or dependent child age eighteen (18) or older shall terminate upon marriage, or upon termination of the condition creating the dependency;

(7) The board of trustees shall be the sole judge of eligibility or dependency of any beneficiary, and may require formal application or information relating to eligibility or dependency, including proof of annual income satisfactory to the board. The board of trustees may subpoena records and individuals whenever it deems this action necessary;

(8) No payment of benefits shall be made unless the board of trustees authorizes the payment. The board shall promulgate administrative regulations for the administration of the provisions in this section and in every case the decision of the board of trustees shall be final as to eligibility, dependency, or disability, and the amount of benefits payable;

(9) In the event that there are no eligible survivors as defined in subsections (1) to (5) of this section, or in the event that the surviving spouse elects not to receive survivorship benefits on his or her own behalf or on behalf of any of the member's children as permitted under subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the board of trustees shall pay to the estate or the designated beneficiaries of the deceased member a refund of his accumulated contributions as provided in KRS 161.470(7). If the benefits paid or payable under subsections (1) to (5) of this section and KRS 161.661 shall amount to a sum less than the member's accumulated contributions at the time of death, the board of trustees shall pay to the estate or designated beneficiaries of the deceased member the balance of the accumulated contributions;

(10) Any person who is receiving benefits and becomes disqualified from receiving those benefits under this section shall immediately notify the Teachers' Retirement System of this disqualification in writing and shall return all benefits paid after the date of disqualification. Failure to comply with these provisions shall create an indebtedness of that person to the Teachers' Retirement System. Interest at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum shall be charged if the debt is not repaid within sixty (60) days after the date of disqualification. Failure to repay this debt creates a lien in favor of the Teachers' Retirement System upon all property of the person who improperly receives benefits and does not repay those benefits; and

(11) Benefits under subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall apply to a child who is a legally adopted survivor at the time of the death of the member. This provision shall be retroactive to include a child who was born

after January 1, 1990, and is a legally adopted survivor of a member whose death occurred prior to July 15, 2008.

(4506b-33: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 7, § 2; 1962, ch. 64, § 10; 1964, ch. 43, § 10; 1966, ch. 16, § 5; 1968, ch. 136, § 6; 1970, ch. 54, § 1; 1972, ch. 82, § 14; 1974, ch. 386, § 31; 1974, ch. 395, § 10; 1976, ch. 351, § 10, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 7, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 206, § 4, effective July 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 246, § 15, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 253, § 13, effective July 1, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 7, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 9, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 7, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 510, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 6, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 8, effective July 1, 1994; 2004, ch. 121, § 9, effective July 1, 2004; 2006, ch. 189, § 4, effective July 1, 2006; 2008, ch. 67, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 78, § 7, effective July 1, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). This section was amended by 2008 Ky. Acts chs. 67 and 78, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Cross-References. "Dependent" defined, KRS 161.220.

Benefit eligibility conditions for members providing part-time and substitute services, 102 KAR 1:310.

Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

Surviving children's benefits, 102 KAR 1:165.

Opinions of Attorney General. An assignment of accumulated contributions is not revoked by marriage. OAG 63-483.

The statute permits a refund of accumulated contributions to the estate of the teacher, if he dies intestate or does not assign such contributions, or to his assigned beneficiary if he names one. OAG 63-483.

A decree of divorce providing for the restoration of property under KRS 403.060 (repealed) operates to extinguish the interest of a deceased teacher's former spouse which arose by virtue of being designated as the named beneficiary of her teachers retirement system benefits prior to the divorce. OAG 67-380.

Survivors who in 1962 elected to remain under the 1958 statute would also be eligible to take advantage of the 1970 increased benefits if they so elected. OAG 70-487.

A widow who would otherwise be entitled to a widow's allowance under this section would not be precluded from such benefit by the fact that a divorce was pending between her and her husband at the time of his death or by the entry of a divorce decree after his death. OAG 70-508.

In the case of a deceased teacher, under this section, either survivors' benefits or a refund of contributions, but not both, is to be paid and the designated beneficiary gets a first chance. OAG 70-625.

A widow would not be entitled to a survivor's benefit under this section if she is convicted of a felony for her husband's death. OAG 70-692.

Where a widow is under indictment resulting from her husband's death, no payments should be made as a widow's benefit under this section until such time as she is acquitted on the charge. OAG 70-692.

Where, following a teacher's death, his children were actually living with their mother but a judgment had been entered granting custody to their grandfather as legal guardian, payments for the children under the survivor's benefits should be made to the grandfather. OAG 70-692.

One or more surviving minor children of deceased parents, both of whom were members of the teachers' retirement system, were entitled to survivor benefits under the statute from the retirement account of each of the parents. OAG 75-184.

Where a teacher applied for service retirement February 17, 1975, to be effective the coming fiscal year and chose a straight life annuity with a refundable balance to her beneficiary, such retirement became effective on July 1, 1975, and the fact that she died July 29, 1975, prior to receiving her first check has no bearing on her retirement and her husband is entitled only to a refund of the balance in her account rather than the amounts provided under this section or KRS 161.525. OAG 75-579.

Cited: Watkins v. Oldham, 731 S.W.2d 829, 1987 Ky. App. LEXIS 503 (Ky. Ct. App. 1987).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.522. Survivor of member retired for disability may elect annuity.

Upon the death of a member retired for disability who had a minimum of twenty-seven (27) years of service at the time of death, except as provided in KRS 161.661(6), the spouse, if named as the primary beneficiary of the member's account, shall be entitled to elect, in lieu of a refund of the member's account, an annuity actuarially equivalent to the annuity that would have been paid to the deceased member had retirement for service been effective on the day immediately preceding the member's death. This option shall be available only during the entitlement period described under KRS 161.661(3) and (4) prior to the recalculation of the member's disability allowance under KRS 161.661(5). In selecting this right, the spouse shall be limited to selecting an option providing a straight life annuity with refundable balance or a term certain option. There shall be a monthly minimum allowance of three hundred dollars ($300) as the basic straight life annuity. This section applies to surviving spouses of members who were receiving benefit payments under KRS 161.520 as of June 30, 1988, and to surviving spouses of members who die on or after July 1, 1984, except that the member shall have been retired for disability with a minimum of thirty (30) years of service if either of these two (2) conditions were met prior to July 1, 1990.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 253, § 14, effective July 1, 1984; 1990, ch. 442, § 8, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 511, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 369, § 9, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 6, effective July 1, 1996; 2002, ch. 275, § 15, effective July 1, 2002; 2008, ch. 78, § 8, effective July 1, 2008.)

Cross-References. Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

161.525. Death of member eligible to retire — Options of beneficiary — Monthly minimum allowance to surviving spouse.

(1) Upon death of a member in active contributing status at the time of death, who was eligible to retire by reason of service, the spouse, if named as the primary beneficiary of the member's retirement account, or in the absence of an eligible spouse a legal dependent of the member, if named as the primary beneficiary, shall be entitled to elect, in lieu of a refund of the member's account or benefits provided in KRS 161.520, an annuity actuarially equivalent at the attained age of the beneficiary to the annuity that would have been paid to the deceased member had retirement been effective on the day immediately preceding the member's death. Under the provisions of KRS 61.680, benefits shall be processed as if the member retired for service. In exercising this right the spouse or legal dependent shall be limited to selecting an option providing either a straight life annuity with refundable balance or a term certain option. A spouse may receive the annuity provided by this section at the same time as children are qualifying for survivors' benefits under the provisions of KRS 161.520; however, a legal dependent, other than a spouse, may not receive these payments if children have qualified for benefits under that section.

(2) A spouse qualifying for an annuity under subsection (1) of this section may defer the payments in order to reduce the actuarial discounts to be applied due to age.

(3) Upon death of a member in active contributing status at the time of his death, who had a minimum of twenty-seven (27) years of service, the spouse, if named as the primary beneficiary of the member's account shall be entitled to a monthly minimum allowance of three hundred dollars ($300) as the basic straight life annuity. This provision applies to surviving spouses of members who were receiving benefit payments under KRS 161.520 as of June 30, 1986, and to surviving spouses of members who die on or after July 1, 1986.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 22; 1968, ch. 136, § 7; 1972, ch. 82, § 15; 1976, ch. 351, § 11, effective July 1, 1976; 1986, ch. 440, § 8, effective July 1, 1986; 1990, ch. 442, § 9, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 512, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 369, § 10, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 7, effective July 1, 1996; 2004, ch. 121, § 10, effective July 1, 2004.)

Cross-References. Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section confers upon a deceased teacher's surviving spouse, providing the spouse is the designated beneficiary, the annuity the teacher could have taken the day before his death, and is limited by the provisions of KRS 161.620(4). OAG 67-443.

The survivor of a deceased member who, pursuant to this section, accepts a ten year certain annuity, cannot, without the consent of his beneficiary, change the beneficiary. OAG 70-365.

Where a teacher filed for retirement benefits by electing an annuity while designating her sister as beneficiary and then died two days before her retirement, the designation of beneficiary was effective and the sister was entitled to receive the annuity the deceased teacher would have received. OAG 71-466.

Where a teacher applied for service retirement February 17, 1975, to be effective the coming fiscal year and chose a straight life annuity with a refundable balance to her beneficiary, such retirement became effective on July 1, 1975, and the fact that she died July 29, 1975, prior to receiving her first check has no bearing on her retirement and her husband is entitled only to refund of the balance in her account rather than the amounts provided under KRS 161.520 or this section. OAG 75-579.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.530. Restoration of forfeited account — Exception.

Except as provided in KRS 6.696, if a member, whose account has been forfeited under previous provisions of this section, shall return to teaching in a covered position in Kentucky, and reinstates the lost service credit as provided in KRS 161.470(3), the funds transferred from the member's account shall be restored to his account, without interest, and shall be credited against the payment required for reinstatement of service credit.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 513, effective July 13, 1990; 1993 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 81, effective September 16, 1993; 1994, ch. 369, § 11, effective July 1, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-34: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 82, § 16; 1976, ch. 351, § 12, effective July 1, 1976) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 513, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.540. Members' contributions — Picked-up contributions.

(1) (a) Effective July 1, 1988, each individual who first becomes a member before July 1, 2008, shall contribute to the retirement system nine and eight hundred fifty-five thousandths percent (9.855%) of annual compensation, except that university employees who participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall contribute eight and three hundred seventy-five thousandths percent (8.375%) of annual compensation.

(b) Each individual who first becomes a member on or after July 1, 2008, shall contribute to the retirement system ten and eight hundred fifty-five thousandths percent (10.855%) of annual compensation, except that university employees who participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall contribute nine and three hundred seventy-five thousandths percent (9.375%) of annual compensation.

(c) 1. Effective July 1, 2010, members shall, in addition to those contributions required under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection, make a contribution to the medical insurance fund established under KRS 161.420(5) according to the following schedule:

a. For each individual who first became a member of the retirement system before July 1, 2008, a total amount of annual compensation equal to and effective on:

July 1, 2010 ……Twenty-five hundredths percent (.25%)
July 1, 2011 ……One-half percent (0.50%)
July 1, 2012 ……One percent (1.0%)
July 1, 2013 ….One and one-half percent (1.5%)
July 1, 2014 ….Two and twenty-five hundredths percent (2.25%)
July 1, 2015, and thereafter .Three percent (3.0%) for a total of three and seventy-five hundredths percent (3.75%) when added to the contributions required under KRS 161.420(5)(a); or

b. For each individual who first becomes a member of the retirement system on or after July 1, 2008, a total amount of annual compensation equal to and effective on:

July 1, 2013 …..One-half percent (0.50%)
July 1, 2014 ….One and twenty-five hundredths percent (1.25%)
July 1, 2015, and thereafter .Two percent (2.0%) for a total of three and seventy-five hundredths percent (3.75%) when added to the contributions required under KRS 161.420(5)(a).

2. Notwithstanding subsection (1)(c)1. of this section, members employed by any employer identified in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n) shall contribute, as a percentage of their total annual compensation, the actuarial equivalent of the percentage contributed by members under subsection (1)(c)1. of this section, not to exceed the percentages established under the schedules set forth in subsection (1)(c)1. of this section. The actuarial equivalent to be contributed under this subsection shall be determined by the retirement system's actuary. These contributions shall be in lieu of those contributions required under subsection (1)(c)1. of this section.

3. When the medical insurance fund established under KRS 161.420(5) achieves a sufficient prefunded status as determined by the retirement system's actuary, the board of trustees shall recommend to the General Assembly that the contributions required under subparagraphs 1 and 2 of this paragraph shall, in an actuarially accountable manner, be either decreased, suspended, or eliminated.

(d) Payments authorized by statute that are made to retiring members, who became members of the system before July 1, 2008, for not more than sixty (60) days of unused accrued annual leave shall be considered as part of the member's annual compensation, and shall be used only for the member's final year of active service. The contribution of members shall not exceed these applicable percentages on annual compensation. When a member retires, if it is determined that he has made contributions on a salary in excess of the amount to be included for the purpose of calculating his

final average salary, any excess contribution shall be refunded to him in a lump sum at the time of the payment of his first retirement allowance. In the event a member is awarded a court-ordered back salary payment the employer shall deduct and remit the member contribution on the salary payment, plus interest to be paid by the employer, to the retirement system unless otherwise specified by the court order.

(2) Each public board, institution, or agency listed in KRS 161.220(4) shall, solely for the purpose of compliance with Section 414(h) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, pick up the member contributions required by this section for all compensation earned after August 1, 1982, and the contributions so picked up shall be treated as employer contributions in determining tax treatment under the United States Internal Revenue Code and KRS 141.010(10). The picked-up member contribution shall satisfy all obligations to the retirement system satisfied prior to August 1, 1982, by the member contribution, and the picked-up member contribution shall be in lieu of a member contribution. Each employer shall pay these picked-up member contributions from the same source of funds which is used to pay earnings to the member. The member shall have no option to receive the contributed amounts directly instead of having them paid by the employer to the system. Member contributions picked-up after August 1, 1982, shall be treated for all purposes of KRS 161.220 to 161.714 in the same manner and to the same extent as member contributions made prior to August 1, 1982.

(4506b-36: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 111, § 3; 1954, ch. 196, § 3; 1960, ch. 44, § 10; 1964, ch. 43, § 11; 1970, ch. 168, § 2; 1974, ch. 395, § 11; effective July 1, 1974; 1978, ch. 152, § 8, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 120, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 206, § 5, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 166, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 326, § 7, effective July 1, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 15, effective July 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 302, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 240, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 260, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 363, § 10, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pts. V and VII D, §§ 514, 648, effective April 11, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 7, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 12, effective July 1, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 35, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 8, effective July 1, 1996; 2002, ch. 275, § 16, effective July 1, 2002; 2008, ch. 11, § 1, effective April 7, 2008; 2008, ch. 78, § 9, effective July 1, 2008; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 34, effective June 27, 2008; 2010, ch. 159, § 3, effective July 1, 2010; 2010, ch. 164, § 6, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/1/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 159 and 164, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Compiler's Notes. The Internal Revenue Code, referred to herein, is codified as Title 26, USCS.

Cross-References. Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

New entrants, 102 KAR 1:039.

Opinions of Attorney General. Since a state's legislator's salary does not fall within the definition of "annual compensation" in KRS 161.220, a legislator who retains membership in the KTRS cannot legally make contributions to the KTRS or acquire credit in the KTRS, but must, in effect, relinquish his participation in the KTRS and participate in the KERS in order to acquire any service credit in a public retirement system — in this case the KERS. OAG 78-226.

University faculty members of Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System who are also covered by the social security system are not being discriminated against by having smaller contributions and benefits factors than other such members, as of 1980, since the differences are designed to offset social security increases. OAG 78-729.

Subsection (2) of this section and KRS 161.560, which are clear and unequivocal on their face, require an interpretation which would foreclose any direct payment by a local board of education to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System of a portion of the employee's contributions to the retirement system; however, these sections would not exclude any arrangement whereby a local board of education would reimburse its employees for a portion of the employee's contributions into the retirement system after the payroll deductions have already been made and credited to the KTRS. OAG 81-373.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.545. Contributions and service credit for substitute service, part-time service, or leave of absence — Contributions not to be picked up — Purchases of service credit by individuals becoming members on or after July 1, 2008, for leaves of absence for health, child-rearing, and educational improvement reasons.

(1) Members may make contributions and receive service credit for substitute, part-time, or any service other than regular full-time teaching as provided in the administrative regulations of the board of trustees if contributions were not otherwise made as a result of the service. Members placed on leave of absence during a period of full-time employment as defined in KRS 161.220(21) may make contributions and receive service credit for this leave only if contributions are made by the end of the fiscal year next succeeding the year in which the leave was effective as provided in administrative regulations promulgated by the board of trustees. Contributions permitted after August 1, 1982, shall not be picked-up pursuant to KRS 161.540(2).

(2) Active contributing members of the Teachers' Retirement System, or former members who are currently participating in a state-administered retirement system, who were granted leaves of absence during a period of full-time employment as defined in KRS 161.220(21) since July 1, 1964, for reasons of health as defined under the Federal Family Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. secs. 2601 et seq., child rearing, or to improve their educational qualifications, and did not purchase the leave of absence as provided in subsection (1) of this section may obtain credit for the leave of absence as provided under the administrative regulations of the board of trustees and under the following conditions:

(a) The leave of absence shall be verified by a copy of the board of education minutes which granted the leave of absence or by other documentation that was generated contemporaneously with the leave that is determined by the retirement system to reasonably establish that a leave of absence was granted; and

(b) The member shall contribute the required percentage based on the salary received for the year immediately preceding the leave of absence plus interest at the rate of eight percent (8%) compounded annually from the beginning of the school year following the year of the leave of absence, and by depositing in the state accumulation fund an amount equal to this total.

(c) The member shall receive credit for no more than two (2) years under the provisions of this subsection.

(3) Contributions permitted under this section after August 1, 1982, shall not be picked-up pursuant to KRS 161.540(2).

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section to the contrary, purchase of service credit under subsection (2) of this section for individuals who become members on or after July 1, 2008, shall be purchasable only at the full actuarial cost.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 44, § 14; 1968, ch. 136, § 8; 1974, ch. 395, § 12, effective July 1, 1974; 1978, ch. 152, § 9, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 206, § 6, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 166, § 12, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 16,

effective July 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 302, § 5, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 9, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 11, effective July 1, 1988; 1988, ch. 373, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 10, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 515, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 8, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 13, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 259, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 359, § 9, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 7, effective July 1, 1998; 2002, ch. 275, § 17, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 11, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 10, effective July 1, 2008; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 35, effective June 27, 2008.)

Cross-References. Fractional service year, 102 KAR 1:038.
Leave of absence, 102 KAR 1:110.
Part-time service, 102 KAR 1:036.
Substitute teachers, 102 KAR 1:030.

Opinions of Attorney General. The fact a teacher was on unpaid leave of absence under KRS 161.770 may be shown by board minutes even though a specific item cannot be pointed to in the minutes; in this regard, if it can be shown through a composite of board minutes, probably extending over several years, and possibly with the aid of payroll records which would have been approved by board action at a meeting, that the employment status of a teacher could have been nothing other than being on a leave of absence under the authority of KRS 161.770, this would serve as compliance with this section. OAG 78-778. Compare OAG 78-346.

A Kentucky Teacher's Retirement System member who did not officially request a maternity leave, and who did not supply a verified copy of the board minutes granting such leave of absence, may make contributions, if the member can produce board minutes showing that she was not terminated, then rehired. OAG 79-96.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 287 et seq.

161.546. Member may purchase 4 years' credit in Teachers' Retirement System for teaching in private college or university in Kentucky that accepts students under Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority program. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 480, § 4, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 359, § 20, effective July 1, 1996.

161.5461. Purchase of service credit with rolled-over or transferred retirement funds.

(1) Any active contributing member may purchase service credit as authorized under KRS Chapter 161 by rolling over funds from a previous plan to the extent that rollovers are permitted by the rules set forth in the Internal Revenue Code. The rollovers may be made directly from a previous qualified plan or through a conduit individual retirement account as permitted by the rules set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Any active contributing member may purchase service credit as authorized under KRS Chapter 161 by transferring funds directly from a retirement plan maintained by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to the extent that transfers are permitted by the rules set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) The amount of any transfer or rollover purchase as permitted under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, excluding that portion credited to the medical insurance fund under KRS 161.420(5), shall be credited to the individual member's account and shall be considered accumulated contributions of the member.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 498, § 4, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 18, effective July 1, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. The Internal Revenue Code, referred to in subsections (1) and (2), is codified as Title 26, USCS.

161.5465. Member with twenty years' service credit may purchase five years' service credit — Exception.

On or after August 1, 1998, a member of the Teachers' Retirement System in active contributing status who has a minimum of twenty (20) years of service credit may purchase up to a maximum of five (5) years of service credit that is not otherwise purchasable under any of the provisions of KRS 161.220 to 161.716 and that meets the definition of nonqualified service as provided in Section 1526 of the Federal Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997. The member shall pay the full actuarial cost of the service credit as provided in KRS 161.220(22). The payment shall not be picked up by the employer as described in KRS 161.540(2), and the member's payment shall be credited to the member's contribution account and shall be considered accumulated contributions of the member. Payment by the member may be by lump sum or by installment payments as provided in KRS 161.597. Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall recognize nonqualified service credit purchased with another retirement system only to the extent that the member had an equivalent number of full months of active employment in the position covered by the other retirement system during the period that the nonqualified service was purchased. This section shall not apply to individuals who become members on or after July 1, 2008, except that a teacher of a local school board may purchase up to ten (10) months of service under this section if the teacher is retiring and has completed the prior school year with at least twenty-six (26) years and two (2) months of service but less than twenty-seven (27) years of service.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 515, § 16, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 11, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 19, effective July 1, 2002; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 36, effective June 27, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 1526 of the Federal Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 referred to herein is codified as 26 USCS §§ 415(k)(3) and 415(n).

Opinions of Attorney General. With regard to members who purchase service credit pursuant to the statute and who qualify for retirement pursuant to KRS 161.600, the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System must provide medical insurance benefits to those members for those years purchased. OAG 99-7.

The purchase of service credits pursuant to the statute cannot be restricted to only those members who are retiring. OAG 99-7.

The payment for the purchase of service credits under the statute is not required to be only by lump sum payment; thus, members may pay for such service credits in installment payments pursuant to KRS 161.597. OAG 99-7.

161.547. Member having service as legislator may purchase 4 years' credit in the retirement system.

A member of the retirement system having service as a Kentucky legislator which is not credited by any retirement system administered by the Commonwealth of Kentucky may present such service, not to exceed four (4) years, for credit in the retirement system by paying the full actuarial cost of the service as determined by the system actuary. The member may purchase all or part of his service as a legislator, but no less than one (1) year of service. The entire payment shall be placed in the teachers' saving fund.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 480, § 5, effective July 13, 1990.)

161.548. Purchase of service credit for service at a regional community mental health and mental retardation service program.

A member of the Teachers' Retirement System who is in an active contributing status with the system, and who was formerly employed in a regional community mental health and mental retardation service program, organized and operated under the provisions of KRS 210.370 to 210.480, which does not participate in a state-administered retirement system, may obtain credit for the period of his service in the

regional community mental health and mental retardation program by paying to the Teachers' Retirement System the full actuarial cost of the service credit purchased, as provided in KRS 161.220(22). The service credit purchased may not be used for meeting the service requirements set forth in KRS 161.600(1)(a) or 161.661(1). The payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 161.540(2), and the entire payment shall be placed in the teachers' savings fund.
(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 346, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 498, § 12, effective July 1, 2000.)

161.549. Purchase of service credit for service at a Federal Head Start agency.
A member of the Teachers' Retirement System who is in an active contributing status with the system, and who was formerly employed by a Federal Head Start agency, operated under 42 U.S.C. secs. 9831 et seq., which does not participate in a state-administered retirement system, may obtain credit for the period of the member's service in the Head Start program by purchasing this service credit under the same conditions that out-of-state service credit may be purchased under KRS 161.515. The service credit purchased may not be used for meeting the service requirements set forth in KRS 161.600(1)(a) or 161.661(1). Payment for the service credit purchased may be made in installments in lieu of a lump-sum payment. The payment shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 161.540(2), and the entire payment shall be placed in the teachers' savings fund.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 268, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 13, effective July 1, 2000; 2004, ch. 54, § 1, effective July 13, 2004.)

161.550. State's contribution to system.
(1) Beginning with July 1, each employer, except as provided under KRS 161.555, shall contribute annually to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System a permanent amount equal to that contributed by members of the retirement system it employs less the amount contributed by employees under KRS 161.540(1)(c), plus an additional three and one-fourths percent (3.25%) of the total of salaries of members of the retirement system it employs to discharge the system's unfunded obligations with interest assumed by the state and to provide funding to the medical insurance fund as provided under KRS 161.420(5). If the board of trustees establishes a trust fund under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115, the board may deposit the employer contribution dedicated to retiree health in that trust fund.
(2) In addition to the required contributions in subsection (1) of this section, the state shall contribute annually to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System a percentage of the total salaries of the state-funded and federally funded members it employs to pay the cost of health insurance coverage for retirees who are not eligible for Medicare and who retire on or after July 1, 2010, less the amounts that are otherwise required to be paid by the retirees under KRS 161.675. The Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may also request an additional amount necessary to ensure payment of medical insurance costs through fiscal year 2015-2016 which shall not be subject to the limitations of paragraph (c) of this subsection. The board shall deposit funds in the medical insurance fund unless the board of trustees has established a trust fund under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115 for this purpose. In this case, the board may deposit the employer contribution in that trust fund. This contribution shall be known as the state medical insurance fund stabilization contribution. The percentage to be contributed by the state under this subsection:
   (a) Shall be determined by the retirement system's actuary for each biennial budget period;
   (b) May be suspended or adjusted by the General Assembly if in its judgment the welfare of the Commonwealth so demands; and
   (c) Shall not exceed the lesser of the actual benefit cost for retirees not eligible for Medicare who retire on or after July 1, 2010, or the amount contributed by employers under subsection (3) of this section.
(3) Effective July 1, 2010, all local boards of education, agencies, and organizations identified in KRS 161.220(4), with the exception of those institutions identified under paragraphs (b) and (n) of KRS 161.220(4), shall make a contribution for each payroll on behalf of their active employees who participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System in an amount equal to the percentage of payroll of those active employees, according to the schedule as follows:
   July 1, 2010 .....Twenty-five hundredths percent (.25%)
   July 1, 2011 .....One-half percent (.50%)
   July 1, 2012 .....One percent (1.0%)
   July 1, 2013 .....One and one-half percent (1.5%)
   July 1, 2014 .....Two and twenty-five hundredths percent (2.25%)
   July 1, 2015 and thereafter .....Three percent (3.0%)
(4) Institutions identified under KRS 161.220(4)(b) and (n) shall make a contribution for each payroll on behalf of their active employees who participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System of an amount equal to a percentage of these employees' payroll that is actuarially equivalent to the percentage contributed by local boards of education, agencies, and organizations identified under subsection (3) of this section, not to exceed the percentages established under the schedule set forth in subsection (3) of this section. The actuarial equivalent to be contributed under this subsection shall be determined by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System's actuary.
(5) When the medical insurance fund established under KRS 161.420(5) achieves a sufficient prefunded status as determined by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System's actuary, the board of trustees shall recommend to the General Assembly that the contributions required under subsections (3) and (4) of this section shall, in an actuarially accountable manner, be either decreased, suspended, or eliminated.
(6) Each employer shall remit the required employer contributions to the retirement system under the terms and conditions specified for member contributions under KRS 161.560. The state shall provide annual appropriations based upon estimated funds needed to meet the requirements of KRS 161.155; 161.168; 161.507(4); 161.515; 161.545; 161.553; 161.605; 161.612; and 161.620(1), (3), (5), (6), and (7). In the event an annual appropriation is less than the amount of these requirements, the state shall make up the deficit in the next biennium budget appropriation to the retirement system. Employer contributions to the retirement system are for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to members and annuitants and these contributions shall be considered deferred compensation to the members.

(4507b-37: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 44, § 11; 1976, ch. 351, § 13, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 10, effective March 28, 1978; 1982, ch. 326, § 8, effective July 1, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 17, effective July 1, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 10, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 363, § 12, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 11, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 516, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 9, effective July 1, 1992; 1996, ch. 359, § 19, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 8, effective July 1, 1998; 2002, ch. 275, § 20, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 12, effective July 1, 2004; 2006, ch. 85, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 159, § 4, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). In amending this section, 1990 House Bill 653, Acts Ch. 442, § 11, did not underline the year "1990" which was intended to be added after "July 1," at the beginning of the section. As directed by KRS 446.270, the Reviser of Statutes has deleted this material from the text of this statute. Section 20 of Acts Ch. 442 provides, however, that "the provisions of this Act shall become effective July 1, 1990."

(7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 29, (1) at 15.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 29, (4) at 15.

Cross-References. Actuary to recommend state contributions, KRS 161.400.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.553. Funding of past statutory benefit improvements — Schedules for appropriations — Cost-of-living increases — Feasibility study of employer contribution rate stabilization.

(1) The cost of providing statutory benefit improvements for annuitants may be funded by annual appropriations from the state on an actuarial amortized basis over the lifetime of the annuitants. The schedules in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection are the annual appropriations which shall be made by the state for benefit improvements approved in the respective fiscal years or bienniums prior to July 1, 2010:

(a)

Cost-of-Living Allowance	2010-2011	Each Succeeding Fiscal Year
1994-1996		
1996-1998	$4,459,000	
1998-2000	$15,333,900	$15,333,900 through 2012-2013 and $7,938,600 in 2013-2014
2000-2002	$12,511,400	$12,511,400 through 2014-2015 and $7,227,700 in 2015-2016
2002-2004	$21,405,700	$21,405,700 through 2021-2022 and $11,204,100 in 2022-2023
2004-2006	$15,413,700	$15,413,700 through 2023-2024 and $7,421,400 in 2024-2025
2006-2008	$15,730,200	$15,730,200 through 2025-2026 and $7,104,600 in 2026-2027;

(b)

Minimum Value Annuities	2010-2011	Each Succeeding Fiscal Year
2002-2004	$3,375,900	$2,027,800 in 2017-2018; and

(c)

Sick Leave Allowance	2010-2011	Each Succeeding Fiscal Year
1998-2000	$4,660,300	$4,660,300 through 2012-2013 and $2,425,900 in 2013-2014
2000-2002	$6,167,100	$6,167,100 through 2014-2015 and $3,579,100 in 2015-2016
2002-2004	$5,337,000	$5,337,000 through 2021-2022 and $3,022,800 in 2022-2023
2004-2006	$5,480,300	$5,480,300 through 2023-2024 and $2,558,700 in 2024-2025
2006-2008	$5,814,400	$5,814,400 through 2025-2026 and $3,499,200 in 2026-2027
2008-2010	$8,969,000	$8,969,000 through 2027-2028 and $6,281,300 in 2028-2029.
2010-2012	$6,516,600	$13,674,800 through 2029-2030 and $7,158,200 in 2030-2031

(2) The cost of providing the transitional funding for the state medical insurance fund stabilization contribution as provided by KRS 160.550(2) may be funded by annual appropriations from the state on an amortized basis. The schedule in this subsection is the annual appropriation which shall be made by the state in the respective fiscal years or biennium prior to July 1, 2010:

Amortization of Transitional Funding	2010-2011	Each Succeeding Fiscal Year
2004-2006	$13,325,100	$13,325,100 through 2014-2015 and $9,075,500 in 2015-2016
2006-2008	$28,487,400	$28,487,400 through 2016-2017 and $18,280,000 in 2017-2018
2008-2010	$36,554,100	$36,554,100 through 2018-2019 and $18,266,100 in 2019-2020
Amortization of Medical Subsidy	**2010-2011**	**Each Succeeding Fiscal Year**
2008-2010	$2,574,100	$2,574,100 through 2018-2019 and $1,345,200 in 2019-2020

(3) The present values of providing statutory cost-of-living increases for annuitants not included in subsection (1) of this section are to be assigned to the unfunded obligations of the retirement system and are identified as follows:

1986-1988	$34,689,893
1990-1992	$68,107,473
1992-1994	$15,749,976

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 192, § 13, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 15, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 10, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 9, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 14, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 21, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 13, effective July 1, 2004; 2006,

ch. 189, § 1, effective July 1, 2006; 2008, ch. 78, § 11, effective July 1, 2008; 2010, ch. 164, § 7, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). When this statute was amended in 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 189, sec. 1, the phrase "$3,968,300 in 2022-2023" was inadvertently omitted from subsection (1)(c). This phrase was part of the existing language of the statute at the time of the amendment, and the Reviser of Statutes has restored the omitted material in accordance with KRS 446.280.

161.555. Employer contributions for members employed in positions established under federal educational acts.

Each employer employing members of the Teachers' Retirement System in positions established under educational acts adopted by the federal Congress shall contribute to the Teachers' Retirement System an amount equal to that contributed by the members of that employer plus an additional two and forty-five hundredths percent (2.45%) for fiscal years 2003 and 2004. Beginning fiscal year 2005 and each year thereafter, each employer shall contribute an amount equal to the employer contribution provided under KRS 161.550.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 517, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 369, § 23, effective July 1, 1994; 2002, ch. 275, § 22, effective July 1, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 16, § 8; 1974, ch. 395, § 13, effective July 1, 1974; 1988, ch. 363, § 19, effective July 1, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 517, effective July 13, 1990.

161.556. Employer contributions for members employed by regional educational cooperatives.

Each regional educational cooperative referred to in KRS 161.220(4)(e) employing members of the Teachers' Retirement System shall have the employer contributions provided in the same manner as for members employed by local boards of education.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 369, § 14, effective July 1, 1994.)

161.560. Deduction and forwarding of teachers' contributions — Picked-up employee contributions — Correction of omitted member contributions.

(1) Each agency employing members of the retirement system shall deduct from the compensation of each member for each payroll period subsequent to the date the individual became a member, the percentage of his compensation due under the rates prescribed in KRS 161.540. No later than fifteen (15) days following the end of each payroll period, the agency shall forward all amounts deducted to the Teachers' Retirement System. The retirement system shall charge the employing agency interest at an annual rate not to exceed twelve percent (12%) for deductions not remitted within the specified fifteen (15) days. Payroll reports, contributions lists, and other data required by administrative regulation of the board of trustees shall be submitted. Employers shall submit an annual report, in compliance with requirements of the retirement system, of member contributions and periods employed to the retirement system no later than August 1 following the completion of each fiscal year. The retirement system may impose a penalty on the employer not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) when the employer does not meet the August 1 reporting date. The deductions shall be made notwithstanding the fact that the salary as a result may be less than the minimum compensation provided by law. Every member shall be deemed to consent and agree to the deductions, and the deductions shall be considered as having been paid to the member. After August 1, 1982, member contributions shall be picked up by the agency pursuant to KRS 161.540(2).

(2) If an employer fails to deduct the correct retirement contribution from a member's compensation, the member may make the contribution that should have been deducted by the employer and receive retirement credit for the payment. For correction of omitted member contributions that occur more than one (1) year after the year in which the error was made, the employer shall be responsible for paying interest to the retirement system at a rate of eight percent (8%) from the end of the year in which the service was performed to the date of payment.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 518, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 359, § 11, effective July 1, 1996; 2002, ch. 275, § 23, effective July 1, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-38: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 12; 1982, ch. 166, § 13, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 18, effective July 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 302, § 6, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 363, § 13, effective July 1, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 518, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.
Omitted contributions, 102 KAR 1:125.
Payroll reports, 102 KAR 1:195.
Submission of employer data, 102 KAR 1:210.

Opinions of Attorney General. ROTC teachers who hold regular teacher's certification are eligible for membership in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and their employing school district is required to deduct from their salary the membership dues as provided by this section. OAG 74-387 (opinion prior to 1990 repeal. and reenact.).

KRS 161.540(2) and this section, which are clear and unequivocal on their face, require an interpretation which would foreclose any direct payment by a local board of education to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System (KTRS) of a portion of the employee's contributions to the retirement system; however, these sections would not exclude any arrangement whereby a local board of education would reimburse its employees for a portion of the employee's contributions into the retirement system after the payroll deductions have already been made and credited to the KTRS. OAG 81-373 (opinion prior to 1990 repeal. and reenact.).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.565. Reduction and pick-up of contributions by university faculty members.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of KRS Chapter 161, the contribution of university faculty members may be reduced by amounts up to two and two hundred fifteen thousandths percent (2.215%) if amounts sufficient to replace the reduction are authorized and contributed to the Teachers' Retirement System by the board of regents of the employing university. After August 1, 1982, any contribution by a university faculty member shall be picked up by the employing university pursuant to KRS 161.540(2).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 519, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 79, § 1, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 166, § 33, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 19, effective July 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 302, § 7, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 519, effective July 13, 1990.

161.567. Authorization for optional retirement plan for designated employees of certain public universities.

(1) An optional retirement plan is hereby authorized for designated employees of public postsecondary education institutions who are also eligible for membership in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System under KRS 161.220(4)(b) and 161.470(1). The purpose of the optional retirement plan shall be to provide suitable retirement and death benefits, while affording the maximum portability of these benefits to the eligible

employees as an alternative to membership in the retirement system. Benefits shall be provided by the purchase of annuity contracts, mutual fund accounts, or similar investment products, or a combination thereof, collectively referred to as contracts or annuity contracts, at the option of the participant and offered by the selected provider for plans established under Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. The specific provisions of provider contracts with respect to the benefits payable to members and their beneficiaries shall prevail over specific provisions relating to the same subjects found in KRS 161.220 to 161.716, other than this section.

(2) The boards of regents of those institutions identified in KRS 161.220(4)(b) shall select no less than two (2) but no more than four (4) companies from which to purchase contracts under the optional retirement plan. As criteria for this selection, the boards of regents shall consider, among other things, and as appropriate for the type of contract provider, the following:
   (a) The portability of the contracts offered or to be offered by a company, based on the number of states in which the company provides contracts under similar plans;
   (b) The efficacy of the contracts in the recruitment and retention of employees for the various state public postsecondary education institutions;
   (c) The nature and extent of the rights and benefits to be provided by the contracts for participating employees and their beneficiaries;
   (d) The relation of the rights and benefits to the amount of contributions required;
   (e) The suitability of the rights and benefits to the needs and interests of eligible employees and the various state public postsecondary education institutions; and
   (f) The ability of the designated companies to provide the rights and benefits under those contracts.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 290, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 253, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 69, effective May 30, 1997; 2008, ch. 78, § 25, effective July 1, 2008.)

161.568. Eligibility to participate in optional retirement plan — Election to change from optional retirement plan to Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(1) Eligibility to participate in the optional retirement plan shall be determined by the board of regents of each of the state public postsecondary education institutions identified in KRS 161.220(4)(b). The employees of these institutions of higher education who are initially employed on or after the implementation date of the optional retirement plan may make an election to participate in the optional retirement plan within thirty (30) days after their employment date. This election shall be irrevocable except as otherwise provided in this subsection. No member of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System who terminates employment and is subsequently reemployed by the same or another public postsecondary education institution which participates in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may be eligible to elect to participate in the optional retirement plan unless the date of reemployment is at least six (6) months after the date of termination. All elections made under this subsection shall be in writing and shall be filed with the appropriate officer of the employer institution. Persons who originally elected to participate in the optional retirement plan may later change their elections only as follows:
   (a) Any person otherwise eligible for membership in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may irrevocably elect one (1) time during his or her lifetime to change his or her election and to prospectively participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System. This election to change from the optional retirement plan to Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall be effective beginning on the first day of the first month immediately following the date that written application for the election is received in the retirement system's office on forms prescribed by the system. Any person exercising this election shall not be entitled to purchase as service credit in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System any prior service with his or her postsecondary education institution employer;
   (b) Any person otherwise eligible for membership in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System who previously elected to participate in the optional retirement plan may irrevocably elect one (1) time within his or her first six (6) years and six (6) months of continuous service in any one (1) or more of the institutions identified in KRS 161.220(4)(b), to change his or her election and to prospectively participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and also become eligible to purchase as service credit his or her prior service with his or her postsecondary education employer. This election to change from the optional retirement plan to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall be effective beginning on the first day of the first month immediately following the date that written application for the election is received in the retirement system's office on forms prescribed by the retirement system. Persons electing to change from the optional retirement plan to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may purchase service credit only for their prior years of service for a postsecondary education institution identified in KRS 161.220(4)(b) during which they participated in the optional retirement plan. The election to purchase prior service as service credit shall be received in the retirement system's office on forms prescribed by the retirement system within the six (6) year and six (6) month period provided to make the election to begin participation in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System. The cost of purchasing this service shall be calculated by adding both the employer and member contributions that would have been paid to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System had the individual purchasing this service participated in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System instead of the optional retirement plan, less the amount contributed to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System by the postsecondary education institution as provided by KRS 161.569(5), or KRS 161.569(5)(a)2. as it existed on June 30, 2007. Interest at Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System's actuarially assumed rate shall be paid on these net contributions by the person electing to change to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System from the optional retirement plan. These payments shall not be picked up as described in KRS 161.540(2). Persons who elect to change from the optional retirement plan to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may elect to purchase as service credit, beginning with the most recent years, any portion of their prior years of service during which time they participated in the optional retirement plan, or none of those years. Members may purchase service credit for prior years of service by rolling over funds from their optional retirement

plan account as provided under KRS 161.5461, or by rolling over or transferring other plan funds as permitted by the rules set forth in the Internal Revenue Code, or by making an after-tax lump-sum cash payment;

(c) Effective July 1, 2008, persons otherwise eligible for membership in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may irrevocably elect one (1) time to change their election and to prospectively participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and purchase service credit for their prior years of service during which they participated in the optional retirement plan. This election shall be filed in writing with the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System no later than December 31, 2008. Persons who change their election prior to July 1, 2008, to prospectively participate in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may purchase service credit for their prior years of service during which they participated in the optional retirement plan. The purchase of prior years of service under this paragraph shall be subject to the same conditions and purchase costs as described in paragraph (b) of this subsection, except that the election to purchase service credit shall be on file with the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System no later than December 31, 2008; and

(d) Persons electing to change to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System under paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection shall be eligible to participate, based upon their age and allowable service credit, in the disability, survivorship, and medical insurance programs under the conditions and in the degree as they exist on the date that they file their election with the retirement system, but shall be subject to any changes to those programs from that date forward, including any changes that may affect their eligibility for or degree of participation in those programs. Prior service purchased as service credit as permitted under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection shall not be considered for meeting eligibility requirements or determining the extent of participation in these programs. Persons electing to change to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall not be eligible for the survivorship or disability programs based upon medical conditions that existed prior to the filing of their elections.

(2) Elections of eligible employees hired on or after the implementation date of the optional retirement plan at their employer institution shall be effective on the date of their employment. If an eligible employee hired subsequent to the implementation date at the employer institution fails to make the election provided for in this section, the employee shall become a member of the regular retirement plan of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 290, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 253, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 70, effective May 30, 1997; 2004, ch. 121, § 25, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 11, § 2, effective April 7, 2008.)

161.569. Effect of election to participate — Payment of benefits — Taxation and attachment of benefits — Employer contributions.

(1) Any person electing to participate in the optional retirement plan shall be ineligible for membership in the regular retirement plan of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System for as long as the participant is employed in a position for which the optional retirement plan is available, except as provided in KRS 161.568(1).

(2) Any person electing to participate in the optional retirement plan shall acknowledge in writing that the benefits payable to participants are not the obligation of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, and that these benefits and other rights of the optional retirement plan are the liability and responsibility solely of the designated companies to which contributions have been made.

(3) Benefits shall be payable to optional retirement plan participants or their beneficiaries by the designated companies in accordance with the contracts issued by each company and the retirement plan provisions adopted by each public institution.

(4) Annuity contracts issued under the optional retirement plan and all rights of a participant in the optional retirement plan shall be exempt from any state, local, or municipal tax; assessment for the insolvency of any life, health, or casualty insurance company; any levy or sale, garnishment, or attachment; or any process whatsoever, and shall be unassignable except as otherwise specifically provided by the contracts offered under the optional retirement plan adopted by the respective public institutions of higher education. Except contracts issued and rights accrued in the optional retirement plan on or after January 1, 1998, shall be subject to the tax imposed by KRS 141.020, to the extent provided in KRS 141.010 and 141.0215.

(5) Each institution shall contribute for each payroll period of each fiscal year to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, an amount equal to five and one-tenth percent (5.1%) of the total salaries of all persons who elect or elected to participate in the optional retirement plan instead of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System. This payment shall continue to be made until July 1, 2048.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 290, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1995 (2nd Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 8, effective April 28, 1995; 1996, ch. 253, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 2004, ch. 121, § 26, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 11, § 3, effective April 7, 2008.)

Cross-References. Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

161.570. Reports by employing agency. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-38) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 23.

161.580. Individual accounts to be kept — Other data — Summary plan description — Publication — Recipients.

(1) The board of trustees shall provide for the maintenance of an individual account for each member showing the amount of the member's contribution and interest accumulations. Such individual accounts shall be identified in the records of the system by name, date of birth, and Social Security number. It shall collect and keep in convenient form such data as is necessary for the preparation of the required mortality and service tables and for the compilation of such other information as is required for the actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the various funds of the retirement system.

(2) The board shall prepare and furnish to all active contributing members a summary plan description, written in a manner calculated to be understood by the average member or annuitant, and sufficiently accurate and comprehensive to reasonably apprise them of their rights and obligations under the Teachers' Retirement System. The board may furnish the summary plan description by posting it on the retirement system's

Web site.

(3) The summary plan description shall include:
   (a) The name of the retirement system, the name and address of the executive secretary, and the name, address, and title of each member of the board of trustees;
   (b) The name and address of the person designated for the service of legal process;
   (c) The system's requirements for participation and benefits;
   (d) A description of retirement formulas for normal, early, and disability retirement, and survivor benefits;
   (e) A description of the requirements for vesting of pension benefits;
   (f) A list of circumstances which would result in disqualification, ineligibility, or denial or loss of benefits;
   (g) The sources of financing retirement benefits, and statutory requirements for funding;
   (h) A statement after each actuarial valuation as to whether funding requirements are being met; and
   (i) The procedures to be followed in presenting claims for benefits under the plan, and the remedies available under the plan for the redress of claims which are denied in whole or in part.

(4) The board may publish the summary plan description in the form of a comprehensive pamphlet or booklet, or in the form of periodic newsletters which shall incorporate all the information required in the summary plan description within a period of two (2) years. Any changes in statutory requirements or administrative practices which alter the provisions of the plan as described in the summary plan description shall be summarized as required in subsection (2) of this section and furnished to active contributing members in the form of a supplement to a comprehensive booklet, or reported in the periodic newsletter.

(5) The board shall provide to annuitants so much of the summary plan description as they need to understand changes in benefits which apply to them.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 520, effective July 13, 1990; 2008, ch. 78, § 12, effective July 1, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-39: amend. Acts 1976, ch. 351, § 14, effective July 1, 1976; 1980, ch. 246, § 13, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 520, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Interest credited to accounts, 102 KAR 1:135.
Statement of member account, 102 KAR 1:270.
Summary plan description, 102 KAR 1:260.

161.585. Account of member, and medical records on file, confidential — Production of records in response to a subpoena or court order.

(1) For purposes of this section, the term "records" shall include retirement estimates, affidavits, and other documents prepared by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System in response to information requested in a lawful subpoena or order issued by a court of law.

(2) Each member's account shall be administered in a confidential manner and specific data regarding a member shall not be released for publication unless authorized by the member; however, the board of trustees may release member account information to the employer or to other state and federal agencies as it deems necessary or in response to a lawful subpoena or order issued by a court of law.

(3) Medical records which are included in a member's file maintained by the Teachers' Retirement System are confidential and shall not be released unless authorized by the member in writing or as otherwise provided by law or in response to a lawful subpoena or order issued by a court of law.

(4) (a) When a subpoena is served upon any employee of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System requiring the production of any data, information, or records, it is sufficient if the employee of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System charged with the responsibility of being custodian of the original, or his or her designated staff, delivers within five (5) working days by certified mail or by personal delivery to the person specified in the subpoena either of the following:
      1. Legible and durable copies of records certified by the employee or designated staff; or
      2. An affidavit stating the information required by the subpoena.

   (b) The production of records or an affidavit shall be in lieu of any personal testimony of any employee of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System unless, after the production of records or an affidavit, a separate subpoena is served upon the retirement system specifically directing the testimony of an employee of the retirement system. When a subpoena is served on any employee of the retirement system requiring the employee to give testimony or produce records for any purpose, in the absence of a court order requiring the testimony of or production of records by a specific employee, the systems may designate an employee to give testimony or produce records upon the matter referred to in the subpoena. The board of trustees may promulgate an administrative regulation for the recovery of reasonable travel and administrative expenses for those occasions when an employee of the retirement system is required to travel from his or her home or office to provide testimony or records. Recoverable expenses may include the wages, salary, and overtime paid to the employee by the retirement system for the period of time that the employee is away from the office. The cost of these expenses shall be borne by the party issuing the subpoena compelling the employee's travel. The board of trustees may also promulgate an administrative regulation establishing a reasonable fee for the copying, compiling, and mailing of requested records.

(5) The certification shall be signed before a notary public by the employee and shall include the full name of the member, the member identification number assigned to the member by the retirement system, and a legend substantially to the following effect: "The records are true and complete reproductions of the original, microfiched, or electronically stored records which are housed in the retirement system's office. This certification is given in lieu of the undersigned's personal appearance."

(6) When an affidavit or copies of records are personally delivered, a receipt shall be presented to the person receiving the records for his or her signature and shall be immediately signed and returned to the person delivering the records. When an affidavit or copies of records are sent via certified mail, the receipt used by the postal authorities shall be sufficient to prove receipt of the affidavit or copies of records.

(7) When the affidavit or copies of records are delivered to a party for use in deposition they shall, after termination of the deposition, be delivered personally or by certified mail to the clerk of the court or other body

before which the action or proceeding is pending.

(8) Upon completion of delivery by the retirement system of copies of records by their deposit in the mail or by their personal delivery to the requesting party, the retirement system shall cease to have any responsibility or liability for the records and their continued maintenance in a confidential manner.

(9) Records of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System that are susceptible to reproduction may be proved as to foundation, identity, and authenticity without preliminary testimony, by use of legible and durable copies, certified in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(10) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System from asserting any exemption, exception, or relief provided under the Kentucky Rules of Civil Procedure or other applicable law.

(Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 206, § 16, effective July 1, 1980; 1990, ch. 442, § 12, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 521, effective July 13, 1990; 2010, ch. 148, § 11, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 164, § 8, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/1/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 148 and 164 which are in conflict in their use of the terms "documents" and "records" in this section. Pursuant to KRS 446.250, Acts ch. 164 which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails; however, four instances of the term "documents" in subsection (4)(b) of this section have been changed in codification to "records" in order to use the term consistently and in accordance with its meaning as set forth in subsection (1) of this section. This change was made by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136(1).

(7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. Travel and administrative expenses, 102 KAR 1:330.

161.590. Service credit at retirement.

(1) At retirement the total service credited to a teacher shall consist of prior and subsequent service rendered by him for which service credit has been allowed.

(2) Kentucky service, presented at the time of retirement, may not be used in calculating benefits under KRS 161.525, 161.620, or 161.661, if such service has been used to increase benefits in another retirement system, not including Old Age and Survivors Insurance Benefits under the Social Security Administration.

(3) No service credit shall be added to a member's account after the effective date of retirement for service.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 522, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-40: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 64, § 11; 1974, ch. 395, § 14, effective July 1, 1974; 1978, ch. 152, § 11, effective March 28, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 522, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Transfer to other systems, 102 KAR 1:045.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.595. Service credit.

(1) Upon service retirement, a member of the Teachers' Retirement System may obtain credit for all or any part of the service otherwise creditable under the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, the County Employees Retirement System, or in the service of the United States government for which service credit is not otherwise given, upon the payment by the member of the full actuarial cost of the service credit purchased as defined in KRS 161.220(22). Such payments shall not be picked up, as described in KRS 161.540(2).

(2) The amount paid under this section shall be considered as accumulated contributions of the individual member.

(3) No person shall be allowed credit for the same period of service in more than one (1) of these three (3) retirement systems.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 523, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 498, § 15, effective July 1, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 107, §§ 3 to 5; 1980, ch. 206, § 7, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 166, § 34, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 414, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 253, § 20, effective July 1, 1984; 1984, ch. 302, § 8, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 523, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.597. Installment payments for purchase of service credit by active contributing members.

(1) A member in active contributing status may purchase any service credit which the member is authorized to purchase by making installment payments in lieu of a lump-sum payment.

(2) To initiate an installment payment plan, a member shall make a written request to the retirement system for an estimate to purchase service credit by making installment payments.

(3) To qualify for installment payments, the total cost of the service purchase, including any chargeable interest, shall exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(4) Installment payments shall be at least fifty dollars ($50) per month and shall be made for a period of time which is not less than twelve (12) months nor more than sixty (60) months. Interest at eight percent (8%) per annum, unless the board specifies in an administrative regulation a different interest rate, shall be charged on all installment payment purchases of service credit that are purchasable at less than full actuarial cost.

(5) Installment payments shall be made on a monthly basis by payroll deduction or electronic fund transfer and forwarded separately to the Teachers' Retirement System on forms or by computer format not later than fifteen (15) days following the end of each month. The payments shall be considered accumulated contributions and shall not be picked up as provided in KRS 161.560, except that subject to approval by the Internal Revenue Service and only as permitted by the Internal Revenue Code, installment payments by payroll deduction shall be made on a tax-deferred basis.

(6) A member may elect to terminate payroll deductions at any time and purchase the remaining service credit by lump-sum payment. A member on a leave of absence may make personal installment payments. Termination of employment in a covered position shall terminate installment payments. If the member is later employed by a different employer in a covered position, the member may request a new estimate and reinstate installment payments. A member that misses two (2) consecutive installment payments shall be in default. A member in default shall receive service credit on a pro rata basis for the total amount of contributions made by installment payments. A member in default may not reinstate installment payments for twelve (12) months from the date the member was in default.

(7) If a member dies before completing scheduled installment payments, the named beneficiary of the member's retirement account may pay the remaining balance due by a lump-sum payment within thirty (30) days of the death of the member.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 359, § 1, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 10, effective July 1, 1998; 2004, ch. 121, § 14, effective July 1, 2004.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The payment for the purchase of service credits under the statute is not required to be only by lump sum payment; thus, members may pay for such service credits in installment payments pursuant to this section. OAG 99-7.

161.600. Retirement conditions.

(1) Effective July 1, 1988, a member of the retirement system may qualify for service retirement by meeting one (1) of the following requirements:
   (a) Attainment of age sixty (60) years and completion of five (5) years of Kentucky service;
   (b) 1. For an individual who becomes a member before July 1, 2008, attainment of age fifty-five (55) years and completion of a minimum of five (5) years of Kentucky service with an actuarial reduction of the basic allowance of five percent (5%) for each year the member's age is less than sixty (60) years or for each year the member's years of Kentucky service credit is less than twenty-seven (27), whichever is the lesser number; and
   2. For an individual who becomes a member on or after July 1, 2008, attainment of age fifty-five (55) years and completion of a minimum of ten (10) years of Kentucky service with an actuarial reduction of the basic retirement allowance of six percent (6%) for each year the member's age is less than sixty (60) years or for each year the member's years of Kentucky service credit is less than twenty-seven (27), whichever is the lesser number;
   (c) Completion of twenty-seven (27) years of Kentucky service. Out-of-state service earned in accordance with the provisions of KRS 161.515(2) may be used to meet this requirement; or
   (d) Completion of the necessary years of service under provisions of KRS 61.559(2)(c) if the member is retiring under the reciprocity provisions of KRS 61.680. A member retiring under this paragraph who has not attained age fifty-five (55) shall incur an actuarial reduction of the basic allowance determined by the system's actuary for each year the member's service credit is less than twenty-seven (27).

(2) Any person who has been a member in Kentucky for twenty-seven (27) years or more and who withdraws from covered employment may continue to pay into the fund each year until the end of the fiscal year in which he reaches the age of sixty-five (65) years, the current contribution rate based on the annual compensation received during the member's last full year in covered employment, less any payment received for accrued sick leave or accrued leave from an employer. The member shall be entitled to receive a retirement allowance as provided in KRS 161.620 at any time after withdrawing from covered employment and payment of contributions under this subsection. No member shall make contributions as provided for in this subsection if the member is at the same time making contributions to another retirement system in Kentucky supported wholly or in part by public funds.

(3) Service credit in the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, the State Police Retirement System, the Legislators' Retirement Plan, the County Employees Retirement System, or the Judicial Retirement System may be used in meeting the service requirements of subsection (1)(a), (b), and (c) of this section, provided the service is subsequent to July 1, 1956. Upon death, disability, or service retirement, a member's accounts under all state supported retirement systems shall be consolidated, as provided by this section and by KRS 61.680, for the purpose of determining eligibility and amount of benefits, which shall include medical benefits. Upon determination of benefits, each system shall pay the applicable percentage of total benefits. The effective date of retirement under this subsection shall be determined by each retirement system for the portion of the payments that will be made.

(4) No retirement annuity shall be effective until written application and option election forms are filed with the retirement office in accordance with administrative regulations of the board of trustees. A member may withdraw his or her retirement application, postpone his or her effective retirement date, or change his or her retirement option if these elections are made no later than the fifteenth day of the month in which the member has made application for retirement.

(5) The surviving spouse of an active contributing member, if named as beneficiary of the member's account, may purchase retirement credit that the member was eligible to purchase prior to the member's death.

(4506b-41: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 44, § 12; 1962, ch. 64, § 12; 1964, ch. 43, § 13; 1968, ch. 136, § 9; 1972, ch. 82, § 17; 1974, ch. 395, § 15; 1976, ch. 351, § 15, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 43, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 152, § 12, effective March 28, 1978; 1982, ch. 114, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 326, § 14, effective July 1, 1982; 1986, ch. 440, § 11, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 240, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 260, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 363, § 14, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 442, § 13, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 524, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 369, § 16, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 12, effective July 1, 1996; 2004, ch. 121, § 15, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 13, effective July 1, 2008; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 37, effective June 27, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

This section was amended by three 1988 Acts, part of which conflict and cannot be compiled together. Pursuant to KRS 446.250, the later enactment prevails.

Cross-References. Application for retirement, 102 KAR 1:070.

Reciprocal program between County Employees Retirement System, Kentucky Employees Retirement System, State Police Retirement System, Legislators' Retirement Plan, Judicial Retirement System, and Teachers' Retirement System, 102 KAR 1:185.

Kentucky Law Journal. Comments, Constitutional Limitations on Mandatory Teacher Retirement, 67 Ky. L.J. 253 (1978-1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. That portion of a regulation that fixes the effective date of all applications for service retirement as of July 1 of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year in which the application was filed, is valid as an explanation and elaboration of the phrase "end of the current fiscal year" as used in this section, but so much of the regulation as authorizes the executive secretary to make exceptions is invalid. OAG 60-792 (decided under prior law).

There is no vested right in a pension system until the participant has become an actual beneficiary, and consequently, the General Assembly may change teachers' retirement benefits except where the benefits have become vested through the member's having met the conditions and having become an actual beneficiary; so that a teacher who retires after the effective date of the 1968 amendment to subsection (1) of this section with fewer than five years of Kentucky service will not be entitled to a pension but in lieu thereof will receive a refund of his accumulated employee contributions. OAG 68-316 (decided under prior law).

A teacher who taught in Kentucky prior to 1941 would fulfill the condition of subsection (2) of this section when her Kentucky service, either prior or subsequent, totaled five years, and when she reached the age of 70. She would of course have to teach subsequently to 1941 in order to receive credit for her prior service under KRS 161.510 (now repealed); however, she would not have to have five (5) years of

subsequent service. OAG 70-822 (decided under prior law).

The mandatory retirement age for teachers is set at 70 by this section and this may not be changed by a regulation of the board of education. OAG 72-363 (decided under prior law).

There is no age limit requiring retirement of substitute teachers. OAG 73-847 (decided under prior law).

Seventy is the mandatory retirement age, but a teacher between ages 65 and 70 is on a limited contract and does not have a right to work until age 70 if the school board decides prior to May 15 any year after age 65 not to rehire. OAG 74-454 (decided under prior law).

Upon reaching the age of 65 a school administrator no longer has a continuing service contract but may be employed on a limited contract from year to year until reaching the age of 70, the mandatory retirement age provided by this section. OAG 75-2 (decided under prior law).

An individual may serve as a superintendent under contract pursuant to KRS 160.350 until the end of the school year in which the age of 70 is reached. OAG 79-213 (decided under prior law).

Generally, in order to qualify for retirement, a member of the retirement system must have completed 27 years of service, notwithstanding accumulation of sick leave. OAG 91-219.

One time payments to teachers to induce retirement are constitutional under Ky. Const., § 3 as such payments are in consideration of public service. The key fact that makes these payments constitutional is the voluntary retirement of the teacher; such an act is a "present" service for which an emolument is paid, not a past service for which a gratuity is given. OAG 96-23.

Cited: Watkins v. Oldham, 731 S.W.2d 829, 1987 Ky. App. LEXIS 503 (Ky. Ct. App. 1987).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Compulsory Retirement.

A regulation requiring compulsory retirement of teachers at age 65 does not conflict with this section since a teacher's employment between age 65 and age 70, the statutory age for compulsory retirement, is discretionary with the board of education under KRS 161.720. Belcher v. Gish, 555 S.W.2d 264, 1977 Ky. LEXIS 505 (Ky. 1977) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.603. Resumption of teaching by retired member — Waiver of annuity payments. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 19; 1972, ch. 82, § 18; 1976, ch. 351, § 16, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 13, effective March 28, 1978; 1990, ch. 442, § 14, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 525, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 10, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 359, § 13, effective July 1, 1996; 2002, ch. 275, § 24, effective July 1, 2002) was repealed by Acts 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 42, effective June 27, 2008.

161.605. Resumption of employment by retired member — Continuation of retirement allowance — Waiver of annuity — Nonteaching employment.

Any member retired by reason of service may return to work in a position covered by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and continue to receive his or her retirement allowance under the following conditions:

(1) Any member who is retired with thirty (30) or more years of service may return to work in a full-time or a part-time position covered by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and earn up to a maximum of seventy-five percent (75%) of the member's last annual compensation measured on a daily rate to be determined by the board of trustees. For purposes of determining whether the salary of a member returning to work is seventy-five percent (75%) or less of the member's last annual compensation, all remuneration paid and benefits provided to the member, on an actual dollar or fair market value basis as determined by the retirement system, shall be considered. Members who were retired on or before June 30, 2002, shall be entitled to return to work under the provisions of this section as if they had retired with thirty (30) years of service. Nonqualified service credit purchased under the provisions of KRS 161.5465 or elsewhere with any state-administered retirement system shall not be used to meet the thirty (30) year requirement set forth in this subsection. Out-of state teaching service provided in public schools for kindergarten through grade twelve (12) may count toward the thirty (30) year requirement set forth in this subsection even if it is not purchased as service credit, if the member obtains from his or her out-of-state employer certification of this service on forms prescribed by the retirement system;

(2) Any member who is retired with less than thirty (30) years of service after June 30, 2002, may return to work in a full-time or part-time position covered by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System and earn up to a maximum of sixty-five percent (65%) of the member's last annual compensation measured on a daily rate to be determined by the board of trustees. For purposes of determining whether the salary of a member returning to work is sixty-five percent (65%) or less of the member's last annual compensation, all remuneration paid and benefits provided to the member, on an actual dollar or fair market value basis as determined by the retirement system, shall be considered;

(3) Reemployment of a retired member under subsection (1) or (2) of this section in a full-time teaching or nonteaching position in a local school district shall be permitted only if the employer certifies to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System that there are no other qualified applicants available to fill the teaching or nonteaching position. The employer may use any source considered reliable including but not limited to data provided by the Education Professional Standards Board and the Department of Education to determine whether other qualified applicants are available to fill the teaching or nonteaching position. The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish procedures to determine whether other qualified applicants are available to fill a teaching or nonteaching position and, if not, for filling the position with a retired member who will then be permitted to return to work in that position under subsection (1) or (2) of this section. The administrative regulations shall assure that a retired member shall not be hired in a teaching or nonteaching position by a local school district until the superintendent of the school district assures the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System that every reasonable effort has been made to recruit other qualified applicants for the position on an annual basis;

(4) Under this section, an employer may employ full-time a number of retired members not to exceed three percent (3%) of the membership actively employed full-time by that employer. The board of trustees may reduce this three percent (3%) cap upon recommendation of the retirement system's actuary if a reduction is necessary to maintain the actuarial soundness of the retirement system. The board of trustees may increase the three percent (3%) cap upon a determination that an increase is warranted to help address a shortage in the number of available teachers and upon the determination of the retirement system's actuary that the proposed cap increase allows the actuarial soundness of the retirement system to be maintained. For purposes of this subsection, "full-time" means the same as defined by KRS 161.220(21). A local school district may exceed the quota established by this subsection by making an annual written request to the Kentucky Department of Education which the department may approve on a year-by-year basis if the statewide quota has not been met. A district's written request to exceed its quota shall be submitted no sooner than two (2) weeks after the

start of the school year;

(5) A member returning to work in a full-time or part-time position under subsection (1) or (2) of this section will contribute to an account with the retirement system that will be administered independently from and with no reciprocal impact with the member's original retirement account, or any other account from which the member is eligible to draw a retirement allowance. A member returning to work under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall make contributions to the retirement system at the rate provided under KRS 161.540. The new account shall independently meet the five (5) year vesting requirement as well as all other conditions set forth in KRS 161.600(1) before any retirement allowance is payable from this account. The retirement allowance accruing under this new account shall be calculated pursuant to KRS 161.620(1)(b). This new account shall not entitle the member to a duplication of the benefits offered under KRS 161.620(7) or 161.675, nor shall this new account provide the benefits offered by KRS 161.520, 161.525, 161.620(3), 161.655, 161.661, or 161.663. A member returning to work under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall waive his or her medical insurance with the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System during the period of reemployment and shall receive the medical insurance coverage that is generally provided by the member's active employer to the other members of the retirement system that the active employer employs. If medical insurance coverage is not available from the employer, the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may provide coverage for the member. A member returning to work under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall not be eligible to purchase service credit for any service provided after the member's effective date of retirement but prior to the date that the member returns to work. A member returning to work under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall not be eligible to purchase service credit that the member would have otherwise been eligible to purchase prior to the member's initial retirement. A member who returns to work under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, or in the event of the death of the member, the member's estate or applicably designated beneficiary, shall be entitled, within ninety (90) days of the posting of the annual report submitted by the employer, to a refund of contributions as permitted and limited by KRS 161.470;

(6) The board of trustees may annually, on July 1, adjust the current daily rate of a member's last annual compensation, for each full twelve (12) month period that has elapsed subsequent to the member earning his or her last annual compensation, by the percentage increase in the annual average of the consumer price index for all urban consumers for the calendar year preceding the adjustment as published by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, not to exceed five percent (5%) annually. Each annual adjustment shall become part of the member's daily rate base. Failure to comply with the salary limitations set forth in subsections (1) and (2) of this section as may be adjusted by this subsection shall result in a reduction of the member's retirement allowance or any other benefit to which the member would otherwise be entitled on a dollar-for-dollar basis for each dollar that the member exceeds these salary limitations. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a member retiring from a local school district who returns to work for a local school district under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be entitled, without any reduction to his or her retirement allowance or any other retirement benefit, to earn a minimum amount equal to one hundred seventy dollars ($170) per day;

(7) (a) A retired member returning to work under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall have separated from service for a period of at least one (1) year if returning to work for the same employer on a full-time basis, and at least three (3) months if returning to work for a different employer on a full-time basis. A retired member returning to work under subsection (1) or (2) of this section on a part-time basis shall have separated from service for a period of at least three (3) months before returning to work for any employer.

(b) As an alternative to the separation-from-service requirements in paragraph (a) of this subsection, a retired member who is returning to work for the same employer in a full-time position under subsections (1) and (2) of this section may elect a separation-from-service of not less than two (2) months followed by a forfeiture of the retired member's retirement allowance on a month-to-month basis for each month that the member has separated from service for less than twelve (12) full months. A retired member returning to work for the same employer in a part-time position, or for a different employer in a full-time position, may elect an alternative separation-from-service requirement of at least two (2) months followed by a forfeiture of the member's retirement allowance for one (1) month. During the period that the member forfeits his or her retirement allowance and thereafter, member and employer contributions shall be made to the retirement system as a result of employment in any position subject to membership in the retirement system. The member shall contribute to an account with the retirement system subject to the conditions set forth in subsection (5) of this section. For purposes of measuring the separation-from-service requirements set forth throughout this section, a member's separation-from-service begins on the first day following the last day of paid employment for the member prior to retirement.

(c) Failure to comply with the separation-from-service requirements in this subsection voids a member's retirement and the member shall be required to return all the retirement benefits he or she received, with interest, for the period of time that the member returned to work without a sufficient separation from service;

(8) (a) Effective July 1, 2004, local school districts may employ retired members in full-time or part-time teaching or administrative positions without limitation on the compensation of the retired members that is otherwise required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section. Under provisions of this subsection, a local school district may only employ retired members to fill critical shortage positions for which there are no other qualified applicants as determined by the local superintendent. The number of retired members that a local school district may employ under this subsection shall be no more than two (2) members per local school district or one percent (1%) of the total active members employed by the local school district on a full-time basis as defined under KRS 161.220(21), whichever number is greater. Retired members returning to work under this subsection shall be subject to the separation-from-service requirements set forth in subsection (7) of this section. Retired members returning to work under this subsection shall waive their medical insurance coverage with the retirement system during their

period of reemployment and receive medical insurance coverage that is offered to other full-time members employed by the local school district. Retired members returning to work under this subsection shall contribute to an account subject to the conditions set forth in subsection (5) of this section. Retired members returning to work under this subsection shall make contributions to the retirement system at the rate provided under KRS 161.540. The employer shall make contributions at the rate provided under KRS 161.550. Local school districts shall make annual payments to the retirement system on the compensation paid to the reemployed retirees at the rates determined by the retirement system's actuary that reflect any accrued liability resulting from the reemployment of these members.

(b) The Department of Education may employ retired members in full-time or part-time teaching or nonteaching positions without the limitations on compensation otherwise required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section to fill critical shortage areas in the schools it operates, including the Kentucky School for the Blind, the Kentucky School for the Deaf, and the Kentucky Virtual High School, and to serve on audit teams. The department shall be subject to the same requirements as local school districts as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection, except the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall determine the maximum number of employees that may be employed under this paragraph;

(9) The return to work limitations set forth in this section shall apply to retired members who are returning to work in the same position from which they retired, or a position substantially similar to the one from which they retired, or a position described in KRS 161.046 or any position listed in KRS 161.220(4) which requires membership in the retirement system. Positions which generally require certification or graduation from a four (4) year college or university as a condition of employment which are created, or changed to remove the position from coverage under KRS 161.220(4) are also subject to the return to work limitations set forth in this section. The board of trustees shall determine whether employment in a nonteaching position is subject to this subsection;

(10) The provisions of subsections (1) to (8) of this section are not subject to KRS 161.714;

(11) Any member retired by reason of service may waive his or her annuity and return to full-time employment in a position covered by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System under the following conditions:

(a) The member shall receive no annuity payments while employed in a covered position, shall waive his or her medical insurance coverage with the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System during the period of reemployment, and shall receive the medical insurance coverage that is generally offered by the member's active employer to the other members of the retirement system employed by the active employer. The member's estate or, if there is a beneficiary applicably designated by the member, then the beneficiary, shall continue to be eligible for life insurance benefits as provided in KRS 161.655. Service subsequent to retirement shall not be used to improve an annuity, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection;

(b) Any member who waives regular annuity benefits and returns to teaching or covered employment shall be entitled to make contributions on the salaries received for this service and have his retirement annuity recalculated as provided in the regular retirement formula in KRS 161.620(1), less any applicable actuarial discount applied to the original retirement allowance due to the election of a joint and last survivor option. Retirement option and beneficiary designation on original retirement shall not be altered by postretirement employment, and dependents and spouses of the members shall not become eligible for benefits under KRS 161.520, 161.525, or 161.661 because of postretirement employment;

(c) When a member returns to full-time teaching or covered employment as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the employer is required to withhold and remit regular retirement contributions. The member must be employed full-time for at least one (1) consecutive contract year to be eligible to improve an annuity. The member shall be returned to the annuity rolls on July 1 following completion of the contract year or on the first day of the month following the month of termination of service if full-time employment exceeds one (1) consecutive contract year. Any discounts applied at the time of the original retirement due to service or age may be reduced or eliminated due to additional employment if full-time employment is for one (1) consecutive contract year or longer; and

(d) A member retired by reason of service who has been employed the equivalent of twenty-five (25) days or more during a school year under KRS 161.605 may waive the member's retirement annuity and return to regular employment covered by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System during that school year a maximum of one (1) time during any five (5) year period, beginning with that school year;

(12) Retired members may be employed in a part-time teaching capacity by an agency described in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n), not to exceed the equivalent of twelve (12) teaching hours in any one (1) fiscal year. Retired members may be employed for a period not to exceed the equivalent of one hundred (100) days in any one (1) fiscal year in a part-time administrative or nonteaching capacity by an agency described in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n) in a position that would otherwise be covered by the retirement system. The return to work provisions set forth in subsections (1) to (8) of this section shall not apply to retired members who return to work solely for an agency described in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n). Calculation of the number of days and teaching hours for part-time teaching, substitute teaching, or part-time employment in a nonteaching capacity under this section shall not exceed the ratio between a school year and the actual months of retirement for the member during that school year. The board of trustees by administrative regulation may establish fractional equivalents of a day of teaching service. Any member who exceeds the twelve (12) hour or one hundred (100) day limitations of this subsection shall be subject to having his or her retirement voided and be required to return all retirement allowances and other benefits paid to the member or on the member's behalf since the effective date of retirement. In lieu of voiding a member's retirement, the system may reduce the member's retirement allowance or any other benefit to which the member would otherwise be entitled on a dollar-for-dollar basis for each dollar of compensation that the member earns in employment exceeding twelve (12) hours, one hundred (100) days, or any

apportionment of the two (2) combined;

(13) When a retired member returns to employment in a part-time teaching capacity or in a nonteaching capacity as provided in subsection (12) of this section, the employer shall contribute annually to the retirement system on the compensation paid to the retired member at rates determined by the retirement system actuary that reflect accrued liability for retired members who return to work under subsection (12) of this section; and

(14) For retired members who return to work during any one (1) fiscal year in both a position described in KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n) and in a position described under another provision under KRS 161.220(4), and for retired members who return to work in a position described under KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n) in both a teaching and an administrative or nonteaching capacity, the board of trustees shall adopt a methodology for a pro rata apportionment of days and hours that the retired member may work in each position.

(Enact. Acts 1952, ch. 226; 1958, ch. 10; 1964, ch. 43, § 14; 1972, ch. 82, § 19; 1980, ch. 102, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 442, § 15, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 526, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 11, effective July 1, 1992; 1996, ch. 359, § 14, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 11, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 477, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 498, § 16, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 25, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 16, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 14, effective July 1, 2008; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 38, effective June 27, 2008; 2010, ch. 164, § 9, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/1/2004). In subsection (13) of this statute, two references to "subsection (11) of this section" have been changed to read "subsection (12) of this section." When the statute was amended in 2004 Ky. Acts ch. 121, sec. 16, the subsections were renumbered, but the references to subsection (11) were not changed to conform. The Reviser of Statutes has made the conforming change under authority of KRS 7.136.

(7/1/2004). 2004 Ky. Acts ch. 121, sec. 27, provides that "The provisions of subsection (8) of Section 16 of this Act [KRS 161.605] supersede the provisions relating to critical shortage positions set forth in 2003 Kentucky Acts ch. 156, sec. 1 [Executive Branch Budget Bill]."

(7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. Compensation plan, 780 KAR 3:020.

Employment by retired members, 102 KAR 1:035.

Employment of KTRS retiree in full-time position, 702 KAR 1:150.

Opinions of Attorney General. A "substitute" teacher is one who temporarily substitutes to teach for another regularly employed teacher who is temporarily absent from her work. OAG 64-288.

There is no age limit requiring retirement of substitute teachers. OAG 73-847.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 287 et seq

161.607. Employment in position covered by other Kentucky retirement system.

(1) Any member of the Teachers' Retirement System who enters employment covered by the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, the State Police Retirement System, or the County Employees Retirement System, prior to July 1, 1976, may retain membership in the Teachers' Retirement System instead of joining the new system.

(2) Retention of membership in the Teachers' Retirement System by any member of the General Assembly who upon election is a contributing member of the Teachers' Retirement System shall be effected by conforming with KRS 61.680(4)(c). Members of the General Assembly who retain membership shall make retirement contributions based upon their annual compensation as defined under KRS 161.220 or on their creditable compensation as defined under KRS 61.510, whichever is the larger amount. Service as a member of the General Assembly may be used to meet the service requirements of KRS 61.680(2)(a) regardless of the system to which contributions are made by the member.

(3) Any member of the Teachers' Retirement System entering employment as described in subsection (1) of this section must exercise the option within ninety (90) days of the beginning of such employment.

(4) Persons who enter service covered by the Teachers' Retirement System prior to July 1, 1976, and who hold membership in a Kentucky retirement system financed in whole or part with public funds may retain membership in that system providing the statutes and regulations governing said system make continued membership possible.

(5) Any person who has elected an option provided in this section may cancel such election and gain membership in the system which normally covers the position in which currently employed, provided that such cancellation of option election must be completed prior to January 1, 1977.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 527, effective July 13, 1990; 2000, ch. 498, § 17, effective July 1, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 21; 1968, ch. 136, § 10; 1976, ch. 351, § 17, effective July 1, 1976; 1980, ch. 206, § 8, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 458, § 6, effective April 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 527, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Persons who are covered by any one of the three publicly financed Kentucky retirement systems can maintain their coverage in the system of their choice provided they are qualified when they change jobs. While the statutes do not specifically prohibit a subsequent change after an election has been made, neither do they give a covered employee the unqualified right to make such a change. However, in the absence of a specific provision prohibiting subsequent change after an election, and in view of the broad authorization for reciprocal arrangements, we believe the statutes would permit the various retirement systems to authorize a subsequent change, provided appropriate regulations are promulated. OAG 69-501.

There is no statutory right for an employee who has made an election to remain in one of the three publicly financed Kentucky retirement systems to have his account frozen in that system and be treated as a new employee by the agency which has been employing him. Such procedure could not be permitted without appropriate reciprocal regulations by the retirement systems involved. OAG 69-501.

The term "employment covered by the Kentucky employees retirement system" in this section embraces the term "service" as defined in KRS 61.510(9) and as referred to in KRS 61.595 so that an employee of the Kentucky Department of Agriculture for the three years immediately preceding July 1, 1956, when there was no Kentucky Employees Retirement System in existence, would still be entitled to purchase credit in the Teachers' Retirement System for the three years in question pursuant to the option contained in this section. OAG 73-749.

Any employee of the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television currently a member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System who, because of KRS 161.220(4), may be qualified to participate in the teachers' retirement system has the option of joining the teachers' retirement system as provided by subsection (3) (now subsection (4)) of this section or retaining membership in Kentucky Employees Retirement System as provided by KRS 61.680. OAG 74-305.

In the present situation, the language of subsection (5) of this section and KRS 61.680(4)(b) is clear and unambiguous, and while these statutes provide that an employee may retain Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System membership upon transfer to another agency covered by other government retirement systems, and that such an employee may cancel his election to retain KTRS membership, it specifically provides that any cancellation of option election must be made prior to January 1, 1977. OAG 78-744.

161.608. Computation of benefits of member who has an account with another state system.

The provisions of KRS 61.680 are hereby recognized and shall be followed in computing benefits of any member of the Teachers' Retirement System who also has an account with the

Kentucky Employees Retirement System, County Employees Retirement System, or State Police Retirement System.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 528, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 128, § 38, effective March 26, 1974) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 528, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Reciprocal program between County Employees Retirement System, Kentucky Employees Retirement System, State Police Retirement System, Legislators' Retirement Plan, Judicial Retirement System, and Teachers' Retirement System, 102 KAR 1:185.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section and KRS 61.680 are to be interpreted to mean that once an individual with joint accounts in the various state retirement systems consolidates those accounts and is eligible to retire in the system under which he is presently covered and does so, all other retirement systems in which he has an account must pay their proportional share of benefits to him even though he might not otherwise be eligible due to his age. OAG 74-904.

161.610. Withdrawal after thirty years; benefit rights; options. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-42: amend. Acts 1950, ch. 194; 1962, ch. 64, § 13) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 23.

161.611. Supplemental retirement benefit plan — Purpose — Administration — Eligibility — Payments.

(1) The board of trustees is authorized to provide a supplemental retirement benefit plan for the sole purpose of enabling the employer to apply the same formula for determining benefits payable to all members of the retirement system employed by the employer, whose benefits under the retirement system are limited by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time. This plan is intended to constitute a qualified governmental excess benefit plan as described in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) The board of trustees shall administer this plan and have full discretionary fiduciary authority to determine all questions in connection with the plan. The board of trustees may adopt procedural rules and administrative regulations and may employ and rely on any legal counsel, actuaries, accountants, and agents as it deems advisable to assist in the administration of this plan.

(3) All members and retired former members in the retirement system shall be eligible to participate in this plan whenever their benefits under the retirement system would exceed the limitation on benefits imposed by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) On or after the effective date of this plan, the employer shall pay to each eligible member in the retirement system who retires on or after that date and to each former member who retired before that date and his or her beneficiaries a supplemental pension benefit, equal to the amount by which the benefit that would have been payable under the retirement system, without regard to any provision therein incorporating the limitation on benefits imposed by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code, exceeds the benefit actually payable, taking into account the limitation imposed on the retirement system by Section 415 of the code. These supplemental pension benefits shall be computed and payable under the same terms and conditions and to the same person as the benefits payable to, or on account of, an eligible member under the retirement system.

(5) Benefits payable under this plan shall not be subject to the dollar limit applicable to eligible deferred compensation plans under Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, nor to the "substantial risk or forfeiture" rules of Section 457(f) of the code applicable to ineligible deferred compensation plans. In addition, benefits payable under this plan shall not be taken into account in determining whether any other plan of the employer is an eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457 of the code.

(6) Funding of benefits payable under this plan shall be provided by the state, as employer, and shall be segregated from funds that are maintained by the retirement system for payment of the regular benefits provided by the retirement system. The employer may establish a grantor trust for payment of benefits provided under this plan, with the employer treated as "grantor" thereof for purposes of Section 677 of the Internal Revenue Code. The rights of any person to receive benefits under this plan are limited to those of a general creditor of the employer.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 498, § 1, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 26, effective July 1, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to in subsections (1), (3) and (4), is codified as 26 USCS § 415.

Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to in subsection (5), is codified as 26 USCS § 457.

Section 677 of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to in subsection (6), is codified as 26 USCS § 677.

Cross-References. Limitations on benefits, 102 KAR 1:230.

161.612. Membership of individuals providing part-time and substitute services — Service credit — Participation in benefits.

Effective July 1, 2002, any individual occupying a position on a part-time basis that requires certification or graduation from a four (4) year college or university as a condition of employment and any individual providing part-time or substitute teaching services that are the same or similar to those teaching services provided by certified, full-time teachers shall be a member of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System, according to the conditions and only to the extent set forth in this section, if the individual is employed by one (1) of the public boards, institutions, or agencies set forth in KRS 161.220, excluding those public boards, institutions, and agencies described in KRS 161.220(4)(b) and (n). Members providing part-time and substitute services shall participate in the retirement system as follows:

(1) Members providing part-time and substitute services shall accrue service credit as provided under KRS 161.500 and be entitled to a retirement allowance upon meeting the service retirement conditions of KRS 161.600. The board of trustees shall adopt a methodology for accrediting service credit to these members on a pro rata basis. The methodology adopted by the board of trustees may be amended as necessary to ensure its actuarial soundness. The retirement allowance for members providing part-time and substitute services shall be calculated pursuant to KRS 161.620, except that the provisions of KRS 161.620(3) shall not apply. Members providing part-time and substitute services who meet the service retirement conditions of KRS 161.600 may also be eligible to participate as approved by the board of trustees in the medical insurance program provided by the retirement system under KRS 161.675. Members providing part-time and substitute services shall make contributions to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System at the rate provided under KRS 161.540. A member who provides part-time or substitute services, or in the event of the death of the member, the member's estate or applicably designated beneficiary, will be entitled, within ninety (90) days of the posting of the annual report submitted by the member's employer, to a refund of contributions as permitted and limited by KRS 161.470;

(2) The board of trustees shall adopt eligibility conditions

under which members providing part-time and substitute services may participate in the benefits provided under KRS 161.520, 161.655, 161.661, and 161.663. The board of trustees may permit members providing part-time or substitute services to participate in other benefits offered by the retirement system by promulgating administrative regulations that establish eligibility conditions for participation in these benefits. All eligibility conditions adopted by the board of trustees pursuant to this subsection may be amended as necessary to ensure their actuarial soundness;

(3) In addition to the pro rata methodology adopted by the board of trustees under subsection (1) of this section, members providing part-time and substitute services shall be subject to all limitations and conditions regarding the accrual, retention, accreditation, and use of service credit that apply to members providing full-time services. In addition to the eligibility conditions set forth by the board of trustees under subsection (2) of this section, members providing part-time and substitute services shall be subject to all limitations and conditions regarding both the eligibility to participate and the extent of participation in any benefit offered under KRS 161.220 to 161.716 that apply to members providing full-time services;

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section to the contrary, instructional assistants who provide teaching services in the local school districts on a full-time basis in positions covered by the County Employees Retirement System who are used as substitute teachers on an emergency basis for five (5) days or less during any one (1) fiscal year shall not be considered members of the Teachers' Retirement System during that period in which they are serving as substitute teachers for five (5) days or less;

(5) The board of trustees may adopt a pro rata methodology to determine the annual compensation of members providing part-time and substitute services in order to determine benefits provided under KRS 161.661 and 161.663. Members providing part-time and substitute services who had retirement contributions posted to their accounts during the previous fiscal year and who have not had those contributions refunded to them are eligible to vote for the board of trustees;

(6) The board of trustees of the Teachers' Retirement System shall be responsible for final determination of membership eligibility and may direct employers to take whatever action that may be necessary to correct any error relating to membership; and

(7) The provisions of this section are not subject to KRS 161.714.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 275, § 1, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 17, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 15, effective July 1, 2008.)

Cross-References. Benefit eligibility conditions for members providing part-time and substitute services, 102 KAR 1:310.

161.614. Court-ordered back salary and reinstatement.

A court order awarding additional back salary to or reinstating a member as a result of employment in a position covered by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall entitle the member to additional salary or service credit, or both, under the following circumstances:

(1) Members shall make contributions to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System at the rate set forth in KRS 161.540 and members' employers shall make contributions at the rate set forth in KRS 161.550, with interest accruing on all contributions at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum from the end of each fiscal year that back salary or the reinstatement was ordered. Contributions, plus interest, shall be made for each year that back salary or reinstatement was ordered. No service or salary credit shall be credited to a member's account unless full contributions are paid to the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System;

(2) The member may have court-ordered back salary credited to his or her account only to the extent that the member actually received payment for the back salary and only to the extent that the court-ordered back salary is within the salary scale that was available to the member in the covered position for the years that the back salary was awarded. Court-ordered back salary can be credited to the member's account only as permitted under KRS 161.220(9) and (10). The member may have court-ordered service credited to his or her account only after the retirement system has received the contributions and interest on the full compensation that would normally be earned in the position that is the subject of the litigation;

(3) The member's employer ordered to pay back salary or to reinstate the member by a court of competent jurisdiction shall provide the retirement system with a breakdown of the back salary awarded to the member on a year-by-year basis;

(4) The calculations of the contributions and interest required to be paid for court-ordered back salary or reinstatement shall be provided by the retirement system to the member or the member's employer at the member's or employer's request. Requests for these calculations shall be made with at least two (2) weeks of advance notice to the retirement system to provide these calculations. The retirement system will calculate accrued interest as of the last day of the month during which payment of the full contributions are made;

(5) For purposes of this section, a settlement agreement that provides back salary or reinstatement, and is adopted by order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction or is referenced in an order dismissing the action as settled shall have the same effect as a court order adjudicating the matter. Orders entered by a government board or agency as a result of litigation conducted on an administrative hearing level and legally binding arbitration awards shall be considered as court orders for the purposes of this section; and

(6) Under no circumstances shall a member be entitled to service credit as a result of court-ordered reinstatement that is in violation of the provisions of KRS 161.500.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 275, § 2, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 18, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 16, effective July 1, 2008.)

161.615. Limited defined contribution plan — Purpose — Administration — Eligibility — Payments.

(1) The board of trustees is authorized to implement a limited defined contribution plan for the sole purpose of providing retirement allowance payments for retired members who have been approved by the retirement system for full-time reemployment as provided in KRS 161.605.

(2) The defined contribution plan shall be administered separately from the regular benefits provided for members of the retirement system, except that the contributions to the plan shall be invested in the same manner as other contributions to the retirement system.

(3) The provisions of this section apply only to those retired members who were permitted to return to work under the critical shortage provisions of KRS 161.605(7) as they existed on June 30, 2002. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any retired member returning

to work on or after July 1, 2002.

(4) Separate member accounts shall be maintained for participants in this plan which shall reflect the annual contributions made to the participant's account based on the rates and interest levels specified in KRS 161.605.

(5) When the retiree's reemployment terminates, the total contributions and accrued interest in the participant's account will be paid in a lump-sum payment or on an actuarial straight life monthly basis to the retiree. If the member dies prior to making application for a retirement allowance under this plan, the beneficiary designated by the participant for this plan shall receive a refund of the funds in the account. If there is a remaining balance in the account at the death of the participant after retirement from this plan, it shall be paid to the beneficiary designated by the participant for this benefit.

(6) Retired members shall be eligible to receive their retirement annuity when approved for reemployment and participation in this plan. Service as a reemployed retiree may not be used in any manner for credit under the regular retirement benefit plans provided by the retirement system.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 498, § 2, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 27, effective July 1, 2002.)

161.620. Retirement allowances — Amount — Applicability to persons becoming members on or after July 1, 2008.

(1) The retirement allowance, in the form of a life annuity with refundable balance, of a member retiring for service shall be calculated as follows:

(a) For retirements effective July 1, 1998, and thereafter, except as otherwise provided by this section, the annual allowance for each year of service shall be two percent (2%) of the final average salary for service performed prior to July 1, 1983, and two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the final average salary for service performed after July 1, 1983, for all members not employed by a state college or university. The annual retirement allowance for each year of service performed by members of the Teachers' Retirement System who are members under the provisions of KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n) shall be two percent (2%) of the final average salary. Actuarial discounts due to age or service credit at retirement may be applied as provided in this section;

(b) For individuals who become members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System on or after July 1, 2002, and before July 1, 2008, except those persons who become members under KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n), and who upon retirement have earned less than ten (10) full years of service credit, the retirement allowance shall be two percent (2%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service. For individuals who become members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System on or after July 1, 2002, and before July 1, 2008, except those persons who become members under KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n), and who upon retirement have earned at least ten (10) full years of service credit, the annual allowance for each year of service shall be two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the member's final average salary;

(c) The board of trustees may approve for members who initially retire on or after July 1, 2004, and who become members before July 1, 2008, except those persons who are members under KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n), a retirement allowance of three percent (3%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service credit earned in excess of thirty (30) years. This three percent (3%) factor shall be in lieu of the two and one-half percent (2.5%) factor provided for in paragraph (b) of this subsection for every year or fraction of a year of service in excess of thirty (30) years. Upon approval of this three percent (3%) retirement factor, the board of trustees may establish conditions of eligibility regarding the type of service credit that will qualify for meeting the requirements of this subsection. This subsection is optional with the board of trustees and shall not be subject to KRS 161.714;

(d) For individuals who become members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System on or after July 1, 2008, except those persons who become members under KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n), the retirement allowance shall be:

1. a. One and seven-tenths percent (1.7%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service if the member has earned ten (10) or less years of service at retirement;

b. Two percent (2%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service if the member has earned greater than ten (10) but no more than twenty (20) years of service at retirement;

c. Two and three-tenths percent (2.3%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service if the member has earned greater than twenty (20) but no more than twenty-six (26) years of service at retirement; or

d. Two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service if the member has earned greater than twenty-six (26) but no more than thirty (30) years of service at retirement; and

2. Three percent (3%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service earned in excess of thirty (30) years of service at retirement subject to the same terms and conditions as set forth in paragraph (c) of this subsection;

(e) For individuals who become members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System on or after July 1, 2008, who are members under KRS 161.220(4)(b) or (n), the retirement allowance shall be:

1. One and one-half percent (1.5%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service if the member has earned ten (10) or less years of service at retirement;

2. One and seven-tenths percent (1.7%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service if the member has earned greater than ten (10) but no more than twenty (20) years of service at retirement;

3. One and eighty-five hundredths percent (1.85%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service if the member has earned greater than twenty (20) but less than twenty-seven (27) years of service at retirement; or

4. Two percent (2%) of the member's final average salary for each year of service if the member has earned twenty-seven (27) or more years of service at retirement; and

(f) The retirement allowance of a member at retire-

ment, as measured on a life annuity, shall not exceed the member's last yearly salary or the member's final average salary, whichever is the greater amount. For purposes of this section, "yearly salary" means the compensation earned by a member during the most recent period of contributing service, either consecutive or nonconsecutive, preceding the member's effective retirement date and shall be subject to the provisions of KRS 161.220(9) and (10).

(2) Effective July 1, 2002, and annually on July 1 thereafter, the retirement allowance of each retired member and of each beneficiary of a retirement option shall be increased in the amount of one and one-half percent (1.5%), provided the retired member had been retired for at least the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the date that the increase is effective. In the event that the retired member had been retired for less than the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the date that the increase is effective, then the increase shall be reduced on a pro rata basis by each month that the retired member had not been retired for the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the effective date of the increase.

(3) Any member qualifying for retirement under a life annuity with refundable balance shall be entitled to receive an annual allowance amounting to not less than four hundred dollars ($400) effective July 1, 2002, and not less than four hundred forty dollars ($440) effective July 1, 2003, multiplied by the service credit years of the member. These minimums shall apply to the retired members receiving annuity payments and to those members retiring on or subsequent to the effective dates listed in this subsection, except the following:

(a) Individuals who become members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System on or after July 1, 2008; or

(b) Members whose retirement allowance payment is reduced below the minimum allowance as a result of its division in a qualified domestic relations order or any other provision permitted under KRS 161.700.

(4) The minimum retirement allowance provided in this section shall apply in the case of members retired or retiring under an option other than a life annuity with refundable balance in the same proportion to the benefits of the member and his beneficiary or beneficiaries as provided in the duly-adopted option tables at the time of the member's retirement.

(5) Effective July 1, 2008, the monthly allowance of each retired member and each recipient of a retirement option of the retired member may be increased in an amount not to exceed three and one-half percent (3.5%) of the monthly allowance in effect the previous month, provided the retired member had been retired for at least the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the date that the increase is effective. In the event that the retired member had been retired for less than the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the date that the increase is effective, then the increase shall be reduced on a pro rata basis by each month that the retired member had not been retired for the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the effective date of the increase. The level of increase provided for in this subsection shall be determined by the funding provided in the 2008-2010 biennium budget appropriation.

(6) Effective July 1, 2009, the monthly allowance of each retired member and each recipient of a retirement option of the retired member may be increased in an amount not to exceed seven-tenths of one percent (0.7%) of the monthly allowance in effect the previous month, provided the retired member had been retired for at least the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the date that the increase is effective. In the event that the retired member had been retired for less than the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the date that the increase is effective, then the increase shall be reduced on a pro rata basis by each month that the retired member had not been retired for the full twelve (12) months immediately preceding the effective date of the increase. The level of increase provided for in this subsection shall be determined by the funding provided in the 2008-2010 biennium budget appropriation.

(7) Effective July 1, 1990, monthly payments of two hundred dollars ($200) shall be payable for the benefit of an adult child of a member retired for service when the child's mental or physical condition is sufficient to cause dependency on the member at the time of retirement. Eligibility for this payment shall continue for the life of the child or until the time the mental or physical condition creating the dependency no longer exists or the child marries. Benefits under this subsection shall apply to legally adopted survivors provided the proceedings for the adoption were initiated at least one (1) year prior to the death of the member. The board of trustees shall be the sole judge of eligibility or dependency and may require formal application or information relating thereto.

(8) Members of the Teachers' Retirement System shall be subject to the annuity income limitations imposed by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Service Code.

(9) Compensation in excess of the limitations imposed by Section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be used in determining a member's retirement annuity. The limitation on compensation for eligible members shall not be less than the amount which was allowed to be taken into account by the retirement system in effect on July 1, 1993. For this purpose, an eligible member is an individual who was a member of the retirement system before the first plan year beginning after December 31, 1995.

(4506b-43: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 111, § 4; 1950, ch. 78, § 1; 1954, ch. 194; 1954, ch. 196, § 4; 1956, ch. 146; 1960, ch. 44, § 13; 1962, ch. 64, § 14; 1964, ch. 43, § 15; 1966, ch. 16, § 6; 1968, ch. 136, § 11; 1970, ch. 54, § 2; 1970, ch. 168, § 1; 1972, ch. 82, § 20; 1974, ch. 395, § 16; 1976, ch. 351, § 18, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 43, § 2, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 152, § 14, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 206, § 9, effective July 1, 1980; 1982, ch. 326, § 9, effective July 1, 1982; 1982, ch. 414, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 104, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 253, § 21, effective July 1, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 12, effective July 1, 1986; 1988, ch. 240, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 260, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 363, § 15, effective July 1, 1988; 1990, ch. 131, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 442, § 16, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 529, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 12, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 18, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 15, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 12, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 18, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 28, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 19, effective July 1, 2004; 2006, ch. 189, § 2, effective July 1, 2006; 2008, ch. 78, § 17, effective July 1, 2008; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 39, effective June 27, 2008; 2010, ch. 148, § 10, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 164, § 10, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 148 and 164, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/13/90). The two Acts amending this section prevail over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476. The two amending Acts have been compiled

together where they are not in conflict. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails, pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Compiler's Notes. Sections 401(a)(17) and 415 of the Internal Revenue Service Code, referred to in this section, are codified as 26 USCS §§ 401(a)(17) and 415, respectively.

Cross-References. Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

Optional benefits, 102 KAR 1:150.

Service credit required for member to qualify for three (3) percent retirement factor, 102 KAR 1:280.

Value of service performed, 102 KAR 1:200.

Opinions of Attorney General. While subsection (1) of this section provided a mandatory increase applicable to all teachers retired prior to July 1, 1964, the increase must be regarded as increasing the actuarial value and would not necessarily increase monthly payments in benefit options other than the straight life annuity. OAG 68-274 (decided under prior law).

Cited: Watkins v. Oldham, 731 S.W.2d 829, 1987 Ky. App. LEXIS 503 (Ky. Ct. App. 1987).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.623. Use of unused sick-leave days to determine service credit — Applicability to individuals becoming members on or after July 1, 2008.

(1) Effective July 1, 1982, and thereafter, a district board of education or other employer of members of the Teachers' Retirement System may compensate, at the time of retirement for service, an active contributing member for unused sick-leave days in accordance with this section.

(2) Upon the member's application for service retirement, the employer shall certify the retiring member's unused accumulated sick-leave balance to the board of trustees of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System. The member's sick-leave balance, expressed in days, shall be divided by one hundred eighty-five (185) days to determine the amount of service credit that may be considered for addition to the member's retirement account for the purpose of determining the retirement allowance under KRS 161.620. Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, sick-leave credit that is accredited under this section or by one (1) of the other state-administered retirement systems shall not be used for the purpose of determining whether the member is eligible to receive a retirement allowance from the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(3) The board shall compute the cost to the retirement system of the sick-leave credit for each retiring member and shall bill the last employer of the retiring member for such cost. The employer shall pay the cost of such service credit to the retirement system within fifteen (15) days after receiving notification of the cost from the board.

(4) Retiring members who receive service credit under this section shall not be eligible to receive compensation for accrued sick leave under KRS 161.155(10) or any other statutory provision.

(5) Employer participation is optional and the employer may opt to purchase less service credit than the member is eligible to receive provided the same percentage of reduction is made applicable to all retiring members of the employer during a school fiscal year.

(6) The board of trustees shall formulate and adopt necessary rules and regulations for the administration of the foregoing provisions.

(7) Payments to the retirement system for service credit obtained under this section or for compensation credit obtained under KRS 161.155(10) shall be based on the full actuarial cost as defined in KRS 161.220(22).

(8) For an individual who becomes a member on or after July 1, 2008, the maximum amount of unused accumulated sick leave that may be considered for addition to the member's retirement account for purposes of determining the retirement allowance under KRS 161.620 shall not exceed three hundred (300) days.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 326, § 10, effective July 1, 1982; 1986, ch. 450, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 530, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 483, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 530, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 19, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 29, effective July 1, 2002; 2006, ch. 52, § 4, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 78, § 18, effective July 1, 2008; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 40, effective June 27, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Opinions of Attorney General. Generally, in order to qualify for retirement, a member of the retirement system must have completed 27 years of service, notwithstanding accumulation of sick leave. OAG 91-219.

At the death of an employed active public school teacher, a school board may not pay the decedent's estate or named beneficiary the value of the employee's accumulated unused sick leave even if the employee were eligible for retirement; rather, a local school district may only compensate a district employee at the time of retirement for accumulated unused sick leave. OAG 94-39.

161.624. Responsibilities of members.

The employees of the Teachers' Retirement System shall endeavor to provide full and complete information to all inquiries presented by members or beneficiaries of members. The members or beneficiaries of the members shall assume full responsibility for obtaining adequate and sufficient information concerning their eligibility for retirement benefits, for selection of the type of benefit available to them, and for adherence to the employment restrictions applicable to retired members.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 531, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 369, § 19, effective July 1, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 326, § 11, effective July 1, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 531, effective July 13, 1990.

161.625. Increased allowances. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 7, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 23.

161.630. Benefit options — Change in benefit option — Beneficiary redesignation after retirement.

(1) A member, upon retirement, shall receive a retirement allowance in the form of a life annuity, with refundable balance, as provided in KRS 161.620, unless an election is made before the effective date of retirement to receive actuarially equivalent benefits under options which the board of trustees approves. No option shall provide for a benefit with an actuarial value at the age of retirement greater than that provided in KRS 161.620. This section does not apply to disability allowances as provided in KRS 161.661(1).

(2) The retirement option chosen by a retiree at the time of service retirement shall remain in force unless the retiree elects to make a change under the following conditions:

(a) A divorce, annulment, or marriage dissolution following retirement shall, at the election of the retiree, cancel any optional plan selected at retirement that provides continuing benefits to a spousal beneficiary and return the retiree to a single lifetime benefit equivalent as determined by the board; or

(b) Following marriage or remarriage, or the death of the designated beneficiary, a retiree may elect a new optional plan of payment based on the actuarial equivalent of a single lifetime benefit at the time of the election, as determined by the board. The plan shall become effective the first of the month following receipt of an application on a form approved by the board.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a beneficiary designation shall not be changed after the effective date of retirement except for retirees who elect the life annuity with refundable balance or the predetermined years certain and life thereafter option. A member may remove a beneficiary at any time, but shall not designate a substitute beneficiary. If a member elects to remove a beneficiary, the member's retirement allowance shall not change regardless of the retirement option selected by the member, even if the removed beneficiary predeceases the member.

(4) A member who experiences a qualifying event under subsection (2) of this section and who elects a new optional plan of payment shall make that election within sixty (60) days of the qualifying event.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 532, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 369, § 20, effective July 1, 1994; 2004, ch. 121, § 20, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 19, effective July 1, 2008; 2010, ch. 164, § 11, effective July 1, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-48: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 64, § 15; 1976, ch. 351, § 19, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 15, effective March 28, 1978; 1988, ch. 363, § 16, effective July 1, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 532, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Annuity tables, 102 KAR 1:160.
Basis for options, 102 KAR 1:145.
Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.
Optional benefits, 102 KAR 1:150.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.640. Payment of annuities — Payroll deductions — Electronic fund transfer, exception.

(1) Retirement annuities shall be payable monthly. The first payment to an annuitant shall be made at the payment date at the end of one (1) full payment period after his retirement and shall consist of one (1) regular monthly payment. Retirement for a member receiving one (1) full year of service credit during a fiscal year shall be no earlier than July 1 next following the end of such fiscal year. Notwithstanding any other statutory provisions to the contrary, members filling positions that customarily require twelve (12) months of service during a fiscal year cannot retire prior to July 1 without a corresponding pro rata reduction in salary and service credit. The board of trustees may determine which positions customarily require twelve (12) months of service during a fiscal year.

(2) The board of trustees may enter into agreements with retired members for payroll deductions when it is deemed in the best interest of the retired members and the retirement system.

(3) (a) All new retirees, on or after July 1, 1998, shall receive their monthly annuity checks by electronic fund transfer. All retiree, beneficiary, and survivor monthly allowance payments, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, shall be made by electronic fund transfer. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, all monthly payments shall be made payable only to an account solely in the name of the retiree, beneficiary, or survivor as an individual and natural person, or to a joint account in the name of the retiree, beneficiary, or survivor as an individual and natural person and another individual and natural person.

(b) If the retiree, beneficiary, or survivor is a resident of a nursing or assisted-care home, monthly payments may be made to the order of the nursing or assisted-care home for the benefit of the retiree, beneficiary, or survivor by including the retiree's, beneficiary's, or survivor's name. Monthly annuity checks so paid to a nursing or assisted-care home may be sent by mail rather than electronic fund transfer.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 533, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 515, § 13, effective July 1, 1998; 2004, ch. 121, § 21, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 20, effective July 1, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-46: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 144, § 1; 1972, ch. 82, § 21; 1980, ch. 206, § 10, effective July 1, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 533, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Annuity payments, 102 KAR 1:155.
Application for retirement, 102 KAR 1:070.
Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.643. Records and annual reports for annuitants employed by school districts or agencies — Penalty for noncompliance.

Each school district and agency employing annuitants of the retirement system shall maintain a record of the days employed and the compensation paid to each annuitant and submit an annual report on forms prescribed by the retirement system no later than August 1, following the completion of each fiscal year. The retirement system may impose a penalty on the employer not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) when the employer does not meet the August 1 reporting date or fails to provide the information required for employment of annuitants of the retirement system.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 369, § 17, effective July 1, 1994.)

161.650. Death of retired member — Payment to beneficiaries — Effect of divorce decree — Failure to designate beneficiary.

(1) In the case of death of a member who has retired by reason of service or disability, any portion of the member's accumulated contributions, including member contributions to the state accumulation fund and regular interest to the date of retirement, that has not, and will not be paid as an allowance or benefit shall be paid to the member's beneficiary in such manner as the board of trustees elects.

(2) The member may designate a primary beneficiary or two (2) or more cobeneficiaries to receive any remaining accumulated member contributions payable under this section. A contingent beneficiary may be designated in addition to the primary beneficiary or the cobeneficiaries. The member may designate two (2) or more contingent beneficiaries. To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code, a trust may be designated as beneficiary for receipt of any remaining accumulated member contributions. Members may designate as beneficiaries only presently identifiable and existing individuals, or trusts where otherwise permitted, without contingency instructions, on forms prescribed by the retirement system. Cobeneficiaries shall be composed of a single class of individuals, or trusts where permitted, who will share in equal proportions in any payment that may become available under this section. Any beneficiary designation made by the member shall remain in

effect until changed by the member on forms prescribed by the retirement system, except in the event of subsequent divorce. A final divorce decree shall terminate the beneficiary status of an ex-spouse unless, subsequent to divorce, the member redesignates the former spouse as a beneficiary. A final divorce decree shall not terminate the designation of a trust as beneficiary regardless of who is designated as beneficiary of the trust. In the event that the member fails to designate a beneficiary or all designated beneficiaries predecease the member, any remaining accumulated member contributions shall be payable to the member's estate.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 534, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 121, § 22, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 21, effective July 1, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-47: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 64, § 16; 1972, ch. 82, § 22; 1976, ch. 35, § 20, effective July 1, 1976) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 534, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 481 et seq.

161.655. Life insurance benefit — Assignment of benefit.

(1) Effective July 1, 2000, the Teachers' Retirement System shall:
   (a) Provide a life insurance benefit in a minimum amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for its members who are retired for service or disability. This life insurance benefit shall be payable upon the death of a member retired for service or disability to the member's estate or to a party designated by the member on a form prescribed by the retirement system; and
   (b) Provide a life insurance benefit in a minimum amount of two thousand dollars ($2,000) for its active contributing members. This life insurance benefit shall be payable upon the death of an active contributing member to the member's estate or to a party designated by the member on a form prescribed by the retirement system.

(2) The member may name one (1) primary and one (1) contingent beneficiary for receipt of the life insurance benefit. To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code, a trust may be designated as beneficiary for receipt of the life insurance benefit. Members may designate as beneficiaries only presently identifiable and existing individuals, or trusts where otherwise permitted, without contingency instructions, on forms prescribed by the retirement system. In the event that a member fails to designate a beneficiary, or all designated beneficiaries predecease the member, the member's estate shall be deemed to be the beneficiary. Any beneficiary designation made by the member, including the estate should the estate become the beneficiary by default, shall remain in effect until changed by the member on forms prescribed by the retirement system, except in the event of subsequent marriage or divorce. A valid marriage license shall terminate any previously designated beneficiary, even that of a trust, and establish the spouse as beneficiary unless, subsequent proof of the marriage, the member or retired member redesignates someone other than the new spouse as the beneficiary. A final divorce decree shall terminate the beneficiary status of an ex-spouse unless, subsequent to divorce, the member redesignates the former spouse as a beneficiary. A final divorce decree shall not terminate the designation of a trust as beneficiary regardless of who is designated as beneficiary of the trust.

(3) Application for payment of life insurance proceeds shall be made to the Teachers' Retirement System together with acceptable evidence of death and eligibility. The reciprocal provisions of KRS 61.680(2)(a) shall not apply to the coverage and payment of proceeds by the life insurance benefit under this section.

(4) Suit or civil action shall not be required for the collection of the proceeds of the life insurance benefit provided for by this section, but nothing in this section shall prevent the maintenance of suit or civil action against the beneficiary or legal representative receiving the proceeds of the life insurance benefit.

(5) Upon the death of a member of the Teachers' Retirement System, the life insurance provided pursuant to subsection (1) of this section may be assigned by the designated beneficiary to a bank or licensed funeral home.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 535, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 14, effective July 1, 1992; 1996, ch. 359, § 16, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 14, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 498, § 20, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 30, effective July 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 121, § 23, effective July 1, 2004; 2008, ch. 78, § 22, effective July 1, 2008; 2010, ch. 164, § 12, effective July 1, 2010; 2011, ch. 68, § 2, effective June 8, 2011.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 7, § 4; 1962, ch. 64, § 17; 1964, ch. 43, § 16; 1968, ch. 136, § 12; 1970, ch. 54, § 3; 1978, ch. 152, § 16, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 206, § 11, effective July 1, 1980; 1988, ch. 363, § 17, effective July 1, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 535, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. 401(h) established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 401(h) account, 102 KAR 1:105.

Benefit eligibility conditions for members providing part-time and substitute services, 102 KAR 1:310.

161.660. Disability allowance. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-44: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 111, § 5; 1950, ch. 79, § 1; 1958, ch. 7, § 3; 1962, ch. 64, § 18) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 23.

161.661. Disability retirement.

(1) Any member who has completed five (5) or more years of accredited service in the public schools of Kentucky after July 1, 1941, may retire for disability and be granted a disability allowance if found to be eligible as provided in this section. Application for disability benefits shall be made within one (1) year of the last contributing service in Kentucky, and the disability must have occurred during the most recent period of employment in a position covered by the Teachers' Retirement System and subsequent to the completion of five (5) years of teaching service in Kentucky. A disability occurring during the regular vacation immediately following the last period of active service in Kentucky or during an official leave for which the member is entitled to make regular contributions to the retirement system, shall be considered as having occurred during a period of active service. The annual disability allowance shall be equal to sixty percent (60%) of the member's final average salary. Members with twenty-seven (27) or more years of service credit are eligible for service retirement only.

(2) The provisions of KRS 161.520, 161.525, and subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section shall not apply to disability retirees whose benefits were calculated on the service retirement formula nor to survivors of these members.

(3) Members shall earn one (1) year of entitlement to disability retirement, at sixty percent (60%) of the member's final average salary, for each four (4) years of service in a covered position, but any member meeting

the service requirement for disability retirement shall be credited with no less than five (5) years of eligibility.

(4) A member retired by reason of disability shall continue to earn service credit at the rate of one (1) year for each year retired for disability. This service shall be credited to the member's account at the expiration of entitlement as defined in subsection (3) of this section, or when the member's eligibility for disability benefits is terminated upon recommendation of a medical review committee, and this service shall be used in calculating benefits as provided in subsection (5) of this section, but under no circumstances shall this service be used to provide the member with more than twenty-seven (27) years of total service credit. The service credit shall be valued at the same level as service earned by active members as provided under KRS 161.600 and 161.620.

(5) Any member retired by reason of disability and remaining disabled at the expiration of the entitlement period shall have his disability benefits recalculated using the service retirement formula with service credit as set out in subsection (4) of this section. The retirement allowance shall be calculated as set forth in KRS 161.620, except that those persons less than sixty (60) years of age shall be considered as sixty (60) years of age. Members having their disability benefits recalculated under this subsection shall not be entitled to a benefit based upon an average of their three (3) highest salaries as set forth in KRS 161.220(9), unless approved otherwise by the board of trustees.

(6) Members who have their disability retirement allowance recalculated at the expiration of the entitlement period shall continue to have coverage under the post-retirement medical insurance program. Restrictions on employment shall remain in effect until the member attains age seventy (70) or until the member's eligibility is discontinued. KRS 161.520 and 161.525 shall not apply to survivors of disability retirees whose retirement allowances have been recalculated at the expiration of the entitlement period. Members who have their disability retirement allowance recalculated at the expiration of their entitlement period shall be entitled to a minimum monthly allowance of five hundred dollars ($500) as the basic straight life annuity. The minimum allowance shall be effective July 1, 1992, and shall apply to those members who have had their allowance recalculated prior to that date and to disability retirees who will have their benefit allowance recalculated on or after that date.

(7) Effective July 1, 1992, members retired for disability prior to July 1, 1964, shall be entitled to a minimum monthly allowance of five hundred dollars ($500) as their basic straight life annuity and their surviving spouse shall be eligible for survivor benefits as provided in KRS 161.520(1)(a) and (b).

(8) Any member retired by reason of disability may voluntarily waive disability benefits and return to teaching or any member, who is age sixty (60) years or older, may elect to waive disability benefits and retire for service on the basis of service credited to the member on the effective date of the disability retirement.

(9) In order to qualify for retirement by reason of disability a member must suffer from a physical or mental condition presumed to be permanent in duration and of a nature as to render the member incapable of being gainfully employed in a covered position. The incapability must be revealed by a competent examination by a licensed physician or physicians and must be approved by a majority of a medical review committee.

(10) A member retired by reason of disability shall be required to undergo periodic examinations at the discretion of the board of trustees to determine whether the disability allowance shall be continued. When examination and recommendation of a medical review committee indicate the disability no longer exists, the allowance shall be discontinued.

(11) Eligibility for payment shall begin on the first day of the month following receipt of the application in the Teachers' Retirement System office, or the first of the month next following the last payment of salary or sick leave benefits by the employer, whichever is the later date.

(12) No person who receives a disability allowance may be employed in a position that entails duties or qualification requirements similar to positions subject to participation in the retirement system either within or without the State of Kentucky. So doing shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall result in loss of the allowance from the first date of this service. A member who applies for and is approved for disability retirement on or after July 1, 2002, and whose annual disability benefit is less than forty thousand dollars ($40,000) may earn income in any occupation other than covered employment only to the extent that the annual income from the other employment when added to the annual disability benefit does not exceed forty thousand dollars ($40,000). For any member who exceeds this limit as a result of income from other employment, the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System shall reduce the member's disability benefit on a dollar-for-dollar basis for each dollar that the member's combined annual disability benefit and annual income from other employment exceeds forty thousand dollars ($40,000). The board of trustees may annually increase the forty thousand dollar ($40,000) limit by the percentage increase in the annual average of the consumer price index for all urban consumers for the most recent calendar year as published by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, not to exceed five percent (5%).

(13) All members who applied for disability retirement before July 1, 2002, and were approved as a result of that application shall be subject to the income limitations as they existed on June 30, 2002, until July 1, 2006. Effective July 1, 2006, the twenty-seven thousand dollar ($27,000) limitation shall be increased to forty thousand dollars ($40,000) and may be adjusted by the board of trustees by the consumer price index in the manner described in subsection (12) of this section. The recipient of a disability allowance who engages in any gainful occupation other than covered employment must make a report of the duties involved, compensation received, and any other pertinent information required by the board of trustees.

(14) The board of trustees shall designate medical review committees, each consisting of three (3) licensed physicians. A medical review committee shall pass upon all applications for disability retirement and upon all applicant statements, medical certifications, and examinations submitted in connection with disability applications. The disposition of each case shall be recommended by a medical review committee in writing to the retirement system. Members of a medical review committee shall follow administrative regulations regarding procedures as the board of trustees may enact and shall be paid reasonable fees and expenses as authorized by the board of trustees in compliance with the provisions of KRS 161.330 and 161.340. The retirement system may secure additional medical examinations and information as it deems necessary. A member may appeal any final agency decision denying his or her disability retirement application pursuant to the provisions of KRS 161.250(2).

(15) A disability may be presumed to be permanent if the

condition creating the disability may be reasonably expected to continue for one (1) year or more from the date of application for disability benefits.

(16) Any member who has voluntarily waived disability benefits or whose disability benefits have been discontinued on recommendation of a medical review committee, may apply for reinstatement of disability benefits. The application for reinstatement must be made to the retirement system within twelve (12) months of the date disability benefits terminated. If the termination of benefits were voluntary, the reinstatement may be made without medical examination if application is made within three (3) months of the termination date. Other applications for reinstatement will be processed in the same manner as new applications for benefits.

(17) No person who is receiving disability benefits under this section may be employed in a position which qualifies the person for membership in a retirement system financed wholly or in part with public funds. Employment in a position prohibited by this subsection shall result in disqualification for those disability benefits from the date of employment in the prohibited position.

(18) Any person who is receiving benefits and becomes disqualified from receiving those benefits under this section, or becomes disqualified from receiving a portion of those benefits due to income from other than covered employment, shall immediately notify the Teachers' Retirement System of this disqualification in writing and shall return all benefits paid after the date of disqualification. Failure to comply with these provisions shall create an indebtedness of that person to the Teachers' Retirement System. Interest at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum shall be charged if the debt is not repaid within sixty (60) days after the date of disqualification. Failure to repay this debt creates a lien in favor of the Teachers' Retirement System upon all property of the person who improperly receives benefits and does not repay those benefits. The Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System may, in order to collect an outstanding debt, reduce or terminate any benefit that a member is otherwise entitled to receive.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 18; 1966, ch. 16, § 7; 1968, ch. 136, § 13; 1972, ch. 82, § 23; 1974, ch. 395, § 17; 1976, ch. 351, § 21, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 152, § 17, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 206, § 12, effective July 1, 1980; 1986, ch. 440, § 13, effective July 1, 1986; 1990, ch. 442, § 17, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 536, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 15, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 21, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 17, effective July 1, 1996; 2002, ch. 275, § 31, effective July 1, 2002; 2006, ch. 189, § 3, effective July 1, 2006.)

Cross-References. Benefit eligibility conditions for members providing part-time and substitute services, 102 KAR 1:310.

Disability, 102 KAR 1:140.

Disability retirement review and examinations, 102 KAR 1:290.

Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

Opinions of Attorney General. A teacher retired for disability would remain in disability retirement until her eligibility period had expired, even though she had reached age 60 during such eligibility period. OAG 64-741.

An application for a disability allowance does not have to be made within any specific time. OAG 70-476.

The applicant's condition at the time of the termination of employment would govern in determining whether or not he is disabled. OAG 70-476.

A member of the retirement system who qualifies for and accepts disability retirement may not thereafter during such period of disability elect to qualify and receive regular retirement for service until the period of eligibility for disability benefits has expired. OAG 73-181.

Where a school teacher was terminated in 1976, and instituted suit in an attempt to be reinstated, which suit was finally resolved against him in 1978, he clearly missed the deadline of one year provided in subsection (1) and could not, thereafter, apply for disability retirement. OAG 79-49.

A teacher seeking benefits under subsection (1) of this section while on leave of absence under KRS 161.770 has in effect terminated his or her tenure contract status and accompanying rights with the board of education when the teachers' retirement system approves that teacher's application for disability retirement, which means the teacher has "retired" for the purposes of KRS 161.720 to 161.810; and if the teacher, who has been granted leave of absence and accepted by the teachers' retirement system for disability retirement benefits, then becomes able to return to work, the board of education no longer has to afford to that teacher his or her former tenure rights. OAG 79-157.

Cited: Justice v. Pike County Bd. of Educ., 348 F.3d 554, 2003 FED App. 392P, 2003 U.S. App. LEXIS 22631 (6th Cir. 2003).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 370 et seq.

161.662. Status of disabled teachers and superintendents.

(1) Teachers and superintendents with continuing status who retire because of disability shall, notwithstanding provisions of KRS 161.720 to 161.810 to the contrary, retain continuing status in the school district from which they retired for twenty-four (24) calendar months from the date of retirement, if the teacher or superintendent:

(a) Is approved for disability retirement under the provisions of KRS 161.661, or

(b) Is approved for disability retirement but elects to have benefits calculated on the service retirement formula under the provisions of KRS 161.661, or

(c) Is disqualified from receiving disability retirement benefits by KRS 161.661(2) but is otherwise eligible for disability retirement under the remaining provisions of KRS 161.661.

(2) (a) If the superintendent recovers from disability and presents written notice of such recovery, supported by the statement of a licensed physician, to the employing board of education within the twenty-four (24) calendar month period but not later than April 15 prior to the beginning of the school term, the board of education shall reinstate the superintendent to active continuing status at the beginning of the school term. If notice of recovery from disability is not presented to the employing board of education within the twenty-four (24) calendar month period, or if the superintendent states to the board, in a verified document, prior to expiration of the twenty-four (24) calendar month period that he or she will not return to employment in the school system, the continuing service contract of the superintendent shall terminate as by retirement under the provisions of KRS 161.661.

(b) If the teacher recovers from disability and presents written notice of such recovery, supported by the statement of a licensed physician, to the superintendent within the twenty-four (24) calendar month period but not later than April 15 prior to the beginning of the school term, the superintendent shall reinstate the teacher to active continuing status at the beginning of the school term. If notice of recovery from disability is not presented to the superintendent within the twenty-four (24) calendar month period, or if the teacher states to the superintendent, in a verified document, prior to expiration of the twenty-four (24) calendar month period that he or she will not return to employment in the school system, the continuing service contract of the teacher shall terminate as by retirement under the provisions of KRS 161.661.

(3) Retirement because of disability under this section shall not be cause for termination of the contract of a teacher

or superintendent under KRS 161.790 during the twenty-four (24) calendar month period described in this section. A teacher or superintendent who applies for disability retirement under the provisions of KRS 161.661 shall retain continuing service status during the period of time the application for disability retirement is being processed. If the application is not approved, the teacher or superintendent may return to the contract, employment, or leave status held prior to submission of the application.

(4) (a) If the superintendent recovers from the disability and presents written notice of such recovery, supported by the statement of a licensed physician, to the employing board of education within twenty-five (25) through forty-two (42) months from the date of retirement, the board shall give priority consideration to reemployment of the superintendent for the first available position for which the superintendent is qualified and certified.

(b) If the teacher recovers from the disability and presents written notice of such recovery, supported by the statement of a licensed physician, to the superintendent within twenty-five (25) through forty-two (42) months from the date of retirement, the superintendent shall give priority consideration to reemployment of the teacher for the first available position for which the teacher is qualified and certified.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 219, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 246, effective July 13, 1990.)

161.663. Disability retirement with less than required years of service.

Any active contributing member with less than five (5) years of Kentucky service may apply and be approved for disability retirement under KRS 161.661 if the member is found to be mentally or physically incapacitated as a result of an injury related directly to their covered employment. All conditions and restrictions specified under KRS 161.661 shall be applicable, except that the initial annual disability allowance shall be equal to fifty percent (50%) of the member's current annual contract salary and the member's last annual contract salary shall be used in lieu of the final average salary in the recalculation of the member's benefit at the expiration of the eligibility period.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 537, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 363, § 18, effective July 1, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 537, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Benefit eligibility conditions for members providing part-time and substitute services, 102 KAR 1:310.

Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

161.670. Disability to be established by medical examination. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-45: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 64, § 19) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 23.

161.675. Hospital and medical benefits and health insurance coverage for eligible recipients of retirement allowances from Teachers' Retirement System — Applicability to individuals becoming members on or after July 1, 2008 — Health insurance supplement payments — Coverage for spouses, dependents, and disabled children of retirees — Exemption from premium tax.

(1) The board of trustees shall arrange by appropriate contract or on a self-insured basis to provide a broad program of group hospital and medical insurance for present and future eligible recipients of a retirement allowance from the Teachers' Retirement System. The board of trustees may also arrange to provide health insurance coverage through an insurer licensed pursuant to Subtitle 38 of KRS Chapter 304 and offering a managed care plan as defined in KRS 304.17A-500 as an alternative to group hospital and medical insurance for persons eligible for hospital and medical benefits under this section. The board of trustees may authorize eligible recipients of a retirement allowance from the Teachers' Retirement System who are less than age sixty-five (65) to be included in the state-sponsored health insurance that is provided to active teachers and state employees under KRS 18A.225. Members who are sixty-five (65) or older and retired for service shall not be eligible to participate in the state employee health insurance program as described in KRS 18A.225.

(2) (a) The coverage provided shall be as set forth in the contracts and the administrative regulations of the board of trustees. The board of trustees may change the levels of coverage and eligibility conditions to meet the changing needs of the annuitants and, when necessary, to contain the expenses of the insurance program within the funds available to finance the insurance program, except as provided by paragraph (b) of this subsection. The contracts and administrative regulations shall provide for but not be limited to hospital room and board, surgical procedures, doctors' care in the hospital, and miscellaneous hospital costs. An annuitant whose effective date of retirement is July 1, 1974, and thereafter, must have a minimum of five (5) years' creditable Kentucky service in the Teachers' Retirement System or five (5) years of combined creditable service in the state-administered retirement systems if the member is retiring under the reciprocity provisions of KRS 61.680 and 61.702. An annuitant shall not elect coverage through more than one (1) of the state-administered retirement systems. The board of trustees shall offer coverage to the disabled child of an annuitant regardless of the disabled child's age if the annuitant pays the entire premium for the disabled child's coverage. A child shall be considered disabled if he has been determined to be eligible for federal Social Security disability benefits.

(b) Individuals who become members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System on or after July 1, 2008, shall not be eligible for benefits under this section unless the member has at least fifteen (15) or more years of service credited under KRS 161.500 or another state-administered retirement system.

(3) All expenses for benefits under this section shall be paid from the funding provisions contained in KRS 161.420(5), from a trust fund established by the board under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115, premium charges received from the annuitants and the spouses, and from funds that may be appropriated or allocated by statute.

(4) (a) The board of trustees shall determine the amount of health insurance supplement payments that the Teachers' Retirement System will provide to assist eligible annuitants in paying the cost of their health insurance, based on the funds available in the medical insurance fund and any trust fund established by the board for this purpose under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115. The board of trustees shall establish the maximum monthly amounts of health insur-

ance supplement payments that will be made by the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System for eligible annuitants. The board of trustees shall annually establish the percentage of the maximum monthly health insurance supplement payment that will be made, based on age and years of service credit of eligible recipients of a retirement allowance. Monthly health insurance supplement payments made by the retirement system may not exceed the amount of the single coverage insurance premium chosen by the eligible annuitants. In order to qualify for health insurance supplements, the annuitant must agree to pay the difference between the insurance premium and the applicable supplement payment, by payroll deduction from his retirement allowance, or by a payment method approved by the retirement system.

(b) The board shall, effective July 1, 2010, have the authority to charge retired members who are not paying the Standard Medicare Part B premium an amount equal to the Standard Medicare Part B premium in addition to any other payments determined by the board to be necessary to contain costs within the available funding. If the board determines that retired members who are not paying the Standard Medicare Part B premium should pay the equivalent of the Standard Medicare Part B premium, the board shall phase in the premium according to the following schedule:

July 1, 2010 .....Thirty-three percent (33%)
July 1, 2011 .....Sixty-seven percent (67%)
July 1, 2012, and thereafter .One hundred percent (100%)

Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the board's authority to change the levels of coverage, eligibility conditions, or levels of health insurance supplement for retirees in order to contain costs within available funding.

(c) The board of trustees may offer, on a full-cost basis, health care insurance coverage provided by the retirement system to spouses and dependents of eligible annuitants not otherwise eligible for regular coverage. Recipients of a retirement allowance from the retirement system must agree to pay the cost of this coverage by payroll deduction from their retirement allowance or by a payment method approved by the retirement system.

(d) The board of trustees shall offer, on a full-cost basis, health insurance coverage provided by the retirement system to the disabled child of an annuitant, regardless of the age of the disabled child. A child shall be considered disabled for purposes of this section if the child has been determined to be eligible for federal Social Security disability benefits.

(5) The board of trustees is empowered to require the annuitant and the annuitant's spouse to pay a premium charge to assist in the financing of the hospital and medical insurance program. The board of trustees is empowered to pay the expenses for insurance coverage from the medical insurance fund, from any trust fund established by the board for this purpose under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115, from the premium charges received from the annuitants and the spouses, and from funds that may be appropriated or allocated by statute. The board may provide insurance coverage by making payment to insurance carriers including health insurance plans that are available to active and retired state employees and active teachers, institutions, and individuals for services performed, or the board of trustees may elect to provide insurance on a "self-insurance" basis or a combination of these provisions.

(6) The board of trustees may approve health insurance supplement payments to eligible annuitants who are less than sixty-five (65) years of age, as reimbursement for hospital and medical insurance premiums made by annuitants for their individual coverage. Eligible annuitants or recipients are those annuitants who are not eligible for Medicare and who do not reside in Kentucky or in an area outside of Kentucky where comparable coverage is available. The reimbursement payments shall not exceed the minimum supplement payment that would have been made had the annuitant lived in Kentucky. Eligible annuitants or recipients shall submit proof of payment to the retirement system for hospital and medical insurance that they have obtained. Reimbursement payments shall be made on a quarterly basis.

(7) Contracts negotiated may include the provision that a stated amount of hospital cost or period of hospitalization shall incur no obligation on the part of the insurance carrier or the retirement system or any trust fund established for this purpose by the board.

(8) The board of trustees is empowered to promulgate administrative regulations to assure efficient operation of the hospital and medical insurance program.

(9) Premiums paid for hospital and medical insurance coverage procured under authority of this section shall be exempt from any premium tax which might otherwise be required under KRS Chapter 136. The payment of premiums by the medical insurance fund or another trust fund established by the board for this purpose shall not constitute taxable income to an insured recipient.

(10) In the event that a member is providing services on less than a full-time basis under KRS 161.605, the retirement system may pay the full cost of the member's health insurance coverage for the full fiscal year that the member is providing those services, at the conclusion of which, the retirement system may then bill the active employer and the active employer shall reimburse the retirement system for the cost of the health insurance coverage incurred by the retirement system on a pro rata basis for the time that the member was employed by the active employer.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 43, § 20; 1970, ch. 54, § 4; 1974, ch. 395, § 18; 1976, ch. 351, § 22, effective July 1, 1976; 1978, ch. 43, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 152, § 18, effective March 28, 1978; 1980, ch. 206, § 13, effective July 1, 1980; 1984, ch. 253, § 22, effective July 1, 1984; 1986, ch. 440, § 14, effective July 1, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 538, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 489, § 10, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 16, effective July 1, 1992; 1994, ch. 369, § 22, effective July 1, 1994; 1996, ch. 359, § 18, effective July 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 515, § 15, effective July 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 438, § 4, effective April 21, 2000; 2000, ch. 498, § 21, effective July 1, 2000; 2002, ch. 275, § 32, effective July 1, 2002; 2006, ch. 164, § 4, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 78, § 23, effective July 1, 2008; 2008 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 41, effective June 27, 2008; 2010, ch. 159, § 5, effective July 1, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 29, (5) at 15.

See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, A, 29, (7) at 15.

Cross-References. 401(h) established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 401(h) account, 102 KAR 1:105.

Insurance, 102 KAR 1:100.

Opinions of Attorney General. The board of trustees of the teacher's retirement system is authorized to make payment from the hospital and insurance fund of the retirement system directly to an institution or individual who has provided or is providing services to a retired covered member teacher without the necessity of entering a contract. OAG 72-675.

161.677. Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System insurance trust fund.

(1) (a) The Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System insurance trust fund is hereby created. All assets received in the trust fund shall be deemed trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in this section. Assets of the trust fund shall not be used for any other purpose and shall not be used to pay the claims of creditors or any individual, person, or employer participating in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(b) The trust fund is intended to be established as a trust exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115.

(2) The trust fund is created for the purpose of providing a trust separate from the funds under KRS 161.420. Trust fund assets are dedicated for use for health benefits as provided in KRS 161.675, and as permitted under 26 U.S.C. secs. 105 and 106, for present and future eligible recipients of a retirement allowance from the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(3) The trust fund shall be administered by the board of trustees established by KRS 161.250, and the board shall serve as trustees of the fund. The board shall manage the assets of the fund in the same general manner in which it administers the retirement funds, except that the asset allocation may differ and separate accounting and financial reporting shall be maintained for the trust fund.

(4) In addition to the requirements of subsection (2) of this section, the employers participating in the trust fund are limited to the Commonwealth, political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, and entities whose income is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. sec. 115. No other entity may participate in the trust fund.

(5) If the trust fund is terminated, the assets in the trust fund may revert, after the payment of all liabilities, to the participating employers as determined by the board of trustees.

(6) The board of trustees may promulgate administrative regulations and adopt procedures and a trust document to implement this section and take all action necessary and appropriate to provide that the income of the trust fund shall not diminish or expand the rights of any recipients, employees, or dependents to health benefits.

(7) The establishment of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System insurance trust fund shall not diminish or expand the rights of any recipients, employees, or dependents to health benefits.

(8) The trust fund established under this section, at the direction of the board of trustees, shall consist of amounts, excluding those amounts that have been deposited to an account established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. sec. 401(h), that have been accumulated for the purpose of providing benefits as provided in KRS 161.675, including:

(a) Contributions required under KRS 161.550;

(b) Contributions required under KRS 161.675(4)(b); and

(c) Interest income from the investments of the fund from contributions received by the fund and from income earned on those investments.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 159, § 1, effective July 1, 2010; 2010, ch. 164, § 1, effective July 1, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/1/2010). This section was created by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 159 and 164, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

161.680. Mistake in payment — Correction of error.

If any change or error in a record results in any individual receiving from the retirement system more or less than the individual was entitled to receive, the board of trustees shall, when the error is discovered, correct the error, and as far as practicable adjust the payments so that the actuarial equivalent of the benefit to which the individual was entitled shall be paid.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 539, effective July 13, 1990; 2004, ch. 121, § 24, effective July 1, 2004.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-50) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 539, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section cannot be applied retroactively to correct an error in granting a full year's service credit for half-time teaching, as it was a teachers' retirement system policy during the period of time involved to give such credit and therefore there was no mistake. OAG 73-270.

A teacher who retires from his Kentucky teaching position without informing the teachers' retirement system of any teaching service he may have accumulated as a teacher outside the state and whose annuity is calculated on the basis of his service in Kentucky cannot under this section be credited with his out-of-state service more than two years after the effective date of his retirement since a change or error in a record is not involved. OAG 74-671.

161.690. Falsifying record prohibited.

No person shall knowingly make any false statement, nor shall any person falsify or permit to be falsified any record of the retirement system in an attempt to defraud the system.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 540, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-50) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 540, effective July 13, 1990.

161.700. Funds exempt from taxation and process — Taxability after December 31, 1997 — Benefits not considered marital property.

(1) Except as otherwise provided by this section and KRS 161.655(5), the right of a member to a retirement allowance and to the return of contributions, any benefit or right accrued or accruing to any person under KRS 161.220 to 161.716, and the money in the various funds established pursuant to KRS 161.220 to 161.716 are hereby exempt from any state or municipal tax, and shall not be subject to execution, garnishment, attachment, or other process, and shall not be assigned.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, retirement benefits accrued or accruing to any person under this retirement system on or after January 1, 1998, shall be subject to the tax imposed by KRS 141.020, to the extent provided in KRS 141.010 and 141.0215.

(3) Retirement allowance, disability allowance, accumulated contributions, or any other benefit under the retirement system shall not be classified as marital property pursuant to KRS 403.190(1), except to the extent permitted under KRS 403.190(4). Retirement allowance, disability allowance, accumulated contributions, or any other benefit under the retirement system shall not be considered as an economic circumstance during the division of marital property in an action for dissolution of marriage pursuant to KRS 403.190(1)(d), except to the extent permitted under KRS 403.190(4).

(4) Qualified domestic relations orders issued by a court or administrative agency shall be honored by the retirement system if:

(a) The benefits payable pursuant to the order meet the requirements of a qualified domestic relations order as provided by 26 U.S.C. sec. 414(p). The retirement system shall follow applicable provisions of 26 U.S.C. sec. 414(p) in administering qualified domestic relations orders;

(b) The order meets the requirements established by the retirement system and by subsections (4) to (12) of this section. The board of trustees of the retirement system shall establish the requirements, procedures, and forms necessary for the administration of qualified domestic relations order by promulgation of administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A; and

(c) The order is on the form established by the retirement system pursuant to the retirement system's authority provided under paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(5) A qualified domestic relations order shall not:

(a) Require the retirement system to take any action not authorized under state or federal law;

(b) Require the retirement system to provide any benefit, allowance, or other payment not authorized under state or federal law;

(c) Grant or be construed to grant the alternate payee any separate right, title, or interest in or to any retirement benefit other than to receive payments from the participant's account in accordance with the administrative regulations promulgated by the system and as provided by subsections (4) to (12) of this section; or

(d) Grant any separate interest to any person other than the participant.

(6) Any qualified domestic relations order submitted to the retirement system shall specify the dollar amount or percentage amount of the participant's benefit to be paid to the alternate payee. In calculating the amount to be paid to the alternate payee, the court or administrative agency that is responsible for issuing the order shall follow the requirements set forth in the administrative regulations promulgated by the board of trustees. Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, the board shall not be required to honor a qualified domestic relations order that does not follow the requirements set forth in the administrative regulations promulgated by the board of trustees.

(7) If the qualified domestic relations order meets the requirements established by the system and by subsections (4) to (12) of this section, payments to the alternate payee shall be distributed under the following conditions:

(a) If the participant is retired and is receiving a monthly benefit, the month following the date the retirement system receives a qualified domestic relations order that complies with the administrative regulations promulgated by the retirement system and subsections (4) to (12) of this section; or

(b) If the participant is not retired, the month of the participant's effective retirement date in which the first retirement allowance is payable to the participant or the month in which the participant receives a refund of contributions as provided by KRS 161.470(6).

(8) An alternate payee's benefits and rights under a qualified domestic relations order shall terminate upon the earlier of:

(a) The death of the participant;

(b) The death of the alternate payee; or

(c) The termination of benefits to the participant under any provision of KRS 161.220 to 161.716.

(9) An alternate payee shall not receive a monthly payment under a qualified domestic relations order if the participant is not receiving a monthly retirement allowance.

(10) The cost of living adjustment provided to the participant pursuant to KRS 161.620 shall be divided between the participant and alternate payee in a qualified domestic relations order as follows:

(a) If the order specifies the alternate payee is to receive a percentage of the participant's benefit, then the cost of living adjustment shall be divided between the participant and the alternate payee based upon the percentage of the total benefit each is receiving upon the participant's retirement or upon the date the order is approved by the retirement system, whichever is later; or

(b) If the order specifies that the alternate payee is to receive a set dollar amount of the participant's benefit, then the order shall specify that:

1. The cost of living adjustment shall be divided between the participant and the alternate payee based upon the percentage of the total benefit each is receiving upon the participant's retirement or upon the date the order is approved by the retirement system, whichever is later; or

2. The alternate payee shall receive no cost of living adjustment.

If the order does not specify the division of the cost of living adjustment as required by this paragraph, then no cost of living adjustment shall be payable to the alternate payee. If no cost of living adjustment is provided to the alternate payee, then the participant shall receive the full cost of living adjustment he or she would have received if the order had not been applied to the participant's account.

(11) Except in cases involving child support payments, the retirement system may charge reasonable and necessary fees and expenses to the recipient and the alternate payee of a qualified domestic relations order for the administration of the qualified domestic relations order by retirement system. All fees and expenses shall be established by the administrative regulations promulgated by the board of trustees of the retirement system. The qualified domestic relations order shall specify whether the fees and expenses provided by this subsection shall be paid:

(a) Solely by the participant;

(b) Solely by the alternate payee; or

(c) Equally shared by the participant and alternate payee.

(12) The retirement system shall honor a qualified domestic relations order issued prior to July 15, 2010, for prospective benefit payments if the order or an amended version of the order meets the requirements established by this section and the administrative regulations promulgated by the retirement system. The order shall not apply to benefit payments issued by the retirement system prior to the date the order was approved by the retirement system.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 541, effective July 13, 1990; 1995 (2nd Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 6, effective April 28, 1995; 1998, ch. 255, § 36, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 275, § 33, effective July 1, 2002; 2010, ch. 148, § 12, effective July 15, 2010; 2011, ch. 68, § 4, effective June 8, 2011.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-51: amend. Acts 1980, ch. 206, § 14, effective July 1, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 541, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Qualified domestic relations orders, 102 KAR 1:320.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Bland, The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978: An Overview, Vol. 44, No. 1, January 1980, Ky. Bench & Bar 8.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Schechter, Survey of Kentucky Family Law Cases, 20 N. Ky. L. Rev. 645 (1993).

Wintersheimer, State Constitutional Law Survey, 21 N. Ky. L. Rev. 257 (1994).

Schechter, Survey of Kentucky Family Law Decisions Rendered In 1993, 21 N. Ky. L. Rev. 387 (1994).

Opinions of Attorney General. Teachers are not required to pay the Kentucky income tax on amounts received by virtue of the "teachers' retirement system." OAG 65-69.

The exemption granted by this section is inoperative against a levy properly made by the United States Internal Revenue Service under the Internal Revenue Code. OAG 67-424.

The clear language of this section dictates that all allowances from retirement accounts be excluded from consideration during the division of marital property in a divorce action, regardless of the date of the deposit of said retirement funds. OAG 83-192.

Subsection (2) of this section clearly specifies that any "retirement allowance" shall not be considered as marital property; therefore, any allowance that is owed and payable to the member after the effective date of that subsection (July 1, 1980), cannot be considered in a divorce proceeding. This section does not speak to the date of deposit of the retirement fund, only the date of allowance; therefore there is no authority for a court to consider any retirement funds, even those funds deposited prior to July 1, 1980, in a decision regarding the division of marital property in a divorce proceeding taking place after July 1, 1980. OAG 83-192.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Constitutionality.
2. Application.
3. Federal Taxes.
4. Pensions.

1. Constitutionality.

Subsection (2) of this section is not a prohibited special law under Ky. Const., § 59. Waggoner v. Waggoner, 846 S.W.2d 704, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 189 (Ky. 1992), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 932, 114 S. Ct. 346, 126 L. Ed. 2d 310, 1993 U.S. LEXIS 6585, 62 U.S.L.W. 3288 (1993).

Since subsection (2) of this section is rationally related to the legitimate objective of protecting teachers upon retirement, no infringement of spouse's rights under equal protection was present. Waggoner v. Waggoner, 846 S.W.2d 704, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 189 (Ky. 1992), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 932, 114 S. Ct. 346, 126 L. Ed. 2d 310, 1993 U.S. LEXIS 6585, 62 U.S.L.W. 3288 (1993).

2. Application.

The application of subsection (2) of this section was not invalidly retrospective. Waggoner v. Waggoner, 846 S.W.2d 704, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 189 (Ky. 1992), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 932, 114 S. Ct. 346, 126 L. Ed. 2d 310, 1993 U.S. LEXIS 6585, 62 U.S.L.W. 3288 (1993).

By its plain language, KRS 403.190(4) was to be read in conjunction, not in conflict, with KRS 161.700(2); a ruling that a husband in a divorce case was allowed to exclude the full amount of his Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System (KTRS) account from classification and division as marital property pursuant to KRS 161.700(2) was error because the wife's SEP-IRA qualified as a retirement account under KRS 403.190(4), and, thus, the divisionary rules of KRS 403.190(4) limited the amount of KTRS funds that the husband was allowed to exclude. Shown v. Shown, 233 S.W.3d 718, 2007 Ky. LEXIS 192 (Ky. 2007).

The clear, specific language of KRS 161.700(2) prevailed so as to exempt the entire amount of a husband's teacher's retirement account, even if that account was greater in value than the wife's own 401(k) account; to hold otherwise would have improperly elevated the more general language of KRS 403.190(4) in derogation of the well-settled rule of statutory construction that a more specific provision was to take precedence over a more general provision. Boone v. Ballinger, 228 S.W.3d 1, 2007 Ky. App. LEXIS 133 (Ky. Ct. App. 2007), rehearing denied, 2007 Ky. App. LEXIS 209 (Ky. Ct. App. 2007).

3. Federal Taxes.

A state cannot exempt property from the federal income tax created by Congress, and therefore, a teacher's retirement benefits were properly subject to garnishment by the IRS. United States v. McGuire, 552 F. Supp. 503, 1982 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15057 (E.D. Ky. 1982).

4. Pensions.

Where the words in a statute are clear and unambiguous and express the legislative intent, there is no room for construction and the statute must be accepted as it is written; therefore as both subsection (2) of this section and KRS 403.190(4) are unambiguous in their language leaving no doubt that the legislature intended to exempt, as marital property, the entire pensions of a teacher and his/her spouse upon divorce. Turner v. Turner, 908 S.W.2d 124, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 84 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

That part of a teacher's spouse's pension which is over and above the value of the teacher's plan should not be considered marital property; thus, even in a situation where the teacher/spouse has taught only a short time and has accrued a correspondingly small pension, and the other spouse has a large pension amassed after many years of work, the court is powerless to consider this "economic circumstance" when deciding how the other marital property is to be divided. Turner v. Turner, 908 S.W.2d 124, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 84 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

Collateral References. 85 C.J.S., Taxation, § 1736 et seq.

161.705. Voluntary contributions by or for member. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 79, § 2; 1964, ch. 43, § 17; 1974, ch. 395, § 19, effective July 1, 1974; 1978, ch. 152, § 19, effective March 28, 1978; 1982, ch. 166, § 35, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 302, § 9, effective July 13, 1984 which was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 542, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1992, ch. 192, § 18, effective July 1, 1992.

161.710. Local system merged with state system.

(1) The local retirement systems merged with the state retirement system under the provisions of 1938 Ky. Acts (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, sec. 49, shall be discontinued. The payment of all benefits to members on the retired roll at the time of discontinuance shall become the obligation of the school district in which the local system was operated prior to its discontinuance. The method of determining and paying refundable deposits due members of the local system shall be as provided in 1938 Ky. Acts (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, sec. 49.

(2) Payments to annuitants in cities of the first class or in areas formerly constituting a city of the first class which have been consolidated with their county shall not exceed the amount being received by them at the time the local retirement system is discontinued. The sum that remains after the death of all annuitants shall be used by the local board of education for general school purposes.

(3) The local board of education shall continue to invest the funds transferred to it for the benefit of the existing annuitants as long as such annuitants live. Such investment shall be governed by 1934 Ky. Acts, ch. 65, Art. IX, except that the local board of education is substituted for the board of trustees of the local retirement system. The local board of education shall keep all funds transferred to it by the local retirement system and all income from the investment of such funds in a separate fund to be known as the annuity fund. The local board of education may pay from the fund any reasonable expenses necessary for the fund's administration and general management. The local board of education shall safeguard the fund by requiring such additional surety bond of the treasurer as it deems necessary, by providing for an annual audit by a reputable auditing firm, by spreading on the minutes of the board of education at least annually a report of investments, assets, and liabilities, and the names, addresses, and annuities of annuitants, and by making such an appropriation to the fund from local school revenues as will guarantee the full and complete discharge of all obligations to annuitants.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 543, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 346, § 175, effective July 15, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4506b-49) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 543, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Constitutionality.

2. Purpose.
3. Rights of Employees on Merger.
4. Payment from General Funds.

1. Constitutionality.

That portion of this section which authorized a special levy by the local board of education violated Ky. Const., § 51. Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

Payment of teachers' retirement pensions does not violate Ky. Const., §§ 3, 179, 181 nor 181a (now 181). Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

2. Purpose.

This section is intended to recognize rather than impair the right of retired teachers. Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

3. Rights of Employees on Merger.

Retired teachers belonging to a local system who have made mandatory contributions have a vested contract right to payment which may not be revoked or impaired. Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

Merger of Louisville system with state system caused cessation of conditions for which Louisville retirement trust fund was created, justifying precipitation of right of beneficiaries. Louisville v. Board of Education, 291 Ky. 7, 163 S.W.2d 23, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 170 (Ky. 1942).

Where law under which Louisville teachers' retirement system was established provided that teachers terminating their employment or dying before receiving any benefits should be entitled to the return of one-half of the contributions paid in by them, such teachers were entitled, upon the merging of the Louisville system with the state system, to an immediate return of one-half of their contributions, by virtue of the provisions of Acts 1938 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 49, without being required to wait until their employment was terminated. Louisville v. Board of Education, 291 Ky. 7, 163 S.W.2d 23, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 170 (Ky. 1942).

4. Payment from General Funds.

The intention of the legislature that local school districts shall continue liable for pensions due retired teachers under local retirement systems is so strong that, even though a special tax authorized for that purpose is unconstitutional, the districts must necessarily pay said obligations from general funds in order to effectuate said intention. Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

Payments to retired teachers of pensions out of general school funds are for school purposes, and the legislature is authorized to so provide. Board of Education v. Louisville, 288 Ky. 656, 157 S.W.2d 337, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 198 (Ky. 1941).

161.712. Payments to teachers who worked prior to July 1, 1940. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 206, § 15, effective July 1, 1980, repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 544, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1996, ch. 359, § 20, effective July 1, 1996.

161.714. Inviolable contract — Exception.

It is hereby declared that in consideration of the contributions by members and in further consideration of benefits received by the state from the member's employment, KRS 161.220 to 161.710 shall constitute, except as provided in KRS 6.696, an inviolable contract of the Commonwealth, and the benefits provided herein shall, except as provided in KRS 6.696, not be subject to reduction or impairment by alteration, amendment, or repeal.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 545, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 192, § 17, effective July 1, 1992; 1993 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 4, § 82, effective September 16, 1993.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 152, § 20, effective March 28, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 545, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Since the membership of the system is composed of all new teachers and all present teachers, the contract is not merely between the retired members of the system and the Commonwealth, but between the present teachers and all new teachers and the Commonwealth. OAG 81-416.

The General Assembly is prohibited by this section, Const., § 19 and U.S. Const., art. I, § 10, from enacting any law which would impair or reduce the expected retirement benefit of any present or new teacher, or those benefits received by retired members; however, any amendment which would not reduce or impair benefits is not prohibited and the retirement system statutes may also be amended to affect those individuals who will become members of the system at a future date. OAG 81-416.

161.715. Pensions for certain teachers not eligible for benefits under teachers' retirement system. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 140, §§ 1, 2) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 351, § 23.

161.716. Federal laws take precedence over Kentucky statutes pertaining to Teachers' Retirement System.

In the event that federal laws are in conflict with the Kentucky Revised Statutes pertaining to the Teachers' Retirement System, federal laws shall take precedence. When necessary to comply with federal laws, the board of trustees may defer or stop payments of allowances until the conflict is resolved. The board of trustees shall adopt such regulations as are necessary to remove any conflicts with federal laws and to protect the interests of the members, survivors of members and the system.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 546, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 253, § 23, effective July 1, 1984) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 546, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. 401(h) established pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 401(h) account, 102 KAR 1:105.

General compliance with federal tax laws, 102 KAR 1:225.

Minimum distribution, 102 KAR 1:170.

Teachers' Tenure

161.720. Definitions for teachers' tenure law.

(1) The term "teacher" for the purpose of KRS 161.730 to 161.810 shall mean any person for whom certification is required as a basis of employment in the public schools of the state, with the exception of the superintendent.
(2) The term "year" as applied to terms of service means actual service of not less than seven (7) school months within a school year; provided, however, that any board of education may grant a leave of absence for professional advancement or military leave for active duty service with full credit for service.
(3) The term "limited contract" shall mean a contract for the employment of a teacher for a term of one (1) year only or for that portion of the school year that remains at the time of employment.
(4) The term "continuing service contract" shall mean a contract for the employment of a teacher which shall remain in full force and effect until the teacher resigns or retires, or until it is terminated or suspended as provided in KRS 161.790 and 161.800.
(5) The term "continuing status" means employment of a teacher under a continuing contract.
(6) The term "standard" or "college" certificate for the purpose of KRS 161.730 to 161.810 shall mean any certificate issued upon the basis of graduation from a standard four (4) year college or completion of a local district alternative certification training program.
(7) The term "superintendent" for the purpose of KRS 161.765 shall mean the school officer appointed by a

board of education under the authority of KRS 160.350 or any person authorized by law to perform the duties of that officer.

(8) The term "administrator" for the purpose of KRS 161.765 shall mean a certified employee, below the rank of superintendent, who devotes the majority of his employed time to service as a principal, assistant principal, supervisor, coordinator, director, assistant director, administrative assistant, finance officer, pupil personnel worker, guidance counselor, school psychologist, or school business administrator. The term "administrator" shall also include those assistant, associate, or deputy superintendents who do not fall within the definition of "superintendent" as set forth in subsection (7) of this section.

(9) The terms "demote" or "demotion" for the purpose of KRS 161.765 shall mean a reduction in rank from one position on the school district salary schedule to a different position on that schedule for which a lower salary is paid. The terms shall not include lateral transfers to positions of similar rank and pay or minor alterations in pay increments required by the salary schedule.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 1; 1944, ch. 98; 1964, ch. 41, § 1; 1974, ch. 356, § 1; 1988, ch. 50, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 518, § 8, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, § 80, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 85, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 176, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2004, ch. 161, § 2, effective July 13, 2004.)

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Opinions of Attorney General. Teachers at the Kentucky School for the blind are protected by the tenure law. OAG 60-1043.

The tenure law only guarantees a teacher the right to continued employment within the school system of the contracting district and consequently a board of education may transfer a teacher from one position and/or school to another within the district. OAG 61-559.

Since under KRS 161.760(3) (now (4)), a teacher has no right to employment in a particular position or school within the school district, the refusal to assume a tendered position, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, works a forfeiture of the right of continued employment, and a teacher who rejected tendered employment at the beginning of the school year but assumed another position in the same school district one month after the opening of school, is not entitled to be paid for the first month of the school year. OAG 70-150.

A principal who has tenure in a school district who wishes to resign his supervisory position and retain tenure status by accepting a teaching position should request the school board for such a reassignment in order that his continuing service contract will remain in effect, but if the board denies the request for reassignment, he will have to continue to work at his principal's post to keep his continuing service contract in effect. OAG 72-214.

It is clear under subsections (1) and (4) of this section that resignation ends the continuing service contract provided for each teacher. OAG 72-214.

Under subsection (4) of this section, a teacher's right to tenure under a continuing service contract terminates on his sixty-fifth birthday and, if the employing board gives notice by May 15 that the teacher will not be employed after age 65, the teacher does not have either a continuing or a limited contract after age 65. OAG 73-232 (decided under prior law).

Under this section and KRS 161.740, a local board of education may not require a master's degree of a teacher in order to qualify for a continuing contract and, since teachers' tenure is regulated by statute, it may not be altered by any regulations of a local board of education. OAG 73-421.

It is within the legal discretion of the board of education to adopt a policy of compulsory retirement at age 65 or at any age between 65 and 70. OAG 73-456 (decided under prior law).

Teachers who were not granted professional leaves of absence and who obtained other employment forfeited their rights under the teachers' tenure law. OAG 74-311.

A person who has reached the age of 65 no longer has a continuing contract and therefore has no vested right to be employed or reemployed as a teacher. OAG 74-638 (decided under prior law).

Where the particular local board of education has adopted a policy of not employing any person 65 years of age or older, it may employ a person as director of pupil personnel under the implementation of state board of education regulation 40.220(2) rather than employ a fully certified and experienced person who is available in the county but who has attained the age of 65 years. OAG 74-638 (decided under prior law).

Upon reaching the age of 65 a school administrator no longer has a continuing service contract but may be employed on a limited contract from year to year until reaching the age of 70, the mandatory retirement age provided by KRS 161.600 (decided under prior law). OAG 75-2.

Although KRS 161.765 applies to guidance counsellors, where a counsellor is reassigned as a teacher at the same salary he is not entitled to a hearing under KRS 161.765 since he has not been demoted within the meaning of this section. OAG 75-368.

When a teacher transfers from the local board of education to the vocational school system, none of the teacher's accrued benefits are carried over to the new position. OAG 76-151.

Neither a teacher who has taught three hours per day for 185 school days nor a teacher who has taught full time for 94 school days may be considered to have a year of actual service for tenure purposes. OAG 76-278.

A teacher who was employed as a substitute teacher for at least 140 school days in the 1972-73 and 1973-74 school years and who was employed as a regular teacher during the 1974-75 and 1975-76 school years would have tenure in the school system if employed by the board of education for the academic year of 1976-77. OAG 76-282.

A teacher must be certified before commencing service which is to be credited toward the four years actual service in the same school district required for continuing service status. OAG 76-284.

Where a teacher taught regularly in the school system for four years and received a continuing education contract and then during the next three years taught but was required to take many days leave of absence due to illness, was on maternity leave and then resigned from her teaching position and such resignation was accepted and the following year she requested to be considered for a position and was reemployed, such teacher should be reemployed and given a limited contract for the school year; however, if such teacher is recommended to the board by the superintendent for a contract for the following school year that contract will be for a continuing service status. OAG 76-490.

The transfer from assistant principal to guidance counselor with an accompanying withdrawal of the pay increment provided for the position of assistant principal does not amount to a demotion. OAG 77-332.

It would appear that a demotion involves at least two positions and, accordingly, when a school board changes only contract characteristics, specifically duration of the contract, of a single administrative position, this action does not constitute a demotion for the purposes of KRS 161.765. OAG 78-148.

A superintendent is specifically excluded from the definition of the term "administrator" in subsection (8) of this section. OAG 79-111.

A teacher seeking benefits under KRS 161.661(1) while on leave of absence under KRS 161.770 has in effect terminated his or her tenure contract status and accompanying rights with the board of education when the teachers' retirement system approves that teacher's application for disability retirement, which means the teacher has "retired" for the purposes of KRS 161.720 to 161.810; and if the teacher, who has been granted leave of absence and accepted by the teachers' retirement system for disability retirement benefits, then becomes able to return to work, the board of education no longer has to afford to that teacher his or her former tenure rights. OAG 79-157.

There are no provisions in the tenure laws to preclude a teacher from being employed for additional years of employment past the age of 70 years on a limited year-to-year contract basis under this section. OAG 81-72.

A teacher must teach at least 140 six-hour days in a 185-day school term in order to be given credit for a year under the tenure law. OAG 82-614.

Where a teacher worked only one-half time in the school years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and did not in any school year teach at least 140 six-hour school days so as to be entitled to a year of credit towards tenure, the board of education had no legal right to award a continuing service contract to her after she had completed four years of part-time teaching and such contract was not binding and was void and could have no legal effect; in such instance, the board should issue a limited contract to such teacher after a majority vote on a motion before the board to do so and the minutes of the board should reference the previous minutes when the unlawful tenure contract had been approved. OAG 82-614.

A teacher on a limited teaching contract only has a statutorily protected expectation of employment for a one-year term. OAG 84-43.

The federal Age Discrimination in Employment Act, (ADEA) as amended effective January 1, 1987, preempts and makes invalid the upper age restrictions found in subsection (4) of this section; school boards may not have any employment practice affecting employees in the protected age range (which is age 40 and over) that is motivated by or the result of age, and tenured school employees in the protected age range may hold that tenure status or merit status until they resign, retire, or until their contracts are lawfully terminated or suspended. OAG 87-12 (withdrawing OAG 79-204; opinion prior to 1988 amendment.)

A teacher with tenure in one district must achieve tenure in the second district within the statutory time period. OAG 91-189.

Under subsection (2) of this section, the part-time service of a teacher for school years 1988-1990 does not qualify for consideration for eligibility for tenure. OAG 91-189.

Cited: Redding v. Fincel, 311 Ky. 534, 224 S.W.2d 671, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1179 (Ky. 1949); Board of Education v. Moore, 264 S.W.2d 292, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 1250 (Ky. 1953); Lewis v. Board of Education, 348 S.W.2d 921, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 42 (Ky. 1961); Miller v. Noe, 432 S.W.2d 818, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 358 (Ky. 1968); Bates v. Dause, 502 F.2d 865, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 6898 (6th Cir. 1974); Settle v. Camic, 552 S.W.2d 693, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 736 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Gaines v. Board of Education, 554 S.W.2d 394, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 759 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Kelly v. Board of Education, 566 S.W.2d 165, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 916 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980); Board of Education v. Rothfuss, 639 S.W.2d 545, 1982 Ky. LEXIS 297 (Ky. 1982); Banks v. Board of Education, 648 S.W.2d 542, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 281 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983); Young v. Board of Education, 661 S.W.2d 787, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 384 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983); Daugherty v. Hunt, 694 S.W.2d 719, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 587 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985); Matthews v. Holland, 912 S.W.2d 459, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 214 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995); Bailey v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 106 F.3d 135, 1997 FED App. 39P, 1997 U.S. App. LEXIS 1516 (6th Cir. 1997); Springer v. Bullitt County Bd. of Educ., 196 S.W.3d 528, 2006 Ky. App. LEXIS 183 (Ky. Ct. App. 2006).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Legislative Intent.
2. Nature of Tenure.
3. Continuing Service Contract.
4. Certificate.
5. Less Than Four Year Degree.
6. Enforcement.
7. Administrator.
8. Resignation.
9. Superintendent.
10. Transfer to Noncertified Position.
11. Demotion.
12. Notification Requirements.
13. Determining Type of Contract.
14. Limited Contract.

1. Legislative Intent.

The legislative intent of subsection (8) of this section was not to classify as an administrator one who, incidental to his primary duties which are not administrative in nature, occasionally evaluates or supervises other board employees. Bradshaw v. Board of Education, 607 S.W.2d 427, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 541 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

2. Nature of Tenure.

Teacher tenure is statutory and not contractual, and the Legislature may abridge or destroy it. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

3. Continuing Service Contract.

Where continuing contract under teacher's tenure law provided that services under the contract "are to be performed in such school or schools and/or in such position and at such place or places as may be designated by the superintendent of the district and approved by the board," the board of education had the right to transfer the principal from one position to another and from one school to another on recommendation of the superintendent but his salary could not be reduced even though the contract stated it could be increased or decreased. Board of Education v. Hogge, 239 S.W.2d 459, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 885 (Ky. 1951).

Board of education could transfer teacher under continuing service contract but could not reduce his salary unless the contract had been modified by mutual consent in writing. Huff v. Harlan County Board of Education, 408 S.W.2d 457, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 111 (Ky. 1966).

Where teacher employed under continuing service contract as an elementary school principal, refused to accept transfer to position as principal of high school at same salary on ground he was not qualified and then was given position as teacher at reduced salary, he was entitled to judgment for difference between the old and new salaries. Huff v. Harlan County Board of Education, 408 S.W.2d 457, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 111 (Ky. 1966).

A continuing service contract is a legislatively granted status rather than a real contractual right, and the legislature having created the status could abolish it regardless of any papers that the parties executed. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

The board of education improperly denied a continuing service contract to a teacher who taught continuously in the same district from 1958 through 1971 except for the 1966-67 school year, since under the provisions of KRS 161.740(1)(b) he was eligible for such a contract. Estill County Board of Education v. Rose, 518 S.W.2d 341, 1974 Ky. LEXIS 14 (Ky. 1974).

Under subsection (4), a continuing service contract ends by operation of law on a teacher's 65th birthday so that the teacher reverts to a nontenure status and may be employed at the discretion of the board of education upon a limited contract for one year at a time. Belcher v. Gish, 555 S.W.2d 264, 1977 Ky. LEXIS 505 (Ky. 1977) (decided under prior law).

Tenured school teachers who were suspended because of decreased enrollment did not have a property right in continued employment and its benefits to entitle them to a pre-suspension hearing. Downs v. Henry County Bd. of Education, 769 S.W.2d 49, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 190 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

4. Certificate.

A certificate of professional standing may be abolished or limited by the legislature. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

5. Less Than Four Year Degree.

The General Assembly has the power to provide that teachers with less qualification than a four-year degree shall receive only a minimum salary and the fact that the motive of such a provision might be to make teaching so economically unattractive as to discourage the less-qualified teachers from continuing in service does not make the provision unfair. Gullett v. Sparks, 444 S.W.2d 901, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 234 (Ky. 1969).

6. Enforcement.

The State Department of Education should use the means at its disposal to see that the provisions of the teachers' tenure law are observed. Marshall v. Conley, 258 S.W.2d 911, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 893 (Ky. 1953).

A teacher's salary is established and paid by public officials and, as such, injunctive relief in the form of mandamus is an appropriate means of enforcing rights to salary during a teacher's tenure in office. White v. Board of Education, 697 S.W.2d 161, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 631 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

7. Administrator.

An assistant principal with administrative tenure was an "administrator" within the meaning of subsection (8). Harlan County Board of Education v. Stagnolia, 555 S.W.2d 828, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 805 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where a high school classroom teacher also served as the head football coach at the school, the fact that during the time he was coach he had assistant coaches who were under his supervision was not enough to classify him as an administrator within subsection (8) of this

section for the purpose of KRS 161.765 relating to the demotion of administrators, since his occasional supervision of other board employees was merely incidental to his primary duties which were not administrative in nature. Bradshaw v. Board of Education, 607 S.W.2d 427, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 541 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

An administrator is one who (1) holds a position categorized as an administrative position pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, or pursuant to approval by the State Board of Education of the position as a certified administrative position; and (2) is duly certified by the State Board of Education as an administrator. Petett v. Board of Education, 684 S.W.2d 7, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 529 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

The ordinary duties of a school principal differ greatly from those of a school teacher, as administrative personnel have either fiscal management duties and educational supervisory duties, or both, with responsibilities which are quite different from those of classroom teachers. The role of an administrator in carrying out policy and in formulating overall policy is also quite different from that of a teacher, and it is certainly not beyond reason that the legislature would deem it advisable not to give one whose supervisory and policy role is so different the same kind of job protection given to a classroom teacher. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

In suit by principal who was demoted to teacher, alleging that denial of his right to the pre-demotion hearing provided for administrators in KRS 161.765 deprived him of equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and an exercise of arbitrary power prohibited by Ky. Const., § 2, since "administrators" as defined by subsection (8) of this section as it existed prior to its 1992 amendment did not include "principals" as "administrators", the court employing the "rational basis scrutiny" held that since there were several distinctions between "principals" and "administrators", there was a rational basis for the exclusion of "principals" from the definition of "administrators" and thus such exclusion did violate the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution or Ky. Const., § 2. Roberts v. Mooneyhan, 902 S.W.2d 842, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 77 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995), op. withdrawn, substituted op., 902 S.W.2d 842, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 132 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

8. Resignation.

Where plaintiff, a teacher, had been employed in one school district for six (6) successive years, resigned, taught in another school system the following year, again resigned, took a year off and then taught for three (3) years in a third school district before being released, he was entitled to no hearing under KRS 161.790, since, although he had achieved tenure at his first position, when he resigned he lost his tenure by reason of subsection (4) of this section and subdivision (1)(c) of KRS 161.740 is inapplicable. Carpenter v. Board of Education, 582 S.W.2d 645, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 265 (Ky. 1979).

9. Superintendent.

A superintendent is not afforded the protection of KRS 161.765 which deals exclusively with the procedure for demotion of administrative personnel. Floyd v. Board of Education, 598 S.W.2d 460, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 528 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

The office of superintendent is outside the scope of the provisions of the Teacher Tenure Act. Floyd v. Board of Education, 598 S.W.2d 460, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 528 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

10. Transfer to Noncertified Position.

Where a high school principal was transferred, at the same pay level, to a newly created position, as the supervisor of transportation for the school system, the transfer from a certified to a noncertified position amounted to "termination" as a "teacher" under subsections (1) and (4) of this section; accordingly the principal was entitled to a hearing as required by KRS 161.790. Crawley v. Board of Education, 658 F.2d 450, 1981 U.S. App. LEXIS 18054 (6th Cir. 1981).

11. Demotion.

Where an educator is transferred to a position of less responsibility, and the transfer is not accompanied by an immediate major reduction in pay, but there is to be a reduction in a subsequent year, the transfer becomes a demotion when (and if) that reduction takes place. Accordingly, where principal was transferred to less responsible post but his salary remained the same, it could not be said that he had been demoted from one position on the salary schedule to a position for which a lower salary was paid. Stafford v. Board of Education, 642 S.W.2d 596, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 267 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982).

In the case of the demotion or reassignment of a probationary administrator, the provision in the definition of a school year covering seven months' service only has meaning when coupled with the words "within a school year." Thus an administrator must only serve seven months "within each school year" beginning July 1 and ending June 30 in order to have worked "three years" as an administrator. If such administrator has already worked seven months during his third school year or will have worked seven months before June 30 of his third year of administrative service, he must be notified of a demotion before May 15 of that year, under this section. Board of Educ. v. Paul, 846 S.W.2d 675, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1992).

12. Notification Requirements.

A full-time teacher in 1986-87 who had her 1987-88 contract reduced to half time, but received no notification of the reduction in responsibilities, was deemed reemployed for the succeeding school year which constituted her fourth year and satisfied the service requirement under the tenure law. Board of Educ. v. Powell, 792 S.W.2d 376, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 81 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

13. Determining Type of Contract.

Where the school board minutes did not disclose whether teacher/plaintiff's contract was continuing or limited, resorting to other pertinent records was permissible. Board of Educ. v. Jones, 823 S.W.2d 457, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1992).

Where dismissed bus driver's lack of legitimate expectation of continued employment within the Whitley County Schools was evidenced by both his contract of employment and by this section, he could not pursue a due process claim based upon the assertion of a property right. Creager v. Board of Educ., 914 F. Supp. 1457, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6302 (E.D. Ky. 1996).

14. Limited Contract.

Where the employment contract signed by teacher was clearly designated a "Limited Contract of Employment" appearing in large block letters and in bold type, the document unequivocally designated the period of employment under the contract as one year and nowhere provided that her contract was one of a continuing nature or tenured status. Board of Educ. v. Jones, 823 S.W.2d 457, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1992).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 287 et seq.

161.721. Superintendent eligible for continuing contract status.

The superintendent shall be eligible for continuing contract status when he meets all requirements prescribed in KRS 161.720 to 161.810 for continuing contracts for teachers.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 615, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1944, ch. 98) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 615, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. There is no conflict between this section and KRS 160.350 as, irrespective of when a superintendent becomes eligible for continuing contract status in the district, such status is not as to the position of superintendent of the school but just to employment in the school district. OAG 76-82; 76-99.

A local board of education may give a superintendent who is over 65 a contract for more than one year. OAG 79-213.

While a superintendent is eligible for tenure in a school system, a person holding the position of local school superintendent is not per se covered by the teacher tenure laws. OAG 79-213.

While a superintendent may acquire tenure in the same manner as for teachers, that does not make an appointment as a superintendent under KRS 160.350, which is under an entirely different contractual basis and which may be for one, two, three or four years, employment where "teacher tenure" may be transferred to the position pursuant to KRS 161.740; thus, where a teacher attains tenure in one school system and then accepts the position of superintendent of schools in another school district, the superintendent would be required to attain tenure in the new school system by following this section. OAG 80-147.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 332 et seq.

161.730. Limited or continuing contract with teachers required.

Each local district shall enter into written contracts, either limited or continuing, for the employment of all teachers.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 2; 1944, ch. 98; 1964, ch. 41, § 2; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 81, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Appointment of school employees, KRS 160.380.

Opinions of Attorney General. That a certain anticipated source or revenue fails to materialize cannot authorize a refusal by the local boards to honor the legal contractual obligations that exist with their teachers for at least a minimum school term. OAG 82-106.

Even though the contracts entered into between local boards and their teachers fail to reference the minimum 185 day school term, these contracts could not be construed to cover any period less than the 185 school days established by statute since all full-time teachers in the public common schools have, by operation of law, a contract that entitles them to be paid for 185 school days, four of which are to be utilized as in-service and professional development and planning activities; accordingly, the teachers employed by the local school boards for the 1981-82 school year had a vested right to employment and salary for at least 185 school days and the possible reduction in state funds for teachers' salaries for two mandated in-service days in no way could be used to divorce the local school districts from their preexisting obligation of contracts for a minimum school term of 185 days. OAG 82-106.

Cited: Beverly v. Highfield, 307 Ky. 179, 209 S.W.2d 739, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 682 (Ky. 1948); Ford v. Jones, 372 F. Supp. 1187, 1974 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9572 (E.D. Ky. 1974).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Right to Continuing Contract.
2. Length of Contract.

1. Right to Continuing Contract.

A teacher, eligible for a continuing contract, after having taught two (2) years under a limited contract, acquires no absolute right to a continuing contract upon subsequent reemployment under a limited contract. Payne v. Bush, 249 S.W.2d 789, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 867 (Ky. 1952).

2. Length of Contract.

Where there was no formal contract of employment between assistant supervisor and the board as contemplated by this section, his reemployment could not be for less than two years as provided by KRS 161.750 and although the board had the unquestioned right to transfer him from position of assistant supervisor to teacher it had no authority to reduce his salary for the second year. Board of Education v. Moore, 264 S.W.2d 292, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 1250 (Ky. 1953) (Decision prior to 1964 amendment of KRS 161.750).

Where board reemployed principal year by year by accepting the recommendation of the superintendent and making a minute thereof despite the mandatory provision of KRS 161.750 that the reemployment may be for not less than two (2) years, his contract extended through two school years and his salary could not be reduced during the second year upon transfer to a position paying less compensation without charges being preferred against him under KRS 161.790. Board of Education v. Justice, 268 S.W.2d 648, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 921 (Ky. 1954) (Decision prior to 1964 amendment of KRS 161.750).

161.740. Eligibility for continuing service status — Limited status employee on approved military leave — Transfer of teachers — Reinstatement after service in Armed Forces.

(1) Teachers eligible for continuing service status in any school district shall be those teachers who meet qualifications listed in this section:
   (a) Hold a standard or college certificate as defined in KRS 161.720 or meet the certification standards for vocational education teachers established by the Education Professional Standards Board.
   (b) When a currently employed teacher is reemployed by the superintendent after teaching four (4) consecutive years in the same district, or after teaching four (4) years which shall fall within a period not to exceed six (6) years in the same district, the year of present employment included, the superintendent shall issue a written continuing contract if the teacher assumes his duties, and the superintendent shall notify the board of the action taken. A limited status employee on approved military leave shall be awarded service credit for each year of military service or each year of combined military and school service within a school year toward continuing contract status. If the leave time will qualify the teacher for continuing contract status, the local district may require the teacher to complete a one (1) year probationary period upon return. If required, the local district shall notify the teacher in writing within fourteen (14) days following receipt of the military leave request. Each day served in the General Assembly by a board of education employee during a regular or extraordinary session shall be included in the computation of a year as defined in KRS 161.720(2).
   (c) When a teacher has attained continuing contract status in one district and becomes employed in another district, the teacher shall retain that status. However, a district may require a one (1) year probationary period of service in that district before granting that status. For purposes of this subsection, the continuing contract of a teacher shall not be terminated when the teacher leaves employment, all provisions of KRS 161.720 to 161.810 to the contrary notwithstanding, and the continuing service contract shall be transferred to the next school district, under conditions set forth in this section, for a period of up to seven (7) months from the time employment in the first school district has terminated. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to give a teacher a right to reemployment in the first school district during the seven (7) month period following termination.
   (d) Service credit toward a continuing contract shall begin only when a teacher is properly certified as defined in KRS 161.720(6) or, in the case of a vocational education teacher, when the required certification standards established by the Education Professional Standards Board have been met.

(2) Vocational education teachers fulfilling the requirements in subsection (1) of this section as of July 15, 1982, shall be eligible for continuing service status.

(3) Whether employed under a limited contract or continuing service contract status, any teacher or superintendent who has been or may be hereafter inducted into the Armed Forces of this country, shall at the expiration of service be reemployed or reinstated in a comparable position as of the beginning of the next school year, provided application is made at least thirty (30) days before the opening of school, unless physically or mentally incapacitated according to medical notations on official discharge papers. Vacancies created by military leaves shall be filled by teachers or superintendents employed by the board of education under a limited contract of one (1) year or less.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 3; 1944, ch. 98; 1954, ch. 60; 1964, ch. 41, § 3; 1974, ch. 185, § 1; 1982, ch. 354, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 401, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 82, effective July 13, 1990; 2001, ch. 136, § 3, effective June 21, 2001; 2004, ch. 161, § 3, effective July 13, 2004.)

Cross-References. Appointment of school employees, KRS 160.380.

Kentucky Law Journal. Kentucky Law Survey, Bratt, Education, 64 Ky. L.J. 293 (1975-76).

Kentucky Law Survey, Hanley and Schwemm, Education: Teacher's Rights, 67 Ky. L.J. 721 (1978-1979).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Notes, School Law — Nonrenewal of Nontenured Teacher's Contract — Procedural Due Process — Wells v. Board of Regents, 545 F.2d 15, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 6054 (6th Cir. 1976) and Plummer v. Board of Regents, 552 F.2d 716, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 13918 (6th Cir. 1977), 5 Northern Ky. L. Rev. 141 (1978).

Opinions of Attorney General. The board may, without cause, refuse to reemploy a teacher who has taught only two (2) years in the school

district. OAG 61-567.

This section does not require that the procurement of the college or standard certificate precede the four-year period of teaching within the district, and if a teacher who has taught four (4) years in a school district and subsequently received his college certificate is recommended for reemployment, he is eligible for a continuing contract. OAG 61-567.

Under subsection (1)(b) of this section, a teacher who has four (4) years of service within the district and who satisfied the other requirements is eligible for continuing contract status, if he is recommended for reemployment, whether that service be consecutive or not. OAG 61-597.

A teacher who holds a life extended teaching certificate based on less than graduation from a standard four-year college and who also holds an AB degree but has no teaching certificate based on that degree, does not meet the eligibility requirements for a continuing service contract, and the erroneous issue of such contract by a board of education is void. OAG 67-24.

A teacher returning to employment with a board of education after being discharged from military service is entitled to those increments which normally would have accrued if employment with the board had not been interrupted by military service. OAG 70-709.

The principles applicable to reinstatement of veterans in employment by the central branch of state government are equally applicable to employment with a board of education. OAG 70-709.

Where a teacher left his teaching position to enter military service and remained in the service for 25 years, on his return to teaching he was not entitled to credit military service in determining his salary increments. OAG 71-416.

A teacher who has taught in the same district and is recommended by the superintendent to be reemployed is issued a written continuing contract and the application blank a school board requires to be filled out and submitted each year does not constitute a contract. OAG 72-349.

A teacher acquires tenure even while teaching out of his qualified field if he has been doing so upon a provisional certificate. OAG 72-637.

A teacher who has taught four (4) out of the last six (6) years, is reemployed for a fifth year and who has a standard certificate has acquired tenure. OAG 72-637.

A teacher who taught on a limited contract for four (4) years and was asked to resign after her fourth year with the understanding that she would be rehired and who was in fact rehired on her fifth limited contract would be eligible for tenure. OAG 72-664.

Subsection (2) (now (3)) of this section which contains the term "reemployed or reinstated in a comparable position" means that the employment after military service must be comparable to the prior employment only as to compensation and employee benefits but the employment assignment need not be the same or comparable to the employment assignment prior to military service and the reemployed teacher is entitled to be credited with the same seniority he would have gained upon proper performance of his employment if it had not been interrupted for military duty and to receive the same increments he would have received. OAG 73-266.

Subsection (2) (now (3)) of this section refers only to the armed forces of the United States, and has no reference to an elementary school principal being elected to the state legislature. OAG 73-322.

When a shortage of funds necessitates the reduction of teaching personnel, the only statutory preference granted is to teachers with a continuing contract, and the school board upon the recommendation of the superintendent may reemploy or not reemploy such teachers as have a limited contract provided those not to be reemployed are notified by May 15th. OAG 73-383.

Since teachers' tenure is regulated by statute it may not be altered by any regulation of a local board of education and under this section and KRS 161.720 a local board of education may not require a master's degree of a teacher in order to qualify for a continuing contract. OAG 73-421.

When a teacher taught for four consecutive years in a school district, took a leave of absence for three (3) years, returned from her leave and taught two (2) consecutive years in the same district, she has by law a continuing service contract and is legally entitled to be reemployed in the coming year regardless of the notice she has received unless her contract is terminated for cause or her contract is suspended. OAG 73-486; 73-702.

Where a teacher with two years' teaching experience in the county school system immediately prior to serving two (2) years in the armed forces from which he was recently discharged timely applied for reemployment in the school system, said teacher should be "reinstated or reemployed in a comparable position" in conformity with the interpretation of that phrase and it was improper to notify this veteran that he would not be reemployed as a teacher because of loss of units and funds in the school system. OAG 73-513.

A teacher who had been employed for five consecutive years in one school district prior to July 1973, resigned his position in August 1973, and returned to his teaching position in January 1974 would be eligible for a limited contract but if at the end of the 1973-74 school year was reemployed, would then be eligible for a continuing contract by operation of law since he would meet all of the criteria of subsection (1)(b) of this section. OAG 74-31.

When a teacher is relieved from military service and makes proper application to be reemployed, the school district is required to promptly reinstate the teacher with all the rights and benefits provided public employees by KRS 61.371-61.379 which supersedes KRS 161.740(2) (now (3)). OAG 74-258.

The board does not have the option to delay, for one year, awarding a teacher who has served on four limited contracts, a continuing contract. OAG 74-290.

A teacher who has tenure after the effective date of the 1974 amendment cannot be placed on probationary status in any school district in the state. OAG 74-370.

When a teacher who has a continuing contract in one district transfers to another school district in the state, the employing district may employ the teacher with the understanding he is to be on probation for one year, but the employing board should include such a provision in the teacher's contract and also record the condition in its official minutes. OAG 74-396, modifying OAG 74-370.

A teacher who had tenure but did not teach during the prior year because of dismissal or resignation can regain tenure in one year only by reemployment in the original district, and only then can the move be made to a new district without loss of the original tenure. OAG 74-421.

A school board cannot confer tenure upon a teacher as a teacher acquires tenure by operation of law when the conditions of this section are fulfilled. OAG 74-580.

Teachers who have not been on tenure in any system since the 1970-71 school year cannot be on tenure in the 1974-75 school year unless they have taught in the school district for four consecutive years or four out of the last six years and are now reemployed by the school district upon recommendation of the superintendent. OAG 74-580.

There is only one class of tenure and it includes school administrators who are required to have certification by the state department of education and are therefore included under the term "teachers" under KRS 161.720 for the purpose of a continuing service contract. OAG 75-2.

An individual, who has completed one year as an assistant principal and who for ten years just prior to said year was not employed in education and prior to the ten-year period, was a teacher on tenure, cannot be demoted without following the procedures of KRS 161.765 but under KRS 161.740 does not have tenure or a continuing contract and could be dismissed upon recommendation of the superintendent at the end of the school year without going through the procedures of KRS 161.790. OAG 75-413.

A teacher, after being employed for four (4) years as principal in a school which has now been closed and then being demoted to an elementary teacher, cannot be given a one-year contract for the coming year as this section provides that when a currently employed teacher is reemployed after teaching four consecutive years in the same district, he shall have a continuing contract. OAG 75-492.

Where a teacher was employed by a board of education for four consecutive years from the 1970-71 school year through the 1973-74 school year, and where the teacher was rehired by the school board for the 1975-76 school year following his employment as a teacher in Ohio during the 1974-75 school year, the teacher was only eligible for a limited contract by the 1975-76 academic year, but upon reemployment for 1976-77, the teacher was entitled to a continuing status contract. OAG 76-277.

Neither a teacher who has taught three (3) hours per day for 185 days nor a teacher who has taught full time for 94 school days may be considered to have a year of actual service for tenure purposes. OAG 76-278.

A teacher who was employed as a substitute teacher for at least 140 school days in the 1972-73 and 1973-74 school years and who was employed as a regular teacher during the 1974-75 and 1975-76 school years would have tenure in the school system if employed by the board of education for the academic year of 1976-77. OAG 76-282.

A board of education may not legally grant a continuing service contract to a teacher after only three (3) years of service in the district. OAG 76-282.

A teacher must be certified before commencing service which is to be credited toward the four (4) years actual service in the same school

district required for continuing service status. OAG 76-284.

Years spent in military service are not to be considered toward the four-year requirement for tenure status. OAG 76-316.

Where a teacher taught regularly in the school system for four (4) years and received a continuing education contract and then during the next three (3) years taught but was required to take many days leave of absence due to illness, was on maternity leave and then resigned from her teaching position and such resignation was accepted and the following year she requested to be considered for a position and was reemployed, such teacher should be reemployed and given a limited contract for the school year; however, if such teacher is recommended to the board by the superintendent for a contract for the following school year that contract will be for a continuing service status. OAG 76-490.

In a renewal of a limited contract situation, the absence of a recommendation to the board not to renew must be considered as a positive recommendation for renewal of the contract and those teachers in that situation would have a teaching contract for the ensuing year. OAG 77-308.

When a currently employed teacher who is eligible for continuing contract status is recommended for reemployment by the superintendent and the board votes favorably on that recommendation, the teacher is rehired and is entitled to tenure in the school system. OAG 77-413.

Where a teacher, who had attained tenure with a common school system, left to teach for seven years at a state correctional facility, and then rejoined the common school system, he lost his tenure when he resigned the county teaching position to accept employment with the state and since he had not been employed by another public common school the provision of subsection (1)(c) of this section is inapplicable and thus he must satisfy the requirements for securing tenure. OAG 78-319.

The language of subsection (1)(c) of this section calls for continuity of teacher service from one school district to another, and any other construction would permit lapse of unlimited time between teaching service in one school district and another; if the lapse has been long enough, a one-year probationary period could be wholly insufficient to afford an opportunity for the second school district to evaluate the teacher's performance before a tenure contract would have to be considered. OAG 78-320.

Although the chairman and secretary of the board of education, and the teacher, each signed a continuing service contract, the action would be ultra vires and void where the teacher had three (3) years of experience teaching, and a limited contract must issue. OAG 78-831.

If a teacher moved from one school system where a tenure status contract was enjoyed in the 1973-1974 school year to another school system for the 1974-1975 school year, tenure status could have been given immediately or after a one-year probation but if the move had been made in the 1972-1973 school year, the school system would not have been at liberty to give a tenured contract two (2) years hence for 1974-1975 and a full four years' service would have been required before a teacher would have been eligible for a tenure contract. OAG 79-28.

Subsection (1)(c) of this section and KRS 161.155(3) are quite similar and should be construed consistently one with the other. OAG 79-148.

Where a school teacher has obtained tenure in a continuing service contract in one school district and becomes employed in another district, he can either be immediately granted a tenured contract without a probationary one-year period in the new district or can be placed on a one-year probation period, but the new superintendent and board cannot, under this section, wait two (2), three (3) or four (4) years before granting tenure in a continuing service contract. OAG 81-68.

A teacher must teach at least 140 six-hour days in a 185-day school term in order to be given credit for a year under the tenure law. OAG 82-614.

Where a teacher worked only one-half (½) time in the school years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and did not in any school year teach at least 140 six-hour school days so as to be entitled to a year of credit towards tenure, the board of education had no legal right to award a continuing service contract to her after she had completed four (4) years of part-time teaching and such contract was not binding and was void and could have no legal effect; in such instance, the board should issue a limited contract to such teacher after a majority vote on a motion before the board to do so and the minutes of the board should reference the previous minutes when the unlawful tenure contract had been approved. OAG 82-614.

Subdivision (1)(c) of this section, as amended in 1982, may be applied to any teacher who either had already resigned or who, since July 15, 1982, has resigned and seven months have not elapsed since the resignation; in either situation, at the time of the resignation, the teacher must have enjoyed continuing service contract status with the school district resigned from. OAG 82-619.

A teacher who had taught the prerequisite four years and had been reemployed by a board for the fifth year but who resigned before signing a continuing contract, and before performing any work at the beginning of the fifth year, acquired tenure and where such teacher had resigned after accepting employment with second school system, which system required teachers who had tenure in another district to serve a one-year probationary period before being placed on tenure or continuing contract status, the teacher was entitled to a continuing service contract and tenure upon being reemployed by the second school system after serving the one-year's probationary service. OAG 82-619.

When a teacher with tenure in one district resigns and becomes employed in a second district, if the second district requires a year of probation, the teacher must complete probation during the time period that the teacher retains status in the former district. OAG 91-189.

One time payments to teachers to induce retirement are constitutional under Ky. Const., § 3 as such payments are in consideration of public service. The key fact that makes these payments constitutional is the voluntary retirement of the teacher; such an act is a "present" service for which an emolument is paid, not a past service for which a gratuity is given. OAG 96-23.

Cited: Lone Jack Graded School Dist. v. Hendrickson, 304 Ky. 317, 200 S.W.2d 736, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 631 (Ky. 1947); Beverly v. Highfield, 307 Ky. 179, 209 S.W.2d 739, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 682 (Ky. 1948); Redding v. Fincel, 311 Ky. 534, 224 S.W.2d 671, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1179 (Ky. 1949); Welch v. Board of Education, 247 S.W.2d 536, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 722 (Ky. 1952); Payne v. Stevens, 251 S.W.2d 469, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 924 (Ky. 1952); Babb v. Moore, 374 S.W.2d 516, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 385 (Ky. 1964); Snapp v. Deskins, 450 S.W.2d 246, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 436 (Ky. 1970); Ford v. Jones, 372 F. Supp. 1187, 1974 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9572 (E.D. Ky. 1974); Settle v. Camic, 552 S.W.2d 693, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 736 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Administrator.
2. Contracts.
3. — Eligibility.
4. — Continuing Contract.
5. — — Approval by Board.
6. — Determination of Type.
7. — Nonrenewal.
8. Reduction of Responsibilities.
9. Reemployment.
10. Transfer of Accumulated Benefits.
11. Waiver of Rights.

1. Administrator.

Unlike a teacher, a school administrator, even one who has completed three years administrative service, is not ever granted a continuing service contract as an administrator. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

2. Contracts.

3. — Eligibility.

This section does not require teaching in the six (6) successive years immediately preceding the 1955-56 school year in its eligibility provisions. Cooksey v. Board of Education, 316 S.W.2d 70, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 3 (Ky. 1957).

It is sufficient under this section for a teacher to have taught any six (6) years, hold a certificate as defined in KRS 161.720 and be employed for the school year 1955-56. Cooksey v. Board of Education, 316 S.W.2d 70, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 3 (Ky. 1957).

Where teacher had taught three (3) consecutive years before signing a limited contract of two (2) years, she was entitled under the law to a continuing service contract at the end of the first year of the limited two-year contract. Moore v. Babb, 343 S.W.2d 373, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 105 (Ky. 1960).

In 1963, to be eligible for continuing service status, the four years of service required did not need to be accumulated after a certificate had been obtained but could include years of service acquired prior to the time of obtaining a certificate. Whitley County Board of Education v. Meadors, 444 S.W.2d 890, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 230 (Ky. 1969).

In 1971, a board of education improperly denied a continuing service contract to a teacher who had taught continuously in the same district

from 1958 through 1971 except for the 1966-67 school year, since under the provisions of subsection (1)(b) of this section he was eligible for such a contract. Estill County Board of Education v. Rose, 518 S.W.2d 341, 1974 Ky. LEXIS 14 (Ky. 1974).

Where teacher was employed under limited contract for four (4) years and her name was on the superintendent's list of teachers eligible for continuing contracts but the school board voted not to hire her, in which action the superintendent acquiesced, such refusal to renew the contract was proper. Dorr v. Fitzer, 525 S.W.2d 462, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 104 (Ky. 1975).

This section is applicable only during the fourth year of employment and not after that year is completed and a subsequent year begun. Singleton v. Board of Education, 553 S.W.2d 848, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 751 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where a teacher has completed the four-year probationary period under a limited contract, thus attaining eligibility for a continuing contract, this section and not KRS 161.750 is the controlling statute regarding notice and the giving of reasons requirements. Singleton v. Board of Education, 553 S.W.2d 848, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 751 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where a teacher's contract for one school year called for his services as a half-day assistant principal, along with being the track coach and the assistant football coach, his contract as such required him to expend hours appreciably less than the regular school hours, and therefore, his contract for that year would not be credited toward a continuing service contract and would not be used in computing his tenure. Board of Education v. Rothfuss, 639 S.W.2d 545, 1982 Ky. LEXIS 297 (Ky. 1982).

4. — Continuing Contract.

The law will not step in and vitiate an agreement limited as to time, which the teacher consented to teach under, and automatically enlarge it into a contract of unrestricted duration. Payne v. Bush, 249 S.W.2d 789, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 867 (Ky. 1952).

Under this section tenure of teachers with seven (7) years of consecutive service extended beyond the time that the board of education had any authority to enter into limited contract, and when after such time had elapsed, new contracts were entered into, such new contracts could only have been continuing contracts. Taylor v. Hampton, 271 S.W.2d 887, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1057 (Ky. 1954).

A contract of employment for a period of time other than a regular school year, except for excused absences, does not qualify the teacher toward continuing contract status. Board of Education v. Rothfuss, 639 S.W.2d 545, 1982 Ky. LEXIS 297 (Ky. 1982).

Tenured school teachers who were suspended because of decreased enrollment did not have a property right in continued employment and its benefits to entitle them to a pre-suspension hearing. Downs v. Henry County Bd. of Education, 769 S.W.2d 49, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 190 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

Although the teacher was employed for four consecutive years, the teacher was subsequently employed in a different capacity; therefore, because the teacher was not "currently employed," the teacher was not denied a continuing service contract pursuant to KRS 161.740(b)(1) when the offer of employment as a substitute teacher was extended. Jones v. Bd. of Educ. of Laurel County, 295 S.W.3d 120, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 345 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

5. — — Approval by Board.

The provision that "if the teacher is employed by the board" a continuing contract shall be issued, when construed in relation with KRS 160.380 which provides for recommended appointments of teachers, means that the board has an open choice whether or not to make the employment that will result in a continuation contract. Dorr v. Fitzer, 525 S.W.2d 462, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 104 (Ky. 1975).

School board was entitled to reject a recommendation for a continuing contract for a teacher without a finding of cause. Dorr v. Fitzer, 525 S.W.2d 462, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 104 (Ky. 1975).

6. — Determination of Type.

Where the school board minutes did not disclose whether teacher/plaintiff's contract was continuing or limited, resorting to other pertinent records was permissible. Board of Educ. v. Jones, 823 S.W.2d 457, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1992).

7. — Nonrenewal.

Although teacher had not yet completed four years employment, she was entitled to notice and a statement of the reasons for the decision of the school board not to renew her contract. Sparks v. Board of Education, 549 S.W.2d 323, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 664 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Teachers under limited contracts who completed four (4) years of teaching had neither a statutory nor an implied right under the Fourteenth Amendment to a statement of specific reasons for the failure of the board of education to extend a continuing contract. Singleton v. Board of Education, 553 S.W.2d 848, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 751 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where plaintiff, a teacher, was employed in one school district for six (6) successive years, resigned, taught in another school system the following year, again resigned, took a year off and then taught for three (3) years in a third school district before being released, he was entitled to no hearing under KRS 161.790, since, although he had achieved tenure at his first position, when he resigned he lost his tenure by reason of subsection (4) of KRS 161.720 and subdivision (1)(c) of this section is inapplicable. Carpenter v. Board of Education, 582 S.W.2d 645, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 265 (Ky. 1979).

8. Reduction of Responsibilities.

A full-time teacher in 1986-87 who had her 1987-88 contract reduced to half time, but received no notification of the reduction in responsibilities, was deemed reemployed for the succeeding school year which constituted her fourth year and satisfied the service requirement under the tenure law. Board of Educ. v. Powell, 792 S.W.2d 376, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 81 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

Where a teacher had a reduction of responsibilities without proper statutory notification for both the 1987-88 and 1988-89 school years, she was entitled to a full-time contract and full pay and benefits commensurate with her educational rank and teaching experience as determined by the school district's approved salary schedule for the school years in question. Omitted contributions to the Kentucky Teachers Retirement System for 1987-88 and 1988-89 should also have been paid by the board and teacher in their proper proportions as determined by statutory law. Board of Educ. v. Powell, 792 S.W.2d 376, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 81 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

9. Reemployment.

This section provides that upon the recommendation of the superintendent of schools a teacher eligible for continuing service status shall be reemployed but this does not mean that he must be employed to teach in the same school in which he taught the preceding year. Ritchie v. Dunn, 297 Ky. 410, 180 S.W.2d 284, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 738 (Ky. 1944).

Where the plaintiff was employed as a teacher in this Commonwealth when he was inducted into military service, he was entitled to service credit for his military service, even though he was not reemployed by the same school system. Watkins v. Oldham, 731 S.W.2d 829, 1987 Ky. App. LEXIS 503 (Ky. Ct. App. 1987).

10. Transfer of Accumulated Benefits.

The sick leave statute and the tenure statute, as embodied in KRS 161.155 and in this section respectively, are both designed to protect a teacher by allowing transfer from one school district to another without losing accumulated benefits. Young v. Board of Education, 661 S.W.2d 787, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 384 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983).

11. Waiver of Rights.

Though teacher who had not worked the requisite four (4) years to attain tenure had received a tenure contract by mistake, school board did not waive its right to insist upon the qualifications in this section. Dause v. Bates, 369 F. Supp. 139, 1973 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13495 (W.D. Ky. 1973), rev'd, 502 F.2d 865, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 6898 (6th Cir. 1974) (on other grounds).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 332 et seq.

161.750. Nonrenewal of limited contracts.

(1) Any teacher employed under a limited contract may be reemployed under the provisions of KRS 161.720 to 161.810 for the succeeding school year at the same salary, plus any increment or decrease as provided by the salary schedule, upon notification of the board by the superintendent of schools that the contract of the teacher is renewed.

(2) If the superintendent does not renew the contract he shall present written notice to the teacher that the contract will not be renewed no later than May 15 of the school year during which the contract is in effect. Upon receipt of a request by the teacher, the superintendent shall provide a written statement containing the specific, detailed, and complete statement of grounds upon which the nonrenewal of contract is based.

(3) The teacher shall be presumed to have accepted em-

ployment, unless he notifies the superintendent of schools in writing to the contrary on or before the fifteenth day of June, and a written contract for the succeeding year shall be executed accordingly.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 4; 1944, ch. 98; 1964, ch. 41, § 4; 1970, ch. 169, § 1; 1976, ch. 103, § 1; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 83, effective July 13, 1990; 2008, ch. 113, § 4, effective April 14, 2008.)

Cross-References. Teachers to be appointed after February 1, KRS 160.380.

Kentucky Law Journal. Kentucky Law Survey, Bratt, Education, 64 Ky. L.J. 293 (1975-76).

Comments, Constitutional Limitations on Mandatory Teacher Retirement, 67 Ky. L.J. 253 (1978-1979).

Kentucky Law Survey, Hanley and Schwemm, Education: Teacher's Rights, 67 Ky. L.J. 721 (1978-1979).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Notes, School Law — Nonrenewal of Nontenured Teacher's Contract — Procedural Due Process — Wells v. Board of Regents, 545 F.2d 15, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 6054 (6th Cir. 1976) and Plummer v. Board of Regents, 552 F.2d 716, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 13918 (6th Cir. 1977), 5 Northern Ky. L. Rev. 141 (1978).

Opinions of Attorney General. Mailing notice on May 15 to a teacher on a limited contract that his contract would not be renewed for the following year would not be effective where the notice could not possibly be received by him until a day or two later. OAG 71-338.

When a continuing service contract terminates by operation of law at age 65 the status of the teacher then becomes the same as one who is employed under a limited contract, and unless notified before May 15 that he is not reemployed for the ensuing year the teacher has a limited contract for the next year. OAG 72-363.

If a school board has given a written limited contract to a teacher between the ages of 65 and 70, but chooses in a subsequent year not to renew said contract, a statement that the board has a policy against employing teachers who have reached the age of 65 years is a sufficient reason for not renewing the teacher's contract. OAG 73-231 (decided under prior law).

If a superintendent does not recommend a teacher for reemployment, that teacher's contract does not automatically end with the school year as board of education action is absolutely necessary in order to create a contract or to deny a renewal of a contract which will otherwise be renewed by operation of law. OAG 74-661.

A local board of education can direct the superintendent to make a recommendation relative to a teacher's contract since a recommendation is required by law and may be a part of appropriately adopted local board policies; the refusal by a superintendent to make a recommendation could be considered legal cause for the superintendent's removal. OAG 80-205.

Although a superintendent could refuse to make a recommendation to the board of education regarding the renewal or not of a teacher's contract, such refusal would be a neglect of a lawfully imposed duty. OAG 80-205.

If there is no recommendation by a superintendent and no action by the board of education, the teacher will be deemed reemployed since the board of education unequivocally cannot vote for nonrenewal of a teacher's contract absent a recommendation of the superintendent. OAG 80-205.

The effect of a tie vote by a board of education on the renewal of a teacher's contract is that the matter being voted upon has not been passed or approved. OAG 80-205.

Where a board of education member abstains from voting in a rehire or fire situation, the member's "pass" vote is to be counted as voting with the majority of those present and voting. OAG 80-205.

A teacher who had taught the prerequisite four years and had been reemployed by a board for the fifth year but who resigned before signing a continuing contract, and before performing any work at the beginning of the fifth year, acquired tenure and where such teacher had resigned after accepting employment with second school system, which system required teachers who had tenure in another district to serve a one-year probationary period before being placed on tenure or continuing contract status, was entitled to a continuing service contract and tenure upon being reemployed by the second school system after serving the one-year's probationary service. OAG 82-619.

Cited: Welch v. Board of Education, 247 S.W.2d 536, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 722 (Ky. 1952); Cooksey v. Board of Education, 316 S.W.2d 70, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 3 (Ky. 1957); Ford v. Jones, 372 F. Supp. 1187, 1974 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9572 (E.D. Ky. 1974); Estill County Board of Education v. Rose, 518 S.W.2d 341, 1974 Ky. LEXIS 14 (Ky. 1974); Fayette County Education Asso. v. Hardy, 626 S.W.2d 217, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 438 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980); Evans v. Montgomery County Bd. of Education, 712 S.W.2d 358, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1125 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986); Matthews v. Holland, 912 S.W.2d 459, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 214 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Construction.
3. Notice.
4. Reemployment.
5. Action Against Board.
6. Statement of Grounds.
7. Hearing.
8. Governmental Immunity.

1. Constitutionality.

Absent any showing of a compelling governmental interest, the alleged policy of a school board in showing preference for hiring natives of its county would have constituted an inherently suspect classification and, therefore, would have been unconstitutionally discriminatory and preferential in violation of Ky. Const., §§ 1, 2, and 3. Johnson v. Dixon, 501 S.W.2d 256, 1973 Ky. LEXIS 128 (Ky. 1973).

2. Construction.

In this section, "may" has reference to the discretion of the board in employing teachers under limited contracts within the minimum and maximum limits provided by the statute. Board of Education v. Moore, 264 S.W.2d 292, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 1250 (Ky. 1953) (decision prior to 1964 amendment).

If the school board had reemployed a nontenured teacher for an additional school year or if he had not received written notice prior to May 15 of the year for which he was employed, then he would have a contract valid for the succeeding school year as provided by this section and his salary could not have been reduced except pursuant to KRS 161.760. Bowlin v. Thomas, 548 S.W.2d 515, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 654 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

3. Notice.

Where board did not give teacher notice as required by this section of intention not to reemploy her a short delay in obtaining a renewal certificate from the state superintendent did not justify the board in denying her the right to teach and it was liable for her salary as teacher for the school term which she would have earned if she had taught. Ball v. Bunch, 324 S.W.2d 828, 1959 Ky. LEXIS 394 (Ky. 1959).

Registered letters sent on May 1, 1973, to inform three teachers that their continuing service contract would expire on July 1, 1973, and would not be renewed met the requirements of subsection (2). Belcher v. Gish, 555 S.W.2d 264, 1977 Ky. LEXIS 505 (Ky. 1977), (decision prior to 1976 amendment).

Although teacher had not yet completed four years employment, she was entitled to notice and a statement of the reasons for the decision of the school board not to renew her contract. Sparks v. Board of Education, 549 S.W.2d 323, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 664 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Requirement of giving specific reasons upon request is not a condition of the validity of the school board's action in not renewing a contract. Sparks v. Board of Education, 549 S.W.2d 323, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 664 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where a teacher has completed the four-year probationary period under a limited contract, thus attaining eligibility for a continuing contract, KRS 161.740 and not this section is the controlling statute regarding notice and the giving of reasons requirements. Singleton v. Board of Education, 553 S.W.2d 848, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 751 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The underlying intent of subsection (2) is to insure untenured teachers ample notice of not being reemployed so that they will have adequate time to obtain employment elsewhere for the coming school year, and that the teacher has a right to know why he is not being reemployed, so that the situation may be corrected if it is within the power of the teacher to do so. Gaines v. Board of Education, 554 S.W.2d 394, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 759 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The giving of timely written notice by the local superintendent of schools to two (2) untenured teachers that their contracts would not be renewed was sufficient to terminate their employment without the approval of the board of education. Gaines v. Board of Education, 554 S.W.2d 394, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 759 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

A full-time teacher in 1986-87 who had her 1987-88 contract reduced to half time, but received no notification of the reduction in responsibilities, was deemed reemployed for the succeeding school year which constituted her fourth year and satisfied the service

requirement under the tenure law. Board of Educ. v. Powell, 792 S.W.2d 376, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 81 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

Where a teacher had a reduction of responsibilities without proper statutory notification for both the 1987-88 and 1988-89 school years, she was entitled to a full-time contract and full pay and benefits commensurate with her educational rank and teaching experience as determined by the school district's approved salary schedule for the school years in question. Omitted contributions to the Kentucky Teachers Retirement System for 1987-88 and 1988-89 should also have been paid by the board and Powell in their proper proportions as determined by statutory law. Board of Educ. v. Powell, 792 S.W.2d 376, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 81 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

County's procedure of notifying all nontenured teachers that they will not be rehired, when in practice most are, is obviously an attempt to "circumvent" this section. Gibson v. Board of Educ., 805 S.W.2d 673, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 31 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

Had the board of education provided a written statement of the actual reasons for refusing to rehire a nontenured teacher, as contemplated by subsection (2) of this section, its duty to him would have been fulfilled by the mailing of same to the teacher's current address. Gibson v. Board of Educ., 805 S.W.2d 673, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 31 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

Subsection (2) of this section requires a statement, if requested, from the school board to the nontenured teacher giving the specific, detailed and complete reasons why the teacher is not being reemployed. Failure to provide the statement results in the nontenured teacher being reemployed automatically by operation of law in the school system. Thompson v. Board of Educ., 838 S.W.2d 390, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 130 (Ky. 1992).

4. Reemployment.

Board has no right to contract for reemployment for one year only after employee has had a year's service or after the termination of the first contract and such reemployment contracts will be held to be for successive two-year periods commencing from the expiration of the year's service or after termination of the first contract. Board of Education v. Justice, 268 S.W.2d 648, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 921 (Ky. 1954) (decision prior to 1964 amendment).

Where the defendant board of education entered into a "professional agreement" with the plaintiff education association outlining a five-step grievance procedure, this need not be utilized in a case where the board decides "not to reemploy" a teacher pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, since the board has an absolute right of dismissal which cannot be limited by contract. Board of Education v. Louisville Education Asso., 574 S.W.2d 310, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 931 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law and asserting that a teacher was not rehired because of her union activities. Where the school superintendent admitted that he had made hiring decisions for district-wide positions the teacher was denied, and KRS 161.164 and 161.750 provided further support of the superintendent's role in the hiring process, the teacher established, for summary judgment purposes, the causation element of her First Amendment retaliation claim, and because it had long been clear that discharging a public employee for engaging in protected speech and association violated the First Amendment, the superintendent was not entitled to qualified immunity against liability for that claim. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

5. Action Against Board.

Nontenured teacher who brought suit alleging that the school board wrongfully failed to renew his teaching contract was not required to go through the useless act of requesting the board to give him specific reasons for his not being reemployed when the board had already stated its reasons in a letter notifying him of the nonrenewal of his contract. Bowlin v. Thomas, 548 S.W.2d 515, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 654 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law and asserting that a teacher was not rehired because of her union activities, where the teacher failed to establish that a school board participated in, or should have participated in, the challenged hiring decisions, and KRS 161.164 and 161.750 indicated that the school board played no role in such hiring decisions, the teacher failed to establish causation and the school board was entitled to summary judgment on the teacher's First Amendment retaliation claim. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

6. Statement of Grounds.

Subsection (2) of this section requires a board of education to do more than merely recite its provision, it requires a board to provide substantive reasons for nonrenewal of a nontenured teacher's contract. Phillips v. Board of Education, 580 S.W.2d 730, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 401 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

7. Hearing.

A school board neither has to rehire a teacher on a limited contract nor provide him with a hearing if he is not rehired. Gibson v. Board of Educ., 805 S.W.2d 673, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 31 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

8. Governmental Immunity.

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law, specifically §§ 1, 2 and 8 of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 161.164 and 161.750(2), a teacher asserted that she was not rehired because of her union activities. Because hiring school district employees is an act essential to the function of the school district, Kentucky's governmental immunity protected the school district and the school superintendent, in his official capacity, from liability for the teacher's state-law claims. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

In a civil rights suit brought under 42 USCS § 1983 and Kentucky law, specifically §§ 1, 2 and 8 of the Kentucky Constitution and KRS 161.164 and 161.750(2), a teacher asserted that she was not rehired because of her union activities. For claims against the school superintendent in his individual capacity for hiring decisions in which he actually participated and or in which his role was unclear, the superintendent was not entitled to summary judgment; it had long been established that discharging or failing to hire or retain an employee because she engaged in protected speech was wrongful, so the superintendent was not entitled to qualified immunity from liability for those claims. Smith v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 401 F. Supp. 2d 789, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29220 (E.D. Ky. 2005).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 332 et seq.

161.760. Notice of salary to be paid to teacher — Increases — Reductions in responsibility.

(1) The superintendent of schools shall give notice not later than forty-five (45) days before the first student attendance day of the succeeding school year or June 15, whichever occurs earlier, to each teacher who holds a contract valid for the succeeding school year, stating the best estimate as to the salary to be paid the teacher during the year. The salary shall not be lower than the salary paid during the preceding school year, unless the reduction is a part of a uniform plan affecting all teachers in the entire district, or unless there is a reduction of responsibilities. Nothing herein shall prevent increases of salary after the superintendent's annual notice has been given. All teachers who refuse assignment shall notify the superintendent in writing not later than thirty (30) days before the first student attendance day of the school year.

(2) Transfer or change in appointment of teachers later than thirty (30) days before the first student attendance day of the school year shall be made only to fill vacancies created by illness, death, or resignations; to reduce or increase personnel because of a shift in school population; to make personnel adjustments after consolidation or merger; or to assign personnel according to their certification pursuant to KRS 161.010 to 161.120 provided, in the latter instance, that the teacher was appointed to a position outside his or her field of certification in the previous year.

(3) Reduction of responsibility for a teacher may be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in salary provided that written notification stating the specific reason for the reduction shall be furnished to the teacher not later than ninety (90) days before the first student attendance day of the school year or May 15, whichever occurs earlier.

(4) Employment of a teacher, under either a limited or a continuing contract, is employment in the school district only and not in a particular position or school.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 5; 1944, ch. 98; 1964, ch. 41, § 5; 1970, ch. 169, § 2; 1982, ch. 338, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 362, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II,

§ 84, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 78, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 113, § 5, effective April 14, 2008.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Wolnitzek, The Fair Demotion Act, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 23.

Opinions of Attorney General. There is no reduction in the salary of a coach who is transferred to a teaching position if the compensation paid for the extra duty of coaching is terminated when he stops performing coaching services. OAG 61-559.

This section and KRS 161.780 are not in conflict since this section concerns termination of employment only and KRS 161.780 concerns refusal of an assignment. OAG 64-576.

An individual who served as a principal of a high school during the 1970-71 school year, and was reduced to the position of a teacher in an elementary school for the school year of 1971-72, was entitled to the same salary he received as a high school principal, since he was not notified of the reduction until after May 15, 1971, as required by this section. OAG 72-72.

A principal may not be given less increase in his over-all salary than the basic salary increase passed by the legislature for all teachers when all other teachers have received the stipulated increase. OAG 72-390.

A school board may not reduce a principal's extra pay for extra services without also making a reduction in the extra services accordingly. OAG 72-390.

If an elementary school principal was granted a leave of absence to serve in an elective office, he would not be entitled to his original position upon the termination of his leave of absence, but could be assigned by the board of education to any position. OAG 73-322.

No right upon the part of the teacher to have a hearing against the decision of the board in making the reassignment is implicit in this section and such decision can only be challenged upon the grounds that it is arbitrary. OAG 73-342.

When a school board decides to demote a principal or teacher it should give him notice prior to May 15th as provided by this section, together with a statement of the causes for demotion, and within a reasonable time it should notify him of a given date between May 15th and July 1st upon which he may have a hearing if he desires one. OAG 74-96, modifying OAG 73-342.

As the superintendent is the executive agent of the board of education and has the responsibility to carry out the lawful orders of the board, the order of the board eliminating the position of deputy superintendent for the year 1973-74 and to so notify the incumbent is a lawful order but the incumbent must be notified by May 15 that his salary for the next year will be reduced or he will be entitled to at least the same salary he received during the present year. OAG 73-378.

When a board of education officially decides to eliminate a position or not to fill a position for the coming year and to employ the person filling the eliminated position in a position of reduced responsibility and salary, it is necessary that the employee be notified that his position and salary will be reduced for the coming year before May 15 and the superintendent and the board will than have until July 1 to decide on the new position for said employee. OAG 73-378; OAG 76-360.

School board may withhold an increment from a teacher's salary where teacher did not conform to board policy requiring normal progress toward an M.A. degree, subject to the provisions of former KRS 157.420. OAG 74-290.

When the superintendent has not recommended a reduction in duties and salary and when a proper notice has not been given stating the reasons therefor by May 15, the board of education may not on its own volition vote a reduction in salary. OAG 74-625.

There is no provision in this section which gives a teacher a right to a supervisory position because of his seniority, since the assignment of teachers and principals is entirely within the discretion of the school board. OAG 74-757.

Notice of the amount of a reduction in compensation due to the reduction or elimination of extra service must be given along with the notice of the reduction in extra service by May 15. OAG 75-339.

Serving as a coach or assistant coach of a school team is extra service as contemplated in this section. OAG 75-339.

A teacher who also is a coach may resign his coaching duties without resigning as a teacher and upon such resignation may be assigned to teach in another school in the district. OAG 75-397.

Not permitting a husband and wife to teach in the same building is a legitimate exercise of the power of the school board. OAG 75-532.

Although an outgoing superintendent of a county school system had the responsibility for making the recommendations for contracts for the limited contract personnel for the next school term by May 15, the new superintendent could determine position assignments of the certified personnel in the school system up to July 15. OAG 76-290.

A teacher who was hired to teach and placed in a reading position by the board does not have a claim to that position and her rights would not be violated if the principal and the superintendent later feeling it would be in the best interest of the school transferred the teacher to a fifth grade class in the same school, for a teacher, whether under limited or continuing contract, is employed in the school district only and not in a particular position or school and a teacher may be reassigned by the school board, upon recommendation by the superintendent, up to July 15 and after this date reassignment of certified personnel may be made only under the limited circumstances provided for in subsection (1) (now (2)) of this section. OAG 76-436.

Where because of budgetary considerations a county board of education must reduce the number of administrative personnel through the elimination of administrative positions, those individuals who have not completed three years of administrative service in the school system must first be recommended for demotion. OAG 77-282.

If by May 15 a county board of education has not notified a certified employee who has held the position of athletic director that he will no longer be assigned that position and the reasons therefor and that there will be a reduction in pay, the board would be foreclosed from reducing that employee's salary for the upcoming school year. OAG 77-573.

The dates specified in subsection (1) of this section are actual and no changes in the salary schedule may be made for the following school year thereafter, unless a deficit would otherwise result. OAG 78-641.

While a clear obligation rests with the local school superintendent to professionally advise and to prepare salary schedules, the local board is in a position of adopting as is or modifying the tendered salary schedule as it, in exercising its discretion consistent with state laws and budgetary constraints, deems necessary. OAG 78-641.

If employment of a teacher is going to be linked to a particular position or responsibility, such as coaching, the superintendent should recommend accordingly; and by like token the board of education is not at liberty to, in essence, vote upon only part of the recommendation. OAG 80-205.

For individuals who have failed to hold administrative positions in a school district for at least three years, the school district is not required to implement the due process procedures including a hearing outlined in KRS 161.765, but must only follow this section. OAG 82-135.

Seniority is not required by statute to come into play in deciding which administrative employees to transfer as a result of reductions; however, school districts may adopt a procedure of considering seniority as a factor in a reduction of administrators situation. OAG 82-135.

Since the Court of Appeals has concluded that an administrator protected by KRS 161.765 should also have the benefit of the procedural safeguards of subsection (2) (now subsection (3)) of this section, if a school district, with the recommendation of the local superintendent, intends to demote an administrator with three or more years administrative service, the written notice of demotion and the opportunity for a due process hearing under KRS 161.765 must be completed before May 15. OAG 82-135.

Teachers and administrators, even those with more than three years of administrative service who are protected under KRS 161.765, do not have a statutorily protected right to a particular teaching or administrative position. OAG 82-135.

Where a local board of education has been paying a supplement to a teacher or a specific group of teachers for a period of several years, and then decides to reduce the supplement by a small amount over a period of years, with the intent to eliminating it, the board is not required to show that reduction when providing its July 1st best estimate of salaries or salaries to be paid to the teacher or group of teachers. OAG 85-87.

A superintendent may change assignments of personnel prior to July 16 without creating "vacancies" as defined by KRS 160.380(1)(b) (now (1)(c)), but after July 15, when positions are occupied by personnel as assigned by the superintendent, and when certified position openings occur due to resignation, dismissal, transfer, death, nonrenewal of contract, or creation of new positions, those openings constitute "vacancies" under KRS 160.380(1)(b) (now (1)(c)). OAG 91-149.

Employment of teachers is deemed to be employment in the district, not in a particular position or school, consequently, assignments of position and school, under certain conditions, do not constitute transfers when those assignments are different from previous assignments of position and school. OAG 91-149.

While the superintendent is responsible for personnel actions including, among other things, hiring and assignments, to the extent that the local board is responsible for control and management of school funds, the board may determine the amount of extended employment and compensation for personnel employed beyond the 185 day period; any reduction in salary to a teacher (which includes most administrators for purposes of the teachers tenure law), must be accompanied by

appropriate notice. OAG 92-29.

Cited: Board of Education v. Moore, 264 S.W.2d 292, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 1250 (Ky. 1953); Board of Education v. Justice, 268 S.W.2d 648, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 921 (Ky. 1954); Fayette County Education Asso. v. Hardy, 626 S.W.2d 217, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 438 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980); Bd. of Educ. of Erlanger-Elsmere Sch. Dist. v. Code, 57 S.W.3d 820, 2001 Ky. LEXIS 137 (Ky. 2001); Pigue v. Christian County Bd. of Educ., 65 S.W.3d 540, 2001 Ky. App. LEXIS 79 (Ky. Ct. App. 2001).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Application.
2. Property Interest.
3. Arbitrary Action.
4. Particular Employees.
5. — Administrators With Longer Tenure.
6. — Superintendent.
7. Demotion.
8. — Grounds.
9. Reduction of Responsibility.
10. — Notice.
11. — Reason.
12. Reduction of Salary.
13. — "Major" Reduction.
14. — Uniform Plan of Reduction.
15. Transfer.

1. Application.

This section applies to annual contract teachers and the notice required to alter their pay or reassign them; it does not apply to the demotion of tenured administrative personnel. Frisby v. Board of Education, 707 S.W.2d 359, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1097 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

While this section is couched in terms only of "teachers" its provisions apply to school administrators as well, since, by definition, administrators are also teachers. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

2. Property Interest.

Employment of a teacher is employment in the school district only and not in a particular position or school; therefore, a teacher has no constitutionally protected property interest in his or her present position. Banks v. Burkich, 788 F.2d 1161, 1986 U.S. App. LEXIS 24368 (6th Cir. 1986).

3. Arbitrary Action.

It is clear from the language of this section that the prohibition against arbitrary action applies to all public bodies and all public officials, e.g., school boards and school superintendents, in their assertion or attempted exercise of political power. Board of Educ. v. Jayne, 812 S.W.2d 129, 1991 Ky. LEXIS 51 (Ky. 1991).

4. Particular Employees.

5. — Administrators With Longer Tenure.

Where subsection (1) of KRS 161.765, which applies to an administrator with less than three years of administrative service, provides that procedural safeguards of this section concerning notice and reassignment must be complied with, subsection (2) of KRS 161.765, which provides no such express requirement, must be read together with this section in order to furnish administrators of longer tenure with procedural safeguards in addition to those provided under this section. Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980).

6. — Superintendent.

The office of superintendent is outside the scope of the provisions of the Teacher Tenure Act. Floyd v. Board of Education, 598 S.W.2d 460, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 528 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

7. Demotion.

Where an assistant principal was simply transferred to a position of less responsibility, which would command substantially less pay, but the transfer was not accompanied by an immediate major reduction in pay (and thus was not a demotion as defined), it nevertheless became a demotion when the pay was reduced in a subsequent year. Cooper v. Board of Education, 587 S.W.2d 845, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 473 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

The Circuit Court did not err in requiring the county board of education to pay a school principal who had been demoted to classroom teacher the same salary in the succeeding year after the demotion as he was paid in his last year as principal, where the school board had not yet acted on the superintendent's recommendation and reduced the principal's salary by May 15 of his last year as principal. Daugherty v. Hunt, 694 S.W.2d 719, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 587 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

In the case of the demotion or reassignment of a probationary administrator, the provision in the definition of a school year covering seven months' service only has meaning when coupled with the words "within a school year." Thus an administrator must only serve seven months "within each school year" beginning July 1 and ending June 30 in order to have worked "three years" as an administrator. If such administrator has already worked seven months during his third school year or will have worked seven months before June 30 of his third year of administrative service, he must be notified of a demotion before May 15 of that year, under KRS 161.760. Board of Educ. v. Paul, 846 S.W.2d 675, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1992).

The Kentucky Board of Education's failure to take official, and presumably final, action in informing school personnel of demotion prior to May 15 as provided by subsection (3) of this section and thus invalidating the demotion had been changed by the enactment of KRS 160.390 which effectively superseded the May 15 requirement and under the plain language of this section and KRS 160.390 made the superintendent's action of demotion effective upon mere written notice to the affected employee of the action. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

Since superintendent's action in demoting school administrator was effective when administrator received notice of demotion from superintendent, while KRS 161.765 admittedly provides administrators with enhanced procedural protections, it does nothing to change the effective date of a demotion, and it is that effective date that controls for the purpose of the May 15 deadline set forth in this section and the fact that an administrator might contest the demotion, and thus the action might not become final for some time is of no consequence under KRS 160.390(2). Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

Subsection (2) of this section does not require finality to effect a reduction in salary and by its very terms KRS 160.390(2) makes the superintendent's personnel action effective upon receipt of the written notice by the affected employee; therefore, where administrator received notice of demotion on April 26 followed by a specific statement of reasons for the demotion on May 9, the requirements of subsection (3) of this section were met. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

8. — Grounds.

The grounds for a demotion of an administrator are left to the sound discretion of the superintendent and board of education so long as they do not act in an arbitrary or unreasonable manner. Board of Educ. v. Williams, 806 S.W.2d 649, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 10 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

9. Reduction of Responsibility.

Where a teacher had a reduction of responsibilities without proper statutory notification for both the 1987-88 and 1988-89 school years, she was entitled to a full-time contract and full pay and benefits commensurate with her educational rank and teaching experience as determined by the school district's approved salary schedule for the school years in question. Omitted contributions to the Kentucky Teachers Retirement System for 1987-88 and 1988-89 should also have been paid by the board and Powell in their proper proportions as determined by statutory law. Board of Educ. v. Powell, 792 S.W.2d 376, 1990 Ky. App. LEXIS 81 (Ky. Ct. App. 1990).

10. — Notice.

Regarding notice of reduction of responsibility, actual notice is not sufficient to satisfy this section; written notification is required. Board of Educ. v. Williams, 806 S.W.2d 649, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 10 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

Where certified letter notifying teacher of his removal as vocational coordination and of a corresponding reduction in salary was delivered to the post office on May 13 and a return receipt placed in teacher's box on that date but teacher did not pick up the letter until May 17, written notification was furnished teacher prior to May 15 as required by this section and his own failure to collect and read his mail does not negate that fact. Board of Educ. v. Williams, 806 S.W.2d 649, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 10 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

11. — Reason.

Where letter informing teacher of removal as a coordinator and of a corresponding reduction in salary stated that the reason for such replacement was that the position would be incorporated into the central office staff but superintendent in his disposition, stated that the reason for transferring the duties was that he had had "numerous

complaints among the vocational staff there" but declined to identify who had complained or what the complaints involved, the reason stated in the letter was not the reason underlying the action, and the notification did not satisfy subsection (3) of this section. Board of Educ. v. Williams, 806 S.W.2d 649, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 10 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

When this section requires reasons, it means true reasons. Charges against a teacher must be specific enough for him to prepare a defense. Board of Educ. v. Williams, 806 S.W.2d 649, 1991 Ky. App. LEXIS 10 (Ky. Ct. App. 1991).

12. Reduction of Salary.

County board of education could not predicate any right to reduce school principal's salary after August 1st upon the mere absence of a formal order reinstating his continuing contract suspended in March based on an order discontinuing school which order was rescinded in May and the board thereafter had a position in its school system for which he was qualified and to which the board assigned him in July. Board of Education v. Hogge, 239 S.W.2d 459, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 885 (Ky. 1951) (decision prior to 1964 amendment).

While a principal holding a continuing contract under teacher's tenure law could be transferred to a teaching position in another school his salary could not be reduced even though he was employed under a continuing contract stating his salary could be increased or decreased. Board of Education v. Hogge, 239 S.W.2d 459, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 885 (Ky. 1951) (decision prior to 1964 amendment).

A board of education does not have the right to reduce the salaries of its school principals without a reduction in the salaries of its other teaching personnel, since the reduction of salaries of all principals in the district did not constitute a uniform plan affecting the entire teaching staff. Greenup County Bd. of Education v. Harper, 256 S.W.2d 37, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 718 (Ky. 1953), but see Preuss v. Board of Education, 667 S.W.2d 391, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 448 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

This section says that if a teacher having continuing service status has been entrusted with a position of extra responsibility which carries extra compensation above the base salary, she shall be deemed to possess such experience, training and other qualifications as to command the higher pay, and is entitled to continue to receive the higher compensation by reason of such qualifications, without regard to whether she continues to be assigned extra duties. Board of Education v. Lawrence, 375 S.W.2d 830, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 193 (Ky. 1963).

Although he had refused a position as high school principal on the ground he was not qualified and later learned he was qualified, the board of education could transfer an employe whose continuing service contract did not specify the school or class of position from elementary principal of one school to high school teacher in another school but it could not reduce his salary where the reduction was not part of a uniform plan affecting the entire district unless the continuing service contract was modified by mutual consent in writing. Huff v. Harlan County Board of Education, 408 S.W.2d 457, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 111 (Ky. 1966).

A teacher was not estopped, by continuing to teach, from claiming his full former salary where his duties were reduced, but this section was not complied with as to salary reduction notification. Board of Education v. Stephens, 449 S.W.2d 421, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 467 (Ky. 1970).

The failure of the board of education to notify a teacher by May 15 foreclosed the board's right to reduce the teacher's salary for the ensuing school year, even though it had reduced his duties from those of a principal to a teacher. Board of Education v. Stephens, 449 S.W.2d 421, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 467 (Ky. 1970).

If the school board had reemployed a nontenured teacher for an additional school year or if he had not received written notice prior to May 15 of the year for which he was employed then he would have had a contract valid for the succeeding school year and his salary could not have been reduced except pursuant to the provisions of this section. Bowlin v. Thomas, 548 S.W.2d 515, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 654 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Even though tenured teacher was aware of reduction in duties and salary for ensuing year by May 15 of preceding year, the board of education had no right to reduce his salary for the ensuing school year where it failed to give him timely notice in writing of the proposed reduction in salary. Settle v. Camic, 552 S.W.2d 693, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 736 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where a school board hired a math and science coordinator for 11 months, rather than nine and one-fourth (9¼) months at an increased salary, and therefore was aware of his position despite their claims that he was not officially hired in a capacity as a math and science coordinator, and where the board subsequently stripped him of his coordinating duties and reduced his salary without the recommendation of the superintendent, its action was arbitrary, capricious and void. Board of Education v. Garner, 556 S.W.2d 453, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 819 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The notice required by this section to notify a teacher of the reason for reduction in his salary need not contain a specific reason for the reduction of that teacher's responsibility. Bradshaw v. Board of Education, 607 S.W.2d 427, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 541 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

Where a notice of proposed demotion was sent to a school principal three (3) days after the May 15 statutory deadline for notice of reduction in salary under this section, there was no valid notice of reduction in salary or reassignment since the notice was only superintendent's recommendation that she be demoted and the board of education had not yet acted on the superintendent's recommendation. Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980).

A school board must affirmatively act on a superintendent's recommendation of a proposed demotion and notify the teacher involved of such action before May 15 in order for it to be effective; accordingly, where the superintendent's recommendation that the administrator be demoted from director of pupil personnel to a position as a classroom teacher was made in April, but the board of education failed to act on the recommendation until June, the notice requirements of subsection (2) (now (3)) of this section were not complied with and the board's action was void. Banks v. Board of Education, 648 S.W.2d 542, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 281 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983).

Although statutes do not require a school district to compensate its certified personnel for extra services, once extra compensation is paid, no reduction thereof may be made except in the two situations allowed by subsection (1) of this section. Preuss v. Board of Education, 667 S.W.2d 391, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 448 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

Where school system adopted new method of paying administrators which did not use the three components of base pay, extended pay and extra service pay, and principal's extra service pay was thereby reduced even though his total salary increased, principal, and others in same position, did incur a salary reduction under this section; since administrators' duties were not decreased and as they were not provided notice of the reduction in salary, the reductions were validly made only if the administrative salary schedule was a part of a uniform plan affecting the entire district. Preuss v. Board of Education, 667 S.W.2d 391, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 448 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

Where a reduction decreased a component of salary paid only to principals and not to teachers, i.e., the extra service component, it was necessary, in order to be uniform, only that all principals with the same education, experience and other classifying factors received the same pay throughout the entire system; where that was done the reduction in the salary component did not violate this section even though it applied only to administrators and not to teachers. Preuss v. Board of Education, 667 S.W.2d 391, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 448 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

13. — "Major" Reduction.

A 25 percent reduction in earnings as a result of transfer would be a major, as opposed to a minor, reduction in earnings. Cooper v. Board of Education, 587 S.W.2d 845, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 473 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

14. — Uniform Plan of Reduction.

The specific notice of the nature of that provided in subsection (3) of this section is not required as a condition precedent to implementation of a state-mandated plan encompassing all teachers simply because some teachers are affected more than others or perhaps some teachers are not affected at all. White v. Board of Education, 697 S.W.2d 161, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 631 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

"A uniform plan affecting all teachers in the entire district" does not mean that every teacher must suffer a like impact from a plan, or indeed any impact at all, rather, it means that a plan encompassing every teacher is valid notwithstanding that some teachers may be situated outside the scope of impact. White v. Board of Education, 697 S.W.2d 161, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 631 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

The clear wording of this section mandates that reductions in salary which are a part of "a uniform plan affecting all teachers in the entire district" may be had without the specific notice required in subsection (3) of this section; this latter section is designed to give notice only to those persons who have suffered a reduction in responsibility and corresponding reduction in salary outside of an overall plan affecting all teachers. White v. Board of Education, 697 S.W.2d 161, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 631 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

15. Transfer.

The provisions of this section prohibiting the transfer of a teacher after July 15, except for specific, statutory exceptions, are to be strictly construed; accordingly, where the superintendent, in early July, recommended the transfer of two teachers but the board failed to approve the transfer, consistently deadlocking on a 2-2 vote for several days beyond

July 15, the board, in effect, failed to act on the recommendation and consequently, the circuit court's finding that a de facto transfer had occurred was without authority and erroneous. Burkhart v. Board of Education, 649 S.W.2d 855, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 286 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983).

By the enactment of this statute the General Assembly of Kentucky clearly established that a teacher who has a contract to teach, has no absolute right to a particular teaching job in a particular school and the school boards have discretion to transfer teachers within their district. Board of Educ. v. Jayne, 812 S.W.2d 129, 1991 Ky. LEXIS 51 (Ky. 1991).

Two (2) teachers who were transferred to other schools after failing to improve their pass/failure rate, suffered no injury as they suffered no loss of pay, and no loss of fringe benefits, nor was there evidence indicating that the decision of the superintendent and the school board was based on racial discrimination, gender discrimination, religious discrimination, or political activity discrimination and therefore Ky. Const., § 2 was not invoked. Board of Educ. v. Jayne, 812 S.W.2d 129, 1991 Ky. LEXIS 51 (Ky. 1991).

Research References. Caldwell's Kentucky Form Book, 5th Ed., Complaint Against School District for Reduction of Salary as Part of Uniform Plan, Form 333.04.

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 204 et seq.

78, C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 358 et seq.

161.765. Procedures for demotion of administrative personnel — Appeal.

(1) A superintendent may demote an administrator who has not completed three (3) years of administrative service, not including leave granted under KRS 161.770, by complying with the requirements of KRS 161.760.

(2) An administrator who has completed three years of administrative service, not including leave granted under KRS 161.770, cannot be demoted unless the following procedures have been complied with:

(a) The superintendent shall give written notice of the demotion to the board of education and to the administrator. If the administrator wishes to contest the demotion, he shall, within ten (10) days of receipt of the notice, file a written statement of his intent to contest with the superintendent. If the administrator does not make timely filing of his statement of intent to contest, the action shall be final.

(b) Upon receipt of the notice of intent to contest the demotion, a written statement of grounds for demotion, signed by the superintendent, shall be served on the administrator. The statement shall contain:

1. A specific and complete statement of grounds upon which the proposed demotion is based, including, where appropriate, dates, times, names, places, and circumstances;

2. The date, time, and place for a hearing, the date to be not less than twenty (20) nor more than thirty (30) days from the date of service of the statement of grounds for demotion upon the administrator.

(c) Upon receipt of the statement of grounds for demotion the administrator shall, within ten (10) days, file a written answer. Failure to file such answer, within the stated period, will relieve the board of any further obligation to hold a hearing and the action shall be final. The board shall issue subpoenas as are requested.

(d) The hearing on the demotion shall be public or private, at the discretion of the administrator and shall be limited to the matters set forth in the written statement of grounds for demotion. The board shall provide to the administrator a verbatim transcript of the hearing. The board of education shall hear the case, with the board chairman presiding. The board, upon hearing the evidence and argument presented, shall retire to private chambers to arrive at a decision. Counsel or representatives for either party in the hearing shall not be consulted by the board unless the corresponding counsel or representatives for the other party are present and unless a verbatim transcript of such consultation is made for the record.

(e) Within five (5) days from the close of the hearing, the board of education shall advise the parties of its decision and shall take official action in the case.

(f) Appeal from final board action may be taken in the same manner and under the same provisions as an appeal from tribunal action under KRS 161.790.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 356, § 2; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 283, effective July 13, 1990.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Wolnitzek, The Fair Demotion Act, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 23.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section has no application to personnel action taken before June 21, 1974. OAG 74-370.

This section deals only with demotion and not with dismissal. OAG 75-2.

Although this section applies to guidance counselors, where a counselor is reassigned as a teacher at the same salary he is not entitled to a hearing under this section since, in view of KRS 161.720, he has not been demoted within the meaning of the law. OAG 75-368.

An individual, who has completed one (1) year as an assistant principal and who for ten (10) years just prior to said year was not employed in education and prior to the ten-year period, was a teacher on tenure and had had at least three (3) years' experience as an administrator comes under this section and cannot be demoted without following the procedures of this section. OAG 75-413; 76-99.

An athletic director would be an administrator for the purposes of this section. OAG 77-114.

Inasmuch as administrative service in another school system is of no consequence whatsoever as concerns this section, a certified employee who has in excess of three (3) years of administrative experience but who has served only two (2) years as a principal in the school system where presently employed would not be entitled to a hearing if demoted by the board. OAG 77-157.

The assignment of an administrator with at least three (3) years' administrative service in the same school system to a teaching position or any position not having administrative responsibilities would be a demotion, irrespective of the similarity of salary. OAG 77-328.

Since years of service as superintendent of schools would not be counted for purposes of this section, a school business administrator who has completed two (2) years of service following a four-year term as superintendent could be demoted. OAG 77-493.

A board of education could reduce the term of an elementary school principal's contract from 12 months to a lesser number of months, but could not reduce his salary without giving written notice as required by subsection (2) of this section. OAG 78-148.

An elementary school principal could not be demoted to a classroom teacher with a reduction in salary unless the procedures of this section were followed. OAG 78-148.

It would appear that a demotion involves at least two positions and, accordingly, when a school board changes only contract characteristics, specifically duration of the contract, of a single administrative position, this action does not constitute a demotion for the purposes of this section. OAG 78-148.

While upon timely recommendation by the superintendent and approval by the board of education (before May 15), an administrator serving a school system protected under the provisions of this section may still be assigned to a different administrative position in the school system, the new administrative position may not subject the individual to a substantial alteration in pay received for performing administrative services in the school system. OAG 78-793.

A demotion can be made, after a full following of the procedures mandated in the statute, on strictly economic and nonpersonal grounds. OAG 79-111.

If the reasons for the reduction in expenditures are fully given, the requirements of subdivision (2)(b) of this section will have been met. OAG 79-111.

This section does not give one protected by its provisions any right to a particular administrative position in the school system. OAG 79-111.

This section is not a "tenure" statute. OAG 79-111.

This section provides administrative procedural due process which must be complied with before a certified employee who has been an

administrator in a school system for three years may be demoted. OAG 79-111.

For individuals who have failed to hold administrative positions in a school district for at least three years, the school district is not required to implement the due process procedures including a hearing outlined in this section, but must only follow KRS 161.760. OAG 82-135.

For those administrators who have the requisite three (3) years or more administrative experience in a school district, which years need not be in the same administrative position, the detailed due process procedures of subsection (2) of this section must be followed before a school district may demote them back into the classroom. OAG 82-135.

Seniority is not required by statute to come into play in deciding which administrative employees to transfer as a result of reductions; however, school districts may adopt a procedure of considering seniority as a factor in a reduction of administrators situation. OAG 82-135.

Since the Court of Appeals has concluded that an administrator protected by this section should also have the benefit of the procedural safeguards of KRS 161.760(2), if a school district, with the recommendation of the local superintendent, intends to demote an administrator with three or more years administrative service, the written notice of demotion and the opportunity for a due process hearing must be completed before May 15. OAG 82-135.

Teachers and administrators, even those with more than three (3) years of administrative service, do not have a statutorily protected right to a particular teaching or administrative position. OAG 82-135.

The demotion process under this section was not intended by the general assembly to be available solely as a disciplinary measure to be taken only if an administrator was not adequately performing expected administrative services. "Grounds" can also be premised upon budgetary problems. OAG 82-135.

A teacher may take an unpaid leave of absence for maternity, which may properly include time for care of a newborn infant, even if there is no disability, and this maternity leave shall be granted by the local board of education for a reasonable period of time on an individual basis, considering individual circumstances. OAG 86-66.

Effective July 13, 1990, the Kentucky Education Reform Act, House Bill 940, Acts Chapter 476, removed responsibility for personnel decisions from the local school board and placed that responsibility with the superintendent. Accordingly, the superintendent may legally demote a principal who has served three or more years in administrative service only upon fully abiding by this section. Similarly, the superintendent may legally demote a central office administrator (such as an assistant superintendent, general supervisor, director of pupil personnel, etc.) only upon fully abiding by this section. OAG 91-119.

Cited: Bradshaw v. Board of Education, 607 S.W.2d 427, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 541 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979); Fayette County Education Asso. v. Hardy, 626 S.W.2d 217, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 438 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980); Board of Education v. Rothfuss, 639 S.W.2d 545, 1982 Ky. LEXIS 297 (Ky. 1982); Shepherd v. Boysen, 849 F. Supp. 1168, 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5330 (E.D. Ky. 1994); Painter v. Campbell County Bd. of Educ., 417 F. Supp. 2d 854, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7920 (E.D. Ky. 2006).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Application.
2. Administrators.
3. — Generally.
4. — Longer Tenure.
5. — Probationary.
6. Superintendent.
7. Continuing Service Contract.
8. Statement of Grounds for Demotion.
9. Untimely Notification of Demotion.
10. Lateral Transfer.
11. Removal.
12. Reinstatement.
13. Hearing.
14. Appeal.

1. Application.

The language of this section would seem to indicate that it was intended to apply to disciplinary actions against tenured school administrators for it refers to giving complete and specific grounds upon which the proposed demotion is based including dates, names, places and circumstances; provides for a hearing of the grounds which may be in private at the request of the administrator; and provides that the board, upon hearing the evidence and argument of counsel, shall decide the issue. Cooper v. Board of Education, 587 S.W.2d 845, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 473 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

The Kentucky Board of Education's failure to take official, and presumably final, action in informing school personnel of demotion prior to May 15 as provided by KRS 161.760(3) and thus invalidating the demotion had been changed by the enactment of KRS 160.390 which effectively superseded the May 15 requirement and under the plain language of KRS 161.760 and 160.390 made the superintendent's action of demotion effective upon mere written notice to the affected employee of the action. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

Since superintendent's action in demoting school administrator was effective when administrator received notice of demotion from superintendent, while this section admittedly provides administrators with enhanced procedural protections, it does nothing to change the effective date of a demotion, and it is that effective date that controls for the purpose of the May 15 deadline set forth in KRS 161.760 and the fact that an administrator might contest the demotion, and thus the action might not become final for some time is of no consequence under KRS 160.390(2). Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

2. Administrators.

3. — Generally.

An administrator is one who (1) holds a position categorized as an administrative position pursuant to KRS 161.720(8), or pursuant to approval by the State Board of Education of the position as a certified administrative position; and (2) is duly certified by the State Board of Education as an administrator. Petett v. Board of Education, 684 S.W.2d 7, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 529 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

This section requires that an administrative position itself be certificated and that the employee also be specifically certified for the position, before the due process provisions of this section are triggered; thus, where the employee held an administrative position, but he was not certified as such by the State Board of Education, he was therefore not technically qualified for such position, so that his transfer from the position of health coordinator to teacher was made according to law, and his due process rights were not offended. Petett v. Board of Education, 684 S.W.2d 7, 1984 Ky. App. LEXIS 529 (Ky. Ct. App. 1984).

The ordinary duties of a school principal differ greatly from those of a school teacher, as administrative personnel have either fiscal management duties and educational supervisory duties, or both, with responsibilities which are quite different from those of classroom teachers. The role of an administrator in carrying out policy and in formulating overall policy is also quite different from that of a teacher, and it is certainly not beyond reason that the legislature would deem it advisable not to give one whose supervisory and policy role is so different the same kind of job protection given to a classroom teacher. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

4. — Longer Tenure.

Where subsection (1) of this section, which applies to an administrator with less than three years of administrative service, provides that procedural safeguards of KRS 161.760 concerning notice and reassignment must be complied with, subsection (2) of this section, which provides no such express requirement, must be read together with KRS 161.760 in order to furnish administrators of longer tenure with procedural safeguards in addition to those provided under KRS 161.760. Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980).

5. — Probationary.

In the case of the demotion or reassignment of a probationary administrator, the provision in the definition of a school year covering seven months' service only has meaning when coupled with the words "within a school year." Thus an administrator must only serve seven months "within each school year" beginning July 1 and ending June 30 in order to have worked "three years" as an administrator. If such administrator has already worked seven months during his third school year or will have worked seven months before June 30 of his third year of administrative service, he must be notified of a demotion before May 15 of that year, under KRS 161.760. Board of Educ. v. Paul, 846 S.W.2d 675, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 116 (Ky. 1992).

6. Superintendent.

A superintendent is not afforded the protection of this section which deals exclusively with the procedure for demotion of administrative personnel. Floyd v. Board of Education, 598 S.W.2d 460, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 528 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

7. Continuing Service Contract.

Unlike a teacher, a school administrator, even one who has completed three (3) years administrative service, is not ever granted a continuing service contract as an administrator. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

8. Statement of Grounds for Demotion.

Where notice to school counselors only stated that demotion was based upon required reduction of expenditures and did not say why expenditures were required to be reduced, why the reduction should be applied to the counselors as opposed to reducing some other expenditure, why a particular counselor was selected as opposed to another counselor or other administrator of equal pay and rank, where the specific budget adjustment was made nor when a budget would be adopted for that year or if one had been adopted, such notice was inadequate. Hartman v. Board of Education, 562 S.W.2d 674, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 477 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

Where statement of grounds for school principal's demotion gave specific occasions with dates in some instances and in others, where dates were not given, the nature of the allegations were such that citing specific dates or occasions would not seem necessary to permit principal to formulate a defense, the statement sufficiently complies with the specificity and completeness of subsection (2)(b) of this section. Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980).

Since this section does not set forth the grounds necessary to demote a school administrator who has completed three (3) years of administrative service nor even state a specific requirement of "cause" for demotion, the grounds are left to the sound discretion of the local superintendent and board of education, subject to the limitation that the grounds not be arbitrary or unreasonable or otherwise violative of a right protected by the state or federal Constitution. Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980).

Where superintendent's letter to administrator, while arguably containing only general statements of charges against administrator alluded to past correspondence between the two that set forth in some detail the source of the superintendent's dissatisfaction with administrator's performance, administrator was sufficiently informed of the specific reasons for his demotion and corresponding reduction in salary. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

Subsection (2)(b)(1) of this section protects administrators from demotions based on vague, unsubstantiated or generalized allegations of misconduct. The provision exists to allow administrators to know the specific nature of the charges against them, in order to evaluate the accusation intelligently and prepare for a hearing on the matter. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

Although superintendent failed to set out a date, time and place for the hearing on the demotion of the administrator in letter sent to administrator informing him of the reasons for his demotion, where administrator requested and received a twenty-five (25) day continuance, the failure to comply with the technical requirements of subsection (2)(b)(2) of this section in no way compromised his defense, and no prejudice resulted. Estreicher v. Board of Educ., 950 S.W.2d 839, 1997 Ky. LEXIS 88 (Ky. 1997).

9. Untimely Notification of Demotion.

A school board must affirmatively act on a superintendent's recommendation of a proposed demotion and notify the teacher involved of such action before May 15 in order for it to be effective; accordingly, where the superintendent's recommendation that the administrator be demoted from director of pupil personnel to a position as a classroom teacher was made in April, but the board of education failed to act on the recommendation until June, the notice requirements of subsection (2) (now (3)) of KRS 161.760 were not complied with and the board's action was void. Banks v. Board of Education, 648 S.W.2d 542, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 281 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983).

The Circuit Court did not err in requiring the county board of education to pay a school principal who had been demoted to classroom teacher the same salary in the succeeding year after the demotion as he was paid in his last year as principal, where the school board had not yet acted on the superintendent's recommendation and reduced the principal's salary by May 15 of his last year as principal. Daugherty v. Hunt, 694 S.W.2d 719, 1985 Ky. App. LEXIS 587 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

10. Lateral Transfer.

This section cannot be evaded by the expedient of a lateral transfer to a position of less responsibility in one year followed by a reduction in pay in a succeeding year when the duties of the new position at the time of the transfer were so significantly less as to have justified a major reduction in pay at the time of transfer. Cooper v. Board of Education, 587 S.W.2d 845, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 473 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

Where an assistant principal was simply transferred to a position of less responsibility, which would command substantially less pay, but the transfer was not accompanied by an immediate major reduction in pay (and thus was not a demotion as defined), it nevertheless became a demotion when the pay was reduced in a subsequent year. Cooper v. Board of Education, 587 S.W.2d 845, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 473 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

A 25 percent reduction in earnings as a result of transfer would be a major, as opposed to a minor, reduction in earnings. Cooper v. Board of Education, 587 S.W.2d 845, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 473 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

Where an educator is transferred to a position of less responsibility, and the transfer is not accompanied by an immediate major reduction in pay, but there is to be a reduction in a subsequent year, the transfer becomes a demotion when (and if) that reduction takes place. Accordingly, where principal was transferred to less responsible post but his salary remained the same, it could not be said that he had been demoted from one position on the salary schedule to a position for which a lower salary was paid. Stafford v. Board of Education, 642 S.W.2d 596, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 267 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982).

11. Removal.

An administrator has been given no right of tenure to an administrative position and may be removed from such position by the local board of education upon recommendation of the superintendent for any reason not offending some right protected by the state or federal constitutions or KRS 161.162 (repealed). Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

12. Reinstatement.

Where school principal had been demoted after a Roman circus type hearing by a school board biased against him, and based on testimony of a group of teachers similarly biased against him to the point they had agitated for his removal, the board's decision was arbitrary and unreasonable and the trial court's order reinstating the principal would be affirmed. Hart County Board of Education v. Broady, 577 S.W.2d 423, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 376 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

13. Hearing.

Under this section, an administrator must be afforded a hearing in the event of demotion regardless of the reason for the demotion. Harlan County Board of Education v. Stagnolia, 555 S.W.2d 828, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 805 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where an assistant principal was an administrator with tenure and, subsequent to his termination, was reemployed as an elementary school teacher, he was in fact demoted and was entitled to a hearing. Harlan County Board of Education v. Stagnolia, 555 S.W.2d 828, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 805 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The vote of the board of education to demote a school principal need not be held in public. Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980).

This section, as amended in 1990 to eliminate principals' right to a hearing before demotion while protecting lesser administrators, did not deny equal protection where one basis for eliminating the right of principals to the cumbersome procedural safeguards of other administrators was to permit the swift removal of principals who may be in a unique position to hinder easy implementation of the Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA); therefore, there was a legitimate distinction between principals and other administrators supporting the sweep of the tenure statute. Arney v. Campbell, 856 F. Supp. 1203, 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9120 (W.D. Ky. 1994).

In suit by principal who was demoted to teacher, alleging that denial of his right to the pre-demotion hearing provided for administrators in this section deprived him of equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and an exercise of arbitrary power prohibited by Ky. Const., § 2, since "administrators" as defined by subsection (8) of KRS 161.720 as it existed prior to its 1992 amendment did not include "principals" as "administrators", the court employing the "rational basis scrutiny" held that since there were several distinctions between "principals" and "administrators", there was a rational basis for the exclusion of "principals" from the definition of "administrators" and thus such exclusion did violate the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution or Ky. Const., § 2. Roberts v. Mooneyhan, 902 S.W.2d 842, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 77 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995), op. withdrawn, substituted op., 902 S.W.2d 842, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 132 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

14. Appeal.

Where a teacher received unequivocal notice that she would be demoted from an administrative position and reassigned as a special education teacher, and she failed to appeal the school board's action for

approximately 15 months, her claim was properly dismissed. Frisby v. Board of Education, 707 S.W.2d 359, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1097 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

At best, this section gives an administrator with at least three years experience an additional procedural opportunity to convince the board of the lack of merit in the superintendent's recommendation of demotion, or that it violates a constitutional or statutory right. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

161.770. Leaves of absence.

(1) Upon written request of a teacher or superintendent, a board of education may grant a leave of absence for a period of not more than two (2) consecutive school years for educational or professional purposes, and shall grant such leave where illness, maternity, adoption of a child or children, or other disability is the reason for the request. Upon subsequent request, such leave may be renewed by the board. A board of education may pay a sum of money equivalent to all or any portion of salary to a teacher or superintendent who has been granted leave for educational or professional purposes if the person taking said leave agrees in writing to return to employment with the board for no less than two (2) years.

(2) Without request, a board of education may grant leave of absence and renewals thereof to any teacher or superintendent because of physical or mental disability, but such teacher or superintendent shall have the right to a hearing and appeal on such unrequested leave of absence or its renewal in accordance with the provisions for hearing and appeal in KRS 161.790.

(3) Upon the return to service of a teacher or superintendent at the expiration of a leave of absence, he shall resume the contract status which he held prior to such leave.

(4) Payments to any teacher or superintendent under this section by a local district are intended and presumed to be for and in consideration of services rendered and for the benefit of the common schools and such payments do not affect the eligibility of any school district to share in the distribution of funds from the public school funds as established in KRS Chapter 157.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 6; 1944, ch. 98; 1976, ch. 158, § 1; 1986, ch. 395, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 247, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Teacher disciplinary hearings, 701 KAR 5:090.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Whalen, The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 and Local Boards of Education, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 11.

Opinions of Attorney General. It is not an abuse of discretion for the board to grant a leave of absence to a teacher who, while unable to perform his duties because of illness, did not make a written request for leave until about seven (7) or eight (8) months after the inception of the illness, when the teacher had previously advised the superintendent orally of his illness. OAG 60-472.

A local board of education may not grant a teacher leave of absence with pay to serve on a committee appointed by the Commission on Public Education. OAG 60-1152.

The provisions of this section concerning the granting of leave of absence for illness are mandatory and the board must grant the leave on written request. OAG 61-633.

A board of education has adequate authority to adopt regulations which would require teachers to submit to periodic physical examinations, if it appears that they are physically unable to discharge their duties as a teacher. OAG 65-560.

The fact that a teacher has taught for several years possessing a disability which is actually sufficient to impair his teaching services does not estop the teacher from requesting a leave of absence because of that disability. OAG 68-586.

The phrase "other disability" as used in this section encompasses any disability which would substantially impair the effective performance by a teacher of the full scope of duties involved in the teaching assignments for which he is qualified and the fact that a teacher is able to perform satisfactorily in some other line of work which may be more sedentary and less strenuous, specifically having been elected to the office of county judge (now county judge/executive), would not in and of itself be conclusive as to lack of disability for teaching. OAG 68-586.

Maternity leave is not "sick leave" within the meaning of KRS 161.155 but a "leave of absence" under this section and as such it results in a cessation of salary benefits during the period of absence. OAG 70-730.

This section is to be regarded as exclusive and takes precedence over KRS 160.290. OAG 70-771.

Within the purview of this section, a district board of education may, in its discretion, grant a leave of absence to a superintendent for the purpose of his seeking and/or accepting the office of state superintendent of public instruction. OAG 70-771.

A board of education has discretion in granting leave for professional or educational purposes, but it has no discretion and must grant leave where illness, maternity, or other disability is the reason, if the request is the first request. OAG 71-303.

Where a teacher neither resigned nor requested maternity leave but merely informed the board that she could not teach the following year and was subsequently employed by the board on a continuing contract which provided that the teacher was entitled to accumulated leave, the board waived any contention that the teacher did not request maternity leave in writing. OAG 71-303.

A teacher on leave of absence could not be paid for "calamity days" which were granted during the time of his leave. OAG 72-554.

A school board may grant a leave of absence, without loss of tenure, to an employee who takes employment with another educationally related system even though the teacher states that he may not return to employment in the school district at the end of his leave of absence, but such a statement could very well have an influence on the board's decision as to whether or not to grant the leave of absence. OAG 73-377.

A school board would not be authorized to grant a leave of absence to a teacher who is going to work outside of the educational field, as this section which permits the granting of a privilege to a public employee should be narrowly construed in the interest of the public and the board would not be authorized to grant a leave of absence for any purpose except an "educational or professional purpose." OAG 73-377.

When a teacher taught for four (4) consecutive years in a school district, took a leave of absence for three (3) years, returned from her leave and taught two (2) consecutive years in the same district, she has by law a continuing service contract and is legally entitled to be reemployed in the coming year regardless of the notice she has received, unless her contract is terminated for cause or her contract is suspended. OAG 73-486.

As a leave of absence from the school system can only be granted for illness, maternity or other disability, and educational or professional purposes and as operating a garbage service is not one of these statutory reasons, the school board should not have granted a leave of absence but should have required the teacher to resign or continue working and, if the teacher is on a bona fide leave of absence, he would be violating KRS 156.480 by selling his garbage service to the school system. OAG 73-651.

The board of education should deal with requests for maternity leave on an individual basis considering the time of the year in which the birth occurs and the physical condition of the teacher as reported by the teacher and her doctor, and keeping in mind that the only statutory purposes for leave are educational or professional purposes and where illness, maternity or other disability is the reason for the request. OAG 73-665.

Board of education may not grant a leave of absence to a teacher for one semester for the purpose of attending a professional baseball umpires school. OAG 74-157.

Although accumulated sick leave may not be granted for child care following childbirth, a leave of absence is appropriate for that purpose. OAG 75-259 (withdrawing OAG 73-585 and 74- 274).

A board of education is not required to grant leave for child rearing as such is not a disability. OAG 76-18.

It would be a reasonable board requirement to have a teacher submit a statement of disability from a personal doctor when requesting disability leave although a board probably cannot require examination by a board appointed doctor. OAG 76-18.

A continued absence for disability not supported by a doctor's statement is neglect of duty by a teacher. OAG 76-18.

A local board of education, in its reasonable exercise of discretion to grant a leave of absence for educational or professional reasons, may include working elsewhere in the teaching profession. OAG 79-106.

A local board of education may grant a leave of absence under this section without the local superintendent's recommendation. OAG 79-106.

Where a teacher talked about resigning, or requesting a leave of absence, less than a month before school was to open, so as to accept a teaching position elsewhere, but eventually just left to accept that position, and where the local board of education, upon learning of this, at first voted to terminate her, but then, before notifying her, reversed itself and voted to grant her an unrequested leave of absence for the year, although there was no legally supportable reason why the teacher should not be denied a teaching position for the following year, since she never requested a leave as required by subsection (1) of this section, nevertheless the board's action in granting the leave meant that the teacher would be entitled to resume her original status, at the end of the year, if she elected to return. OAG 79-106.

A teacher seeking benefits under KRS 161.661(1) while on leave of absence under this section has in effect terminated his or her tenure contract status and accompanying rights with the board of education when the teachers' retirement system approves that teacher's application for disability retirement, which means the teacher has "retired" for the purposes of KRS 161.720 to 161.810; and if the teacher, who has been granted leave of absence and accepted by the teachers' retirement system for disability retirement benefits, then becomes able to return to work, the board of education no longer has to afford to that teacher his or her former tenure rights. OAG 79-157.

While participation as a representative in the General Assembly does not fall within the exact perimeters of this section, a local board of education could not legally deny an individual board employee a leave to serve in the General Assembly. OAG 80-18.

A board of education may require a physician's certificate of medical disability for purposes of this section so long as such certificate is required of all persons requesting leave for "illness, maternity or other disability." OAG 80-151.

A father is not eligible for leave under this section to care for a newborn child. OAG 80-151.

A request for leave by reason of "illness, maternity or other disability" may continue so long as a disability continues to exist and there is no two-year limit. OAG 80-151.

A teacher is not entitled to a maternity leave under this section if the teacher simply wants to stay home to take care of a child since a maternity leave is only available for a medical disability condition; when the teacher is no longer disabled from the pregnancy, childbirth and recovery therefrom, the teacher's leave of absence without pay should terminate, and she should commence her teaching duties. OAG 80-151.

Although KRS 161.155 will not permit a school board requirement of a physician's certificate of an employee's disability to work in that an affidavit of the teacher will suffice, there is nothing in this section to preclude a board of education from requiring a physician's certificate; a school board could adopt such a policy pursuant to KRS 160.340(2)(e) which requires the board to adopt personnel policies that apply to certified employees. OAG 80-151.

This section places no duration limitation on a request for a leave due to "illness, maternity or other disability" since the two-year language is germane only to the educational or professional leave request as is the renewal language. OAG 80-151.

When a teacher has been approved to go on an unpaid leave of absence pursuant to this section for disability reasons, he or she is no longer entitled to use accumulated sick leave days, and is not entitled to pay for any holidays occurring during that absence. OAG 83-457.

The teacher on a leave of absence is subject to the usual application of school laws as to his or her employment contract status. OAG 84-43.

Subsection (3) of this section may not be construed so as to place a limited contract teacher on leave of absence in a different position than every other limited contract teacher in a school system; therefore, a nontenured teacher on leave of absence at the time renewal of his or her contract comes under consideration (before April 30th), may be recommended by a superintendent for nonrenewal the same as all other limited contract teachers in the school system. OAG 84-43.

The language in subsection (3) of this section is applicable and limited to a return to education responsibilities from a leave of absence during a given contract period, which, for a limited contract teacher is for a one year period only. OAG 84-43.

Payment by a board of education for the sabbatical leave of a teacher or superintendent is constitutional so long as the teacher or superintendent agrees to extend at least two years of future services to the school board. OAG 88-29.

When subsection (1) of this section authorizes a leave of absence for not more than "two (2) consecutive school years," that period of time encompasses two consecutive time periods beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. Therefore, this language does not authorize the granting of a leave of absence that spans three consecutive school years, although the leave may only last two consecutive calendar years. OAG 91-134.

Both this section and KRS 158.782(2) provide for the granting of a leave for a period of not more than two (2) consecutive school years; however, both statutes authorize renewal of a leave of absence, upon approval. OAG 91-134.

A school board may grant an unpaid leave of absence only if it determines that the leave of absence falls within one or more of the statutory categories, i.e., educational or professional purposes, illness, maternity, adoption of a child, or other disability. OAG 01-9.

Cited: Estill County Board of Education v. Rose, 518 S.W.2d 341, 1974 Ky. LEXIS 14 (Ky. 1974).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 331 et seq.

161.780. Termination of contract by teacher or superintendent — Resignation binding as of date of acceptance.

(1) No teacher shall be permitted to terminate his or her contract within fifteen (15) days prior to the first instructional day of the school term at a school to which the teacher is assigned or during the school term without the consent of the superintendent. No superintendent shall be permitted to terminate his or her contract within thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of the school term or during the school term without the consent of the employing board of education. A teacher shall be permitted to terminate his or her contract at any other time when schools are not in session by giving two (2) weeks written notice to the employing superintendent. A superintendent shall be permitted to terminate his or her contract at any other time when schools are not in session by giving two (2) weeks written notice to the employing board of education. Upon complaint by the employing board or superintendent to the Education Professional Standards Board, the certificate of a teacher or superintendent terminating his contract in any manner other than provided in this section may be suspended for not more than one (1) year, pursuant to the hearing procedures set forth in KRS 161.120.

(2) If a teacher voluntarily resigns his contract during the school term, the resignation shall be in writing and shall become binding on the date the resignation is accepted by the superintendent. No further action by the employing board is necessary. The resignation is effective on the date specified in the letter of resignation. A resignation, once accepted, may be withdrawn only with the approval of the employing board of education. Nothing in this subsection shall release the teacher from liability to the local board of education for breach of contract.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 7; 1944, ch. 98; 1978, ch. 57, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 56, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 248, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 326, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 269, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 113, § 7, effective April 14, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 2 of Acts 1990, ch. 56 provided that the provisions of KRS 161.780 shall apply to any litigation in progress on July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. KRS 161.760(1) and this section are not in conflict since KRS 161.760(1) concerns termination of employment only and this section concerns refusal of an assignment. OAG 64-576.

Although neither this section nor the regulation governing the procedure for suspending a certificate after a breach of contract provides any guidelines for when the complaint is to be made by the employing board, a local board of education should present the matter to the superintendent of public instruction within a reasonable period following the occurrence of the wrongful termination; the board would not be acting conscionably to delay its complaint since the one-year suspension period was meant to coincide with the school year prior to which the wrongful termination took place. OAG 80-120.

The provisions of this section do not apply to terminations by teachers of their contracts while schools are in session during the regular school term. OAG 80-120.

Cited: Commonwealth ex rel. Funk v. Robinson, 314 Ky. 344, 235 S.W.2d 780, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 1092 (Ky. 1950).

161.790. Termination of contract by board — Administrative hearing tribunal — Sanctions.

(1) The contract of a teacher shall remain in force during good behavior and efficient and competent service by the teacher and shall not be terminated except for any of the following causes:
   (a) Insubordination, including but not limited to violation of the school laws of the state or administrative regulations adopted by the Kentucky Board of Education, the Education Professional Standards Board, or lawful rules and regulations established by the local board of education for the operation of schools, or refusal to recognize or obey the authority of the superintendent, principal, or any other supervisory personnel of the board in the performance of their duties;
   (b) Immoral character or conduct unbecoming a teacher;
   (c) Physical or mental disability; or
   (d) Inefficiency, incompetency, or neglect of duty, when a written statement identifying the problems or difficulties has been furnished the teacher or teachers involved.

(2) Charges under subsections (1)(a) and (1)(d) of this section shall be supported by a written record of teacher performance by the superintendent, principal, or other supervisory personnel of the district, except when the charges are brought as a result of a recommendation made under KRS 158.6455.

(3) No contract shall be terminated except upon notification of the board by the superintendent. Prior to notification of the board, the superintendent shall furnish the teacher with a written statement specifying in detail the charge against the teacher. The teacher may within ten (10) days after receiving the charge notify the commissioner of education and the superintendent of his intention to answer the charge, and upon failure of the teacher to give notice within ten (10) days, the dismissal shall be final.

(4) Except as provided in KRS 163.032, upon receiving the teacher's notice of his intention to answer the charge, the commissioner of education shall appoint a three (3) member tribunal, consisting of one (1) teacher, who may be retired, one (1) administrator, who may be retired, and one (1) lay person, none of whom reside in the district, to conduct an administrative hearing in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B within the district. Priority for selection as a tribunal member shall be from a pool of potential tribunal members who have been designated and trained to serve as tribunal members on a regular and ongoing basis, pursuant to administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education. Funds appropriated to the Department of Education for professional development may be used to provide tribunal member training. The commissioner of education shall name the chairman and set the date and time for the hearing. The hearing shall begin no later than forty-five (45) days after the teacher files the notice of intent to answer the charge.

(5) A hearing officer shall have final authority to rule on dispositive prehearing motions.

(6) The hearing may be public or private at the discretion of the teacher. At the hearing, a hearing officer appointed by the commissioner of education shall preside with authority to rule on procedural matters, but the tribunal shall be the ultimate trier of fact. The local board shall pay each member of the tribunal a per diem of one hundred dollars ($100) and travel expenses.

(7) Upon hearing both sides of the case, the tribunal may by a majority vote render its decision or may defer its action for not more than five (5) days. Provisions of KRS Chapter 13B notwithstanding, the tribunal decision shall be a final order and may be rendered on the record.

(8) The superintendent may suspend the teacher pending final action to terminate the contract, if, in his judgment, the character of the charge warrants the action. If after the hearing the decision of the tribunal is against termination of the contract, the suspended teacher shall be paid his full salary for any period of suspension.

(9) The teacher shall have the right to make an appeal to the Circuit Court having jurisdiction in the county where the school district is located in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. The review of the final order shall be conducted by the Circuit Court as required by KRS 13B.150.

(10) As an alternative to termination of a teacher's contract, the superintendent upon notifying the board and providing written notification to the teacher of the charge may impose other sanctions, including suspension without pay, public reprimand, or private reprimand. The procedures set out in subsection (3) of this section shall apply if the teacher is suspended without pay or publicly reprimanded. The teacher may appeal the action of the superintendent if these sanctions are imposed in the same manner as established in subsections (4) to (9) of this section. Upon completion of a suspension period, the teacher may be reinstated.

(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 8; 1944, ch. 98; 1964, ch. 41, § 6; 1988, ch. 370, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 85, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 318, § 53, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 598, § 16, effective April 14, 1998; 2000, ch. 200, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 141, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 208, § 3, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Drug testing of teachers involved in illegal use of controlled substances, 701 KAR 5:130.

Teacher disciplinary hearings, 701 KAR 5:090.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Wolnitzek, The Fair Demotion Act, Vol. 57, No. 1, Winter 1993, Ky. Bench & Bar 23.

Brooks, Disciplinary Action Against School Teachers, Vol. 42, No. 4, Fall 1995, Ky. Bench & Bar 6.

Kentucky Law Journal. Kentucky Law Survey, Bratt, Education, 64 Ky. L.J. 293 (1975-76).

Comments, Constitutional Limitations on Mandatory Teacher Retirement, 67 Ky. L.J. 253 (1978-1979).

Kentucky Law Survey, Hanley and Schwemm, Education: Teacher's Rights, 67 Ky. L.J. 721 (1978-1979).

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Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Notes, School Law — Nonrenewal of Nontenured Teacher's Contract — Procedural Due Process — Wells v. Board of Regents, 545 F.2d 15, 1976 U.S. App. LEXIS 6054 (6th Cir. 1976) and Plummer v. Board of Regents, 552 F.2d 716, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 13918 (6th Cir. 1977), 5 Northern Ky. L. Rev. 141 (1978).

Wright, Fowler v. Board of Education: The Scope of Teachers' Free Speech Rights, 15 N. Ky. L. Rev. 279 (1988).

Edmondson and Rylee, Termination of the Tenured Teacher in Kentucky: Does K.R.S. 161.790 Provide Adequate Due Process?, 23 N. Ky. L. Rev. 263 (1996).

Opinions of Attorney General. A school employee could not without the permission of the board and superintendent sign a letter in his capacity as an employee of the school system recommending that an individual be reelected to the General Assembly. OAG 63-572.

A board of education has adequate authority to adopt regulations which would require teachers to submit to periodic physical examinations, if it appears that they are physically unable to discharge their duties as a teacher. OAG 65-560.

A teacher under a continuing service contract may not be dismissed without cause and without following the provisions of this section. OAG 72-363.

This section does not apply to the assignment of duties and reduction in salary but it applies only to the termination of a contract for one of the causes specified in the statute as authorizing termination. OAG 73-342.

When a teacher taught for four consecutive years in a school district, took a leave of absence for three years, returned from her leave and taught two (2) consecutive years in the same district, she has by law a continuing service contract and is legally entitled to be reemployed in the coming year regardless of the notice she has received, unless her contract is terminated for cause or her contract is suspended. OAG 73-486.

Since, under this section, the only way the continuing contract of tenured personnel can be terminated is by resignation, retirement or for cause, it is not necessary for the board of education to take any formal action at a board meeting relative to the continuing employment of tenured personnel, although there is no objection to incorporating into the minutes of the board the designation of names and positions of all tenured personnel in the school district for the ensuing school year. OAG 73-523.

Where a teacher was dismissed by the school board and accepted such termination voluntarily by not demanding or receiving a hearing upon notification of termination, if such teacher's civil rights were violated, not just contractual rights, any action for redress would have to be made in the courts but the present board would not be authorized to make a decision on such a matter or to grant tenure or restore sick leave. OAG 73-697.

An individual, who has completed one year as an assistant principal, who for ten years just prior to said year was not employed in education and prior to the ten-year period, was a teacher on tenure and has had at least three years' experience as an administrator, cannot be demoted without following the procedures of KRS 161.765 but under KRS 161.740 does not have tenure or a continuing contract and could be dismissed upon recommendation of the superintendent at the end of the school year without going through the procedures of KRS 161.790. OAG 75-413.

A board of education may not pay a suspended teacher any salary accumulated during his suspension unless it is determined at a hearing that the teacher's contract will not be terminated. OAG 76-102.

An order requesting a teacher to search for a bomb or other such device would be both unreasonable and dangerous and therefore a teacher's refusal to obey such an order would not be insubordination. OAG 77-254.

A local board of education may terminate the employment of a teacher under this section within the protected 40-70 age range based upon individual assessment of the teacher's ability, capabilities, etc. OAG 79-204.

If a superintendent determines that grounds exist for cause for contract termination, the procedures specified in this section are to be followed. OAG 83-362.

The term "teacher" in this statute embraces all certified employees in a school system below the superintendent. A principal or other administrator, in the context of school law, is first a teacher; in other words, the school administrator is a teacher assigned to administrative responsibilities in a school system. OAG 83-362.

As with the other listed discharge for cause categories, there are no definitions in subdivision (1)(b) of this section to guide a local superintendent and board of education relative to the scope of the terms "immoral" or "conduct unbecoming a teacher"; obviously then there is some discretion to be exercised in a fair and reasonable manner by a superintendent and subsequently by a board of education in commencing and conducting a proceeding to terminate a teacher's contract based upon one or more of these general legal cause categories. It is not believed the lack of definitions or need for exercising such discretion presents a problem of vagueness in this section. OAG 83-362.

A single act showing immoral character or conduct unbecoming a teacher may be sufficiently serious enough on its own to stand as the basis for termination of teacher contract proceedings under subdivision (1)(b) of this section; the fulfillment of the requirements of subdivision (2)(a) (deleted by 1990 amendment) in situations of this sort would be accomplished by some supervisory personnel of the board, superintendent or principal, preparing in writing the manner in which it is believed the teacher's performance will be compromised or in whatever way adversely affected by the act showing immoral character or unbecoming conduct. OAG 83-362.

Since a trait of character is the issue under subdivision (1)(b) of this section, one method of proving character would be by a showing of a specific act or acts; thus, a charge of "immoral character," as used in that subdivision, may be based upon a specific act inimical to the public welfare and perhaps more importantly the welfare of a community school system. OAG 83-362.

Acts involving dishonesty, sexual misconduct or criminal action may be considered as either immoral conduct or conduct unbecoming a teacher within the scope of the causes for discharge; however, not every act involving dishonesty, sexual misconduct or criminal action can be deemed to impair the services of the teacher or administrator in instructing and supervising students or other school employees. School officials must be able to show that a nexus, or as it is sometimes referred to "rational connection," exists between the conduct and school purposes such as to justify the discharge of a school employee. OAG 83-362.

The tapes of the hearing concerning a teacher contract termination proceeding conducted pursuant to this section were available for public inspection under the Open Records Law, even though the tapes were in the possession of the reporter-transcriber rather than the Board of Education, as the teacher requested a public hearing and the matter had not reached the courts. OAG 87-62.

A recommendation of dismissal of a certified staff member from a distinguished educator is binding on the superintendent. Upon receiving the recommendation, the superintendent is required to notify the staff member pursuant to this section. OAG 92-135.

A tribunal is required to be appointed under subsection (4) of this section upon receipt of the teacher's notice of intention to answer the charge. OAG 92-135.

Teachers dismissed upon recommendation of a distinguished educator continue to have a statutory right to be given cause for their dismissal and a right of appeal. OAG 92-135.

Teachers retain the right to an individual determination of competence and compliance with school laws. The fact that the teachers are evaluated by the distinguished educator does not change the fact that, utlimately, dismissal occurs under this section for the reasons set forth therein. OAG 92-135.

Termination of a teacher who is placed on probation under the criteria of KRS 158.6455(5) constitutes termination for cause under this section, and accordingly invokes a right of appeal. OAG 92-135.

When a distinguished educator makes a dismissal recommendation to the superintendent pursuant to KRS 158.6455, that recommendation is binding on the superintendent. The recommendation is based on an individual evaluation of the teacher by the distinguished educator after a minimum of six months of evaluation. In view of the fact that the termination is for cause, based on an evaluation of the teacher, some documentation or evidence is required. OAG 92-135.

One time payments to teachers to induce retirement are constitutional under Ky. Const., § 3 as such payments are in consideration of public service. The key fact that makes these payments constitutional is the voluntary retirement of the teacher; such an act is a "present" service for which an emolument is paid, not a past service for which a gratuity is given. OAG 96-23.

A school district's denial of access to a settlement agreement with a former employee could not be justified by KRS 61.878(1)(l), operating in tandem with subsection (5) of this section, since the latter statute does not shield from disclosure a settlement agreement entered into by a teacher and a school district. OAG 00-ORD-5.

Cited: Redding v. Fincel, 311 Ky. 534, 224 S.W.2d 671, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1179 (Ky. 1949); Board of Education v. Justice, 268 S.W.2d 648, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 921 (Ky. 1954); Taylor v. Hampton, 271 S.W.2d 887, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1057 (Ky. 1954); Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959); Moore v. Babb, 343 S.W.2d 373, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 105 (Ky. 1960); Bates v. Dause, 502 F.2d 865, 1974 U.S. App. LEXIS 6898 (6th Cir. 1974); Ford v. Jones, 372 F. Supp. 1187, 1974 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9572 (E.D. Ky. 1974); Settle v. Camic, 552 S.W.2d 693, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 736 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Singleton v. Board of Education, 553 S.W.2d 848, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 751 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Burkett v. Board of Education, 558 S.W.2d 626, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 852 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Hart County Board of Education v. Broady, 577 S.W.2d 423, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 376 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979); Miller v. Board of Educ., 610 S.W.2d 935, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 414 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980); Fayette County Education Asso. v. Hardy, 626 S.W.2d 217, 1980 Ky. App. LEXIS 438 (Ky. Ct. App. 1980); Board of Education v. Rothfuss, 639 S.W.2d 545, 1982 Ky. LEXIS 297 (Ky. 1982); Banks v. Board of Education, 648 S.W.2d 542, 1983 Ky. App. LEXIS 281 (Ky. Ct. App. 1983); Evans v. Montgomery County Bd. of Education, 712 S.W.2d 358, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1125 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986); Wicker v. Board of Education, 826 F.2d 442, 1987 U.S. App. LEXIS 10768 (6th Cir. 1987); Behanan v. Cobb, 2007 Ky. App. LEXIS 37 (Ky. Ct. App. 2007).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Constitutionality.
2. Power of Board.
3. — Constitutional Protection.
4. Notice.
5. Charges.
6. Particular Grounds.
7. — Absence Due to Illness.
8. — Incompetency.
9. — Insubordination.
10. — Misconduct.
11. — Voluntary Leave of Absence.
12. Resignation.
13. Transfer to Noncertified Position.
14. Undesirable Reassignment.
15. Written Records of Teacher Performance.
16. Reviewing Tribunal.
17. Job Protection.
18. Liability of Board Members.
19. Civil Rights Challenge.
20. Appeal.

1. Constitutionality.

Termination of a "tenured teacher" does not deprive the teacher of property interests and contract rights without procedural due process merely because the school board is cast into and occupies the roles of employer, accuser, investigator, prosecutor, judge and jury. Board of Education v. Burkett, 525 S.W.2d 747, 1975 Ky. LEXIS 108 (Ky. 1975).

Where the teacher had a 15-year-old student show a controversial, highly suggestive, and somewhat sexually explicit movie to a group of high school students aged 14 to 17, she did not preview the movie, despite the fact that she had been warned that portions were unsuitable for viewing in this context, and she made no attempt at any time to explain the meaning of the movie or to use it as an educational tool, this section proscribing "conduct unbecoming a teacher" gave her adequate notice that such conduct would subject her to discipline; accordingly, this section was not unconstitutionally vague as applied to her conduct. Fowler v. Board of Education, 819 F.2d 657, 1987 U.S. App. LEXIS 6912 (6th Cir. 1987), cert. denied, 484 U.S. 986, 108 S. Ct. 502, 98 L. Ed. 2d 501, 1987 U.S. LEXIS 5177, 56 U.S.L.W. 3414 (1987).

2. Power of Board.

It was the intention of the legislature in enacting this section to allow the local board of education to make the final determination of dismissal and once the board's hearing is commenced, the superintendent may not attempt to terminate the proceedings by withdrawing his recommendation. Bell v. Board of Education, 557 S.W.2d 433, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 836 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

This section does not require that the board's deliberations and decision on termination must be held at a public meeting and, accordingly, a decision to dismiss two (2) teachers was not void because it was taken during a closed session. Bell v. Board of Education, 557 S.W.2d 433, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 836 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Carter v. Craig, 574 S.W.2d 352, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 626 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

The power of the board of education to discipline teachers is not based on personal moral judgments by board members; it exists only because of the legitimate interests of the government in protecting the school community and the students from harm. Board of Education v. Wood, 717 S.W.2d 837, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 306 (Ky. 1986).

It was not the intention of the legislature to subject every teacher to discipline or dismissal for private shortcomings that might come to the attention of the board of education but have no relation to the teacher's involvement or example to the school community. Board of Education v. Wood, 717 S.W.2d 837, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 306 (Ky. 1986).

County board of education had an inherent right to appeal decision of tribunal's that teacher should not have been terminated on grounds that tribunal decision was arbitrary even though the board did not have a liberty interest at stake. Reis v. Campbell County Bd. of Educ., 938 S.W.2d 880, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 130 (Ky. 1996).

Although no express right of appeal was given board of education under subsection (8) of this section, since the three-member tribunal created in subsection (4) of this section is a separate and distinguishable entity from the county board of education and thus the tribunal is not an agent of the board, the board is not barred from appealing the tribunal's decision that a teacher's contract should not be terminated. Reis v. Campbell County Bd. of Educ., 938 S.W.2d 880, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 130 (Ky. 1996).

Although a ban that prohibited a teacher from attending a local teachers' meeting made by a school principal and a director of employee relations violated his free association rights, the unconstitutional acts were not made by final policymakers under KRS 161.790, 160.370, and 160.340 and thus could not give rise to school board liability. Baar v. Jefferson County Bd. of Educ., 666 F. Supp. 2d 701, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 100066 (W.D. Ky. 2009).

3. — Constitutional Protection.

County board of education is a political body with a corporate structure and is entitled to the protection of Ky. Const., § 2. Reis v. Campbell County Bd. of Educ., 938 S.W.2d 880, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 130 (Ky. 1996).

4. Notice.

This section does not require greater exactitude than a civil complaint and fair notice of the essential notice and bases is sufficient. Board of Education v. Chattin, 376 S.W.2d 693, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 471 (Ky. 1964), overruled on other grounds, Osborne v. Bullitt County Bd. of Educ., 415 S.W.2d 607, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 325 (Ky. 1967).

Where formal notice of termination of contract referred to a supervisor's report for details of charges against teacher and it gave adequate notice of such details, the notice was sufficient. Knox County Board of Education v. Willis, 405 S.W.2d 952, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 277 (Ky. 1966).

Requirement of a very particular statement is a prerequisite to termination of an existing contract but does not apply to failure to renew a contract. Sparks v. Board of Education, 549 S.W.2d 323, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 664 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where a charge of insubordination specified that a tenured teacher failed to obey the instruction of the superintendent that he cease and desist all forms of physical and mental punishment of students and where the charge of conduct unbecoming a teacher specified abusive treatment of young students, the charges and specifications coupled with the information furnished appellant as to the nature of anticipated testimony were sufficiently specific as to inform him of the acts which he had to defend against. Mavis v. Board of Education, 563 S.W.2d 738, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 906 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The allegations made against a teacher were not in sufficient detail to satisfy the statutory requirements, and they did not afford him the notice to adequately prepare a defense where he was not told the names, dates, occurrences or other data upon which his supervisor relied to prove his inefficiency as a classroom teacher. Blackburn v. Board of Education, 564 S.W.2d 35, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 495 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

The giving of mere notice of a general grounds for termination in the language used in the statute, such as inefficiency or incompetency, is not sufficient to inform a teacher of the specific nature of the charges against him, so as to permit the preparation of an adequate defense. Blackburn v. Board of Education, 564 S.W.2d 35, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 495 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

As neither a superintendent nor a school commissioner received a teacher's response within 10 days of the teacher's receipt of a termination letter, the teacher failed to strictly comply with the notice requirements of KRS 161.790(3). The teacher's failure to meet the notice requirement denied the appellate court jurisdiction to consider the teacher's defense to charges of insubordination and conduct unbecoming a teacher. Sajko v. Jefferson County Bd. of Educ., — S.W.3d —, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 297 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

Administrative tribunal erred in holding that KRS 161.790(3) did not require actual receipt, rather than mere mailing, of a teacher's notice of intent to answer charges within ten days of the teacher's receipt of a superintendent's dismissal letter; where the method of notice was not specified, actual receipt was required. Sajko v. Jefferson County Bd. of Educ., 314 S.W.3d 290, 2010 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 2010).

5. Charges.

Where written charges against teacher were so vague and indefinite so that they did not furnish teacher sufficient information upon which he could base a defense such charges were not sufficient to support order of dismissal. Osborne v. Bullitt County Bd. of Educ., 415 S.W.2d 607, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 325 (Ky. 1967).

A tenured teacher has the right to contest the truth of the grounds alleged for termination in a hearing before the school board and, if successful, in a trial de novo before the Circuit Court. Bowlin v. Thomas, 548 S.W.2d 515, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 654 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where the school board did not make any written findings indicating which charge it found to be grounds for termination but the record showed that the charges were proven by ample evidence, the dismissal was supported by the evidence and written findings were not required. Bell v. Board of Education, 557 S.W.2d 433, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 836 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The board was not required to issue findings as to the particular charges of which a tenured teacher was deemed guilty, where there were only two (2) charges, and the evidence supported a finding of guilt on each charge. Mavis v. Board of Education, 563 S.W.2d 738, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 906 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

The charges against a teacher were not supported by written records of teacher performance, as required by this section, where the teacher had been employed in the school system for nine (9) years and no written evaluation of his performance had been prepared during those years until only a few weeks before his discharge. Blackburn v. Board of Education, 564 S.W.2d 35, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 495 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

A petition signed by parents of children in a teacher's class complaining of corporal punishment she inflicted on the children is not "written records" within subsection (2)(a) (deleted by 1990 amendment) of this section. Carter v. Craig, 574 S.W.2d 352, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 626 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

One purpose of the requirements of subsection (2)(a) (deleted by 1990 amendment) of this section is to make the teacher aware of deficiencies so that she or he may correct same before being terminated. Carter v. Craig, 574 S.W.2d 352, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 626 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

Tape recordings and notes of student interviews made by the school superintendent of which a teacher was uninformed prior to a hearing to determine whether to continue her services are not "written records" within the meaning of subsection (2)(a) (deleted by 1990 amendment) of this section. Carter v. Craig, 574 S.W.2d 352, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 626 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

6. Particular Grounds.

7. — Absence Due to Illness.

Where a teacher had frequently been unable to attend classes because of his illnesses, and had been granted a leave of absence to allow psychiatric care on at least one occasion and where he would be able to work only on a part-time basis and was still a patient in the University of Kentucky Medical Center, such evidence supported the board's decision to terminate his contract. Kelly v. Board of Education, 566 S.W.2d 165, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 916 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

8. — Incompetency.

When the charges upon which the teacher is to be dismissed involve inefficiency, incompetency or neglect of duty, a written statement identifying the problem or problems must have been previously furnished to the teacher and it is clear that some opportunity for the teacher to correct the problem should be permitted. Blackburn v. Board of Education, 564 S.W.2d 35, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 495 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

Written charges, furnished to the teacher at the time of a termination, do not fulfill the requirement of a written statement identifying the problem when incompetency, inefficiency or neglect of duty are the grounds for such termination. Blackburn v. Board of Education, 564 S.W.2d 35, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 495 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

Where a year had passed since a teacher had been transferred, and she had subsequently been rehired, whatever notice of problems and difficulties she may have had then had dissipated, since the rehiring indicated the board was not too dissatisfied by her performance. Carter v. Craig, 574 S.W.2d 352, 1978 Ky. App. LEXIS 626 (Ky. Ct. App. 1978).

9. — Insubordination.

Where teacher was denied reemployment after taking an unauthorized leave of absence, which demonstrated rank insubordination and amounted to neglect of duty on his part, his allegation that the defendants were motivated by political considerations was an unsupported legal conclusion and was insufficient to withstand the motion for summary judgment. Miller v. Board of Education, 54 F.R.D. 393, 1971 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14508 (D. Ky. 1971), aff'd, 452 F.2d 894, 1971 U.S. App. LEXIS 6457 (6th Cir. Ky. 1971).

10. — Misconduct.

This section applies only where there is an element of misconduct on the part of the teacher which gives rise to the termination. Harlan County Board of Education v. Stagnolia, 555 S.W.2d 828, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 805 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Contracts of tenured teachers may be terminated for conduct unbecoming a teacher or immoral conduct involving off-campus activities involving students, notwithstanding written records indicating a satisfactory teacher performance. Board of Education v. Wood, 717 S.W.2d 837, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 306 (Ky. 1986).

Great care must be taken to ensure that proof of conduct of an immoral nature or conduct unbecoming a teacher which is sufficient to merit discharge of a tenured teacher should be of the same quality as required by other subsections of this section, that is, written documentation from impartial sources to substantiate the charges or its substantial equivalent. Board of Education v. Wood, 717 S.W.2d 837, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 306 (Ky. 1986).

Conduct of an immoral nature or conduct unbecoming a teacher which is sufficient to merit discharge of a tenured teacher, when it occurs in a context other than professional competency in the classroom, should have some nexus to the teacher's occupation, as was true where the defendant smoked marijuana with two (2) students. Board of Education v. Wood, 717 S.W.2d 837, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 306 (Ky. 1986).

A teacher is held to a standard of personal conduct which does not permit the commission of immoral or criminal acts because of the harmful impression made on the students. Board of Education v. McCollum, 721 S.W.2d 703, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 302 (Ky. 1986).

Where the teacher deliberately and intentionally took sick leave from his employment for the purpose of driving a coal truck to another state, he executed a false affidavit in regard to the sick day, and he failed to visit a homebound student for the minimum required time, there was substantial evidence supporting the termination of the teacher for conduct unbecoming a teacher under subdivision (1)(b) of this section. Board of Education v. McCollum, 721 S.W.2d 703, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 302 (Ky. 1986).

Where the teacher introduced a controversial and sexually explicit movie into a classroom of adolescents without preview, preparation, or discussion, her conduct constituted "conduct unbecoming a teacher" within the meaning of subdivision (1)(b) of this section. Fowler v. Board of Education, 819 F.2d 657, 1987 U.S. App. LEXIS 6912 (6th Cir. 1987), cert. denied, 484 U.S. 986, 108 S. Ct. 502, 98 L. Ed. 2d 501, 1987 U.S. LEXIS 5177, 56 U.S.L.W. 3414 (1987).

Statements made by education association, its representative and teacher at public meetings and hearings were protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, where association and teacher at school board meetings called for the termination of principal accused of using a racial epithet to introduce a school employee. Eaton v. Newport Bd. of Educ., 975 F.2d 292, 1992 U.S. App. LEXIS 22220 (6th Cir. 1992), cert. denied, 508 U.S. 957, 113 S. Ct. 2459, 124 L. Ed. 2d 674, 1993 U.S. LEXIS 3851, 61 U.S.L.W. 3804 (1993).

It was not arbitrary and capricious for Commissioner of Education to require acting county school superintendent to dismiss former school superintendent who had been reassigned as an at-will employee and against whom serious charges of financial misconduct had been brought while formerly employed as superintendent. Shepherd v. Boysen, 849 F. Supp. 1168, 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5330 (E.D. Ky. 1994).

Because the school employee had not presented evidence from which a reasonable jury could conclude that the employer's proffered reason for firing her was pretextual, and because the employee had forfeited her retaliation claims and state-law claims, the appellate court affirmed the judgment of the district court. Macy v. Hopkins County Sch. Bd. of Educ., 484 F.3d 357, 2007 FED App. 133P, 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 8382 (6th Cir. 2007), cert. denied, 552 U.S. 826, 128 S. Ct. 201, 169 L. Ed. 2d 37, 2007 U.S. LEXIS 9127 (2007).

Where a teacher was discharged after being charged with assault, violating a domestic violence order, carrying a concealed weapon, and stalking, she was ineligible to receive unemployment benefits under KRS 341.370 because she engaged in disqualifying misconduct in engaging in conduct unbecoming a teacher under KRS 161.790. Hutchison v. Ky. Unemployment Ins. Comm'n, 329 S.W.3d 353, 2010 Ky. App. LEXIS 222 (Ky. Ct. App. 2010).

11. — Voluntary Leave of Absence.

Where a teacher took an indeterminate voluntary leave of absence without the consent of the school board, an act of resignation occurred and the school board was under no obligation to take the teacher back. Miller v. Noe, 432 S.W.2d 818, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 358 (Ky. 1968).

12. Resignation.

Where plaintiff, a teacher, was employed in one school district for six successive years, resigned, taught in another school system the following year, again resigned, took a year off and then taught for three years in a third school district before being released, he was entitled to no hearing under this section, since, although he had achieved tenure at his first position, when he resigned he lost his tenure by reason of subsection (4) of KRS 161.720 and subdivision (1)(c) of KRS 161.740 is inapplicable. Carpenter v. Board of Education, 582 S.W.2d 645, 1979 Ky. LEXIS 265 (Ky. 1979).

13. Transfer to Noncertified Position.

Where a high school principal was transferred, at the same pay level, to a newly created position as supervisor of transportation for the school system, the transfer from a certified to a noncertified position amounted to "termination" as a "teacher" under subsections (1) and (4)

of KRS 161.720; accordingly, the principal was entitled to a hearing as required by this section. Crawley v. Board of Education, 658 F.2d 450, 1981 U.S. App. LEXIS 18054 (6th Cir. 1981).

14. Undesirable Reassignment.

The statutory method of terminating a teacher's tenure contract under this section and KRS 161.800 should be used rather than the indirect means of unworthy or undesirable reassignment. Lewis v. Board of Education, 348 S.W.2d 921, 1961 Ky. LEXIS 42 (Ky. 1961).

15. Written Records of Teacher Performance.

Where the charge for termination of a tenured teacher is based on evidence of immoral character or conduct unbecoming a teacher, the requirement of former subdivision (2)(a) of this section, that the charge be supported by written records of teacher performance, did not require an evaluation of the teacher during the tenure of employment. Board of Education v. McCollum, 721 S.W.2d 703, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 302 (Ky. 1986).

In connection with KRS 161.790, a charge of insubordination must be supported by a written record of teacher performance, which cannot be based solely on statutes, regulations, local board of education policies, or teacher contracts, but must be specific to the individual teacher and the circumstances leading up to the charge; thus, where a superintendent failed to support his charge of insubordination against a teacher who was absent without leave while she served a 90-day federal prison term for trespass on federal property, dismissal of the charge against the teacher was required. James v. Sevre-Duszynska, 173 S.W.3d 250, 2005 Ky. App. LEXIS 188 (Ky. Ct. App. 2005).

16. Reviewing Tribunal.

Although a tribunal established pursuant to this section had authority to modify penalty imposed by superintendent, it did not have the authority to reduce teacher's termination to a lesser sanction where the tribunal made specific findings that the teacher's insubordination and conduct unbecoming a teacher merited termination, made no mitigating findings on behalf of teacher or any findings that superintendent had acted arbitrarily, and gave no reason for its reduction of the penalty. Gallatin County Bd. of Educ. v. Mann, 971 S.W.2d 295, 1998 Ky. App. LEXIS 50 (Ky. Ct. App. 1998).

Substantial evidence in the record supported the hearing tribunal's conclusion that the school employee's two (2) violations of the teacher tenure statute warranted a reprimand and suspension, and not the termination recommended by superintendent; the tribunal alone had the right under the statute to decide the appropriate sanction, thus, its other finding that denied the school employee's motion for directed verdict on the issue of the termination of her contract as a teacher also had to be upheld since substantial evidence supported that decision as well. Fankhauser v. Cobb, — S.W.3d —, 2002 Ky. App. LEXIS 587 (Ky. Ct. App. 2002), aff'd, 163 S.W.3d 389, 2005 Ky. LEXIS 155 (Ky. 2005).

17. Job Protection.

The ordinary duties of a school principal differ greatly from those of a school teacher, as administrative personnel have either fiscal management duties and educational supervisory duties, or both, with responsibilities which are quite different from those of classroom teachers. The role of an administrator in carrying out policy and in formulating overall policy is also quite different from that of a teacher, and it is certainly not beyond reason that the legislature would deem it advisable not to give one whose supervisory and policy role is so different the same kind of job protection given to a classroom teacher. Hooks v. Smith, 781 S.W.2d 522, 1989 Ky. App. LEXIS 151 (Ky. Ct. App. 1989).

18. Liability of Board Members.

The individual members of a school board are liable in damages for breaching a contract with a teacher employed by them. Race v. Humphrey, 301 Ky. 10, 190 S.W.2d 686, 1945 Ky. LEXIS 680 (Ky. 1945).

19. Civil Rights Challenge.

Where a second state administrative tribunal upheld a teacher's termination eight years after the first tribunal found that the teacher had engaged in conduct unbecoming a teacher within the meaning of KRS 161.790(1)(b) by taking topless photographs of a female student, the teacher failed to comply with the applicable one-year statute of limitations under KRS 413.140(1)(a) when he filed an action under 42 USCS § 1983 after the second hearing and alleged that a principal and school attorney violated his due process rights by allowing "faked" photographs to be submitted against him at the original hearing; the alleged violation of due process was not an ongoing or continuing violation through the time of the second tribunal hearing. Dixon v. Clem, — F.3d —, 2007 FED App. 255P, 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 16247 (6th Cir. 2007), amended, 492 F.3d 665, 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 18614 (6th Cir. Ky. 2007).

20. Appeal.

The findings of the court on review should be given the same consideration as in the cases where the court acts in place of a properly instructed jury and unless the decision is flagrantly or palpably against the evidence the Court of Appeals will not set it aside. Hapner v. Carlisle County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 858, 205 S.W.2d 325, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 892 (Ky. 1947).

The Circuit Court is not confined to the record of the administrative body nor bound by its decision but may require a trial de novo especially where due process has not been observed in the administrative proceedings. Osborne v. Bullitt County Bd. of Educ., 415 S.W.2d 607, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 325 (Ky. 1967). See Story v. Simpson County Board of Education, 420 S.W.2d 578, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 120 (Ky. 1967).

Provision authorizing court on appeal to hear additional evidence is valid, (overruling holding to contrary in Board of Educ. v. Chattin, 376 S.W.2d 693, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 471 (Ky. Ct. App. 1964)). Osborne v. Bullitt County Bd. of Educ., 415 S.W.2d 607, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 325 (Ky. 1967). See Story v. Simpson County Board of Education, 420 S.W.2d 578, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 120 (Ky. 1967).

The opportunity for a de novo hearing at the Circuit Court level with the right to offer additional evidence, if so desired, was intended by the legislature to cure any deficiencies in the due process hearing at the board level. Kelly v. Board of Education, 566 S.W.2d 165, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 916 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where a teacher received unequivocal notice that she would be demoted from an administrative position and reassigned as a special education teacher, and she failed to appeal the school board's action for approximately 15 months, her claim was properly dismissed. Frisby v. Board of Education, 707 S.W.2d 359, 1986 Ky. App. LEXIS 1097 (Ky. Ct. App. 1986).

Although no express right of appeal was given board of education under subsection (8) of this section, under the Constitution it had such right to appeal three-member tribunal's decision that teacher's contract should not have been terminated. Reis v. Campbell County Bd. of Educ., 938 S.W.2d 880, 1996 Ky. LEXIS 130 (Ky. 1996).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 330 et seq.

161.795. Investigation of and records that school employee acted improperly relating to statewide assessment program — Certain records to be expunged.

(1) In cases where a decision or judgment was tendered in an administrative or judicial proceeding before July 15, 1998, in an investigation of allegations that a teacher, administrator, or other school employee acted improperly relating to the statewide assessment program required by KRS 158.6453, all references relating to the investigation, findings, and disciplinary actions shall be expunged from the individual's personnel file by the local school district, and the Kentucky Department of Education and the Education Professional Standards Board shall expunge any references to the investigation and findings in all agency files. This shall apply to all affected persons found not guilty of the allegations.

(2) After July 15, 1998, allegations that a teacher, administrator, or other school employee has acted improperly relating to the statewide assessment program required by KRS 158.6453 shall be investigated. If the individual is found not guilty of the allegations, all references to the charges shall be immediately expunged from the individual's personnel file in the local school district, and the Kentucky Department of Education and the Education Professional Standards Board shall expunge all references to the investigation from all agency files.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 465, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

161.800. Suspension of contracts on reducing number of teachers.

When by reason of decreased enrollment of pupils, or by reason of suspension of schools or territorial changes affecting the district, a local superintendent decides that it shall be

necessary to reduce the number of teachers, he shall have full authority to make reasonable reduction. But, in making such reduction, the local superintendent shall, within each teaching field affected, give preference to teachers on continuing contracts and to teachers who have greater seniority. Teachers whose continuing contracts are suspended shall have the right of restoration in continuing service status in the order of seniority of service in the district if teaching positions become vacant or are created for which any of the teachers are or become qualified.
(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 9; 1944, ch. 98; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 249, effective July 13, 1990.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Kentucky Law Survey, Bratt, Education, 64 Ky. L.J. 293 (1975-76).

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section a teacher with a lifetime certificate based on 64 college hours and ten years' experience has seniority over the teacher who possesses a temporary certificate with 120 college hours and only three years' experience. OAG 61-528.

This section is applicable to both teachers with limited contracts and teachers with continuing contracts. OAG 61-528.

Seniority gives no special preference on nontenure teachers. OAG 73-383; 73-702.

When a shortage of funds necessitates the reduction of teaching personnel the only statutory preference granted is to teachers with a continuing contract, and the school board upon the recommendation of the superintendent may reemploy or not reemploy such teachers as have a limited contract provided those not to be reemployed are notified by May 15th. OAG 73-383; 73-702.

When a teacher taught for four consecutive years in a school district, took a leave of absence for three years, returned from her leave and taught two consecutive years in the same district, she has by law a continuing service contract and is legally entitled to be reemployed in the coming year regardless of the notice she has received, unless her contract is terminated for cause or her contract is suspended. OAG 73-486.

The suspension of contracts under this section must be based upon continuing contracts and seniority and further, the certification of the teacher must be taken into account. OAG 80-150.

The term "qualified" at the end of this section must be construed as equivalent to certification, thus, if a teacher suspended from the teaching field affected is properly certified to teach in another teaching field in the school system and the suspended teacher has greater seniority than teachers in the field for which he or she is also qualified, then the continuing contract status teacher with the least seniority in that teaching field may be suspended under this section and so on. OAG 80-150.

Seniority is not required by statute to come into play in deciding which administrative employees to transfer as a result of reductions; however, school districts may adopt a procedure of considering seniority as a factor in a reduction of administrators situation. OAG 82-135.

Cited: Taylor v. Hampton, 271 S.W.2d 887, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1057 (Ky. 1954); Moore v. Babb, 343 S.W.2d 373, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 105 (Ky. 1960); Settle v. Camic, 552 S.W.2d 693, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 736 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977); Harlan County Board of Education v. Stagnolia, 555 S.W.2d 828, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 805 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Construction.
2. Pre-Suspension Hearing.

1. Construction.

This section deals with seniority only as it affects employment and not as it affects position. Marshall v. Conley, 258 S.W.2d 911, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 893 (Ky. 1953).

2. Pre-Suspension Hearing.

Tenured school teachers who were suspended because of decreased enrollment did not have a property right in continued employment and its benefits to entitle them to a pre-suspension hearing. Downs v. Henry County Bd. of Education, 769 S.W.2d 49, 1988 Ky. App. LEXIS 190 (Ky. Ct. App. 1988).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 370 et seq.

161.810. Continuance of status in case of annexation or consolidation of schools.

If an entire school district or that part of a school district which comprises the territory in which a school or schools are situated is transferred to any other district, or if the schools in an independent or county school district are consolidated or centralized, the teachers in such consolidated or centralized schools employed on continuing contracts immediately prior to such transfer, consolidation, or centralization shall, subject to the limitations imposed by KRS 161.800, have continuing service status in the newly centralized or consolidated school, or in the district to which the territory is transferred.
(Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 113, § 10; 1944, ch. 98; Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 547, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cited: Taylor v. Hampton, 271 S.W.2d 887, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1057 (Ky. 1954).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 332 et seq.

Civil Service for Noninstructional Employees of Board of Education of City of Second Class

161.821. Definitions for KRS 161.822 to 161.837. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.822. Board of education in city of second class authorized to establish civil service system for noninstructional employes — Petition — Resolution — Creation of commission. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.823. Civil service commission — Membership — Appointment — Term — Vacancies — Compensation — Meetings — Quorum. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.824. Employes of commission — Appropriation for expenses. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.825. Noninstructional employes of board of education to be appointed from eligibility lists. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.826. Rules and regulations governing civil service system. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 5; 1966, ch. 239, § 147) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.827. Emergency appointments — Promotions — Classification of present employes. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 6) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.828. Tenure of employes — Dismissal or suspension. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 7) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.829. Prohibition against solicitation or assessment, political activity or acceptance of compensation other than salary. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, §§ 8 and 12) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.830. Political or religious opinions not to be given consideration. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 9) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.831. Manual of instructions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 11) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.832. Annual notice to employes of salary for coming year — Increase or decrease of salary. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 13) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.833. Leave of absence. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 14) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.834. Transfer of employes to other positions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 15) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.835. Corrupt action, impersonation or giving of false information forbidden. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 16) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.836. Giving consideration for appointment or promotion forbidden. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 17) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.837. Prosecution of violations of KRS 161.821 to 161.836. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 18) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 274, § 2, effective June 17, 1978.

161.841. Retirement plan for noninstructional school employees. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1950, ch. 197) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 476, § 616, effective July 13, 1990.

PENALTIES

161.990. Penalties.

(1) Any person who violates any provisions of KRS 161.164 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Any school board candidate or school board member who willfully violates any provision of KRS 161.164 shall also be disqualified from holding the office of school board member.

(2) Any teacher or employee of a district who willfully violates any provision of KRS 161.164 shall be ineligible for employment in the common schools for a period of five (5) years.

(3) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 161.190 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) Any teacher who violates any of the provisions of subsection (2) of KRS 161.210 shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars ($50) and upon conviction his certificate shall be revoked.

(5) A violation of any of the provisions of KRS 161.661 or 161.690 is a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000).

(4503-6, 4503-8, 4506b-50: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 201, § 10; 1962, ch. 244, Art. IV, § 3; 1972, ch. 82, § 24; 1978, ch. 274, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 36, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 255, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. II, § 87, effective July 13, 1990.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Taylor, With Temperate Rod: Maintaining Academic Order in Secondary Schools, 58 Ky. L.J. 616 (1970).

Cited: Cooksey v. Board of Education, 316 S.W.2d 70, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 3 (Ky. 1957).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Purpose.

Constitution § 183 places a duty on the General Assembly to establish an efficient common school system free from political influence and this section and KRS 161.164 were enacted by the General Assembly in an effort to comply with this directive. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Howard, 834 S.W.2d 657, 1992 Ky. LEXIS 85 (Ky. 1992).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 92 et seq.

CHAPTER 162

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS

SECTION.

SCHOOL PROPERTY

162.010. Title to school property.
162.020. Transfer of property from one district to another — Title not affected — District may own school in another district.
162.030. Condemnation of property for school purposes.
162.040. Escheated property.
162.050. Use of school property for public purposes.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

162.060. Plans for school buildings to be approved.
162.065. Administrative regulations for use by local school boards when constructing schools using construction managers — Items considered equal to specifications may be furnished.
162.066. Restriction on award of contracts by construction manager.
162.067. Application of KRS 162.065 and 162.066.
162.070. Contracts for buildings, improvements, and materials to be let on competitive bidding — When advertisements not required.
162.075. Compliance with code not necessary on purchases from federal government.
162.080. Bond issues for school sites and buildings — Authorization — Election.
162.090. Issuance and sale of bonds — Proceeds — Tax to pay.

SECTION.
162.100. Limitation on amount of bond issue — Effect of bonds issued under former laws.
162.110. [Repealed.]
162.120. Independent district in city may convey property to city to provide buildings.
162.130. City to contract for erection of building.
162.140. Lease of building by board of education.
162.150. City may erect school buildings.
162.160. Plans and specifications for buildings — Boards of education must offer to lease buildings before construction contract is made.
162.170. Financing construction of buildings.
162.180. Bonds — Interest on — When payable — How sold.
162.185. Applicability of KRS 162.170 and 162.180.
162.190. Bonds negotiable — Tax-exempt — Signatures — Not city debt.
162.200. Use of funds — Lien on building.
162.210. Rights of bondholders to enforce lien.
162.220. Receiver in case of default.
162.230. Rent — Disposition to be fixed by ordinance.
162.240. Deposit and investment of sinking fund.
162.250. Maintenance fund surplus to be transferred to sinking fund.
162.260. Refunding bonds may be issued.
162.270. Additional bonds authorized.
162.280. When city to convey property to board.
162.290. Alternative methods — Other procedure not required.
162.300. Certain boards may obtain school buildings as provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290.
162.310. State educational institution may convey building site.
162.320. Contract for erection of building.
162.330. Lease of building — Option to purchase.
162.340. Governing bodies of state educational institutions may erect buildings.
162.350. Method of erection of buildings by state educational institutions.
162.360. Revenues from building — Determination and use.
162.370. Maintenance fund surplus.
162.380. Bonds are obligations of governing body — Resolution constitutes contract.
162.385. School district finance corporation — Definitions — Construction bonds.
162.387. School district finance corporations may lease land for school construction — Issuance of bonds.
162.390. [Repealed.]
162.400. [Repealed.]
162.410. [Repealed.]
162.420. [Repealed.]
162.430. [Repealed.]
162.431. [Repealed.]
162.432. [Repealed.]
162.433. [Repealed.]
162.434. [Repealed.]
162.435. [Repealed.]

INSURANCE FUNDS

162.440. Insurance fund for boards of education in cities of the second class or counties containing cities of the second class.
162.450. Payments into fund — Replacement of expenditures — Use of interest.
162.460. Investment and care of insurance fund.
162.470. Insurance inspector to examine buildings annually.
162.480. Proof of loss — Appropriations of fund.
162.490. Insurance fund may be used in case of delay in payment under insurance policy.
162.500. Prohibited appropriations.

STATE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS COMMISSION

162.510. [Repealed.]
162.520. Definitions for KRS 162.520 to 162.620.
162.530. [Repealed.]
162.540. Interpretation of terms in KRS 162.120 to 162.300 when applied to KRS 162.520 to 162.620.
162.550. Ownership of certain moneys determined.
162.560. [Repealed.]
162.570. [Repealed.]
162.580. Duty of authority as to each bond issue.
162.590. Duty of department on request of authority.
162.600. Bonds to issue in name of authority — Identification — Investment designation.
162.610. [Repealed.]
162.620. Sale of bonds — Conditions.

PENALTIES

162.990. Penalties.

SCHOOL PROPERTY

162.010. Title to school property.

The title to all property owned by a school district is vested in the Commonwealth for the benefit of the district board of education. In the acquisition of land for school purposes, whether by purchase or condemnation, or otherwise, the title obtained shall be in fee simple, except that title to land received from the federal government or any agency thereof can be received in other than fee simple with the approval of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth. Any reversionary interest in any land held by boards of education on June 14, 1934, shall not deprive such boards of the ownership of the buildings or other improvements thereon.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 548, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-19: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 20, § 1; 1958, ch. 136, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 548, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Commonwealth to be named as grantee in deed of land to state agency or to land paid for from state funds, KRS 56.030.

Flag of Commonwealth, flying at public schools, KRS 2.030.

Gifts and devises, acceptance of, KRS 160.580.

Proceeds of sale of school property may be credited to building funds, KRS 160.476.

School building fund taxes, KRS 160.476.

State support of education, KRS Ch. 157.

Textbooks are property of state, KRS 157.150.

Building sites; inspection, approval, 702 KAR 4:050.

Kentucky Law Journal. Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section, the title to land acquired for school purposes is required to be in fee simple, and the acquisition of land by deed of easement is not permitted. OAG 60-423.

A municipality may not erect a water tank on school premises without the consent of the board of education and the payment of fair compensation for the use of school property. OAG 63-1060.

The right of the grantor to place and use mining entries through the surface of the land adjacent to school buildings and near which school children might be playing would violate the statute. OAG 65-345.

The intent and purpose of the statute are satisfied if title is taken in fee simple only to the surface rights which are unlimited as to duration and descendibility. OAG 65-345.

Purchases of athletic equipment of over $1,000 by a district school board would have to be made by the bidding procedure even though the purchase money was derived from admissions to athletic exhibitions. OAG 69-327.

A school board is not required to obtain prior approval of the local planning unit in order to construct a new school building. OAG 69-659.

The exemption for schools contained in KRS 100.361(2) would not apply until the property is acquired. OAG 69-659.

A city could not require a contractor to obtain a building permit for the construction of a county school within the city limits. OAG 70-636.

A city could legally deed property for $1.00 to the Commonwealth for the benefit of the school board, with a reverter provision which would give a fee simple title subject to a right of entry (reverter), unless construction of a school building has begun within five years of the date of the deed's execution, but if construction has begun within five years, the title would become a fee simple absolute. OAG 70-797.

Where a school board bought land, the deed to which contained a covenant running with the land that the buyer would maintain a fence for the benefit of the adjoining tract, the covenant did not violate this section. OAG 71-407.

Where title to property conveyed by the United States to a local board of education was a fee simple title, the transaction did not require the specific approval of the Attorney General even though the deed to the

United States by its grantor contained a special warranty. OAG 72-316.

It would be allowable for a transfer of property from the federal government to a Commonwealth school board to contain a right of entry clause so long as that right of entry is not carried beyond the 30-year limit set out in KRS 381.219. OAG 72-477.

Subsection (1) of KRS 156.070 does not give the State Board of Education the authority to enact an administrative regulation requiring that surplus property be disposed of either through sealed bids or by public auction, as the legal obligation of a school board in selling property is to get the fair market value for the property sold in order that its value will not be lost to the district and to school purposes and a school board has the legal authority to convey good title under this section to the surplus property it has agreed to sell. OAG 73-204.

Since public common school buildings and school property are public property, no alcoholic beverages may be consumed in public school buildings or on public school property at any time. OAG 76-266.

Once approval to sell school property as surplus is given by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, there is no legal requirement that a board of education must dispose of the property by public auction or advertisement of sealed bids and the board may establish a price for the land and sell to any purchaser willing and able to meet that price if the figure represents at least the appraised fair market value of the property. OAG 76-291.

A deed of property to a local school board, subject to the grant of a prior 20-year lease of a portion of the property, to a local community action agency, at an annual rental of $1.00 but with the requirement that the lessee keep the leasehold in good repair, does not destroy or impair severely the fee title received. OAG 79-543.

Cited: Schuerman v. State Board of Education, 284 Ky. 556, 145 S.W.2d 42, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 514 (Ky. 1940); Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949); Hopkins County Fiscal Court v. Commonwealth, 252 S.W.2d 875, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 1032 (Ky. 1952); Employers Liability Assurance Corp. v. Johnson County, 262 S.W.2d 367, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 1088 (Ky. 1953); Robertson v. Danville, 291 S.W.2d 816, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 400 (Ky. 1956).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Purpose of Acquisition.
2. Title in Commonwealth.
3. Abolishment of School District.
4. Conveyance.
5. — Warranty Deed.
6. Reversionary Interest.
7. — Creation.
8. — Trustee As Grantor.
9. — Buildings and Improvements.
10. Decisions Made by Local School Board.
11. Adverse Possession.

1. Purpose of Acquisition.

The board of education had no power under this section to acquire any land except for school purposes. Ford v. Pike County Board of Education, 310 Ky. 177, 220 S.W.2d 389, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 876 (Ky. 1949).

The phrase "school purposes" was broad and comprehensive and included building living quarters for teachers and custodial employes, where conditions warranted. Ford v. Pike County Board of Education, 310 Ky. 177, 220 S.W.2d 389, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 876 (Ky. 1949).

2. Title in Commonwealth.

Where property conveyed to private trustees in trust "for school purposes" was operated for many years by county board of education under agreement with trustees, the law vesting title to all school property in the Commonwealth operated to transfer title to the property from the trustees to the Commonwealth. Subsequent legislation requiring city independent district in which property was located to provide school service of the type being furnished in the school located on the property did not affect the title, which remained in the Commonwealth. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 292 Ky. 261, 166 S.W.2d 295, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 69 (Ky. 1942).

3. Abolishment of School District.

When a district was abolished, title to its property passed to the successor district. Breathitt County Board of Education v. Back, 214 Ky. 284, 283 S.W. 99, 1926 Ky. LEXIS 328 (Ky. 1926) (decided under prior law).

When duty to provide school service for colored children in cities of fifth and sixth classes was transferred from county board to city board, city board was entitled to use school building formerly used by county board for colored children. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 292 Ky. 261, 166 S.W.2d 295, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 69 (Ky. 1942).

4. Conveyance.

Boards of education had statutory authority to convey property. Bellamy v. Board of Education, 255 Ky. 447, 74 S.W.2d 920, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 259 (Ky. 1934) (decided under prior law).

A board of education could not rescind a conveyance made five years earlier by a former board on the mere ground that it was a bad bargain. Trustees of Congregational Church v. Evarts Graded Common School Dist., 230 Ky. 94, 18 S.W.2d 887, 1929 Ky. LEXIS 25 (Ky. 1929) (decided under prior law).

Law that provided for acquisition of land for school in fee simple in school board while binding on the school board, did not bind the grantor and his privies, and did not invest a school board with better title than the deed purported to convey. Webster County Board of Education v. Gentry, 233 Ky. 35, 24 S.W.2d 910, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 486 (Ky. 1930) (decided under prior law).

5. — Warranty Deed.

Where grantor, who had only a life estate, conveyed land to a school district under a general warranty deed, subsequent acquisition of the fee by the grantor inured to the benefit of the school district. Hollon v. Wolfe County Board of Education, 307 Ky. 671, 212 S.W.2d 129, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 815 (Ky. 1948).

6. Reversionary Interest.

A conveyance "for school purposes" did not, in and of itself, create a reversionary interest. Binder v. County Board of Education, 224 Ky. 143, 5 S.W.2d 903, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 549 (Ky. 1928) (decided under prior law).

When the grantor of a lot to a school district was also one of the trustees, and received a valuable consideration, a clause of reversion could not have been enforced by him or a grantee without consideration. Terry v. Rose, 251 Ky. 314, 64 S.W.2d 909, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 857 (Ky. 1933) (decided under prior law).

This section did not bar operation of a reversionary clause in deed conveying land to school district for school purposes. Lykins v. Wolfe County Board of Education, 307 Ky. 24, 209 S.W.2d 717, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 672 (Ky. 1948).

Reversionary interest in school property will be enforced. Board of Education v. Society of Alumni, etc., 239 S.W.2d 931, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 907 (Ky. 1951).

7. — Creation.

A deed to school district containing a clause of reversion created in the trustees a determinable or qualified fee. Fayette County Board of Education v. Bryan, 263 Ky. 61, 91 S.W.2d 990, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 133 (Ky. 1936).

A conveyance to be held so long as the property was used for school purposes did create a reversionary interest. Fayette County Board of Education v. Bryan, 263 Ky. 61, 91 S.W.2d 990, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 133 (Ky. 1936).

Title to land should have reverted to grantor's descendants where deed to school district, by describing land as that on which new school house "now stands," and by providing that it was not to be conveyed for use of individual, created limitation or condition, and school district thereafter abandoned land and conveyed it to individual. Devine v. Isham, 284 Ky. 587, 145 S.W.2d 529, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 546 (Ky. 1940).

8. — Trustee As Grantor.

Provision in deed of land made by grantor, who was member of trustees of school district, that land should revert to donors, their heirs and assigns, as soon as school site was changed, was void, since it was duty of trustees under this section to acquire title to school sites in fee simple, and hence successors of grantor could not recover land notwithstanding trustees had abandoned land for school purposes. Keeton v. Wayne County Board of Education, 287 Ky. 174, 152 S.W.2d 595, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 518 (Ky. 1941).

9. — Buildings and Improvements.

Where county board of education in violation of statute took title to school lot with a reversion to grantors or their legal heirs when it ceased to be used for school purposes and later sold original school building which was removed from land after suit was filed by grantors' successors, there was an abandonment or cessation of use in the absence of affirmative showing of plan to erect a new building within a reasonable time and grantors' successors could have recovered land and building. Webster County Board of Education v. Wynn, 303 Ky. 110, 196 S.W.2d 983, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 801 (Ky. 1946).

While lands might have reverted to heirs or grantees of the original grantor, the title to buildings and other improvements remained in the Commonwealth for the benefit of the proper school district authorities.

Cole v. Shockley, 309 Ky. 313, 217 S.W.2d 649, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 695 (Ky. 1949).

Statute in existence at time a deed of land to school district was executed, and reading substantially as this section, was construed to prevent title to abandoned school building or equipment from passing to owner of reversionary interest in the land. Cole v. Shockley, 309 Ky. 313, 217 S.W.2d 649, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 695 (Ky. 1949).

Provision providing that any reversionary interest in land used for school purposes should not deprive board of education of buildings or other improvements thereon, was not applicable to deed executed prior to passing of statute. Barren County Board of Education v. Jordan, 249 S.W.2d 814, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 879 (Ky. 1952).

10. Decisions Made by Local School Board.

The underlying theme of this section is that the actual decisions addressed hereunder are to be made by the local school board, not the state. Blackburn v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 749 F. Supp. 159, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18321 (E.D. Ky. 1990).

11. Adverse Possession.

Title to property for school purposes may have been acquired by adverse possession. County Board of Education v. Mill Creek Methodist Church, 242 Ky. 147, 45 S.W.2d 1026, 1932 Ky. LEXIS 231 (Ky. 1932) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 80 et seq.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.020. Transfer of property from one district to another — Title not affected — District may own school in another district.

(1) The title to school property in territory transferred from one (1) school district to another shall not be affected by the transfer. In case of the sale of such property the board of education to which the property belongs may allow a credit on the sale price of the property in proportion to the ratio which the school population of the transferred territory is to the total school population of the district from which the territory was transferred before the transfer was made.

(2) A board of education owning and operating a school plant in another district on June 14, 1934, may continue to own and operate the plant, and a county board of education may establish and maintain a school in an independent school district. Any independent school district may purchase school sites and establish and maintain schools outside the limits of the independent district, but independent districts containing cities of the first or second class shall not purchase school sites or establish or maintain schools outside the county in which the independent district is located.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 549, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-5) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 549, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Liability for indebtedness on transfer or annexation of school property, KRS 160.065.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Construction.
2. Merger with Two Districts.

1. Construction.

This section contemplates a situation in which the district from which territory was transferred would continue to operate as a school district. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 284 Ky. 774, 146 S.W.2d 30, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 581 (Ky. 1940).

2. Merger with Two Districts.

Where town independent school district was dissolved and part of it went to city district and part to county district resulting in merger with those districts, equitable disposition of property of former town district would be to divide it between city and county districts in proportion of population which became part of city district to that which became part of county district; liabilities of former town district being assumed by city and county districts in same proportion. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 284 Ky. 774, 146 S.W.2d 30, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 581 (Ky. 1940).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.030. Condemnation of property for school purposes.

Each board of education may, when unable to make a contract satisfactory to the board with the owner for the purchase of real estate to be used for school purposes, initiate condemnation proceedings pursuant to the Eminent Domain Act of Kentucky (KRS 416.540 to 416.670), and the title to land so obtained shall be vested in fee simple.

(4399-21: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 20, § 2; 1976, ch. 140, § 67; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 250, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Eminent Domain Act of Kentucky, KRS 416.540 to 416.680.

Opinions of Attorney General. A city cannot require a subdivider to dedicate certain lands, shown or not shown on the master plan of current adoption, to the public for use as a site for schools and/or parks. OAG 65-417.

The discretion in the matter of the use of a school house is given to the board of education and not the principal, but, unless there is some good reason to refuse the use of the property to a particular organization, the board should allow requesting organizations the use of the property under uniform conditions. OAG 74-362.

Cited: Crawford v. Murphy, 296 S.W.2d 738, 1956 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1956); Commonwealth, Dep't of Highways v. McGeorge, 369 S.W.2d 126, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 68 (Ky. 1963).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Future Needs.
2. Resolution of Board.
3. Negotiations.
4. School Purposes.
5. Compensation.

1. Future Needs.

Authority of school board to condemn is not limited to immediate needs only, but it may, and indeed should give consideration to future needs and the fact that a portion of the land taken will continue to be put to private use by a public utility holding a lease thereon until the needs of the board require its use does not destroy the right of eminent domain. Pike County Board of Education v. Ford, 279 S.W.2d 245, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 521 (Ky. 1955).

2. Resolution of Board.

Technical strictness in the language of resolution adopted by board of education in condemnation proceedings is not required. Pike County Board of Education v. Ford, 279 S.W.2d 245, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 521 (Ky. 1955).

3. Negotiations.

Where board made an inadequate offer but left the matter open to further negotiation by "if they feel that they can make some offer with some degree of reasonableness attached thereto, we shall be happy to receive and consider their offer" there was a good faith effort to negotiate and the board's offer was not a "take it or leave it" offer. Pike County Board of Education v. Ford, 279 S.W.2d 245, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 521 (Ky. 1955).

Where the board offered $150,000 for a 43.3-acre parcel when the owner had assessed the value of the entire 103-acre tract at $122,600, the condemnor made all the effort required by this section. Usher & Gardner, Inc. v. Mayfield Independent Board of Education, 461 S.W.2d 560, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 641 (Ky. 1970).

4. School Purposes.

Where the approval of the proposed site by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Department of Education was clearly proved, there was ample evidence to support the finding of the trial judge that the proposed acquisition was for school purposes. Usher & Gardner, Inc. v. Mayfield Independent Board of Education, 461 S.W.2d 560, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 641 (Ky. 1970).

5. Compensation.

The landowner was entitled to receive as just compensation the difference in the fair market value of the total tract of land immediately before and immediately after the taking of a portion of the land for school purposes. Usher & Gardner, Inc. v. Mayfield Independent Board of Education, 461 S.W.2d 560, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 641 (Ky. 1970).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.040. Escheated property.

So much property in each school district as escheats to the state, and is not required by the provisions of KRS Chapter 393 to be disposed of in some other manner, shall vest in the state for the use and benefit of the public schools in the district. The board of education of the district may, in the name of the state and for the use and benefit of the schools of the district, by its chairman or other officer designated by it, enter upon and take possession of the property, or sue for and recover the property by action at law or in equity. The board may sell and convey any of the property by warranty deed or otherwise.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 550, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-56) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 550, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where escheated property formerly owned by a noncitizen of the United States is auctioned by the state with the state retaining the proceeds therefrom, the proceeds from the sale of the land are applied for the use and benefit of the public schools in the district in which the property is located, pursuant to this section. OAG 81-248.

Cited: Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Undevised Property.
2. Property Owned by Alien.

1. Undevised Property.

In the case of undevised property, the eight-year (now three-year) waiting period prescribed by KRS 393.020 is not necessary. Commonwealth use of Board of Education v. Schultz's Unknown Heirs, 268 Ky. 806, 105 S.W.2d 1067, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 537 (Ky. 1937).

2. Property Owned by Alien.

The board of education of the school district in which property owned by an alien is situated may institute an action in the name of the Commonwealth to escheat the property. If the board has authorized the action, it is proper for the action to be brought by the Attorney General as relator. Commonwealth ex rel. Attorney Gen. v. Tamer, 293 Ky. 357, 169 S.W.2d 19, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 626 (Ky. 1943).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 10.

162.050. Use of school property for public purposes.

The board of education of any school district may permit the use of the schoolhouse, while school is not in session, by any lawful public assembly of educational, religious, agricultural, political, civic, or social bodies under rules and regulations which the board deems proper.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 551, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-53) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 551, effective July 13, 1990.

Opinions of Attorney General. The utterance of prayers or the reading of the Bible can continue in PTA meetings and voluntary Bible classes held without the regular school hours or school curriculum. OAG 64-111.

An independent school district can construct an auditorium-gymnasium and, after its completion, use the money which the city wishes to contribute as rent for the times when the building could be leased to the city. OAG 64-475.

A district school board could not give approval to a ministerial association to distribute New Testaments to pupils in their classrooms. OAG 68-452.

This section envisions occasional or spasmodic usage for short periods of time. OAG 71-212.

Under this section school students who voluntarily out of spontaneous wishes hold prayer sessions outside of regular school hours on school property may be permitted to continue to do so, as the school board is not violating constitutional principles in allowing this specific activity. OAG 72-386.

The use of school facilities is subject to the determination of a local board of education and it is paramount that the board adopt rules and regulations regarding the permitting of the use of school property so that such use does not in any way interfere with the conducting of any school program, curricular or co-curricular. OAG 79-321.

A local board of education has the lawful authority and duty to prescribe the manner in which school buildings and facilities may be used by groups during nonschool hours. OAG 80-78.

Cited: Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949); Hall v. Shelby County Bd. of Educ., 472 S.W.2d 489, 1971 Ky. LEXIS 197 (Ky. 1971).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, § 82.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

School Buildings

162.060. Plans for school buildings to be approved.

The chief state school officer shall be furnished a copy of all plans and specifications for new public school buildings contemplated by boards of education and for all additions to or alterations of old buildings. He shall examine or cause to be examined all such plans and specifications and shall approve or disapprove them in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Kentucky Board of Education. Plan reviews for conformance with the Uniform State Building Code shall be conducted only by the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction. No board of education may award a contract for the erection of a new building or contract for an addition to or alteration of an old building until the plan has been approved by the chief state school officer.

(4384-23: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 117, § 17, effective February 28, 1980; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 251, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2010, ch. 24, § 211, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Sanitary and protective construction of school buildings to be regulated by State Board of Education, KRS 156.160.

Building sites; inspection, approval, 702 KAR 4:050.

Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.

Facility programming and construction criteria, 702 KAR 4:170.

Kentucky Law Journal. Russo, School-Based Decision Making in Kentucky: Dawn of a New Era or Nothing New Under the Sun?, 83 Ky. L.J. 123 (1994-95).

Cited: Pike County Board of Education v. Ford, 279 S.W.2d 245, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 521 (Ky. 1955); Kentucky State Board of Education v. Isenberg, 421 S.W.2d 81, 1967 Ky. LEXIS 52 (Ky. 1967); Usher & Gardner, Inc. v. Mayfield Independent Board of Education, 461 S.W.2d 560, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 641 (Ky. 1970).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Discretion of Board and Superintendent.
2. Contract for Construction.
3. Decisions Made by Local School Board.

1. Discretion of Board and Superintendent.

When the board has obtained the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of its plans for a new building, courts will not interfere with the proposed plans unless there is positive proof of fraud, collusion or a clear abuse of discretion since the obligation of locating school sites rests with the county board of education and it is not for the courts to say whether the board has acted wisely or unwisely in determining where the school should be located but the only question for the court's determination is whether the board is

exceeding its authority or is acting arbitrarily. Perry County Board of Education v. Deaton, 311 Ky. 227, 223 S.W.2d 882, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1100 (Ky. 1949).

2. Contract for Construction.

A board of education lacks the power or capacity to enter a contract for school construction where the revenue bond method provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290 is utilized. Hacker Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

3. Decisions Made by Local School Board.

The underlying theme of this section is that the actual decisions addressed hereunder are to be made by the local school board, not the state. Blackburn v. Floyd County Bd. of Educ., 749 F. Supp. 159, 1990 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18321 (E.D. Ky. 1990).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 571 et seq.

162.065. Administrative regulations for use by local school boards when constructing schools using construction managers — Items considered equal to specifications may be furnished.

The State Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations for use by local school boards when constructing school buildings using construction managers. A construction manager is an experienced and qualified construction contracting organization that is paid a fee for its professional management and supervision services. The regulations shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) A standard "Request for Proposal" form, including appropriate criteria for use by local school boards to ensure only qualified construction managers are considered:
   (a) A list of successfully completed projects or a demonstrated capability to perform projects of a similar type;
   (b) A descriptive detail of projects showing the experience and the ability to perform budget estimating, value engineering, and scheduling; and
   (c) A list of experienced and qualified personnel with a track record of achieved quality and the capability to provide bidder solicitation;

(2) Adequate public notice of the invitation for proposals shall be given a sufficient time prior to the date set for the opening of proposals;

(3) A requirement for bids, when requested by a construction manager, be submitted to the architect or owner and opened in public;

(4) A requirement that all bids for school construction projects be advertised in newspapers with the largest local circulation;

(5) A sample fee schedule for construction manager services shall be developed by recommendation of a diversified committee consisting of Department of Education personnel, architects, and construction managers for the guidance of local school boards;

(6) A requirement that established qualifications-based selection procedures be implemented by local boards when selecting firms to provide architectural and engineering services; and

(7) A requirement that specifications in every invitation for bids or request for proposals shall provide that an item equal to that named or described in the specifications may be furnished. The specifications may identify a sole brand in cases where, in the written opinion of the chief procurement officer, documented unique and valid conditions require compatibility, continuity, or conformity with established standards. An item shall be considered equal to the item named or described if, in the opinion of the local board and the design professional responsible for the specifications:
   (a) It is at least equal in quality, durability, strength, design, and other criteria deemed appropriate;
   (b) It will perform at least equally the function imposed by the general design for the public work being contracted for or the material being purchased; and
   (c) It conforms substantially to the detailed requirements for the item in the specifications.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 379, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2008, ch. 47, § 5, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.

162.066. Restriction on award of contracts by construction manager.

When a construction manager is utilized in construction, maintenance, repairs, or renovation or expansion of school facilities the construction manager shall not award construction contracts to any company which the manager owns or in which the manager has a financial interest if less than two (2) bids are accepted.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 379, § 2, effective July 14, 1992.)

162.067. Application of KRS 162.065 and 162.066.

KRS 162.065 and 162.066 shall apply to all construction of new school facilities, maintenance, and repair of existing school facilities, renovation of existing school facilities, or expansion of existing school facilities.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 379, § 3, effective July 14, 1992.)

162.070. Contracts for buildings, improvements, and materials to be let on competitive bidding — When advertisements not required.

The contracts for the erection of new school buildings, additions and repairs to old buildings, except additions or repairs not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500), shall be made by the board of education with the lowest and best responsible bidder complying with the terms of the letting, after advertisement for competitive bids pursuant to KRS Chapter 424, but the board may reject any or all bids. All necessary specifications and drawings shall be prepared for all such work. The board shall advertise for bids on all supplies and equipment that it desires to purchase, except where the amount of the purchase does not exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500), and shall accept the bid of the lowest and best bidder taking into consideration the price and the reciprocal preference for resident bidders under KRS 45A.494, but the board may reject any and all bids.

(Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 250, § 1, effective April 9, 1980; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 252, effective July 13, 1990; 2010, ch. 162, § 20, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. A former identical section (4399-48: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 172; 1966, ch. 239, § 148; 1976, ch. 185, § 1; 1978, ch. 58, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 110, § 106, effective January 1, 1980.

Cross-References. Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.

Opinions of Attorney General. Under the wording "lowest and best responsible bidder," as set forth in this section, it means not only the lowest monetary bid, but it means that the factors of business judgment, capacity, skill, and responsibility of the bidder must be carefully assessed in awarding the bid. OAG 80-396.

Although site work can be and is usually interpreted to be a part of a project involving school building construction or remodeling, site work unrelated to school building construction does not come within the scope of this section. Thus, where a school district wished to correct a drainage problem at one of its schools, KRS 424.260 and the $7,500 "small purchases" ceiling was applicable to the contract for drainage site work. OAG 82-407.

To the extent this section and KRS 424.260 are in conflict, the provisions and therefore the $7,500 amount found in KRS 424.260, as amended in 1982, must be deemed to prevail over the lower $5,000 amount remaining in this section. OAG 82-407. (The amount now specified by KRS 424.260 is $20,000.)

162.075. Compliance with code not necessary on purchases from federal government.

The provisions of KRS Chapter 45A and KRS 162.070 shall not apply to purchases made by the boards of education within the Commonwealth of Kentucky from the United States of America, or any agency thereof.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 552, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1946, ch. 187, § 1; 1978, ch. 110, § 104, effective January 1, 1980; 1980, ch. 250, § 18, effective April 9, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 552, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Political subdivision may purchase from federal government without taking bids, KRS 66.470.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 574 et seq.

162.080. Bond issues for school sites and buildings — Authorization — Election.

(1) Whenever a board of education deems it necessary for the proper accommodation of the schools of its district to enlarge sites for school buildings, to purchase new sites, which in the case of independent districts may be not more than two (2) miles without the boundary lines of the district, to improve, remodel, or restore school buildings, to erect or equip new school buildings, or for any or all of these purposes, and the annual funds raised from other sources are not sufficient to accomplish the purpose, the board shall make a careful estimate of the amount of money required for the purpose and shall determine the amount of money for which bonds shall be issued and the purpose to which the proceeds shall be applied. Upon request of the board of education of any district, the county clerk shall submit to the qualified voters of the district, the question as to whether bonds shall be issued for the purpose. The question shall be so framed that the voter may by his vote answer "for" or "against."

(2) The request shall be accompanied by an ordinance or resolution which shall fix the time the bonds shall run and, if a serial issue, the amount to mature at each time. It shall limit the rate of interest to be permitted on the bonds, which shall not exceed the amount permitted by law, and the total amount of bonds to be issued, and shall provide for the levy of a tax to pay the interest and to create a sinking fund to retire them at their maturity.

(3) The election shall be held not less than fifteen (15) nor more than thirty (30) days from the time the request of the board of education is filed with the county clerk, and reasonable notice of the election shall be given. The election shall be conducted and carried out in the school district in all respects as required by the general election laws, and shall be held by the same officers as required by the general election laws. The expense of the election shall be borne by the school district.

(4399-47: amend. Acts 1962, ch. 180, § 1; 1976, ch. 127, § 20; 1990, ch. 48, § 86, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 553, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. School building funds may be established with special taxes, KRS 160.476, 160.477.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Document filing dates, 702 KAR 3:110.

Restructuring revenue bond issues, 702 KAR 3:260.

Cited: Runyon v. Simpson, 270 Ky. 646, 110 S.W.2d 440, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 135 (Ky. 1937); Caddell v. Board of Educ., 282 Ky. 646, 139 S.W.2d 739, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 231 (1940); Gill v. Board of Education, 288 Ky. 790, 156 S.W.2d 844, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 142 (Ky. 1941); Cole v. McCracken County, 297 Ky. 797, 181 S.W.2d 461, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 835 (Ky. 1944); Louisville v. Kesselring, 257 S.W.2d 599, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 801 (Ky. 1953).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Authority of Board.
2. Stadium.
3. Application of Proceeds.
4. Resolution.
5. Time of Maturity.
6. Voting in Accordance with Ordinance.
7. Submission.
8. Election.
9. — Time for Holding.
10. — Notice.

1. Authority of Board.

The kind and cost of a school building are matters to be determined by the board of education. Boll v. Ludlow, 234 Ky. 812, 29 S.W.2d 547, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 274 (Ky. 1930) (decided under prior law).

Where school board was renting school building constructed under holding company plan, and one of buildings was destroyed by fire, school board had no authority to issue funding bonds to enable building to be reconstructed. Stith v. Board of Education, 292 Ky. 91, 166 S.W.2d 58, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 53 (Ky. 1942).

2. Stadium.

A board is not authorized to expend funds for a high school stadium, as the latter is not a "school building" within the meaning of this statute. Board of Education v. Williams, 256 S.W.2d 29, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 714 (Ky. 1953) (decided under prior law).

3. Application of Proceeds.

When the question submitted concerns only sites and buildings, no part of the bond proceeds may be used to equip buildings. Hager v. Board of Education, 254 Ky. 791, 72 S.W.2d 475, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1934).

4. Resolution.

Omissions in the resolution of the school board may be supplied by the ordinance or resolution of the taxing authority. Mollette v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 737, 86 S.W.2d 990, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 562 (Ky. 1935).

Where resolution of board provided for issuance of serial bonds and ordinance provided for issuance of bonds in the amount of $1,000 each to mature in not exceeding 40 years the bonds were invalid as the resolution did not comply with the ordinance. Suratt v. Board of Education, 313 Ky. 343, 231 S.W.2d 88, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 894 (Ky. 1950).

5. Time of Maturity.

The question as to whether school improvement bonds should be callable before maturity is one of time of payment as dealt with in this section and not merely a mechanical detail as dealt with in KRS 162.090. Howard v. Board of Education, 311 Ky. 130, 223 S.W.2d 721, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1076 (Ky. 1949).

6. Voting in Accordance with Ordinance.

All of the authority vested in the board as to the sale and handling of the bonds and their payment is predicated upon the manner in which they are voted, which must be in accordance with the ordinance of the fiscal court providing for the bond election. Howard v. Board of Education, 311 Ky. 130, 223 S.W.2d 721, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1076 (Ky. 1949).

7. Submission.

Where board of education followed the procedure of this section and certified its action to the board of aldermen of city of first class, the proper tax levying authority, it was the duty of the board of aldermen to provide for the submission of the question of their issuance to the people and take other consistent proceedings. Louisville v. Board of Education, 302 Ky. 647, 195 S.W.2d 291, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 725 (Ky. 1946).

8. Election.

Provision of law requiring election to be held in not less than 15 nor more than 30 days after filing of certificate, was merely directory, and an election held 33 days thereafter was a substantial compliance with the law and was valid. Davidson v. Board of Education, 225 Ky. 165, 7 S.W.2d 1056, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 738 (Ky. 1928) (decided under prior law).

9. — Time for Holding.

The date of school elections is not controlled by Ky. Const., § 148. Mollette v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 737, 86 S.W.2d 990, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 562 (Ky. 1935).

Although polling hours are from six a.m. to four p.m., when an election is held at different hours it must be shown that such hours

affected the result of the election. Mollette v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 737, 86 S.W.2d 990, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 562 (Ky. 1935).

It will be presumed that the election was held at the proper hours, even though call and notice provided otherwise. Mollette v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 737, 86 S.W.2d 990, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 562 (Ky. 1935).

10. — Notice.

Publication of notice of election in one issue of a newspaper of general circulation in the district, and posting in six public places 15 days before the election, constituted sufficient notice. Mollette v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 737, 86 S.W.2d 990, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 562 (Ky. 1935).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 756 et seq.

162.090. Issuance and sale of bonds — Proceeds — Tax to pay.

(1) If two-thirds (⅔) of those voting on the question vote in favor of the proposition, the bonds shall be issued. The bonds shall be designated "school improvement bonds." They shall be placed under the control of the board of education, and the board shall determine when, at what price and how the bonds shall be sold, the date, number of bonds, denomination, whether coupon or registered, the rate of interest, the frequency and place of payment of principal and interest, and other details as desired, embodied in the bonds or in the request providing for their issue. The board shall at once adopt a resolution in conformity therewith. The bonds shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the board of education. As the bonds are sold, their proceeds shall be placed to the credit of the board of education in a depository designated by the board of education, and shall be kept in a separate account. The depository shall be required to execute proper bond covering the funds.

(2) The board of education of the district shall, in addition to the levy made for the maintenance of schools, levy annually a tax sufficient to raise a sum for the payment of the interest and to create a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity. The bonds shall be a charge upon the school district.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 554, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-47: amend. Acts 1976, ch. 127, § 21) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 554, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Liability for indebtedness on transfer or annexation of school property, KRS 160.065.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Document filing dates, 702 KAR 3:110.

Restructuring revenue bond issues, 702 KAR 3:260.

Opinions of Attorney General. Local boards of education must assume all administrative responsibility concerning bond issues for school sites and buildings; however, since school financing is done almost exclusively through school building revenue bonds pursuant to KRS 162.210 through 162.300 and KRS 58.010 through 58.120 inclusive, there is no authority for any change in the preexisting procedure used for school revenue bonds and the fiscal courts and county treasurers must continue to perform the customary functions heretofore served by them in that regard. OAG 76-711, modified by OAG 77-139.

Cited: Suratt v. Board of Education, 313 Ky. 343, 231 S.W.2d 88, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 894 (Ky. 1950).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Sale and Issuance.
2. — Ordinance.
3. — Time.
4. Obligations.
5. — School District.
6. — Board of Education.
7. — City.
8. Competitive Bidding.
9. Tax Levy.
10. Misapplication of Sinking Fund.

1. Sale and Issuance.

All of the authority vested in the board as to the sale and handling of the bonds and their payment is predicated upon the manner in which they are voted, which must be in accordance with the ordinance of the fiscal court providing for the bond election. Howard v. Board of Education, 311 Ky. 130, 223 S.W.2d 721, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 1076 (Ky. 1949).

2. — Ordinance.

Absence of details in ordinance is not fatal in absence of showing that they were also omitted from bonds. Mollette v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 737, 86 S.W.2d 990, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 562 (Ky. 1935).

3. — Time.

It is unnecessary that all bonds voted be issued and sold at the same time. Hager v. Board of Education, 254 Ky. 791, 72 S.W.2d 475, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1934). See Runyon v. Simpson, 270 Ky. 646, 110 S.W.2d 440, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 135 (Ky. 1937).

Lapse of more than four years from date of election authorizing a bond issue does not preclude issuance of part or all of said issue. Hager v. Board of Education, 254 Ky. 791, 72 S.W.2d 475, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1934). See Runyon v. Simpson, 270 Ky. 646, 110 S.W.2d 440, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 135 (Ky. 1937).

4. Obligations.

5. — School District.

The provisions of this section, making school bonds the obligation of the city in cases where the city school district embraces the city, cannot constitutionally be applied where the city boundaries extend beyond those of the school district, therefore the bonds constitute obligations of the school district, for which only property within the district may be taxed and for which only voters in the district may vote on the question of issuance of bonds. Board of Education v. Louisville, 258 S.W.2d 707, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 877 (Ky. 1953).

6. — Board of Education.

This section expressly makes the bonds a charge or obligation of the board of education except where the school district embraces a city of the first or second class. Louisville v. Board of Education, 302 Ky. 647, 195 S.W.2d 291, 1946 Ky. LEXIS 725 (Ky. 1946).

7. — City.

In independent districts embracing a city of the second class the bonds are bonds of the city. Hager v. Board of Education, 254 Ky. 791, 72 S.W.2d 475, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 160 (Ky. 1934). See Hager v. Cisco, 256 Ky. 708, 76 S.W.2d 614, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 446 (Ky. 1934).

8. Competitive Bidding.

Bonds can be sold only upon competitive bidding after public and reasonable advertisement or a proposal to receive bids or offers for bonds proposed to be issued and sold; however, this decision is not retroactive, and applies only to future transactions. Eagle v. Corbin, 275 Ky. 808, 122 S.W.2d 798, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 507 (Ky. 1938).

Where contract of board of education to issue bonds to purchaser was made before the effective date of Eagle v. City of Corbin, 275 Ky. 808, 122 S.W.2d 798, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 507 (1938), such contract was not invalidated by failure to advertise bonds for competitive bidding, since the decision in Eagle v. Corbin does not have retroactive effect. Ebert v. Board of Education, 277 Ky. 633, 126 S.W.2d 1111, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 706 (Ky. 1939).

The decision in Eagle v. City of Corbin, 275 Ky. 808, 122 S.W.2d 798, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 507 (1938), does not prohibit the sale of bonds upon competitive bids upon interest rates, as long as the ordinance states the maximum rate of interest. Funk v. Strathmoor Village, 278 Ky. 627, 129 S.W.2d 151, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 477 (Ky. 1939).

9. Tax Levy.

An attempt by school board to levy tax for retirement of bonds will be deemed a request to the tax levying authority to levy such a tax. Mollette v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 737, 86 S.W.2d 990, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 562 (Ky. 1935).

10. Misapplication of Sinking Fund.

The fact that board had been enjoined, in suit by taxpayers, from further collection of original tax for bonds, was no defense where board had misapplied from sinking fund more than enough to pay the bonds. Board of Education v. Highland Cemetery, 292 Ky. 374, 166 S.W.2d 854, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 99 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

Where school subdistrict used, for general school purposes, the proceeds of a tax levied to pay bonds, which proceeds would have been sufficient to pay bonds in full, bondholders were entitled to judgment

requiring school board to pay bonds out of board's general fund, and to levy a tax to pay the balance of the bonds if the amount in the general fund was not sufficient to pay the bonds in full. Board of Education v. Highland Cemetery, 292 Ky. 374, 166 S.W.2d 854, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 99 (Ky. 1942) (decided under prior law).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 779 et seq.

162.100. Limitation on amount of bond issue — Effect of bonds issued under former laws.

(1) The bond issue of any district shall not exceed the limits provided in the Constitution, such limitation to be estimated upon the assessment next before the last assessment previous to the incurring of the indebtedness.

(2) All of the bonds voted by the various types of school districts and subdistricts prior to June 14, 1934, shall be retired and the interest paid thereon in accordance with the laws under which they were voted, and nothing in KRS 162.080 to 162.100 shall in any way impair any of such bond obligations or the interest thereon.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 555, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-47) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 555, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Constitutional limits on indebtedness, Ky. Const., §§ 157, 158.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Kentucky Law Journal. Morrow, County Debt Difficulties in Kentucky, 31 Ky. L.J. 122 (1943).

Cited: Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943); Board of Education v. Louisville, 258 S.W.2d 707, 1953 Ky. LEXIS 877 (Ky. 1953).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Application.
2. Districts for Debt Limit.
3. Exceeding Debt Limit.
4. Basis of Indebtedness.
5. Refunding Bonds.
6. Time of Sale.

1. Application.

Subsection (2) applies to all bonds theretofore voted, even though not issued until after its passage. Hager v. Cisco, 256 Ky. 708, 76 S.W.2d 614, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 446 (Ky. 1934).

2. Districts for Debt Limit.

Although boundaries of city and school district are coterminous, each constitutes a separate taxing district as far as constitutional debt limits are concerned. Jackson v. First Nat'l Bank, 289 Ky. 1, 157 S.W.2d 321, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 10 (Ky. 1941).

3. Exceeding Debt Limit.

If a bond issue exceeded the constitutional limits only the excess was void. Boll v. Ludlow, 234 Ky. 812, 29 S.W.2d 547, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 274 (Ky. 1930) (decided under prior law).

When a portion of the bond issue voted was in excess of the constitutional limitation, the excess is void, and the district cannot postpone issuance of the excess bonds until part of the issue has been retired. Nelson v. Williamsburg Independent Graded School Dist., 265 Ky. 792, 97 S.W.2d 814, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1936).

4. Basis of Indebtedness.

Estimates of future assessments are not competent evidence to determine limitation on indebtedness. Nelson v. Williamsburg Independent Graded School Dist., 265 Ky. 792, 97 S.W.2d 814, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 579 (Ky. 1936).

5. Refunding Bonds.

Where three independent school districts merged with county school district prior to enactment of KRS 160.040 county board of education could issue refunding bonds to pay off indebtedness of merged districts and county was not required to levy a tax on properties in the districts to pay off the indebtedness. Webster County Board of Education v. Hocket, 267 Ky. 498, 102 S.W.2d 1018, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 352 (Ky. 1937).

6. Time of Sale.

The time of the sale of the bonds and not the time of election determined whether Ky. Const., § 158 was violated. Boll v. Ludlow, 234 Ky. 812, 29 S.W.2d 547, 1930 Ky. LEXIS 274 (Ky. 1930) (decided under prior law).

162.110. Bonds of subdistricts. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4399-13) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 255, § 283.

162.120. Independent district in city may convey property to city to provide buildings.

To provide buildings for school purposes, boards of education of school districts embracing a city of any class may convey to the city a fee simple title with covenant of general warranty to a site now held or hereafter acquired by the boards of education.

(4421-1: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, § 253, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. City of first class may set apart land for municipal university, KRS 165.060.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Document filing dates, 702 KAR 3:110.

Kentucky Law Journal. Meuth, The Development of Financing Public Improvements by Kentucky Municipalities, 25 Ky. L.J. 230 (1937).

Opinions of Attorney General. Where the fee simple title to school property was owned by the county and the city wanted to blacktop certain roads on the property, the county was liable for its apportionate cost of the improvement as a benefited property owner. OAG 60-377.

A fund resulting from the sale of school property could be used for the purchase of sites for school buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings, and for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of buildings, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 160.476, even though refunding revenue bonds were outstanding on other school property. OAG 66-224.

Other school property, title to which has been retained by the school district, does not represent part of the security for refunding revenue bonds issued to provide for a specific building. OAG 66-224.

Although, under this section through KRS 162.300, a certificate from the trustee stating certain bonds and coupons were redeemed and canceled is sufficient evidence that the bonds and coupons have been paid and properly canceled, the school board treasurer should normally visually inspect the bonds and coupons before incineration. OAG 72-487.

Under the provisions of this section through KRS 162.300 a school board may not relieve itself of liability for the bonds and coupons by a transfer of the "rental" money to a trustee since the board is contractually responsible for taking steps to insure that the debt service and liquidation of coupons and bonds for the benefit of bondholders is effectively secured. OAG 72-487.

Under the provisions of this section through KRS 162.300 the school board should require the trustee to make an accounting each year of money received and bonds and coupons paid. OAG 72-487.

Under this section through KRS 162.300 any excess money left after liability for the bonds has ceased would revert to the school board treasury. OAG 72-487.

Under this section through KRS 162.300 if a paying agent or trustee pays a wrong bond or coupon the improper payment is the liability of the trustee and not the school as the board does not insure the trustee's acts in this regard; therefore, the trustee is liable to the board but the board is liable to the holder. OAG 72-487.

Under this section through KRS 162.300 when bonds or coupons are not presented at maturity liability for these items would continue subject to the applicable statute of limitations. OAG 72-487.

Since financing of school bonds is done almost exclusively through the authority of KRS 162.120 through 162.300 and KRS 58.010 through 58.120, there is no authority for any change in the preexisting administration procedure used for school building revenue bonds and fiscal courts and county treasurers must continue to perform the customary functions heretofore served by them in that regard. OAG 77-139, modifying OAG 76-711.

The Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission Act, KRS 157.611 to 157.640, does not give the Commission unilateral power to choose whether that Act or KRS 162.120 to 162.300 will be used to finance school building construction. OAG 86-50.

Cited: Cole v. McCracken County, 297 Ky. 797, 181 S.W.2d 461, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 835 (Ky. 1944); Fyfe v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S.W.2d 165, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 880 (Ky. 1947); Bell v. Board of Education, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S.W.2d 1007, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1065 (Ky. 1948); Fendley v. Board of Education, 240 S.W.2d 837, 1951 Ky. LEXIS 1023 (Ky. 1951); Wagner v. Fiscal Court of Jessamine County, 306 S.W.2d 288, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 39 (Ky. 1957); Stuff v. Webster County Board of Education, 339 S.W.2d 189, 1960 Ky. LEXIS 443 (Ky. 1960); Fosson v. Fiscal Court of Boyd County, 369 S.W.2d 108, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 58 (Ky. 1963).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Conveyance and Lease Back.
2. Selection of Site.
3. School Building.
4. Merger with County after Conveyance to City.
5. Acquisition of Property and Buildings.
6. Liability for Tax.
7. Revenue Bonds.
8. Contract for Construction.
9. — Unenforceable.

1. Conveyance and Lease Back.

Bonds issued by a city as a conduit of independent school district pursuant to KRS 162.120 to 162.300 to pay costs of school auditorium-gymnasium to be erected on site conveyed by county board of education to the independent school district which was to convey it to the city which was to lease it back to school district until retirement of the bonds would not constitute direct obligations of the city or of the independent school district but would be secured by a first lien upon the auditorium-gymnasium and the right of the bondholders to enforce the lien would in no way be affected by a merger of independent school district and county school district. Ranier v. Board of Education, 273 S.W.2d 577, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1190 (Ky. 1954).

The school board had the right to convey a school site to the city and then lease back the site and improvements thereon. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

The school board is authorized to convey a building site to the city and lease it back with improvements financed by city's bonds. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

The authority of the school board to convey property to the city and then lease back the property with improvements was not conditioned upon financing under any particular statutory authority. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

2. Selection of Site.

The selection of the site is to be made by the board of education. Franklin County v. Franklin County Board of Education, 267 Ky. 554, 102 S.W.2d 1024, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 355 (Ky. 1937).

3. School Building.

An auditorium-gymnasium is a school building within the meaning of KRS 162.120 to 162.300. Ranier v. Board of Education, 273 S.W.2d 577, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1190 (Ky. 1954).

4. Merger with County after Conveyance to City.

The fact that after conveyance to the city, the independent district was merged with the county district does not affect the right of the city to consummate the original plan. Piggott v. Kasey, 271 Ky. 651, 113 S.W.2d 5, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 33 (Ky. 1938).

5. Acquisition of Property and Buildings.

A county or city may acquire property on which school buildings have already been erected and finance the cost of acquisition under the provisions of KRS 162.120 to 162.300. Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943).

6. Liability for Tax.

Regardless of time or amount, the voting of a tax to pay revenue bonds issued for school construction does not impose a tax in futuro but merely grants authority to the taxing power to increase the amount of annual tax that the law otherwise authorized to be levied and property transferred by county school board to city school district is not liable for county school building tax voted prior to the transfer. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

7. Revenue Bonds.

Revenue bonds issued under KRS 162.120 to 162.300 did not constitute an indebtedness of county school district so city school district to which territory was transferred from county school district after voters of county district authorized a special school building tax to pay rentals for the school buildings to be erected and financed by the bonds was not liable for any part of the revenue bonds under proportional assumption statute KRS 160.065. Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

City is required to cooperate with independent school district in the issuance and sale of bonds but it is merely a conduit through which the board of education acts to have the bonds issued and sold and has no discretion in the matter. Ranier v. Board of Education, 273 S.W.2d 577, 1954 Ky. LEXIS 1190 (Ky. 1954).

8. Contract for Construction.

A board of education lacks the power or capacity to enter a contract for school construction where the revenue bond method provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290 is utilized. Hacker Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

9. — Unenforceable.

Where a construction company was attempting to maintain an action on the basis that it had a valid contract with the school board, the contract was unenforceable because the approval of the voters of the county was not obtained, as required by § 157 of the Kentucky Constitution; on the other hand, if the construction company was attempting to maintain the action on the basis that the revenue bond methods provided for in KRS 162.120 to 162.290 were followed, the contract was unenforceable because the only government agency possessing the power and authority to execute such a contract failed to do so. Hacker Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.130. City to contract for erection of building.

Every city to which a site for a building has been conveyed, as provided in KRS 162.120, shall enter into a contract or contracts with some person for the erection on the site of a building with the necessary appurtenances, according to plans and specifications adopted by the city and approved by the board of education and the chief state school officer.

(4421-2: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, § 254, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Cited: Fyfe v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S.W.2d 165, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 880 (Ky. 1947).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Financing Improvements.
2. Contract for Construction.

1. Financing Improvements.

The authority of the school board to convey property to the city and then lease back the property with improvements was not conditioned upon financing under any particular statutory authority. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

2. Contract for Construction.

A board of education lacks the power or capacity to enter a contract for school construction where the revenue bond method provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290 is utilized. Hacker Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

162.140. Lease of building by board of education.

Immediately upon the approval of the plans and specifications as provided in KRS 162.130, the board of education shall offer to lease the building for a term of one (1) year from the time the building is completed and ready for occupancy. The lease by its terms shall give the lessee the right and option to extend

the term of the lease from year to year, for periods of one (1) year, until the original term of the lease has been extended for a total number of years, acceptable to the city, not exceeding thirty (30) years, at a rental which, if paid for the original term and for each of the full number of years for which the term is extended, will amortize the total cost of the erection of the building and appurtenances, provide an adequate maintenance fund and, in addition thereto, a sum sufficient to pay the cost of insuring the building against loss or damage by fire and windstorm or other calamity in such sum as may be agreed by the parties thereto.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 556, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-3) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 556, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Opinions of Attorney General. The school board has broad discretion under KRS 160.160 and 160.290 in the selection of school sites and the establishment of schools so that even if the county is the legal owner of the property and is leasing it to the the school board under this section, as the school district holds equitable title, the fiscal court has no rights relative to a high school building which the board of education plans to tear down and replace with a new building, unless the county could negotiate to purchase the property from the school board. OAG 74-221.

A school board should not tie up school property for a period exceeding a year but should, instead, provide for an extension of the term of the lease from year to year, for periods of one year, for a specified number of total years. OAG 77-771.

Cited: Fyfe v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S.W.2d 165, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 880 (Ky. 1947); Fosson v. Fiscal Court of Boyd County, 369 S.W.2d 108, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 58 (Ky. 1963).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Authority to Lease.
2. Abuse of Board's Discretion.
3. Lease for Thirty Years Invalid.

1. Authority to Lease.

The authority of the school board to convey property to the city and then lease back the property with improvements was not conditioned upon financing under any particular statutory authority. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

The school board had the right to convey a school site to the city and then lease back the site and improvements thereon. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

The school board is authorized to convey a building site to the city and lease it back with improvements financed by city's bonds. Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

2. Abuse of Board's Discretion.

Where county had existing bonded debt of $225,000 and the county board of education a debt of nearly $100,000 and estimates of future revenue indicated there would be available $2,000 to $5,600 more than necessary for servicing existing debts and meeting obligations incurred in building proposed new school, approval of plan by which county board of education and fiscal court proposed to erect a new high school and issue $250,000 in bonds payable from rents received annually from school board over 20-year period was not an abuse of discretion. Carter v. Taylor, 313 Ky. 445, 231 S.W.2d 601, 1950 Ky. LEXIS 896 (Ky. 1950).

3. Lease for Thirty Years Invalid.

A lease for one year with annual renewal option is valid, when rental involved does not result in violation of Const., § 157. However a 30-year lease is invalid since it does result in a violation of said constitutional section. Davis v. Board of Education, 260 Ky. 294, 83 S.W.2d 34, 1935 Ky. LEXIS 396 (Ky. 1935).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 535 et seq.

162.150. City may erect school buildings.

Any city may establish and erect school buildings and necessary appurtenances within the corporate limits under the provisions of KRS 162.160 to 162.280, for the purpose of supplying the board of education of the independent district embracing the city with adequate buildings necessary to carry out its duties and powers.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 557, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-5) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 557, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. City of first class may set apart land for municipal university, KRS 165.060.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Kentucky Law Journal. Meuth, The Development of Financing Public Improvements by Kentucky Municipalities, 25 Ky. L.J. 230 (1937).

Opinions of Attorney General. Other school property, title to which has been retained by the school district, does not represent part of the security for refunding revenue bonds issued to provide for a specific building. OAG 66-224.

A fund resulting from the sale of school property could be used for the purchase of sites for school buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings, and for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of buildings, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 160.476, even though refunding revenue bonds were outstanding on other school property. OAG 66-224.

A city may establish and erect school buildings within its corporate limits for the purpose of supplying the board of education of an independent school district embracing the city with adequate buildings necessary to carry out its powers and duties. OAG 72-796.

Cited: Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Acquisition of Property and Buildings.
2. Contract for Construction.

1. Acquisition of Property and Buildings.

A county or city may acquire property on which school buildings have already been erected and finance the cost of acquisition under the provisions of KRS 162.120 to 162.300 and several buildings or properties may be included in one mortgage and bond issue. Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943).

2. Contract for Construction.

A board of education lacks the power or capacity to enter a contract for school construction where the revenue bond method provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290 is utilized. Hacker Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

Collateral References. 68 Am. Jur. 2d, Schools, §§ 80 et seq.

78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 535 et seq.

162.160. Plans and specifications for buildings — Boards of education must offer to lease buildings before construction contract is made.

(1) When any city desires to construct a school building, under the provisions of KRS 162.150, the governing body of the city shall, by ordinance, cause plans and specifications for the building to be duly made and filed in the office of the city clerk. The plans and specifications shall give a full description of the building to be constructed, the details thereof and the manner of construction. The plans and specifications shall be prepared by an architect selected by the city and approved by the board of education of the school district, and shall be submitted to the board of education of the school district and to the chief state school officer for approval.

(2) If the plans and specifications are approved, and if the board of education of the school district offers to lease the building under a lease of the kind provided in KRS 162.140, the city governing body shall cause the city clerk to advertise for bids, and thereafter the city

governing body, through the mayor, may contract for the construction of the building.

(4421-12: amend. Acts 1986, ch. 23, § 11, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 255, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Public works involving engineering to be under supervision of registered engineer or architect, KRS 322.360.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.

Cited: Bell v. Board of Education, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S.W.2d 1007, 1948 Ky. LEXIS 1065 (Ky. 1948); Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Contract for Construction.

A board of education lacks the power or capacity to enter a contract for school construction where the revenue bond method provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290 is utilized. Hacker Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 535 et seq.

162.170. Financing construction of buildings.

For the purpose of defraying the cost of constructing or acquiring any school buildings and appurtenances for common school purposes under the provisions of KRS 162.150, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable revenue bonds. No bonds for common school purposes shall be issued until the conditions of KRS 162.160 have been complied with, and until authorized by an ordinance specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the buildings and appurtenant facilities are to be constructed or acquired under the provisions of KRS 162.150 to 162.280.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 558, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 274, § 34, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-6, 4421-12: amend. Acts 1970, ch. 137, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 558, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Governmental agency may issue revenue bonds for any public project, KRS 58.010 to 58.120.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Kentucky Law Journal. Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky statutes do not authorize the expending of bonds proceeds to renovate school buildings presently existing and already acquired. OAG 71-107.

The statutory sections relating to acquisition of existing buildings in this chapter and KRS Chapter 58 are broad enough to include, by reasonable implication, whatever may be properly spent for the functional adaptation of purchased buildings to school purposes. OAG 71-107.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Sale of Bonds.
2. Sources of Loans.

1. Sale of Bonds.

Bonds issued hereunder may be sold directly to private individual by the city. J. D. Van Hooser & Co. v. University of Kentucky, 262 Ky. 581, 90 S.W.2d 1029, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1936). See Piggott v. Kasey, 271 Ky. 651, 113 S.W.2d 5, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 33 (Ky. 1938). But see Eagle v. Corbin, 275 Ky. 808, 122 S.W.2d 798, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 507 (Ky. 1938).

2. Sources of Loans.

Counties and cities, in financing construction of school buildings, may borrow money from sources other than the federal government. Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 699 et seq.

162.180. Bonds — Interest on — When payable — How sold.

All bonds issued under the provisions of KRS 162.170 for common school purposes may bear interest at a rate or rates or method of determining rates, payable at least annually, and shall be executed in a manner and be payable at times, not exceeding thirty (30) years from the date of issue, and at a place as the governing body of the city determines. The bonds shall be sold in a manner and upon terms as the governing body of the city deems for the best interest of the city.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 559, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 274, § 35, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-7, 4421-8: amend. Acts 1970, ch. 137, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 559, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Kentucky Law Journal. Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

Cited: Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943); Bowling Green v. Board of Education, 443 S.W.2d 243, 1969 Ky. LEXIS 244 (Ky. 1969).

162.185. Applicability of KRS 162.170 and 162.180.

Nothing contained in KRS 162.170 or 162.180 is intended to or shall be construed to make interest rates applicable to revenue bonds issued by the governing bodies of state institutions of higher learning under KRS 162.340 to 162.380, inclusive, subject to regulation, establishment, limitation, or approval by the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 560, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 137, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 560, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

162.190. Bonds negotiable — Tax-exempt — Signatures — Not city debt.

All bonds issued under the provisions of KRS 162.170 shall have all of the qualities of negotiable instruments, and shall not be subject to taxation. If any of the officers whose signatures appear on the bonds or coupons cease to be such officers before delivery of the bonds, the signatures shall nevertheless be valid for all purposes the same as if the officers had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the school building as provided in KRS 162.230, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitutional provisions or limitations. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it was issued under the provisions of KRS 162.150 to 162.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 561, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-8) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 561, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Cited: Pulaski County v. Ben Hur Life Ass'n, 286 Ky. 119, 149 S.W.2d 738, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 210 (Ky. 1941); Fyfe v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S.W.2d 165, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 880 (Ky. 1947); Board of Education v. Board of Education, 250 S.W.2d 1017, 1952 Ky. LEXIS 897 (Ky. 1952).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

The tax exemption feature does not violate Const., §§ 3, 170 or 171. J. D. Van Hooser & Co. v. University of Kentucky, 262 Ky. 581, 90 S.W.2d 1029, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1936).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 756 et seq.

162.200. Use of funds — Lien on building.

All money received from any bonds issued pursuant to KRS 162.170 shall be used solely for the establishment or erection of the school building and necessary appurtenances, except that the money may be used also to advance the payment of the interest on bonds during the first three (3) years following the date of the bonds. There shall be a statutory mortgage lien upon the school building and appurtenances in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 562, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-9) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 562, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Kentucky Law Journal. Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

Opinions of Attorney General. A fund resulting from the sale of school property could be used for the purchase of sites for school buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings, and for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of buildings, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 160.476, even though refunding revenue bonds were outstanding on other school property. OAG 66-224.

Other school property, title to which has been retained by the school district, does not represent part of the security for refunding revenue bonds issued to provide for a specific building. OAG 66-224.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Lien on Reversionary Interest.

The lien created by this section is only as good as the title to the property offered as security and subject to the terms of that title and where deed to school board provided it was not to be sold to anyone for residence purposes but was to remain a part of the colored school property so long as the school remained where then located and the colored school was abandoned and the property offered for sale by the board, the board's title terminated and the ownership of the property reverted to the grantor since the deed was a fee simple with special limitation or a determinable fee and the possibility of reverter remained in grantor. Fleming County Board of Education v. Hall, 380 S.W.2d 273, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 311 (Ky. 1964).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 626 et seq.

162.210. Rights of bondholders to enforce lien.

The school building and appurtenances shall remain subject to the statutory lien provided by KRS 162.200 until the payment in full of the principal and interest of the bonds. Any holder of the bonds or of any of the coupons may, either at law or in equity, protect and enforce the lien, and may by action enforce and compel performance of all duties required by KRS 162.150 to 162.280, including the making and collecting of sufficient rents, the segregation of the income and revenue, and the application thereof.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 563, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-10) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 563, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Opinions of Attorney General. A fund resulting from the sale of school property could be used for the purchase of sites for school buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings, and for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of buildings, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 160.476, even though refunding revenue bonds were outstanding on other school property. OAG 66-224.

Other school property, title to which has been retained by the school district, does not represent part of the security for refunding revenue bonds issued to provide for a specific building. OAG 66-224.

Cited: Burkhart v. Blanton, 635 S.W.2d 328, 1982 Ky. App. LEXIS 222 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 626 et seq.

162.220. Receiver in case of default.

If there is any default in the payment of the principal or interest on any of the bonds, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the school building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rentals sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the school building and for the payment of the operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenues in conformity with KRS 162.150 to 162.280, and the ordinance referred to in KRS 162.170 and 162.230.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 564, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-11) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 564, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

162.230. Rent — Disposition to be fixed by ordinance.

At or before the issuance of the bonds, the governing body of the city shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income of the building into a special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost and maintenance of the building. The ordinance shall definitely fix the amount of revenue necessary to be set aside and applied for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. The balance of the income shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper maintenance of the building, including a sufficient sum to pay the cost of insurance. The city governing body may provide by ordinance any provision and stipulation it deems necessary for the administration of the income for the security of the bondholders.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 565, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-13, 4421-17) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 565, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 779 et seq.

162.240. Deposit and investment of sinking fund.

The sinking fund shall be deposited in a depository selected by the governing body of the city. The deposit, where practicable, shall be continuously secured by a pledge to the city of direct obligations of the United States, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to the balance on deposit in the account, or in some other manner acceptable to the purchasers or holders of the bonds. The securities shall be deposited with the city or held by a trustee or agent satisfactory to the governing body of the city. The sinking fund may be invested in direct obligations of the United States.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 566, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-17) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 566, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Sinking funds may be invested in bonds secured by credit of United States, KRS 386.050.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Opinions of Attorney General. Boards of education may place their general funds in banks designated as depositories pursuant to KRS 160.570 and obtain from such banks certificates of deposit representing time deposits of surplus funds subject to withdrawal on demand. OAG 64-70.

The "school building revenue bond and interest redemption fund" mentioned on the face of the specimen copy of a typical school bond is

really a part and parcel of the "sinking fund" mentioned in this section, and the transfer of such funds finally to the trustee of the bonds does not automatically relieve the board of education of liability, since the board is contractually responsible for taking steps to insure that the debt service and liquidation of coupons and bonds for the benefit of bondholders is effectively secured. OAG 73-188.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 779 et seq.

162.250. Maintenance fund surplus to be transferred to sinking fund.

If a surplus is accumulated in the maintenance fund equal to the cost of maintaining the building during the remainder of the calendar or fiscal year, as may be provided by the ordinance required by KRS 162.230, and the cost of maintaining and operating the building for the succeeding like calendar or fiscal year, the excess over such amount shall be transferred to the sinking fund.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 567, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-14) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 567, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 729 et seq.

162.260. Refunding bonds may be issued.

The city may issue refunding bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the issuance of the original bonds. The refunding bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds which are refunded.

(4421-15: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, § 256, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Opinions of Attorney General. A fund resulting from the sale of school property could be used for the purchase of sites for school buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings, and for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of buildings, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 160.476, even though refunding revenue bonds were outstanding on other school property. OAG 66-224.

Other school property, title to which has been retained by the school district, does not represent part of the security for refunding revenue bonds issued to provide for a specific building. OAG 66-224.

Cited: Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. New Obligations.

Refunding bonds always create a new obligation, but the issue, if otherwise proper, is authorized by this section. Hemlepp v. Aronberg, 369 S.W.2d 121, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 65 (Ky. 1963).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 779 et seq.

162.270. Additional bonds authorized.

If the governing body of the city finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued subject to the same procedure.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 568, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-16) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 568, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 756 et seq.

162.280. When city to convey property to board.

When the board of education of the school district has paid rent, as provided in KRS 162.160, sufficient to amortize the cost of erection of the building and appurtenances and to maintain the building and pay the cost of insurance, the city shall thereupon convey the premises to the board, and shall transfer any balance remaining in the funds provided for in KRS 162.230 to 162.250 to the account of the board of education.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 569, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-18) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 569, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.290. Alternative methods — Other procedure not required.

KRS 162.120 to 162.140 and KRS 162.150 to 162.280 are additional and alternate methods for the acquisition of school buildings by boards of education of independent districts embracing cities of any class, and do not include, alter, amend, or repeal any other statute. No proceeding shall be required for the acquisition of any school building or the issuance of bonds under KRS 162.150 to 162.280 except such as are prescribed by those sections.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 570, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-4, 4421-19) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 570, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Contract for Construction.

A board of education lacks the power or capacity to enter a contract for school construction where the revenue bond method provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290 is utilized. Hacker Bros. Constr. Co. v. Board of Education, 590 S.W.2d 897, 1979 Ky. App. LEXIS 493 (Ky. Ct. App. 1979).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.300. Certain boards may obtain school buildings as provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290.

County boards of education and boards of education of independent districts not embracing a city of any class may obtain buildings for school purposes by proceeding under the provisions of KRS 162.120 to 162.290. When applied to such boards of education, KRS 162.120 to 162.290 shall be so read that the term:

(1) "City" means "county," including a county containing a consolidated local government, or "urban-county," as the case may be;
(2) "City clerk" means "county clerk" or the appropriate recordkeeping officer in an urban-county government or a consolidated local government;
(3) "Governing body of the city" means "fiscal court" or the governing body of an urban-county government or a consolidated local government, as the case may be;
(4) "Mayor" means "county judge/executive," "chief executive officer of the urban-county government," or "mayor of a consolidated local government," as the case may be; and
(5) "Ordinance" means either "ordinance" or "resolution."

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 571, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 346, § 176, effective July 15, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4421-20 to 4421-38: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 367, § 1; 1986, ch. 23, § 12, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 571, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Governmental agency may issue revenue bonds

for any public project, KRS 58.010 to 58.120.

Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.

Kentucky Law Journal. Meuth, The Development of Financing Public Improvements by Kentucky Municipalities, 25 Ky. L.J. 230 (1937).

Opinions of Attorney General. Where the fee simple title to school property was owned by the county and the city wanted to blacktop certain roads on the property, the county was liable for its apportionate cost of the improvement as a benefited property owner. OAG 60-377.

A fund resulting from the sale of school property could be used for the purchase of sites for school buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings, and for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of buildings, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 160.476, even though refunding revenue bonds were outstanding on other school property. OAG 66-224.

Other school property, title to which has been retained by the school district, does not represent part of the security for refunding revenue bonds issued to provide for a specific building. OAG 66-224.

Where the construction of a school building and later lease back to the school district was to be assumed by the county, a company in which the county judge (now county judge/executive) was the principal stockholder would be prohibited from selling materials to private contractors building the school. OAG 66-564.

After merger, an urban-county government would stand in the place of the fiscal court as far as the agency to contract with the county board of education in connection with the construction of school facilities in the county and the issuance of bonds for such construction. OAG 74-187.

Cited: Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949); Fosson v. Fiscal Court of Boyd County, 369 S.W.2d 108, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 58 (Ky. 1963).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Authority of Board.
2. Determination of Site.
3. Acquisition of School Buildings.
4. Borrowing Money.
5. Lease of School Building.
6. Power of Fiscal Court.
7. Bondholders' Rights.

1. Authority of Board.

The authority vested in the school board is clearly a general and comprehensive power, given it without limitation, express or implied, effective to forbid it from making its financing plan of a group conveyance of three school properties and providing for a refund of all taxes paid by holders of its school bonds where amount was within its annual income. Scott County Board of Education v. McMillen, 270 Ky. 483, 109 S.W.2d 1201, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 100 (Ky. 1937).

County board of education is vested with the broad power and authority to control, buy and sell real estate for school sites, and to control and manage all public school property of its district and to use such school funds and property to promote public education in such ways as it deems necessary and proper in the exercise of its judgment and discretion. Scott County Board of Education v. McMillen, 270 Ky. 483, 109 S.W.2d 1201, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 100 (Ky. 1937).

A county board of education had no authority to execute a plan by which board was to convey to a nonprofit corporation 20 percent of school property in county, but not site on which school building was to be erected, and corporation was to erect building and execute lease-option contract to board by which, after payment of rental for period of years, board was to become owner of all property conveyed to corporation. Weaks v. Board of Education, 282 Ky. 241, 137 S.W.2d 1094, 1940 Ky. LEXIS 132 (Ky. 1940).

Board of education is naked trustee of school property and the real beneficiaries are the pupils for whose benefit school property is donated and the board could not appropriate the proceeds of fire policy taken out by it on colored schoolhouse which had been donated to it for exclusive benefit of the colored school district to the public school funds for the benefit of all public schools within its jurisdiction. Board of Education v. Todd County Board of Education, 289 Ky. 803, 160 S.W.2d 170, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 645 (Ky. 1942).

Where school board was renting school building constructed under holding company plan, and one of buildings was destroyed by fire, school board had no authority to issue funding bonds to enable building to be reconstructed. Stith v. Board of Education, 292 Ky. 91, 166 S.W.2d 58, 1942 Ky. LEXIS 53 (Ky. 1942).

2. Determination of Site.

Board of education and not the fiscal court has both the power and the duty to determine the site upon which school building will be erected. Franklin County v. Franklin County Board of Education, 267 Ky. 554, 102 S.W.2d 1024, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 355 (Ky. 1937).

3. Acquisition of School Buildings.

A county or city may acquire property on which school buildings have already been erected and finance the cost of acquisition under the provisions of KRS 162.120 to 162.300. Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943).

County had authority to acquire school buildings from private holding company, and issue bonds in exchange for outstanding bonds of holding company and in such case several buildings or properties may be included in one mortgage and bond issue. Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943).

4. Borrowing Money.

Counties and cities, in financing construction of school buildings, may borrow money from sources other than the federal government. Morgan v. Fayette County Board of Education, 294 Ky. 597, 172 S.W.2d 64, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 480 (Ky. 1943).

5. Lease of School Building.

Provision that lease of school building by fiscal court to school district would continue from year to year for a rental sufficient to pay interest on the bonds and eventually retire the bonds violated the constitutional limitation on indebtedness but it could be changed to one year with the privilege of renewal and the school board would not be presently bound for the entire period required for the rentals to liquidate the proposed indebtedness but would be bound only for one year at a time as renewed which would be within the income of the board for each particular year. Fiscal Court of Jackson County v. Board of Education, 268 Ky. 336, 104 S.W.2d 1103, 1937 Ky. LEXIS 466 (Ky. 1937).

6. Power of Fiscal Court.

When the legislature enacted this section it did not intend that the acts of a county board of education might be vetoed by the fiscal court. Fyfe v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S.W.2d 165, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 880 (Ky. 1947).

Fiscal court must comply with request of county board of education for issuance of revenue bonds for school buildings under this section, and cannot question need for buildings or use its own judgment as to whether bonds shall be issued. Fyfe v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S.W.2d 165, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 880 (Ky. 1947).

7. Bondholders' Rights.

Where county had issued revenue bonds pursuant to this section under a plan where the school board conveyed a tract of land to the fiscal court which issued revenue bonds and constructed a school building and then leased the building to the school board for one year with option to renew for successive one year periods and when sufficient rentals were paid over a period of years to retire the bonds the land and building were to be conveyed by the fiscal court to the school board, one of the bondholders could not attack a proposed new bond issue on the same plan for an entirely separate school to be erected on a separate tract of land on the basis the board did not have enough finances since under the plan the bondholder was not concerned with the future soundness of the school system but took the risk that the school board could abandon the school building at the end of any year. Wagner v. Fiscal Court of Jessamine County, 306 S.W.2d 288, 1957 Ky. LEXIS 39 (Ky. 1957).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.310. State educational institution may convey building site.

For the purpose of providing buildings to be used in connection with any state educational institution, the governing body of the institution may convey to any person complying with KRS 162.320 and 162.330 a fee simple title, with covenant of general warranty of title, to real estate held by or for the institution, as a site for the buildings.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 572, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4535cc-1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 572, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

Cited: Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

This section and KRS 162.320 and 162.330 do not violate Ky. Const., § 51, or any other constitutional provision. McDonald v. University of Kentucky, 225 Ky. 205, 7 S.W.2d 1046, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 734 (Ky. 1928).

State educational institutions are not within the purview of Ky. Const., § 157. McDonald v. University of Kentucky, 225 Ky. 205, 7 S.W.2d 1046, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 734 (Ky. 1928). See Clay v. Board of Regents, 255 Ky. 846, 75 S.W.2d 550, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 341 (Ky. 1934); J. D. Van Hooser & Co. v. University of Kentucky, 262 Ky. 581, 90 S.W.2d 1029, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1936).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.320. Contract for erection of building.

Every person to whom a site for a building is conveyed pursuant to KRS 162.310 shall immediately enter into a written contract with some person approved by the governing body of the state educational institution, for the immediate erection on the site of a building with the necessary appurtenances, according to plans and specifications approved by the governing body of the state educational institution. The contract shall provide the time when the building shall be completed. The contractor shall enter into bond with the Commonwealth for the benefit of the state educational institution in the penal sum of not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the contract price for the completion of the work in the manner and within the time set out in the contract.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 573, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4535cc-2) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 573, effective July 13, 1990.

Cited: Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 571 et seq.

162.330. Lease of building — Option to purchase.

Immediately upon the execution of the contract provided for by KRS 162.320, the person to whom the site is conveyed shall execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the governing body of the state educational institution, a lease of the site and the building to be erected thereon, for a term of one (1) year from the time the building is completed and ready for occupancy, with an option in the lessee to extend the term of the lease for a term of one (1) year from the expiration of the original term of the lease and for one (1) year from the expiration of each extended term of the lease, until the original term of the lease has been extended for a total number of years to be agreed upon by the parties at a rental which, if paid for the original term and for each of the full number of years for which the term of the lease may be extended, will amortize the total cost of the erection of the building and appurtenances. The rent shall be paid at such times as the parties to the lease agree upon. The lease shall provide that the lessee may, at the expiration of the original or any extended term, purchase the leased premises at a stated price, which shall be the balance of the total cost of the erection of the building and appurtenances not amortized by the payments of rent previously made by the lessee. The lease shall provide that in the event of the exercise of the option to purchase the leased premises or in the event the lease has been extended for the full number of years which it is agreed the same may be extended, and all rents and payments provided for in the lease have been made, the lessor shall convey the premises to the lessee in fee simple with covenant of general warranty of title. The lease may provide that the lessee shall, as additional rent for the leased premises, pay all taxes assessed against the leased premises, and the cost of insuring the building erected thereon against loss or damage by fire and windstorm in such sum as may be agreed by the parties thereto.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 574, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4535cc-3) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 574, effective July 13, 1990.

Cited: Louisville v. Manning, 309 Ky. 789, 219 S.W.2d 13, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 813 (Ky. 1949).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 540 et seq.

162.340. Governing bodies of state educational institutions may erect buildings.

The governing body of any state educational institution may, under the provisions of KRS 162.350 to 162.380, erect buildings and appurtenances to be used in connection with the institution for educational purposes.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 575, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4535m-1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 575, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. City of second class may follow KRS 162.340 to 162.380 to issue bonds for municipal college, KRS 165.165.

Kentucky Law Journal. Meuth, The Development of Financing Public Improvements by Kentucky Municipalities, 25 Ky. L.J. 230 (1937).

Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Constitutionality.
2. Limitation on Indebtedness.
3. Utility Plant Authorized.

1. Constitutionality.

State educational institutions are not within the purview of Ky. Const., § 157 regarding limitation on indebtedness. Clay v. Board of Regents, 255 Ky. 846, 75 S.W.2d 550, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 341 (Ky. 1934). See J. D. Van Hooser & Co. v. University of Kentucky, 262 Ky. 581, 90 S.W.2d 1029, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1936).

2. Limitation on Indebtedness.

State educational institutions were not within the purview of Ky. Const., § 157. McDonald v. University of Kentucky, 225 Ky. 205, 7 S.W.2d 1046, 1928 Ky. LEXIS 734 (Ky. 1928) (decided under prior law).

This section did not violate Ky. Const., §§ 49, 50, or 51. J. D. Van Hooser & Co. v. University of Kentucky, 262 Ky. 581, 90 S.W.2d 1029, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 76 (Ky. 1936).

3. Utility Plant Authorized.

This act authorizes the erection of a water, heating, power and lighting plant. Clay v. Board of Regents, 255 Ky. 846, 75 S.W.2d 550, 1934 Ky. LEXIS 341 (Ky. 1934).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 535 et seq.

162.350. Method of erection of buildings by state educational institutions.

The governing body of a state educational institution erecting a building or buildings pursuant to KRS 162.340 is subject to the provisions of KRS 162.170 to 162.240, KRS 162.260, 162.270, and 162.290, except that part of KRS 162.190 that provides that the bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the particular building or buildings erected. When so applied these sections shall be so read that:

(1) "City" means "state educational institution";
(2) "Ordinance" means "resolution";
(3) "Governing body of the city" means "governing body of the institution";

(4) "School buildings" means the type of buildings contemplated by KRS 162.340;
(5) "Thirty (30) years" in KRS 162.180 means "forty (40) years";
(6) "KRS 162.230" in KRS 162.190 and 162.220, means "KRS 162.230, 162.360, and 162.370";
(7) "KRS 162.150 to KRS 162.280" means "KRS 162.350 to 162.380."

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 576, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 274, § 36, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4535m-2 to 4535m-8, 4535m-10 to 4535m-12, 4535m-14: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 147, § 1; 1968, ch. 110, § 20) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 576, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

Opinions of Attorney General. Even though housing bond revenues are required to go into the State Treasury, subject to payment out to the trustee for sinking fund purposes, KRS 56.873 has no application to university housing revenue bonds, since the act (Ch. 96 of 1980) requires legislative approval only where state general fund expenditures are involved. OAG 80-592.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 699 et seq.

162.360. Revenues from building — Determination and use.

The governing body of a state educational institution erecting a building or buildings and appurtenances under the provisions of KRS 162.340 shall, by resolution, provide that the bonds shall be payable, solely from the revenues of such building or buildings, provided, said governing body may in its discretion, by said resolution, also provide that the bonds shall be payable from the revenues of any other building or buildings theretofore or as may be thereafter erected and used, in connection with the institution for educational purposes provided, further, any such provision for the payment of the bonds from the revenues of such other building or buildings theretofore erected shall be subject to and in all respects in full conformity and compliance with the rights of the holders of any bonds or obligations payable from the revenues of such other building or buildings theretofore issued by the governing body then outstanding. The resolution shall fix the initial minimum rents, tolls, fees, and other charges to be imposed in connection with the services furnished by the building or buildings to be erected and may also provide that the governing body of the institution shall monthly as the service accrues pay from the current funds of the institution or from student fees, or both, into the special fund provided by KRS 162.230, as that section is made applicable by KRS 162.350, a minimum amount representing the reasonable cost and value of any service rendered to the educational institution by such building or buildings in furnishing any educational facilities in the operation of the educational institution. The resolution shall fix the extent of the pledge of revenues from such other building or buildings toward the payment of the bonds and interest thereon and may specify the terms and conditions upon which additional bonds may be thereafter issued and sold ranking on a parity with and payable from the same source as the bonds authorized by such resolution, and such additional parity bonds may thereafter be so issued and sold to pay all or any part of the cost of building or buildings and appurtenances. The resolution shall definitely fix the minimum amount of revenues necessary to be set apart on or before stated intervals and applied to the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds and the balance of the income and revenues shall be set aside as a proper operation and maintenance fund, including a sufficient sum to pay the cost of insuring the building or buildings against loss or damage by fire and windstorm or other calamity as may have been stipulated in the resolution or resolutions authorizing the bonds. The charges for the services from the building or buildings, together with the available revenues of any other building or buildings pledged to the payment of said bonds and interest thereon, shall be sufficient at all times to provide for the payment of such interest and to create a sinking fund to accomplish retirement of such bonds at or before maturity, and to pay the current operation and maintenance expenses of the building or buildings to the extent such expenses are not otherwise provided. The charges shall be revised from time to time so as to produce these amounts.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 577, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4535m-8: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 147, § 2) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 577, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

162.370. Maintenance fund surplus.

If a surplus is accumulated in the maintenance fund equal to the cost of maintaining the building or buildings during the remaining portion of the calendar or fiscal year, as may be provided by the resolution adopted under KRS 162.360 and the cost of maintaining and operating the building or buildings the succeeding like calendar or fiscal year, the excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the governing body to the sinking fund or may be used for any improvements, extensions, or additions to the building or buildings.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 578, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4535m-9: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 147, § 3) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 578, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Goldman, The University and the Liberty of Its Students — A Fiduciary Theory, 54 Ky. L.J. 643 (1966).

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 881 et seq.

162.380. Bonds are obligations of governing body — Resolution constitutes contract.

The bonds issued under authority of KRS 162.350 shall be obligations only of the governing body of the institution, payable as to both principal and interest from the revenues as pledged for that purpose. In no event shall they be considered a debt for which the credit of the state is pledged. Any resolution adopted under the provisions of KRS 162.350 or 162.360 shall constitute a contract between the governing body of the institution and the holder of any bond or coupon and shall be binding in all respects upon the governing body of the institution and its successors.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 579, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (4535m-13: amend. Acts 1958, ch. 147, § 4) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 579, effective July 13, 1990.

Kentucky Law Journal. Martin, Administrative Action for Efficient Debt Management: The Kentucky Case, 49 Ky. L.J. 505 (1961).

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 646 et seq.

162.385. School district finance corporation — Definitions — Construction bonds.

(1) Any board of education may obtain buildings for school purposes by proceeding under the provisions of KRS 162.120 to 162.290 utilizing a nonprofit finance corporation established pursuant to the provisions of KRS 273.161 to 273.390, inclusive, and KRS 58.180 as an issuing agency for the bonds instead of a city or county. When applied to such boards of education, KRS 162.120 to 162.290 shall be so read that the term:

(a) "City" means a finance corporation acting as an agency and instrumentality of the board pursuant to KRS 58.180;
(b) "City clerk" means the secretary of the finance corporation;
(c) "Governing body of the city" means the board of directors of the finance corporation or other governing body thereof;
(d) "Mayor" means president or chief executive officer of the finance corporation; and
(e) "Ordinance" means an ordinance, resolution, or trust indenture or a similar document.

(2) In order to promote uniformity in the financing of school facilities, each finance corporation shall include the identity of the school district for which it acts in its title and shall be designated as "..... School District Finance Corporation."

(3) Bonds issued by a finance corporation on behalf of a board of education shall constitute "bonds" within the meaning of KRS 157.615(3) and the School Facilities Construction Commission shall be authorized to assist qualified boards in meeting rental payments due under a lease from the finance corporation to the board which shall constitute a "lease" within the meaning of KRS 157.615(8).

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 580, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 195, § 13, effective April 3, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 301, § 1, effective April 9, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 580, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Bond issue approval, 702 KAR 3:020.
Document filing dates, 702 KAR 3:110.

162.387. School district finance corporations may lease land for school construction — Issuance of bonds.

(1) Notwithstanding any other statute or administrative regulation to the contrary, any nonprofit finance corporation formed under KRS 162.385 may lease land from any government entity or agency for the purposes of constructing a school building on the site. The nonprofit finance corporation shall offer to lease the land for one (1) year and the lease by its terms shall give the lessee the right and option to extend the term from year to year, for periods of one (1) year, for a minimum of fifty (50) years.

(2) In the event a finance corporation leases property from a governmental agency as set forth in subsection (1) of this section, the finance corporation may issue school building revenue bonds on behalf of a school district in accordance with KRS 162.120 to 162.300 just as if the finance corporation held fee simple title to the leased property.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 69, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

162.390. School building fund in cities of first class; tax for. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (2978e-1) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.400. Taxes go to school board; may be accumulated; building fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (2978e-2) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.410. Deposit or investment of building fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (2978e-3) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.420. Expenditures from building fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (2978e-2, 2978e-4) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.430. Report of condition of building fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (2978e-5) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.431. School building fund in cities of second class and in counties containing such a city; tax for; other assets of. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 27, § 1; 1944, ch. 31) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.432. Taxes go to school board; accumulation and use of fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 27, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.433. Deposit or investment of fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 27, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.434. Expenditures from fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 27, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

162.435. Audit of fund. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1942, ch. 27, § 5; 1944, ch. 31, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1946, ch. 36, § 3.

Insurance Funds

162.440. Insurance fund for boards of education in cities of the second class or counties containing cities of the second class.

The board of education of any city of the second class or of a county containing a city of the second class may, by resolution, establish a fund to be known as the "insurance fund" after written approval of the plan to administer the fund has been secured from the chief state school officer. The resolution shall fix the maximum limit of the fund. The fund shall be maintained separate from the other funds and moneys of the board, and shall be used exclusively for replacing or repairing any injury or destruction to any of the buildings owned by the board or to their contents when caused by fire, tornado, windstorm, cyclone, casualty, explosion, riot, or flood, but not when caused by wear and tear or the natural processes of decadence or deterioration.

(3219a-1: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 31; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 257, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Insurance of state property, KRS 56.070 to 56.185.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 566 et seq.

162.450. Payments into fund — Replacement of expenditures — Use of interest.

The board of education of a city of the second class, or of a county containing a city of the second class, may raise the

maximum limit of the insurance fund from time to time as it deems best. Until the amount in the fund equals the maximum limit, the board of education shall each year, from the revenues under its control, set apart to the fund a sum equal to from one-twentieth (1/20) to one-tenth (1/10) of the maximum limit of the sum. When any portion of the fund is used, payments to restore the fund shall at once be begun and be continued until the restoration is complete. When the fund is, for any reason, below the maximum limit, the interest derived from the investment thereof shall be accumulated and added to the fund; otherwise the interest may be transferred to the general funds of the board.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 581, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (3219a-2: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 31) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 581, effective July 13, 1990.
Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 699 et seq.

162.460. Investment and care of insurance fund.

The insurance fund shall be kept on deposit with the treasurer of the board of education, unless by order of the board it is invested in United States, state, county, or city bonds that are not payable from assessments, and are registered, if practicable. If the bonds are coupon bonds, they shall be kept deposited in a safe deposit vault and be opened only by the business manager or secretary of the board in the presence of a member of the board authorized to represent it. Every vote upon the use or investment of any portion of the fund shall be by call of the yeas and nays and the record shall show how each member voted.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 582, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (3219a-3, 3219a-5: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 31) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 582, effective July 13, 1990.
Cross-References. Investment of sinking funds in United States bonds authorized, KRS 386.050.

162.470. Insurance inspector to examine buildings annually.

The board of education shall cause every building to be carefully examined annually by a competent insurance inspector. The inspector shall make a written report of the result of his examination with recommendations.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 583, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (3219a-4) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 583, effective July 13, 1990.

162.480. Proof of loss — Appropriations of fund.

When an injury occurs to any building or its contents from fire, tornado, windstorm, cyclone, casualty, explosion, riot, or flood, the business director or secretary of the board of education shall, within thirty (30) days thereafter, prepare and file with the board a sworn written proof of loss, showing in detail the items of injury, and in detail an estimate of the extent of the financial loss and whether and to what extent the loss is covered by insurance, with the names of the companies, the number of the policies, and names of the agents. Before the board of education may appropriate any portion of the insurance fund, a committee appointed by the board shall report to the board in writing, making recommendations and answering in detail the following questions:

(1) What is the entire loss on the building? When and what caused it?
(2) What deduction should be made for wear and tear and the natural processes of decadence or deterioration?
(3) What portion of the loss proposed to be made good from this fund resulted from causes covered by this fund?
(4) Will it be practicable to make the restoration from the general fund and the proceeds of any insurance policies without assistance from this fund?
(5) If assistance is needed from this fund, how much? How will the portion so used be returned to the fund?
(6) Does the committee recommend an appropriation from this fund to aid in the restoration proposed? If so, how much?

(3219a-5: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 31; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 258, effective July 13, 1990.)

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 729 et seq.

162.490. Insurance fund may be used in case of delay in payment under insurance policy.

If any insurance company delays in paying to the board of education the amount of any loss under a policy, the board may, on the recommendation of its building and finance committee, appropriate from the insurance fund a sum not exceeding the amount of the probable loss under the policy to aid in the prompt restoration of the loss. The amount drawn from the insurance fund shall not exceed the amount collectible from the policy. A resolution shall be adopted setting over to the insurance fund the proceeds of the policy or sufficient thereof to replace the amount so used, and the proceeds when collected shall be so used and not otherwise.
(3219a-6: amend. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 259, effective July 13, 1990.)

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 729 et seq.

162.500. Prohibited appropriations.

No member of the board of education shall vote for, and no officer of the board shall certify to or draw a check for, an appropriation in violation of KRS 162.440 to 162.490.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 584, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (3219a-7) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 584, effective July 13, 1990.
Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 729 et seq.

State Property and Buildings Commission

162.510. Kentucky Public School Authority; public corporation. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 7, § 8.

162.520. Definitions for KRS 162.520 to 162.620.

As used in KRS 162.520 to 162.620, the following terms and words have the following respective meanings, unless another meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

(1) As used in KRS 162.540, 162.550, 162.580, 162.590, 162.600, and 162.620 "authority" means "State Property and Buildings Commission;"
(2) "Department" means the State Department of Education;
(3) "Board of education" means the governing body of a county school district, or of an independent school district, for which the authority issues its revenue bonds pursuant to KRS 162.520 to 162.620;
(4) "Project" means any undertaking to provide for a board of education any school buildings, facilities, improve-

ments, and appurtenances authorized in KRS 162.120 to 162.300;

(5) "Lease" or "lease instrument" means a written instrument for the leasing of one (1) or more school projects executed by the authority as lessor and a board of education as lessee, conforming to the specifications set forth in KRS 162.140;

(6) "Bonds" or "bonds of the authority" means bonds issued by the authority under KRS 162.520 to 162.620, payable as to principal and interest solely from rentals received from a board of education pursuant to a lease.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 2; 1964, ch. 7, § 9; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 260, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 87, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

162.530. Membership; succession; quorum; compensation; offices; register of membership; official records; regulations; meetings. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 7, § 12.

162.540. Interpretation of terms in KRS 162.120 to 162.300 when applied to KRS 162.520 to 162.620.

Upon receiving a request in writing from a board of education, the authority may, in its discretion, assist such board of education in financing any project by acting in the capacity and manner authorized to be performed by cities under KRS 162.120 to 162.290, and by counties under KRS 162.300. When applied to the authority, KRS 162.120 to 162.300 shall be so read that the following terms and passages have the following respective meanings or interpretations:

(1) "City" or "county" means "authority";

(2) "City clerk" or "county clerk" means "secretary or assistant secretary of the authority";

(3) "Governing body of the city" or "fiscal court" means "authority";

(4) "Mayor" or "county judge/executive" means "chairman or vice chairman of the authority";

(5) "Ordinance" in the case of a city, or "resolution" in the case of a county, means a resolution of the authority;

(6) "Building and appurtenances" means "project" as defined in subsection (4) of KRS 162.520;

(7) The last sentence of KRS 162.190 shall read, "It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it was or is issued under the provisions of KRS 162.520 to 162.620 (omitting reference to KRS 162.150 to 162.280 as such), and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the authority or of the Commonwealth";

(8) KRS 162.200 is modified to permit use of money received from bonds for the additional purpose of paying reasonable expenses incurred in the authorization, advertising, preparation, sale, and delivery of bonds, and may include a fee contracted to be paid to a fiscal agent for financial advice and services if the contract or agreement therefor shall have been approved by the board of education and by the authority;

(9) As used in KRS 162.140, "lease" shall have the meaning defined in subsection (5) of KRS 162.520, and the same shall be recorded or filed for recording in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the project is situated, as evidenced by a written receipt or acknowledgment of filing issued by such clerk, or by a copy of the lease attested or certified by such clerk as being of record in his office. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the authority to obtain such evidence before delivery of the bonds to a purchaser thereof; but failure to obtain the same shall not affect the validity of the bonds in the hands of any purchaser or holder;

(10) KRS 162.240 shall not apply; and the following provisions shall govern in lieu thereof:

"One (1) or more depositories and paying agents may be selected and designated by the board of education, subject to the approval of the authority, which approval shall not unreasonably be withheld; but each depository and paying agent shall be a financial institution, within or without the Commonwealth, which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. All deposits of sinking funds and of bond proceeds shall continuously be secured by a pledge to the authority of direct obligations of the United States, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to the balance on deposit in the fund or account, such securities to be deposited with the authority or held by a trustee or agent designated by the authority; provided, however, in lieu of requiring such security the authority may in its discretion invest, or cause to be invested and reinvested, any moneys in direct obligations of the United States until such time as cash funds may be needed, and the authority may prescribe for the custody and safekeeping of such securities. When cash funds are needed, the authority shall direct the conversion into cash of such securities, or a sufficient portion thereof, and may require that the same be secured until disbursement, as herein provided. All income from such securities shall accrue to the board of education, but may be retained by the authority and credited upon any rental obligation of the board of education under the lease, or applied to supplement bond proceeds if the same should for any reason turn out to be insufficient to defray the costs and expenses of the project."

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 585, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 4, effective June 16, 1960; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 20, § 6, effective January 2, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 293, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 23, § 13, effective July 15, 1986) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 585, effective July 13, 1990.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Escrow.

Designation of an out-of-state bank as escrow agent whose duties were to protect bondholders rather than city does not invalidate revenue bond financing plan. Gregory v. Lewisport, 369 S.W.2d 133, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 70 (Ky. 1963).

162.550. Ownership of certain moneys determined.

Moneys received by the authority as rentals under any lease, and from the sale of bonds, are declared not to be funds of the Commonwealth but shall be corporate funds of the authority to be held, administered, invested, and disbursed as trust funds under the terms, provisions, pledges, covenants, and agreements set forth in its leases and bond resolutions and bonds.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 586, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 5, effective June 16, 1960) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 586, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 507 et seq.

162.560. Officers of authority to be bonded. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 6) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 7, § 12.

162.570. Authority required to record all financial transactions; report to Governor. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 7) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 7, § 12.

162.580. Duty of authority as to each bond issue.
In connection with each bond issue of the authority, it shall be the duty of the authority:
(1) To require the board of education to insure the project to its full insurable value, or to the amount of the bonds outstanding from time to time, whichever is the less, against the hazards covered by the standard fire insurance policy with standard endorsement of "extended coverage"; and to require that a copy of each policy be delivered to the authority for inspection and for its records;
(2) To require periodic accounting from all depositories of funds, the same to be submitted on forms prepared and supplied by the authority;
(3) To furnish to the auditing staff of the department a summary identification and description of each issue, and to request that the financial records of the board of education relating thereto be audited as a part of the annual audit of the board of education, and that a separate statement or report thereof be filed with the authority;
(4) To send to each board of education, at least thirty (30) days before the due date of any rental payment, a notice of the amount of rental to become due, and the date thereof, and to require acknowledgment thereof;
(5) In the event of failure to receive from the board of education satisfactory evidence that sufficient funds have been transmitted to the authority, or will be so transmitted, for paying bond principal and/or interest when due, as provided in the lease, to notify and request that the department withhold from the board of education a sufficient portion of any undisbursed funds then held or set aside or allocated to it, and to request that the department transfer the required amount thereof to the authority for the account of the board of education.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 587, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 8, effective June 16, 1960) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 587, effective July 13, 1990.
Cross-References. Approval of contracts payable from revenue bonds, KRS 56.470.
Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 761 et seq.

162.590. Duty of department on request of authority.
It shall be the duty of the department, upon written request of the authority:
(1) To cause its auditing staff to audit the financial records of a board of education relating to any identified and described bond issue of the authority, as an incident to the department's next ensuing annual audit of such board of education, and each subsequent annual audit thereof; and to provide to the authority a statement or report thereof;
(2) Upon receiving a notification and request from the authority as described in KRS 162.580, to ascertain whether the lease of the board of education has been renewed and is in force in accordance with its terms; and if the same is ascertained to be in force, to withhold from the board of education a sufficient portion of any undisbursed funds then held or set aside or allocated by the department for the board of education, and to comply with the terms of the notification and request of the authority, for the account of said board of education.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 588, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 9, effective June 16, 1960) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 588, effective July 13, 1990.
Cross-References. Department of Education, KRS 156.010.

162.600. Bonds to issue in name of authority — Identification — Investment designation.
(1) Bonds of the authority shall be issued in the name of the authority, shall be designated "school building revenue bonds," or, if appropriate, "school building revenue refunding bonds," and shall additionally be identified by the name of the board of education executing the lease. If the authority shall issue more than one (1) series of bonds for the same lessee from time to time, each series, including the first or subsequent to the first, shall additionally be identified distinctly by alphabetical or chronological designation, by date of the bonds, or otherwise as the authority may determine.
(2) For the purposes of determining any limit prescribed by any law for investment of any public funds, or funds of banks, trust companies, insurance companies, building and loan associations, credit unions, pension and retirement funds, and fiduciaries, in obligations of a single obligor, bonds issued by the authority pursuant to KRS 162.520 to 162.620 shall not be deemed to be bonds or obligations of the same obligor except to the aggregate of all series of bonds involving leases of a single board of education.
(3) Bonds issued by the authority under the provisions of KRS 162.520 to 162.620 are hereby made securities in which all public officers and public bodies of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, all insurance companies, trust companies, banking associations, investment companies, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries, and all other persons whatsoever who are now or may hereafter be authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of a similar nature may properly and legally invest funds, including capital in their control or belonging to them. Such bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any state or municipal officer or any agency or political subdivision of the Commonwealth for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 589, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 10, effective June 16, 1960) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 589, effective July 13, 1990.
Cross-References. State Property and Buildings Commission, KRS 56.440 to 56.580.
Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., School and School Districts, § 756 et seq.

162.610. Transactions of authority exempt from other control. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 11) was repealed by Acts 1964, ch. 7, § 12.

162.620. Sale of bonds — Conditions.
Bonds of the authority shall be sold only upon the basis of sealed bids or proposals, publicly solicited, received, opened and acted upon. The "publication area," as that term is used in

KRS Chapter 424, shall not be deemed to be the area within which the office of the authority is situated, but shall be deemed to be the "publication area" of the board of education executing the lease. Each sale shall be publicly advertised by means of a notice conforming to the provisions of KRS 424.140(3), and the same shall be published at least one (1) time, at least seven (7) days in advance of the date set forth for opening bids, in a daily newspaper having bona fide general circulation throughout the Commonwealth. If such publication is made, it shall be sufficient for publication in the "publication area" to be made only one (1) time, at least seven (7) days in advance of the date set forth for the opening of bids, notwithstanding provisions for publication more often as provided in KRS Chapter 424. If a copy of the sale notice be delivered or transmitted in good faith to the qualified newspaper of the "publication area" in time for publication in an issue thereof published seven (7) days or more in advance of the date set forth for the opening of bids, and with direction for publication therein, any failure of such newspaper to make publication as directed shall not invalidate the sale of the bonds by the authority on the designated date, nor require postponement or cancellation thereof.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 590, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 81, § 12, effective June 16, 1960) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 590, effective July 13, 1990.

Collateral References. 78A C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 779 et seq.

PENALTIES

162.990. Penalties.
Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 162.500 is liable to the board of education, in an action brought by the board of education, or by any citizen of the district, or by the chief state school officer, for the restoration of the wrongful appropriation. In addition, he is guilty of malfeasance in office and upon conviction shall forfeit his office, and may for each offense be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or imprisoned from one (1) to five (5) years, or both so fined and imprisoned. One-half (½) of the fine shall be paid to the board of education by the collecting officer.
(3219a-7: amend. 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 261, effective July 13, 1990.)

Collateral References. 78 C.J.S., Schools and School Districts, § 96.

CHAPTER 163

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION

SECTION.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

163.010. [Repealed.]
163.020. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.030. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.032. Salary schedule for teachers and administrators in schools for deaf and blind — Employment status and benefits — Hiring process — Work location assignments — Accrued leave.
163.035. [Repealed.]
163.036. [Repealed.]
163.038. [Repealed.]
163.040. [Repealed.]
163.050. [Repealed.]
163.060. [Repealed.]
163.070. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.080. [Repealed.]

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

163.085. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.086. [Repealed.]
163.087. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.088. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.089. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.090. [Repealed.]
163.095. Application of bequests or donations.
163.098. Establishment of base salaries for principals.
163.100. [Repealed.]

STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCY

163.110. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.120. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.130. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.140. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.150. [Repealed.]
163.160. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.170. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.180. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]
163.220. [Repealed.]
163.230. [Repealed.]
163.240. [Repealed.]
163.310. [Repealed.]
163.320. [Repealed.]
163.330. [Repealed.]
163.340. [Repealed.]
163.350. [Repealed.]
163.360. [Repealed.]
163.370. [Repealed.]
163.380. [Repealed.]
163.390. [Repealed.]

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND

163.450. Purpose.
163.460. Definitions for chapter.
163.470. Office for the Blind.
163.475. Legislative findings and provisions relating to transition of operation of Kentucky Industries for the Blind.
163.480. Office's authority to contract with nonprofit corporation for employment services.

ACCESSIBLE ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

163.485. Legislative findings and declarations relating to accessible electronic information for the disabled.
163.487. Definitions for KRS 163.485 to 163.489.
163.489. Creation of Accessible Electronic Information Service Program — Access provided — Use of funding.

COMMISSION ON DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

163.500. Definitions of "deaf" and "hard of hearing."
163.505. [Repealed.]
163.506. Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing — Membership — Terms — Compensation.
163.510. Duties of commission.
163.515. Executive director — Duties.
163.520. Providing data to commission.
163.525. Telecommunications Access Program — Distribution of specialized telecommunications equipment — Authority for administrative regulations.
163.527. Annual report on Telecommunications Access Program.
163.990. [Repealed.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

163.010. Definitions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-5) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 1.

163.020. Federal acts relating to vocational education accepted. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-1: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 2) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.145 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 28, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over the repeal and reenactment of this section by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 591, effective July 13, 1990.

163.030. State board for vocational-technical, adult education and vocational rehabilitation services authorized to carry out vocational education program. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-2: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.150 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 29, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 262, effective July 13, 1990.

163.032. Salary schedule for teachers and administrators in schools for deaf and blind — Employment status and benefits — Hiring process — Work location assignments — Accrued leave.

(1) The Kentucky Department of Education, with assistance from the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet, shall adopt a salary schedule for teachers in the Kentucky School for the Deaf and the Kentucky School for the Blind. The salary schedule shall be the same as salary schedules in effect in local school districts in counties containing a city of the first class and shall conform to the requirements for a single salary schedule as defined in KRS 157.320, except the salary schedule shall not limit the number of years of experience for a certified employee who transfers to the school.

(2) (a) Certified teachers in the Kentucky School for the Deaf and the Kentucky School for the Blind shall have the same statutory employment status and benefits as certified teachers in the public schools.

(b) If a teacher qualifies for and requests a tribunal under KRS 161.790, the Attorney General shall appoint the members.

(3) Once a teacher has been selected for hiring at the Kentucky School for the Blind or the Kentucky School for the Deaf, the Department of Education and the Personnel Cabinet shall complete the hiring process within two (2) weeks.

(4) A certified teacher employed at one (1) of the schools on July 12, 2006, whose job description does not include outreach responsibilities shall not be involuntarily assigned to work on a permanent basis outside the county in which the employing school is located.

(5) Nothing in KRS 18A.115 or 163.032 shall result in a loss of any leave accrued by a certified teacher employed prior to July 12, 2006, by one (1) of the schools. Accrued leave may be taken in accordance with the policy of the school.

(6) The Kentucky Department of Education, with assistance from the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet, shall adopt a salary schedule for administrators for the Kentucky School for the Deaf and the Kentucky School for the Blind. In considering the rate of pay and the requirements of KRS 18A.110(7)(b), the department and the cabinet shall consider rates that are based upon the duties and responsibilities of the positions and that are competitive with rates for similar or comparable services in Kentucky school districts. The salary schedule, which shall be computed prior to September 1 of each year, shall be based on two hundred sixty (260) days per year.

(Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 277, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 219, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 361, § 16, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 233, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 470, § 55, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 263, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 154, § 80, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 208, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2011, ch. 103, § 1, effective June 8, 2011.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). This section was amended by three 1990 Acts. Where those Acts are not in conflict, they have been compiled together. Where a conflict exists, the Act which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails, pursuant to KRS 446.250.

Opinions of Attorney General. There is a reasonable distinction which justifies the separate treatment given to the salaries of beginning teachers in the state-supported vocational schools, the State School for the Deaf, and the State School for the Blind; therefore, this section is not "special" legislation in violation of either § 59 or § 60 of the Constitution. OAG 85-86.

163.035. Business enterprises program for the blind. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 56, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 1; 1956, ch. 172, § 9.

163.036. Kentucky industries for blind established. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. II, §§ 4, 5; 1966, ch. 255, § 153) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 377, § 6.

163.038. Computer Services for the Blind Corporation. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). Under KRS 446.260, the repeal of this section in 1994 Ky. Acts ch. 363 prevails over its amendment in 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 209 and 469.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 76, § 1; 1978, ch. 384, § 569, effective June 17, 1978; repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 592, effective July 13, 1990) was repealed by Acts 1994, ch. 363, § 11, effective July 15, 1994.

163.040. Acceptance and expenditure of appropriations and other funds. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-3; amend. Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 165, effective June 17, 1978.

163.050. Personnel — Traveling expenses — Rules and regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-4; amend. Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 5) was repealed by Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 165, effective June 17, 1978.

163.060. Residence requirement for eligibility for rehabilitation. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-6) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 1.

163.070. State treasurer custodian of funds. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-7: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.155 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 30, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 264, effective July 13, 1990.

163.080. Donations may be received. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-8) was repealed by Acts 1956, ch. 165, § 1.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

163.085. Buildings for state vocational schools, acquisition or construction. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 145, § 1; 1976, ch. 327, § 4; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.160 (now repealed) by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 31, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 472, Pt. IV, § 265, effective July 13, 1990.

163.086. Governor's Council on Vocational Education. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 327, § 6; 1978, ch. 154, § 42, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 295, § 42, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 24, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 373, § 9, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 470, § 56, effective July 1, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 266, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 30, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 426, § 118, effective July 15, 1998) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 156, § 5, effective July 14, 2000.

163.087. Tuition and fees in vocational schools. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 327, § 5; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.165 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 32, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 267, effective July 13, 1990.

163.088. Liability insurance for motor vehicles owned or operated by department in vocational schools. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 416, § 1, effective April 10, 1986) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.170 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 33, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 268.

163.089. Medical and accident insurance for students. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 289, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.175 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 34, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 269.

163.090. Mayo State Vocational School. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4526-10, 4526-11: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 184, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 327, § 8.

163.095. Application of bequests or donations.
All bequests or donations made for a specified use with regard to the state vocational education program, vocational education facilities, vocational education personnel, or present or prospective vocational education pupils shall be applied to that use and no other so long as it is consistent with appropriate Kentucky Revised Statutes and the state plan for vocational education.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 593, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 327, § 7) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 593, effective July 13, 1990.

163.098. Establishment of base salaries for principals.
The principal of an area vocational education center or state vocational technical school shall be paid a base monthly salary, which is at least equal to the highest paid teacher supervised by the principal, when the education and experience of the principal is equal to or greater than that of the supervised employee.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 594, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 267, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 594, effective July 13, 1990.

163.100. Northern Kentucky State Vocational School. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1944, ch. 75, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 327, § 8.

STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCY

163.110. Declaration of intent for KRS 163.110 to 163.180. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 1; 1984, ch. 316, § 1, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.180 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 35, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over the repeal and reenactment of this section by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 595, effective July 13, 1990.

163.120. State vocational rehabilitation agency. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 121, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 316, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 361, § 15, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.185 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 36, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, § 270, effective July 13, 1990.

163.130. Vocational rehabilitation services, persons entitled to receive. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 3; 1984, ch. 316, § 3, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.190 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 37, effective July 1, 1990, which prevailed over the repeal and reenactment of this section by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 596, effective July 13, 1990.

163.140. Authority of state board for vocational-technical, adult education and vocational rehabilitation services. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 4; 1976, ch. 377, § 5; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 316, § 4, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.195 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 38, effective July 1, 1990 which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 271, effective July 13, 1990.

163.150. Business enterprise program for the blind. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 5; 1958, ch. 12, § 3; 1962, ch. 60) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 377, § 6.

163.160. Federal acts relating to vocational rehabilitation accepted. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 6, effective May 18, 1956; 1980, ch. 266, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 316, § 5, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed, reenacted and

amended as KRS 151B.200 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 39, effective July 1, 1990 which prevailed over the repeal and reenactment of this section by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 597, effective July 13, 1990.

163.170. State treasurer designated as custodian of funds; disbursements. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 7, effective May 18, 1956; 1984, ch. 316, § 6, effective July 13, 1984) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.205 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 40, effective July 1, 1990 which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 272, effective July 13, 1990.

163.180. Gifts may be received. [Repealed, reenacted and amended.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 172, § 8, effective May 18, 1956; 1978, ch. 155, § 83, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 122, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed, reenacted and amended as KRS 151B.210 by Acts 1990, ch. 470, § 41, effective July 1, 1990 which prevailed over an amendment by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 273, effective July 13, 1990.

163.220. Division of services for the blind. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 12, § 1) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 377, § 6.

163.230. Advisory committee for division of services for the blind. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 12, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 377, § 6.

163.240. Budget and appropriations for vocational rehabilitation services for the blind. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 12, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 377, § 6.

163.310. Title and intent of KRS 163.310 to 163.390. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, §§ 1, 2) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

163.320. Definitions. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 3) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

163.330. Agent's permit. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 4; 1974, ch. 315, § 18) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

163.340. Proprietary school certificate of approval. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 5; 1974, ch. 315, § 19) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

163.350. Fees; deposit. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 6) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

163.360. Minimum standards; certificate of approval. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 8) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

163.370. Revocation of agent's permit and certificate of approval. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 9) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

163.380. Rules and regulations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 10) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

163.390. Certificate of approval; agent's permit; time to comply. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 11) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND

163.450. Purpose.

The purpose of KRS 163.450 to 163.470 is to provide for a separate and specialized agency for the blind to provide for and improve the rehabilitation of the blind and visually impaired citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in order that they may increase their social and economic well-being and the productive capacity of the Commonwealth and the nation.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 377, § 1.)

Cross-References. Appeal procedures, 782 KAR 1:040.

163.460. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Office" means the Office for the Blind;

(2) "Legally blind" means a visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correction or a visual field of 20 degrees or less;

(3) "Visually impaired" means a condition of the eye with correction which constitutes or progressively results for the individual in a substantial disability to employment; and

(4) "Executive director" means the executive director of the Office for the Blind.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 377, § 2; 1982, ch. 353, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1994, ch. 49, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 405, § 31, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 211, § 92, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). This section was amended by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 49 and 405. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 405, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

Cross-References. Appeal procedures, 782 KAR 1:040.

163.470. Office for the Blind.

(1) There is created within the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet the Office for the Blind.

(2) The executive director shall be appointed by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet pursuant to KRS 12.050.

(3) The office shall be the state agency responsible for all rehabilitation services for the blind and the visually impaired and other services as deemed necessary. The office shall be the agency authorized to expend all state and federal funds designated for rehabilitation services for the blind and visually impaired. The Office of the Secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet is authorized as the state agency to receive all state and federal funds and gifts and bequests for the benefit of rehabilitation services for the blind and

visually impaired. The State Treasurer is designated as the custodian of all funds and shall make disbursements for rehabilitation purposes upon certification by the executive director.

(4) (a) The Kentucky Office for the Blind State Rehabilitation Council is hereby created and established to accomplish the purposes and functions enumerated in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Members of the council shall be appointed by the Governor from recommendations submitted by the Office for the Blind consistent with the federal mandate to include a majority of individuals who are blind or visually impaired representing specified organizations, service providers, and advocacy groups. The composition, qualifications, and terms of service of the council shall conform to those prescribed by the federal law. There shall be statewide representation on the council.

(b) 1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2. of this paragraph, any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Office for the Blind State Rehabilitation Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The vacancy shall not affect the power of the remaining members of the council.

2. The Governor may delegate the authority to fill a vacancy to the remaining voting members of the council.

(c) Each member of the Office for the Blind State Rehabilitation Council may receive a per diem of one hundred dollars ($100), not to exceed six hundred dollars ($600) annually, for each regular or special meeting attended if the member is not employed or must forfeit wages from other employment. Each member may have travel expenses approved at the established state rate and expenses reimbursed at the established state agency rate for services such as personal assistance, child care, and drivers for attendance at council meetings, and in the performance of duties authorized by the Kentucky Office for the Blind State Rehabilitation Council. The per diem and expenses shall be paid out of the federal funds appropriated under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

(5) The office shall establish and implement policies and procedures for the carrying out of the program of services for the blind.

(6) At the close of each biennium, the office shall prepare a financial report and present it to the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet and to the Governor. The biennial report shall be published. The biennial report shall also contain a precise review of the work of the office and contain necessary suggestions for improvement.

(7) The office shall coordinate its functions with other appropriate public and private agencies.

(8) The office shall perform all other duties as required of it by law.

(9) The executive director shall hire personnel as necessary to carry out the work of the office and the provisions of KRS 163.450 to 163.470. Preference shall be given to hiring qualified blind persons.

(10) There shall be created under the authority of the office, to be directed by a director appointed by the secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet pursuant to KRS 12.050, a Division of Consumer Services which shall provide intake and rehabilitation counseling services; distribute or sell technical educational and other aids to the blind; provide educational materials such as recorded texts, braille or large-type texts, or such other materials as may be deemed necessary for the education of the blind; research into the development of new technical aids for the blind, mobility training, work evaluation, personal adjustment, independent living, and other services as needed for blind adults, and services for the blind who have other disabilities; and promote employment of the blind in public and private sectors.

(11) There shall be established under the authority of the office, to be directed by a director appointed by the secretary pursuant to KRS 12.050, the Division of Kentucky Business Enterprise. This division shall manage and supervise the Vending Facilities Program and license qualified blind persons as vendors. In connection therewith, the office shall be authorized to own or lease vending equipment for the operation of vending facilities in federal, state, private, and other buildings. The set-aside charges levied shall comply with the existing federal regulations as specified in 34 CFR 395.9. One (1) or more facility placement agents shall be employed to locate and establish additional vending facilities. The Office for the Blind shall make such surveys as may be deemed necessary to determine the vending facility opportunities for blind vendors in state buildings or on other property owned, leased, or otherwise occupied by the state government and shall install vending facilities in suitable locations on such property for the use of the blind. All of the net income from vending machines which are on the same property as a vending facility shall be paid to the blind vendor of the vending facility. Whenever there exists a conflict of interest between state agencies seeking to vend merchandise on the same state property, the agencies shall negotiate a fair agreement which shall protect the interest of both from unreasonable competition. The agreement shall be submitted to the custodial authority having jurisdiction over the property for approval. Provided, however, that in all situations the blind vendor shall be permitted to vend all items of merchandise customarily sold at similar vending facilities.

(12) The Office for the Blind, at all times, shall be authorized to provide industrial evaluation, training, and employment. The office shall provide staff services which shall include staff development and training, program development and evaluation, and other staff services as may be deemed necessary.

(13) The provisions of any other statute notwithstanding, the executive director is authorized to use receipt of funds from the Social Security reimbursement program for a direct service delivery staff incentive program. Incentives may be awarded if case service costs are reimbursed for job placement of Social Security or Supplemental Security Income recipients at the Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) level for nine (9) months pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sec. 422 and under those conditions and criteria as are established by the federal reimbursement program.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 377, § 3; 1982, ch. 353, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 381, § 9, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 265, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 470, § 57, effective July 1, 1990; 1994, ch. 49, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 126, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 363, § 10, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 469, § 37, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 33, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 125, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 93, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 53, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 referred to herein is compiled generally as 29 USCS § 701 et seq.

Cross-References. Appeal procedures, 782 KAR 1:040.
Definition of terms for 782 KAR Chapter 1, 782 KAR 1:020.
Kentucky Business Enterprises, 782 KAR 1:010.
Scope and nature of services, 782 KAR 1:030.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where the Bureau (now Department) for the Blind, pursuant to subsection (14) (now (11)) of this section, operates a concession stand within the Louisville post office, the concession operation is subject to audit by the auditor of public accounts pursuant to KRS 43.050(2)(a); since the state auditor has the responsibility for auditing the Bureau for the Blind, there is nothing in the statutes that would permit him to accept an audit of the concession stand done by a Bureau for the Blind employee. OAG 80-155.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Application.

By virtue of the provision of the state government vending facility program for blind vendors, subsection (11) of this section, and guided by federal law and regulations, authority for supervision and control of vending services operations must be deemed to reside in the state licensing agency and this supervisory authority includes a correlative right of product control; thus, state university could not extend to cola company an exclusive contract to sell its drink products on campus. Kentucky State Univ. v. Kentucky Dep't for the Blind, 923 S.W.2d 296, 1996 Ky. App. LEXIS 93 (Ky. Ct. App. 1996).

While provisions of the state government vending facility program for blind vendors did not prohibit state university from competing in any way with blind vendor in the area of food service, university was required to negotiate a fair agreement to protect blind vendor from unreasonable competition; this protection did not require extending to blind vendor a right of first refusal with every expansion of the university's food service line. Kentucky State Univ. v. Kentucky Dep't for the Blind, 923 S.W.2d 296, 1996 Ky. App. LEXIS 93 (Ky. Ct. App. 1996).

163.475. Legislative findings and provisions relating to transition of operation of Kentucky Industries for the Blind.

(1) The General Assembly finds that the provision of industrial evaluation, training, and employment opportunities for individuals who are blind or visually impaired is a valuable and necessary component of vocational rehabilitation services. The Office for the Blind has sole responsibility for and the obligation to operate and manage a Division of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind. This facility has struggled to meet these mandates but, faced with declining available state revenues, expects a continual diminishment to a submarginal operation with respect to providing viable long-term employment opportunities that are self-sustaining and sufficiently diversified for individuals who are blind or visually impaired.

(2) The General Assembly finds that increased flexibility in contract negotiation, purchasing, and hiring will enhance the competitiveness of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind, resulting in additional production contracts thereby guaranteeing continued and expanded jobs and other opportunities for individuals who are blind or visually impaired. This flexibility and competitiveness can be achieved through the operation of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind by a nonprofit corporation, the members of which have expertise in management skills and background pertaining to sound business practices and rehabilitation philosophy.

(3) The General Assembly finds that a transition period from state division to a nonprofit operation is necessary to ensure the success and continuation of the important functions of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind. Therefore, the General Assembly shall continue to support the Division of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind through appropriations to the Office for the Blind for six (6) years in order to eliminate eventually the necessity for annual state appropriations. The Office for the Blind shall monitor and safeguard the expenditure of those public moneys for the use and benefit of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind and citizens who are blind and visually impaired in the Commonwealth.

(4) The General Assembly finds that the continued employment of current employees of the Division of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind is a necessary and important outcome. The Office for the Blind shall ensure through contractual provisions that the nonprofit corporation it contracts with pursuant to KRS 163.480(2) offers employment to every employee of the Kentucky Industries for the Blind at the time the nonprofit corporation assumes total responsibility for the operation of the workshop. The Office for the Blind shall maximize the retirement benefits for each current employee of the Division of Kentucky Industries for the Blind at the time the office contracts for total operation by the nonprofit corporation through the parted employer provisions of KRS 61.510 to 61.705.

(5) The General Assembly finds that at the time the Kentucky Industries for the Blind is operated totally by the nonprofit corporation, the Office for the Blind shall have the authority to convey ownership of the workshop to any nonprofit corporation with which it contracts pursuant to KRS 163.480(2) without financial consideration, including real and personal property, inventory of materials, and stores for resale. The instrument of conveyance to such nonprofit corporation shall provide that the real property and production equipment conveyed, or sufficient remuneration therefor, shall revert to the state at any time the nonprofit corporation or its successor shall cease operating the Kentucky Industries for the Blind for the benefit of individuals who are blind or visually impaired.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 126, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 211, § 94, effective July 12, 2006.)

163.480. Office's authority to contract with nonprofit corporation for employment services.

(1) The Office for the Blind may contract, to the extent funds are available under this chapter and under conditions and standards established by the office, with any nonprofit corporation able to provide expertise in the operation of workshops for and rehabilitation of individuals who are blind or visually impaired and whose objectives are to carry out the purposes of KRS 163.470(12).

(2) The Office for the Blind shall contract with a nonprofit corporation, effective July 1, 2000, to provide industrial evaluation, training, and employment opportunities for individuals who are blind or visually impaired.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 126, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 211, § 95, effective July 12, 2006.)

Accessible Electronic Information

163.485. Legislative findings and declarations relating to accessible electronic information for the disabled.

The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Approximately eight hundred seventy-four thousand (874,000) Kentuckians have disabilities and, of this number, approximately three hundred thousand (300,000) are blind or visually impaired or have other print impairments that prevent them from using conventional print material;

(2) Kentucky fulfills an important responsibility by providing books and magazines prepared in Braille, audio, and large-type formats to eligible blind and disabled persons;

(3) The technology, transcription methods, and means of distribution used for these materials are labor-intensive and cannot support rapid dissemination to individuals in rural and urban areas throughout the state;

(4) Lack of direct and prompt access to information included in newspapers, magazines, newsletters, sched-

ules, announcements, and other time-sensitive materials limits educational, employment, and independent opportunities, literacy, and full participation in society by blind and disabled persons;

(5) This limitation can be overcome through the use of high-speed computer, radio, and telecommunications technology, combined with customized software, providing a practical cost-effective way to convert electronic text-based information into human or synthetic speech suitable for statewide distribution and accessible through radio, a touch-tone telephone, and modern telecommunications technology;

(6) Radio, telecommunications, and voice-based information systems are cost-efficient information delivery systems for this state;

(7) Federal funds have been used to develop the technology and infrastructure needed for statewide toll-free access to daily newspapers and other timely information of local, state, and national interests, providing an efficient and cost-effective means of reader registration, content acquisition, and intrastate telecommunications support; and

(8) Use of this accessible electronic information service will enhance Kentucky's efforts to meet the needs of blind and disabled citizens for access to information that is otherwise available in print, thereby reducing isolation and supporting full integration and equal access for such individuals.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 129, § 1, effective July 13, 2004.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/2004). 2004 Ky. Acts ch. 129, sec. 4, provides that 2004 Ky. Acts ch. 129, which creates KRS 163.485, 163.487, and 163.489, is to be known as the Accessible Electronic Information Acts.

163.487. Definitions for KRS 163.485 to 163.489.

As used in KRS 163.485 to 163.489, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Accessible electronic information service" means news and other timely information, including but not limited to magazines, newsletters, schedules, announcements, and newspapers, provided to eligible individuals using high-speed computers, radios, and telecommunications technology for acquisition of content and rapid distribution in a form appropriate for use by those individuals; and

(2) "Blind and disabled persons" means those individuals who are eligible for library loan services through the Library of Congress and the Office for the Blind pursuant to 36 C.F.R. sec. 701.10(b).

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 129, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2006, ch. 211, § 96, effective July 12, 2006.)

163.489. Creation of Accessible Electronic Information Service Program — Access provided — Use of funding.

(1) The Accessible Electronic Information Service Program is created and shall be provided by the Office for the Blind. The program shall include:
   (a) Intrastate access for eligible persons to read audio editions of newspapers, magazines, newsletters, schedules, announcements, and other information using a touch-tone telephone, radio, or other technologies that produce audio editions by use of computer; and
   (b) A means of program administration and reader registration on the Internet, or by mail, telephone, or any other method providing consumer access.

(2) The program shall:
   (a) Provide accessible electronic information services for all eligible blind and disabled persons as defined by KRS 163.487(2); and
   (b) Make maximum use of available state, federal, and other funds by obtaining grants or in-kind support from appropriate programs and securing access to low-cost interstate rates for telecommunications by reimbursement or otherwise.

(3) The Office for the Blind shall review new technologies and current service programs in Kentucky for the blind and visually impaired that are available to expand audio communication if the office determines that these new technologies will expand access to consumers in a cost-efficient manner. The office may implement recommendations from the Office for the Blind State Rehabilitation Council for improving the program.

(Enact. Acts 2004, ch. 129, § 3, effective July 13, 2004; 2006, ch. 211, § 97, effective July 12, 2006.)

Commission on Deaf and Hard of Hearing

163.500. Definitions of "deaf" and "hard of hearing."

The "deaf" and "hard of hearing" are persons who have hearing disorders. They are people who cannot hear and understand speech clearly through the ear alone, with or without hearing aids.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 160, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 111, § 101, effective July 13, 1984; 1992, ch. 144, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

163.505. Commission on the deaf and hearing impaired — Membership — Terms — Compensation. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 160, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1988, ch. 263, § 1, effective July 15, 1988) was repealed by Acts 1990, ch. 68, § 3, effective July 13, 1990.

163.506. Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing — Membership — Terms — Compensation.

(1) The Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall consist of:
   (a) Seven (7) members appointed by the Governor as follows:
      1. One (1) audiologist chosen from a list of three (3) names submitted by the Kentucky Speech and Hearing Association;
      2. Three (3) hard of hearing or deaf persons chosen from a list of six (6) names submitted by the Kentucky Association of the Deaf;
      3. One (1) deaf or hard of hearing person chosen from a list of three (3) names submitted by the Kentucky Chapter of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, the initial appointment to be for a one (1) year term;
      4. One (1) hard of hearing or deaf person chosen from a list of three (3) names submitted by the Kentucky members of Self Help for Hard of Hearing People, the initial appointment to be for a two (2) year term; and
      5. One (1) deaf, late-deafened, or hard of hearing person chosen from a list of three (3) names submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, the initial appointment to be for a two (2) year term;
   (b) One (1) representative of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services appointed by the secretary;
   (c) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet or his designee;
   (d) The president of the Kentucky Association for the Deaf or his designee;

(e) The president of the Kentucky Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf or his designee; and
(f) Three (3) persons appointed by the Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing as constituted in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(e) of this section, appointed as follows:
1. One (1) parent of a hard of hearing or deaf child;
2. One (1) representative of a public or private organization providing consistent services to the deaf and hard of hearing; and
3. One (1) member at large.

(2) All members shall serve three (3) year terms except state officials or their designees who shall serve during their terms of office. Of the members appointed pursuant to subsection (1)(a)2. through (1)(a)5. and subsection (1)(f) of this section, no more than three (3) of those members shall have terms beginning in the same year. Any person who is a member of the commission on July 13, 1990, shall serve until he resigns or until his term expires.
(3) Each member of the commission shall be reimbursed for his necessary travel and other expenses actually incurred in the discharge of his duties.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 68, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 144, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 209, § 15, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 32, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 119, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 23, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 98, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 54, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/98). This section was amended by 1998 Ky. Acts chs. 32 and 426. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 426, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

163.510. Duties of commission.

(1) The commission shall advise the Governor and the General Assembly concerning policy and programs to enhance the quality and coordination of services for the deaf and hard of hearing.
(2) The commission shall cooperate with and assist local, state and federal governments and public and private agencies in the development of programs for the deaf and hard of hearing.
(3) The commission shall review legislative programs relating to services to deaf and hard of hearing persons and shall conduct studies of conditions affecting the health and welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing.
(4) The commission shall oversee the provision of interpreter services to the deaf and hard of hearing, and may provide services if necessary.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 160, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1992, ch. 144, § 3, effective July 14, 1992.)

Cross-References. Definitions for 735 KAR Chapter 2, 735 KAR 2:010.
Grievance procedures, 735 KAR 2:060.
Interpreter protocols, 735 KAR 2:040.
Interpreter qualifications, 735 KAR 2:030.
KCDHH Interpreter Referral Services Program parameters, 735 KAR 2:020.
Processing of requests for services, 735 KAR 2:050.
Processing system including vendor participation, security, and maintenance and repair for specialized telecommunications equipment, 735 KAR 1:020.

163.515. Executive director — Duties.

(1) The commission shall employ an executive director who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The executive director shall be familiar with the problems of the deaf and hard of hearing.
(2) Subject to the approval of the commission, the executive director shall:
(a) Employ clerical and other staff assistance;
(b) Prepare an annual report on the status of services to the deaf and hard of hearing;
(c) Promote the training of interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing;
(d) Identify public and private agencies that provide services to the deaf and hard of hearing and cooperate in the coordination and development of these services;
(e) Survey the needs and compile a census of the deaf and hard of hearing.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 160, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1992, ch. 144, § 4, effective July 14, 1992.)

163.520. Providing data to commission.

All departments, divisions, boards, bureaus, commissions, or agencies of state government shall provide the commission data necessary to carry out its duties under KRS 163.510 and 163.515.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 160, § 5, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 68, § 2, effective July 13, 1990.)

163.525. Telecommunications Access Program — Distribution of specialized telecommunications equipment — Authority for administrative regulations.

(1) As used in this section and KRS 163.527:
(a) "Specialized telecommunications equipment" means devices such as, but not limited to, telecommunications devices for the deaf, amplified phones, loud ringers, visual alert signalers, tactile signalers, captioned telephones, and appropriate wireless devices; and
(b) "Telecommunications Access Program" means the program to furnish specialized telecommunications equipment to deaf, hard-of-hearing, and speech-impaired persons in order that they may have equal access to telecommunications services through the telecommunications relay service established pursuant to KRS 278.548. The program shall include maintenance and repair of the equipment.
(2) (a) On or before July 1, 1995, the Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall establish a program to distribute specialized telecommunications equipment to any deaf, hard-of-hearing, or speech-impaired person qualified to receive the equipment pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.
(b) Prior to the establishment of the Telecommunications Access Program, the Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall initiate an investigation, conduct public hearings, and solicit the advice and counsel of deaf, hard-of-hearing, and speech-impaired persons and the organizations serving them.
(c) The Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing may contract with any person, public, or private organization to provide part or all components of the Telecommunications Access Program, if applicable statutory procurement provisions are followed. The Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing may use assistance from public agencies of the state or federal government or from private organizations to accomplish the purposes of this section. The Kentucky Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall enter into memoranda of agreement with the Public Service Commission for coordination and oversight of funding and operations to meet the objectives of this section and KRS 278.5499. The Commission on the Deaf and Hard

of Hearing may also enter into memoranda of agreement with other state agencies to accomplish the purposes of this section.

(3) Factors to determine a person's eligibility to receive specialized telecommunications equipment shall include, but not be limited to:
   (a) Kentucky residency;
   (b) Attainment of at least five (5) years of age; and
   (c) Certification as deaf, hard of hearing, or severely speech-impaired by a licensed physician, audiologist, speech pathologist, advanced practice registered nurse, or by any other method recognized by the Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Certification implies that the individual cannot use the telephone for communication without adaptive equipment.

(4) No more than one (1) piece of specialized telecommunications equipment shall be provided to a person qualified to receive the equipment pursuant to subsection (3) of this section. However, a malfunctioning piece of specialized telecommunications equipment originally distributed by the program may be returned for repair or replacement. The Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing may prioritize distribution of the specialized telecommunications equipment on the basis of need.

(5) The Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall establish procedures for application and distribution of specialized telecommunications equipment by the promulgation of administrative regulations in accordance with provisions of KRS Chapter 13A.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 237, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 23, § 1, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 85, § 70, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Eligibility requirements, application and certification procedures to receive specialized telecommunications equipment for the deaf, hard of hearing and speech impaired, 735 KAR 1:010.

Processing system including vendor participation, security, and maintenance and repair for specialized telecommunications equipment, 735 KAR 1:020.

163.527. Annual report on Telecommunications Access Program.

The Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall provide to the General Assembly an annual report on the operation of the Telecommunications Access Program. The report shall be due on July 1 of each year, beginning July 1, 1995, and, at a minimum, provide:

(1) The number of persons served and the number of pieces of specialized telecommunications equipment distributed;
(2) The revenues and expenditures of the program;
(3) Discussion of any major policy or operational issues;
(4) Any changes the commission plans to make in the program that does not require legislative action; and
(5) Any proposals for legislative changes in the program.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 237, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 23, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

163.990. Penalty. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 340, § 7) was repealed by Acts 1976, ch. 363, § 13.

CHAPTER 164

STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—REGIONAL EDUCATION—ARCHAEOLOGY

SECTION.
164.002. Definitions for chapter.
164.006. Legislative findings.
164.007. Definitions.

Council on Postsecondary Education

164.020. Powers and duties of council.
164.0203. Strategic agenda — Strategic implementation plan — Benchmarks — Review of goals and plan.
164.0206. Public postsecondary education institution's program in speech-language pathology and teacher education.
164.0207. Collaborative Center for Literacy Development: Early Childhood through Adulthood — Duties — Report.
164.023. Kentucky Adult Education Program — Educational strategy and responsibilities — Organization — Sole agency for developing and approving state plans.
164.0285. Definitions for KRS 164.0285 to 164.0288.
164.0286. STEM Initiative Task Force — Purpose — Membership — Steering committee oversight and coordination — Administrative attachment — Contracting — Funding.
164.0287. Duties of STEM Initiative Task Force — Strategic plan — Business plan.
164.0288. Kentucky STEM Initiative fund.
164.033. Local P-16 councils.
164.035. Needs assessment for adult education and workforce development.
164.041. Adult education and literacy initiative fund.
164.097. Certification of postsecondary institutions to receive funds for teacher education or model program.
164.098. Duties of Council on Postsecondary Education relating to advanced placement, dual enrollment, and dual credit programs.

Institutions of Higher Learning

164.281. Public institution of postsecondary education criminal history background checks — Initial hires, contractors, employees, volunteers, visitors — Disclosures — Termination.
164.2845. Tuition-free courses for supervising teachers and resource teachers.
164.2847. Waiver of tuition and mandatory student fees for Kentucky foster or adopted children.
164.2849. Legislative finding.

Professional Development for Child-Care Workers

164.518. Scholarships and awards for persons who are employed or provide training in child-care and early childhood settings.

Irredeemable Bond

164.525. Center for Mathematics — Creation, duties, and location.

Athlete Agents and Agency Contracts

164.6901. Short title.
164.6903. Definitions for KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.
164.6905. Role of Office of Occupations and Professions.
164.6907. Certificate of registration required.
164.6909. Contents of application — Certificate from other state.
164.6911. Office may refuse to issue certificate — Renewal of registration.
164.6913. Suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal of certificate — Temporary certificate.
164.6915. Fees.
164.6917. Requirements for agency contract.
164.6919. Notice to athletic director.
164.6921. Cancellation of agency contract by student-athlete.
164.6923. Records to be retained by athlete agent.
164.6925. Prohibited acts.
164.6927. Penalties.
164.6929. Right of action of educational institution for damages caused by violation of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.
164.6931. Construction of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.
164.6933. Effect of federal act.
164.6935. Severability.

Higher Education Assistance

164.757. District teacher certification loan fund.

SECTION.
164.769. Teacher scholarships for eligible persons agreeing to render qualified teaching service in Kentucky — Cancellation or repayment of notes.
164.785. Qualifications for state assistance — Calculation — Adjustment for scholarship.
164.7871. Legislative declaration.
164.7874. Definitions for KRS 164.7871 to 164.7885.
164.7877. Kentucky educational excellence scholarship trust fund — Funding sources, including lottery revenues.
164.7879. Calculation of educational excellence scholarship awards — Inclusion of certain out-of-state educational experience in grade point average calculation — Supplemental award eligibility and calculation of amounts.
164.7881. Eligibility for educational excellence scholarship and supplemental awards — Time limits for receiving aid — Adjustment of amounts and loss of award — Extension of time limits — Senator Jeff Green Scholars.
164.7883. Use of scholarship and supplemental award at out-of-state institution.
164.7885. Annual submission by high schools of list of eligible students — Data in list — Verification of eligibility — Reduction of award — Students ineligible for awards — Authority for administrative regulations.
164.7890. Coal county scholarship program for pharmacy students.

164.002. Definitions for chapter.

As used in KRS Chapter 164, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Advanced placement" or "AP" means a college-level course that incorporates all topics and instructional strategies specified by the College Board on its standard syllabus for a given subject area and is licensed by the College Board.

(2) "College Board Advanced Placement examination" means the advanced placement test administered by the College Entrance Examination Board.

(3) "College Board" means the College Entrance Examination Board, a national nonprofit association that provides college admission guidance and advanced placement examinations.

(4) "Dual credit" means a college-level course of study developed in accordance with KRS 164.098 in which a high school student receives credit from both the high school and postsecondary institution in which the student is enrolled upon completion of a single class or designated program of study, including participating in the Gatton Academy of Mathematics and Science in Kentucky.

(5) "Dual enrollment" means a college-level course of study developed in accordance with KRS 164.098 in which a student is enrolled in a high school and postsecondary institution simultaneously, including participating in the Gatton Academy of Mathematics and Science in Kentucky.

(6) "International Baccalaureate" or "IB" means the International Baccalaureate Organization's Diploma Programme, a comprehensive two (2) year program designed for highly motivated students.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 97, § 4, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 4, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2008, ch. 134, § 19, effective July 15, 2008.)

164.006. Legislative findings.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky finds and declares that:

(1) The economic future of the Commonwealth and the prosperity of its citizens depend on the ability of Kentucky businesses to compete effectively in the world economy;

(2) A well-educated and highly trained workforce provides businesses in the Commonwealth with the competitive edge critical for their success; and

(3) Too many adult Kentuckians are not full participants in the labor pool because they lack a high school diploma, its equivalent, or the workplace knowledge necessary to assure self-sufficiency for themselves and their families.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2006, ch. 211, § 167, effective July 12, 2006.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 151B.400.

164.007. Definitions.

As used in KRS 151B.400 to 151B.410, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) "Adult education" means, for programs funded under the Federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998, services or instruction below the postsecondary level for individuals:
   (a) Who have attained the age of sixteen (16) years of age;
   (b) Who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under state law; and
   (c) Who:
      1. Lack sufficient mastery of basic educational skills to enable the individuals to function effectively in society;
      2. Are unable to speak, read, or write the English language; or
      3. Do not have a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, and have not achieved an equivalent level of education;

(2) "Family literacy services" means services that are of sufficient intensity in terms of hours, and of sufficient duration, to assist a family to make sustainable increases in its literacy level, and integrate the activities described in KRS 158.360; and

(3) "Literacy" means an individual's ability to read, write, and speak in English and compute and solve problems at levels of proficiency necessary to function on the job and in society to achieve one's goals and develop one's knowledge and potential.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2006, ch. 211, § 168, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). This statute defines terms for a range of statutes, KRS 151B.400 to 151B.410. Under 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 211, §§ 167 and 168, two of the three KRS sections within that range were repealed, reenacted, and given new KRS numbers. KRS 151B.400 has been renumbered as KRS 164.006, and KRS 151B.410 has been renumbered as KRS 164.007.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 151B.405.

Council on Postsecondary Education

164.020. Powers and duties of council.

The Council on Postsecondary Education in Kentucky shall:

(1) Develop and implement the strategic agenda with the advice and counsel of the Strategic Committee on Postsecondary Education. The council shall provide for and direct the planning process and subsequent strategic implementation plans based on the strategic agenda as provided in KRS 164.0203;

(2) Revise the strategic agenda and strategic implementation plan with the advice and counsel of the committee as set forth in KRS 164.004;

(3) Develop a system of public accountability related to the strategic agenda by evaluating the performance and effectiveness of the state's postsecondary system. The council shall prepare a report in conjunction with the accountability reporting described in KRS 164.095,

which shall be submitted to the committee, the Governor, and the General Assembly by December 1 annually. This report shall include a description of contributions by postsecondary institutions to the quality of elementary and secondary education in the Commonwealth;

(4) Review, revise, and approve the missions of the state's universities and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System. The Council on Postsecondary Education shall have the final authority to determine the compliance of postsecondary institutions with their academic, service, and research missions;

(5) Establish and ensure that all postsecondary institutions in Kentucky cooperatively provide for an integrated system of postsecondary education. The council shall guard against inappropriate and unnecessary conflict and duplication by promoting transferability of credits and easy access of information among institutions;

(6) Engage in analyses and research to determine the overall needs of postsecondary education and adult education in the Commonwealth;

(7) Develop plans that may be required by federal legislation. The council shall for all purposes of federal legislation relating to planning be considered the "single state agency" as that term may be used in federal legislation. When federal legislation requires additional representation on any "single state agency," the Council on Postsecondary Education shall establish advisory groups necessary to satisfy federal legislative or regulatory guidelines;

(8) Determine tuition and approve the minimum qualifications for admission to the state postsecondary educational system. In defining residency, the council shall classify a student as having Kentucky residency if the student met the residency requirements at the beginning of his or her last year in high school and enters a Kentucky postsecondary education institution within two (2) years of high school graduation. In determining the tuition for non-Kentucky residents, the council shall consider the fees required of Kentucky students by institutions in adjoining states, the resident fees charged by other states, the total actual per student cost of training in the institutions for which the fees are being determined, and the ratios of Kentucky students to non-Kentucky students comprising the enrollments of the respective institutions, and other factors the council may in its sole discretion deem pertinent;

(9) Devise, establish, and periodically review and revise policies to be used in making recommendations to the Governor for consideration in developing recommendations to the General Assembly for appropriations to the universities, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, and to support strategies for persons to maintain necessary levels of literacy throughout their lifetimes including but not limited to appropriations to the Kentucky Adult Education Program. The council has sole discretion, with advice of the Strategic Committee on Postsecondary Education and the executive officers of the postsecondary education system, to devise policies that provide for allocation of funds among the universities and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System;

(10) Lead and provide staff support for the biennial budget process as provided under KRS Chapter 48, in cooperation with the committee;

(11) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, review and approve all capital construction projects covered by KRS 45.750(1)(f), including real property acquisitions, and regardless of the source of funding for projects or acquisitions. Approval of capital projects and real property acquisitions shall be on a basis consistent with the strategic agenda and the mission of the respective universities and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System.

(b) The organized groups that are establishing community college satellites as branches of existing community colleges in the counties of Laurel, Leslie, and Muhlenberg, and that have substantially obtained cash, pledges, real property, or other commitments to build the satellite at no cost to the Commonwealth, other than operating costs that shall be paid as part of the operating budget of the main community college of which the satellite is a branch, are authorized to begin construction of the satellite on or after January 1, 1998;

(12) Require reports from the executive officer of each institution it deems necessary for the effectual performance of its duties;

(13) Ensure that the state postsecondary system does not unnecessarily duplicate services and programs provided by private postsecondary institutions and shall promote maximum cooperation between the state postsecondary system and private postsecondary institutions. Receive and consider an annual report prepared by the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities stating the condition of independent institutions, listing opportunities for more collaboration between the state and independent institutions and other information as appropriate;

(14) Establish course credit, transfer, and degree components as required in KRS 164.2951;

(15) Define and approve the offering of all postsecondary education technical, associate, baccalaureate, graduate, and professional degree, certificate, or diploma programs in the public postsecondary education institutions. The council shall expedite wherever possible the approval of requests from the Kentucky Community and Technical College System board of regents relating to new certificate, diploma, technical, or associate degree programs of a vocational-technical and occupational nature. Without the consent of the General Assembly, the council shall not abolish or limit the total enrollment of the general program offered at any community college to meet the goal of reasonable access throughout the Commonwealth to a two (2) year course of general studies designed for transfer to a baccalaureate program. This does not restrict or limit the authority of the council, as set forth in this section, to eliminate or make changes in individual programs within that general program;

(16) Eliminate, in its discretion, existing programs or make any changes in existing academic programs at the state's postsecondary educational institutions, taking into consideration these criteria:

(a) Consistency with the institution's mission and the strategic agenda;

(b) Alignment with the priorities in the strategic implementation plan for achieving the strategic agenda;

(c) Elimination of unnecessary duplication of programs within and among institutions; and

(d) Efforts to create cooperative programs with other institutions through traditional means, or by use of distance learning technology and electronic resources, to achieve effective and efficient program delivery;

(17) Ensure the governing board and faculty of all postsecondary education institutions are committed to providing instruction free of discrimination against students who hold political views and opinions contrary to those of the governing board and faculty;

(18) Review proposals and make recommendations to the

Governor regarding the establishment of new public community colleges, technical institutions, and new four (4) year colleges;

(19) Postpone the approval of any new program at a state postsecondary educational institution, unless the institution has met its equal educational opportunity goals, as established by the council. In accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the council, those institutions not meeting the goals shall be able to obtain a temporary waiver, if the institution has made substantial progress toward meeting its equal educational opportunity goals;

(20) Ensure the coordination, transferability, and connectivity of technology among postsecondary institutions in the Commonwealth including the development and implementation of a technology plan as a component of the strategic agenda;

(21) Approve the teacher education programs in the public institutions that comply with standards established by the Education Professional Standards Board pursuant to KRS 161.028;

(22) Constitute the representative agency of the Commonwealth in all matters of postsecondary education of a general and statewide nature which are not otherwise delegated to one (1) or more institutions of postsecondary learning. The responsibility may be exercised through appropriate contractual relationships with individuals or agencies located within or without the Commonwealth. The authority includes but is not limited to contractual arrangements for programs of research, specialized training, and cultural enrichment;

(23) Maintain procedures for the approval of a designated receiver to provide for the maintenance of student records of the public institutions of higher education and the colleges as defined in KRS 164.945, and institutions operating pursuant to KRS 165A.310 which offer collegiate level courses for academic credit, which cease to operate. Procedures shall include assurances that, upon proper request, subject to federal and state laws and regulations, copies of student records shall be made available within a reasonable length of time for a minimum fee;

(24) Monitor and transmit a report on compliance with KRS 164.351 to the director of the Legislative Research Commission for distribution to the Health and Welfare Committee;

(25) Develop in cooperation with each state postsecondary educational institution a comprehensive orientation program for new members of the council and the governing boards. The orientation program shall include but not be limited to the information concerning the roles of the council, the strategic agenda and the strategic implementation plan, and the respective institution's mission, budget, plans, policies, strengths, and weaknesses;

(26) Develop a financial reporting procedure to be used by all state postsecondary education institutions to ensure uniformity of financial information available to state agencies and the public;

(27) Select and appoint a president of the council under KRS 164.013;

(28) Employ consultants and other persons and employees as may be required for the council's operations, functions, and responsibilities;

(29) Promulgate administrative regulations, in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A, governing its powers, duties, and responsibilities as described in this section;

(30) Prepare and present by January 31 of each year an annual status report on postsecondary education in the Commonwealth to the Governor, the Strategic Committee on Postsecondary Education, and the Legislative Research Commission;

(31) Consider the role, function, and capacity of independent institutions of postsecondary education in developing policies to meet the immediate and future needs of the state. When it is found that independent institutions can meet state needs effectively, state resources may be used to contract with or otherwise assist independent institutions in meeting these needs;

(32) Create advisory groups representing the presidents, faculty, nonteaching staff, and students of the public postsecondary education system and the independent colleges and universities;

(33) Develop a statewide policy to promote employee and faculty development in all postsecondary institutions and in state and locally operated secondary area technology centers through the waiver of tuition for college credit coursework in the public postsecondary education system. Any regular full-time employee of a postsecondary public institution or a state or locally operated secondary area technology center may, with prior administrative approval of the course offering institution, take a maximum of six (6) credit hours per term at any public postsecondary institution. The institution shall waive the tuition up to a maximum of six (6) credit hours per term;

(34) Establish a statewide mission for adult education and develop a twenty (20) year strategy, in partnership with the Kentucky Adult Education Program, under the provisions of KRS 164.0203 for raising the knowledge and skills of the state's adult population. The council shall:

(a) Promote coordination of programs and responsibilities linked to the issue of adult education with the Kentucky Adult Education Program and with other agencies and institutions;

(b) Facilitate the development of strategies to increase the knowledge and skills of adults in all counties by promoting the efficient and effective coordination of all available education and training resources;

(c) Lead a statewide public information and marketing campaign to convey the critical nature of Kentucky's adult literacy challenge and to reach adults and employers with practical information about available education and training opportunities;

(d) Establish standards for adult literacy and monitor progress in achieving the state's adult literacy goals, including existing standards that may have been developed to meet requirements of federal law in conjunction with the Collaborative Center for Literacy Development: Early Childhood through Adulthood; and

(e) Administer the adult education and literacy initiative fund created under KRS 164.041;

(35) Participate with the Kentucky Department of Education, the Kentucky Board of Education, and postsecondary education institutions to ensure that academic content requirements for successful entry into postsecondary education programs are aligned with high school content standards and that students who master the high school academic content standards shall not need remedial courses. The council shall monitor the results on an ongoing basis;

(36) Cooperate with the Kentucky Department of Education and the Education Professional Standards Board in providing information sessions to selected postsecondary education content faculty and teacher educators of the high school academic content standards as required under KRS 158.6453(2)(j); and

(37) Exercise any other powers, duties, and responsibilities necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to grant the

Council on Postsecondary Education authority to disestablish or eliminate any college of law which became a part of the state system of higher education through merger with a state college.

(4527-1, 4527-3: amend. Acts 1956, ch. 163, § 1; 1966, ch. 6, § 2; 1968, ch. 152, § 118; 1972, ch. 39, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(2); 1978, ch. 155, §§ 41, 106, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 295, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 71, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 379, § 4, effective April 9, 1982; 1990, ch. 443, § 39, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 10, § 2, effective February 20, 1992; 1992, ch. 315, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 31, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 184, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 74, effective May 30, 1997; 2000, ch. 192, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 526, §§ 3, 27, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 37, § 3, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 42, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2006, ch. 211, § 101, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 101, § 13, effective March 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 108, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/25/2009) The Reviser of Statutes has altered the numbering of subsections (35), (36), and (37) of this statute from the way it appeared in 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 101, sec. 13, under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(c).

164.0203. Strategic agenda — Strategic implementation plan — Benchmarks — Review of goals and plan.

(1) The Council on Postsecondary Education shall adopt a strategic agenda that identifies specific short-term objectives in furtherance of the long-term goals established in KRS 164.003(2).

(2) (a) The purpose of the strategic agenda is to further the public purposes under KRS 164.003 by creating high-quality, relevant, postsecondary education and adult education opportunities in the Commonwealth. The strategic agenda shall:
  1. Serve as the public agenda for postsecondary education and adult education for the citizens of the Commonwealth, providing statewide priorities and a vision for long-term economic growth;
  2. State those important issues and aspirations of the Commonwealth's students, employers, and workforce reflecting high expectations for their performance and the performance of the educational institutions and providers that serve them; and
  3. Sustain a long-term commitment for constant improvement, while valuing market-driven responsiveness, accountability to the public, technology-based strategies, and incentive-based motivation.

  (b) The council shall develop a strategic implementation plan, which may be periodically revised, to achieve the strategic agenda. The strategic agenda shall serve as a guide for institutional plans and missions.

(3) The framework for the strategic implementation plan of the strategic agenda shall include the following elements:
  (a) A mission statement;
  (b) Goals;
  (c) Principles;
  (d) Strategies and objectives;
  (e) Benchmarks; and
  (f) Incentives to achieve desired results.

(4) The implementation plan for the strategic agenda shall take into consideration the value to society of a quality liberal arts education and the needs and concerns of Kentucky's employers.

(5) The council shall develop benchmarks using criteria that shall include but not be limited to:
  (a) Use of the statistical information commonly provided by governmental and regulatory agencies or specific data gathered by authorization of the council;
  (b) Comparison of regions and areas within the Commonwealth and comparisons of the Commonwealth to other states and the nation; and
  (c) Measures of educational attainment, effectiveness, and efficiency, including but not limited to those set forth in KRS 164.095.

(6) The council shall review the goals established by KRS 164.003(2) at least every four (4) years and shall review its implementation plan at least every two (2) years.

(7) In developing the strategic agenda, the council shall actively seek input from the Department of Education and local school districts to create necessary linkages to assure a smooth and effective transition for students from the elementary and secondary education system to the postsecondary education system. Upon completion of the strategic agenda and strategic implementation plan, the council shall distribute copies to each local school district.

(8) The strategic agenda shall include a long-term strategy, developed in partnership with the Kentucky Adult Education Program, for raising the knowledge and skills of Kentucky's adult population, and ensuring lifelong learning opportunities for all Kentucky adults, drawing on the resources of all state government cabinets and agencies, business and civic leadership, and voluntary organizations.

(Enact. Acts 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 6, effective May 30, 1997; 2000, ch. 526, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 102, effective July 12, 2006.)

164.0206. Public postsecondary education institution's program in speech-language pathology and teacher education.

A public postsecondary education institution with a degree program in speech-language pathology and a teacher education program, under the direction of the Council on Postsecondary Education, and in consultation with the Education Professional Standards Board and the Kentucky Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, shall:

(1) Align the programs of studies for speech-language pathology and teacher education to permit a student to successfully prepare for licensure as a speech-language pathology assistant and certification as a bachelor's level teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders;

(2) Increase the number of qualified students accepted into programs leading to licensure as a speech-language pathologist or speech-language pathology assistant and certification as a teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders, subject to:
  (a) Requirements for program certification by national certifying bodies, including, but not limited to, student to faculty ratios;
  (b) The strategic plans of the Council on Postsecondary Education and the postsecondary education institution; and
  (c) The budgetary considerations of the postsecondary education institution.

(3) Provide expanded opportunities for speech-language pathology assistants working in public schools to pursue licensure as a speech-language pathologist and certification as a teacher of exceptional children/communication disorders, which may include:
  (a) Expanded opportunities for admission to on-campus programs;

(b) The development and expansion of distance learning opportunities in collaboration with the Kentucky Commonwealth Virtual University; and
(c) Admissions requirements that take into account successful professional experience as a speech-language pathology assistant in lieu of other admissions requirements.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 375, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

164.0207. Collaborative Center for Literacy Development: Early Childhood through Adulthood — Duties — Report.

(1) The Collaborative Center for Literacy Development: Early Childhood through Adulthood is created to make available professional development for educators in reliable, replicable research-based reading programs, and to promote literacy development, including cooperating with other entities that provide family literacy services. The center shall be responsible for:
(a) Developing and implementing a clearinghouse for information about programs addressing reading and literacy from early childhood and the elementary grades (P-5) through adult education;
(b) Providing advice to the Kentucky Board of Education regarding the Reading Diagnostic and Intervention Grant Program established in KRS 158.792 and in other matters relating to reading;
(c) Collaborating with public and private institutions of postsecondary education and adult education providers to provide for teachers and administrators quality preservice and professional development relating to reading diagnostic assessments and intervention and to the essential components of successful reading: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension, and the connections between writing and reading acquisition and motivation to read;
(d) Collaborating with the Kentucky Department of Education to assist districts with students functioning at low levels of reading skills to assess and address identified literacy needs;
(e) Providing professional development and coaching for early childhood educators and classroom teachers, including adult education teachers, implementing selected reliable, replicable research-based reading programs. The professional development shall utilize technology when appropriate;
(f) Developing and implementing a comprehensive research agenda evaluating the early reading models implemented in Kentucky under KRS 158.792;
(g) Maintaining a demonstration and training site for early literacy located at each of the public universities;
(h) Assisting middle and high schools in the development of comprehensive adolescent reading plans and maintaining a repository of instructional materials or summary materials that identify comprehension best practices in the teaching of each subject area and a list of classroom-based diagnostic reading comprehension assessments that measure student progress in developing students' reading comprehension skills; and
(i) Evaluating the reading and literacy components of the model adult education programs funded under the adult education and literacy initiative fund created under KRS 164.041.

(2) The center shall review national research and disseminate appropriate research abstracts, when appropriate, as well as conduct ongoing research of reading programs throughout the state. Research activities undertaken by the center shall consist of descriptive as well as empirical studies.
(a) The center may contract for research studies to be conducted on its behalf.
(b) The research agenda should, at a minimum, consider the impact of various reading and intervention programs:
1. In eliminating academic achievement gaps among students with differing characteristics, including subpopulations of students with disabilities, students with low socioeconomic status, students from racial minority groups, students with limited English proficiency, and students of different gender;
2. In schools with differing characteristics, such as urban versus rural schools, poverty versus nonpoverty schools, schools with strong library media center programs versus schools with weak library media center programs, and schools in different geographic regions of the state;
3. In terms of their costs and effectiveness; and
4. In maintaining positive student progress over a sustained period of time.

(3) The center shall submit an annual report of its activities to the Kentucky Department of Education, the Governor, and the Legislative Research Commission no later than September 1 of each year.

(4) With advice from the Department of Education, the Council on Postsecondary Education shall develop a process to solicit, review, and approve a proposal for locating the Collaborative Center for Literacy Development at a public institution of postsecondary education. The Council on Postsecondary Education shall approve the location. The center, in conjunction with the council, shall establish goals and performance objectives related to the functions described in this section.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 580, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 526, § 29, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 127, § 5, effective March 18, 2005; 2010, ch. 42, § 3, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 127, which included an amendment to this section, KRS 164.0207, provides that the Act shall be cited as the "Read to Achieve Act of 2005."

164.023. Kentucky Adult Education Program — Educational strategy and responsibilities — Organization — Sole agency for developing and approving state plans.

(1) The Kentucky Adult Education Program is created to carry out the statewide adult education mission. The program shall implement a twenty (20) year state strategy to reduce the number of adults who are at the lowest levels of literacy and most in need of adult education and literacy services. The program shall have responsibility for all functions related to adult education and literacy.

(2) The Kentucky Adult Education Program is part of the Council on Postsecondary Education and shall be organized in a manner as directed by the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education. The program shall be headed by a vice president appointed by the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education.

(3) The Kentucky Adult Education Program, Council on Postsecondary Education, shall be the agency solely designated for the purpose of developing and approving state plans required by state or federal laws or regulations.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 211, § 98, effective July 12, 2006.)

164.0285. Definitions for KRS 164.0285 to 164.0288.

As used in KRS 164.0285 to 164.0288:

(1) "STEM" means science, technology, engineering, and mathematics; and

(2) "Advanced science and mathematics" means Advanced Placement biology, calculus, chemistry, computer science, environmental science, and physics, and International Baccalaureate biology, chemistry, computer science, environmental systems, mathematical studies, further mathematics, and physics.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 8, effective July 15, 2008.)

164.0286. STEM Initiative Task Force — Purpose — Membership — Steering committee oversight and coordination — Administrative attachment — Contracting — Funding.

(1) The Council on Postsecondary Education shall create a STEM Initiative Task Force for the purpose of providing leadership and strategic direction to a comprehensive, statewide STEM initiative to improve Kentucky's position for success in the knowledge-based economy by expanding and strengthening educational and economic development opportunities in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. The STEM Initiative Task Force shall be composed of representatives from the executive and legislative branches of government, postsecondary education, elementary and secondary education, professionals within the STEM disciplines, and the business community.

(2) The president of the Council on Postsecondary Education shall appoint members to the STEM Initiative Task Force, except that the President of the Senate shall appoint two (2) members of the Kentucky Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint two (2) members of the House of Representatives to the task force. The task force members appointed by the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education shall include but not be limited to the representatives on the STEM Initiative Steering Committee under subsection (4) of this section. The total number of members of the STEM Initiative Task Force shall be determined by the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education.

(3) The task force shall have a chair, who shall be the presiding officer and shall coordinate the functions and activities of the task force. The chair shall be elected by majority vote of the members present at the first meeting of the task force after July 15, 2008. Thereafter, the chair shall be elected each calendar year.

(4) The STEM Initiative Task Force shall have a steering committee to provide oversight and coordination of the implementation of the STEM strategic and business plans developed by the task force under KRS 164.0287, and to determine the allocation of funds from Kentucky STEM Initiative fund under KRS 164.0288. The chair of the STEM Initiative Task Force shall be the chair of the steering committee, and a vice chair shall be elected by members of the steering committee. The steering committee shall be composed of task force members as follows:

(a) Two (2) representatives of the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development;

(b) One (1) representative of the Center for Applied Energy Research at the University of Kentucky;

(c) One (1) representative of the Kentucky Rural Energy Consortium at the University of Louisville;

(d) Two (2) representatives of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce;

(e) One (1) representative of the Kentucky Science and Technology Corporation;

(f) Two (2) representatives of the Council on Postsecondary Education;

(g) One (1) president of a public university;

(h) One (1) representative of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System;

(i) One (1) representative of the Association of Kentucky Independent Colleges and Universities;

(j) Two (2) representatives of the Kentucky Department of Education;

(k) Two (2) representatives of the Kentucky Education Association;

(l) One (1) representative of the Kentucky School Boards Association;

(m) One (1) representative of the Kentucky Association of School Administrators;

(n) One (1) representative of the Education Professional Standards Board; and

(o) The task force chair.

(5) When making the appointment of a representative required under subsection (4) of this section, the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education shall seek the advice of the chief executive officer of the organization, agency, or association being represented, except that the advice of the Kentucky Council of Presidents shall be sought regarding the selection of a public university president to serve.

(6) Each STEM Initiative Task Force member shall serve a term of three (3) years, or until a successor is appointed or qualified, except that, to the degree possible, for members appointed by the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education, the initial term of one-third (⅓) of the members shall be for one (1) year, one-third (⅓) for two (2) years, and one-third (⅓) for three (3) years. A member may be reappointed to the task force at the discretion of the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education.

(7) The task force shall meet at least semiannually or upon the call of the chair, and a majority of the full membership shall constitute a quorum.

(8) The task force, under the leadership of the chair, may appoint committees, subcommittees, advisory groups, or other work structures to accomplish its purposes.

(9) Members of the task force shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for necessary travel and expenses while attending meetings or conducting approved activities at a per diem rate not to exceed the rate promulgated in administrative regulation for state employees under the provisions of KRS Chapter 45.

(10) The task force shall be attached to the Council on Postsecondary Education for administrative purposes. The council may enter into a memorandum of agreement with the Kentucky Department of Education for staff and other administrative expenses relating to the implementation of KRS 164.0285 to 164.0288.

(11) The task force may create a public or nonprofit corporation or contract with an existing nonprofit corporation to facilitate the public-private collaboration in the development and implementation of the STEM Initiative.

(12) The task force or the public or nonprofit corporation which may be utilized under subsection (11) of this section may receive and expend funds from state appropriations and may solicit, apply for, and receive funds, grants, contracts, contributions, property, or services from a person, government agency, or other organization, public or private. Determination of the use of funds received by the task force shall be established by the STEM Initiative Steering Committee pursuant to this section.

(13) Funds appropriated to the task force or the public or nonprofit corporation which may be utilized under subsection (11) of this section shall not lapse at the end

of a fiscal year but shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year to be used solely to support the purposes for which the funds were appropriated.

(14) The task force or the public or nonprofit corporation which may be utilized under subsection (11) of this section shall:
  (a) Follow standard accounting practices;
  (b) Have an independent auditor conduct an annual financial audit; and
  (c) Submit a quarterly report of receipts and expenditures no later than sixty (60) days after the end of a calendar quarter. The task force shall file its report with the Council on Postsecondary Education and a public or nonprofit corporation shall file its report to the STEM Initiative Task Force.

(15) The task force or the public or nonprofit corporation which may be utilized under subsection (11) of this section shall submit an annual financial and progress report for the previous fiscal year by September 30 to the Governor, the Legislative Research Commission, the commissioner of education, and the president of the Council on Postsecondary Education.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 9, effective July 15, 2008.)

164.0287. Duties of STEM Initiative Task Force — Strategic plan — Business plan.

(1) The STEM Initiative Task Force shall explore the critical relationship between STEM degree production and the knowledge-based economy of Kentucky and make recommendations to accelerate Kentucky's performance in the STEM disciplines. The task force shall develop a comprehensive, statewide strategic plan and a business plan to improve STEM performance in government, business, elementary and secondary education, and postsecondary education.

(2) The strategic plan shall include but not be limited to:
  (a) Energizing a statewide public awareness campaign to help Kentuckians understand the critical importance of STEM to their own economic competitiveness and that of the Commonwealth;
  (b) Creating incentives and a supportive environment for students, teachers, and institutions that pursue, succeed, and excel in the STEM disciplines throughout the P-20 educational pipeline;
  (c) Implementing international best practices in professional development programs for P-16 STEM teachers to increase the intensity, duration, and rigor of professional development;
  (d) Improving teacher preparation programs and encouraging people with undergraduate and graduate degrees in the STEM disciplines to enter the teaching profession;
  (e) Revolutionizing how STEM subjects are taught, learned, and assessed and implementing a statewide, research-based STEM curriculum that is aligned with global workforce and academic standards;
  (f) Engaging business, industry, and civic leaders to improve STEM education and skills in the Commonwealth and creating incentives for Kentucky businesses that employ and invest in STEM-educated students;
  (g) Developing an ongoing, coordinated, statewide STEM initiative that maximizes the impact of resources among government agencies, schools, colleges and universities, and businesses, and which is focused on developing and attracting STEM-related jobs in Kentucky;
  (h) Targeting energy sustainability problems and opportunities in Kentucky and the nation as a primary objective of statewide STEM enhancements;
  (i) Developing STEM mentoring programs that partner students in grades five (5) through twelve (12), their teachers, or both, with engineers, business professionals, college or university professors, university students, or others with expertise in the STEM disciplines to link academic coursework with the real world, underscoring the importance of rigorous academic preparation and encouraging pursuit of careers in the STEM disciplines; and
  (j) Creating recognition awards and activities and financial support for individuals, businesses, or organizations that exhibit excellence in mentoring within the STEM disciplines.

(3) The STEM Task Force shall develop a business plan aligned with the strategic plan which includes measurable benchmarks for progress in achieving the goals within the strategic plan for one (1) year, three (3) year, and five (5) year time periods. The initial business plan shall be presented to the Interim Joint Committees on Appropriations and Revenue and Education by December 30, 2008. In subsequent years, the task force shall review and revise the business plan as needed to further the purposes of the STEM Initiative.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 10, effective July 15, 2008.)

164.0288. Kentucky STEM Initiative fund.

(1) The Kentucky STEM Initiative fund is hereby created to support the STEM Initiative described in KRS 164.0286 and 164.0287, as directed by the STEM Initiative Steering Committee established in KRS 164.0286(4).

(2) The fund may receive state appropriations, grants, gifts, federal funds, or any other public or private funds.

(3) Fund amounts not expended or obligated at the end of a fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year to be used solely to support the purposes for which the funds were appropriated. Any interest earnings of the fund shall become a part of the fund and shall not lapse.

(4) The Department of Education and the Council on Postsecondary Education may expend available funds from other sources on the STEM Initiative.

(Enact. Acts 2008, ch. 134, § 11, effective July 15, 2008.)

164.033. Local P-16 councils.

(1) Effective August 1, 2002, the Council on Postsecondary Education shall administer a competitive grant program to enable the establishment of local P-16 councils. A P-16 council may be called a council of partners. The Council on Postsecondary Education and the Kentucky Board of Education shall jointly establish the criteria for participation in the grant program and the amount of funds available to each local P-16 council based on funds appropriated for this purpose. A postsecondary education institution shall assume the leadership role for managing a local P-16 council grant.

(2) A local P-16 council shall promote the preparation and development of teachers, the alignment of competency standards, and the elimination of barriers that impede student transition from preschool through baccalaureate programs.

(3) Each local P-16 council shall provide an annual written report of its activities and recommendations to its members and the institutions they represent, the Kentucky Board of Education, the Council on Postsecondary Education, and the Education Professional Standards Board.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 76, § 2, effective June 21, 2001.)

164.035. Needs assessment for adult education and

workforce development.

The Council on Postsecondary Education, in consultation with the Kentucky Adult Education Program and the Collaborative Center for Literacy Development: Early Childhood through Adulthood, shall assess the need for technical assistance, training, and other support to assist in the development of adult education and workforce development that support the state strategic agenda and that include a comprehensive coordinated approach to education and training services. The council shall promote the involvement of universities; colleges; technical institutions; elementary and secondary educational agencies; labor, business, and industry representatives; community-based organizations; citizens' groups; and other policymakers in the development of the regional strategies.

(Enact. Acts 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 23, effective May 30, 1997; 2000, ch. 526, §§ 5, 28, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 103, effective July 12, 2006.)

164.041. Adult education and literacy initiative fund.

(1) There is created in the Council on Postsecondary Education, a special fund to be known as the adult education and literacy initiative fund, which shall consist of moneys appropriated by the General Assembly, gifts, grants, other sources of funding, public and private, and interest accrued by the fund. This fund shall not lapse at the end of a fiscal year but shall be carried forward to be used only for the purposes specified in this section. Moneys accumulated in this fund on July 14, 2000, shall remain in the fund and be transferred to the Council on Postsecondary Education to be used for purposes stated in this section.

(2) The purpose of the adult education and literacy initiative fund shall be to support strategies for adult education, to provide statewide initiatives for excellence, and to provide funds for research and development activities.

(3) The council, in collaboration with the Kentucky Adult Education Program, shall establish the guidelines for the use, distribution, and administration of the fund, financial incentives, technical assistance, and other support for strategic planning; and guidelines for fiscal agents to assess county and area needs and to develop strategies to meet those needs.

(4) The fund shall include the following strategies:

(a) Statewide initiatives. Funds shall be used to encourage collaboration with other organizations, stimulate development of models of adult education programs that may be replicated elsewhere in the state, provide incentives for adults, employers, and providers to encourage adults to establish and accomplish learning contracts, provide incentives to encourage participation in adult education, assist providers of county and area programs in areas of highest need, and for other initiatives of regional or statewide significance as determined by the council. The Collaborative Center for Literacy Development: Early Childhood through Adulthood created under KRS 164.0207 shall evaluate the reading and literacy components of model programs funded under this paragraph.

(b) Research and demonstration. The funds shall be used to develop:

1. Standards for the preparation, professional development, and support for adult educators with the advice of the Kentucky Adult Education Program and as compatible with funds provided under Title II of the Federal Workforce Investment Act;

2. A statewide competency-based certification for transferable skills in the workplace; and

3. A statewide public information and marketing campaign.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2000, ch. 526, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 104, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/7/97). Although designated to be created as a new section of KRS Chapter 164 by 1997 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, § 150, this statute has been codified into KRS Chapter 151B under KRS 7.136(1)(a) and (h) because its subject matter clearly belongs within that chapter.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 151B.142.

164.097. Certification of postsecondary institutions to receive funds for teacher education or model program.

No postsecondary education institution shall receive funds from the Council on Postsecondary Education from any trust fund for the purposes of teacher education or model programs of teaching and learning unless the Education Professional Standards Board has certified to the council that the institution has met the following conditions:

(1) The college or university has developed viable partnerships with local school districts and schools;

(2) There is evidence of ongoing dialogue and collaboration among liberal arts and sciences faculty and administrators with faculty and administrators in the department, school, or college of education;

(3) The college or university has demonstrated a commitment to participate in teacher academies;

(4) The college or university has an active recruitment plan for attracting and retaining minority faculty as well as students, and particularly in the department, school, or college of education;

(5) The college or university has initiated the development of incentives or rewards for faculty across the institution to participate in service activities to local schools;

(6) The department, school, or college of education has developed at least one (1) accelerated alternative plan for teacher education or nontraditional program of teacher preparation, or commits to developing an accelerated alternative or nontraditional program;

(7) The department, school, or college of education provides consistent and quality classroom and field experiences, including early practicums and student teaching experience for all students;

(8) The department, school, or college of education has, as an element of its curriculum, substantial course work and classroom and field experiences directly addressing teacher training in classroom management;

(9) There are no major accreditation deficiencies; and

(10) The institution has demonstrated at least one (1) or more innovations in teacher education.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 8, effective July 14, 2000.)

164.098. Duties of Council on Postsecondary Education relating to advanced placement, dual enrollment, and dual credit programs.

(1) The Council on Postsecondary Education shall promulgate administrative regulations that require public postsecondary educational institutions to grant credit toward graduation to a student who scores at least "3" on a College Board Advanced Placement examination.

(2) The Council on Postsecondary Education shall publish information, in print and electronic format, about the scores required on College Board Advanced Placement examinations at which credit toward graduation and completion of degree requirements will be granted at all Kentucky public and private postsecondary educational institutions.

(3) The Council on Postsecondary Education, in conjunction

with the Kentucky Board of Education and the Education Professional Standards Board, shall develop guidelines for content knowledge and teacher training in dual enrollment and dual credit programs offered in Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 97, § 5, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 134, § 20, effective July 15, 2008.)

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

164.281. Public institution of postsecondary education criminal history background checks — Initial hires, contractors, employees, volunteers, visitors — Disclosures — Termination.

(1) Each public institution of postsecondary education shall require a criminal history background check on all initial hires.
   (a) The background check shall consist of a state criminal history background check and a national criminal history background check.
   (b) Applications shall authorize the appropriate agency to search police records for convictions and make results known to the institution, and the institution may require the applicant to bear the cost of the criminal history background check.

(2) Each public institution of postsecondary education may require a criminal history background check on a contractor, employee of a contractor, volunteer for the institution or a program of the institution, or visitor, subject to the same terms and conditions as in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) If, upon review of the results of the criminal history background check, a public institution of postsecondary education finds that the applicant, contractor, employee of a contractor, volunteer, or visitor has been convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered an Alford plea to a sex crime as specified in KRS 17.500 or a violent offense as specified in KRS 439.3401, the institution may:
   (a) Deny employment or modify the conditions of employment to provide for appropriate supervision;
   (b) Deny a contractor or a contractor's employee a permit to enter the institution or its grounds, or modify the contract to provide for appropriate supervision;
   (c) Prohibit a person from volunteering or require the person to agree to appropriate supervision; or
   (d) Prohibit a person from visiting the institution or its grounds, or require that person to agree to appropriate supervision.

(4) Each application or renewal form, provided by the institution to an applicant for employment, shall conspicuously state the following: "FOR THIS TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, STATE LAW REQUIRES A STATE AND NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK AS A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT."

(5) If the institution requires a criminal history background check for contractors, employees of contractors, volunteers, or visitors, the institution shall provide to the prospective person or organization the following statement: "FOR THIS TYPE OF CONTRACT OR FOR BEING AN EMPLOYEE OF A CONTRACTOR, A VOLUNTEER FOR THE INSTITUTION OR AN INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM, OR A VISITOR OF THE INSTITUTION, THIS INSTITUTION REQUIRES A STATE AND NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY BACKGROUND CHECK."

(6) If an employee of the public institution of postsecondary education is convicted of, pleads guilty to, enters an Alford plea to, or is adjudicated guilty of an offense specified in subsection (3) of this section, the employment of that person may, at the discretion of the institution, be terminated as of the date of the conviction.

(7) A private college or university located in the Commonwealth may utilize at its discretion any of the provisions of this section, providing that it does so in a written institutional document.

(Enact. 2006, ch. 182, § 19, effective July 12, 2006.)

164.2845. Tuition-free courses for supervising teachers and resource teachers.

(1) In recognition of valuable service to the preparation of teachers and the need for all teachers to have continual professional growth, a supervising teacher or a resource teacher for teacher interns may, with prior approval of the course-offering institution, take a maximum of six (6) credit hours per term at any public postsecondary institution and pay no tuition. The postsecondary institution shall waive the tuition up to a maximum of six (6) credit hours.

(2) The teachers covered in this section may exercise the tuition-free course option only if there is available space within a given course offering. A postsecondary institution shall not be required to establish a course to meet teacher requests.

(3) The tuition-free courses may be used to partially satisfy requirements for an advanced degree.

(4) Each public postsecondary education institution shall establish the procedures for implementing the provisions of this section, effective August 1, 2000.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 527, § 9, effective July 14, 2000.)

164.2847. Waiver of tuition and mandatory student fees for Kentucky foster or adopted children.

(1) Tuition and mandatory student fees for any undergraduate program of any Kentucky public postsecondary institution, including all four (4) year universities and colleges and institutions of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, shall be waived for a Kentucky foster or adopted child who is a full-time or part-time student if the student meets all entrance requirements and maintains academic eligibility while enrolled at the postsecondary institution, and if:
   (a) The student's family receives state-funded adoption assistance under KRS 199.555;
   (b) The student is currently committed to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services under KRS 610.010(5) and placed in a family foster home or is placed in accordance with KRS 605.090(3);
   (c) The student is in an independent living program and the placement is funded by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;
   (d) The student who is an adopted child was in the permanent legal custody of and placed for adoption by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. A student who meets the eligibility criteria of this paragraph and lives outside of Kentucky at the time of application to a Kentucky postsecondary institution may apply for the waiver up to the amount of tuition for a Kentucky resident; or
   (e) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services was the student's legal custodian on his or her eighteenth birthday.

(2) Tuition and mandatory student fees for any undergraduate program of any Kentucky public postsecondary institution, including all four (4) year universities and colleges and institutions of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System, shall be waived for a Department of Juvenile Justice foster child who is a

full-time or part-time student if the student meets all entrance requirements and maintains academic eligibility while enrolled at the postsecondary institution and obtains a recommendation for participation from an official from the Department of Juvenile Justice, and if:
(a) The student has not been sentenced to the Department of Juvenile Justice under KRS Chapter 640;
(b) The student has been committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for a period of at least two (2) years;
(c) The student is in an independent living program and placement is funded by the Department of Juvenile Justice;
(d) The parental rights of the student's biological parents have been terminated; or
(e) The student was committed to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services prior to a commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice.

(3) Upon request of the postsecondary institution, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall confirm the eligibility status under subsection (1) of this section and the Department of Juvenile Justice shall confirm the eligibility status and recommendations under subsection (2) of this section of the student seeking to participate in the waiver program. Release of this information shall not constitute a breach of confidentiality required by KRS 199.570, 610.320, or 620.050.

(4) The student shall complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid to determine the level of need and eligibility for state and federal financial aid programs. If the sum of the tuition waiver plus other student financial assistance, except loans and the work study program under 42 U.S.C. secs. 2751-2756b, from all sources exceeds the student's total cost of attendance, as defined in 20 U.S.C. sec. 1087ll, the tuition waiver shall be reduced by the amount exceeding the total cost of attendance.

(5) The student shall be eligible for the tuition waiver:
(a) For entrance to the institution for a period of no more than four (4) years after the date of graduation from high school; and
(b) For a period of five (5) years after first admittance to any Kentucky institution if satisfactory progress is achieved or maintained.

(6) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall report the number of students participating in the tuition waiver program under subsection (1) of this section and the Department of Juvenile Justice shall report the number of students participating in the tuition waiver program under subsection (2) of this section on October 1 each year to the Council on Postsecondary Education and the Legislative Research Commission.

(7) The Council on Postsecondary Education shall report nonidentifying data on graduation rates of students participating in the tuition waiver program by November 30 each year to the Legislative Research Commission.

(8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:
(a) Guarantee acceptance of or entrance into any postsecondary institution for a foster or adopted child;
(b) Limit the participation of a foster or adopted student in any other program of financial assistance for postsecondary education;
(c) Require any postsecondary institution to waive costs or fees relating to room and board; or
(d) Restrict any postsecondary institution, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Cabinet for Health and Family Services from accessing other sources of financial assistance, except loans, that may be available to a foster or adopted student.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 48, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 279, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 99, § 137, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 87, § 16, effective July 15, 2008.)

164.2849. Legislative finding.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky finds and declares that it is in the best interests of the Commonwealth to encourage and support adults to adopt and provide foster care for children in the custody of the state. The General Assembly recognizes that a child whose care, custody, and control has been assumed by the Commonwealth as evidenced by termination of the rights of the biological parents and adoption from state custody or a custodial commitment to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice is a special ward of the state and faces particular challenges in pursuing higher education. Because it is the intent of the General Assembly to support adoption, foster parenting, and educational advancement, the purpose of KRS 164.2847 is to provide postsecondary education advancement opportunity for foster and adopted children who are or were wards of the state.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 279, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 99, § 138, effective June 20, 2005.)

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR CHILD-CARE WORKERS

164.518. Scholarships and awards for persons who are employed or provide training in child-care and early childhood settings.

(1) It is the intent of the General Assembly to create a seamless system to upgrade the professional development of persons who are employed or provide training in a child-care or early childhood setting through scholarships, merit awards, and monetary incentives, to assist these persons in obtaining a child development associate credential, post-secondary certificate, diploma, degree, or specialty credential in an area of study determined by the authority as recommended by the professional development council.

(2) Eligibility for scholarship funds shall be for individuals who do not have access to professional development funds from other education programs that receive state or federal funds, and who are:
(a) Employed at least twenty (20) hours per week providing services in a child-care or early childhood setting; or
(b) Involved in providing professional development training for teachers in an early childhood setting.

(3) The Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, after consultation with the Early Childhood Development Authority and the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, shall promulgate administrative regulations, including a system of monetary incentives for scholarship program participants for completing classes, in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A as necessary to implement this section.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 13, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 140, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Student aid applications, 11 KAR 4:080.

IRREDEEMABLE BOND

164.525. Center for Mathematics — Creation, duties, and location.

(1) The Center for Mathematics is hereby created to make available professional development for teachers in reliable, research-based diagnostic assessment and intervention strategies, coaching and mentoring models, and

other programs in mathematics. The center shall be headed by an executive director and administered by a public postsecondary education institution. The center shall:

(a) Act as a clearinghouse for information about professional development programs for teachers that address mathematics diagnostic assessment, intervention programs, coaching and mentoring programs, and other instructional strategies to address students' needs;

(b) Collaborate with Kentucky's other public and private postsecondary institutions to develop teachers' mathematical knowledge needed for teaching and help teachers improve students' mathematical concepts, thinking, problem-solving, and skills, with an emphasis on diagnostic assessment and intervention programs for students in the primary program;

(c) Provide teacher training to develop teacher leaders and teaching specialists in primary programs who have skills in diagnostic assessment and intervention services to assist struggling students or those who are at risk of failure in mathematics. The center may contract for services in order to carry out this responsibility;

(d) Maintain a demonstration and training site for mathematics located at each of the public universities;

(e) Advise the Kentucky Department of Education and Kentucky Board of Education regarding:

1. Early mathematics content, diagnostic assessment practices, and intervention programs;
2. Costs and effectiveness of various mathematics intervention programs;
3. Coaching and mentoring models that help improve student achievements;
4. Trends and issues relating to mathematics programs in schools throughout the state; and
5. The establishment and implementation of the Middle School Mathematics and Science Scholars Program established under KRS 158.848; and

(f) Disseminate information to teachers, administrators, and policymakers on an ongoing basis.

(2) The Council on Postsecondary Education shall select a location for the center no later than January 1, 2006. The council shall use a request for proposal process. In developing the request for proposal, the council shall seek advice from the Committee for Mathematics Achievement created in KRS 158.842 and the commissioner of education. The center shall be located at the selected university through July 1, 2011, unless funding is not available, the council deems the performance of the institute to be inadequate, or the university requests to discontinue its relationship to the institute. Contingent upon available funding at the end of the initial cycle, and each five (5) year period thereafter, the council shall issue a request for proposal to all public postsecondary education institutions to administer the center.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 164, § 4, effective March 18, 2005; 2008, ch. 134, § 21, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/18/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 164, sec. 4, contained one reference to the Mathematics Achievement Committee. The correct name for this entity is the Committee for Mathematics Achievement. The Statute Reviser, under the authority of KRS 7.136, has changed this reference to be consistent with sec. 2 of this Act, which created the Committee for Mathematics Achievement and was codified as KRS 158.842.

Athlete Agents and Agency Contracts

164.6901. Short title.

KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935 may be cited as the Uniform Athlete Agents Act.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 1, effective June 24, 2003.)

164.6903. Definitions for KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.

As used in KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Agency contract" means an agreement in which a student-athlete authorizes a person to negotiate or solicit on behalf of the student-athlete a professional-sports-services contract or an endorsement contract;

(2) "Athlete agent" means an individual who enters into an agency contract with a student-athlete or, directly or indirectly, recruits or solicits a student-athlete to enter into an agency contract. The term includes an individual who represents to the public that the individual is an athlete agent. The term does not include a spouse, parent, sibling, grandparent, or guardian of the student-athlete or an individual acting solely on behalf of a professional sports team or professional sports organization;

(3) "Athletic director" means an individual responsible for administering the overall athletic program of an educational institution or, if an educational institution has separately administered athletic programs for male and female students, the athletic program for males or the athletic program for females, as appropriate;

(4) "Contact" means a communication, direct or indirect, between an athlete agent and a student-athlete, to recruit or solicit the student-athlete to enter into an agency contract;

(5) "Office" means the Office of Occupations and Professions in the Public Protection Cabinet;

(6) "Endorsement contract" means an agreement under which a student-athlete is employed or receives consideration to use on behalf of the other party any value that the student-athlete may have because of publicity, reputation, following, or fame obtained because of athletic ability or performance;

(7) "Intercollegiate sport" means a sport played at the collegiate level for which eligibility requirements for participation by a student-athlete are established by a national association for the promotion or regulation of collegiate athletics;

(8) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, or government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity;

(9) "Professional-sports-services contract" means an agreement under which an individual is employed, or agrees to render services, as a player on a professional sports team, with a professional sports organization, or as a professional athlete;

(10) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form;

(11) "Registration" means registration as an athlete agent pursuant to KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935;

(12) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and

(13) "Student-athlete" means an individual who engages in, is eligible to engage in, or may be eligible in the future to engage in, any intercollegiate sport. If an individual is permanently ineligible to participate in a particular

intercollegiate sport, the individual is not a student-athlete for purposes of that sport.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2009, ch. 12, § 43, effective June 25, 2009; 2010, ch. 24, § 214, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.680.

164.6905. Role of Office of Occupations and Professions.

(1) By acting as an athlete agent in this state, a nonresident individual appoints the Office of Occupations and Professions as the individual's agent for service of process in any civil action in this state related to the individual's acting as an athlete agent in this state.
(2) The office may issue subpoenas for any material that is relevant to the administration of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.
(3) The office may promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A that are necessary to carry out the provisions of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 3, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 215, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.681.

164.6907. Certificate of registration required.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, an individual may not act as an athlete agent in this state without holding a certificate of registration under KRS 164.6911 or 164.6913(3).
(2) Before being issued a certificate of registration, an individual may act as an athlete agent in this state for all purposes except signing an agency contract, if:
    (a) A student-athlete or another person acting on behalf of the student-athlete initiates communication with the individual; and
    (b) Within seven (7) days after an initial act as an athlete agent, the individual submits an application for registration as an athlete agent in this state.
(3) An agency contract resulting from conduct in violation of this section is void, and the athlete agent shall return any consideration received under contract.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 4, effective June 24, 2003.)

164.6909. Contents of application — Certificate from other state.

(1) An applicant for registration shall submit an application for registration to the office in a form prescribed by the office. An application filed under this section is a public record. The application must be in the name of an individual, and except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, signed or otherwise authenticated by the applicant under penalty of perjury and state or contain:
    (a) The name of the applicant and the address of the applicant's principal place of business;
    (b) The name of the applicant's business or employer, if applicable;
    (c) Any business or occupation engaged in by the applicant for the five (5) years next preceding the date of submission of this application;
    (d) A description of the applicant's:
        1. Formal training as an athlete;
        2. Practical experience as an athlete agent; and
        3. Educational background relating to the applicant's activities as an athlete agent;
    (e) The names and addresses of three (3) individuals not related to the applicant who are willing to serve as references;
    (f) The name, sport, and last known team for each individual for whom the applicant acted as an athlete agent during the five (5) years next preceding the date of submission of the application;
    (g) The names and addresses of all persons who are:
        1. With respect to the athlete agent's business if it is not a corporation, the partners, members, officers, managers, associates, or profit-sharers of the business; and
        2. With respect to a corporation employing the athlete agent, the officers, directors, and any shareholder of the corporation having an interest of five percent (5%) or greater;
    (h) Whether the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph (g) of this subsection has been convicted of a crime that, if committed in this state, would be a crime involving moral turpitude or a felony, and identify the crime;
    (i) Whether there has been any administrative or judicial determination that the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph (g) of this subsection has made a false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representation;
    (j) Any instance in which the conduct of the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph (g) of this subsection resulted in the imposition of a sanction, suspension, or declaration of ineligibility to participate in an interscholastic or intercollegiate athletic event on a student-athlete or educational institution;
    (k) Any sanction, suspension, or disciplinary action taken against the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph (g) of this subsection arising out of occupational or professional conduct; and
    (*l*) Whether there has been any denial of an application for, suspension or revocation of, or refusal to renew, the registration or licensure of the applicant or any person named pursuant to paragraph (g) of this subsection as an athlete agent in any state.
(2) An individual who has submitted an application for, and holds a certificate of, registration or licensure as an athlete agent in another state, may submit a copy of the application and certificate in lieu of submitting an application in the form prescribed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. The office shall accept the application and the certificate from the other state as an application for registration in this state if the application to the other state:
    (a) Was submitted in the other state within six (6) months next preceding the submission of the application in this state and the applicant certifies that the information contained in the application is current;
    (b) Contains information substantially similar to or more comprehensive than that required in an application submitted in this state; and
    (c) Was signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 5, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 216, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.682.

164.6911. Office may refuse to issue certificate — Renewal

of registration.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, the office shall issue a certificate of registration to an individual who complies with KRS 164.6909(1) or whose application has been accepted under KRS 164.6909(2).

(2) The office may refuse to issue a certificate of registration if the office determines that the applicant has engaged in conduct that has a significant adverse effect on the applicant's fitness to act as an athlete agent. In making the determination, the office may consider whether the applicant has:
   (a) Been convicted of a crime that, if committed in this state, would be a crime involving moral turpitude or a felony;
   (b) Made a materially false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representation in the application or as an athlete agent;
   (c) Engaged in conduct that would disqualify the applicant from serving in a fiduciary capacity;
   (d) Engaged in conduct prohibited by KRS 164.6925;
   (e) Had a registration or licensure as an athlete agent suspended, revoked, or denied, or been refused renewal of registration or licensure as an athlete agent in any state;
   (f) Engaged in conduct the consequence of which was that a sanction, suspension, or declaration of ineligibility to participate in an interscholastic or intercollegiate athletic event was imposed on a student-athlete or educational institution; or
   (g) Engaged in conduct that significantly adversely reflects on the applicant's credibility, honesty, or integrity.

(3) In making a determination under subsection (2) of this section, the office shall consider:
   (a) How recently the conduct occurred;
   (b) The nature of the conduct and the context in which it occurred; and
   (c) Any other relevant conduct of the applicant.

(4) An athlete agent may apply to renew a registration by submitting an application for renewal in a form prescribed by the office. An application filed under this section is a public record. The application for renewal must be signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury and must contain current information on all matters required in an original registration.

(5) An individual who has submitted an application for renewal of registration or licensure in another state, in lieu of submitting an application for renewal in the form prescribed pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, may file a copy of the application for renewal and a valid certificate of registration or licensure from the other state. The office shall accept the application for renewal from the other state as an application for renewal in this state if the application to the other state:
   (a) Was submitted in the other state within six (6) months next preceding the filing in this state and the applicant certifies the information contained in the application for renewal is current;
   (b) Contains information substantially similar to or more comprehensive than that required in an application for renewal submitted in this state; and
   (c) Was signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury.

(6) A certificate of registration or a renewal of registration is valid for one (1) year.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 6, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 217, effective July 15, 2010.)

164.6913. Suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal of certificate — Temporary certificate.

(1) The office may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a registration for conduct that would have justified denial of registration under KRS 164.6911(2).

(2) The office may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a certificate of registration or licensure only after proper notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(3) The office may issue a temporary certificate of registration while an application for registration or renewal of registration is pending.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 7, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 218, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.687.

164.6915. Fees.

An application for registration or renewal of registration must be accompanied by a fee in the following amount:

(1) An initial application for registration fee determined by the office, not to exceed three hundred dollars ($300);

(2) An annual renewal fee determined by the office, not to exceed three hundred dollars ($300); or

(3) An application for registration fee based upon certification of registration or licensure issued by another state determined by the office, not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars ($250).

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 8, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 219, effective July 15, 2010.)

164.6917. Requirements for agency contract.

(1) An agency contract must be in a record, signed or otherwise authenticated by the parties.

(2) An agency contract must state or contain:
   (a) The amount and method of calculating the consideration to be paid by the student-athlete for services to be provided by the athlete agent under the contract and any other consideration the athlete agent has received or may receive from any other source for entering into the contract or for providing the services;
   (b) The name of any person not listed in the application for registration or renewal of registration who will be compensated because the student-athlete signed the agency contract;
   (c) A description of any expenses that the student-athlete agrees to reimburse;
   (d) A description of the services to be provided to the student-athlete;
   (e) The duration of the contract; and
   (f) The date of execution.

(3) An agency contract must contain, in close proximity to the signature of the student-athlete, a conspicuous notice in boldface type in capital letters stating:

WARNING TO STUDENT-ATHLETE

IF YOU SIGN THIS CONTRACT:
   (1) YOU MAY LOSE YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO COMPETE AS A STUDENT-ATHLETE IN YOUR SPORT;
   (2) IF YOU HAVE AN ATHLETIC DIRECTOR, BOTH YOU AND YOUR ATHLETE AGENT MUST NOTIFY YOUR ATHLETIC DIRECTOR WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER ENTERING INTO THIS CONTRACT; AND
   (3) YOU MAY CANCEL THIS CONTRACT WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER SIGNING IT. CANCELLATION OF THIS CONTRACT MAY NOT REINSTATE YOUR ELIGIBILITY.

(4) An agency contract that does not conform to this section is voidable by the student-athlete. If a student-athlete voids an agency contract, the student-athlete is not

required to pay any consideration under the contract or to return any consideration received from the athlete agent to induce the student-athlete to enter into the contract.

(5) The athlete agent shall give a record of the signed or otherwise authenticated agency contract to the student-athlete at the time of execution.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 9, effective June 24, 2003.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.684.

164.6919. Notice to athletic director.

(1) Within seventy-two (72) hours after entering into an agency contract or before the next scheduled athletic event in which the student-athlete may participate, whichever occurs first, the athlete agent shall give notice in a record of the existence of the contract to the athletic director of the educational institution at which the student-athlete is enrolled or the athlete agent has reasonable grounds to believe the student-athlete intends to enroll.

(2) Within seventy-two (72) hours after entering into an agency contract or before the next athletic event in which the student-athlete may participate, whichever occurs first, the student-athlete shall inform the athletic director of the educational institution at which the student-athlete is enrolled that he or she has entered into an agency contract.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 10, effective June 24, 2003.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.685.

164.6921. Cancellation of agency contract by student-athlete.

(1) A student-athlete may cancel an agency contract by giving notice of the cancellation to the athlete agent in a record within fourteen (14) days after the contract is signed.

(2) A student-athlete may not waive the right to cancel an agency contract.

(3) If a student-athlete cancels an agency contract, the student-athlete is not required to pay any consideration under the contract or to return any consideration received from the athlete agent to induce the student-athlete to enter into the contract.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 11, effective June 24, 2003.)

164.6923. Records to be retained by athlete agent.

(1) An athlete agent shall retain the following records for a period of five (5) years:
   (a) The name and address of each individual represented by the athlete agent;
   (b) Any agency contract entered into by the athlete agent; and
   (c) Any direct costs incurred by the athlete agent in the recruitment or solicitation of a student-athlete to enter into an agency contract.

(2) Records required to be retained in subsection (1) of this section are open to inspection by the office during normal business hours.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 12, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 220, effective July 15, 2010.)

164.6925. Prohibited acts.

(1) An athlete agent, with the intent to induce a student-athlete to enter into an agency contract, may not:
   (a) Give any materially false or misleading information or make a materially false promise or representation;
   (b) Furnish anything of value to a student-athlete before the student-athlete enters into the agency contract; or
   (c) Furnish anything of value to any individual other than the student-athlete or another registered athlete agent.

(2) An athlete agent shall not intentionally:
   (a) Initiate contact with a student-athlete unless registered under KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935;
   (b) Refuse or fail to retain or permit inspection of the records required to be retained by KRS 164.6923;
   (c) Fail to register when required by KRS 164.6907;
   (d) Provide materially false or misleading information in an application for registration or renewal of registration;
   (e) Predate or postdate an agency contract; or
   (f) Fail to notify a student-athlete before the student-athlete signs or otherwise authenticates an agency contract for a particular sport that the signing or authentication may make the student-athlete ineligible to participate as a student-athlete in that sport.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 13, effective June 24, 2003.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.683.

164.6927. Penalties.

(1) Any person who engages in the business of an athlete agent or represents himself or herself as an athlete agent without being registered in accordance with KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(2) Any registered athlete agent who knowingly and willfully commits a prohibited act contained in KRS 164.6925 shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(3) Any registered athlete agent who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of KRS 164.6917 shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(4) A student athlete who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of KRS 164.6919 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(5) Any registered athlete agent or athlete who fails to make restitution to a college or university that prevails in a suit brought under KRS 164.6929 shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 14, effective June 24, 2003.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.686.

164.6929. Right of action of educational institution for damages caused by violation of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.

(1) An educational institution has a right of action against an athlete agent or a former student-athlete for damages caused by a violation of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935. In an action under this section, the court may award to the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(2) Damages of an educational institution under subsection (1) of this section include losses and expenses incurred because, as a result of the conduct of an athlete agent or former student-athlete, the educational institution was injured by a violation of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935 or was penalized, disqualified, or suspended from partici-

pation in athletics by a national association for the promotion and regulation of athletics, by an athletic conference, or by reasonable self-imposed disciplinary action taken to mitigate sanctions likely to be imposed by such an organization.

(3) A right of action under this section does not accrue until the educational institution discovers or by the exercise of reasonable diligence would have discovered the violation by the athlete agent or former student-athlete.

(4) Any liability of the athlete agent or the former student-athlete under this section is several and not joint.

(5) The office may assess a civil penalty against an athlete agent not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for a violation of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.

(6) KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935 does not restrict rights, remedies, or defenses of any person under law or equity.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 15, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 221, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 164.686.

164.6931. Construction of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935.

In applying and construing this Uniform Act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 16, effective June 24, 2003.)

164.6933. Effect of federal act.

The provisions of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935 governing the legal effect, validity, or enforceability of electronic records or signatures, and of contracts formed or performed with the use of such records or signatures, conform to the requirements of Section 102 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, Pub. L. No. 106-229, 15 U.S.C. sec. 7001 et seq., and supersede, modify, and limit the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 17, effective June 24, 2003.)

164.6935. Severability.

If any provision of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935 or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935 which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of KRS 164.6901 to 164.6935 are severable.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 172, § 18, effective June 24, 2003.)

Higher Education Assistance

164.757. District teacher certification loan fund.

(1) For purposes of this section unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Critical shortage area" means an area in which there are insufficient numbers of fully certified staff in a particular subject, school, or geographic location;

(b) "Emergency certified teacher" means an individual who has not completed certification requirements but has been awarded a temporary certificate for a certification area in which no fully qualified teacher was available;

(c) "Qualified teacher" means a teacher who holds the appropriate certification for a position unless the superintendent of the employing local school district has documented evidence that the teacher is unsuitable for appointment;

(d) "Qualified teaching service" means teaching for at least seventy (70) days each semester or the equivalent in the certification area for which an individual received a forgivable loan in the Kentucky school district that recommended the individual for a loan or in another Kentucky private or public school district in the certification area for which an individual received a forgivable loan if no position was available in the recommending school district at the time when the individual completed his or her certification;

(e) "Semester" means a period which usually makes up one-half (½) of a school year or one-half (½) of a postsecondary institution's academic year; and

(f) "Summer term" means an academic period consisting of one (1) or more sessions of instruction between a spring and a fall semester at a postsecondary education institution.

(2) To increase the number of qualified teachers in local school districts and to reduce the number of emergency certified teachers, there is hereby created the district teacher certification loan fund in the State Treasury. The loans shall be used to provide forgivable loans to emergency certified personnel, fully certified teachers who are willing to seek additional certification in hard-to-fill or critical shortage areas, and paraprofessionals in local school districts to become fully certified teachers and to continue service within the local district.

(3) The fund shall be administered by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority. The authority shall promulgate administrative regulations to specify the terms and conditions of the award, cancellation, and repayment of loans, including but not limited to the maximum amount that may be loaned per term and the maximum aggregate amount per applicant, the selection process, eligibility for renewal, the specific administrative procedures for utilizing the funds, and the rate of repayment.

(4) To qualify for a forgivable loan, an applicant shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Be employed by a specific local district as a certified teacher, an emergency full-time or part-time teacher, an emergency substitute teacher, or a paraprofessional at the time he or she makes application for the loan;

(b) Be recommended by the superintendent as an individual that he or she would recommend to be employed in a teaching position for which the applicant is pursuing certification if the applicant fulfills all credentialing requirements;

(c) Be endorsed by the school-based decision making council of the school in which he or she serves to receive a loan for the purposes of obtaining teacher certification in a specific certification area; except that the endorsement shall not be construed as a commitment of securing a position in the particular school in the future;

(d) Be admitted and enrolled as an undergraduate or graduate student in a Kentucky private or public postsecondary institution that offers a teacher certification program in the area for which he or she is seeking certification; and

(e) Be enrolled in a minimum of six (6) credit hours and not more than nine (9) credit hours during each semester of an academic term while employed concurrently in the school district and in not less than six (6) credit hours during the summer term. If a school district recommends an applicant for a loan under provisions of this section and grants a leave of absence to the employee to pursue certification, the employee shall be enrolled as a full-time undergraduate or graduate student as defined by the institution in which he or

she is enrolled.

(5) A participant in a local district alternative certification program as defined in KRS 161.048(2) may be eligible for a loan under provisions of this section to offset costs associated with the program. The authority shall establish by administrative regulation the specific requirements, notwithstanding requirements in subsection (4) of this section.

(6) A loan shall not be awarded or a promissory note cancellation shall not be granted to any person who is in default on any obligation to the authority under any program administered pursuant to KRS 164.740 to 164.785 until financial obligations to the authority are satisfied, except that ineligibility for this reason may be waived by the authority for cause.

(7) Recipients shall render one (1) semester of qualified teaching service for each semester or summer term for which a loan was received. Upon completion of each semester of qualified teacher service, the authority shall cancel the appropriate portion of the promissory notes.

(8) If the recipient of a loan fails to complete the certification at a participating institution or fails to render qualified teaching service in any semester following certification, unless the failure is temporarily waived for cause by the authority, the recipient shall immediately become liable to the authority for repayment of the sum of all outstanding promissory notes and accrued interest. Persons liable for repayment of loans under this subsection shall be liable for interest accruing from the dates on which the loans were disbursed.

(9) Failure to meet repayment obligations imposed by this section shall be cause for the revocation of a person's certification, subject to the procedures set forth in KRS 161.120.

(10) All moneys repaid to the authority under this section shall be added to the fund in this section. Any fund balance at the close of a fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year and continuously appropriated for the purposes specified in this section.

(11) The authority may execute appropriate contracts and promissory notes for administering this section.

(12) If available funds are insufficient for all requested loans for eligible applicants during any fiscal year, the authority shall give priority consideration to eligible applicants who previously received loans. If funds are insufficient to make all requested renewal loans to eligible applicants, the authority shall reduce all loans to the extent necessary to provide loans to all qualified renewal applicants. If, after awarding all eligible renewal applicants, funds are not depleted, priority shall be given to loans for those applicants who are seeking certification in critical shortage areas.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 135, § 3, effective April 2, 2002.)

164.769. Teacher scholarships for eligible persons agreeing to render qualified teaching service in Kentucky — Cancellation or repayment of notes.

(1) It is the intent of the General Assembly to establish a teacher scholarship program to assist highly qualified individuals to become certified Kentucky teachers and render teaching service in Kentucky schools.

(2) For purposes of this section, the terms listed below shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Critical shortage area" means an understaffing of teachers in particular subject matters at the secondary level, in grade levels, or in geographic locations at the elementary and secondary level, as determined by the commissioner of education in consultation with the authority. The commissioner and the authority may use any source considered reliable including, but not limited to, local education agencies to identify the critical shortage areas.

(b) "Eligible program of study" means an undergraduate or graduate program of study which is preparatory to initial teacher certification.

(c) "Expected family contribution" means the amount that a student and his family are expected to contribute toward the cost of the student's education determined by applying methodology set forth in 20 U.S.C. sec. 1087kk to 1087vv.

(d) "Participating institution" means an institution of higher education located in Kentucky which offers an eligible program of study and has in force an agreement with the authority providing for administration of this program.

(e) "Qualified teaching service" means teaching the major portion of each school day for at least seventy (70) days each semester in a public school of the Commonwealth or a private school certified pursuant to KRS 156.160(3), except that an individual having a disability defined by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. secs. 12131 et seq.), whose disability, certified by a licensed physician, prevents that individual from teaching a major portion of each school day, shall be deemed to perform qualified teaching service by teaching the maximum time permitted by the attending physician.

(f) "Semester" means a period of about eighteen (18) weeks, which usually makes up one-half (½) of a school year or one-half (½) of a participating institution's academic year.

(g) "Summer term" means an academic period consisting of one (1) or more sessions of instruction between a spring and a fall semester.

(3) The authority may, to the extent of appropriations and other funds available to it pursuant to subsection (9) of this section, award teacher scholarships to persons eligible under subsection (4) of this section, who initially demonstrate financial need in accordance with standards and criteria established by the authority or received teacher scholarships pursuant to this section prior to July 1, 1996. Each teacher scholarship shall be evidenced by a promissory note that requires repayment or cancellation pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.

(4) Kentucky residents who are United States citizens and enrolled or accepted for enrollment in an eligible program of study on a full-time basis at a participating institution shall be eligible to apply for and be awarded teacher scholarships. Teacher scholarships shall first be awarded to highly qualified eligible students who meet standards and requirements established by the Education Professional Standards Board pursuant to KRS 161.028 for admission to a teacher education program at a participating institution or who received teacher scholarships pursuant to this section prior to July 1, 1996. If funds are not depleted after awarding teacher scholarships to students who meet the preceding criteria, then awards shall be made to any otherwise eligible students seeking admission to a teacher education program.

(5) The authority shall establish, by administrative regulation, the maximum amount of scholarship to be awarded for each semester and summer term under this section, and shall prorate the amount awarded to any student enrolled less than full-time in accordance with paragraph (6)(a) of this section. The aggregate amount of scholarships awarded to an individual shall not exceed twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500)

for undergraduate students and seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) for postbaccalaureate students, except that the aggregate amount of scholarships awarded to an individual who received teacher scholarships pursuant to this section prior to July 1, 1996, including any amount received pursuant to KRS 156.611, 156.613, 164.768, or 164.770, shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), and the amount of each scholarship to be awarded shall not exceed the applicant's total cost of education minus other financial assistance received or expected to be received by the applicant during the academic period.

(6) (a) The authority shall disburse teacher scholarships to eligible students who agree to render qualified teaching service as certified teachers, and are unconditionally admitted and enrolled in an eligible program of study on a full-time basis, except that disbursements may be made to otherwise eligible students enrolled less than full-time in the semester or summer term in which the eligible program of study will be completed or otherwise eligible students having a disability defined by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. secs. 12131 et seq.), who have been certified by a licensed physician to be unable to attend the eligible program of study full-time because of the disability. Teacher scholarships shall be disbursed to eligible students who received teacher scholarships pursuant to this section for recertification in a critical shortage area prior to July 1, 1996, who are enrolled in and continuing toward completion of their program of study, and who agree to render qualified teaching service as certified teachers.

(b) A teacher scholarship shall not be awarded or a promissory note cancellation shall not be granted to any person who is in default on any obligation to the authority under any program administered by the authority pursuant to KRS 164.740 to 164.785 until financial obligations to the authority are satisfied, except that ineligibility for this reason may be waived by the authority for cause.

(c) Recipients shall render one (1) semester of qualified teaching service for each semester or summer term of scholarship received, except that recipients who teach in a critical shortage area designated by the authority shall render one (1) semester of qualified teaching service as repayment for two (2) semesters or summer terms of scholarships received. Upon completion of each semester of qualified teacher service, the authority shall cancel the appropriate number of promissory notes.

(d) If the recipient of a teacher scholarship fails to complete an eligible program of study at a participating institution or fails to render qualified teaching service in any semester following certification or recertification, unless the failure is temporarily waived for cause by the authority, the recipient shall immediately become liable to the authority for repayment of the sum of all outstanding promissory notes and accrued interest. Persons liable for repayment of scholarships under this paragraph shall be liable for interest accruing from the dates on which the teacher scholarships were disbursed.

(e) Recipients who have outstanding loans or scholarships under KRS 156.611, 156.613, 164.768, or 164.770 respectively, and who render qualified teaching service, shall have their notes canceled in accordance with subsection (6)(c) of this section.

(f) The authority shall establish, by administrative regulation, the terms and conditions for the award, cancellation, and repayment of teacher scholarships including, but not limited to, the selection criteria, eligibility for renewal awards, amount of scholarship payments, deferments, the rate of repayment, and the interest rate thereon.

(g) Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, the maximum interest rate applicable to repayment of a promissory note under this section shall be twelve percent (12%) per annum, except that if a judgment is rendered to recover payment, the judgment shall bear interest at the rate of five percent (5%) greater than the rate actually charged on the promissory note.

(7) A repayment obligation imposed by this section shall not be voidable by reason of the age of the recipient at the time of receiving the teacher scholarship.

(8) Failure to meet repayment obligations imposed by this section shall be cause for the revocation of a person's teaching certificate, subject to the procedures set forth in KRS 161.120.

(9) All moneys repaid to the authority under this section shall be added to the appropriations made for purposes of this section, and the funds and unobligated appropriations shall not lapse.

(10) The authority may execute appropriate contracts and promissory notes for administering this section.

(11) Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, if available funds are insufficient for all requested scholarships for eligible applicants during any fiscal year, the authority shall give priority consideration to eligible applicants who previously received teacher scholarships and to loan forgiveness for teachers who have outstanding loan balance eligibility for Best in Class loans issued prior to June 30, 2008. If funds are insufficient to make all requested renewal scholarships to eligible applicants, the authority shall reduce all scholarship awards to the extent necessary to provide scholarships to all qualified renewal applicants. If, after awarding all eligible renewal applicants, funds are not depleted, initial applications shall be ranked according to regulatory selection criteria, which may include expected family contribution and application date, and awards shall be made to highly qualified applicants until funds are depleted.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 163, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 125, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 111, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 115, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2009, ch. 93, § 1, effective March 24, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. KRS 156.611, 156.613, 164.768 and 164.770, referred to in this section, are repealed.

The reference to 20 USCS § 1087vv in subsection (2)(c) above does not exist. The referenced provisions are found as 20 USCS §§ 1087kk to 1087w.

Cross-References. Definitions pertaining to 11 KAR Chapter 5, 11 KAR 5:001.

Student aid applications, 11 KAR 4:080.

Teacher scholarships, 11 KAR 8:030.

164.785. Qualifications for state assistance — Calculation — Adjustment for scholarship.

(1) The State of Kentucky shall grant an amount as provided in KRS 164.780 and this section to any applicant who meets the following qualifications:

(a) Is a Kentucky resident as defined by the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education; and

(b) 1. Has been accepted by or is enrolled as a full-time student in a program of study leading to a postsecondary degree at a Kentucky independent college or university which is accredited by a regional accrediting association recognized by the United States Depart-

ment of Education and whose institutional programs are not composed solely of sectarian instruction; or

2. Has been accepted by or is enrolled as a full-time student in a program of study leading to a postsecondary degree at an out-of-state postsecondary education institution licensed by the Council on Postsecondary Education to operate in Kentucky which is accredited by a regional accrediting association recognized by the United States Department of Education and whose institutional programs are not composed solely of sectarian instruction.

3. An otherwise eligible student having a disability defined by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. secs. 12131 et seq.), certified by a licensed physician to be unable to attend the eligible program of study full-time because of the disability may also qualify under this paragraph; and

(c) Has not previously attended college or university more than the maximum number of academic terms established by the authority in administrative regulations.

(2) The amount of the tuition grant to be paid to a student each semester, or appropriate academic term, shall be determined by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

(3) The maximum amount shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the average state appropriation per full-time equivalent student enrolled in all public institutions of higher education. Such tuition grants are to be calculated annually by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

(4) The need of each applicant shall be determined by acceptable need analysis such as use of the free application for federal student aid in conjunction with Part E of the federal act, 20 U.S.C. secs. 1087kk through 1087vv, and such other analyses as the authority may determine, subject to the approval by the United States Secretary of Education.

(5) An adjustment shall be made in the tuition grant of any student awarded a scholarship from any other source provided the combination of grants and awards exceeds the calculated need of the student.

(6) Accepted or enrolled students qualifying under the provisions of subsection (1)(b) of this section prior to the 2011-2012 academic year shall be under those provisions and continue under those provisions until June 30, 2014.

(7) Beginning with the 2011-2012 academic year, and each year thereafter:

(a) Any Kentucky independent college or university whose institutional programs are not composed solely of sectarian instruction shall be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to remain an eligible institution in which a student may enroll and receive a Kentucky tuition grant;

(b) Programs or campuses of any out-of-state postsecondary education institution that is licensed by the Council on Postsecondary Education to operate in Kentucky and whose institutional programs are not composed solely of sectarian instruction shall be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in order to qualify as an eligible institution in which a student may enroll and receive a Kentucky tuition grant, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection; and

(c) Programs or campuses of any out-of-state postsecondary education institution that is licensed by the Council on Postsecondary Education to operate in Kentucky and whose institutional programs are not composed solely of sectarian instruction, but in which accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools is not an option, shall be reviewed and approved by the Council on Postsecondary Education based on accreditation criteria that mirrors Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accreditation criteria in order to qualify as an eligible institution in which a student may enroll and receive a Kentucky tuition grant. All costs associated with the institutional reviews shall be the responsibility of the institution seeking approval by the council. The Council on Postsecondary Education shall promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 114, § 2; 1976, ch. 215, § 4, effective March 29, 1976; 1978, ch. 155, § 104, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 403, § 7, effective July 15, 1982; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 122, effective May 30, 1997; 1998, ch. 317, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 115, § 3, effective June 24, 2003; 2003, ch. 180, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 111, § 5, effective July 13, 2004; 2008, ch. 86, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. The reference to 20 USCS § 1087vv in subsection (4) above does not exist. The referenced provisions are found as 20 USCS §§ 1087kk to 1087w.

Cross-References. Definitions, 11 KAR 15:010.
Definitions pertaining to 11 KAR Chapter 5, 11 KAR 5:001.
Disbursement procedures, 11 KAR 5:160.
Dual enrollment under consortium agreement, 11 KAR 15:030.
Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship overpayment and refund and repayment procedure, 11 KAR 15:060.
KTG award determination procedure, 11 KAR 5:140.
KTG student eligibility requirements, 11 KAR 5:033.
Notification of award, 11 KAR 5:150.
Records and reports, 11 KAR 5:180.
Records and reports, 11 KAR 15:070.
Refund and repayment policy, 11 KAR 5:170.
Student aid applications, 11 KAR 4:080.
Student application, 11 KAR 5:130.

164.7871. Legislative declaration.

(1) The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky hereby declares that the best interest of the Commonwealth mandates that financial assistance be provided to ensure access of Kentucky citizens to public and private postsecondary education at the postsecondary educational institutions of the Commonwealth.

(2) It is the intent and purpose of the General Assembly that the enactment of KRS 164.7871 to 164.7885 shall be construed as a long-term financial commitment to postsecondary education and that the funding provided by KRS 154A.130(3) and (4) shall not be diverted from the purposes described in KRS 164.7871 to 164.7885 and KRS 164.7889.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 575, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

Cross-References. Definitions, 11 KAR 15:010.
Dual enrollment under consortium agreement, 11 KAR 15:030.
Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES) Program, 11 KAR 15:090.
Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship overpayment and refund and repayment procedure, 11 KAR 15:060.
Records and reports, 11 KAR 15:070.

164.7874. Definitions for KRS 164.7871 to 164.7885.

As used in KRS 164.7871 to 164.7885:

(1) "Academic term" means a semester or other time period specified in an administrative regulation promulgated

by the authority;

(2) "Academic year" means a period consisting of at least the minimum school term, as defined in KRS 158.070;

(3) "ACT score" means the composite score achieved on the American College Test at a national test site on a national test date or the ACT exam administered statewide under KRS 158.6453(11)(a)3., or an equivalent score, as determined by the authority, on the SAT administered by the College Board, Inc.;

(4) "Authority" means the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority;

(5) "Award period" means the fall and spring consecutive academic terms within one (1) academic year;

(6) "Council" means the Council on Postsecondary Education created under KRS 164.011;

(7) "Eligible high school student" means any person who:
- (a) Is a citizen, national, or permanent resident of the United States and Kentucky resident;
- (b) Was enrolled after July 1, 1998:
  - 1. In a Kentucky high school for at least one hundred forty (140) days of the minimum school term unless exempted by the authority's executive director upon documentation of extreme hardship, while meeting the KEES curriculum requirements, and was enrolled in a Kentucky high school at the end of the academic year;
  - 2. In a Kentucky high school for the fall academic term of the senior year and who:
    - a. Was enrolled during the entire academic term;
    - b. Completed the high school's graduation requirements during the fall academic term; and
    - c. Was not enrolled in a secondary school during any other academic term of that academic year; or
  - 3. In the Gatton Academy of Mathematics and Science in Kentucky while meeting the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship curriculum requirements;
- (c) Has a grade point average of 2.5 or above at the end of any academic year beginning after July 1, 1998, or at the end of the fall academic term for a student eligible under paragraph (b) 2. of this subsection; and
- (d) Is not a convicted felon;

(8) "Eligible postsecondary student" means a citizen, national, or permanent resident of the United States and Kentucky resident, as determined by the participating institution in accordance with criteria established by the council for the purposes of admission and tuition assessment, who:
- (a) Earned a KEES award;
- (b) Has the required postsecondary GPA and credit hours required under KRS 164.7881;
- (c) Has remaining semesters of eligibility under KRS 164.7881;
- (d) Is enrolled in a participating institution as a part-time or full-time student; and
- (e) Is not a convicted felon;

(9) "Full-time student" means a student enrolled in a postsecondary program of study that meets the full-time student requirements of the participating institution in which the student is enrolled;

(10) "Grade point average" or "GPA" means the grade point average earned by an eligible student and reported by the high school or participating institution in which the student was enrolled based on a scale of 4.0 or its equivalent if the high school or participating institution that the student attends does not use the 4.0 grade scale;

(11) "High school" means any Kentucky public high school, the Gatton Academy of Mathematics and Science in Kentucky, and any private, parochial, or church school located in Kentucky that has been certified by the Kentucky Board of Education as voluntarily complying with curriculum, certification, and textbook standards established by the Kentucky Board of Education under KRS 156.160;

(12) "KEES" or "Kentucky educational excellence scholarship" means a scholarship provided under KRS 164.7871 to 164.7885;

(13) "KEES award" means:
- (a) For an eligible high school student, the sum of the KEES base amount for each academic year of high school plus any KEES supplemental amount, as adjusted pursuant to KRS 164.7881; and
- (b) For a student eligible under KRS 164.7879(3)(d), the KEES supplemental amount as adjusted pursuant to KRS 164.7881;

(14) "KEES award maximum" means the sum of the KEES base amount earned in each academic year of high school plus any KEES supplemental amount earned;

(15) "KEES base amount" or "base amount" means the amount earned by an eligible high school student based on the student's GPA pursuant to KRS 164.7879;

(16) "KEES curriculum" means five (5) courses of study, except for students who meet the criteria of subsection (7)(b)2. of this section, in an academic year as determined in accordance with an administrative regulation promulgated by the authority;

(17) "KEES supplemental amount" means the amount earned by an eligible student based on the student's ACT score pursuant to KRS 164.7879;

(18) "KEES trust fund" means the Wallace G. Wilkinson Kentucky educational excellence scholarship trust fund;

(19) "On track to graduate" means the number of cumulative credit hours earned as compared to the number of hours determined by the postsecondary education institution as necessary to complete a bachelor's degree by the end of eight (8) academic terms or ten (10) academic terms if a student is enrolled in an undergraduate program that requires five (5) years of study;

(20) "Participating institution" means an "institution" as defined in KRS 164.001 that actively participates in the federal Pell Grant program, executes a contract with the authority on terms the authority deems necessary or appropriate for the administration of its programs, and:
- (a) 1. Is publicly operated;
  - 2. Is licensed by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and has operated for at least ten (10) years, offers an associate or baccalaureate degree program of study not comprised solely of sectarian instruction, and admits as regular students only high school graduates or recipients of a General Educational Development (GED) diploma or students transferring from another accredited degree granting institution; or
  - 3. Is designated by the authority as an approved out-of-state institution that offers a degree program in a field of study that is not offered at any institution in the Commonwealth; and
- (b) Continues to commit financial resources to student financial assistance programs; and

(21) "Part-time student" means a student enrolled in a postsecondary program of study who does not meet the full-time student requirements of the participating institution in which the student is enrolled and who is enrolled for at least six (6) credit hours, or the equivalent for an institution that does not use credit hours.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 575, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 13, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 198, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 382, § 11, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 51, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 115, § 4, effective June 24, 2003; 2003, ch. 180, § 8, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 117, § 1, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 134, § 22, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 137, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2009, ch. 101, § 14, effective March 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/25/2009). In subsection (3) of this statute, a reference to "KRS 158.6453(12)(a)3." has been changed to read "KRS 158.6453(11)(a)3." When Section 2 of 2009 Ky. Acts ch. 101 [KRS 158.6453] was renumbered, the reference to subsection (12) of KRS 158.6453 in subsection (3) of this statute was not changed. The Reviser of Statutes has made a conforming change under the authority of KRS 7.136.

(7/15/2008). A reference to "KRS 164.7879(3)(c)" in subsection (13)(b) of this statute has been changed in codification to "KRS 164.7879(3)(d)" by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136(1) to reflect the insertion of a new paragraph in KRS 164.7879(3) and change the designation of succeeding paragraphs in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 134, sec. 23.

(7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 13, 198, and 382. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 198, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

Cross-References. Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES) Program, 11 KAR 15:090.

164.7877. Kentucky educational excellence scholarship trust fund — Funding sources, including lottery revenues.

(1) There is established in the State Treasury a permanent and perpetual fund to be known as the "Wallace G. Wilkinson Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship Trust Fund" to which shall be credited net lottery revenues transferred in accordance with KRS 154A.130; gifts; bequests; endowments; grants from the United States government, its agencies, and instrumentalities; and funds received from any other sources, public or private.

(2) The moneys in the fund are hereby continuously appropriated only for the purposes set forth in KRS 164.7871 to 164.7885 and KRS 164.7889.

(3) The authority shall administer the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship trust fund.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 575, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 13, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 198, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 117, § 2, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES) Program, 11 KAR 15:090.

164.7879. Calculation of educational excellence scholarship awards — Inclusion of certain out-of-state educational experience in grade point average calculation — Supplemental award eligibility and calculation of amounts.

(1) Kentucky educational excellence scholarship awards shall be based upon an established base scholarship amount and an eligible high school student's grade point average. The base scholarship amount for students attaining a grade point average of at least 2.5 for the 1998-1999 academic year shall be as follows:

GPA	Amount	GPA	Amount
2.50	$125.00	3.30	$325.00
2.60	$150.00	3.40	$350.00
2.70	$175.00	3.50	$375.00
2.75	$187.00	3.60	$400.00
2.80	$200.00	3.70	$425.00
2.90	$225.00	3.75	$437.00
3.00	$250.00	3.80	$450.00
3.10	$275.00	3.90	$475.00
3.20	$300.00	4.00	$500.00
3.25	$312.00		

The authority shall review the base amount of the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship each academic year and may promulgate an administrative regulation to make adjustments after considering the availability of funds.

(2) (a) The authority shall commit to provide to each eligible high school student the base amount of the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship for each academic year of high school study in the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship curriculum that the high school student has attained at least a 2.5 grade point average. The award shall be based upon the eligible high school student's grade point average at the close of each academic year. An award attributable to a past academic year shall not be increased after the award has been earned by an eligible high school student, regardless of any subsequent increases made to the base amount of the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship through the promulgation of an administrative regulation by the authority.

(b) Notwithstanding the definitions of "eligible high school student" and "high school" in KRS 164.7874, any high school student who maintains Kentucky residency and completes the academic courses that are required for a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship while participating in an approved educational high school foreign exchange program or participating in the United States Congressional Page School may apply his or her grade point average for that academic year toward the base as described in paragraph (a) of this subsection. The grade point average shall be reported by the student's Kentucky home high school, based on an official transcript from the school that the student attended during the out-of-state educational experience. The authority shall promulgate administrative regulations that describe the approval process for the educational exchange programs that qualify under this paragraph. The provisions in this paragraph shall likewise apply to any Kentucky high school student who participated in an approved educational exchange program or in a Congressional Page School since the 1998-99 school year and maintained his or her Kentucky residency throughout.

(c) 1. Notwithstanding the definitions of "eligible high school student" and "high school" in KRS 164.7874 and the requirement that a student graduate from a Kentucky high school, a high school student who completes the KEES curriculum while attending an accredited out-of-state high school or Department of Defense school may apply the grade point average for any applicable academic year toward the base as described in paragraph (a) of this subsection and shall also qualify for a supplemental award under subsection (3) of this section when:

a. His or her custodial parent or guardian is in active service of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

b. The custodial parent or guardian maintained Kentucky as the home of record at the time the student attended an accredited out-of-state high school or a Department of Defense school.

2. The student or parent shall arrange for the out-of-state school to report the student's grade point average each academic year and the student's highest ACT score to the authority as required under KRS 164.7885. The authority shall promulgate administrative regulations implementing the requirements in this paragraph, including:
   a. The documentation that the parent shall submit to the authority establishing the student's eligibility for the scholarship; and
   b. The assurances that an out-of state institution shall submit to the authority for submission of the student grade point average.
3. The provisions in this paragraph shall apply to the 2001-2002 school year and thereafter.

(3) (a) The authority shall commit to provide to each eligible high school student graduating from high school before June 30, 1999, and achieving a score of at least 15 on the American College Test, a supplemental award for the award period beginning in the fall of 1999, based on the eligible high school student's highest ACT score attained by the date of graduation from high school. The amount of the supplemental award shall be determined as follows:

ACT Score	Annual Bonus	ACT Score	Annual Bonus
15	$21	22	$171
16	$43	23	$193
17	$64	24	$214
18	$86	25	$236
19	$107	26	$257
20	$129	27	$279
21	$150	28 or above	$300

Subsequent supplemental awards for eligible high school students graduating before June 30, 1999, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(b) The authority shall commit to provide to each eligible high school student upon achievement after June 30, 1999, of an ACT score of at least 15 on the American College Test a supplemental award based on the eligible high school student's highest ACT score attained by the date of graduation from high school. The amount of the supplemental award shall be determined as follows:

ACT Score	Amount	ACT Score	Amount
15	$36	22	$286
16	$71	23	$321
17	$107	24	$357
18	$143	25	$393
19	$179	26	$428
20	$214	27	$464
21	$250	28 and above	$500

The authority shall review the base amount of the supplemental award beginning with the 2001-2002 academic year and each academic year thereafter and may promulgate an administrative regulation to make adjustments after considering the availability of funds.

(c) Beginning with the 2008-2009 academic year, the authority shall commit to provide a supplemental award for achievement on examinations for Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate as defined in KRS 158.007 to an eligible high school student whose family was eligible for free or reduced-price lunch for any year during high school enrollment.
   1. The supplemental award for AP examination scores are as follows:
      a. Two hundred dollars ($200) for each score of three (3);
      b. Two hundred fifty dollars ($250) for each score of four (4); and
      c. Three hundred dollars ($300) for each score of five (5).
   2. The supplemental award for IB examination scores are as follows:
      a. Two hundred dollars ($200) for each score of five (5);
      b. Two hundred fifty dollars ($250) for each score of six (6); and
      c. Three hundred dollars ($300) for each score of seven (7).

(d) The authority shall promulgate administrative regulations establishing the eligibility criteria and procedures for making a supplemental award to Kentucky residents who are citizens, nationals, or permanent residents of the United States and who graduate from a nonpublic secondary school not certified by the Kentucky Board of Education and Kentucky residents who are citizens, nationals, or permanent residents of the United States and who obtain a General Educational Development (GED) diploma within five (5) years of their high school graduating class, and students under subsection (2)(c) of this section who do not attend an accredited high school.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 575, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 13, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 198, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 25, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 278, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 117, § 3, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 134, § 23, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (11/1/2006). Due to a manifest clerical or typographical error by the drafter of 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 117, the words "for submission" following "to the authority" in subsection (2)(b)2.b. of this statute were inadvertently deleted from the text as created in 2002 Ky. Acts ch. 278, sec. 1. Those words have been reinserted by the Reviser of Statutes under the authority of KRS 7.136.

Cross-References. Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES) Program, 11 KAR 15:090.

164.7881. Eligibility for educational excellence scholarship and supplemental awards — Time limits for receiving aid — Adjustment of amounts and loss of award — Extension of time limits — Senator Jeff Green Scholars.

(1) Eligible high school students who have graduated from high school and eligible postsecondary students who have earned a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and a supplemental award, or a supplemental award only pursuant to KRS 164.7879(3)(d), shall be eligible to receive the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and the supplemental award, or a supplemental award only for a maximum of eight (8) academic terms in an undergraduate or other postsecondary program of study at a participating institution, except as provided in subsections (5) and (6) of this section.

(2) To receive the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award, or a supplemental award only, an eligible high school or postsecondary student shall:

(a) Enroll in and attend a participating institution as a full-time student or a part-time student; and
(b) Maintain eligibility as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Eligibility for a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship or a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award shall terminate upon the earlier of:
(a) The expiration of five (5) years following the student's graduation from high school, except as provided in subsection (5) or (6) of this section; or
(b) The successful completion of an undergraduate or other postsecondary course of study. However, any student who successfully completes the requirements for a degree or certification involving a postsecondary course of study that normally requires less than eight (8) academic terms to complete may continue to receive the benefits of a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award, or a supplemental award only, for a cumulative total of eight (8) academic terms if the student enrolls as at least a part-time student in a four (4) year program.

(4) (a) The maximum award amount shall be determined by the authority and shall be adjusted as provided in this subsection. The award amount ultimately determined to be available to an eligible postsecondary student for an award period shall be delivered by the authority to the participating institution for disbursement to the eligible postsecondary student.
(b) The authority shall, by promulgation of administrative regulations, provide for the proportionate reduction of the maximum award amount for an eligible postsecondary student for any academic term in which the student is enrolled on a part-time basis. Each academic term for which any scholarship or supplemental award funds are accepted by an eligible postsecondary student shall count as a full academic term, even if the award amount was reduced to reflect the part-time status of the eligible postsecondary student, except if the eligible postsecondary student interrupts enrollment during the award period for any reason specified in subsection (5) of this section, and the participating institution does not certify a cumulative grade point average for that student at the end of that award period.
(c) 1. An eligible postsecondary student who is enrolled full-time in an undergraduate program of study, in the pharmacy program at the University of Kentucky, or in a program of study designated as an equivalent undergraduate program of study by the authority in an administrative regulation, shall receive the maximum award amount for the first award period that the student is enrolled in and attending the program of study.
2. To retain the maximum award for the second award period, an eligible postsecondary student shall have at least a 2.5 grade point average at the end of the first award period. If the eligible postsecondary student interrupts enrollment during the award period for any reason specified in subsection (5) of this section, and the participating institution does not certify a cumulative grade point average for that student at the end of that award period, the eligible postsecondary student shall, subject to paragraph (b) of this subsection, retain the maximum award for the award period in which he or she resumes enrollment.
3. To retain the maximum award amount for subsequent award periods, an eligible postsecondary student shall have:
a. A cumulative grade point average of 3.0 or greater at the end of the prior award period. If the eligible postsecondary student interrupts enrollment during the award period for any reason specified in subsection (5) of this section, and the participating institution does not certify a cumulative grade point average for that student at the end of that award period, the eligible postsecondary student shall, subject to paragraph (b) of this subsection, retain the same award for the award period in which he or she resumes enrollment as he or she received in the award period in which enrollment was interrupted; or
b. A cumulative grade point average of 2.5 or greater but less than 3.0 at the end of the prior award period and be on track to graduate. If the eligible postsecondary student interrupts enrollment during the award period for any reason specified in subsection (5) of this section, and the participating institution does not certify a cumulative grade point average for that student at the end of that award period, the eligible postsecondary student shall, subject to paragraph (b) of this subsection, retain the same award for the award period in which he or she resumes enrollment as he or she received in the award period in which enrollment was interrupted.
4. Any eligible full-time postsecondary student who maintains a cumulative grade point average of less than 3.0 but at least 2.5 but is not on track to graduate at the completion of any award period shall receive a reduction in the maximum award amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the maximum award amount for the next award period.
5. Any eligible postsecondary student who maintains a cumulative grade point average of less than 2.5 at the completion of any award period shall lose his or her award for the next award period.
6. a. Each participating institution shall certify to the authority at the close of each award period the cumulative grade point average of each Kentucky educational excellence scholarship recipient enrolled as a full-time or part-time student at the participating institution.
b. In addition to reporting the grade point average, beginning with the 2010-2011 academic year, each participating institution shall certify to the authority at the close of each award period whether a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship recipient who initially enrolled in college in 2009-2010 or thereafter is on track to graduate.
7. Any student who loses eligibility through failure to maintain the required cumulative

grade point average may regain eligibility in a subsequent award period upon reestablishing at least a 2.5 cumulative grade point average or its equivalent during a subsequent award period, as certified by the participating institution.

(5) The expiration of a student's eight (8) academic terms and five (5) year eligibility shall be extended by the authority upon a determination that the student was unable to enroll for or complete an academic term due to any of the following circumstances:
   (a) A serious and extended illness or injury of the student, certified by an attending physician;
   (b) The death or serious and extended illness or injury of an immediate family member of the student, certified by an attending physician, which would render the student unable to attend classes;
   (c) Natural disasters that would render a student unable to attend classes; or
   (d) 1. Active duty status for the student in the United States Armed Forces or as an officer in the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service, or active service by the student in the Peace Corps Act or the Americorps, for the total number of years during which the student was on active duty status. The number of months served on active duty status shall be rounded up to the next higher year to determine the maximum length of eligibility extension allowed.
   2. A student whose eligibility expired prior to July 15, 2008, due to the three (3) year time limit on eligibility extensions imposed by this paragraph prior to July 15, 2008, shall have his or her eligibility reinstated for the number of years beyond the three (3) years during which he or she was on active duty status. The number of months served on active duty status shall be rounded up to the next higher year to determine the maximum length of eligibility extension allowed.

(6) An eligible postsecondary student who is enrolled at a participating institution in a five (5) year undergraduate degree program designated in an administrative regulation promulgated by the authority shall be eligible to receive the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and the supplemental award, or the supplemental award only for a maximum of ten (10) academic terms. The expiration of an eligible postsecondary student's five (5) year eligibility shall be extended to six (6) years for eligible postsecondary students meeting the requirements of this subsection.

(7) Each participating institution shall notify its students of their terms of eligibility.

(8) Each eligible high school student who attains a 28 or above on the ACT and a 4.0 grade point average for all four (4) years of high school shall be designated as a "Senator Jeff Green Scholar" in honor of the late Senator Jeff Green of Mayfield, Kentucky, First District, and shall be recognized by the high school in a manner consistent with recognition given by the high school to other high levels of academic achievement.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 575, § 5, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 13, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 198, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 278, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 326, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 111, § 6, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 117, § 4, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 134, § 24, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 137, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). This section was amended by 2008 Ky. Acts chs. 134 and 137, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Cross-References. Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES) Program, 11 KAR 15:090.

Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship award determination procedure, 11 KAR 15:040.

164.7883. Use of scholarship and supplemental award at out-of-state institution.

An eligible student who has earned a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, or the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and the supplemental award, and who is enrolled in an out-of-state institution shall be eligible to receive the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, or the Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and the supplemental award, if he or she is enrolled in a degree program in a field of study that is not available at any participating institution in the Commonwealth. The authority shall promulgate administrative regulations to establish procedures to designate an out-of-state institution as an approved participating institution as defined in KRS 164.7874 and to transfer to the out-of-state institution the amount of the scholarship and supplemental award earned by the eligible student.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 382, § 12, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 117, § 5, effective June 20, 2005.)

164.7885. Annual submission by high schools of list of eligible students — Data in list — Verification of eligibility — Reduction of award — Students ineligible for awards — Authority for administrative regulations.

(1) Not later than August 1, 1999, and each June 30 thereafter, each Kentucky high school shall submit to the authority, a compiled list of all high school students during the academic year. A high school shall report the grade point average of an eligible high school student pursuant to KRS 164.7874 by January 15 following the end of the fall academic term in which the student completed the high school graduation requirements. The list shall identify the high school and shall contain each high school student's name, Social Security number, address, grade point average for the academic year, expected or actual graduation date, highest ACT score, family eligibility status for free or reduced-price lunch, and each AP or IB examination score. The Gatton Academy of Mathematics and Science in Kentucky shall report the data on its students to the authority. The list need not contain the ACT, AP, or IB if the authority receives the scores directly from the testing services. The authority shall notify each eligible high school student of his or her Kentucky educational excellence scholarship award earned each academic year. The authority shall determine the final Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award based upon the actual final grade point average, highest ACT score, and qualifying AP or IB scores and shall notify each eligible twelfth-grade high school student of the final determination. The authority shall make available a list of eligible high school and postsecondary students to participating institutions.

(2) The authority shall provide data access only to participating institutions that have either received an admission application from an eligible high school or postsecondary student or have been listed by the eligible high school or postsecondary student on the Free Application For Federal Student Aid.

(3) For each eligible postsecondary student enrolling in a participating institution after July 1, 1999, the partici-

pating institution shall verify to the authority:
(a) The student's initial eligibility for a Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award, or supplemental award only pursuant to KRS 164.7879(3)(d) through the comprehensive list compiled by the authority or an alternative source satisfactory to the authority;
(b) The student's highest ACT score attained by the date of graduation from high school, provided that the participating institution need not report the ACT score if the authority receives the ACT score directly from the testing services;
(c) The eligible postsecondary student's full-time or part-time enrollment status at the beginning of each academic term; and
(d) The eligible postsecondary student's cumulative grade point average after the completion of each award period.

(4) Each participating institution shall submit to the authority a report, in a form satisfactory to the authority, of all eligible postsecondary students enrolled for that academic term. Kentucky educational excellence scholarships and supplemental awards shall be disbursed by the authority to each eligible postsecondary student attending a participating institution during the academic term within thirty (30) days after receiving a satisfactory report.

(5) The Kentucky educational excellence scholarship and the supplemental award shall not be reduced, except as provided in KRS 164.7881(4).

(6) Kentucky educational excellence scholarships and supplemental awards shall not be awarded or disbursed to any eligible postsecondary students who are:
(a) In default on any loan under Title IV of the federal act; or
(b) Liable for any amounts that exceed annual or aggregate limits on any loan under Title IV of the federal act; or
(c) Liable for overpayment of any grant or loan under Title IV of the federal act; or
(d) In default on any obligation to the authority under any programs administered by the authority until financial obligations to the authority are satisfied, except that ineligibility may be waived by the authority for cause.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of KRS 164.753, the authority may promulgate administrative regulations for the administration of Kentucky educational excellence scholarships and supplemental awards under the provisions of KRS 164.7871 to 164.7885 and KRS 164.7889.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 575, § 6, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 13, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 198, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 51, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 117, § 6, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 134, § 25, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 13 and 198. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts. ch. 198, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

Cross-References. Definitions, 11 KAR 15:010.
Disbursement, 11 KAR 15:050.
Dual enrollment under consortium agreement, 11 KAR 15:030.
Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship (KEES) Program, 11 KAR 15:090.
Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship award determination procedure, 11 KAR 15:040.
Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship overpayment and refund and repayment procedure, 11 KAR 15:060.
Records and reports, 11 KAR 15:070.
Student eligibility report, 11 KAR 15:020.

164.7890. Coal county scholarship program for pharmacy students.

(1) To ensure the public health purpose of access to pharmaceutical services in the coal-producing counties of the Commonwealth, which have been traditionally underserved for pharmaceutical services due to a shortage of pharmacists in the Commonwealth, the General Assembly hereby establishes a coal county scholarship program to provide eligible Kentucky students the opportunity to attend an accredited school of pharmacy or a provisionally accredited school of pharmacy in the Commonwealth, and to become certified pharmacists in the Commonwealth, provided that the scholarship recipient agrees to practice pharmacy in a coal-producing county for each year a scholarship is provided.

(2) "Coal-producing county" as used in this section has the same meaning as in KRS 42.4592(1)(c).

(3) The authority may award scholarships, to the extent funds are available for that purpose, to any person who:
(a) Is a Kentucky resident;
(b) Is a United States citizen as determined by the institution in accordance with criteria established by the Council on Postsecondary Education for the purposes of admission and tuition assessment;
(c) Is enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a Pharm.D. program at an accredited institution or a provisionally accredited institution in the Commonwealth on a full-time basis, or is a student who has a disability defined by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. secs. 12131 et seq., certified by a licensed physician to be unable to attend the eligible program of study full-time because of the disability;
(d) Agrees to render one (1) year of qualified service in a coal-producing county of the Commonwealth for each year the scholarship was awarded. "Qualified service" means a full-time practice in a coal-producing county of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as a licensed pharmacist for a majority of the calendar year, except that an individual having a disability defined by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. secs. 12131 et seq., whose disability, certified by another licensed physician, prevents him or her from practicing full-time, shall be deemed to perform qualified service by practicing the maximum time permitted by the attending physician, in the coal-producing county; and
(e) Agrees to sign a promissory note as evidence of the scholarship awarded and the obligation to repay the scholarship amount or render pharmacy service as agreed in lieu of payment.

(4) (a) Notwithstanding KRS 164.753(3), the amount of the scholarship awarded to an eligible student by the authority shall not exceed the difference between the prevailing amount charged for in-state tuition at the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy and the prevailing amount charged for tuition at the institution at which the student is enrolled. The authority shall establish, by administrative regulation a procedure for awarding scholarships which shall give preference to students residing in coal-producing counties and which shall establish procedures to award scholarships should funding be insufficient to award scholarships to all eligible students. The authority may also, by administrative regulation, establish scholarship amounts based on demonstration of initial financial need by eligible students.

(b) The actual amount of the scholarship awarded to each eligible student by the authority for each semester shall be based on the amount of funds available and the criteria established under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(5) (a) The authority shall require each student receiving a scholarship to execute a promissory note as evidence of the obligation.

(b) The recipient shall render one (1) year of qualified service in a coal-producing county for each year the scholarship was awarded. Upon completion of each year of qualified service in a coal-producing county, the authority shall cancel the appropriate number of promissory notes. Promissory notes shall be canceled by qualified service in the order in which the promissory notes were executed. Service credit shall not include residency service.

(c) If a recipient fails to complete an eligible program of study, or fails to render service as a pharmacist as agreed in this subsection, the recipient shall be liable for the total repayment of the sum of all outstanding promissory notes and accrued interest.

(6) Any person who is in default on any obligation to the authority under any program administered by the authority under KRS 164.740 to 164.785 shall not be awarded a scholarship or have a promissory note canceled until all financial obligations to the authority are satisfied, except that ineligibility for this reason may be waived by the authority for cause.

(7) A repayment obligation imposed by this section shall not be voidable by reason of the age of the recipient at the time of executing the promissory note.

(8) Failure to meet repayment obligations imposed by this section shall be cause for the revocation of the scholarship recipient's license to practice pharmacy, subject to the procedures set forth in KRS Chapter 311.

(9) Notwithstanding KRS 164.753(3), the authority shall establish by administrative regulation procedures for the administration of this program, including but not limited to the execution of appropriate contracts and promissory notes, cancellation of obligations, the rate of repayment, and deferment of repayment of outstanding debt.

(10) Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, the maximum interest rate applicable to repayment of a promissory note under this section shall be twelve percent (12%) per annum, except that if a judgment is rendered to recover payment, the judgment shall bear interest at the rate of five percent (5%) greater than the rate actually charged on the promissory note.

(11) (a) The coal county pharmacy scholarship fund is hereby created as a revolving fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority for the purpose of providing scholarships to qualifying students studying pharmacy in schools in the Commonwealth.

(b) The fund shall consist of amounts transferred from coal severance tax receipts as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection and any other proceeds from grants, contributions, appropriations, or other moneys made available for the fund.

(c) 1. Receipts from the coal severance tax levied under KRS 143.020 shall be transferred to the fund on an annual basis in an amount not to exceed the lesser of:

a. Four percent (4%) of the total annual coal severance tax revenues collected under KRS 143.020; or

b. The amount necessary to provide full funding for all students who qualify for a scholarship under this section, considering all other resources available.

2. Transfers required by subparagraph 1. of this paragraph shall be made as follows:

a. On or before August 1 of each year, sixty-five percent (65%) of the amount of funding provided for in this paragraph shall be transferred to the fund; and

b. The remaining thirty-five percent (35%) shall be transferred on or before December 1 of each year.

3. The amount transferred shall be based upon the prevailing revenue estimate for coal severance tax receipts at the time each transfer is made.

4. The calculation and transfer of funds under this subsection shall be made only after the quarterly installment of the annual nineteen million dollars ($19,000,000) allocation of coal severance tax revenues has been credited to the benefit reserve fund within the Workers' Compensation Funding Commission as required by KRS 342.122.

(d) Any unallotted or unencumbered balances in the trust fund shall be invested as provided in KRS 42.500(9).

(e) Income earned from the investments shall be credited to the trust fund.

(f) Notwithstanding KRS 45.229, any fund balance at the close of the fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

(g) All amounts included in the fund shall be continuously appropriated only for the purposes specified in this section.

(h) A general statement that all continuing appropriations are repealed, discontinued, or suspended shall not operate to repeal, discontinue, or suspend this fund or to repeal this action.

(i) All moneys repaid to the authority under this section shall be added to the fund.

(Enact. Acts 2010 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 20, effective June 4, 2010.)

Cross-References. Coal County Scholarship Program for Pharmacy Students, 11 KAR 19:010.

Deferment of repayment of Coal County Scholarships for Pharmacy Students, 11 KAR 19:030.

Service cancellation and repayment of Coal County Pharmacy Scholarship, 11 KAR 19:020.

Student aid applications, 11 KAR 4:080.

CHAPTER 164A

HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCE

SECTION.

KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS PLAN TRUST

164A.300. Legislative findings and intent.
164A.305. Definitions for KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380.
164A.310. Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust — Powers of board.
164A.315. Office facilities, clerical and administrative support for endowment trust.
164A.325. Additional powers of board as to savings plan trust.
164A.330. Participation agreements for savings plan trust — Confidentiality of information.
164A.335. Program and administrative funds for savings plan trust — Investment and payments from funds.

SECTION.
164A.337. Endowment trust for student financial assistance benefits — Authority to incorporate corporation to administer — Annual report.
164A.350. Ownership of contributions and interest — Cancellation of participation agreement — Transfer of ownership rights — Penalty on earnings refunded due to cancellation or nondistribution — Exemption from creditor's execution.
164A.355. Effect of payments on determination of need and eligibility for student aid.
164A.360. Borrowing from the trust.
164A.365. Annual audited financial report to Governor, General Assembly, and State Auditor.
164A.370. Tax exemption.
164A.375. Property rights to assets in trust.
164A.380. Liberal construction.

COMMONWEALTH POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION PREPAID TUITION TRUST FUND

164A.700. Definitions for KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709.
164A.701. Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund — Prepaid postsecondary tuition administrative account.
164A.703. [Repealed.]
164A.704. Duties of board.
164A.705. Obligations of fund and of purchaser or qualified beneficiary — Limitation of liability — Use of tuition account.
164A.707. Prepaid tuition contracts — Amendments — Accounts not subject to creditors or taxes — No guarantee of attendance at institution — Payment of contracts — Beneficiaries — Investments and earnings — Contracts not securities or annuities — Contracts subject to amendment by subsequent change to statute, regulation, or policy.
164A.708. Prepaid tuition contracts entered into before and after April 25, 2006 — Obligations of the Commonwealth.
164A.709. Termination of prepaid tuition contract or account — Transfer of funds.

KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS PLAN TRUST

164A.300. Legislative findings and intent.

(1) The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky hereby declares as a legislative finding of fact that the general welfare and well-being of the Commonwealth are directly related to the educational levels and skills of the citizens of the Commonwealth. Therefore, a vital and valid public purpose of the Commonwealth is served by the creation and implementation of programs which encourage and make possible the attainment of higher education by the greatest number of citizens of the Commonwealth.

(2) The General Assembly finds, declares, and recognizes that the Commonwealth has limited resources to provide additional programs for higher education funding and that the continued operation and maintenance of the institutions of higher education in Kentucky and the general welfare of the citizens and the Commonwealth will be enhanced by creation of a program pursuant to which citizens and others may invest money in a public trust for future application to the payment of higher education costs in the Commonwealth and elsewhere and that the creation of a means of encouragement of citizens in the investment of funds for such future higher education application represents the carrying out of a valid and vital public purpose of the Commonwealth. In order to make available to the citizens of the Commonwealth an opportunity to fund future higher education needs for beneficiaries, it is necessary that a public trust be established in which the citizens of the Commonwealth and others may invest moneys for future educational use.

(3) It is the intent of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to create the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust. The implementation and effectuation of the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust as provided by KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380 constitutes the carrying out of a valid and vital public purpose for which public funds of the Commonwealth may be expended.

(4) It is in the best interest of the people of the Commonwealth to establish and provide for the operation of the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust in a manner conforming to federal law that allows participants and beneficiaries federal income taxation benefits on contributions and earnings on contributions expended by the trust for the higher education costs of a beneficiary.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 190, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 132, § 1, effective March 26, 1998; 2000, ch. 382, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Definitions for 11 KAR Chapter 12, 11 KAR 12:010.

164A.305. Definitions for KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380.

As used in KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380, except where the context clearly requires another interpretation:

(1) "Act" means the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust Act codified at KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380;

(2) "Administrative fund" means the funds used to administer the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust;

(3) "Beneficiary" means:

(a) Any person designated at the commencement of participation by a participation agreement to benefit from payments for higher education costs at an institution of higher education;

(b) The new beneficiary, in the case of a change of beneficiaries pursuant to KRS 164A.330(4); or

(c) The scholarship recipient, in the case of a participation agreement entered into as part of a scholarship program operated by a state or local government organization or an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. sec. 501(c)(3), that is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of that code;

(4) "Benefits" means the payment of higher education costs on behalf of a beneficiary by the savings plan trust during the beneficiary's attendance at an institution of higher education;

(5) "Board" means the board of directors of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority;

(6) "Higher education costs" means the costs specified in section 529(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended for attendance at an institution of higher education as determined and certified by the institution of higher education in the same manner as prescribed in Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, 20 U.S.C. sec. 1087ll, as amended;

(7) "Institution of higher education" means an institution as defined in Section 529(e)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

(8) "Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust" or "savings plan trust" means the trust created pursuant to KRS 164A.310;

(9) "Participant" means an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. sec. 501(c)(3), that is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to Section 501(a) of that code, an individual, firm, corporation, a state or local government organization, or a legal representative of any of the foregoing who has entered into a participation agreement pursuant to KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380 for the advance payment of higher education costs on behalf of a beneficiary;

(10) "Participation agreement" means an agreement between a participant and the savings plan trust, pursuant to and conforming with the requirements of KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380;
(11) "Program administrator" means the administrator of the savings plan trust appointed by the board to administer and manage the trust;
(12) "Program fund" means the program fund established by KRS 164A.335 which shall be held as a separate fund within the savings plan trust;
(13) "Tuition" means the quarterly or semester charges imposed to attend an institution of higher education and required as a condition of enrollment;
(14) "Vested participation agreement" means a participation agreement which has been in full force and effect during eight (8) continuous years of residency of the beneficiary in the Commonwealth while participating in the savings plan trust.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 190, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 11, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 132, § 3, effective March 26, 1998; 2000, ch. 382, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Residency classification for Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust vested participation agreements, 11 KAR 12:040.

164A.310. Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust — Powers of board.

There is hereby created an instrumentality of the Commonwealth to be known as the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust. The board, in the capacity of trustee, shall have the power and authority to:
(1) Sue and be sued;
(2) Make and enter into contracts necessary for the administration of the savings plan trust pursuant to KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380;
(3) Adopt a corporate seal and to change and amend it from time to time;
(4) Invest moneys within the program fund in any investments determined by the board to be appropriate, notwithstanding any other statutory limitations contained in the Kentucky Revised Statutes, which are specifically determined to be inapplicable to the savings plan trust;
(5) Enter into agreements with any institution of higher education, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or any federal or other state agency or other entity as required for the effectuation of its rights and duties pursuant to KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380;
(6) Accept any grants, gifts, legislative appropriations, and other moneys from the Commonwealth, any unit of federal, state, or local government or any other person, firm, partnership, or corporation for deposit to the administrative fund or the program fund, which, in the case of any contributions from other than general funds of the Commonwealth, may be limited in application to definite classes of beneficiaries;
(7) Enter into participation agreements with participants;
(8) Make payments to institutions of higher education pursuant to participation agreements on behalf of beneficiaries;
(9) Make refunds to participants upon the termination of participation agreements pursuant to the provisions, limitations, and restrictions set forth in KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380;
(10) Appoint a program administrator and to determine the duties of the program administrator and other staff as necessary and fix their compensation within the provisions of KRS Chapter 18A;
(11) Delegate to the program administrator general supervision and direction over the administrative function of the trust and its employees in carrying out the policies, programs, administrative regulations, and directives of the board;
(12) Make provision for the payment of costs of administration and operation of the savings plan trust;
(13) Carry out the duties and obligations of the savings plan trust pursuant to KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380 and to have any and all other powers as may be reasonably necessary for the effectuation of the purposes of the savings plan trust and KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380; and
(14) Promulgate administrative regulations to implement the provisions of KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380 consistent with the federal Internal Revenue Code and administrative regulations issued pursuant to that code.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 321, § 9, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 190, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 132, § 2, effective March 26, 1998; 2000, ch. 382, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 13 of Acts 2000, ch. 382, effective July 14, 2000, read:

"Moneys held by the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust on June 30, 2000, as an endowment for purposes of distributing investment earnings to beneficiaries enrolled in an institution of higher education in Kentucky may, at the discretion of the board of directors of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority in its capacity of trustee, be distributed as follows:

"(1) The investment earnings on the endowment fund accrued as of June 30, 2000, shall be allocated and proportionally added to each participant's account in the program fund; and

"(2) The remainder of the moneys held in the endowment fund on June 30, 2000, including, but not limited to, any contributions to the endowment, may be distributed in any amount and combination of the following dispositions:

"(a) Proportionally added to each participant's account in the program fund; or

"(b) Transferred to the administrative fund."

Cross-References. Benefits payable from the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust Program fund, 11 KAR 12:070.

General rules for investments and fund transfers, 11 KAR 12:020.

164A.315. Office facilities, clerical and administrative support for endowment trust.

The board shall provide to the endowment trust, by agreement, administrative and clerical support and office facilities and space. Reasonable charges or fees may be levied against the endowment trust pursuant to the agreement for the services provided by the board, the provision of office space and clerical and administrative support being deemed and declared to be provided for a valid public purpose of the Commonwealth.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 4, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 190, § 5, effective July 14, 1992.)

164A.325. Additional powers of board as to savings plan trust.

In addition to effectuating and carrying out all of the powers granted by KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380, the board, as trustee, shall have all powers necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes, objectives, and provisions of KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380 pertaining to the savings plan trust, including, but not limited to, the power to:
(1) Engage investment advisors to assist in the investment of savings plan trust assets;
(2) Carry out studies and projections in order to advise participants regarding present and estimated future higher education costs and levels of financial participation in the trust required in order to enable participants to achieve their educational funding objectives;
(3) Contract, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 45A.345 to 45A.460 under KRS 45A.343, for goods and services and engage personnel as necessary, including consultants, actuaries, managers, counsel, and auditors

for the purpose of rendering professional, managerial, and technical assistance and advice, all of which contract obligations and services shall be payable from any moneys of the trust;

(4) Participate in any other way in any federal, state, or local governmental program for the benefit of the savings plan trust;

(5) Promulgate, impose, and collect administrative fees and charges in connection with transactions of the savings plan trust, and provide for reasonable service charges, including penalties for cancellations and late payments in respect of participation agreements;

(6) Procure insurance against any loss in connection with the property, assets or activities of the savings plan trust;

(7) Administer the funds of the savings plan trust;

(8) Procure insurance indemnifying any member of the board from personal loss or accountability arising from liability resulting from a member's action or inaction as a member of the board; and

(9) Promulgate reasonable rules and regulations for the administration of the savings plan trust.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 6, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 321, § 10, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 190, § 6, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 382, § 4, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Benefits payable from the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust Program fund, 11 KAR 12:070.

Cancellation and payment of refund, 11 KAR 12:060.

Definitions for 11 KAR Chapter 12, 11 KAR 12:010.

Eligibility of beneficiary and participant, 11 KAR 12:030.

General rules for investments and fund transfers, 11 KAR 12:020.

Residency classification for Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust vested participation agreements, 11 KAR 12:040.

Substitution of a beneficiary, 11 KAR 12:050.

Transfer of ownership of Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust Program fund, 11 KAR 12:090.

164A.330. Participation agreements for savings plan trust — Confidentiality of information.

The savings plan trust shall have the authority to enter into participation agreements with participants on behalf of beneficiaries pursuant to the following terms and agreements:

(1) Each participation agreement shall require a participant to agree to invest a specific amount of money in the trust for a specific period of time for the benefit of a specific beneficiary. Participation agreements may be amended to provide for adjusted levels of contributions based upon changed circumstances or changes in educational plans and may contain penalties for failure to make contributions when scheduled;

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, participants may elect to enter into a lump-sum contribution participation agreement in connection with which a single, lump-sum contribution is made by the participant for the benefit of a beneficiary;

(3) Execution of a participation agreement by the trust shall not guarantee in any way that higher education costs will be equal to projections and estimates provided by the trust or that the beneficiary named in any participation agreement will:

(a) Be admitted to an institution of higher education;

(b) If admitted, be determined a resident for tuition purposes by the institution of higher education, unless the participation agreement is vested;

(c) Be allowed to continue attendance at the institution of higher education following admission; or

(d) Graduate from the institution of higher education;

(4) Beneficiaries may be changed as permitted by the rules and regulations of the board upon written request of the participant provided, however, that the substitute beneficiary shall be eligible;

(5) Participation agreements shall be freely amended throughout their terms in order to enable participants to increase or decrease the level of participation, change the designation of beneficiaries, and carry out similar matters;

(6) Each participation agreement shall provide that for vested participation agreements, the beneficiary shall be considered a resident of the Commonwealth for tuition purposes if the beneficiary enrolls in an institution of higher education in Kentucky;

(7) Each participation agreement shall provide that it may be canceled under the terms and conditions, including payment of the fees and costs, set forth in the rules and regulations promulgated by the board;

(8) The participation agreement shall ensure that contributions made pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not be made in real or personal property other than cash and shall not exceed the anticipated higher education costs of the beneficiary;

(9) The participation agreement shall provide that the participant and the beneficiary shall not directly or indirectly or otherwise control the investment of contributions or earnings on contributions;

(10) Information obtained from a participant or a beneficiary and other personally identifiable records made by the trust in the administration of this chapter shall not be published or be open for public inspection pursuant to KRS 61.870 to 61.884, except as provided below:

(a) Upon written request, a participant or beneficiary or his legal representative shall be entitled to be advised of the aggregate balance of contributions and earnings for all participation agreements that designate that same beneficiary;

(b) Information may be made available to public employees in the performance of their duties, but the agency receiving the information shall assure the confidentiality, as provided for in this section, of all information so released;

(c) Statistical information derived from information and records obtained or made by the trust may be published, if it in no way reveals the identity of any participant or beneficiary; and

(d) Nothing in this section shall preclude the program administrator or any employee of the board from testifying or introducing as evidence information or records obtained or made by the trust in any proceeding under this chapter, in an action to which the trust is a party, or upon order of a court.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 7, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 190, § 7, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 11, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 132, § 4, effective March 26, 1998; 2000, ch. 382, § 5, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Benefits payable from the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust Program fund, 11 KAR 12:070.

Eligibility of beneficiary and participant, 11 KAR 12:030.

Residency classification for Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust vested participation agreements, 11 KAR 12:040.

Substitution of a beneficiary, 11 KAR 12:050.

164A.335. Program and administrative funds for savings plan trust — Investment and payments from funds.

The board, as trustee, shall segregate moneys received by the savings plan trust into two (2) funds, which shall be identified as the program fund and the administrative fund. Transfers may be made from the program fund to the administrative fund for the purpose of paying operating costs associated with administering the trust and as required by KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380. All moneys credited to the administrative fund shall be deposited in accordance with KRS 41.070. All moneys paid by participants in connection with participation agreements

shall be deposited as received into the program fund and shall be promptly invested and accounted for separately. Contributions shall be accounted for separately for each beneficiary. Deposits and interest thereon accumulated on behalf of participants in the program fund of the savings plan trust may be used for payments to any institution of higher education.
(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 8, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 190, § 8, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 132, § 5, effective March 26, 1998; 2000, ch. 382, § 6, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Benefits payable from the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust Program fund, 11 KAR 12:070.
General rules for investments and fund transfers, 11 KAR 12:020.

164A.337. Endowment trust for student financial assistance benefits — Authority to incorporate corporation to administer — Annual report.

(1) The board is authorized to incorporate an organization pursuant to KRS Chapter 273 for the eleemosynary, charitable, and educational purposes of administering an endowment trust. The organization so created shall be an instrumentality of the Commonwealth, but shall possess no part of the sovereign powers of the Commonwealth. The corporation shall be created to qualify as a tax exempt organization pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) The endowment trust created pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall solicit and accept gifts, grants, donations, bequests, or other endowments, including general fund appropriations from the Commonwealth and grants from any federal or other governmental agency, for the purposes of the endowment trust.
(3) The endowment trust shall provide student financial assistance benefits, including, but not limited to, grants, scholarships, or loans to pay higher education costs of members of the public, designated as beneficiaries of participation agreements under the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust, who enroll in an institution of higher education in Kentucky.
(4) The board is authorized to transfer to the endowment trust, after its qualification under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, any funds or assets then held in the endowment fund initially established pursuant to KRS 164A.335.
(5) Any gifts, grants, or donations made by any governmental unit or any person, firm, partnership or corporation to the endowment trust shall be a grant, gift, or donation for the accomplishment of a valid public, eleemosynary, charitable, and educational purpose.
(6) The endowment trust shall submit an annual audited report, in accordance with KRS 164A.365(1) and (2), to the program administrator not later than the fifteenth of each September.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 190, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to in subsection (4) of this section, is compiled as 26 USCS § 501(c)(3).

164A.350. Ownership of contributions and interest — Cancellation of participation agreement — Transfer of ownership rights — Penalty on earnings refunded due to cancellation or nondistribution — Exemption from creditor's execution.

For all purposes of Kentucky law, the following shall be applicable:
(1) The trust shall exercise ownership of all contributions made under any participation agreement and all interest derived from the investment of the contributions made by the participant up to the date of utilization for payment of higher education costs for the beneficiary. All contributions made under any participant agreement and interest derived from the investment of the contributions made by the participant shall be deemed to be held in trust for the benefit of the beneficiary;
(2) Any participant may cancel a participation agreement at any time, and terminate the trust's ownership rights thereby created in whole or in part, by delivering an instrument in writing signed and delivered to the program administrator or his designee. In the event the participation agreement is terminated in part, the trust shall retain ownership of all contributions made under the participation agreement not previously expended for the higher education costs of the beneficiary and not returned to the participant. The participant shall retain a reversionary right to receive upon termination the actual market value of the participant's account at the time of the cancellation, including interest, except that the participant may be required to pay a penalty upon the interest that has been credited to the participant's account in accordance with subsection (8) of this section;
(3) Any participant may cancel a participation agreement and shall be permitted to transfer funds to the Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund established in KRS 164A.701, and in compliance with administrative regulations promulgated by the board for the savings plan trust;
(4) If the beneficiary graduates from an institution of higher education, and a balance remains in the participant's account, then the program administrator shall pay the balance to the participant, except that the participant may be required to pay a penalty upon the interest that has been credited to the participant's account in accordance with subsection (8) of this section;
(5) The institution of higher education shall obtain ownership of the distributions made from the participant's account for the higher education costs paid to the institution at the time each payment is made to the institution;
(6) Any amounts received by the trust pursuant to the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust which are not listed in this section shall be owned by the trust;
(7) A participant may transfer the participant's rights to another eligible participant, including, but not limited to, a gift of the participant's rights to a minor beneficiary pursuant to KRS Chapter 385, except that, notwithstanding KRS 385.202(1), the transfer shall be effected and the property distributed in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the board or the terms of the participation agreement;
(8) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if any earnings on contributions are refunded due to cancellation of the participation agreement by the participant or nondistribution of the funds for payment of the beneficiary's higher education costs, the board may charge a penalty to the participant against the earnings on contributions. No penalty shall be charged when a refund is made due to:
    (a) The death, permanent disability, or mental incapacity of the beneficiary; or
    (b) The beneficiary's receipt of a scholarship, an educational assistance allowance under Chapters 30, 31, 32, 34, or 35 of Title 38, United States Code, or a payment exempt from income taxation by any law of the United States, other than a gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance within the meaning of Section 102(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. sec. 102(a), for educational expenses, or attributable to attendance at an institution of higher

education, to the extent that the amount refunded does not exceed the amount of the scholarship, allowance, or payment; and

(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, contributions and earnings on contributions held by the trust shall be exempt from levy of execution, attachment, garnishment, distress for rent, or fee bill by a creditor of the participant or the beneficiary. No interest of the participant or beneficiary in the trust shall be pledged or otherwise encumbered as security for a debt.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 11, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 190, § 10, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 132, § 6, effective March 26, 1998; 2000, ch. 163, § 10, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 382, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 180, § 5, effective June 24, 2003; 2004, ch. 111, § 9, effective July 13, 2004.)

Cross-References. Cancellation and payment of refund, 11 KAR 12:060.

Transfer of ownership of Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust Program fund, 11 KAR 12:090.

164A.355. Effect of payments on determination of need and eligibility for student aid.

No student loan program, student grant program or other program administered by any agency of the Commonwealth, except as may be otherwise provided by federal law or the provisions of any specific grant applicable thereto, shall take into account and consider amounts available for the payment of higher education costs pursuant to the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust in determining need and eligibility for student aid.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 12, effective July 15, 1988.)

164A.360. Borrowing from the trust.

The board, as trustee, may establish, by the promulgation of administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A, a program of lending from any funds available to the trust, for participants and beneficiaries to borrow from the trust for the sole purpose of paying higher education costs to an institution of higher education. The interest rate payable by borrowers for any such borrowing shall be a rate established by the board from time to time. Any contribution to such loan program from the program fund or any loan made from the program fund shall be insured.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 13, effective July 15, 1988; 2000, ch. 382, § 8, effective July 14, 2000.)

164A.365. Annual audited financial report to Governor, General Assembly, and State Auditor.

(1) The board shall submit an annual audited financial report, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on the operations of the savings plan trust by the first day of November to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Auditor of Public Accounts. The annual audit shall be made by an independent certified public accountant and shall include, but not be limited to, direct and indirect costs attributable to the use of outside consultants, independent contractors, and any other persons who are not state employees.

(2) The annual audit shall be supplemented by the following information prepared by the board:
   (a) Any studies or evaluations prepared in the preceding year;
   (b) A summary of the benefits provided by the trusts including the number of participants and beneficiaries in the trust; and
   (c) Any other information which is relevant in order to make a full, fair, and effective disclosure of the operations of the savings plan trust and the endowment trust.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 14, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 190, § 11, effective July 14, 1992.)

164A.370. Tax exemption.

The property of the trust and its income from operations shall be exempt from all taxation by the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any of its political subdivisions. Investment income earned on contributions paid by any participant and used for higher education costs defined in KRS 164A.305(6) or refunded under KRS 164A.350(8)(a) or (b) shall not be subject to Kentucky income tax by either a participant or any beneficiary of a participation agreement, the purposes for which the investment income was accrued being deemed and declared to be entirely public in nature. Earnings that are not used for higher education costs as defined in KRS 164A.305(6) and are refunded shall be subject to Kentucky income tax, except for earnings refunded pursuant to KRS 164A.350(8)(a) or (b).

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 15, effective July 15, 1988; 2000, ch. 382, § 9, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 150, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2003, ch. 180, § 6, effective June 24, 2003.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/24/2003). This section was amended by 2003 Ky. Acts chs. 150 and 180, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

164A.375. Property rights to assets in trust.

The assets of the trust, including the program fund, shall at all times be preserved, invested and expended solely and only for the purposes of the trust and shall be held in trust for the participants and beneficiaries and no property rights therein shall exist in favor of the Commonwealth. The assets shall not be transferred or used by the Commonwealth for any purposes other than the purposes of the trust.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 16, effective July 15, 1988; 2000, ch. 382, § 10, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. General rules for investments and fund transfers, 11 KAR 12:020.

164A.380. Liberal construction.

KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380 shall be construed liberally in order to effectuate its legislative intent. The purposes of KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380 and all provisions of KRS 164A.300 to 164A.380 with respect to powers granted shall be broadly interpreted to effectuate such intent and purposes and not as to any limitation of powers.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 88, § 17, effective July 15, 1988.)

Commonwealth Postsecondary Education Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund

164A.700. Definitions for KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709.

As used in KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Academic year" means the time period specified by each eligible educational institution;

(2) "Board" means the board of directors of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority acting in the capacity of the board of directors of the Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund;

(3) "Eligible educational institution" means an institution defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. sec. 529(e)(5);

(4) "Fund" means the prepaid tuition payment fund created in KRS 164A.701 and known as the "Commonwealth Postsecondary Education Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund" or "Kentucky's Affordable Prepaid Tuition" (KAPT);

(5) "Prepaid tuition" means the amount of tuition estimated by the board for the tuition plan under the prepaid tuition contract;
(6) "Prepaid tuition academic year conversion" means the difference between the amount of prepaid tuition required in the original prepaid tuition contract and the amount of prepaid tuition required in an amended prepaid tuition contract as the result of the change in the academic year;
(7) "Prepaid tuition academic year conversion shortfall" means the amount by which the prepaid tuition required in an amended prepaid tuition contract as the result of the change in the academic year exceeds the amount of prepaid tuition required in the original prepaid tuition contract;
(8) "Prepaid tuition account" means the account for a qualified beneficiary as specified in the prepaid tuition contract;
(9) "Prepaid tuition contract" means the contract entered into by the board and the purchaser for the purchase of prepaid tuition for a qualified beneficiary to attend any eligible educational institution as provided in KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709;
(10) "Prepaid tuition conversion" means the difference between the value of a prepaid tuition account and the tuition at an eligible educational institution;
(11) "Prepaid tuition conversion shortfall" means the amount by which the actual tuition cost at an eligible educational institution exceeds the amount of the value of a prepaid tuition account;
(12) "Purchaser" means a person, corporation, association, partnership, or other legal entity who enters into a prepaid tuition contract;
(13) "Qualified beneficiary" means a designated beneficiary, as defined in 26 U.S.C. sec. 529(e)(1), who is:
(a) A Kentucky resident designated as beneficiary at the time a purchaser enters into a prepaid tuition contract; or
(b) A nonresident designated at the time a purchaser enters into a prepaid tuition contract who intends to attend an eligible institution in Kentucky; or
(c) A new beneficiary, in the case of a change of beneficiaries under provisions of KRS 164A.707; or
(d) An individual receiving a scholarship in the case of a prepaid tuition contract purchased by a state or local government or agency or instrumentality thereof or an organization described in 26 U.S.C. sec. 501(c)(3), and exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. sec. 501(a) as part of a scholarship program offered by the government entity or the organization;
(14) "Qualified postsecondary education expenses" means qualified higher education expenses as defined in 26 U.S.C. sec. 529(e)(3);
(15) "Tuition" means the prevailing tuition and all mandatory fees charged as a condition of full-time enrollment in an undergraduate program for an academic year for a qualified beneficiary to attend an eligible educational institution;
(16) "Tuition Account Program Office" or "office" means the office in the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority that is responsible for administering the prepaid tuition program and its accounts;
(17) "Tuition plan" means a tuition plan approved by the board and provided under a prepaid tuition contract; and
(18) "Value of a prepaid tuition account" means the amount which the fund is obligated to pay for tuition for an academic period based on full payment of the purchaser's tuition plan; except, under a tuition plan for private colleges and universities, tuition shall be calculated based on the same percentage that University of Kentucky tuition is increased from the year the prepaid tuition contract is purchased to the year of payment.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 163, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 25, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 162, § 3, effective July 1, 2005; Acts 2006, ch. 252, Pt. XXXI, § 1, effective April 25, 2006.)

164A.701. Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund — Prepaid postsecondary tuition administrative account.

(1) (a) There is hereby created an instrumentality of the Commonwealth to be known as the "Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund", to be governed by the board and administered by the Tuition Account Program Office. The fund shall be attached to the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority for administrative and reporting purposes, and shall be governed, managed, and administered as a separate and distinct instrumentality of the Commonwealth under the provisions of KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709.
(b) The fund shall consist of payments received from prepaid tuition contracts under KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709. Payments received relating to contracts in existence on April 25, 2006, and income earned from the investment of those payments shall be maintained separately from payments received relating to contracts entered into after April 25, 2006, and income earned from the investment of those payments. Income earned from the investment of payments to the fund shall remain in the fund and be credited to it.
(c) Notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, all moneys received under the authority of KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709 and 393.015 shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely for payment to qualified beneficiaries and purchasers and to meet the expenses necessary for the administration and maintenance of the fund as provided in KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709.
(d) The fund shall not constitute an investment company as defined in KRS 291.010.
(e) Obligations under a prepaid tuition contract incurred in accordance with the provisions of KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709 shall not be deemed to constitute a debt, liability, or obligation of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, but shall be payable solely from the fund. Each prepaid tuition contract shall contain a statement that the obligation shall be payable solely from the fund.
(2) The purposes of the fund are:
(a) To provide affordable access to participating institutions for the qualified beneficiaries; and
(b) To provide students and their parents economic protection against rising tuition costs.
(3) The Tuition Account Program Office and the facilities of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority shall be used and employed in the administration of the fund including, but not limited to, the keeping of records, the employment of staff to assist in the administration of the fund, the management of accounts and other investments, the transfer of funds, and the safekeeping of securities evidencing investments.
(4) (a) Assets of the fund shall be invested in any of the following security types that are deemed appropriate by the board:
1. Government and agency bonds;
2. Investment grade asset-backed securities

and corporate bonds;
3. Mortgages, excluding interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO), and inverse floaters; and
4. Equities.
(b) Equities shall constitute no greater than sixty percent (60%) of the entire portfolio, including up to ten percent (10%) in equities from outside the United States.
(c) The duration of the fixed-income portion of the portfolio shall reflect the future liability of the fund for tuition payments.
(d) Assets may be pooled for investment purposes with any other investment of the Commonwealth that is eligible for asset pooling.
(e) Leveraging is strictly prohibited.
(5) The board may receive and deposit into the fund gifts made by any individual or agency as deemed acceptable by the board together with funds that are obtained from sources legally available and determined by the board to be applicable for the purposes of KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709.
(6) There is created a separate account within the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority to be known as the prepaid postsecondary tuition administrative account for the purposes of implementing and maintaining the fund.
(a) Moneys shall be transferred from the fund to the administrative account to meet the expenses necessary for the administration and maintenance of the fund. Expenses incurred by the board and the Tuition Account Program Office in carrying out the provisions of KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709 shall be made payable from the fund through the administrative account, and no administrative expenses shall be incurred by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority beyond those for which moneys are provided by the fund.
(b) The board may establish administrative fees for handling prepaid tuition contracts and deposit the funds attributable to the fees in the administrative account.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 163, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 25, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 162, § 4, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 252, Pt. XXXI, § 3, effective April 25, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/1/2005). KRS 393.015, the statute cited in subsection (1)(c) of this section, was repealed by 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 173, Part XXI, § 2, effective March 20, 2005.

164A.703. Board of directors. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/1/2005). Under KRS 446.260, the repeal of this section in 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 162 prevails over its amendment in 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 85.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 163, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 25, § 3, effective July 15, 2002) was repealed by 2005, ch. 162, § 10, effective July 1, 2005.

164A.704. Duties of board.

The board shall:
(1) Promulgate administrative regulations, set fees, and adopt procedures as are necessary to implement the provisions of KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709;
(2) Enter into contractual agreements, including contracts for legal, actuarial, financial, and consulting services;
(3) Invest moneys in the fund in any instruments, obligations, securities, or property as permitted by KRS 164A.701(4) and deemed appropriate by the board;
(4) Procure insurance to protect against any loss in connection with the fund's property, assets, or activities and to indemnify board members from personal loss or accountability from liability arising from any action or inaction as a board member;
(5) Make arrangements with eligible educational institutions in the Commonwealth to fulfill obligations under prepaid tuition contracts, including, but not limited to, payment from the fund of the tuition cost on behalf of a qualified beneficiary to attend an eligible educational institution in which the beneficiary is admitted and enrolled;
(6) Develop requirements, procedures, and guidelines regarding prepaid tuition contracts, including but not limited to, the termination, withdrawal, or transfer of payments under a prepaid tuition contract; tuition shortfalls; number of participants; time limitations for prepaid tuition contracts and the use of tuition benefits; tuition conversions; payment schedules; payroll deductions; penalties for failure of purchasers to adhere to contracts; and transfer of prepaid tuition credits towards private education in the Commonwealth or for out-of-state institutions;
(7) Have the actuarial soundness of the fund evaluated by a nationally recognized independent actuary annually, by October 1 of each year, to determine:
(a) The amount of prepaid tuition for each tuition plan; and for each eligible educational institution for specific academic years, the corresponding value;
(b) Whether additional assets are necessary to defray the obligations of the portion of the fund relating to contracts entered into before April 25, 2006, and when those funds will be needed.
1. For purposes of this paragraph, a "real liability expected to accrue during the next biennium" exists if the amount in the fund representing contracts entered into before April 25, 2006, is not sufficient to meet all anticipated distributions under contracts entered into before April 25, 2006, and the expense of maintaining and operating the fund for the upcoming biennium.
2. If the report of the actuary submitted in an odd-numbered year reflects that there will be a real liability expected to accrue during the next biennium, the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall include in the budget request for the cabinet an appropriation to the board in an amount necessary to meet the real liability in each fiscal year of the biennium, and the General Assembly shall appropriate the necessary funds; and
(c) Whether additional assets are necessary to defray the obligations of the portion of the fund relating to contracts entered into after April 25, 2006, and when those funds will be needed. If the assets of the portion of the fund relating to contracts entered into after April 25, 2006, are insufficient to ensure the actuarial soundness of that portion of the fund, as reported by the actuary, the board shall adjust the price of subsequent purchases of prepaid tuition contracts to the extent necessary to restore the actuarial soundness of the fund. The board may suspend the sale of prepaid tuition contracts until the next annual actuarial evaluation is completed if the board determines the action is needed to restore the actuarial soundness of the fund. During a suspension of sales of contracts, the board and Tuition Account Program Office shall continue to service existing contract accounts and meet all obligations under existing prepaid tuition

contracts; and

(8) Make an annual report each year by November 1 to the Legislative Research Commission and the Governor showing the fund's condition, and whether additional assets will be necessary to defray the obligations of the fund.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 163, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 25, § 4, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 162, § 5, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 252, Pt. XXXI, § 4, effective April 25, 2006.)

164A.705. Obligations of fund and of purchaser or qualified beneficiary — Limitation of liability — Use of tuition account.

(1) The prepaid tuition contract entered into by the purchaser and the board shall constitute an irrevocable pledge and guarantee by the fund to pay for the tuition of a qualified beneficiary upon acceptance and enrollment at an eligible educational institution in accordance with the tuition plan purchased.

(2) A board member or any employee of the Tuition Account Program Office or the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority shall not be subject to any personal liability by reason of his or her issuance or execution of a prepaid tuition contract under KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709.

(3) Under a tuition plan for private colleges and universities, tuition shall be paid based on the same percentage that University of Kentucky tuition is increased from the year the prepaid tuition contract is purchased to the year of payment.

(4) The purchaser or qualified beneficiary shall pay to the eligible educational institution the amount of any prepaid tuition academic year conversion shortfall and the amount of any prepaid tuition conversion shortfall.

(5) A qualified beneficiary attending an eligible educational institution may apply the value of a prepaid tuition account to a specific academic year at the maximum course load or maximum number of credit hours generally permitted to full-time undergraduates at that institution.

(6) The value of a prepaid tuition account remaining after tuition is paid may be used for other qualified educational expenses under administrative regulations promulgated by the board in compliance with 26 U.S.C. sec. 529. The board may permit the use of the value of a prepaid tuition account for part-time undergraduate enrollment or graduate programs at eligible educational institutions.

(7) If a qualified beneficiary attends an eligible educational institution for which payment of tuition is not guaranteed by the fund in whole or in part, and if the cost of tuition exceeds the value of a prepaid tuition account, the fund shall have no responsibility to pay the difference. If the value of a prepaid tuition account exceeds the cost of tuition, the excess may be used for other qualified postsecondary education expenses as directed by the purchaser.

(8) The value of a prepaid tuition account shall not be used in calculating personal asset contribution for determining eligibility and need for student loan programs, student grant programs, or other student aid programs administered by any agency of the Commonwealth, except as otherwise may be provided by federal law.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 163, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 25, § 5, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 162, § 6, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 252, Pt. XXXI, § 5, effective April 25, 2006.)

164A.707. Prepaid tuition contracts — Amendments — Accounts not subject to creditors or taxes — No guarantee of attendance at institution — Payment of contracts — Beneficiaries — Investments and earnings — Contracts not securities or annuities — Contracts subject to amendment by subsequent change to statute, regulation, or policy.

(1) Purchasers buying prepaid tuition for a qualified beneficiary shall enter into prepaid tuition contracts with the board. These contracts shall be in a form as shall be determined by the office. The contract shall provide for the purchase of a tuition plan for prepaid tuition for the qualified beneficiary from one (1) to five (5) specific academic years.

(2) Upon written notification to the office a purchaser may amend the prepaid tuition contract to change:

(a) The qualified beneficiary, in accordance with 26 U.S.C. sec. 529;

(b) The academic year or years for which prepaid tuition is purchased;

(c) A tuition plan designation to another tuition plan designation;

(d) The number of years for which prepaid tuition is purchased; or

(e) Other provisions of the prepaid tuition contract as permitted by the board.

(3) A prepaid tuition account shall not be subject to attachment, levy, or execution by any creditor of a purchaser or qualified beneficiary. Prepaid tuition accounts shall be exempt from all state and local taxes including, but not limited to, intangible personal property tax levied under KRS 132.020, individual income tax levied under KRS 141.020, and the inheritance tax levied under KRS Chapter 140. Payments from a prepaid tuition account used to pay qualified postsecondary education expenses, or disbursed due to the death or disability of the beneficiary, or receipt of a scholarship by the beneficiary shall be exempt from tax liabilities.

(4) Nothing in KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709 or in a prepaid tuition contract shall be construed as a promise or guarantee that a qualified beneficiary shall be admitted to an eligible educational institution, be allowed to continue to attend an eligible educational institution after having been admitted, or be graduated from an eligible educational institution.

(5) Prepaid tuition contract payments shall not be made in real or personal property other than cash and shall not exceed the prepaid tuition. Prepaid tuition contract payments may be made in a lump sum or installments.

(6) The purchaser shall designate the qualified beneficiary at the time the purchaser enters into a prepaid tuition contract, except for a prepaid tuition contract purchased in accordance with KRS 164A.700(13)(d). In the case of gifts made to the fund, the board shall designate a qualified beneficiary at the time of the gift.

(7) The prepaid tuition contract shall provide that the purchaser and the qualified beneficiary shall not directly or indirectly or otherwise control the investment of the prepaid tuition account or earnings on the account. Payments made for prepaid tuition shall be accounted for separately for each qualified beneficiary. No interest or earnings on a prepaid tuition contract of the purchaser or qualified beneficiary shall be pledged or otherwise encumbered as security of a debt.

(8) A prepaid tuition contract does not constitute a security as defined in KRS 292.310 or an annuity as defined in KRS 304.5-030.

(9) Each prepaid tuition contract is subject to, and shall incorporate by reference, all operating procedures and policies adopted by the board, the statutes governing prepaid tuition contracts in KRS 164A.700 to 164A.709

and 393.015, and administrative regulations promulgated thereunder. Any amendments to statutes, administrative regulations, and operating procedures and policies shall automatically amend prepaid tuition contracts, with retroactive or prospective effect, as applicable.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 163, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 25, § 6, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 162, § 7, effective July 1, 2005; 2005, ch. 173, Pt. XXI, § 1, effective March 20, 2005, 2006, ch. 252, Pt. XXXI, § 7, effective April 25, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (3/20/2005). KRS 393.015, the statute cited in subsection (9) of this section, was repealed by 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 173, Part XXI, § 2, effective March 20, 2005.

164A.708. Prepaid tuition contracts entered into before and after April 25, 2006 — Obligations of the Commonwealth.

(1) (a) All prepaid tuition contracts in existence on April 25, 2006, shall be supported by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth.

(b) If the report of the actuary submitted under KRS 164A.704(7) reflects that there will be a real liability expected to accrue for contracts in existence on April 25, 2006, during the next biennium, the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet shall include in the budget request for the cabinet an appropriation to the board in an amount necessary to meet the real liability in each fiscal year of the biennium, and the General Assembly shall appropriate the necessary funds to meet the liability.

(2) (a) New contracts entered into after April 25, 2006, for a tuition plan approved by the board shall contain actuarially sound premiums sufficient to prevent their contribution to a program fund deficit.

(b) Payments received from contracts entered into after April 25, 2006, shall be maintained separately from contracts in existence on April 25, 2006.

(c) The Commonwealth shall have no obligation to support contracts entered into after April 25, 2006, with appropriations if a shortfall occurs.

(Enact Acts 2006, ch. 252, Pt. XXXI, § 2, effective April 25, 2006.)

164A.709. Termination of prepaid tuition contract or account — Transfer of funds.

(1) A purchaser may terminate a prepaid tuition contract at any time upon written request to the office.

(2) Upon termination of a prepaid tuition contract at the request of a purchaser, the office shall pay from the fund to the purchaser:

(a) The value of the prepaid tuition account if the contract is terminated for:

1. The death of the qualified beneficiary; or
2. The disability of the qualified beneficiary that, in the opinion of the office, would make attendance by the beneficiary at an eligible educational institution impossible or unreasonably burdensome; or
3. A request made on or after July 1 of the initial projected year of enrollment of the qualified beneficiary; and

(b) The amounts paid on the purchaser's prepaid tuition contract if the contract is terminated and a request for refund is made before July 1 of the qualified beneficiary's initial projected year of enrollment. The board may determine a rate of interest to accrue for payment on the amount otherwise payable under this paragraph.

(3) At the option of the purchaser, the value of the prepaid tuition account may be carried forward to another academic year or distributed by the fund upon the purchaser's request.

(4) All refunds paid shall be net of administrative fees as determined by the board. The office may impose a fee upon termination of the account for administrative costs and deduct the fee from the amount otherwise payable under this section.

(5) If a qualified beneficiary is awarded a scholarship that covers tuition costs included in a prepaid tuition contract, the purchaser may request a refund consisting of the amount of the value of the prepaid tuition account, not to exceed the amount of the scholarship.

(6) If the purchaser wishes to transfer funds from the prepaid tuition account to the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust, the purchaser may do so under administrative regulations promulgated by the board and the board of directors of the Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust under KRS 164A.325.

(7) If the purchaser wishes to transfer funds from the prepaid tuition account to another qualified tuition program as defined in 26 U.S.C. sec. 529(b)(1), the purchaser may do so under administrative regulations promulgated by the board.

(8) The board may terminate a prepaid tuition contract at any time due to the fraud or misrepresentation of a purchaser or qualified beneficiary with respect to the prepaid tuition contract.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 163, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 25, § 7, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 162, § 8, effective July 1, 2005; 2006, ch. 252, Pt. XXXI, § 7, effective April 25, 2006.)

CHAPTER 165A

PROPRIETARY EDUCATION

SECTION.

Commercial Driver's License Training

165A.515. Application of chapter.

Commercial Driver's License Training

165A.515. Application of chapter.

(1) This chapter shall not apply to:

(a) Any school or educational institution which offers to full-time, regularly enrolled students as a part of its curriculum a course in driving instruction for the purposes of obtaining a Kentucky Class D driver's license issued under KRS Chapter 186;

(b) Automobile dealers and their salesmen who give instruction without charge to purchasers of motor vehicles; or

(c) Employers who give instruction without charge to their employees.

(2) This chapter shall not apply to any college within the Kentucky Community and Technical College System which offers to part-time students a course in driver's instruction where there is not a school licensed pursuant to this chapter in the county.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend. Acts 2002, ch. 280, § 14, effective April 9, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 332.110.

CHAPTER 167

EDUCATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SECTION.
167.010. [Repealed.]
167.015. Management for Kentucky School for the Blind and School for the Deaf — Extramural services and programs.
167.017. Appointment of superintendent of Kentucky School for the Deaf.
167.020. [Repealed.]
167.025. [Repealed.]
167.030. [Repealed.]
167.035. Kentucky School for the Blind Advisory Board.
167.037. Kentucky School for the Deaf Advisory Board.
167.040. [Repealed.]
167.050. [Repealed.]
167.060. [Repealed.]
167.070. [Repealed.]
167.080. [Repealed.]
167.090. [Repealed.]
167.100. [Repealed.]
167.110. [Repealed.]
167.120. [Repealed.]
167.130. [Repealed.]
167.140. [Repealed.]
167.150. Admission policies, curriculum, and rules for Kentucky School for the Blind and Kentucky School for the Deaf.
167.160. [Repealed.]
167.170. Expulsion of students.
167.180. [Repealed.]
167.190. [Repealed.]
167.210. Definition of "deaf-blind children" for KRS 167.210 to 167.240.
167.220. Authority of Department of Education.
167.230. [Repealed.]
167.240. Authority to adopt rules and regulations.
167.250. Liability insurance for drivers of motor vehicles transporting specified students.
167.990. [Repealed.]

167.010. School for deaf; name, nature and location of. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (273a-1, 297, 298f-1) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 6.

167.015. Management for Kentucky School for the Blind and School for the Deaf — Extramural services and programs.

(1) The Kentucky School for the Blind at Louisville, Kentucky, and the Kentucky School for the Deaf at Danville, Kentucky, shall be managed and controlled by the Kentucky Board of Education. The board shall have possession and the responsibility and authority for preservation, repair, and control of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state and dedicated to the schools. The board may, except as provided in KRS 45A.045, sell any property held for the use and benefit of the schools, and purchase other property deemed by the board to be suitably and conveniently located, and erect buildings necessary for carrying out the purposes of the schools. The board may promulgate administrative regulations to carry into effect its powers with respect to the schools, and may require from the superintendent of the schools any reports and information it desires as to the condition of the schools.

(2) In addition to being recognized as a school providing quality, full-time educational services to students who are deaf and hard of hearing or who are blind or visually impaired, the Kentucky School for the Deaf and the Kentucky School for the Blind shall also serve as the Statewide Educational Resource Center on Deafness and as the Statewide Educational Resource Center on Blindness, respectively. They shall provide technical assistance and resource services to local school districts, parents, and other agencies or organizations serving children and youth who are deaf and hard of hearing or who are blind or visually impaired. Depending on the availability of funding, services may include, but not be limited to, assessments; consultations on curriculum; language and communication; orientation and mobility; classroom devices, including telecommunication devices for the deaf and hard of hearing and Braille for the blind and visually impaired; assistive technology; professional development; and program development and implementation. The Kentucky School for the Deaf and the Kentucky School for the Blind may enter into collaborative agreements with local school districts and other public and private agencies to provide for regional or satellite programs for children and youth who are deaf and hard of hearing or who are blind or visually impaired.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 1; 1966, ch. 255, § 154; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 9, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 598, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 496, § 52, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 219, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

Cross-References. Administrative regulations, KRS Ch. 13A.
Department for the Blind, KRS 163.450 to 163.470.
Property and Building Commission, powers and duties, KRS 56.450.
Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation, 707 KAR 1:300.
Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools, 707 KAR 1:370.
Confidentiality of information, 707 KAR 1:360.
Definitions, 707 KAR 1:002.
Determination of eligibility, 707 KAR 1:310.
Free appropriate public education, 707 KAR 1:290.
Individual education program, 707 KAR 1:320.
Monitoring and recovery of funds, 707 KAR 1:380.
Placement decisions, 707 KAR 1:350.
Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures, 707 KAR 1:340.

167.017. Appointment of superintendent of Kentucky School for the Deaf.

(1) The superintendent of the Kentucky School for the Deaf shall be appointed by the chief state school officer. The appointment shall be made upon recommendation of a search committee which shall be appointed by the Kentucky Board of Education whenever appointment of a superintendent becomes necessary.

(2) The search committee for the superintendent of the Kentucky School for the Deaf shall consist of the representative of the State Department of Education selected by the chief state school officer, one (1) representative of the Kentucky Association of the Deaf, Inc., one (1) representative of the Kentucky School for the Deaf Alumni Association, Inc., one (1) representative of the Kentucky School for the Deaf faculty, one (1) parent of a student at the Kentucky School for the Deaf, and one (1) representative of the Kentucky School for the Deaf advisory board. The search committee's recommendation must be approved by a majority of the Kentucky Board of Education members.

(3) The superintendent of the Kentucky School for the Deaf may be removed from office by the Kentucky Board of Education only by a majority vote of the Kentucky Board of Education.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 267, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 274, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

167.020. Board of commissioners of school for deaf; membership; terms; organization and powers; quorum. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (273, 274, 280, 281: amend. Acts 1948, ch. 222, § 2) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 6.

167.025. School staff — Qualifications of superintendent. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 2; 1978, ch. 155, § 82) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.030. Records and reports of board. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (278) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 6.

167.035. Kentucky School for the Blind Advisory Board.

(1) There may be established a Kentucky School for the Blind Advisory Board composed of five (5) members appointed by the Kentucky Board of Education upon recommendation by the chief state school officer for terms of four (4) years and until their successors are appointed. The board shall elect from its membership a chairman. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties.

(2) The board shall act in an advisory capacity to assist the superintendent in conducting the activities of the school.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; June 1980, ch. 286, § 10, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 267, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 275, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 10, 1996.)

Cross-References. Kentucky School for Deaf Advisory Board as division of Department of Education, KRS 156.010.

167.037. Kentucky School for the Deaf Advisory Board.

(1) There shall be established a Kentucky School for the Deaf Advisory Board, composed of nine (9) members appointed by the Kentucky Board of Education upon recommendation of the chief state school officer. At the first regular meeting in each fiscal year, the board shall elect a chairman and vice chairman. A member may serve no more than two (2) consecutive years as chairman. Members shall be appointed for regular terms of four (4) years. Members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties.

(2) Advisory board members for the Kentucky School for the Deaf shall be selected from nominations submitted by the Kentucky Association of the Deaf Inc., the Parent-Teacher-Cottage Parent Association, the Kentucky School for the Deaf Alumni Association Inc., the Kentucky Association of School Administrators, and the chief state school officer. Membership on the board shall be statewide and shall consist of two (2) parents of deaf children, one (1) professional in education of the deaf, one (1) former student of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, one (1) member of the Kentucky Association for the Deaf, two (2) members who shall represent school districts, and two (2) members at large. A majority of the board's membership shall be persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

(3) The board shall act in an advisory capacity to assist the school superintendent in conducting the activities of the school. The board shall also make recommendations to the chief state school officer concerning all areas relating to the effective operation of the school, including but not limited to:

(a) Goals and objectives,
(b) Budget requests,
(c) Student services,
(d) Public relations,
(e) Construction and maintenance, and
(f) Program evaluation.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 267, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 276, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1997; 2000, ch. 204, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. The reference to State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education in this section has been changed to Kentucky Board of Education on authority of Acts 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.

167.040. Purchase and sale of property. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (277a-1) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 6.

167.050. Donations. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (276, 277) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 6.

167.060. Control of property. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (277) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 6.

167.070. Superintendent, teachers and officers; appointment and removal of. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (280) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 6.

167.080. Black deaf; provisions concerning school for. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (282, 283, 283a) was repealed by Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 6.

167.090. Attendance of deaf children at school compulsory. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (298f-1, 298f-2) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.100. Children exempt from compulsory attendance. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (298f-2) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.110. False statement as to child's age prohibited. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (298f-4) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.120. Failure to send child excused when schools are full. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (298f-5) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.130. Public schools for deaf to receive children — Exception. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (298f-8: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 4) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.140. School for blind — Management — Property. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (301, 301b, 4618-80: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 255, § 155; 1978, ch. 155, § 82) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.150. Admission policies, curriculum, and rules for Kentucky School for the Blind and Kentucky School for the Deaf.

The Kentucky Board of Education upon recommendation of the chief state school officer may prescribe admission policies, curriculum, and rules for the government and discipline of pupils who attend the Kentucky School for the Blind or the Kentucky School for the Deaf and fix and regulate tuition fees and terms of admission of pupils into the facilities from other states, but no charge shall be made for the admission of pupils from this state.

(300, 301a, 4618-80: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 11, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 277, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

167.160. Advisory committee for school for blind. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (4618-80; 1978, ch. 155, § 82) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.170. Expulsion of students.

The Kentucky Board of Education shall alone have the power to expel a pupil from the Kentucky School for the Blind or the Kentucky School for the Deaf. The board may delegate that power to a three (3) member panel of the board.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 599, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 13, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (305, 4618-80: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 155, § 82, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 286, § 12, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 599, effective July 13, 1990.

167.180. Black blind children. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (311) was repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 184, § 8.

167.190. Adult blind. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (312) was repealed by Acts 1956 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, Art. II, § 8.

167.210. Definition of "deaf-blind children" for KRS 167.210 to 167.240.

As used in KRS 167.210 to 167.240, unless the context otherwise requires, "deaf-blind children" are those children who are deaf or hard of hearing and have visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication, developmental, and educational problems that they cannot profit satisfactorily from educational programs provided solely for the child with a visual disability or for the child with a hearing disability.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 600, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 144, § 11, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 405, § 32, effective July 15, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 87, § 1; 1980, ch. 286, § 13, effective July 15, 1980) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 600, effective July 13, 1990.

167.220. Authority of Department of Education.

The State Department of Education is hereby authorized to expend available funds for the purpose of sending children who are deaf-blind to any facility, school, or institution, within or without the Commonwealth, which provides a qualified program of education for such children. Such funds may be spent for evaluation and diagnosis, room, board, tuition, transportation, and other items which are necessarily relevant to the education of such children.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 601, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 87, § 2) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 601, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. Vocational education and rehabilitation, KRS Ch. 163.

167.230. Authority of bureau of education for exceptional children. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Acts 1962, ch. 87, § 3; 1978, ch. 155, § 82; 1978, ch. 384, § 50) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

167.240. Authority to adopt rules and regulations.

The State Department of Education is hereby authorized to adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems necessary and proper for carrying out the purposes of KRS 167.210 to 167.240.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 602, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 87, § 4) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 602, effective July 13, 1990.

167.250. Liability insurance for drivers of motor vehicles transporting specified students.

The chief state school officer may provide liability insurance or an indemnity bond against the negligence of drivers of motor vehicles owned or operated by the Department of Education for the transportation of members of the student bodies of the Kentucky School for the Blind, the Kentucky School for the Deaf, and the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Training Center. If the transportation of members of the student bodies is let out under contract, the contract shall require the contractor to carry an indemnity bond or liability insurance against negligence in such amounts as the chief state school officer designates. In either case, the indemnity bond or insurance policy shall be issued by a surety or insurance company authorized to transact business in this state, and shall bind the company to pay any final judgment not to exceed the limits of the policy rendered against the insured for loss or damage to property of any student or other person, or death or injury of any student or other person.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 348, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 278, effective July 13, 1990; 2007, ch. 45, § 2, effective June 26, 2007.)

167.990. Penalties. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (298f-3, 298f-4, 298f-6: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 68, Art. IV, § 5; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 14, § 164) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 286, § 14, effective July 15, 1980.

CHAPTER 168

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

SECTION.
168.010. Declaration of purpose.
168.015. Legislative recognition of importance of education technology.
168.020. Definitions for KRS 168.010 to 168.100.
168.030. Kentucky Authority for Educational Television.
168.040. Membership of authority.
168.050. Terms of members — Vacancies — Reelection or reappointment.
168.060. Meetings — Notice — Quorum — Organization.
168.070. Executive committee.
168.080. Employees.
168.090. Compensation and expenses of members.
168.100. Powers of authority.

168.010. Declaration of purpose.

It is declared to be the legislative purpose of KRS 168.010 to 168.100, and the public policy of the Commonwealth, that there be established, developed, and utilized in the public interest a network of educational television production and related facilities and transmission and relay stations such as will ultimately make available to students in public schools and state-supported institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth, and to any others who may choose to utilize the same, television programs and related services in aid of education, and for incidental use in other proper functions; and that the same be managed, controlled, and operated in the public interest by an independent corporate agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth having membership such as to be representative of the general public as well as public educational bodies at all levels.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 603, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 1; 1970, ch. 204, § 1) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 603, effective July 13, 1990.

Cross-References. State Property and Buildings Commission, acquisition of educational television facilities, duties, KRS 56.440, 56.550.

168.015. Legislative recognition of importance of education technology.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky recognizes that technology plays an important role in enlarging and enriching the school experiences of students and is vital to an efficient system of public schools.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 20, effective July 13, 1990.)

168.020. Definitions for KRS 168.010 to 168.100.

As used in KRS 168.010 to 168.100, the following words and terms have the following meanings, unless in any instance, the context shall clearly indicate another meaning, in which event the context shall be controlling:

(1) "Authority" means the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television;
(2) "Board" means the Kentucky Board of Education;
(3) "Department" means the Kentucky Department of Education;
(4) "Public schools" means the state-supported schools of the elementary and secondary levels, as defined in KRS 157.320;
(5) "Commission" means the State Property and Buildings Commission of Kentucky;
(6) "Council" means the Council on Postsecondary Education in Kentucky;
(7) "University of Kentucky" means the University of Kentucky as one (1) entity, including its present and future extensions;
(8) "State colleges and universities" means and includes Eastern Kentucky University, Kentucky State University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Northern Kentucky University, Western Kentucky University, and the University of Louisville, and institutions in the Kentucky Community and Technical College System;
(9) "Educational television" means and includes the production of television programs, the filming or taping thereof, the purchase or lease of filmed or taped programs produced by others, and the transmission or relaying of them for utilization:
    (a) Which may be used in aid of education in the public schools and public institutions of higher education; and
    (b) For limited and incidental use in furtherance of other proper public functions;
(10) "Television facilities" means and includes sites, buildings, structures, machinery, equipment, and installations, each with necessary or appropriate appurtenances, used or useful in the furtherance of educational television;
(11) "Related functions" or "related services" means and includes the use of facilities operated or leased by the authority, or which may be added or connected to such facilities as permitted by applicable statutes, and to prepare, transmit, or enable the exchange of nontelevision programs, services, or functions for and among the public schools, public institutions of higher education, and other state agencies:
    (a) In aid of education; and
    (b) For use in other proper public functions; provided, however, that such related functions or related services may include, but are not limited to, the following examples: computer-assisted instruction, data for teaching or administrative purposes, and educational noncommercial radio;
(12) "Related facilities" means and includes sites, buildings, structures, machinery, equipment, and installations, each with necessary or appropriate appurtenances, used or useful in the furtherance of related functions or services.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 3; 1970, ch. 204, § 3; 1972, ch. 181, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, §§ 82, 104, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 276, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1990, ch. 60, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 604, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 142, effective May 30, 1997.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

168.030. Kentucky Authority for Educational Television.

An independent agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth is hereby created and established to be known as "The Kentucky Authority for Educational Television," the same being a public body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, the power in its own name to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, to adopt and use a corporate seal, to adopt bylaws for the orderly conduct of its affairs and to alter the same from time to time, to prescribe and enforce regulations governing the use of educational television and television facilities and related functions and facilities, and generally to have and use all powers of private corporations as set forth in KRS Chapter 271B, except as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of KRS 168.010 to 168.100.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 605, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 2; 1970, ch. 204, § 2; 1972, ch. 274, § 147) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 605, effective July 13, 1990.

168.040. Membership of authority.

(1) The authority shall consist of nine (9) members, as follows:

The chief state school officer, ex officio, who shall initially serve as temporary chairman and shall call and preside over the organizational meeting or meetings until the members of the authority shall elect a chairman from among their number; a member of the staff or personnel of the department elected by the board upon recommendation of the chief state school officer as being qualified to serve as liaison and coordinator between the authority and the department on matters of curriculum, and his term shall be the same as that of the chief state school officer by whom he is recommended, but terminable by the board in the event he is transferred to other duties in the department, and automatically terminated in the event of his severance from the department for any reason; a representative of the University of Kentucky and a representative of the state universities to be elected by the Council on Postsecondary Education; and five (5) additional members appointed by the Governor who need possess no special or prescribed qualifications except that they shall be citizens of Kentucky.

(2) Effective at 11:59 p.m. on June 30, 1994, all terms of gubernatorial appointees to the authority shall expire. Effective July 1, 1994, five (5) appointees nominated pursuant to KRS 164.005 and appointed by the Governor shall become members of the authority.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 4 (1st par.); 1970, ch. 204, § 4; 1978, ch. 59, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 315, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 279, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 91, § 2, effective March 22, 1994; 1997 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 143, effective May 30, 1997.)

168.050. Terms of members — Vacancies — Reelection or reappointment.

(1) Effective July 1, 1994, the terms of the members other than the chief state school officer and the member appointed from the staff or personnel of the department shall be originally, two (2) members for a term of four (4) years; two (2) members for a term of three (3) years; two (2) members for a term of two (2) years; and one (1) member for a term of one (1) year, to be determined by the Governor. Thereafter the terms shall be for four (4) years.

(2) In addition to vacancies from death or resignation, vacancies shall occur upon removal of permanent residence from the Commonwealth; in the case of the elected member representing the department and the board, by change of assignment or by severance from relationship with the department or the board for any reason; and, in the cases of the members representing the University of Kentucky and the state colleges, by termination of the member's membership on the council for any reason. Vacancies during the term of any member shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term only; and vacancies of elected or appointed members by reason of the expiration of the term shall be for terms of four (4) years each, in the same manner as the initial election or appointment, as the case may be.

(3) Elected or appointed members shall be eligible for reelection or reappointment for any number of terms, as long as the prescribed qualifications prevail.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 4 (2nd, 3rd pars.); 1970, ch. 204, § 5; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 280, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 91, § 3, effective March 22, 1994.)

168.060. Meetings — Notice — Quorum — Organization.

(1) The authority shall meet not less frequently than quarterly, and otherwise as often as necessary for the orderly conduct of its affairs. If it sees fit to do so, it may establish in its bylaws, or by resolution, four (4) or more fixed dates for regular meetings at one (1) or more specified places, in which event any proper business may come before the authority on such occasions, and it shall not be necessary that the members be given notice thereof unless the chairman shall deem it necessary or desirable that the day, place, or hour be changed, whereupon notice to such effect shall be mailed to each member by the chairman or secretary, by ordinary first-class mail, postage prepaid, not less than one (1) week in advance. Regular meetings may be adjourned to convene again at another time and place, if the facts are shown in a motion or resolution adopted by a majority of those present and entered upon the minutes; and if such be done, the adjourned session shall constitute a continuation of the regular session without notice to absent members; but the motion or resolution of adjournment may specify that every reasonable effort be made to give such notice to absent members as time and circumstances may permit, whereupon the secretary (or in his absence the chairman or any designated member) shall make such effort and report the same and the success or failure thereof as to each member, at the occasion of the adjourned session of the regular meeting. Special meetings may be called by the chairman, vice chairman, secretary, or any two (2) members upon notice of the time, place and business to be transacted, similarly given; and special meetings may be adjourned in like manner as in the case of regular meetings, except that the matters considered shall be limited to such as are set forth in the notice of the special meeting.

(2) Any member may waive notice orally or in writing at any time before, at, or after any meeting; and the presence of a member at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice unless such member tenders at such meeting a written protest on the ground of want of sufficient notice.

(3) Five (5) or more members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting, and a majority vote thereof shall be sufficient to transact any business properly before the meeting. Any lesser number may adjourn to reconvene at another time for failure to muster a quorum.

(4) Immediately upon receiving notice of the election or appointment of all other members, the chief state school officer shall call a meeting for organizational purposes, to be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, at a time and place set forth in a written notice mailed to each member, as set forth above. At this meeting, the chief state school officer shall preside as temporary chairman, and the authority shall elect from among the members a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer, and define the duties thereof; or it may combine the office of treasurer with any other office of the authority or with any position created pursuant to KRS 168.080.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 5; 1964, ch. 120; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. IV, § 281, effective July 13, 1990.)

168.070. Executive committee.

At such organizational meeting, or at any subsequent meeting, the authority may elect an executive committee, not less than three (3) in number, of which the chairman or vice chairman of the authority shall be a member and the presiding officer. The powers of the executive committee to transact business between meetings of the authority shall be defined, and may be limited, but it shall not be provided that actions of the executive committee within its defined powers and limitations are subject to review, or not final and binding as actions of the authority. The executive committee shall preserve

minutes of its proceedings, and file a written copy thereof with the secretary at or before the next ensuing regular meeting of the authority.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 606, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 5 (5th par.)) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 606, effective July 13, 1990.

168.080. Employees.
Subject only to availability of funds from any source, the authority may employ and prescribe the qualifications and duties of such persons as it may deem necessary to the proper performance of its purposes and functions, including an executive director to serve as the principal executive of the authority, and a chief engineer to supervise its engineering staff. Compensation shall be such as may be fixed in accordance with the standards established by the State secretary of the Personnel Cabinet, except that the compensation for those officers and employees exempt from classified services as provided in KRS 18A.115 shall be determined by the authority not to exceed the maximum established by KRS 64.640(2).
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 607, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 154, § 83, effective July 15, 1998.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 6; 1980, ch. 98, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 52, § 4, effective July 15, 1982) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 607, effective July 13, 1990.

168.090. Compensation and expenses of members.
(1) Members of the authority who are otherwise compensated by the Commonwealth on a full-time basis shall receive no additional compensation as members of the authority, or for attendance at meetings. Members who are not otherwise compensated by the Commonwealth on a full-time basis shall receive a per diem of fifty dollars ($50) for attendance at each meeting, including reasonable travel time necessarily required.
(2) All members may be reimbursed for actual travel and other proper expenses according to reasonable rules and regulations of the authority. The scope of travel shall not be limited to the confines of the Commonwealth; but may extend to any place outside the Commonwealth if specifically authorized by the authority by motion, resolution, or directive reciting the occasion, necessity, and persons authorized to travel.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 608, effective July 13, 1990.)

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 7; 1978, ch. 154, § 11, effective June 17, 1978) was repealed and reenacted by Acts 1990, ch. 476, Part V, § 608, effective July 13, 1990.
Cross-References. Bonds of state officers and employees, KRS 62.170.

168.100. Powers of authority.
The authority shall have no power of taxation, nor is it vested with the police power of the Commonwealth, except insofar as the exercise of the power of eminent domain may be deemed a part thereof. Otherwise, in general terms, it shall have and is hereby given all such constitutional powers as are necessary to its accomplishment of the purpose and implementation of the public policy set forth in KRS 168.010. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, but only for assurance to parties transacting business with the authority, and who may demand and be entitled to assurance, the following specific powers are hereby vested in the authority:
(1) To receive and use in the furtherance of its lawful objectives state funds as may be appropriated or allotted to it, any funds received for services rendered under contract or from the sale of property owned by it, and contributions, matching funds, gifts, bequests, and devises from any source, whether state or federal, and whether public or private; unless the same be tendered subject to one (1) or more conditions which are inconsistent with KRS 168.010 to 168.100, or otherwise unlawful;
(2) To make contracts and agreements whereunder the authority may undertake to provide educational television facilities and related functions and facilities to or for any public body of the state or federal government in furtherance of educational television or in aid of any other public function. However, it shall be an express provision of every such contract that the authority will not undertake to transmit or relay, and will not permit any other party to transmit or relay, in the use of the authority's television facilities, any subversive matter, any political propaganda, or any image or message in the interests of any political party or candidate for public office; or be used by, or in aid of, any church, sectarian, or denominational school; but this proviso is not intended and shall not be construed to be a limitation upon dissemination by the authority of legitimate objective instructional material which is properly related to the study of history or of current events, or which is no more than factually informative, of current issues of government, or of various political ideologies;
(3) To produce, prepare, transmit, and relay, either from life or by recording on tape or films, educational television programs and related services coordinated with the curricula prescribed or approved for the public schools of the Commonwealth by the department or the board pursuant to KRS 158.6451;
(4) To purchase or lease from others, or to contract with others for the use of, or the right to transmit or relay, similar educational television programs and related services, whenever in the opinion of the authority the same are suitable and cannot be produced as effectively or economically through the use of its own facilities;
(5) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to operate, television and related facilities deemed by the authority to be necessary in the furtherance of its lawful objectives; and in this connection to acquire property by the exercise of the power of eminent domain, in the manner authorized for the Department of Highways by the Eminent Domain Act of Kentucky, whenever the same cannot be purchased, leased, or otherwise acquired at a reasonable price after reasonable negotiations with the owner or owners. In all such matters, the authority shall be subject to the provisions of KRS Chapters 45A and 56;
(6) To prescribe standards for receiving instruments which are purchased in the future for use in the public schools, in order that reception of educational television programs and related services may be acceptable and in conformity with the manner of transmission thereof; and to disseminate such standards, together with technical information with regard to installations and use of receiving instruments, to all of the public school districts, or to such as may request the same;
(7) In its discretion and within the limitation of availability of funds from any sources, to:
(a) Establish a program of matching funds as an inducement to public school districts to purchase and install proper facilities for receiving and utilizing educational television programs and related services, especially in situations where by reason of topographical difficulties of reception, special antennas, or other equipment may be required, and
(b) If so requested by the boards of education of a

sufficient number of public school districts, to purchase through the Finance and Administration Cabinet, subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 45A, receiving instruments on their behalf on a wholesale basis for the purposes of economy, any such purchases to be on a public competitive basis after due advertisement according to law, but restricted to such receiving instruments as meet the standards prescribed by the authority.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 16, § 8; 1970, ch. 204, § 6; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(1); 1974, ch. 74, Art. IV, § 20(1); 1976, ch. 140, § 73; 1990, ch. 476, Pt. I, § 24, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 496, § 53, effective July 13, 1990.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). This section was amended by two 1990 Acts which do not appear to be in conflict and have been compiled together.

Cross-References. Disposition of private funds and contributions to state agencies, KRS 41.290.

Eminent Domain Act of Kentucky, KRS 416.540 to 416.680.

State Board of Education may acquire facilities for educational television, KRS 156.070.

Educational television equipment purchases, 702 KAR 3:170.

TITLE XIV

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

CHAPTER 171

STATE LIBRARIES—LIBRARIANS—STATE ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

SECTION.

DEPARTMENT FOR LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

171.130. Department for Libraries and Archives — Commissioner.
171.140. General powers and duties.
171.145. Authority to provide library services for qualified readers with disabilities.
171.223. Delivery to Attorney General of written information concerning retention and management of public records.

STATE ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

171.410. Definitions for KRS 171.420 to 171.740.
171.420. State Archives and Records Commission.
171.430. Expenses of commission members.
171.440. Commission meetings.
171.450. Department procedures and regulations.
171.460. Records management survey.
171.470. Records management promotion — Reports.
171.480. Buildings and facilities.
171.500. Central depository.
171.510. Advisory groups for commission.
171.520. Supervision of state and local agencies — Plan for comprehensive records management system for state government — Rules and regulations.
171.530. Retention and recovery of records.
171.540. Inspection of agency records.
171.550. Processing and servicing records.
171.560. Transfer of records.
171.570. Extension of agency retention period.
171.580. Historical records.
171.590. Public nature of records in department's custody.
171.600. Servicing records.
171.610. Facilities for public inspection.
171.620. Private documents of public interest.
171.630. Reproduction fee.
171.640. Documentation of agency matters — Standards, rules and regulations.
171.660. Authorized reproductions — Disposal of originals.
171.670. Destruction of records.
171.680. Records management by agencies.
171.690. Storage of agency records.
171.700. Certification of records.
171.710. Safeguarding agency records.
171.720. Agency recovery of records.
171.730. Effect on public accounting and confidential nature of agency records.
171.740. General Assembly records.

PENALTIES

171.990. Penalties.

DEPARTMENT FOR LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

171.130. Department for Libraries and Archives — Commissioner.

The Department for Libraries and Archives is established. The department shall be headed by a commissioner whose title shall be state librarian who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor, and who shall have had technical training in the field of library science.

(Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 41, § 1; 1962, ch. 106, Art. VIII, § 2; 1980, ch. 188, § 127, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 381, § 6, effective July 15, 1982.)

171.140. General powers and duties.

(1) The department shall give assistance and advice to all state institutional and public libraries, and to all counties in the state which propose to establish public libraries, as to the best means of their establishment and operation and may send any of its members to aid in organizing such libraries or assist in the improvement of those already established.

(2) It may receive gifts which may be used or held for the purpose given, and may purchase and operate traveling libraries under such conditions and rules as it thinks necessary to protect the interests of the state and best increase the efficiency of its service to the public.

(3) The department may issue printed material, such as lists and circulars of information, and in the publication thereof may cooperate with other state library commissions and libraries, in order to secure the more economical administration of the work for which it was formed. It may provide for library educational opportunities in various parts of the state.

(4) The department shall perform such other service in behalf of public libraries as it considers for the best interests of the state.

(5) The department shall maintain a strong central collection of library materials in a variety of formats and assure access to those materials and to other information resources throughout the state and nation for the purposes of providing information and reference services to state government agencies and of supplementing the resources of local libraries.

(2438c-4; 1990, ch. 62, § 2, effective July 13, 1990.)

Cross-References. Private contributions to be deposited in State Treasury, KRS 41.290.

171.145. Authority to provide library services for qualified readers with disabilities.

For the benefit of qualified readers with disabilities of Kentucky, the Department for Libraries and Archives may make available books and other reading matter in Braille, talking books or any other medium of reading used by qualified readers with disabilities. To this end, the department is authorized to provide library services for qualified citizens

with disabilities of the Commonwealth through contract, agreement or otherwise with the Library of Congress or any regional library thereof.
(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 58; 1974, ch. 8, § 1; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VIII, B, § 1; 1994, ch. 405, § 33, effective July 15, 1994.)

171.223. Delivery to Attorney General of written information concerning retention and management of public records.
The Department for Libraries and Archives shall, within sixty (60) days of June 20, 2005, and thereafter, within sixty (60) days of the effective date of any legislation amending the provisions of the Open Meetings Act, KRS 61.805 to 61.850, or the Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884, deliver to the Office of the Attorney General written information that explains proper retention and management of public records, which information shall be included in the Office of the Attorney General's distributions as specified in KRS 15.257.
(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 45, § 2, effective June 20, 2005.)

STATE ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

171.410. Definitions for KRS 171.420 to 171.740.
As used in KRS 171.420 to 171.740:
(1) "Public record or record" means all books, papers, maps, photographs, cards, tapes, disks, diskettes, recordings, and other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, which are prepared, owned, used, in the possession of or retained by a public agency. "Public record" shall not include any records owned by a private person or corporation that are not related to functions, activities, programs or operations funded by state or local authority;
(2) "Department" means the Department for Libraries and Archives;
(3) "Commission" means the State Archives and Records Commission; and
(4) "Public agency" means every state or local office, state department, division, bureau, board, commission and authority; every legislative board, commission, committee and officer; every county and city governing body, council, school district board, special district board, municipal corporation, and any board, department, commission, committee, subcommittee, ad hoc committee, council or agency thereof; and any other body which is created by state or local authority and which derives at least twenty-five percent (25%) of its funds from state or local authority.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 1; 1962, ch. 106, Art. V, § 2; 1966, ch. 255, § 159; 1970, ch. 92, § 32; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VIII, B, § 2; 1982, ch. 245, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 150, § 3, effective July 15, 1986.)

Cross-References. Court records, control by Supreme Court, KRS 26A.200, 26A.210.
Open records law, KRS 61.870 to 61.884.
Opinions of Attorney General. Neither the interested person nor his representative has the right to reproduce the records of a district board of education by any photostatic means whatsoever. OAG 68-291.
Neither an interested person nor his representative has the absolute right to take the original records of a district board of education into a private room without the secretary or the secretary's representative being present. OAG 68-291.
Where the necessary interest is present, the interested person or his representative is entitled to obtain a certified copy of the contract between the board of education and the secretary upon payment of such reasonable fee therefor as may be prescribed by regulation of the district board. OAG 68-291.
Information concerning textbook titles and course enrollment requested by a private bookstore would be a part of the university's records and would be subject to the statutory privilege of inspection by any interested person. OAG 69-24.
It is apparent from the 1982 amendment to subdivision (1) of this section, which added cards, tapes, disks and recordings to the definition of "records," that it was the intent of the legislature to facilitate the maintenance of public records by modernizing the means of preserving those records; therefore, it appears that Kentucky law does permit Kentucky State University to maintain its records via microfilm microfiche. OAG 83-161.

171.420. State Archives and Records Commission.
(1) The State Archives and Records Commission is hereby created and shall be a seventeen (17) member body constituted as follows:
  (a) The state librarian or his designee, who shall be the chairman of the commission;
  (b) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet or his designee;
  (c) The Auditor of Public Accounts or his designee;
  (d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or his designee;
  (e) The director of the Legislative Research Commission or his designee;
  (f) The Attorney General or his designee;
  (g) The director of the Office for Policy and Management in the Office of the Controller or his designee;
  (h) The executive director of the Commonwealth Office of Technology or her or his designee;
  (i) One (1) member appointed by the Governor from a list of three (3) persons submitted by the president of the University of Kentucky;
  (j) One (1) member appointed by the Governor from a list of three (3) persons submitted by the president of the Kentucky Historical Society;
  (k) One (1) member appointed by the Governor from a list of three (3) persons submitted by the president of the Kentucky Library Association;
  (*l*) One (1) member appointed by the Governor from a list of seven (7) persons with one (1) name submitted by each of the presidents of the state universities and colleges;
  (m) Four (4) citizens at large; and
  (n) One (1) member appointed by the Governor from a list of three (3) persons, with one (1) name submitted by each of the presidents of the Kentucky League of Cities, the Kentucky Association of Counties, and the Kentucky Association of School Administrators.
(2) Vacancies shall be filled by the Governor in the same manner as initial appointments are made. All members shall serve for a term of four (4) years, provided that one (1) of the initial appointments shall be for a term of four (4) years, one (1) for three (3) years, one (1) for two (2) years, and one (1) for one (1) year.
(3) The commission shall advise the Department for Libraries and Archives on matters relating to archives and records management. The commission shall have the authority to review and approve schedules for retention and destruction of records submitted by state and local agencies. In all cases, the commission shall determine questions which relate to destruction of public records, and their decision shall be binding on the parties concerned and final, except that the commission may reconsider or modify its actions upon the agreement of a simple majority of the membership present and voting.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 2; 1962, ch. 106, Art. V, § 3; 1970, ch. 92, § 33; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(2); 1974, ch. 257, § 5; 1976, ch. 242, § 1; 1978, ch. 384, § 120, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 245, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1992, ch. 185, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 209, § 18, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 506, § 20, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 536, § 20, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 602, effective

June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 111, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 56, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). Under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(c) and for the sake of clarity, the Reviser of Statutes has divided this statute as contained in 2006 Ky. Act ch. 211, sec. 111, into numbered subsections and paragraphs.

Cross-References. Records retention schedules; authorized schedules, 725 KAR 1:061.

171.430. Expenses of commission members.
Members of the commission shall serve without compensation other than actual expense of attending meetings of the commission or while in the performance of their official duties in connection with the business of the commission.
(Enact. 1958, ch. 49, § 3, effective June 19, 1958.)

171.440. Commission meetings.
The commission shall meet in the City of Frankfort, but the commission may, by majority vote, hold special or regular meetings in other locations when the work of the commission would be facilitated thereby. The commission shall hold not less than four (4) meetings during each calendar year and may hold such special meetings as may be necessary to transact the business of the commission. All meetings shall be called by the chairman, or when requested in writing by any two (2) members of the commission.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 4; 1982, ch. 245, § 3, effective July 15, 1982.)

171.450. Department procedures and regulations.
(1) The department shall establish:
  (a) Procedures for the compilation and submission to the department of lists and schedules of public records proposed for disposal;
  (b) Procedures for the disposal or destruction of public records authorized for disposal or destruction;
  (c) Standards and procedures for recording, managing, and preserving public records and for the reproduction of public records by photographic or microphotographic process;
  (d) Procedures for collection and distribution by the central depository of all reports and publications, except the Kentucky Revised Statutes editions, issued by any department, board, commission, officer or other agency of the Commonwealth for general public distribution after July 1, 1958.
(2) The department shall enforce the provisions of KRS 171.410 to 171.740 by appropriate rules and regulations.
(3) The department shall make copies of such rules and regulations available to all officials affected by KRS 171.410 to 171.740 subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A.
(4) Such rules and regulations when approved by the department shall be binding on all state and local agencies, subject to the provisions of KRS Chapter 13A. The department shall perform any acts deemed necessary, legal and proper to carry out the duties and responsibilities imposed upon it pursuant to the authority granted herein.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 5; 1970, ch. 92, § 34; 1982, ch. 245, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 353, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (10/5/90). Pursuant to KRS 7.136(1), KRS Chapter 13A has been substituted for the prior reference to KRS Chapter 13 in this statute. The sections in KRS Chapter 13 were repealed by 1984 Ky. Acts ch. 417, § 36 and KRS Chapter 13A was created in that same chapter of the 1984 Ky. Acts.

Cross-References. Collection and distribution of reports and publications, 725 KAR 1:040.
Recording and reproducing public records, 725 KAR 1:020.
Records management program, 725 KAR 1:050.
Records officers; duties, 725 KAR 1:010.
Records retention schedules; authorized schedules, 725 KAR 1:061.
Scheduling public records for retention and disposal; procedure, 725 KAR 1:030.

171.460. Records management survey.
In order for proper planning to be accomplished, the department shall cause a records management survey to be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the department.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 6; 1970, ch. 92, § 35.)

171.470. Records management promotion — Reports.
The department is authorized to make continuing surveys of government records and records management and disposal practices and to obtain reports thereon from state and local agencies; to promote, in cooperation with the various state and local agencies, improved records management practices and controls in such agencies, including the central storage or disposition of records not needed by such agencies for their current use; and to report to the Governor semiannually. The department shall submit a biennial report to the General Assembly.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 7; 1970, ch. 92, § 36.)

171.480. Buildings and facilities.
The secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, at the request of the commission, shall have authority to design, build, purchase, lease, maintain, operate, protect, and improve buildings or facilities, including a state archives and records center building, used for the storage of noncurrent records of state and local agencies. The cabinet shall have custody and control of all such buildings and facilities and their contents.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 8; 1970, ch. 92, § 37.)

171.500. Central depository.
The department is hereby constituted the central depository for public records. It shall be the duty of all departments, boards, commissions, officers or other agencies of the Commonwealth to supply to the central depository copies of each of their reports and publications issued for general public distribution after July 1, 1958, in the number and in the manner prescribed by rule or regulation promulgated by the department pursuant to KRS 171.450. College, university, and public libraries may be constituted depository libraries by written order of the department. The central depository shall supply copies to such depository libraries in the number and in the manner prescribed by rule or regulation promulgated by the department pursuant to KRS 171.450.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 10; 1970, ch. 92, § 38.)

Cross-References. Collection and distribution of reports and publications, 725 KAR 1:040.

171.510. Advisory groups for commission.
The commission may from time to time appoint advisory groups to more effectively obtain the best professional thinking of the bar, historians, political scientists, accountants, genealogists, patriotic groups, and associations of public officials on the steps to be taken with regard to any particular group or type of records.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 11, effective June 19, 1958.)

171.520. Supervision of state and local agencies — Plan for comprehensive records management system for state government — Rules and regulations.
(1) The department shall, with due regard to the program activities of the state and local agencies concerned,

prescribe the policies and principles to be followed by state and local agencies in the conduct of their records management programs, and make provisions for the economical and efficient management of records by state and local agencies by analyzing, developing, promoting, and coordinating standards, procedures, and techniques designed to improve the management of records, to insure the maintenance and security of records deemed appropriate for preservation, and to facilitate the segregation and disposal of records of temporary value and by promoting the efficient and economical utilization of space, equipment, and supplies needed for the purpose of creating, maintaining, storing, and servicing records. The department may accept, administer and grant any money appropriated or granted to it, in addition to appropriations from the general fund, for providing and improving records management programs of state and local agencies.

(2) To effect the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the department shall prepare a plan for a comprehensive records management system for Kentucky state government. This plan shall include a proposal for funding through cost allocation or other methods in lieu of a general fund appropriation. The plan shall provide for a records management certification program, to identify state agencies in compliance with records management practices implemented by the department, and shall be completed by July 1, 1987. The plan shall be submitted to the Office of Policy and Management and the Legislative Research Commission for evaluation.

(3) The department shall promulgate necessary rules and regulations for the furtherance of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 12; 1970, ch. 92, § 39; 1984, ch. 172, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 66, § 1, effective July 15, 1986.)

Cross-References. Records management program, 725 KAR 1:050.

171.530. Retention and recovery of records.

The commission shall establish standards for the selective retention of records of continuing value, and the department shall assist state and local agencies in applying such standards to records in their custody. The department shall notify the head of any such agency of any actual, impending, or threatening unlawful removal, defacing, alteration, or destruction of records in the custody of such agency that has come to its attention, and initiate action through the agency head or Attorney General for the recovery of such records as shall have been unlawfully removed and for such other redress as may be provided by law.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 13; 1970, ch. 92, § 40; 1982, ch. 245, § 5, effective July 15, 1982.)

171.540. Inspection of agency records.

The department is authorized to inspect or survey the records of any state or local agency, as well as to make surveys of records management and records disposal practices in such agencies, and shall be given full cooperation of officials and employees of agencies in such inspection and surveys; provided, that records, the use of which is restricted by or pursuant to law or for reasons of security or the public interest, shall be inspected or surveyed only in accordance with law, and the rules and regulations of the department.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 14; 1970, ch. 92, § 41.)

171.550. Processing and servicing records.

The department is authorized to establish an interim records center or centers for the storage, processing, and servicing of records of state and local agencies pending their deposit in the State Archives and Records Center or their disposition in any other manner authorized by law, and to establish, maintain and operate centralized microfilming, photostating, indexing, decontamination and lamination and any other records repair and rehabilitation services for state and local agencies.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 15; 1970, ch. 92, § 42.)

171.560. Transfer of records.

Subject to applicable provisions of law, the department shall promulgate rules and regulations governing the transfer of records from the custody of one (1) state or local agency to that of another.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 16; 1970, ch. 92, § 43.)

171.570. Extension of agency retention period.

The department may empower any state or local agency, upon the submission of evidence of the need therefor, to retain records for a longer period than that specified in any approved disposal schedule, or by law but the agency shall report all such actions to the commission at its next meeting for approval or disapproval.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 17; 1966, ch. 255, § 160; 1970, ch. 92, § 44.)

171.580. Historical records.

The department, whenever it appears to be in the public interest, is authorized:

(1) To accept for deposit in the State Archives and Records Center the records of any state or local agency or of the General Assembly that are determined by the department to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation;

(2) To direct and effect the transfer to the department of any records that have been in existence for more than fifty (50) years and that are determined by the department to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation, unless the head of the state or local agency which has custody of them certifies in writing to the department that they must be retained in his custody for use in the conduct of the regular current business of the said agency;

(3) To direct and effect, with the approval of the head of the originating agency, or its successor, if any, the transfer of records deposited, or approved for deposit, in the State Archives and Records Center to public or educational institutions for special research or exhibit purposes; provided that title to such records shall remain vested in the Commonwealth of Kentucky unless otherwise authorized by law, and provided further such records may be recalled after reasonable notice in writing;

(4) To direct and effect the transfer of materials from private sources authorized to be received by the State Archives and Records Center by the provisions of KRS 171.620.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 18; 1970, ch. 92, § 45.)

171.590. Public nature of records in department's custody.

The department shall be responsible for the custody, use, and withdrawal of records transferred to it. All papers, books, and other records of any matters so transferred are public records and shall be open to inspection by any interested person subject to reasonable rules as to time and place of inspection established by the department; provided that whenever any records, the use of which is subject to statutory limitations and restrictions, are so transferred, the department shall enforce such limitations. Restrictions shall not remain in effect after the records have been in existence for fifty (50) years.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 19; 1970, ch. 92, § 46.)

Cross-References. Open Records Law, KRS 61.870 to 61.884.

171.600. Servicing records.
The department shall make provisions for the preservation, management, repair and rehabilitation, duplication and reproduction, description, and exhibition of records or related documentary material transferred to it as may be needful or appropriate, including the preparation and duplication of inventories, indexes, catalogs, and other finding aids or guides facilitating their use.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 20; 1970, ch. 92, § 47.)

Cross-References. Recording and reproducing public records, 725 KAR 1:020.

171.610. Facilities for public inspection.
The department shall make such provision and maintain such facilities as it deems necessary or desirable for servicing records in its custody that are not exempt from examination by statutory provisions or other restrictions.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 21; 1970, ch. 92, § 48.)

171.620. Private documents of public interest.
The department is authorized, whenever it is deemed to be in the public interest, to accept for deposit:
(1) The papers and other historical materials of any Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or of any other official or former official of the state or its subdivisions, and other papers relating to and contemporary with any Governor or former Governor of Kentucky, subject to restrictions agreeable to the department and the donor;
(2) Documents, including motion picture films, still pictures, sound recordings, maps, and papers, from private sources that are appropriate for preservation by the state government as evidence of its organization, functions, policies, and transactions or those of its subdivisions.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 22; 1970, ch. 92, § 49.)

171.630. Reproduction fee.
The department may charge a fee not in excess of ten percent (10%) above the costs or expenses for making or authenticating copies or reproductions of materials transferred to its custody. All such fees shall be paid into a revolving fund for the continuation of such services on as self-sustaining a basis as possible. There shall be no charge for making or authenticating copies or reproductions of such materials for official use by the government of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; provided that reimbursement may be accepted to cover the cost of furnishing such copies or reproductions that could not otherwise be furnished.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 23; 1970, ch. 92, § 50.)

171.640. Documentation of agency matters — Standards, rules and regulations.
The head of each state or local agency shall cause to be made and preserved records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organizational functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and essential transactions of the agency and designed to furnish information necessary to protect the legal and financial rights of the government and of persons directly affected by the agency's activities. Such documentation shall be created, managed, and preserved in accordance with standards, rules and regulations prescribed by the department under the provisions of KRS 171.410 to 171.740.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 24; 1986, ch. 66, § 2, effective July 15, 1986.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Since the Open Records Act does not regulate management practices of keeping public records and since the Attorney General's decisions are limited to whether a requested document is in the possession of a public agency and whether such document is subject to public inspection, the request that university, in not identifying one person as the official custodian in charge of enforcing proper records keeping practices, be charged with violating the Open Records Act as well as the request for provision of a copy of the contract of the person thought to be the official custodian of the university's records were denied. OAG 94-ORD-8.

171.660. Authorized reproductions — Disposal of originals.
When the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or any state agency or subdivision or the principal officer thereof shall reproduce and preserve for record any records or papers by photographic, microphotographic, nonerasable optical image, or other process which accurately reproduces the original records, which forms a durable medium, and which is performed in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the department, the original may be disposed of or destroyed.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 26; 1970, ch. 92, § 51; 1986, ch. 223, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 37, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 88, § 82, effective July 1, 1992.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). This section was amended by two 1990 Acts which do not appear to be in conflict and have been compiled together.
Compiler's Notes. This section was amended by § 82 of Acts 1990, ch. 88 to contingently become effective as provided by § 93 of Acts 1990, ch. 88. However, § 93 of Acts 1990, ch. 88 was repealed by § 30 of Acts 1992, ch. 324, effective July 1, 1992. Therefore the amendment of this section by § 82 of Acts 1990, ch. 88 became effective July 1, 1992.
Cross-References. Recording and reproducing public records, 725 KAR 1:020.

171.670. Destruction of records.
When there is a question whether a particular record or group of records should be destroyed, the commission shall have exclusive authority to decide whether or not the record or group of records are to be destroyed.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 27; 1962, ch. 106, Art. V, § 4; 1970, ch. 92, § 52; 1982, ch. 245, § 6, effective July 15, 1982.)

Cross-References. Recording and reproducing public records, 725 KAR 1:020.

171.680. Records management by agencies.
(1) The head of each state and local agency shall establish and maintain an active, continuing program for the economical and efficient management of the records of the agency.
(2) Such program shall provide for:
  (a) Effective controls over the creation, maintenance, and use of records in the conduct of current business;
  (b) Cooperation with the department in applying standards, procedures, and techniques designed to improve the management of records;
  (c) Promotion of the maintenance and security of records deemed appropriate for preservation, and facilitation of the segregation and disposal of records of temporary value;
  (d) Compliance with the provisions of KRS 171.410 to 171.740 and the rules and regulations of the department.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 28; 1970, ch. 92, § 53.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The University of Kentucky subverted the intent of the Open Records Act, which is essentially related to the intent of the State Archives and Records Act, by failing to develop an adequate program for ensuring records management through agency oversight of employee records handling practices; and by failing to develop a coherent scheme for the organized maintenance of records at identified maintenance locations. OAG 94-ORD-121.

171.690. Storage of agency records.
Whenever the head of a state or local agency determines that

substantial economies or increased operating efficiency can be effected thereby, he shall provide for the storage, processing and servicing of records that are appropriate therefor in the records center maintained and operated by the department or, when approved by the department in such location maintained and operated by the head of such agency.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 29; 1970, ch. 92, § 54.)

171.700. Certification of records.
Any official who is authorized to certify to facts on the basis of records in his custody is authorized to certify to facts on the basis of records that have been transferred by him or his predecessors to the department, further provided, that any fee due any official of the state or its subdivisions shall not be eliminated by KRS 171.410 to 171.740.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 30; 1970, ch. 92, § 55.)

171.710. Safeguarding agency records.
The head of each state and local agency shall establish such safeguards against removal or loss of records as he shall deem necessary and as may be required by rules and regulations issued under authority of KRS 171.410 to 171.740. Such safeguards shall include making it known to all officials and employees of the agency that no records are to be alienated or destroyed except in accordance with law, and calling their attention to the penalties provided by law for the unlawful removal or destruction of records.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 31, effective June 19, 1958.)

171.720. Agency recovery of records.
The head of each state and local agency shall notify the department of any actual, impending or threatened unlawful removal, defacing, alteration or destruction of records in the custody of the agency that shall come to his attention, and with the assistance of the department shall initiate action through the Attorney General for recovery of such records as shall have been unlawfully removed and for such other redress as may be provided by law.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 32; 1970, ch. 92, § 56.)

171.730. Effect on public accounting and confidential nature of agency records.
Nothing in KRS 171.410 to 171.740 shall be construed as limiting the authority of the State Auditor, or other officers charged with prescribing accounting systems, forms, or procedures or of lessening the responsibility of collecting and disbursing officers for rendering of their accounts for settlement. Nothing in KRS 171.410 to 171.740 shall be construed as changing, modifying or affecting the present law or laws concerning confidential records of any state agency and the use thereof. All such laws remain in full force and effect.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 33.)

171.740. General Assembly records.
The Legislative Research Commission shall, unless otherwise directed by the Senate or House of Representatives obtain at the close of each session of the General Assembly all of the noncurrent records of the General Assembly and of each committee thereof and transfer them to the State Archives and Records Center for preservation.
(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 49, § 34.)

PENALTIES

171.990. Penalties.
(1) Any person or library board violating any of the provisions of KRS 171.240 to 171.300 shall be fined not less than ten ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense.
(2) The board for certification of librarians may revoke the certificate of any person violating any of the provisions of KRS 171.240 to 171.300, or any of the regulations as established by the board for certification.
(3) Any person knowingly violating the rules and regulations of the department pursuant to the provisions of KRS 171.450, 171.560, 171.670, 171.710, or 171.720 is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and is also liable for damages or losses incurred by the Commonwealth. Any state employee who knowingly violates these provisions shall also be subject to dismissal from state employment upon a determination of fact, at a hearing, that a serious violation did occur. The employee's right to appeal to the state personnel board is not abridged or denied. In the event of an appeal, the decision of the state personnel board is final.
(4) State employees dismissed under the provision of subsection (3) of this section shall have the right to reapply for state employment in accordance with state personnel rules governing dismissal. Such individuals shall have the full rights and privileges accorded under applicable equal opportunity laws.
(4618-130i, 4618-130k: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 223, § 5; 1982, ch. 245, § 7, effective July 15, 1982.)

TITLE XV

ROADS, WATERWAYS, AND AVIATION

CHAPTER 175

TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

SECTION.
175.525. Toll-road identification card — Exemptions from tolls.

175.525. Toll-road identification card — Exemptions from tolls.
(1) The authority or the cabinet shall establish by administrative regulation promulgated pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A a toll-road identification card to be provided to paying and nonpaying users of toll facilities. The toll-road identification cards shall be issued through an application process. A fee that shall not exceed five dollars ($5) may be established for the issuance of each card.
(2) Upon application, nonpaying accounts shall be established for:
  (a) State police, local police, and fire department vehicles while the vehicles are being operated in an official capacity on a turnpike project;
  (b) Emergency vehicles operated by an ambulance service while the vehicles are being operated in an official capacity, in both emergency and nonemergency situations on a turnpike project;
  (c) Funeral processions on turnpike projects; and
  (d) School district vehicles while the vehicles are being operated in an official capacity on turnpike projects.
(3) To receive the exemption contained in subsection (2) of this section, an ambulance service shall be licensed by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.
(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 249, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 122, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 143, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 130, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 99 and 130, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

CHAPTER 178

COUNTY ROADS — GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION

SECTION.
178.200. Tax levy to retire bonds and pay interest.
178.210. Special tax for construction of roads — Submission to vote — Short-term bonds.
178.290. Construction of sidewalks along public roads — School bus turn-around areas.

PENALTIES

178.990. Penalties.

178.200. Tax levy to retire bonds and pay interest.

(1) If bonds are sold to enable the fiscal court to construct roads and bridges, the fiscal court shall levy a tax of not over twenty cents ($0.20) on the one hundred dollars ($100) of the assessed valuation of the county. The tax shall be collected as other county taxes and allocated, first, to the payment of the interest on the bonds, and the balance placed to the credit of a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds.

(2) Any accumulation in the sinking fund may be loaned by the fiscal court on first mortgage real estate security, on the basis of fifty percent (50%) of its value, at the legal rate of interest, which shall accrue to the sinking fund, but before the loan is made all titles shall be looked up and papers approved by the county attorney.

(3) For the 1966 tax year and for all subsequent years the rate levied by the levying authority under the provisions of this section for levies which were approved prior to December 16, 1965, shall be the compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in subsection (3) of this section no tax rate shall be set lower than that necessary to provide such funds as are required to meet principal and interest payments on outstanding bonded indebtedness.

(4308: amend. Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 9.)

178.210. Special tax for construction of roads — Submission to vote — Short-term bonds.

(1) The fiscal court of any county may submit to the voters at a special election to be held for that purpose, the question of voting a tax of any sum not exceeding twenty cents ($0.20) on the hundred dollars ($100) on all property subject by law to local taxation, for the construction of the public roads and bridges of the county, as the fiscal court directs. The order of the fiscal court calling the election shall specify the amount of the tax to be levied each year and the number of years for which the tax may be imposed, not exceeding ten (10) years, and shall also provide that no money in excess of the amount that can be raised by the levy in any one (1) year shall be expended in that year.

(2) The fiscal court may borrow money and issue bonds therefor in advance of the collection of the tax for any year, but the amount borrowed shall not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the estimated tax for the year. The amount of the tax shall be estimated according to the assessment and collection of the preceding year. Any money so borrowed shall be paid out of the money raised from the tax in the year in which the money is borrowed.

(3) For the 1966 tax year and for all subsequent years the rate levied by the levying authority under the provisions of this section for levies which were approved prior to December 16, 1965, shall be the compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Notwithstanding the limitations contained in subsection (3) of this section no tax rate shall be set lower than that necessary to provide such funds as are required to meet principal and interest payments on outstanding bonded indebtedness.

(4307b-1, 4307b-2: amend. Acts 1965 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 2, § 10.)

Cross-References. Additional tax for road purposes, Const., § 157a.

Opinions of Attorney General. If the county taxes and special district taxes, excluding school taxes and excluding a special road tax, charged to the sheriff for the year are less than $150,000, the sheriff will be allowed, by the county treasurer for collecting such taxes, 10% on the first $10,000 and 4% on the remainder but if the amount is $150,000 or more, the sheriff will be allowed 10% upon the first $5,000 and 4% on the residue and the sheriff's fee for collecting the special road tax is 1% of the amount collected. OAG 74-64.

178.290. Construction of sidewalks along public roads — School bus turn-around areas.

(1) Any person may build a sidewalk composed of gravel, concrete, or other suitable material along the side of any public road in this state. The sidewalk shall not exceed sixty (60) inches in width and the construction and repair and the use of the sidewalk shall be without expense of any kind to any other person who may want to use it. All persons who desire shall be permitted to use the sidewalk, and it shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the traveling public on any public road. The governing body of each city, county, urban-county, consolidated local government, and charter county may build and repair sidewalks along public roads where the need exists for the safety of school children. Before the beginning of construction of the sidewalk, written approval must be obtained from the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the public road.

(2) The fiscal court may, where needed, build and maintain suitable areas for the safe turning around of school buses.

(4318: amend. Acts 1964, ch. 51, § 1; 1970, ch. 250, § 1; 2006, ch. 236, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

Opinions of Attorney General. The fiscal court can, in its sound discretion, and where such construction is needed, build and maintain suitable areas for the safe turning around of school buses, but the county would have to acquire at least an easement right from affected landowners for such areas sufficient to justify the cost to the county. OAG 72-134.

Where a school bus must travel two-tenths or three-tenths of a mile from a county road over a private drive to reach an area maintained as a turn around pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the county must acquire the private drive interval by agreement or condemnation, since this section strongly suggests that a turn around is part of the county road system and does not contemplate a private ownership or interval between the county's road holdings. OAG 81-428.

The fiscal court could, with written permission of the city having jurisdiction over a road or street as a city street, construct sidewalks alongside the road or street where needed for school children. Where the public road is not under the jurisdiction of a city or other governmental agency, the fiscal court would have to procure the appropriate easement rights. OAG 82-136.

The only exceptions to the basic rule that formal acceptance of a road into the county road system is a prerequisite to a fiscal court's authority to spend county money on a road or to improve or maintain it, relate to sidewalks and bus turn-arounds for school children, as treated under this section. OAG 82-136.

Under this section, a fiscal court may, where needed, build and maintain suitable areas for the safe turning around of school buses.

However, the fiscal court would have to acquire at least an easement right from affected landowners for such areas sufficient to justify the cost to the county; neither the school board nor the private owner is responsible for such construction. OAG 82-136.

There does not appear to be any statute permitting the fiscal court to place county gravel on school parking lots, even though the gravel would be on public property and the school system would pay the cost of the materials. OAG 83-398.

A school board cannot lawfully agree to provide materials paid for with school funds, or provide school funds themselves, whether under an intergovernmental agreement or otherwise, for the construction or maintenance of school bus turnarounds within the meaning of subsection (2) of this section. OAG 93-63.

Fiscal court was not authorized to expend funds for the construction or maintenance of a private driveway needed to accommodate the parking of a school bus on property owned by a school bus driver. OAG 94-21.

PENALTIES

178.990. Penalties.

(1) Any county road engineer who fails to comply with the provisions of KRS 178.050 shall be fined not less than ten ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense.

(2) Any county road engineer who makes a change in the location of a road without complying with the provisions of this chapter shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25).

(3) Any person who injures a sidewalk constructed under the provisions of KRS 178.290 and fails to repair or replace the sidewalk shall be fined not less than four ($4) nor more than fifty dollars ($50).

(4) Any owner or occupier of a dam who fails to comply with the provisions of KRS 178.300 shall be fined two dollars ($2) for every twenty-four (24) hours of noncompliance. Where a milldam is carried away or destroyed, the owner or occupier shall not be subject to the fine until one (1) month after the mill has been put in operation.

(5) If a fiscal court or county judge/executive willfully fails to perform any duty required of it by the provisions of this chapter, except KRS 178.170 and 178.210 to 178.240, every member of such court concurring in the failure shall be fined not less than ten ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) by the Circuit Court of the county.

(6) All fines imposed by this chapter shall be paid into the county road fund, except that in case of a privately owned road or bridge, the fines shall accrue to the owner.

(7) No fines imposed by this chapter shall bar action for damages for breach of contract.

(4299, 4304, 4318, 4320, 4322, 4346, 4349: amend. Acts 1978, ch. 384, § 315, effective June 17, 1978.)

Cross-References. Penalty for failure of county engineer to prosecute, KRS 179.990.

TITLE XVI
MOTOR VEHICLES

CHAPTER 186

LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLES, OPERATORS AND TRAILERS

SECTION.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES

186.060. Motor vehicles leased or owned by governmental units or emergency and ambulance vehicles operated by nonprofit corporations organized by units of government.

OPERATOR'S LICENSE

186.440. Persons ineligible for operator's license — Reinstatement fee and exemption.

PENALTIES

186.990. Penalties.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES

186.060. Motor vehicles leased or owned by governmental units or emergency and ambulance vehicles operated by nonprofit corporations organized by units of government.

(1) Applications for registration of motor vehicles leased or owned by a county, city, urban-county, or board of education, or emergency and ambulance vehicles operated by nonprofit corporations organized by units of government in the state or by the state or federal government shall be accompanied by a statement from the head of the department of the governmental unit that leases or owns the motor vehicle, certifying that the motor vehicle is leased or owned and operated by the governmental unit. The application and statement shall be forwarded by the county clerk to the cabinet, which shall give special authority to the clerk to register it. Upon receiving that authority, the clerk shall issue a registration receipt and the official number plate described in KRS 186.240(1)(c), and report the registration to the head of the department authorizing the registration. For his services in issuing such certificate of registration and number plate and reporting the same, the county clerk shall be entitled to a fee of three dollars ($3) in each instance, to be paid by the department upon whose authorization such license was issued.

(2) After such registration of any vehicle leased or owned by a county, city, urban-county, or board of education,

or emergency and ambulance vehicles operated by nonprofit corporations organized by units of government in the state, or by the state or federal government and after issuance of such number plate for such vehicle so leased or owned, no subsequent registration or renewal of same, and no subsequent renewal of a number plate of the vehicle shall be necessary so long as the vehicle is leased or owned by the governmental unit except in the case of loss or destruction of the license plate. In the event of loss or destruction, the number plate shall be replaced in the same manner as if no plate had ever been issued.

(3) When a motor vehicle leased or owned by a county, city, urban-county, or board of education, or emergency and ambulance vehicles operated by nonprofit corporations organized by units of government in the state, or by the state or federal government is transferred or sold to another governmental unit, a new license plate shall be issued for the vehicle in the same manner as provided for in subsection (1) of this section and shall have the same effect as given to such license plates in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) No person shall use on a motor vehicle, not leased or owned by a county, city, urban-county, board of education, or emergency and ambulance vehicles operated by nonprofit corporations organized by units of government in the state, or the state or federal government, any license plate that has been issued for use on a motor vehicle leased or owned by the governmental unit.

(2739g-7: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 122; 1948, ch. 126, §§ 1, 2, 3; 1964, ch. 148, § 1; 1974, ch. 72, § 1; 1986, ch. 419, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 296, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 498, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 428, § 9, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 36, § 1, effective July 15, 1996.)

Cross-References. "Cabinet" defined, KRS 186.010(1).

Opinions of Attorney General. A school board was without authority to authorize the use of its buses by a civic organization in the absence of a showing of some specific connection between the proposed trip and regular school functions. OAG 60-690.

So long as motor vehicles are owned exclusively by a board of education they need not be re-registered after the initial registration and the license tags will be permanent. OAG 65-421.

A residential manpower center is not entitled to receive official license plates for automobiles acquired under a General Motors lending agreement and used in its driver's education program as it is not a governmental unit and the automobiles are not owned and used exclusively by it. OAG 74-363.

The driver education vehicles owned by an independent school district and operated exclusively for the conduct of a school program by a residential manpower center as an agency of the school district qualify for official license plates under this section. OAG 74-395.

Operator's License

186.440. Persons ineligible for operator's license — Reinstatement fee and exemption.

An operator's license shall not be granted to:

(1) Any person who is not a resident of Kentucky;

(2) Any person under the age of sixteen (16);

(3) Any person under the age of eighteen (18) who holds a valid Kentucky instruction permit issued pursuant to KRS 186.450, but who has not graduated from high school or who is not enrolled and successfully participating in school or who is not being schooled at home, except those persons who satisfy the District Court of appropriate venue pursuant to KRS 159.051(3) that revocation of their license would create an undue hardship. Persons under the age of eighteen (18) shall present proof of complying with the requirements of KRS 159.051;

(4) Any person whose operator's license has been suspended, during the period of suspension, subject to the limitations of KRS 186.442;

(5) Any person whose operator's license has been revoked, nor to any nonresident whose privilege of exemption under KRS 186.430 has been refused or discontinued, until the expiration of the period for which the license was revoked, or for which the privilege was refused or discontinued;

(6) Any applicant adjudged incompetent by judicial decree;

(7) Any person who in the opinion of the Department of Kentucky State Police, after examination, is unable to exercise reasonable and ordinary control over a motor vehicle upon the highways;

(8) Any person who is unable to understand highway warnings or direction signs in the English language;

(9) Any person required by KRS 186.480 to take an examination who has not successfully passed the examination;

(10) Any person required by KRS Chapter 187 to deposit proof of financial responsibility, who has not deposited that proof;

(11) Any person who has not filed a correct and complete application attested to in the presence of a person authorized to administer oaths;

(12) Any person who cannot meet the requirements set forth in KRS 186.411(1) or (3); or

(13) Any person whose operator's license has been suspended or revoked under the provisions of KRS Chapter 186, 187, or 189A until the person has forwarded to the cabinet a reinstatement fee of fifteen dollars ($15). The fee shall be paid by certified check or money order payable to the State Treasurer who shall deposit five dollars ($5) of the fee in a trust and agency fund to be used in defraying the costs and expenses of administering a driver improvement program for problem drivers. Ten dollars ($10) of the fee shall be deposited by the State Treasurer in a trust and agency account to the credit of the Administrative Office of the Courts and shall be used to assist circuit clerks in hiring additional employees, providing salary adjustments for employees, providing training for employees, and purchasing additional equipment used in administering the issuance of driver's licenses. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person whose license was suspended for failure to meet the conditions set out in KRS 186.411 when, within one (1) year of suspension, the driving privileges of the individuals are reinstated or to any student who has had his or her license revoked pursuant to KRS 159.051.

(2739m-37: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 78, § 1; 1966, ch. 255, § 170; 1974, ch. 306, § 2; 1978, ch. 92, § 8, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 88, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 123, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 63, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 234, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 267, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 416, § 7, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 455, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 341, § 10, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 198, § 4, effective October 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 442, § 5, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 264, § 6, effective July 15, 2002; 2003, ch. 189, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2007, ch. 85, § 193, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/94). This section was amended by 1994 Ky. Acts chs. 267, 416, and 455. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 416, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails under KRS 446.250.

2008-2010 Budget Reference. See Judicial Branch Budget, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 128, Pt. III, 11, at 616; and Judicial Branch Budget Memorandum, 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 190, at 1985 (Final Budget Memorandum, at X-28).

Cross-References. Requirements for minor driver licensing applicant and compliance with KRS 159.051, 601 KAR 13:070.

PENALTIES

186.990. Penalties.

(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 186.020, 186.030, 186.040, 186.045(4), 186.050, 186.056, 186.060, 186.073, 186.110, 186.130, 186.140, 186.160, 186.170, 186.180(1) to (4)(a), 186.210(1), 186.230, or KRS 186.655 to 186.680 shall be guilty of a violation.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 138.465, 186.072, 186.190, or 186.200, or 186.210(2) shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(3) A person who violates the provisions of KRS 186.450(4), (5), or (6) or 186.452(3), (4), or (5) shall be guilty of a violation. A person who violates any of the other provisions of KRS 186.400 to 186.640 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(4) Any clerk or judge failing to comply with KRS 186.550(1) shall be guilty of a violation.

(5) If it appears to the satisfaction of the trial court that any offender under KRS 186.400 to 186.640 has a driver's license but in good faith failed to have it on his or her person or misplaced or lost it, the court may, in its discretion, dismiss the charges against the defendant without fine, imprisonment, or cost.

(6) Any person who steals a motor vehicle registration plate or renewal decal shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Displaying a canceled registration plate on a motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of guilt under this section.

(7) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 186.1911 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(8) Any person who makes a false affidavit to secure a license plate under KRS 186.172 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(9) Any person who violates any provision of KRS 186.070 or 186.150 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(10) Any person who operates a vehicle bearing a dealer's plate upon the highways of this Commonwealth with intent to evade the motor vehicle usage tax or registration fee shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for each subsequent offense.

(11) Any person, other than a licensed dealer or manufacturer, who procures a dealer's plate with intent to evade the motor vehicle usage tax or registration fee shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(12) Any resident who unlawfully registers, titles, or licenses a motor vehicle in any state other than Kentucky with intent to evade the motor vehicle usage tax or the registration fee shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if the amount of tax due is less than one hundred dollars ($100), or of a Class D felony if the amount of tax due is more than one hundred dollars ($100), and in addition shall be liable for all taxes so evaded with applicable interest and penalties.

(2739g-5c, 2739g-6, 2739g-7, 2739g-65, 2739g-103, 2739g-104, 2739m-36, 2739m-48, 2739m-59, 2739m-69: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 208, § 4; 1958, ch. 70, § 28; 1960, ch. 37, § 5; 1966, ch. 83, § 2; 1970, ch. 92, § 58; 1978, ch. 101, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, § 2, effective July 1, 1979; 1980, ch. 296, § 5, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 303, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 373, § 7(1) to (9), effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 118, § 104, effective July 1, 1987; 1986, ch. 431, § 14, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 498, § 6, effective April 1, 1987; 1992, ch. 463, § 20, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 198, § 17, effective October 1, 1996; 2000, ch. 441, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 103, § 5, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 65, § 8, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 15, § 3, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 176, § 3, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. 7/15/2008). This section was amended by 2008 Ky. Acts chs. 15 and 176, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(6/24/2003). 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 408, sec. 178, renumbered the former subsection (2) of KRS 186.045 as subsection (1), but that Act failed to include a conforming amendment to change the reference to that subsection in subsection (1) of this statute. Under KRS 7.136(1)(e), that change has now been made.

CHAPTER 189

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS—VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND STORAGE

SECTION.

189.292. Use of personal communication device prohibited while operating motor vehicle in motion on traveled portion of roadway — Exclusions — Administrative regulations.
189.294. Use of personal communication device by minor prohibited while operating motor vehicle, motorcycle, or moped in motion on traveled portion of roadway — Exclusions — Administrative regulations.
189.336. Installation of flasher lights near schools — Speed limits.
189.370. Passing stopped school or church bus prohibited — Application to properly marked vehicles — Rebuttable presumption as to identity of violator.
189.375. School or church bus signaling device — Use — Stopping regulated.
189.380. Signals.
189.394. Fines for speeding — Doubling of fines in highway work zones — Highway work zone safety fund — Doubling of fines in school areas with flashing lights.
189.450. Stopping, standing, parking, or repairing vehicle on roadway or shoulders of highway.
189.540. Regulations for school buses — Operator required to have commercial driver's license with school bus endorsement.
189.550. Vehicles used for transporting children to stop at railroad crossings.

PENALTIES

189.990. Penalties.
189.993. Penalties.

189.292. Use of personal communication device prohibited while operating motor vehicle in motion on traveled portion of roadway — Exclusions — Administrative regulations.

(1) As used in this section, "personal communication device" means a device capable of two (2) way audio or text communication that emits an audible signal, vibrates, displays a message, or otherwise summons or delivers communication to the possessor, including but not limited to a paging device and a cellular telephone.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, no person shall, while operating a motor vehicle that is in motion on the traveled portion of a roadway, write, send, or read text-based communication using a personal communication device to manually communicate with any person using text-based communication, including but not limited to communications referred to as a text message, instant message, or electronic mail.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to:

(a) The use of a global positioning system feature of a personal communication device;

(b) The use of a global positioning or navigation system that is physically or electronically integrated into the motor vehicle;

(c) The reading, selecting, or entering of a telephone number or name in a personal communication device for the purpose of making a phone call;
(d) An operator of an emergency or public safety vehicle, when the use of a personal communication device is an essential function of the operator's official duties; or
(e) The operator of a motor vehicle who writes a text message on a personal communication device to:
1. Report illegal activity;
2. Summon medical help;
3. Summon a law enforcement or public safety agency; or
4. Prevent injury to a person or property.

(4) The secretary of the Transportation Cabinet may promulgate administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A to implement the provisions of this section, including but not limited to updates or advances in the automotive and information technology industries.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 110, § 2, effective July 15, 2010; 2011, ch. 59, § 3, effective June 8, 2011.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Cell Phones Pose a Distraction to Drivers but Legislative Ban Is Not the Answer, 98 Ky. L.J. 177 (2009/2010).

189.294. Use of personal communication device by minor prohibited while operating motor vehicle, motorcycle, or moped in motion on traveled portion of roadway — Exclusions — Administrative regulations.

(1) As used in this section, "personal communication device" shall have the same meaning as defined in KRS 189.292.
(2) Any person under the age of eighteen (18) who has been issued an instruction permit, intermediate license, or operator's license shall not operate a motor vehicle, motorcycle, or moped that is in motion on the traveled portion of a roadway while using a personal communication device, except to summon medical help or a law enforcement or public safety agency in an emergency situation.
(3) Use of a personal communication device does not include a stand-alone global positioning system, a global positioning or navigation system that is physically or electronically integrated into the motor vehicle, or an in-vehicle security, diagnostics, and communications system, but does include manually entering information into the global positioning system feature of a personal communication device.
(4) This section shall not apply to the use of a citizens band radio or an amateur radio by a motor vehicle operator.
(5) The secretary of the Transportation Cabinet may promulgate administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A to implement the provisions of this section, including but not limited to updates or advances in the automotive and information technology industries.

(Enact. Acts 2010, ch. 110, § 3, effective July 15, 2010; 2011, ch. 59, § 4, effective June 8, 2011.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Cell Phones Pose a Distraction to Drivers but Legislative Ban Is Not the Answer, 98 Ky. L.J. 177 (2009/2010).

189.336. Installation of flasher lights near schools — Speed limits.

(1) Fiscal courts, with respect to school zones situated in unincorporated areas, may authorize by resolution installation at county expense of school flasher lights and other traffic control devices on highways in school zones as they deem reasonable and necessary.
(2) Cities, with respect to school zones within their incorporated areas, may authorize by ordinance installation at city expense of school flasher lights and other traffic control devices on highways in school zones as they deem reasonable and necessary.
(3) The speed limit on all highways where school flasher lights are in operation shall be determined by the governmental unit having control of the highway where a school flasher light is in operation. Flasher lights shall be placed one-eighth (⅛) of a mile on each side of the principal school building where practical. The governmental unit having control of the highway where the lights are in operation shall erect signs notifying motorists of the speed limit.
(4) "Highways" as used in this section shall mean any public road or street maintained by a city, county or the state.
(5) Any traffic control devices erected by any governmental unit shall conform to standards and specifications authorized by KRS 189.337.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 49, § 1; 1974, ch. 27, § 1; 1978, ch. 227, § 1, effective June 17, 1978.)

189.370. Passing stopped school or church bus prohibited — Application to properly marked vehicles — Rebuttable presumption as to identity of violator.

(1) If any school or church bus used in the transportation of children is stopped upon a highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers, with the stop arm and signal lights activated, the operator of a vehicle approaching from any direction shall bring his vehicle to a stop and shall not proceed until the bus has completed receiving or discharging passengers and has been put into motion. The stop requirement provided for in this section shall not apply to vehicles approaching a stopped bus from the opposite direction upon a highway of four (4) or more lanes.
(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall be applicable only when the bus displays the markings and equipment required by Kentucky minimum specifications for school buses.
(3) If any vehicle is witnessed to be in violation of subsection (1) of this section and the identity of the operator is not otherwise apparent, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person in whose name the vehicle is registered or leased was the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation and is subject to the penalties as provided for in KRS 189.990(5).

(2739g-46a, 2739g-69*l*: amend. Acts 1950, ch. 96, § 1; 1960, ch. 123, § 2; 1964, ch. 65, § 3; 1986, ch. 443, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 262, § 1, effective July 15, 1988.)

Kentucky Law Journal. Murray, Instructions In Regard to the Speed of Motor Trucks, A Study In Statutory Interpretation, 34 Ky. L.J. 85 (1946).

Opinions of Attorney General. Regardless of whether a bus was marked "school bus" or "church bus" when it was being used to carry children to a church function, a motorist passing such a bus while the bus was stopped for receiving or disembarking passengers, whether or not the bus was "upon a highway," would be in violation of subsection (1) of this section. OAG 60-1237.

The provisions of subsection (1) of this section were intended primarily to apply to the passing of a bus which was loading or unloading passengers on the highway. OAG 60-1237.

Painted stripes between opposite traffic lanes would not fall within the definition of a mountable median. OAG 65-120.

When a school bus driver has seen a vehicle pass a stopped school bus loading or unloading children, has noted the license number of the vehicle, and has ascertained the name of the registered owner, he has sufficient information to justify making a complaint before a judge against the registered owner and the complaint should not be dismissed without a trial, but unless the prosecution has obtained additional evidence, either direct or circumstantial, identifying the driver of the vehicle at the time of the violation, the court would be justified in dismissing the case without requiring the defendant to

make any defense. OAG 79-263.

Cited: Lowe v. Commonwealth, 298 Ky. 7, 181 S.W.2d 409, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 816 (Ky. 1944); Mackey v. Spradlin, 397 S.W.2d 33, 1965 Ky. LEXIS 52 (Ky. 1965).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Purpose.
2. Bus Driver.
3. — Duty.
4. — Negligence.
5. Negligence of Motorist.
6. Involuntary Manslaughter.
7. "In use."

1. Purpose.

The Constitution, statute and case law of this state reflect a policy of special protection of minors from injury. Pike v. George, 434 S.W.2d 626, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 235 (Ky. 1968).

2. Bus Driver.

3. — Duty.

School bus driver owes other motorists duty of operating his bus in a careful manner with respect to their safety under KRS 189.290. Greyhound Corp. v. White, 323 S.W.2d 578, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 21 (Ky. 1958).

4. — Negligence.

Where a school bus driver stopped in his left lane a few feet behind a commercial bus which was stopped partially in the right lane and the school bus driver could easily have pulled completely off of the road, the question of whether the school bus driver was negligent should have been submitted to the jury and were it not for the requirement that all motorists stop before passing a school bus and the possibility that the school bus driver, therefore, reasonably thought that any motorist behind him would be prepared to stop when he did, there should have been a directed verdict against the school bus driver in favor of a passenger in a car which hit both buses from behind on slick road. Greyhound Corp. v. White, 323 S.W.2d 578, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 21 (Ky. 1958).

5. Negligence of Motorist.

Where a motorist was following a school bus on a slick road, the school bus pulled into the left lane revealing a commercial bus stopped partially in the right lane, the school bus then stopped in the left lane a few feet behind the commercial bus to pick up children, and the motorist slid into both buses, the issue of the motorist's negligence should have been submitted to the jury in an action by passengers in his automobile. Greyhound Corp. v. White, 323 S.W.2d 578, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 21 (Ky. 1958).

6. Involuntary Manslaughter.

Driver who failed to bring his automobile to a complete stop as he approached school bus which had stopped on highway for the purpose of discharging passengers and who passed bus while it was discharging passengers was guilty of involuntary manslaughter when he struck and killed child who had alighted from the bus. Commonwealth v. Mullins, 296 Ky. 190, 176 S.W.2d 403, 1943 Ky. LEXIS 137 (Ky. 1943).

7. "In use."

Where truck passed school bus on the left and struck the child, child's death arose out of the "use" of the school bus, and insurer of the school bus had a duty to defend; until the child had reached the other side of the street safely the school bus had not stopped operating as a school bus in relation to the child. Hartford Ins. Cos. of Am. v. Kentucky Sch. Bds. Ins. Trust, 17 S.W.3d 525, 1999 Ky. App. LEXIS 124 (Ky. Ct. App. 1999).

Collateral References. 7A Am. Jur. 2d, Automobiles and Highway Traffic, § 280.

60 C.J.S., Motor Vehicles, §§ 47, 48, 50; 61A C.J.S., Motor Vehicles, § 1543.

189.375. School or church bus signaling device — Use — Stopping regulated.

No school or church bus shall be licensed or operated for the transportation of school children unless it is equipped with bus alternating flashing signal lamps and a stop arm folding sign. The bus body shall be equipped with a system of four (4) red signal lamps, two (2) on the front and two (2) on the rear of the bus, and four (4) amber signal lamps. Each amber signal lamp shall be located near each red signal lamp, at the same level, but closer to the vertical centerline of the bus. The bus body shall be equipped with a stop arm folding sign on the driver's side with letters at least six (6) inches in height displaying the word "stop" on both sides. Prior to stopping the school bus for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children, the driver shall activate the amber flashing signal lamps. Once the bus comes to a complete stop, the driver shall extend the stop arm and activate the red flashing signal lights prior to opening the door so it shall be plainly visible to traffic approaching from both directions that the bus is in the process of receiving or discharging passengers. No driver shall stop a school or church bus for receiving or discharging passengers in a no passing zone which does not afford reasonable visibility to approaching motor vehicles from both directions unless a "School Bus Stop Ahead" sign has been installed a reasonable distance before that spot in the roadway. No driver shall stop a school or church bus for the purpose of receiving passengers from or discharging passengers to the opposite side of the road on a highway of four (4) or more lanes; provided, that this provision does not prohibit the discharging of passengers at a marked pedestrian crossing.

(Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 41; 1958, ch. 110, § 1; 1964, ch. 65, § 4; 1986, ch. 443, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 262, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 2006, ch. 173, § 18, effective July 12, 2006.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A school bus may not stop to receive or discharge passengers in a no passing area as defined in KRS 189.340(4) (now KRS 189.340(5)). OAG 64-23.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Bus Driver's Standard of Care.

A school bus driver is required to exercise the highest degree of care for a child's safety until the child is on the side of the street where his home is located and is out of danger of injury from passing traffic. Croghan v. Hart County Board of Education, 549 S.W.2d 306, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 658 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Where child was allowed to disembark from school bus on side of highway opposite his home and bus driver failed to use flashing signals or operate stop sign, bus driver and county school board were negligent as a matter of law. Croghan v. Hart County Board of Education, 549 S.W.2d 306, 1977 Ky. App. LEXIS 658 (Ky. Ct. App. 1977).

Collateral References. 7A Am. Jur. 2d, Automobiles and Highway Traffic, § 280.

60A C.J.S., Motor Vehicles, §§ 661-663.

189.380. Signals.

(1) A person shall not turn a vehicle or move right or left upon a roadway until the movement can be made with reasonable safety nor without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) A signal indicating the intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously for not less than the last one hundred (100) feet traveled by the motor vehicle before the turn.

(3) A bus driver shall not stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal to traffic following the bus.

(4) All signals required for a motor vehicle shall be given by signal lamps or mechanical signal devices.

(5) A signal required for a vehicle that is not a motor vehicle may be given by either hand signals, signal lamps, or mechanical signal devices. The signal shall be given intermittently for the last fifty (50) feet traveled by the vehicle before the turn.

(6) Hand signals shall be executed in the following manner when operating a vehicle that is not a motor vehicle:

(a) The hand and arm shall be extended horizontally from the left side of the vehicle to indicate a left

turn;

(b) The left arm shall be extended horizontally with the hand and arm extended upward from the elbow or the right arm and hand shall be extended horizontally to indicate a right turn;

(c) Either arm shall be extended horizontally with the hand and arm extended downward from the elbow to indicate a stop or decrease in speed.

(2739g-50, 2739g-69p: amend. Acts 1950, ch. 54; 1954, ch. 142, § 1; 1960, ch. 123, § 3; 1978, ch. 46, § 6, effective June 17, 1978; 1988, ch. 262, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1994, ch. 203, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 327, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.)

189.394. Fines for speeding — Doubling of fines in highway work zones — Highway work zone safety fund — Doubling of fines in school areas with flashing lights.

(1) The fines for speeding in violation of KRS 189.390 shall be:

Mph. Over Limit	Prima Facie or Maximum Speed												Fine
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	
1	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	$ 1
2	17	22	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	2
3	18	23	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	3
4	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	4
5	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	5
6	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	16
7	22	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	17
8	23	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	18
9	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	19
10	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	20
11	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	22
12	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	24
13	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	26
14	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	28
15	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	30
16	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81		32
17	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82		34
18	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83		36
19	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84		38
20	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85		40
21	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71					43
22	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72					46
23	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73					49
24	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74					52
25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75					55

(2) For speeding in excess of the speeds shown on the specific fine schedule the fine shall be not less than sixty dollars ($60) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(3) For any violation shown on the chart for which a specific fine is prescribed, the defendant may elect to pay the fine and court costs to the circuit clerk before the date of his trial or to be tried in the normal manner. Payment of the fine and court costs to the clerk shall be considered as a plea of guilty for all purposes.

(4) If the offense charged shows a speed in excess of the speeds shown on the specific fine schedule the defendant shall appear for trial and may not pay the fine to the clerk before the trial date.

(5) If the offense occurred in a highway work zone, the fine established by subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be doubled.

(6) All fines collected for speeding in a highway work zone in violation of KRS 189.390 shall be deposited into a separate trust and agency account within the Transportation Cabinet known as the "Highway Work Zone Safety Fund." The highway work zone safety fund shall be used exclusively by the Transportation Cabinet to hire or pay for enhanced law enforcement of traffic laws within highway work zones.

(7) If the offense occurred in an area near a school where flasher lights have been installed and are flashing, and a speed limit has been set pursuant to KRS 189.336, the fine established by subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be doubled.

(Enact. Acts 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 36, § 1, effective January 2, 1978; 1978, ch. 101, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, § 4, effective July 1, 1979; 1988, ch. 177, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1994, ch. 403, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 37, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 124, § 7, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 183, § 17, effective August 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 98, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2011, ch. 59, § 2, effective June 8, 2011.)

189.450. Stopping, standing, parking, or repairing vehicle on roadway or shoulders of highway.

(1) No person shall stop a vehicle, leave it standing, or cause it to stop or to be left standing upon any portion of the roadway; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to prevent parking in front of a private residence off the roadway or street in a city or suburban area where such parking is otherwise permitted, as long as the vehicle so parked does not impede the flow of traffic. This subsection shall not apply to:

(a) A vehicle that has been disabled on the right-of-way of such a highway in such a manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid the occupation of the shoulder of a state-maintained highway or impracticable to remove it from the shoulder of the highway until repairs have been made or sufficient help obtained for its removal. In no event shall a disabled vehicle remain on the shoulder of a state-maintained highway for twenty-four (24) hours or more;

(b) Motor vehicles when required to stop in obedience to the provisions of any section of the Kentucky Revised Statutes or any traffic ordinance, regulation, or sign or the command of any peace officer;

(c) Vehicles operating as common carriers of passengers for hire and school buses taking passengers on such vehicle or discharging passengers therefrom; provided, that no such vehicle shall stop for such purposes at a place on the highway which does not afford reasonable visibility to approaching motor vehicles from both directions; or

(d) Any vehicle required to stop by reason of an obstruction to its progress.

(2) When any police officer finds a vehicle standing upon such a highway in violation of this section, he may move or cause to be moved the vehicle or require the operator or other person in charge of the vehicle to move it. The police officer may cause the vehicle to be removed by ordering any person engaged in the business of storing or towing motor vehicles to remove the vehicle to a site chosen by such person. Ownership of the vehicle shall be determined by the police officer's enforcement agency through the vehicle's license plates, serial number, or other means of determining ownership. As soon as practicable, the police officer's enforcement agency shall notify the owner by mail that the vehicle was illegally upon public property; the name and address of the storage facility where the vehicle is located; that removal of the vehicle from the storage facility will involve payment of towing and storage charges; and that the vehicle may be sold pursuant to the provisions of KRS 376.275 if not claimed within sixty (60) days. No notification shall be required if ownership cannot be determined. In the event of a sale pursuant to KRS 376.275, the state shall receive any proceeds after the satisfaction of all liens placed on the vehicle.

(3) No vehicle shall be parked, stopped, or allowed to stand

on the shoulders of any toll road, interstate highway, or other fully controlled access highway, including ramps thereto, nor shall any vehicle registered at a gross weight of over forty-four thousand (44,000) pounds be parked, stopped, or allowed to stand on the shoulders of any state-maintained highway, except that, in the case of emergency or in response to a peace officer's signal, vehicles shall be permitted to stop on the shoulders to the right of the traveled way with all wheels and projecting parts of the vehicles, including the load, completely clear of the traveled way. Parking of any vehicle which is disabled on the shoulders of a toll road, interstate highway, other fully controlled access highway, including ramps thereto, or any state-maintained highway not mentioned in this section for twenty-four (24) hours continuously is prohibited and vehicles violating this provision may be towed away at the cost of the owner.

(4) When any police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any bridge or causeway or in a tunnel where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, the officer may provide for the removal of the vehicle to the nearest garage or other place of safety as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(5) No person shall stop or park a vehicle except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control device, in the following places:
   (a) On a sidewalk;
   (b) In front of sidewalk ramps provided for persons with disabilities;
   (c) In front of a public or private driveway;
   (d) Within an intersection or on a crosswalk;
   (e) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping or parking;
   (f) Within thirty (30) feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway;
   (g) On any controlled access highway;
   (h) Within a highway tunnel;
   (i) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant; or
   (j) In an area between the roadways of a divided highway.

(6) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area.

(7) The restrictions in subsection (5)(e) of this section shall not apply to sheriffs and their deputies or police officers when operating properly identified vehicles during performance of their official duties.

(2739g-48: amend. Acts 1952, ch. 206, § 3; 1954, ch. 235; 1962, ch. 288, § 2; 1964, ch. 25, § 1; 1970, ch. 93, § 11; 1974, ch. 405, § 1; 1980, ch. 163, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 318, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 322, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 80, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1994, ch. 405, § 39, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 173, § 19, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Glass dropped from damaged vehicle on highway to be removed by person removing vehicle, KRS 189.754.

State and federal highways, KRS ch. 177.

Opinions of Attorney General. A school bus may not stop to receive or discharge passengers in a no passing area as defined in KRS 189.340(4) (now KRS 189.340(5)). OAG 64-23.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

7. Parking.
15. Disabled Vehicles.
16. — Repairing Flat.

7. Parking.

One transporting seven-year-old boy for hire from school to home who stopped on opposite side of city street from home, thus requiring boy to cross street, was negligent as to selecting place to discharge boy, since driver could have stopped on left side next to home. Taylor v. Patterson's Adm'r, 272 Ky. 415, 114 S.W.2d 488, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 131 (Ky. 1938).

15. Disabled Vehicles.

16. — Repairing Flat.

Where a commercial bus stopped partially in the right traffic lane of a road in order to repair a flat tire, a school bus traveling in the same direction was then stopped in the left lane a few feet behind it, and a car also traveling in the same direction then hit both buses in an attempt to stop on the slick road, the parking of the school bus so as to materially obstruct the road was so unusual and extraordinary that the commercial bus driver could not have foreseen it and therefore the parking of the school bus was an intervening cause of the accident so as to relieve the commercial bus driver of liability even if his stopping was negligent. Greyhound Corp. v. White, 323 S.W.2d 578, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 21 (Ky. 1958).

189.540. Regulations for school buses — Operator required to have commercial driver's license with school bus endorsement.

(1) The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations to govern the design and operation of all Kentucky school buses and to govern the operation of district-owned passenger vehicles transporting students under KRS 156.153(2). The board shall, with the advice and aid of the Department of Kentucky State Police and the Transportation Cabinet, enforce the administrative regulations governing the operation of all school buses whether owned by a school district or privately contracted and all district-owned passenger vehicles transporting students under KRS 156.153(2). The regulations covering the operation shall by reference be made a part of any contract with a school district. Every school district and private contractor referred to under this subsection shall be subject to those regulations.

(2) Any employee of any school district who violates any of the administrative regulations in any contract executed on behalf of a school district shall be subject to removal from office. Any person operating a school bus under contract with a school district who fails to comply with any of the administrative regulations shall be guilty of breach of contract and the contract shall be canceled after proper notice and a hearing by the responsible officers of such school district.

(3) Any person who operates a school bus shall be required to possess a commercial driver's license issued pursuant to KRS 281A.170 with a school bus endorsement as described in KRS 281A.175.

(2739g-69m: corrected, Acts. 1958, ch. 126, § 24; 1988, ch. 262, § 4, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 455, § 32, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 476, § 609, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 216, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2004, ch. 22, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 165, § 9, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 85, § 209, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/13/90). The Act amending this section prevails over the repeal and reenactment in House Bill 940, Acts Ch. 476, pursuant to Section 653(1) of Acts Ch. 476.

(6/17/78). This section was amended by 1978 Ky. Acts chs. 83 and 434, part of which are in conflict and cannot be compiled together. Effect has been given to all provisions except for the conflicting provision in subsection (3), in which the later amendment by 1978 Ky. Acts ch. 434, sec. 7, prevails.

Cross-References. Bus drivers' qualifications; responsibilities, 702 KAR 5:080.

Pupil transportation: technical assistance and monitoring, 702 KAR 5:010.

Transportation of preschool children, 702 KAR 5:150.

Vehicles designed to carry nine (9) passengers or less, standards for, 702 KAR 5:130.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Authority to Regulate.

Where language of KRS 156.160 and this section was clear and unambiguous and authorized the Department of Transportation to regulate the operation of school buses, which necessarily included those persons operating the buses, there was no room for construction of the statutes and they must be accepted as they were written. Cornette v. Commonwealth, 899 S.W.2d 502, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 108 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

Statutory grant of authority under KRS 156.160 and this section to Department of Transportation to adopt regulations to govern the design and operation of school buses was not unconstitutional special legislation because it applied only to public and not to private or parochial school bus drivers; the statutes apply equally to a class and further a legitimate state interest in safe transportation of public school children. Cornette v. Commonwealth, 899 S.W.2d 502, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 108 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

It was not the case that KRS Chapter 281A set forth a comprehensive scheme of regulating the same matter which was being regulated by an administrative agency, in violation of KRS 13A.120, as the administrative regulation was more detailed, comprehensive and pertinent regarding school bus drivers than was the statute, which dealt with commercial driver's licenses. Cornette v. Commonwealth, 899 S.W.2d 502, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 108 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

Collateral References. 60 C.J.S., Motor Vehicles, §§ 47, 48, 50, 137, 138.

189.550. Vehicles used for transporting children to stop at railroad crossings.

Operators of all buses and motor vehicles used for transporting children shall stop their vehicles before crossing any railroad when tracks are at the same level of the roadway. The stop shall be made not less than fifteen (15) feet nor more than fifty (50) feet from the nearest track over which the highway crosses, except where the crossing is protected by gates or a flagman employed by the railroad. After making the stop, the operator shall open the service door and carefully look in each direction and listen for approaching trains or maintenance vehicles before proceeding. If visibility is impaired at the required distance for stopping under this section, the operator may allow the vehicle to slowly roll forward for the purpose of gaining the visibility necessary to safely cross the railroad tracks.

(1376r-10: amend. Acts. 1960, ch. 123, § 4; 1988, ch. 262, § 5, effective July 15, 1988; 2003, ch. 147, § 1, effective March 18, 2003.)

Collateral References. 60A C.J.S., Motor Vehicles, §§ 661-663.

Penalties

189.990. Penalties.

(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 189.020 to 189.040, subsection (1) or (4) of KRS 189.050, KRS 189.060 to 189.080, subsections (1) to (3) of KRS 189.090, KRS 189.100, 189.110, 189.130 to 189.160, subsections (2) to (4) of KRS 189.190, KRS 189.200, 189.285, 189.290, 189.300 to 189.360, KRS 189.380, KRS 189.400 to 189.430, KRS 189.450 to 189.458, KRS 189.4595 to 189.480, subsection (1) of KRS 189.520, KRS 189.540, KRS 189.570 to 189.590, except subsection (1)(b) or (6)(b) of KRS 189.580, KRS 189.345, subsection (4) of KRS 189.456, and 189.960 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense. Any person who violates subsection (1)(a) of KRS 189.580 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than two thousand dollars ($2,000) or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one (1) year, or both, unless the accident involved death or serious physical injury and the person knew or should have known of the death or serious physical injury, in which case the person shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Any person who violates paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of KRS 189.390 shall be fined not less than eleven dollars ($11) nor more than thirty dollars ($30). Neither court costs nor fees shall be taxed against any person violating paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of KRS 189.390.

(2) (a) Any person who violates the weight provisions of KRS 189.212, 189.221, 189.222, 189.226, 189.230, or 189.270 shall be fined two cents ($0.02) per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is five thousand (5,000) pounds or less. When the excess exceeds five thousand (5,000) pounds the fine shall be two cents ($0.02) per pound for each pound of excess load, but the fine levied shall not be less than one hundred dollars ($100) and shall not be more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(b) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 189.271 and is operating on a route designated on the permit shall be fined one hundred dollars ($100); otherwise, the penalties in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall apply.

(c) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (2) or (3) of KRS 189.050, subsection (4) of KRS 189.090, KRS 189.221 to 189.230, 189.270, 189.280, or the dimension provisions of KRS 189.212, for which another penalty is not specifically provided shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(d) Nothing in this subsection or in KRS 189.221 to 189.228 shall be deemed to prejudice or affect the authority of the Department of Vehicle Regulation to suspend or revoke certificates of common carriers, permits of contract carriers, or drivers' or chauffeurs' licenses, for any violation of KRS 189.221 to 189.228 or any other act applicable to motor vehicles, as provided by law.

(3) (a) Any person who violates subsection (1) of KRS 189.190 shall be fined not more than fifteen dollars ($15).

(b) Any person who violates subsection (5) of KRS 189.190 shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars ($35) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200).

(4) (a) Any person who violates subsection (1) of KRS 189.210 shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(b) Any peace officer who fails, when properly informed, to enforce KRS 189.210 shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(c) All fines collected under this subsection, after payment of commissions to officers entitled thereto, shall go to the county road fund if the offense is committed in the county, or to the city street fund if committed in the city.

(5) Any person who violates KRS 189.370 shall for the first offense be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) or imprisoned not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days, or both. For each subsequent offense occurring within three (3) years, the person shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars ($300) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisoned not less than sixty (60) days nor more than six (6) months, or both. The minimum fine for this violation shall not be subject to suspension. A minimum of six (6) points shall be assessed against the driving record of

any person convicted.

(6) Any person who violates KRS 189.500 shall be fined not more than fifteen dollars ($15) in excess of the cost of the repair of the road.

(7) Any person who violates KRS 189.510 or KRS 189.515 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than fifty dollars ($50).

(8) Any peace officer who violates subsection (2) of KRS 189.520 shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars ($35) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(9) (a) Any person who violates KRS 189.530(1) shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars ($35) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), or imprisoned not less than thirty (30) days nor more than twelve (12) months, or both.

(b) Any person who violates KRS 189.530(2) shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars ($35) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(10) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 189.550 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(11) Any person who violates subsection (2) of KRS 189.560 shall be fined not less than thirty dollars ($30) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense.

(12) The fines imposed by paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsections (6) and (7) of this section shall, in the case of a public highway, be paid into the county road fund, and, in the case of a privately owned road or bridge, be paid to the owner. These fines shall not bar an action for damages for breach of contract.

(13) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 189.120 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense.

(14) Any person who violates any provision of KRS 189.575 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than twenty-five dollars ($25).

(15) Any person who violates subsection (2) of KRS 189.231 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense.

(16) Any person who violates restrictions or regulations established by the secretary of transportation pursuant to subsection (3) of KRS 189.231 shall, upon first offense, be fined one hundred dollars ($100) and, upon subsequent convictions, be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisoned for thirty (30) days, or both.

(17) (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 189.565 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(b) In addition to the penalties prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection, in case of violation by any person in whose name the vehicle used in the transportation of inflammable liquids or explosives is licensed, the person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500). Each violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(18) Any person who abandons a vehicle upon the right-of-way of a state highway for three (3) consecutive days shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars ($35) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), or imprisoned for not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days.

(19) Every person violating KRS 189.393 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor, unless the offense is being committed by a defendant fleeing the commission of a felony offense which the defendant was also charged with violating and was subsequently convicted of that felony, in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor.

(20) Any law enforcement agency which fails or refuses to forward the reports required by KRS 189.635 shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in KRS 17.157.

(21) A person who operates a bicycle in violation of the administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to KRS 189.287 shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(22) Any person who violates KRS 189.860 shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisoned for not more than six (6) months, or both.

(23) Any person who violates KRS 189.754 shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than three hundred dollars ($300).

(24) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 189.125(3)(a) shall be fined fifty dollars ($50). This fine shall be subject to prepayment. A fine imposed under this subsection shall not be subject to court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.175, additional court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.176, the fee imposed pursuant to KRS 24A.1765, or any other additional fees or costs.

(25) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 189.125(3)(b) shall not be issued a uniform citation, but shall instead receive a courtesy warning up until July 1, 2009. For a violation on or after July 1, 2009, the person shall be fined thirty dollars ($30). This fine shall be subject to prepayment. A fine imposed under this subsection shall not be subject to court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.175, additional court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.176, a fee imposed pursuant to KRS 24A.1765, or any other additional fees or costs. A person who has not been previously charged with a violation of KRS 189.125(3)(b) may elect to acquire a booster seat meeting the requirements of KRS 189.125. Upon presentation of sufficient proof of the acquisition, the charge shall be dismissed and no fees or costs shall be imposed.

(26) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 189.125(6) shall be fined an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25). This fine shall be subject to prepayment. A fine imposed under this subsection shall not be subject to court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.175, additional court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.176, the fee imposed pursuant to KRS 24A.1765, or any other additional fees or costs.

(27) Fines levied pursuant to this chapter shall be assessed in the manner required by KRS 534.020, in amounts consistent with this chapter. Nonpayment of fines shall be governed by KRS 534.060.

(28) A licensed driver under the age of eighteen (18) charged with a moving violation pursuant to this chapter as the driver of a motor vehicle may be referred, prior to trial, by the court to a diversionary program. The diversionary program under this subsection shall consist of one (1) or both of the following:

(a) Execution of a diversion agreement which prohibits the driver from operating a vehicle for a period not to exceed forty-five (45) days and which allows the court to retain the driver's operator's license during this period; and

(b) Attendance at a driver improvement clinic established pursuant to KRS 186.574. If the person completes the terms of this diversionary program satisfactorily the violation shall be dismissed.

(29) A person who violates the provisions of subsection (2) or (3) of KRS 189.459 shall be fined two hundred fifty dollars ($250). The fines and costs for a violation of subsection (2) or (3) of KRS 189.459 shall be collected and disposed of in accordance with KRS 24A.180. Once deposited into the State Treasury, ninety percent (90%) of the fine collected under this subsection shall immediately be forwarded to the personal care assistance program under KRS 205.900 to 205.920. Ten percent (10%) of the fine collected under this subsection shall

annually be returned to the county where the violation occurred and distributed equally to all law enforcement agencies within the county.

(30) (a) Prior to January 1, 2011, any person who violates KRS 189.292 or 189.294 shall not be issued a uniform citation, but shall instead receive a courtesy warning.

(b) On or after January 1, 2011, any person who violates KRS 189.292 or 189.294 shall be fined twenty-five dollars ($25) for the first offense and fifty dollars ($50) for each subsequent offense.

(1376r-2, 1376r-10, 2739g-34a, 2739g-34b, 2739g-46a, 2739-53b, 2739g-65, 2739g-69ee, 2739g-93, 2739i-2, 2896a-15, 4345, 4345a-6, 4346, 4346a-5, 4348, 4353b-4: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 96; 1948, ch. 171, § 2; 1950, ch. 48, § 4; 1950, ch. 96, § 2; 1950, ch. 97, §§ 2, 3; 1950, ch. 115, § 9; 1952, ch. 206, § 1; 1956, ch. 23, § 1, 1956, ch. 35, § 2; 1956, ch. 125, § 3; 1970, ch. 92, § 60; 1972, ch. 128, § 2; 1972, ch. 203, § 38; 1972, ch. 299, § 2(4); 1974, ch. 101, § 7; 1974, ch. 217, § 2; 1974, ch. 258 § 5; 1974, ch. 335, § 2; 1974, ch. 345, § 1(3); 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 36, § 2, effective January 2, 1978; 1978, ch. 46, § 11, effective June 17, 1978, ch. 101, § 4, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 384, § 54, effective June 17, 1978; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 7 § 5, effective July 1, 1979; 1980, ch. 49, § 5, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 305, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 165, § 20(1) to (24), effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 72, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 232, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 262, § 6, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 293, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 347, § 2, effective April 10, 1988; 1990, ch. 400, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 143, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 229, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 39, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 21, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 124, § 6, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 179, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 484, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 606, § 69, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 319, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 449, § 1, effective April 21, 2000; 2000, ch. 467, § 25, effective October 1, 2000; 2000, ch. 481, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 512, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 183, § 18, effective August 1, 2002; 2004, ch. 131, § 3, effective July 13, 2004; 2006, ch. 109, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 110, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 173, § 32, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 180, § 10, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 108, § 2, effective July 15, 2008; 2008, ch. 141, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2010, ch. 110, § 4, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). Because of typographical error, in 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 173, sec. 32, which amended KRS 189.990, an erroneous reference to a nonexistent KRS section, KRS 189.599, appears in subsection (1). The correct citation is KRS 189.590. Under the authority of KRS 7.136(1), the Reviser of Statutes has inserted the correct citation.

Compiler's Notes. Former subsections (19) and (20) (Enact. Acts 1956, ch. 125, § 3) were repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 115, § 12 and former subsection (21) (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 142, § 2) was repealed by implication by Acts 1968, ch. 152, § 123.

189.993. Penalties.

(1) Any person who violates KRS 189.045 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(2) Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of KRS 189.095 shall be fined sixty dollars ($60) and costs of prosecution.

(3) Any person who violates any provision of KRS 189.205 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(4) Any person who violates any provision of KRS 189.375 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

(5) Any person who violates KRS 189.505 shall be fined not less than sixty dollars ($60) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) or be imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

(6) Any person found violating any provision of KRS 189.820 or 189.830 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than thirty-five dollars ($35).

(7) Any person who violates KRS 189.920 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both. In the case of a private vehicle not authorized to use emergency lights under KRS 189.920, all lighting and other equipment used in violation of KRS 189.910 to 189.950 shall be confiscated and forfeited to the county in which the offense occurred.

(8) Any person who violates KRS 189.930 shall be fined not less than sixty dollars ($60) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

(9) Any person who violates KRS 189.940 shall be fined not less than sixty dollars ($60) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or both. In the case of a private vehicle, all lighting and other equipment used in violation of KRS 189.910 to 189.950 shall be confiscated and forfeited to the county in which the offense occurred.

(10) If a member of a regular or volunteer fire department, ambulance service, or rescue squad violates any provisions of subsection (6) of KRS 189.940, he shall, in addition to any other penalty provided under KRS 189.990 or this section, be immediately dismissed from his membership or employment with the fire department, ambulance service, or rescue squad and shall be disqualified from being employed by or being a member of any fire department, ambulance service, or rescue squad in the Commonwealth for a period of three (3) years. Upon conviction of a second offense he shall be permanently barred from employment or membership in any fire department, ambulance service, rescue squad, police department, or sheriff's office in the Commonwealth, nor shall he be permitted to operate any public safety vehicle as defined in KRS 189.910.

(11) Any person who violates KRS 189.950 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both. In the case of a privately owned vehicle, all lighting and other equipment used or installed in violation of KRS 189.910 to 189.950 shall be confiscated and forfeited to the county in which the offense occurred.

(12) Any person who violates any provision of this chapter for which no penalty is otherwise provided shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than twenty dollars ($20) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense, except that no penalty shall be assessed for a violation of KRS 189.580(1)(b) or (6)(b).

(13) No producer or processor of natural resources shall allow the transporting of natural resources over the highways of the Commonwealth in excess of the weight limits without possessing a resource recovery road hauling permit. Violation for hauling in excess of prescribed limits without possession of a permit or transporting natural resources over prescribed limits of the resource recovery road hauling permit shall be not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each violation and shall be deposited in the resource recovery road fund.

(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 18, § 2; 1966, ch. 113, § 3; 1968, ch. 152, § 123; 1970, ch. 45, § 4; 1970, ch. 92, § 61; 1970, ch. 93, § 6;

1970, ch. 117, § 1; 1972, ch. 203, § 39; 1978, ch. 101, § 5, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 102, § 5, effective June 17, 1978; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 7, § 6, effective July 1, 1979; 1982, ch. 203, § 12(5), effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 220, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 2006, ch. 109, § 3, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 110, § 3, effective July 12, 2006; 2006, ch. 173, § 33, effective July 12, 2006.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). This section was amended by 2006 Ky. Acts chs. 109, 110, and 173, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

TITLE XVII

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE

CHAPTER 194A

CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

SECTION.
194A.085. Governor's Office of Wellness and Physical Activity — Duties, rights, and responsibilities.
194A.135. Developmental Disabilities Council — Members — Executive Director — Duties — Autism Spectrum Disorders Subcommittee.

Strategic Planning for Children in Placement

194A.145. Legislative findings and declarations.
194A.146. Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement — Membership — Plans — Review — Information Systems — Annual report.

Autism Spectrum Disorder

194A.620. Legislative findings — Purpose — Definition.
194A.622. Kentucky Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders — Membership — Administrative support — Meetings — Comprehensive state plan on training, treatments, and services — Advisory and monitoring functions.

194A.085. Governor's Office of Wellness and Physical Activity — Duties, rights, and responsibilities.

(1) The Governor's Office of Wellness and Physical Activity is hereby established to implement a health, wellness, and fitness program for Kentucky and to promote a healthy lifestyle for all citizens of the Commonwealth. The office shall be headed by an executive director, who shall be appointed by the Governor in accordance with KRS 12.040 and shall serve at the pleasure of and under the direction of the Governor.

(2) The office's duties, rights, and responsibilities shall include but not be limited to the following:
   (a) Create a strategic plan to design Kentucky's wellness efforts;
   (b) Implement and operate the Governor's Challenge Program;
   (c) Provide assistance to the Governor's Council on Wellness and Physical Activity in accomplishing its mission and charge;
   (d) Identify and assess the most common challenges, existing resources, and services within the state and make recommendations to the Governor, state Legislature, or other governing bodies regarding the demand and effectiveness of present services and improvements that should be addressed;
   (e) Develop, implement, and coordinate all physical activity and wellness related programs for residents of the Commonwealth;
   (f) Develop a comprehensive statewide strategy that coordinates state and local efforts to promote wellness and physical activity;
   (g) Coordinate the efforts of the Governor's Council on Wellness and Physical Activity with the efforts of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, and the Personnel Cabinet;
   (h) Design information campaigns to raise public awareness and promote citizen engagement regarding the critical nature of wellness in the state and to increase the will to make quality resources and services more widely available; and
   (i) Promulgate any administrative regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(3) The executive director may, at the request of the Governor or any cabinet secretary, serve as a designee on boards, commissions, task forces, or other committees addressing issues relating to wellness and physical activity.

(4) The Finance and Administration Cabinet, the Governor's Office for Policy and Management, the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, and the Personnel Cabinet shall take all steps necessary to effectuate the provisions of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 172, § 4, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 24, § 4, effective June 26, 2007; 2009, ch. 11, § 60, effective June 25, 2009.)

194A.135. Developmental Disabilities Council — Members — Executive Director — Duties — Autism Spectrum Disorders Subcommittee.

(1) The Kentucky Council on Developmental Disabilities is created within the cabinet.

(2) The Kentucky Council on Developmental Disabilities is established to comply with the requirements of the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984 and any subsequent amendment to that act.

(3) The members of the Kentucky Council on Developmental Disabilities shall be appointed by the Governor to serve as advocates for persons with developmental disabilities. The council shall be composed of twenty-six (26) members.
   (a) Ten (10) members shall be representatives of: the principal state agencies administering funds provided under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended; the state agency that administers funds provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA); the state agency that administers funds provided under the Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended; the single state agency designated by the Governor for administration of Title XIX of the Social Security Act for persons with developmental disabilities; higher education training facilities, each university-affiliated program or satellite center in the Commonwealth; and the protection and advocacy system established under Public Law 101-496. These members shall represent the following:
      1. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation;
      2. Office for the Blind;
      3. Division of Exceptional Children, within the Department of Education;
      4. Department for Aging and Independent Living;
      5. Department for Medicaid Services;
      6. Department of Public Advocacy, Protection and Advocacy Division;
      7. University-affiliated programs;

8. Local and nongovernmental agencies and private nonprofit groups concerned with services for persons with developmental disabilities;
9. Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services; and
10. Department for Public Health, Division of Adult and Child Health Improvement.

(b) At least sixty percent (60%) of the members of the council shall be composed of persons with developmental disabilities or the parents or guardians of persons, or immediate relatives or guardians of persons with mentally impairing developmental disabilities, who are not managing employees or persons with ownership or controlling interest in any other entity that receives funds or provides services under the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984 as amended and who are not employees of a state agency that receives funds or provides services under this section. Of these members, five (5) members shall be persons with developmental disabilities, and five (5) members shall be parents or guardians of children with developmental disabilities or immediate relatives or guardians of adults with mentally impairing developmental disabilities who cannot advocate for themselves. Six (6) members shall be a combination of individuals in these two (2) groups, and at least one (1) of these members shall be an immediate relative or guardian of an institutionalized or previously institutionalized person with a developmental disability or an individual with a developmental disability who resides in an institution or who previously resided in an institution.

(c) Members not representing principal state agencies shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years. Members shall serve no more than two (2) consecutive three (3) year terms. Members shall serve until their successors are appointed or until they are removed for cause.

(d) The council shall elect its own chair, adopt bylaws, and operate in accordance with its bylaws. Members of the council who are not state employees shall be reimbursed for necessary and actual expenses. The cabinet shall provide personnel adequate to insure that the council has the capacity to fulfill its responsibilities. The council shall be headed by an executive director. If the executive director position becomes vacant, the council shall be responsible for the recruitment and hiring of a new executive director.

(4) The Kentucky Council on Developmental Disabilities shall:

(a) Develop, in consultation with the cabinet, and implement the state plan as required by Part B of the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984, as amended, with a goal of development of a coordinated consumer and family centered focus and direction, including the specification of priority services required by that plan;

(b) Monitor, review, and evaluate, not less often than annually, the implementation and effectiveness of the state plan in meeting the plan's objectives;

(c) To the maximum extent feasible, review and comment on all state plans that relate to persons with developmental disabilities;

(d) Submit to the secretary of the cabinet, the commissioner of the Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services, and the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services any periodic reports on its activities as required by the United States Department of Health and Human Services and keep records and afford access as the cabinet finds necessary to verify the reports;

(e) Serve as an advocate for individuals with developmental disabilities and conduct programs, projects, and activities that promote systematic change and capacity building;

(f) Examine, not less than once every five (5) years, the provision of and need for federal and state priority areas to address, on a statewide and comprehensive basis, urgent needs for services, supports, and other assistance for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families; and

(g) Prepare, approve, and implement a budget that includes amounts paid to the state under the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984, as amended, to fund all programs, projects, and activities under that Act.

(5) The Kentucky Council on Developmental Disabilities shall appoint a subcommittee, which shall include members of the Kentucky Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders, to monitor the implementation of the state plan as developed by the commission beginning October 1, 2006. The subcommittee shall prepare, and the council shall submit, the report as required under KRS 194A.622(10).

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 426, § 14, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 20, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 59, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 99, § 156, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 138, § 3, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 118, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 24, § 5, effective June 26, 2007.)

Compiler's Notes. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, referred to in subsection (3), is compiled as 29 USCS § 701 et seq. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), referred to in subsection (3), is compiled as 20 USCS § 1400 et seq. The Older Americans Act of 1965, referred to in subsection (3), is compiled as 42 USCS § 3001 et seq. Title XIX of the Social Security Act, referred to in subsection (3), is compiled as 42 USCS § 1396 et seq. The protection and advocacy system established under Public Law 101-496, referred to in subsection (3), is compiled as 42 USCS § 6042. The Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984, referred to in subsections (3)(b) and (4), is compiled as 42 USCS § 6000 et seq.

Strategic Planning for Children in Placement

194A.145. Legislative findings and declarations.

The Kentucky General Assembly finds that the various departments, agencies, and entities providing care and treatment to children in placement and their families often do so without appropriate collaboration of policies and services or appropriate and necessary sharing of relevant information. The General Assembly declares that the purpose of KRS 194.146 is to establish a structure for coordinated strategic planning, policy development, and information reporting and sharing among and across departments, agencies, and entities that provide care and services to children in placement.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend., Acts 2005, ch. 99, § 31, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 194B.100.

194A.146. Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement — Membership — Plans — Review — Information Systems — Annual report.

(1) There is hereby created the "Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement" which is

administratively attached to the Department for Community Based Services. The committee shall be composed of the following:

(a) Members who shall serve by virtue of their positions: the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or the secretary's designee, the commissioner of the Department for Public Health, the commissioner of the Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services, the commissioner for the Department for Medicaid Services, the commissioner of the Department for Community Based Services, the commissioner of the Department of Juvenile Justice, the commissioner of the Department of Education, the executive director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, or their designees; and

(b) One (1) foster parent selected by the statewide organization for foster parents, one (1) District Judge selected by the Chief Justice of the Kentucky Supreme Court, one (1) parent of a child in placement at the time of appointment to be selected by the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, one (1) youth in placement at the time of the appointment to be selected by the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, and one (1) private child care provider selected by the statewide organization for private child care providers. These members shall serve a term of two (2) years, and may be reappointed.

(2) The Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement shall, by July 1, 1999, develop a statewide strategic plan for the coordination and delivery of care and services to children in placement and their families. The plan shall be submitted to the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Legislative Research Commission on or before July 1, 1999, and each July 1 thereafter.

(3) The strategic plan shall, at a minimum, include:

(a) A mission statement;

(b) Measurable goals;

(c) Principles;

(d) Strategies and objectives; and

(e) Benchmarks.

(4) The planning horizon shall be three (3) years. The plan shall be updated on an annual basis. Strategic plan updates shall include data and statistical information comparing plan benchmarks to actual services and care provided.

(5) The Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement shall, in consultation with the commissioner and the statewide placement coordinator as provided for in KRS 199.801, establish a statewide facilities and services plan that identifies the location of existing facilities and services for children in placement, identifies unmet needs, and develops strategies to meet the needs. The planning horizon shall be five (5) years. The plan shall be updated on an annual basis. The plan shall be used to guide, direct, and, if necessary, restrict the development of new facilities and services, the expansion of existing facilities and services, and the geographic location of placement alternatives.

(6) The Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement may, through the promulgation of administrative regulations, establish a process that results in the review and approval or denial of the development of new facilities and services, the expansion of existing facilities and services, and the geographic location of any facilities and services for children in placement in accordance with the statewide facilities and services plan. Any process established shall include adequate due process rights for individuals and entities seeking to develop new services, construct new facilities, or expand existing facilities, and shall require the involvement of local communities and other resource providers in those communities.

(7) As a part of the statewide strategic plan, and in consultation with the Commonwealth Office of Technology, the Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement shall plan for the development or integration of information systems that will allow information to be shared across agencies and entities, so that relevant data will follow a child through the system regardless of the entity or agency that is responsible for the child. The data produced shall be used to establish and monitor the benchmarks required by subsection (3) of this section. The data system shall, at a minimum, produce the following information on a monthly basis:

(a) Number of placements per child;

(b) Reasons for placement disruptions;

(c) Length of time between removal and establishment of permanency;

(d) Reabuse or reoffense rates;

(e) Fatality rates;

(f) Injury and hospitalization rates;

(g) Health care provision rates;

(h) Educational achievement rates;

(i) Multiple placement rates;

(j) Sibling placement rates;

(k) Ethnicity matching rates;

(l) Family maintenance and preservation rate; and

(m) Adoption disruption rates.

(8) The Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement shall publish an annual report no later than December 1 of each year that includes, but is not limited to, the information outlined in subsection (7) of this section.

(Repealed, reenact. and amend., Acts 2005, ch. 85, § 617, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 99, § 32, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (6/20/2005). This section, originally codified at KRS 194B.102, was repealed, reenacted as a new section of KRS Chapter 194A, and amended by 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 99, § 32, and amended by 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 85, § 617, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 14, 506, and 536, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/15/98). A reference in this statute to the former Department for Health Services has been changed to the Department for Public Health under 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 426, sec. 629, and KRS 7.136(2).

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 194B.102.

Autism Spectrum Disorder

194A.620. Legislative findings — Purpose — Definition.

(1) The Kentucky General Assembly finds that the various departments, agencies, and entities providing care and treatment to individuals with an autism spectrum disorder, otherwise known as ASD, often do so without the necessary collaboration or sharing of information on training, treatments, and services. The General Assembly declares that the purpose of this section and KRS 194A.622 is to establish:

(a) A commission to develop and monitor the implementation of a comprehensive state plan for an integrated system of training, treatments, and services for individuals of all ages with an ASD; and

(b) A timeline for implementing and monitoring the recommendations of the plan, as appropriate, in all geographic regions of the state.

(2) As used in this section and KRS 194A.622, "autism

spectrum disorders" or "ASD" has the same meaning as "pervasive developmental disorders" in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM-IV). The term includes five (5) diagnostic subcategories:
(a) Autistic disorder;
(b) Asperger's disorder;
(c) Pervasive disorder not otherwise specified;
(d) Rett's disorder; and
(e) Childhood disintegrative disorder.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 138, § 1, effective July 20, 2005.)

194A.622. Kentucky Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders — Membership — Administrative support — Meetings — Comprehensive state plan on training, treatments, and services — Advisory and monitoring functions.

(1) There is hereby created the Kentucky Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders, which shall consist of the following twenty-two (22) members who shall be initially appointed by July 1, 2005:
(a) The secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or his or her designee;
(b) The commissioner of the Department for Medicaid Services or his or her designee;
(c) The director of the Kentucky Early Intervention System, Department for Public Health, or his or her designee;
(d) The commissioner of the Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services or his or her designee;
(e) The commissioner of the Department for Aging and Independent Living or his or her designee;
(f) The chair of the Council on Postsecondary Education or his or her designee;
(g) The director of the Division of Exceptional Children Services or his or her designee;
(h) The commissioner of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation or his or her designee;
(i) The commissioner of the Department of Insurance or his or her designee;
(j) Two (2) nonvoting ex officio members from the House of Representatives, one (1) representing the majority party and one (1) representing the minority party, who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Speaker of the House;
(k) Two (2) nonvoting ex officio members from the Senate, one (1) representing the majority party and one (1) representing the minority party, who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the President of the Senate;
(l) Four (4) professional ASD treatment providers, including at least one (1) mental health provider, one (1) physical health provider, and one (1) complex needs consultant from a special education cooperative, to be appointed by the Governor; and
(m) Five (5) parents, including three (3) who, at the time of their appointment to the commission, have a child with an ASD who is under eighteen (18) years of age and two (2) who, at the time of their appointment to the commission, have a child with an ASD who is eighteen (18) years of age or older, to be appointed by the Governor.

(2) In making appointments to the commission, the Governor shall ensure broad representation of Kentucky's citizens who are concerned with the health and quality of life of individuals with an ASD, may appoint individuals who are also members of the Kentucky Council on Developmental Disabilities, and shall consider candidates recommended by the Autism Spectrum Disorders Advisory Consortium of Kentucky.

(3) Members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in the performance of commission duties in accordance with KRS 45.101 and administrative regulations promulgated thereunder. Members of the commission shall serve until the commission ceases to exist, a successor has been appointed, or until removed for good cause.

(4) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall provide staff and administrative support for the commission.

(5) The chair of the commission shall be designated by the Governor and may be a member in addition to those listed in subsection (1) of this section. The chair of the commission shall establish procedures for the commission's internal procedures.

(6) The commission shall meet at least three (3) times per year. The commission shall also meet as often as necessary to accomplish its purpose upon the call of the chair, the request of four (4) or more members, or the request of the Governor.

(7) The commission shall develop a comprehensive state plan for creating an integrated system of training, treatments, and services for individuals of all ages with an ASD. The commission shall utilize relevant data and research and consult with appropriate professionals, agencies, institutions, and organizations representing the private and public sectors, including the Kentucky Autism Training Center, to develop the state plan. The state plan shall include the following:
(a) An assessment of the diverse needs for services and supports for individuals with an ASD;
(b) Identification of state, federal, private, and any other appropriate funding sources;
(c) Development of a comprehensive training plan, which shall include the Kentucky Autism Training Center, to meet training needs;
(d) An analysis of standards for provider training and qualifications, best practice standards for services, and the need for additional service providers;
(e) An evaluation of health benefit plans and insurance coverage for the treatment of ASD;
(f) A plan for the identification of individuals of all ages with an ASD and for the creation of a statewide ASD registry;
(g) An analysis of program and service eligibility criteria;
(h) An assessment of the need for coordinated, enhanced, and targeted special education and treatment programs for children with an ASD; and
(i) A timeline for implementing and monitoring the recommendations of the plan statewide. The timeline shall include input from the following:
1. The Cabinet for Health and Family Services;
2. The Department for Medicaid Services;
3. The Department for Public Health;
4. The Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services;
5. The Kentucky Early Intervention System;
6. The Division of Exceptional Children Services;
7. The Department of Vocational Rehabilitation;
8. The Department of Insurance;
9. The Department of Education;
10. The Council on Postsecondary Education; and
11. Other appropriate agencies, professionals, institutions, and organizations representing the public and private sectors, including the Kentucky Autism Training Center.

(8) Based upon the comprehensive state plan for an inte-

grated system of training, treatment, and services for individuals of all ages with an ASD, the commission shall make recommendations regarding legislation, administrative regulations, and policies to the Governor and the General Assembly on the following:
(a) Needs for services and supports for individuals who have an ASD;
(b) Funding needs and sources, including state, federal, private, and any other appropriate funding sources;
(c) Training needs and a plan to implement a comprehensive training system, which shall include the Kentucky Autism Training Center;
(d) Standards for provider training and qualifications, best practice standards for services, and the need for additional providers;
(e) Goals for developing health benefit plans that provide insurance coverage for the treatment of ASD;
(f) A plan for the identification of individuals of all ages with an ASD and for the creation of a statewide ASD registry;
(g) Consistent program and service eligibility criteria;
(h) The need for coordinated, enhanced, and targeted special education and treatment programs for individuals with an ASD; and
(i) Strategies and timelines for establishing an accountable, cost-efficient, and cooperative system of services that integrates and builds upon existing public and private agencies, programs, and resources.

(9) The commission shall submit the comprehensive state plan and recommendations to the Governor, the Kentucky Council on Developmental Disabilities, and the Legislative Research Commission by October 1, 2006, at which time the commission shall cease to exist unless reauthorized by the General Assembly

(10) The Kentucky Council on Developmental Disabilities shall appoint a subcommittee, which shall include members of the commission, to monitor the implementation of the state plan as developed by the commission beginning October 1, 2006. The subcommittee shall prepare, and the council shall submit, a report to the Governor and Legislative Research Commission that assesses progress in the implementation of the state plan and that makes recommendations on the need for modifications to the state plan as developed by the Kentucky Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders. The subcommittee shall prepare, and the council shall submit, the report as it deems appropriate, but no less than biennially, until October 1, 2015.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 138, § 2, effective July 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 24, § 6, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 242, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (6/20/2005). 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 138, § 2, creates the Kentucky Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders and provides that it shall consist of 23 members, including the secretaries of the Cabinet for Health Services and the Cabinet for Families and Children. The reorganization of these cabinets into a single Cabinet for Health and Family Services under Executive Orders 2004-444 and 2004-726 was confirmed by the General Assembly, and the membership of Kentucky Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders has been changed from 23 to 22 in codification pursuant to 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 99, § 675.

CHAPTER 195

MANPOWER SERVICES

SECTION.
195.105. Training program authorized — Research assignment — Classification — Compensation — Contract.

195.105. Training program authorized — Research assignment — Classification — Compensation — Contract.

(1) The secretary for health and family services in coordination with the Personnel Cabinet is authorized to establish formal training programs within the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or within any of the departments, divisions, or sections of the cabinet for the training of necessary personnel for the administration of the programs of the cabinet. When courses of study, applicable to the program processes of the cabinet, are not available through instruction within the cabinet, arrangements may be made for the training of employees in any public or private school or institution having available facilities for that purpose, and this training shall be deemed to be a part of the cabinet's training program. Training of employees in public or private schools or institutions for this purpose shall be deemed a part of research assignments to be completed during the period of study, these assignments to relate directly to the work assignment of the employee. After consulting with the Personnel Cabinet, position classifications in the research series shall be established for employees on work study assignments, and funds of the cabinet may be used to pay salaries commensurate with the appropriate classification while the employee is receiving such training.

(2) Any employee who is paid a salary while receiving such training shall be required to enter into a contract, prior to receiving the training, that he will complete a specified work assignment, and that unless he continues in the employ of the cabinet for at least a period equivalent to the training period, immediately following the completion of such training, the state will hold a claim against that person for the amount of salary paid during the training period, and he will repay to the cabinet the sum paid to him by the cabinet during the period of his training.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 85, § 1; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107; 1998, ch. 154, § 85, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 126, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 42, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. State personnel generally, KRS Chapter 18A.

CHAPTER 198B

HOUSING, BUILDINGS, AND CONSTRUCTION — BUILDING CODE

SECTION.
198B.010. Definitions for chapter.

198B.010. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter, unless otherwise provided:

(1) "Assembly occupancy" means the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof by a gathering of persons for civic, political, travel, religious, social, or recreational purposes, including among others:
(a) Armories;
(b) Assembly halls;
(c) Auditoriums;
(d) Bowling alleys;
(e) Broadcasting studios;
(f) Chapels;
(g) Churches;
(h) Clubrooms;
(i) Community buildings;

(j) Courthouses;
(k) Dance halls;
(l) Exhibition rooms;
(m) Gymnasiums;
(n) Hotels;
(o) Lecture rooms;
(p) Lodge rooms;
(q) Motels;
(r) Motion picture theaters;
(s) Museums;
(t) Night clubs;
(u) Opera houses;
(v) Passenger stations;
(w) Pool rooms;
(x) Recreation areas;
(y) Restaurants;
(z) Skating rinks;
(aa) Television studios;
(bb) Theaters.

(2) "Attic" means the space between the ceiling beams of the top habitable story and the roof rafters.

(3) "Basement" means that portion of a building the average height of which is at least half below grade, which is ordinarily used for purposes such as storage, laundry facilities, household tool shops, and installation and operation of heating, cooling, and ventilating facilities, but which is not ordinarily used for purposes of general household habitation.

(4) "Building" means any combination of materials, whether portable or fixed, which comprises a structure or nonmine underground area affording facilities or shelter for any human occupancy, whether infrequent or regular, and also means single-family dwellings, including those sold or constructed under a trade or brand name. The word "building" shall be construed wherever used herein as if followed by the words "or part or parts thereof and all equipment therein" unless the context clearly requires a different meaning. "Building" shall also mean swimming pools constructed below grade on site, but not swimming pools assembled above grade on site. "Building" shall not mean a manufactured home governed by the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. secs. 5401 et seq., or a farm dwelling or other farm buildings and structures incident to the operation and maintenance of the farm if the farm structures are located outside the boundary of a municipality and are not used in the business of retail trade or used as a place of regular employment for ten (10) or more people or structures used in the storage or processing of timber products.

(5) "Business occupancy" means the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof for the transaction of business, the rendering or receiving of professional services, or the displaying, selling, or buying of goods, wares, or merchandise, or the housing of vehicles of transportation, except where occupancy is of high hazard, including among others:
(a) Banks;
(b) Barber shops;
(c) Beauty parlors;
(d) Department stores;
(e) Garages;
(f) Markets;
(g) Service stations;
(h) Offices;
(i) Stores;
(j) Radio stations;
(k) Telephone exchanges; and
(l) Television stations.

(6) "Certified building inspector" means a person who has been certified by the department as having successfully completed the test requirements provided by KRS 198B.090 to practice as a city, county, or state building inspector within the Commonwealth.

(7) "Certified plans and specifications inspector" means a person who has been certified by the department as having successfully completed the test requirements provided by KRS 198B.090 to practice as a city, county, or state plans and specifications inspector within the Commonwealth.

(8) "Certified plumbing inspector" means a person who has been certified by the department as having successfully completed the test requirements provided by KRS 198B.090 and 318.140, or 318.090 to practice as a city, county, or state plumbing inspector within the Commonwealth.

(9) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of housing, buildings and construction.

(10) "Construction" means the erection, fabrication, reconstruction, substantial alteration or conversion of a building, or the installation of equipment therein, but shall not include the ordinary repair of a building or structure.

(11) "Department" means the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction.

(12) "Educational occupancy" means the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof by persons assembled for the purpose of learning or of receiving educational instruction. "Educational occupancy" shall not include a building for occupancy or use by thirty-five (35) persons or less assembled to receive religious and educational instruction. "Educational occupancy" includes but is not limited to:
(a) Academies;
(b) Care centers;
(c) Colleges;
(d) Kindergartens;
(e) Libraries;
(f) Preschools;
(g) Relocatable classroom units;
(h) Schools;
(i) Seminaries; and
(j) Universities.

(13) "Equipment" means facilities or installations, including but not limited to heating, electrical, ventilating, air conditioning, and refrigerating facilities or installations.

(14) "High hazard occupancy" means the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof that involves highly combustible, highly flammable, or explosive materials or which has inherent characteristics that constitute a special fire hazard, including among others:
(a) Aluminum powder factories;
(b) Charging or filling stations;
(c) Distilleries;
(d) Dry cleaning plants;
(e) Dry dyeing plants;
(f) Explosive-manufacture, sale or storage;
(g) Flour and feed mills;
(h) Gasoline bulk plants;
(i) Grain elevators;
(j) Lacquer factories;
(k) Liquefied petroleum gas;
(l) Mattress factories;
(m) Paint factories;
(n) Pyroxylin-factories, or warehouses; and
(o) Rubber factories.

(15) "Industrial occupancy" means the occupancy or use of a building structure or any portion thereof for assembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, or processing operations, except for occupancies of high

hazard, including among others:
(a) Assembly plants;
(b) Creameries;
(c) Electrical substations;
(d) Factories;
(e) Ice plants;
(f) Laboratories;
(g) Laundries;
(h) Manufacturing plants;
(i) Mills;
(j) Power plants;
(k) Processing plants;
(l) Pumping stations;
(m) Repair garages;
(n) Smokehouses; and
(o) Workshops.

(16) "Industrialized building system" means any structure or component thereof which is wholly or in substantial part fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation or assembly on a permanent foundation at the building site.

(17) "Institutional occupancy" means the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof by persons harbored or detained to receive medical, charitable, or other care or treatment, or by persons involuntarily detained, including among others:
(a) Asylums;
(b) Homes for the aged;
(c) Hospitals;
(d) Houses of correction;
(e) Infirmaries;
(f) Jails;
(g) Nursing homes;
(h) Orphanages;
(i) Penal institutions;
(j) Reformatories;
(k) Sanitariums; and
(l) Nurseries.

(18) "Mobile home" means mobile home as defined in KRS 227.550.

(19) "Ordinary repair" means any nonstructural reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance, or decoration, and shall include but not be limited to the replacement or installation of nonstructural components of the building such as roofing, siding, windows, storm windows, insulation, drywall or lath and plaster, or any other replacement, in kind, that does not alter the structural integrity, alter the occupancy or use of the building, or affect, by rearrangement, exitways and means of egress; but shall not include additions to, or alteration of, or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring, or mechanical equipment including furnaces and hot water heaters or other work affecting public health or safety.

(20) "Story" means that part of a building comprised between a floor and the floor or roof next above which is not a basement or an attic.

(21) "Person with a physical disability" means a person confined to a wheelchair; a person who uses braces or crutches; a person who because of the loss of a foot or leg or because of an arthritic, spastic, pulmonary, or cardiac condition, walks with difficulty or insecurity; a person who suffers from a faulty coordination or palsy; a person who is blind or whose sight is so impaired that, functioning in a public area, he or she is insecure or exposed to danger; a person whose hearing is so impaired that he or she is unable to hear warning signals; and a person whose mobility, flexibility, coordination, and perceptiveness are significantly reduced by aging.

(22) "Facility for persons with physical disabilities" means any convenience or device which facilitates the health, safety, or comfort of a person with a disability, including, but not limited to, ramps, handrails, elevators, and doors.

(23) "Manufactured home" is defined as in KRS 227.550.

(Enact. Acts 1978, ch. 117, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 361, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 189, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 308, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1994, ch. 405, § 49, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 340, § 15, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 9, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2006, ch. 223, § 2, effective April 22, 2006; 2010, ch. 24, § 245, effective July 15, 2010.)

CHAPTER 199

PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN — ADOPTION

SECTION.

PLACEMENT COORDINATION

199.800. Definitions for KRS 199.800 to 199.805.
199.801. Procedure for placement of children who are in custody of department — Statewide and district placement coordinators — Cases of unmet need — Information and recommendations — State resource plan — Assistance in developing facilities services plan.
199.805. Inventory of placements.

CHILD CARE

199.892. Declaration of legislative intent.
199.894. Definitions for KRS 199.892 to 199.896.
199.8941. Monetary incentives for child-care facilities — Professional development.
199.8943. Quality based child-care rating system — Administrative regulations.
199.8945. Healthy Start in Child Care Program — Technical assistance for child-care providers.
199.895. Evacuation plan for child-care center required — Annual updating of plan — Provision of plan to local emergency management officials and parents. [Effective December 31, 2011.]
199.896. License requirement — Application — Fee — Emergency action — Use of information — Hearing — Disposition of receipts — Advertisement — Unannounced inspections — Orientation and training requirements — Prohibition against use of corporal physical discipline.
199.897. Notification concerning Kentucky Consumer Product Safety Program.
199.898. Rights for children in child-care programs and their parents, custodians, or guardians — Posting and distribution requirements.
199.8982. Family child-care home certification program — When required — Requirements for certification — Unannounced inspection — Use of information — Authority to promulgate administrative regulations — Hearing — Emergency action — Training.
199.8984. [Repealed.]
199.899. Market-rate survey to determine rates for child-care services receiving public funds.
199.8992. Development of statewide network of community-based child-care resource and referral services — Awarding of contracts.
199.8994. Uniform administration of child-care funds — Dedicated child-care licensing surveyors.
199.8996. Reports on child-care program activity.

PERSONNEL TRAINING

199.900. Training programs authorized — Research assignment — Classification — Compensation — Contract.

PENALTIES

199.990. Penalties.

PLACEMENT COORDINATION

199.800. Definitions for KRS 199.800 to 199.805.
For the purposes of KRS 199.800 to 199.805:
(1) "Department" means the Department for Community Based Services;
(2) "Home county" means the county in which the child's natural parents, adoptive parents, or guardian reside. If the parents are divorced, the home county is the county of residence of the parent with legal custody. If the child is committed, the home county is the county of original commitment or case responsibility;
(3) "Home district" means the Department for Community Based Services district in which the child's home county is located;
(4) "Type of placement" means the living arrangement, including family foster care, private child care, or other residential alternative that is deemed appropriate for a child as determined by the district placement coordinator and the social service worker with case responsibility; and
(5) "Unmet need" means the type of facility or placement needed to serve the child's needs which is unavailable at the time placement is being sought for the child.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 395, § 3, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 23, effective July 14, 2000.)

199.801. Procedure for placement of children who are in custody of department — Statewide and district placement coordinators — Cases of unmet need — Information and recommendations — State resource plan — Assistance in developing facilities services plan.
(1) The department shall establish a procedure throughout the state that is designed to determine and expedite the placement of children who are in the custody of the department. The procedure shall utilize a statewide placement coordinator and district placement coordinators who may be state employees or employees of a contracted entity, and who shall be assigned and located in each of the department's districts.
(2) Upon determining that a child shall be removed from the current living arrangement, the social service worker with responsibility for the child shall contact the district placement coordinator to facilitate the placement. In consultation with the social service worker, the district placement coordinator shall determine the appropriate type of placement according to the child's circumstances and needs and shall attempt to locate the appropriate placement within the child's home county.
(3) The living arrangement and placement selected for the child shall be the type of facility that is determined to be the best alternative for the child that is in the closest proximity to the child's home county.
(4) If the type of placement that best suits the child's needs is not available in the child's home county, the district placement coordinator shall document the circumstance as an unmet need and may seek a placement in another county located within the home district of the child.
(5) If the type of placement that best suits the child's needs is not available in the child's home district, the district placement coordinator shall document the circumstance as an unmet need and may seek a placement in surrounding districts by contacting the statewide placement coordinator.
(6) If the type of placement that best suits the child's needs is not available in the districts surrounding the child's home district, the district placement coordinator shall document the circumstance as an unmet need and may seek a placement in any district within the state by contacting the statewide placement coordinator.
(7) If the type of placement that best suits the child's needs is not available within the state, the statewide placement coordinator shall contact the commissioner of the department or the commissioner's designee to explore placement options.
(8) The statewide placement coordinator and every district placement coordinator shall compile information that identifies the unmet needs for their jurisdiction, and shall submit the data and recommendations for meeting the unmet needs to the commissioner of the department.
(9) The commissioner shall develop a state placement resource plan that identifies areas of unmet need and strategies to meet the need. The plan shall be used to guide and, if necessary, restrict the development of new facilities, the expansion of existing facilities, and the geographic location of placement alternatives.
(10) The commissioner and the statewide planning coordinator shall assist the Statewide Strategic Planning Committee for Children in Placement, created in KRS 194A.146, in the development of a statewide facilities services plan.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 395, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 60, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 46, effective June 20, 2005.)

199.805. Inventory of placements.
The department shall maintain an inventory of the number and types of placements available for children by county, by district, and for the state. The inventory shall be updated every week and shall show in detail for each facility or foster home how many beds are filled, how many are empty, and the type of child that would be appropriate for referral to the facility or foster home. The inventory shall be readily accessible by the statewide placement coordinator and the district placement coordinators.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 395, § 5, effective July 15, 1998.)

CHILD CARE

199.892. Declaration of legislative intent.
In enacting legislation relating to the regulation of day-care centers, it is the intention of the General Assembly to enable the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to qualify to receive federal funds under provisions of the Federal Social Security Act and to provide for effective regulation of day-care centers.
(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 196, § 1; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(1), (13); 1998, ch. 426, § 155, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 192, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Boarding and lodging homes, KRS 199.380 to 199.410.

199.894. Definitions for KRS 199.892 to 199.896.
As used in KRS 199.892 to 199.896, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1) "Cabinet" means the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;
(2) "Secretary" means secretary for health and family services;
(3) "Child-care center" means any child-care center which provides full or part-time care, day or night, to at least seven (7) children who are not the children, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, or children in legal custody of the operator. "Child-care center" shall not include any child-care facility operated by a religious organization while religious services are being conducted, or a youth

development agency. For the purposes of this section, "youth development agency" means a program with tax-exempt status under 26 U.S.C. sec. 501(c)(3), which operates continuously throughout the year as an outside-school-hours center for youth who are six (6) years of age or older, and for which there are no fee or scheduled-care arrangements with the parent or guardian of the youth served;

(4) "Department" means the Department for Community Based Services; and

(5) "Family child-care home" means a private home that provides full or part-time care day or night for six (6) or fewer children who are not the children, siblings, stepchildren, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, or children in legal custody of the provider.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 196, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(1), (13), (21) and (30); 1992, ch. 57, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 81, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 156, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 308, § 17, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 193, effective June 20, 2005.)

199.8941. Monetary incentives for child-care facilities — Professional development.

(1) The Early Childhood Development Authority shall, by administrative regulation promulgated in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A, establish a program of monetary incentives including but not limited to an increased child-care subsidy and a one-time merit achievement award for child-care centers and certified family child-care homes that are tied to a quality rating system for child care as established under KRS 199.8943.

(2) The monetary incentive program shall be reviewed annually by the authority for the purpose of determining future opportunities to provide incentives.

(3) Participation in the program of monetary incentives and in the quality rating system by child-care centers and certified family child-care homes is voluntary.

(4) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall encourage the professional development of persons who are employed or provide training in a child-care or early childhood setting by facilitating their participation in the scholarship program for obtaining a child development associate credential, postsecondary certificate, diploma, degree, or specialty credential as established under KRS 164.518.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 14, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 194, effective June 20, 2005.)

199.8943. Quality based child-care rating system — Administrative regulations.

(1) The Early Childhood Development Authority shall, in consultation with child-care providers, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, and others, including but not limited to child-care resource and referral agencies and family resource centers, develop a voluntary quality-based graduated child-care rating system for licensed child-care and certified family child-care homes based on, but not limited to:
   (a) Child to caregiver ratios;
   (b) Child-care staff training;
   (c) Program curriculum; and
   (d) Program regulatory compliance.

(2) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to implement:
   (a) The voluntary quality-based graduated child-care rating system for child-care and certified family child-care homes developed under subsection (1) of this section;
   (b) Agency time frames of reviews for rating;
   (c) An appellate process under KRS Chapter 13B; and
   (d) The ability of providers to request reevaluation for rating.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 15, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 195, effective June 20, 2005.)

199.8945. Healthy Start in Child Care Program — Technical assistance for child-care providers.

(1) The secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall work to achieve the goals of the Healthy Start in Child Care Program as follows:
   (a) To train and educate child-care providers in health and safety;
   (b) Provide nutrition consultation to parents;
   (c) Increase awareness of methods for the prevention of communicable diseases in child-care settings; and
   (d) Provide information to parents of children who attend child care.

(2) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall establish technical assistance positions dedicated to child care within the Kentucky child-care resource and referral agencies in order to offer technical assistance to child-care providers to upgrade quality in early child-care and education facilities.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 16, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 47, effective June 20, 2005.)

199.895. Evacuation plan for child-care center required — Annual updating of plan — Provision of plan to local emergency management officials and parents. [Effective December 31, 2011.]

(1) A child-care center licensed under KRS 199.896 shall have a written plan for evacuation in the event of fire, natural disaster, or other threatening situation that may pose a health or safety hazard to the children in the center. The plan shall include but not be limited to:
   (a) A designated relocation site and evacuation route;
   (b) Procedures for notifying parents of the relocation and ensuring family reunification;
   (c) Procedures to address the needs of individual children including children with special needs;
   (d) Instructions relating to the training of staff or the reassignment of staff duties, as appropriate;
   (e) Coordination with local emergency management officials; and
   (f) A program to ensure that appropriate staff are familiar with the plan's components.

(2) A child-care center shall update the evacuation plan by December 31 each year.

(3) A child-care center shall retain an updated copy of the plan for evacuation, provide an updated copy to appropriate local emergency management officials, and provide a copy to each parent, custodian, or guardian of the child at the time of the child's enrollment in the program and whenever the plan is updated.

(Enact. Acts 2011, ch. 69, § 3, effective December 31, 2011.)

199.896. License requirement — Application — Fee — Emergency action — Use of information — Hearing — Disposition of receipts — Advertisement — Unannounced inspections — Orientation and training requirements — Prohibition against use of corporal physical discipline.

(1) No person, association, or organization shall conduct, operate, maintain, or advertise any child-care center without obtaining a license as provided in KRS 199.892 to 199.896.

(2) The secretary may promulgate administrative regula-

tions pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A relating to license fees and may establish standards of care and service for a child-care center, criteria for the denial of a license if criminal records indicate convictions that may impact the safety and security of children in care, and procedures for enforcement of penalties.

(3) Each initial application for a license shall be made to the cabinet and shall be accompanied by a fee of not more than fifty dollars ($50) and shall be renewable annually upon expiration and reapplication when accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars ($25). Regular licenses and renewals thereof shall expire one (1) year from their effective date.

(4) No child-care center shall be refused a license or have its license revoked for failure to meet standards set by the secretary until after the expiration of a period not to exceed six (6) months from the date of the first official notice that the standards have not been met. If, however, the cabinet has probable cause to believe that an immediate threat to the public health, safety, or welfare exists, the cabinet may take emergency action pursuant to KRS 13B.125. All administrative hearings conducted under authority of KRS 199.892 to 199.896 shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(5) If, upon inspection or investigation, the inspector general finds that a child-care center licensed under this section has violated the administrative regulations, standards, or requirements of the cabinet, the inspector general shall issue a statement of deficiency to the center containing:
   (a) A statement of fact;
   (b) A statement of how an administrative regulation, standard, or requirement of the cabinet was violated; and
   (c) The timeframe, negotiated with the child-care center, within which a violation is to be corrected, except that a violation that poses an immediate threat to the health, safety, or welfare of children in the center shall be corrected in no event later than five (5) working days from the date of the statement of deficiency.

(6) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services, in consultation with the Office of the Inspector General, shall establish by administrative regulations promulgated in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A an informal dispute resolution process containing at least two (2) separate levels of review through which a child-care provider may dispute licensure deficiencies that have an adverse effect on the child-care provider's license.

(7) A child-care center shall have the right to appeal to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services under KRS Chapter 13B any action adverse to its license or the assessment of a civil penalty issued by the inspector general as the result of a violation contained in a statement of deficiency within twenty (20) days of the issuance of the action or assessment of the civil penalty. An appeal shall not act to stay the correction of a violation.

(8) In assessing the civil penalty to be levied against a child-care center for a violation contained in a statement of deficiency issued under this section, the inspector general or the inspector general's designee shall take into consideration the following factors:
   (a) The gravity of the threat to the health, safety, or welfare of children posed by the violation;
   (b) The number and type of previous violations of the child-care center;
   (c) The reasonable diligence exercised by the child-care center and efforts to correct the violation; and
   (d) The amount of assessment necessary to assure immediate and continued compliance.

(9) Upon a child-care center's failure to take action to correct a violation of the administrative regulations, standards, or requirements of the cabinet contained in a statement of deficiency, or at any time when the operation of a child-care center poses an immediate threat to the health, safety, or welfare of children in the center, and the child-care center continues to operate after the cabinet has taken emergency action to deny, suspend, or revoke its license, the cabinet or the cabinet's designee shall take at least one (1) of the following actions against the center:
   (a) Institute proceedings to obtain an order compelling compliance with the administrative regulations, standards, and requirements of the cabinet;
   (b) Institute injunctive proceedings in Circuit Court to terminate the operation of the center;
   (c) Institute action to discontinue payment of child-care subsidies; or
   (d) Suspend or revoke the license or impose other penalties provided by law.

(10) Upon request of any person, the cabinet shall provide information regarding the denial, revocation, suspension, or violation of any type of child-care center license of the operator. Identifying information regarding children and their families shall remain confidential.

(11) The cabinet shall provide, upon request, public information regarding the inspections of and the plans of correction for the child-care center within the past year. All information distributed by the cabinet under this subsection shall include a statement indicating that the reports as provided under this subsection from the past five (5) years are available from the child-care center upon the parent's, custodian's, guardian's, or other interested person's request.

(12) All fees collected under the provisions of KRS 199.892 to 199.896 for license and certification applications shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to a special fund for the purpose of administering KRS 199.892 to 199.896 including the payment of expenses of and to the participants in child-care workshops. The funds collected are hereby appropriated for the use of the cabinet. The balance of the special fund shall lapse to the general fund at the end of each biennium.

(13) Any advertisement for child-care services shall include the address of where the service is being provided.

(14) All inspections of licensed and unlicensed child-care centers by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall be unannounced.

(15) All employees and owners of a child-care center who provide care to children shall demonstrate within the first three (3) months of employment completion of at least a total of six (6) hours of orientation in the following areas:
   (a) Basic health, safety, and sanitation;
   (b) Recognizing and reporting child abuse; and
   (c) Developmentally appropriate child-care practice.

(16) All employees and owners of a child-care center who provide care to children shall annually demonstrate to the department completion of at least six (6) hours of training in child development. These hours shall include but are not limited to one and one-half (1.5) hours one (1) time every five (5) years of continuing education in the recognition and prevention of pediatric abusive head trauma, as defined in KRS 620.020. Training in recognizing pediatric abusive head trauma may be designed in collaboration with organizations and agencies that specialize in the prevention and recognition of pediatric head trauma approved by the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services The one and one-half (1.5) hours required under this section shall be included in the current number of required continuing

education hours.

(17) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall make available either through the development or approval of a model training curriculum and training materials, including video instructional materials, to cover the areas specified in subsection (15) of this section. The cabinet shall develop or approve the model training curriculum and training materials to cover the areas specified in subsection (15) of this section.

(18) Child-care centers licensed pursuant to this section and family child-care homes certified pursuant to KRS 199.8982 shall not use corporal physical discipline, including the use of spanking, shaking, or paddling, as a means of punishment, discipline, behavior modification, or for any other reason. For the purposes of this section, "corporal physical discipline" means the deliberate infliction of physical pain and does not include spontaneous physical contact which is intended to protect a child from immediate danger.

(19) Directors and employees of child-care centers in a position that involves supervisory or disciplinary power over a minor, or direct contact with a minor, shall submit to a criminal record check in accordance with KRS 17.165. The application shall be denied if the applicant has been found by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or a court to have abused or neglected a child or has been convicted of a violent crime or sex crime as defined in KRS 17.165.

(20) A director or employee of a child-care center may be employed on a probationary status pending receipt of the criminal background check. Application for the criminal record of a probationary employee shall be made no later than the date probationary employment begins.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 196, § 3; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(21); 1978, ch. 203, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, § 187, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 247, § 5, effective July 15, 1982; 1992, ch. 57, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 131, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, § 90, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 157, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 524, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 308, § 18, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 48, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 171, § 7, effective July 15, 2010.)

199.897. Notification concerning Kentucky Consumer Product Safety Program.

(1) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall notify licensed child-care centers and certified family child-care homes on an ongoing basis, including during the license or certification application process and any monitoring visits, of the Kentucky Consumer Product Safety Program and the program's Web site. Licensed child-care centers shall post in a prominent location a notice of the existence of the Consumer Product Safety Program and the program's Web site.

(2) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services may promulgate administrative regulations to carry out this section.

(3) This section may be cited as The Child Safety Act of 2009.

(Enact. Acts 2009, ch. 51, § 1, effective June 25, 2009.)

199.898. Rights for children in child-care programs and their parents, custodians, or guardians — Posting and distribution requirements.

(1) All children receiving child-care services in a day-care center licensed pursuant to KRS 199.896, a family child-care home certified pursuant to KRS 199.8982, or from a provider or program receiving public funds shall have the following rights:

(a) The right to be free from physical or mental abuse;

(b) The right not to be subjected to abusive language or abusive punishment; and

(c) The right to be in the care of adults who shall meet their health, safety, and developmental needs.

(2) Parents, custodians, or guardians of children specified in subsection (1) of this section shall have the following rights:

(a) The right to have access to their children at all times the child is in care and access to the provider caring for their children during normal hours of provider operation and whenever the children are in the care of the provider;

(b) The right to be provided with information about child-care regulatory standards, if applicable; where to direct questions about regulatory standards; and how to file a complaint;

(c) The right to file a complaint against a child-care provider without any retribution against the parent, custodian, guardian, or child;

(d) The right to obtain information from the cabinet regarding any type of licensure denial, suspension, or revocation of an operator, and cabinet reports that have found abuse or neglect by any child-care provider or any employee of a child care provider. Identifying information regarding children and their families shall remain confidential;

(e) The right to obtain information from the cabinet regarding the inspections and plans of correction of the day-care center, the family child-care home, or the provider or program receiving public funds within the past year; and

(f) The right to review and discuss with the provider any state reports and deficiencies revealed by such reports.

(3) The child-care provider who is licensed pursuant to KRS 199.896 or certified pursuant to KRS 199.8982 shall post these rights in a prominent place and shall provide a copy of these rights to the parent, custodian, or guardian of the child at the time of the child's enrollment in the program.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 57, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 524, § 3, effective July 15, 1998.)

199.8982. Family child-care home certification program — When required — Requirements for certification — Unannounced inspection — Use of information — Authority to promulgate administrative regulations — Hearing — Emergency action — Training.

(1) (a) The cabinet shall establish a family child-care home certification program which shall be administered by the department. A family child-care provider shall apply for certification of the provider's home if the provider is caring for four (4) to six (6) children unrelated to the provider. A family child-care provider caring for three (3) or fewer children may apply for certification of the provider's home at the discretion of the provider. Applicants for certification shall not have been found by the cabinet or a court to have abused or neglected a child, and shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Submit two (2) written character references;
2. Provide a written statement from a physician or advanced practice registered nurse that the applicant is in good health;
3. Submit to a criminal record check in accordance with KRS 17.165. The application shall be denied if the applicant has been convicted of a violent crime or sex crime as defined in KRS 17.165;

4. Provide smoke detectors, a telephone, an adequate water supply, sufficient lighting and space, and a safe environment in the residence in which care is provided;
5. Provide a copy of the results of a tuberculosis risk assessment and the results of any appropriate follow-up with skin testing or chest X-ray for applicants who are determined to be at risk for developing tuberculosis in accordance with the recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention within thirty (30) days of the date of application for certification; and
6. Demonstrate completion of a total of at least six (6) hours of training in the following areas within three (3) months of application for certification:
   a. Basic health, safety, and sanitation;
   b. Recognizing and reporting child abuse; and
   c. Developmentally appropriate child-care practice.

(b) Initial applications for certification shall be made to the department and shall be accompanied by a ten dollar ($10) certification fee. The department shall issue a certificate of operation upon inspecting the family child-care home and determining the provider's compliance with the provisions of this section. The inspection shall be unannounced. A certificate of operation issued pursuant to this section shall not be transferable and shall be renewed every two (2) years for a fee of ten dollars ($10).

(c) A certified family child-care provider shall display the certificate of operation in a prominent place within the residence in which care is provided. The cabinet shall provide the certified family child-care provider with written information explaining the requirements for a family day-care provider and instructions on the method of reporting violations of the requirements which the provider shall distribute to parents.

(d) Upon request of any person, the cabinet shall provide information regarding the denial, revocation, suspension, or violation of any type of day-care license of the family child-care provider. Identifying information regarding children and their families shall remain confidential.

(e) The cabinet shall provide, upon request, public information regarding the inspections of and the plans of correction for the family child-care home within the past year. All information distributed by the cabinet under this paragraph shall include a statement indicating that the reports as provided under this paragraph from the past five (5) years are available from the family child-care home upon the parent's, custodian's, guardian's, or other interested person's request.

(f) The cabinet shall promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A which establish standards for the issuance, monitoring, release of information under this section and KRS 199.896 and 199.898, renewal, denial, revocation, and suspension of a certificate of operation for a family child-care home and establish criteria for the denial of certification if criminal records indicate convictions that may impact the safety and security of children in care. A denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate may be appealed, and upon appeal an administrative hearing shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. If the cabinet has probable cause to believe that there is an immediate threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, the cabinet may take emergency action to suspend a certificate pursuant to KRS 13B.125. The cabinet shall promulgate administrative regulations to impose minimum staff-to-child ratios. The cabinet may promulgate administrative regulations relating to other requirements necessary to ensure minimum safety in family child-care homes. The cabinet shall develop and provide an "easy-to-read" guide containing the following information to a family child-care provider seeking certification of his home:
   1. Certification requirements and procedures;
   2. Information about available child-care training; and
   3. Child-care food sponsoring organizations.

(2) Family child-care providers shall annually demonstrate to the department completion of at least six (6) hours of training in child development. These hours shall include but are not limited to one and one-half (1.5) hours one (1) time every five (5) years of continuing education in the recognition and prevention of pediatric abusive head trauma, as defined in KRS 620.020. Training in recognizing pediatric abusive head trauma may be designed in collaboration with organizations and agencies that specialize in the prevention and recognition of pediatric abusive head trauma approved by the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. The one and one-half (1.5) hours of continuing education required under this section shall be included in the current number of required continuing education hours.

(3) The cabinet shall, either through the development of or approval of, make available a model training curriculum and training materials, including video instructional materials, to cover the areas specified in subsection (1)(a)6. of this section. The cabinet shall develop or approve the model training curriculum and training materials to cover the areas specified in subsection (1)(a)6. of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 57, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 318, § 91, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 158, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 524, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 24, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 308, § 19, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 144, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2010, ch. 85, § 71, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 171, § 8, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 85 and 171, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 14 and 308, which are in conflict. Under KRS 446.250, Acts ch. 308, which was last enacted by the General Assembly, prevails.

199.8984. Child-Care Policy Council. [Repealed.]

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). Under KRS 446.260, the repeal of this section in 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 308 prevails over its amendment in 2000 Ky. Acts ch. 14.

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 57, § 5, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 486, § 29, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 426, § 159, effective July 15, 1998) was repealed by Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 28, effective July 14, 2000. For present law, see KRS 200.700 et seq.

199.899. Market-rate survey to determine rates for child-care services receiving public funds.

(1) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall conduct a market-rate survey at least biennially to set the minimum rates paid by the cabinet for child-care services receiving public funds in the Commonwealth. The

market-rate survey shall:
(a) Survey all child-care programs in the Commonwealth licensed pursuant to KRS 199.896 or certified pursuant to KRS 199.8982;
(b) Determine market rates; and
(c) Make public its findings.

(2) In counties containing no more than two (2) child-care programs of the same type regulated by the cabinet, the cabinet shall pay the rate charged by the program up to the maximum allowable market rate, set in accordance with federal regulations, paid to a program of the same type in that area development district.

(3) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall evaluate, at least annually, the adequacy of the child-care subsidy to enable low income families in need of child-care services to obtain child care.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 57, § 6, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 426, § 160, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 308, § 20, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 196, effective June 20, 2005.)

199.8992. Development of statewide network of community-based child-care resource and referral services — Awarding of contracts.

(1) To the extent possible with available funds, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall develop through a system of contracts, a statewide network of community-based child-care resource and referral services. The network shall include one (1) resource and referral agency per area development district as designated by the cabinet. To avoid duplication of services, priority for receiving designation by the cabinet shall be given to existing child-care resource and referral organizations which are public or private, nonprofit, community-based agencies. Each resource and referral agency shall:
(a) Maintain a uniform database in a format developed by the cabinet of all child-care providers licensed pursuant to KRS 199.896 or certified pursuant to KRS 199.8982 in the service area, including information on the availability of care;
(b) Provide consumer education to families seeking child-care services;
(c) Provide timely referrals of available child-care providers to families seeking child-care services;
(d) Recruit child-care providers in areas where there is an identified need as identified pursuant to paragraph (f) of this subsection;
(e) Coordinate, with the cabinet, training for child-care providers and provide technical assistance to employers, current and potential child-care providers, and the community at large;
(f) Collect and analyze data on the supply of, and demand for, child-care in the community;
(g) Stimulate employer involvement in improving the affordability, availability, safety, and quality of child care for their employees and for the community;
(h) Provide written educational materials to parents and child-care providers;
(i) Not operate a child-care center on behalf of an employer or on their own unless no existing provider is willing or able to provide the service at the current market rate. This paragraph shall not apply to child care provided by a resource and referral agency to an employer prior to July 14, 1992; and
(j) Form community early childhood councils in cooperation with family resource centers and other local organizations or agencies.

(2) To the extent possible with available funds, the cabinet shall award contracts in accordance with KRS Chapter 45A to:
(a) Coordinate existing resource and referral services;
(b) Expand resource and referral services to unserved areas; and
(c) Improve services provided by the designated resources and referral agency.

(3) When awarding the contracts provided for in subsection (2) of this section, priority shall be given to agencies which demonstrate the ability to provide local matching funds in an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the total amount of the contract. Contracts shall be awarded for a minimum period of up to one (1) year. Start-up contracts may be awarded in up to four (4) area development districts per year until each area development district has one (1) designated child-care resource and referral agency. The awarding of a contract pursuant to this section shall not create a continuing obligation for the cabinet to fund a resource and referral agency. The cabinet shall require applicants to submit a plan for providing the services required by subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 57, § 7, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 426, § 161, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 308, § 21, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 197, effective June 20, 2005.)

199.8994. Uniform administration of child-care funds — Dedicated child-care licensing surveyors.

(1) All child-day-care funds administered by the cabinet, including Title XX of the Social Security Act, shall be administered by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to the extent allowable under federal law or regulation and in a manner which is in the best interest of the clients to be served. To the extent permitted by federal law or regulations, requirements relating to application, eligibility, provider agreements, and payment for child-care services shall be the same regardless of the source of public funding.

(2) The cabinet shall, to the extent allowable under federal law or regulation and in a manner which is in the best interest of the clients to be served, develop a system which provides a single intake point in each county through which parents seeking public subsidies for child-care services can make application.

(3) The cabinet shall, subject to the extent funds are available, cooperate with the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to fund and establish dedicated child-care licensing surveyor positions within the Division of Licensed Child Care to conduct all the cabinet's child-care licensing activities. The cabinet shall have the authority to request the transfer of funds to establish these positions. Where possible, dedicated child-care surveyors shall have expertise or experience in child-care or early childhood education.

(4) The targeted ratio of dedicated child-care licensing surveyor positions shall be one (1) surveyor for each fifty (50) child-care facilities in order to allow for the provision of an expedient, constructive, and thorough licensing visit.

(5) The cabinet shall, in cooperation with the Division of Licensed Child Care, Cabinet for Health and Family Services, provide appropriate specialized training for child-care surveyors.

(6) (a) The cabinet shall evaluate ways to improve the monitoring of unregulated child-care providers that receive a public subsidy for child care, and promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A that establish minimum health and safety standards, limitations on the maximum number of children in care, training

requirements for a child-care provider that receives a child-care subsidy administered by the cabinet, and criteria for the denial of subsidies if criminal records indicate convictions that impact the safety and security of children in care.

(b) If the cabinet has probable cause to believe that there is an immediate threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, it may take emergency action to deny a public subsidy for child-care services under KRS 13B.125.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 57, § 8, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 426, § 162, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 308, § 22, effective July 14, 2000; 2001, ch. 81, § 2, effective June 21, 2001; 2005, ch. 99, § 198, effective June 20, 2005.)

Compiler's Notes. Title XX of the Social Security Act, referred to in subsection (1), is compiled as 42 USCS § 1397 et seq.

199.8996. Reports on child-care program activity.

(1) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall prepare the following reports to the General Assembly on child-care programs, and shall make them available to the public:

(a) A quarterly report detailing the number of children and amounts of child-care subsidies provided in each area development district;

(b) A quarterly report on administrative expenses incurred in the operation of child-care subsidy programs;

(c) A quarterly report on disbursements of federal child-care block grant funds for training, resource and referral, and similar activities; and

(d) Beginning July 15, 1993, an annual report summarizing the average child-care subsidy activities per month in all Kentucky counties.

(2) The cabinet shall file an annual report on its evaluation of the adequacy of the child-care subsidy to enable low-income families in need of child-care services to obtain child care with the Early Childhood Development Authority and the Legislative Research Commission.

(3) The cabinet shall file an annual report on the number of dedicated child-care licensing surveyor positions and the ratio of surveyors to child-care facilities with the Early Childhood Development Authority and the Legislative Research Commission.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 57, § 9, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 426, § 163, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 308, § 23, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 199, effective June 20, 2005.)

Personnel Training

199.900. Training programs authorized — Research assignment — Classification — Compensation — Contract.

(1) The secretary for health and family services in coordination with the Personnel Cabinet is authorized to establish formal training programs within the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or within any of the divisions or sections of the cabinet for the training of necessary personnel for the administration of the programs of the cabinet. When courses of study, applicable to the program processes of the cabinet, are not available through cabinet instruction, arrangements may be made for the training of employees in any public or private school or institution having available facilities for that purpose, and such training shall be deemed to be a part of the cabinet training program. Training of employees in public or private schools or institutions for this purpose shall be deemed a part of research assignments to be completed during the period of study, and these assignments are to relate directly to the work assignment of the employee. After consulting with the Personnel Cabinet, position classifications in the research series shall be established for employees on such work study assignments, and funds of the cabinet may be used to pay salaries commensurate with the appropriate classification while the employee is receiving training.

(2) Any employee who is paid a salary while receiving such training shall be required to enter into a contract, prior to receiving the training, that he will complete a specified work assignment, and that unless he continues in the employ of the cabinet for at least a period equivalent to the training period, immediately following the completion of training, the state will hold a claim against him for the amount of salary paid during the training period, and he will repay to the cabinet the sum paid to him by the cabinet during the period of his training.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 85, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(1), (13) and (30); 1998, ch. 154, § 86, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 164, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 200, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Personnel of cabinet may be appointed as peace officers to enforce KRS Chapters 600 to 645, KRS 605.050.

State personnel generally, KRS Chapter 18A.

Penalties

199.990. Penalties.

(1) Any person violating any of the provisions of KRS 199.380 to 199.400 shall be guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisoned for not more than twelve (12) months, or be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 199.430, 199.470, 199.473, 199.570, 199.572, and 199.590 except subsection (2), or 199.640 to 199.670, or any rule or regulation under such sections the violation of which is made unlawful shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than two thousand dollars ($2,000) or imprisoned for not more than six (6) months, or both. Each day such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

(3) Any person who willfully violates any other of the provisions of KRS 199.420 to 199.670 or any rule or regulation thereunder, the violation of which is made unlawful under the terms of those sections, and for which no other penalty is prescribed in those sections or in subsection (1) of this section, or in any other applicable statute, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200) or imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

(4) Any violation of the regulations, standards, or requirements of the cabinet under the provisions of KRS 199.896 that poses an immediate threat to the health, safety, or welfare of any child served by the child-care center shall be subject to a civil penalty of no more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each occurrence. Treble penalties shall be assessed for two (2) or more violations within twelve (12) months. All money collected as a result of civil penalties assessed under the provisions of KRS 199.896 shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to a special fund for the purpose of the Early Childhood Scholarship Program created in accordance with KRS 164.518. The balance of the fund shall not lapse to the general fund at the end of each

biennium.

(5) A person who commits a violation of the regulations, standards, or requirements of the cabinet under the provisions of KRS 199.896 shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or imprisoned for not more than twelve (12) months, or be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court.

(6) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 199.590(2) shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(326, 327, 330, 331c-1, 331c-3, 331e-4, 331g-1 to 331g-3: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 77; 1946, ch. 13, § 5; 1950, ch. 125, § 31; 1952, ch. 161, § 61; 1962, ch. 196, § 4; 1962, ch. 211, § 6; 1962, ch. 212, § 12; 1964, ch. 85, § 5; 1970, ch. 270; 1976, ch. 142, § 3; 1978, ch. 66, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 188, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 423, § 196, effective July 1, 1987; 1994, ch. 242, § 13, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 308, § 24, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 186, § 10, effective July 13, 2004.)

Compiler's Notes. The amendment of this section by Acts 1980, ch. 280, § 147, which was to have taken effect on July 15, 1984, was itself repealed by Acts 1984, ch. 184, § 1, effective July 13, 1984.

Section 1 of Acts 1984, ch. 184, provided: "It is the intent of the General Assembly that the amendments and repealers of Acts 1980, ch. 280 not become effective and that the statutes affected thereby remain as not amended or not repealed except as affected by legislation other than Acts 1980, Chapter 280 and Acts 1982, Chapter 284 passed during the 1980 or 1982 session, or this Act."

Cross-References. Probation and parole, KRS Chapter 439.

Sentence of imprisonment for felony, KRS 532.060.

CHAPTER 200

ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN

SECTION.

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES

200.650. Legislative findings.
200.652. Legislative declaration of policy.
200.654. Definitions for KRS 200.650 to 200.676.
200.656. Kentucky Early Intervention System.
200.658. Kentucky Early Intervention System Interagency Coordinating Council — Membership — Duties — Annual report — Conflict of interest to bar voting.
200.660. Duties of the cabinet — Authority for administrative regulations.
200.662. District early intervention committee — Membership — Duties.
200.664. Individualized family services plans.
200.666. Cabinet's monitoring of personnel standards for service providers — Personnel development.
200.668. Identification of eligible infants and toddlers.
200.670. Public awareness effort.
200.672. Rights of disabled child, parent, or guardian being served by the system.
200.674. Restriction of use of early intervention funds — Maintenance of July 1, 1993 funding level.
200.676. Construction of KRS 200.650 to 200.676.

EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES

200.700. Early Childhood Development Authority — Membership — Meetings.
200.703. Duties of Early Childhood Development Authority — Implementation of programs — Disbanding or suspension of councils — Expiration of authority, councils, and initiatives — Healthy Babies Work Group — Vision examinations — Requests for proposals.
200.705. Duties of Department of Education to early childhood entities.
200.707. Community early childhood councils.
200.709. Early Childhood Business Council.

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES

200.650. Legislative findings.

The General Assembly hereby finds and declares that there is an urgent and substantial need:

(1) To enhance the development of all infants and toddlers with disabilities in the Commonwealth of Kentucky in order to minimize developmental delay, and to maximize individual potential for adult independence;

(2) To enhance the capacity of families to meet the needs of their infants and toddlers with disabilities;

(3) To reduce the educational costs by minimizing the need for special education and related services after infants and toddlers with disabilities reach school age;

(4) To reduce future social services costs and to minimize the likelihood of institutionalization of individuals with disabilities;

(5) To prevent secondary impairments and disabilities by improving the health of infants and toddlers, thereby reducing health costs for the families and the state; and

(6) To comply with federal law as it pertains to services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 1, effective July 15, 1994.)

Cross-References. Kentucky Early Intervention System, 902 KAR 30:001 through 902 KAR 30:200.

200.652. Legislative declaration of policy.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that the policy of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be:

(1) To reaffirm the importance of the family in all areas of the child's development and to reinforce the role of the family in the decision making processes regarding their children;

(2) To provide assistance and support to the family of an infant or toddler with a disability that addresses the individual needs of that family;

(3) To develop and implement a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system of early intervention services for all infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;

(4) To enhance the capacity to provide quality early intervention services and expand and improve existing early intervention services being provided to infants and toddlers with disabilities;

(5) To facilitate the coordination of payment for early intervention services from federal, state, local, and private insurance coverage, and the use of sliding fee scales; and

(6) To coordinate and provide individualized early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 2, effective July 15, 1994.)

200.654. Definitions for KRS 200.650 to 200.676.

As used in KRS 200.650 to 200.676, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Awards and contracts" means the state and federal funds designated by the cabinet for projects relating to planning, resource development, or provision of direct early intervention services, as defined in this section, to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;

(2) "Cabinet" means the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;

(3) "Child find" means a system to identify, locate, and evaluate all infants and toddlers with disabilities who are eligible for early intervention services, determine which children are receiving services, and coordinate the effort with other state agencies and departments;

(4) "Council" means the Kentucky Early Intervention Sys-

tem Interagency Coordinating Council;

(5) "District" means one (1) of the fifteen (15) area development districts;

(6) "District early intervention committee" means an interagency coordinating committee established within each of the fifteen (15) area development districts to facilitate interagency coordination at the district level;

(7) "Early intervention services" means services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families delivered according to an individualized family service plan developed by the child multidisciplinary team to meet the developmental needs of eligible children, as defined in this section, and provided by entities receiving public funds using qualified personnel. The individualized family services plan is developed and the services are provided in collaboration with the families and, to the maximum extent appropriate, in natural environments, including home and community settings in which infants and toddlers without disabilities would participate. These services are necessary to enable the child to reach maximum potential. Services to be made available shall include but not be limited to the following:
   (a) Screening services;
   (b) Evaluation services;
   (c) Assessment services;
   (d) Service coordination;
   (e) Transportation and related costs for accessing early intervention services;
   (f) Family services including counseling, psychological, and social work services;
   (g) Health services including medical services for diagnostic and evaluation purposes only;
   (h) Nutrition services;
   (i) Occupational therapy services;
   (j) Physical therapy services;
   (k) Communication development services;
   (*l*) Sensory development services;
   (m) Developmental intervention services;
   (n) Assistive technology services; and
   (o) Respite services;

(8) "Early intervention system" means the management structure established in KRS 200.654 to 200.670 and which is comprised of the interdependent array of services and activities for the provision of a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency program for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;

(9) "Individual family service plan" means the singular comprehensive written service plan developed by the child's multidisciplinary team, with the child's parents serving as fully participating members of the team, to be followed by all agencies and other entities involved in providing early intervention services to an infant or toddler with disabilities and the child's family;

(10) "Infants and toddlers with disabilities" and "eligible children" mean children from birth to thirty-six (36) months of age in need of early intervention services as a result of one (1) of the following circumstances:
   (a) The child is experiencing developmental delays, as measured by diagnostic instruments and procedures in one (1) or more of the following skill areas: physical; cognitive; communication; social or emotional; or adaptive development;
   (b) The child has a diagnosed physical or mental condition which has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay; or
   (c) The child has a diagnosis of pervasive developmental disorder;

(11) "Multidisciplinary team" means the child-specific group responsible for determining the services needed by the infant or toddler with disabilities and the child's family, and development of the individualized family services plan. The team for each child shall include the parent or guardian of the child and individuals representing at least two (2) applicable disciplines which may include but need not be limited to the following: physical therapy; speech therapy; social work; nursing; or education;

(12) "Point of entry" means an easily identifiable, highly accessible nonstigmatized entry into services; and

(13) "Qualified service provider" means an entity, including but not limited to an individual, program, department, or agency, responsible for the delivery of early intervention services to eligible infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families who has met the highest minimum standards of state-approved or recognized certification, licensing, registration, or other comparable requirements that apply to the area in which the entity is providing early intervention services.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 426, § 174, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 162, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 99, § 210, effective June 20, 2005.)

200.656. Kentucky Early Intervention System.

There is hereby created in state government the Kentucky Early Intervention System to provide services for infants and toddlers with a disability and their families. For administrative purposes, the Kentucky Early Intervention System shall be attached to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 426, § 175, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 211, effective June 20, 2005.)

200.658. Kentucky Early Intervention System Interagency Coordinating Council — Membership — Duties — Annual report — Conflict of interest to bar voting.

(1) There is hereby created the Kentucky Early Intervention System Interagency Coordinating Council to be comprised of twenty-five (25) members to be appointed by the Governor to serve a term of three (3) years. The members of the council shall be geographically and culturally representative of the population of the Commonwealth and conform to the requirements of federal law and regulations. For administrative purposes, the council shall be attached to the Early Childhood Development Authority. Pursuant to federal law and regulations, the membership shall be as follows:
   (a) At least five (5) members shall be the parents, including minority parents, of a child with a disability who is twelve (12) years of age or less, with at least one (1) being the parent of a child six (6) years of age or less. Each parent shall have knowledge of or experience with programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities;
   (b) At least five (5) members shall be public or private providers of early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities;
   (c) At least one (1) member shall be a member of the Kentucky General Assembly;
   (d) At least one (1) member shall be representative of an entity responsible for personnel preparation and may include personnel from an institution of higher education or preservice training organization;
   (e) At least one (1) member shall be the commissioner or individual serving in a position of equivalent authority, or the designee, from the Department for Public Health;
   (f) At least one (1) member shall be the commissioner or individual serving in a position of equivalent authority, or the designee, from the Department

for Medicaid Services;
(g) At least one (1) member shall be the commissioner or individual serving in a position of equivalent authority, or the designee, from the Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services;
(h) At least one (1) member shall be the commissioner or individual serving in a position of equivalent authority, or the designee, from the Department for Community Based Services;
(i) At least one (1) member shall be the commissioner or designee of the Department of Education;
(j) At least one (1) member shall be the commissioner or designee of the Department of Insurance;
(k) At least one (1) member shall be a representative of the Commission for Children with Special Health Care Needs;
(l) At least one (1) member shall be a representative for the Head Start program; and
(m) At least one (1) member shall be a representative of the Education of Homeless Children and Youth program.

(2) In matters concerning the Kentucky Early Intervention System, the council shall advise and assist the cabinet in areas, including but not limited to the following:
(a) Development and implementation of the statewide system and the administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to KRS 200.650 to 200.676;
(b) Achieving the full participation, coordination, and cooperation of all appropriate entities in the state, including, but not limited to, individuals, departments, and agencies, through the promotion of interagency agreements;
(c) Establishing a process to seek information from service providers, service coordinators, parents, and others concerning the identification of service delivery problems and the resolution of those problems;
(d) Resolution of disputes, to the extent deemed appropriate by the cabinet;
(e) Provision of appropriate services for children from birth to three (3) years of age;
(f) Identifying sources of fiscal and other support services for early intervention programs;
(g) Preparing applications to Part C of the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and any amendments to the applications;
(h) Transitioning of infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families from the early intervention system to appropriate services provided under Part B of the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) operated by the state Department of Education; and
(i) Developing performance measures to assess the outcomes for children receiving services.

(3) The council shall prepare no later than December 30 of each year an annual report on the progress toward and any barriers to full implementation of the Kentucky Early Intervention System for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. The report shall include recommendations concerning the Kentucky Early Intervention System, including recommendations of ways to improve quality and cost effectiveness, and shall be submitted to the Governor, Legislative Research Commission, and the Secretary of the United States Department of Education.

(4) No member of the council shall cast a vote on any matter which would provide direct financial benefit to that member or otherwise give the appearance of the existence of a conflict of interest.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 426, § 176, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 30, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 308, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 69, § 5, effective June 24, 2003; 2006, ch. 180, § 7, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 24, § 302, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Parts C and B of the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), referred to in subsections (2)(g) and (2)(h), are compiled as 20 USCS, § 1431 et seq. and 20 USCS § 1411 et seq., respectively.

200.660. Duties of the cabinet — Authority for administrative regulations.

The cabinet shall:
(1) Administer all funds appropriated to implement the provisions of KRS 200.650 to 200.676;
(2) Identify and coordinate all available financial resources for early intervention within the Commonwealth from federal, state, local, and private sources, including but not limited to:
(a) Title V of the Federal Social Security Act relating to maternal and child health;
(b) Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act relating to Medicaid and the Early Periodic Screening Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) program;
(c) The Federal Head Start Act;
(d) The Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Parts B and H;
(e) The Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1964 Title I, Chapter I, Part B, Subpart 2 as amended;
(f) The Federal Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, P.L. 100-146;
(g) Other federal programs; and
(h) Private insurance.
(3) Develop a sliding fee scale of the cost of early intervention services to families, including those circumstances where no fee shall be required;
(4) Make available, in addition to the services specified in KRS 200.654(7), social skill development and behavioral therapy services to infants and toddlers with a diagnosis of pervasive developmental disorders;
(5) Enter into contracts with service providers within a local community aided by the district committee in identifying providers;
(6) Develop procedures to monitor and evaluate services that are provided to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;
(7) Develop procedures to ensure that early intervention services identified on the individualized family service plan are provided to eligible infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families in a timely manner pending resolution of any disputes among public agencies or service providers; and
(8) In conjunction with the council and district early intervention committees, promulgate administrative regulations, pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A, necessary to implement the provisions of KRS 200.650 to 200.676.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 2002, ch. 162, § 3, effective July 15, 2002.)

Compiler's Notes. Title V of the federal Social Security Act, referred to in subsection (2)(a), is compiled as 42 USCS § 701 et seq. Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act, referred to in subsection (2)(b), is compiled as 42 USCS § 1396 et seq. The Federal Head Start Act, referred to in subsection (2)(c), is compiled as 42 USCS § 9831 et seq. The Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Parts B and H, referred to in subsection (2)(d), is compiled as 20 USCS § 1411 et seq. and § 1471 et seq. The Federal Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, P.L. 100-146, referred to in subsection (2)(f), is compiled as 42 USCS § 6000 et seq.

The Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1964, Title I, Chapter I, Part B, Subpart 2, referred to in subsection (2)(e), was

formerly compiled as 20 USCS § 2741 et seq., but those sections were omitted from the 1994 general revision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1964. For similar provisions, see 20 USCS § 6361 et seq.

200.662. District early intervention committee — Membership — Duties.

The cabinet shall establish one (1) district early intervention committee in each of the fifteen (15) area development districts. Each committee shall have from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) members of whom at least five (5) shall be parents, at least five (5) shall be early intervention service providers, and at least one (1) shall be a representative from each of the following: the local health department, the local office of the Department for Community Based Services, the local community mental health and mental retardation center, and the local Commission for Handicapped Children. Each committee may include representatives from one (1) or more of the following: a child day-care facility, a public school, a provider of medical services, a provider of therapy services, a home health agency if operated separately from the local health department, a university or college, a family resource center, a local business, a local charity, or others deemed appropriate. Each committee shall:

(1) Advise and assist the cabinet and the council in the development, implementation, and monitoring of the Kentucky Early Intervention System;
(2) Identify local resources available to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;
(3) Assist in identifying the unmet needs of infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;
(4) Assist in establishing and maintaining a point of entry to the early intervention system; and
(5) Assist in the establishment of local interagency agreements for early intervention services and provide a forum for coordinating district early intervention services.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 7, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 14, § 31, effective July 14, 2000.)

200.664. Individualized family services plans.

(1) Upon identification of an eligible infant or toddler with disabilities, representatives of the entity serving as point of entry shall cause a multidisciplinary team, as defined in KRS 200.654, to be created for the child and family.
(2) The multidisciplinary team shall develop an individualized family service plan, as defined in KRS 200.654, for the child and family.
(3) The individualized family services plan shall include:
    (a) A comprehensive multidisciplinary evaluation of the present level of development of and services needed by the child and an assessment of and plan to address the resources, priorities, and concerns of the family;
    (b) An explanation of the multidisciplinary evaluation and all service options to be made available in the family's cultural language, in their primary mode of communication, or through a speech or language interpreter, whichever is necessary to facilitate comprehension.
(4) The plan shall be developed within forty-five (45) days of the referral date of the child and family to the point of entry. If the completion of the initial evaluation and assessment is delayed and will not be completed within the forty-five (45) day time period due to the request of the child's parent, illness of the child, or other reasonable circumstances beyond the control of the multidisciplinary team, the point of entry shall document the reason for the delay and shall develop and implement an interim individualized family service plan.
(5) The informed written consent of the parent or guardian is required prior to the implementation of the plan. The parent may reject some services contained in the plan, however, no services to which the parent consents shall be withheld if the parent does not consent to all services in the plan.
(6) The parent or guardian shall sign an agreement to accept responsibility for being an active participant in the child's plan and for learning skills from providers so that the intensity and frequency of services may decline as the child reaches appropriate developmental levels and the family is able to do more for the child.
(7) The plan shall be reviewed by members of the child's current multidisciplinary team or other appropriate entities at no more than six (6) month intervals or more frequently if deemed appropriate based on the needs of the infant or toddler and the family. The child shall be evaluated at least annually to determine continuing program eligibility and the effectiveness of services provided to the child.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 8, effective July 15, 1994; 2003, ch. 69, § 6, effective June 24, 2003.)

200.666. Cabinet's monitoring of personnel standards for service providers — Personnel development.

(1) The cabinet shall monitor personnel standards for service providers to ensure the qualified service providers necessary to carry out the provisions of KRS 200.650 to 200.676 are appropriately and adequately prepared and trained in order to comply with the requirements of federal law and regulations.
(2) The cabinet shall provide the components of a comprehensive system of personnel development which shall include:
    (a) Preservice and inservice training conducted on an interdisciplinary basis to the extent appropriate; and
    (b) Training provided for a variety of entities, including but not limited to, public and private providers, primary referral sources, parents, paraprofessionals, and persons who serve as professional service coordinators or case managers.
(3) Training may include:
    (a) Implementing innovative strategies and activities for the recruitment and retention of early intervention service providers;
    (b) Promoting the preparation of early intervention providers who are fully and appropriately qualified to provide early intervention;
    (c) Training personnel to work in rural areas; and
    (d) Recruiting and training personnel to coordinate transition services for infants and toddlers with disabilities from an early intervention program to a preschool program.
(4) The cabinet shall coordinate with other agencies in the provision of the comprehensive system of personnel development activities.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 9, effective July 15, 1994.)

200.668. Identification of eligible infants and toddlers.

The cabinet shall attempt to identify all infants and toddlers eligible for Kentucky Early Intervention System services through implementation of an aggressive child find effort to be coordinated with the child find efforts of the Department of Education as set forth in administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to KRS 156.070, 156.160, 157.220, 157.260, 167.015, and KRS Chapter 13A.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 10, effective July 15, 1994.)

200.670. Public awareness effort.
In order to ensure access to early intervention services, the cabinet shall establish an effective and continuous public awareness effort. The effort shall:
(1) Be directed at a number of primary referral sources, utilizing a means and language which is understandable, accessible, responsive, and cognizant of the referral sources' needs and their abilities to respond to those needs;
(2) Reinforce the coordinated and family-centered nature of all early intervention programs within the comprehensive statewide system of services; and
(3) Be relevant and meaningful to parents and to the general public.
(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 11, effective July 15, 1994.)

200.672. Rights of disabled child, parent, or guardian being served by the system.
Kentucky's participation in Part C of the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requires that an infant or toddler with a disability who is being served by the Kentucky Early Intervention System and the parent or guardian of that child shall have the following rights:
(1) To a timely, multidisciplinary evaluation and assessment;
(2) To appropriate early intervention services for children and families;
(3) To refuse evaluation, assessment, or services;
(4) To written notice before a change is made in the identification, evaluation, or placement of the child, or in the provision of services to the child or family;
(5) To written notice before a refusal of services is made in the identification, evaluation, or placement of the child, or in the provision of services to the child or family;
(6) To confidentiality of personally identifiable information, including the right of the parent or guardian to be provided written notice of, and written consent to, the exchange of information among agencies, consistent with federal and state laws;
(7) To determine if any family member will accept or decline an early intervention service under KRS 200.650 to 200.676, in accordance with state law, without jeopardizing other early intervention services under KRS 200.650 to 200.676;
(8) To review all records and, if appropriate, to amend records;
(9) To bring an advocate or attorney into any and all dealings with the early intervention system; and
(10) To administrative process and judicial review in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B to resolve complaints.
(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 12, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, §§ 92, 95, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 10, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/96). This statute was amended by 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 318, secs. 92 and 95, which are in conflict. Section 95 prevails as the last section in order of position. See Home Folks Mobile Homes, Inc. v. Revenue Cabinet, 700 SW2d 75 (Ky. Ct. App. 1985).

Compiler's Notes. Part C of the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, referred to in the introductory language, is compiled as 20 USCS § 1431 et seq.

200.674. Restriction of use of early intervention funds — Maintenance of July 1, 1993 funding level.
The use of early intervention funds provided under KRS 200.650 to 200.676 shall not be used to supplant existing funds from other sources. All local and state programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families shall maintain the funding which supported programs for infant and toddler and their families at levels as of July 1, 1993.
(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 13, effective July 15, 1994.)

200.676. Construction of KRS 200.650 to 200.676.
Nothing in KRS 200.650 to 200.676 shall be construed to permit the following:
(1) The reduction of local, state, or federal medical or other assistance available for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;
(2) The alteration of eligibility under Title V of the Federal Social Security Act relating to maternal and child health;
(3) The alteration of eligibility under Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act relating to Medicaid for infants and toddlers with disabilities; or
(4) The reduction of early intervention services provided by any state department or agency.
(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 313, § 14, effective July 15, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. Title V of the federal Social Security Act, referred to in subsection (2), is compiled as 42 USCS § 701 et seq. Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, referred to in subsection (3), is compiled as 42 USCS § 1396 et seq.

Early Childhood Services

200.700. Early Childhood Development Authority — Membership — Meetings.
(1) The Early Childhood Development Authority is established as a public agency and political subdivision of the Commonwealth with all powers, duties, and responsibilities conferred upon it by statute and essential to perform its functions including but not limited to employing other persons, consultants, attorneys, and agents. The authority shall be attached to the Department of Education for administrative purposes and shall establish necessary advisory councils. The authority shall have the ability to make expenditures from the early childhood development fund and shall ensure that expenditures made from the early childhood development fund are in conformance with its duties as established by the General Assembly.
(2) The authority shall consist of the following sixteen (16) members:
(a) The director of the Division of Early Childhood Development, who shall serve as chair;
(b) The secretary of the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet;
(c) The secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;
(d) One (1) nonvoting ex officio member from the House of Representatives who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Speaker of the House;
(e) One (1) nonvoting ex officio member from the Senate who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the President of the Senate;
(f) Seven (7) private sector members knowledgeable about the health, education, and development of preschool children who shall be appointed by the Governor. At least one (1) private sector member shall be appointed from each congressional district;
(g) Three (3) citizens at large of the Commonwealth who shall be appointed by the Governor; and
(h) One (1) early childhood development advocate.
(3) No later than thirty (30) days after July 14, 2000, the governing bodies of each of the following organizations shall recommend three (3) persons, at least one (1) of whom shall be male and at least one (1) of whom shall be female, as candidates for initial appointment by the Governor as private sector members to the authority:
(a) The Kentucky AFL-CIO;

(b) The Kentucky Chamber of Commerce;
(c) The Kentucky League of Cities;
(d) The Kentucky Medical Association;
(e) The Louisville Urban League and Lexington Urban League;
(f) The Kentucky County Judge/Executives Association; and
(g) The Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education.

(4) The Governor shall select the private sector members of the authority by selecting one (1) nominee from each list of the three (3) nominees submitted to the Governor by each organization listed under subsection (3) of this section. The Governor shall fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the appointed term from the appropriate list of nominees. If there are no nominees remaining on the appropriate list, the Governor shall request a list of additional nominees from the appropriate organization.

(5) (a) The initial terms of the private sector and citizen at-large members of the authority shall be for:
1. One (1) year for two (2) of the initial terms;
2. Two (2) years for three (3) of the initial terms;
3. Three (3) years for two (2) of the initial terms; and
4. Four (4) years for four (4) of the initial appointments.
(b) All succeeding appointments shall be for four (4) years from the expiration date of the preceding appointment.
(c) Members shall serve until a successor has been appointed.

(6) Private sector and citizen at-large members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses.

(7) In making appointments to the authority, the Governor shall assure broad geographical, ethnic, and gender diversity representation from the major sectors of Kentucky's early childhood development community. In filling vacancies, the Governor shall attempt to assure the continuing representation on the authority of broad constituencies of Kentucky's early childhood development community.

(8) Upon the expiration of the term of any member, the governing body of the organization that made the original recommendation shall recommend three (3) persons, at least one (1) of whom shall be male and at least one (1) of whom shall be female, between sixty (60) and thirty (30) days before the expiration of the term of any authority member who is appointed as a result of a previous recommendation. The Governor shall, during March of the year that any organization is to recommend three (3) persons, request the organization to recommend three (3) persons for possible appointment to the authority. If there is no response, the Governor shall make the appointment from the population of the Commonwealth.

(9) The authority shall meet at least quarterly and at other times upon call of the chair or a majority of the authority.

(10) Members of the authority shall serve on a voluntary basis, receive a fixed per diem set by the authority, and be reimbursed for their expenses in accordance with state travel expense and reimbursement administrative regulations.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 49, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 119, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 61, effective June 25, 2009.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 29 of Acts 2000, ch. 308, effective July 14, 2000, read:

"As used in subsection (1) of Section 1 of this Act [this section], 'early childhood development fund' means the fund with that name created in House Bill 583 of this 2000 Regular Session from a distribution of moneys in the tobacco settlement agreement fund established by KRS 248.654, or created in other legislation of this 2000 Regular Session."

Section 30 of Acts 2000, ch. 308, effective July 14, 2000, read:

"This Act may be cited as the Early Childhood Development Act."

200.703. Duties of Early Childhood Development Authority — Implementation of programs — Disbanding or suspension of councils — Expiration of authority, councils, and initiatives — Healthy Babies Work Group — Vision examinations — Requests for proposals.

(1) The authority shall establish priorities for programs and the expenditure of funds that include but are not limited to the following:
(a) Implementation of public health initiatives identified by the General Assembly;
(b) Provision of preconceptional and prenatal vitamins, with priority for folic acid for the prevention of neural tube defects;
(c) Voluntary immunization for children not covered by public or private health insurance;
(d) Availability of high-quality, affordable early childcare and education options; and
(e) Increased public awareness of the importance of the early childhood years for the well-being of all Kentucky's citizens.

(2) The authority shall develop a state plan on a biennial basis that identifies early childhood development funding priorities. Every two (2) years the authority shall review its priorities and make necessary adjustments to its state plan. The state plan shall incorporate priorities included in "KIDS NOW: Kentucky Invests in Developing Success, a Report from the Governor's Early Childhood Task Force, November 1999," and recommendations identified by the community early childhood councils. The authority shall file a report on the state plan with the Governor and the Legislative Research Commission by July 15 of odd-numbered years.

(3) Programs funded by the authority shall be implemented by the appropriate agencies within the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, the Education and Workforce Development Cabinet, the Finance and Administration Cabinet, or other appropriate administrative agency.

(4) The authority shall assure that a public hearing is held on the expenditure of funds. Advertisement of the public hearing shall be published at least once but may be published two (2) more times, if one (1) publication occurs not less than seven (7) days nor more than twenty-one (21) days before the scheduled date of the public hearing.

(5) The authority shall promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to:
(a) Coordinate and improve early childhood development services, outcomes, and policies;
(b) Establish procedures that relate to its governance;
(c) Designate service areas of the Commonwealth where the community early childhood councils may be established to identify and address the early childhood development needs of young children and their families for the communities that they serve;
(d) Establish procedures that relate to the monitoring of grants, services, and activities of the community early childhood councils and their governance;
(e) Establish procedures for accountability and measurement of the success of programs that receive funds from the authority; and

(f) Establish standards for the payment of funds to a designated service provider and grantee of a community early childhood council. These standards shall include requirements relating to:
1. The financial management of funds paid to grantees;
2. The maintenance of records; and
3. An independent audit of the use of grant funds.

(6) The authority may disband or suspend a council, and may remove one (1) or more members for nonperformance or malfeasance. The authority may also recover funds that have been determined by the authority to have been misappropriated or misspent in relation to a grant award.

(7) An appeal to the authority may be made by a council as to a decision made by the authority on the disbanding or suspension of a council, service provider, or grantee on a determination that funds have been misappropriated or misspent and are subject to recovery. The appeal shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(8) The authority, councils established by the authority, and initiatives funded by the authority with expenditures from the early childhood development fund shall expire when:
(a) Funds are no longer designated to the Commonwealth from the master settlement agreement signed on November 22, 1998, between the participating tobacco manufacturers and the forty (40) settling states or related federal legislation; or
(b) Funds are no longer designated to the early childhood development fund from gifts, grants, or federal funds to fund the authority, the councils established by the authority, or any programs that had been funded by the authority with expenditures from the early childhood development fund.

(9) (a) The authority shall establish a Healthy Babies Work Group, consisting of representatives from the Cabinet for Health and Family Services; public schools; local libraries; the Kentucky March of Dimes; family resource centers; agencies that provide benefits under the Special Supplementation Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children; the Folic Acid Awareness Campaign; physicians; secondary health education and consumer sciences teachers; the Spina Bifida Association of Kentucky; and other persons as appropriate. Representatives shall reflect the geographic, racial, and gender diversity of the Commonwealth.
(b) The Healthy Babies Work Group shall collaborate on development and implementation of a public awareness campaign to inform the citizens of the Commonwealth about the benefits of good nutrition, folic acid, smoking cessation, and healthy lifestyle choices that lead to healthy babies, the effects of alcohol and substance abuse on fetal and early childhood development, and the need for a vision examination of children at age three (3). The work group shall work with local health departments for the vision examination outreach program.

(10) The authority shall work with local entities, including but not limited to health departments and service providers, to establish to the extent of available funding a vision examination program for children who are not eligible for the Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program or Medicaid, and who do not have insurance coverage for a vision examination. The authority shall provide that primary students, regardless of age, who are having difficulty with reading may be referred and receive a second vision examination as described in KRS 156.160 at no cost to the parent.

(11) The authority shall develop a request for proposal process by which local early childhood councils may request any funding appropriated to the authority for use by the councils.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 50, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 127, § 7, effective March 18, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 120, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 11, § 62, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005) 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 127, which included an amendment to this section, KRS 200.703, provides that the Act shall be cited as the "Read to Achieve Act of 2005."

200.705. Duties of Department of Education to early childhood entities.

The Department of Education shall provide staffing and administrative support to:
(1) The Early Childhood Development Authority;
(2) The Early Childhood Business Council;
(3) The Early Childhood Professional Development Council; and
(4) The Kentucky Early Intervention System Interagency Coordinating Council.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 121, effective July 12, 2006.)

200.707. Community early childhood councils.

(1) The family resource center and the child-care resource and referral agency in the service area shall form a community early childhood council and appoint members to the council for each service area designated under KRS 200.703. A council shall be composed of no fewer than seven (7) and no more than twenty-seven (27) members. Members may be appointed who represent local agencies and organizations, including, but not limited to, the organizations or agencies listed below, with no more than one (1) member from each:
(a) Early childhood advocate;
(b) Faith community;
(c) School district;
(d) Family resource center;
(e) Military establishment;
(f) Head Start or Early Head Start;
(g) Child-care (profit, nonprofit, or family child-care);
(h) Child-care resource and referral agency or child-care subsidy agent;
(i) Child-care consumer or parent;
(j) County cooperative extension service;
(k) Department for public health;
(*l*) University, college, or technical school;
(m) United Way;
(n) Kentucky Early Intervention System;
(o) Agency administering services to children with disabilities;
(p) Home visitation agency;
(q) Family literacy agency;
(r) Civic organization;
(s) Public library;
(t) Regional training center;
(u) Community action agency;
(v) Government;
(w) Business community;
(x) Home schooling association;
(y) Health care professional;
(z) Foster care parent; or
(aa) Adoptive parent.

(2) Members shall serve on a community early childhood council on a voluntary basis and receive no compensation or expense reimbursement for their service.

(3) (a) Members shall serve for a term of two (2) years

and until their successors are appointed, except that for those members initially appointed, the terms shall be as follows:
1. One-third (⅓) of the members shall be appointed for three (3) years;
2. One-third (⅓) shall be appointed for two (2) years; and
3. One-third (⅓) shall be appointed for one (1) year.

(b) Vacancies shall be appointed for unexpired terms in the same manner as original appointments.

(4) A community early childhood council shall collaborate with the District Early Intervention Committee, the Preschool Interagency Planning Council, and other existing interagency groups in the service area.

(5) A community early childhood council may apply for a competitive grant from the authority, consistent with a state plan for grant participation as established by the authority. Grant proposals shall:
(a) Include a needs assessment and budget proposal for the respective service area served by a council;
(b) Not include administrative costs that exceed five percent (5%); and
(c) Contain a signed statement from each member of the council certifying that no program, agency, or individual that may receive part of an award would constitute a conflict of interest under KRS Chapter 11A for the council member. Issues concerning conflicts of interest shall be submitted to the Executive Branch Ethics Commission for resolution.

(6) A community early childhood council shall submit a quarterly report to the authority that details the activities and services of the council, including the progress that the council has made toward addressing the early childhood development goals for its designated service area and recommendations that may be included in the state plan.

(7) Any records that are in the custody of a community early childhood council, a designated service provider, or a grantee that contain personal and identifying information relating to a family or children receiving services through the council shall be confidential and not subject to public disclosure, except as otherwise authorized by law.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 4, effective July 14, 2000.)

200.709. Early Childhood Business Council.

(1) The Early Childhood Business Council is created and attached to the Department of Education for administrative purposes. The functions of the council shall be to:
(a) Involve the corporate community, county judges/executive, and mayors in supporting issues of importance to working families with young children in the Commonwealth; and
(b) Collect and disseminate information about the various ways business and local government can become involved in supporting early childhood.

(2) (a) The Early Childhood Business Council shall consist of fifteen (15) members appointed by the Governor, who shall also appoint the chair. Members shall serve for a term of two (2) years and until their successors are appointed and qualify, except that for those members initially appointed, the terms are as follows:
1. Five (5) members shall be appointed for three (3) years;
2. Five (5) members shall be appointed for two (2) years; and
3. Five (5) members shall be appointed for one (1) year.

(b) Vacancies shall be appointed for unexpired terms in the same manner as original appointments. Members may not serve more than a total of three (3) terms.
(c) Members who are eligible to be appointed shall have demonstrated an investment or interest in early childhood development.

(3) Members of the Early Childhood Business Council shall serve on a voluntary basis, receive a fixed per diem set by the authority, and be reimbursed for their expenses in accordance with state travel expense and reimbursement administrative regulations.

(4) The Early Childhood Business Council shall meet at least once every three (3) months and shall make reports in accordance with requirements established by the authority that include recommendations for the state plan.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 211, § 122, effective July 12, 2006.)

CHAPTER 207

AID TO THE NEEDY BLIND—EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

SECTION.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES ACT

207.135. Protections available to persons with HIV — Employment discrimination prohibited.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES ACT

207.135. Protections available to persons with HIV — Employment discrimination prohibited.

(1) Any person with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome related complex, or human immunodeficiency virus shall have every protection made available to individuals with disabilities under KRS 207.130 to 207.240 and Section 504, Public Law No. 93-112, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

(2) (a) No person may require an individual to take a human immunodeficiency virus related test as a condition of hiring, promotion, or continued employment, unless the absence of human immunodeficiency virus infection is a bona fide occupational qualification for the job in question.
(b) A person who asserts that a bona fide occupational qualification exists for human immunodeficiency virus-related testing shall have the burden of proving that:
1. The human immunodeficiency virus-related test is necessary to ascertain whether an employee is currently able to perform in a reasonable manner the duties of the particular job or whether an employee will present a significant risk of transmitting human immunodeficiency virus infection to other persons in the course of normal work activities; and
2. There exists no means of reasonable accommodation short of requiring the test.

(3) (a) A person shall not discriminate against an otherwise qualified individual in housing, public accommodations, or governmental services on the basis of the fact that such individual is, or is regarded as being, infected with human immunodeficiency virus.
(b) A person or other entity receiving or benefiting from state financial assistance shall not discrimi-

nate against an otherwise qualified individual on the basis of the fact that such individual is, or is regarded as being, infected with human immunodeficiency virus.

(c) A person who asserts that an individual who is infected with human immunodeficiency virus is not otherwise qualified shall have the burden of proving that no reasonable accommodation can be made to prevent the liklihood that the individual will, under the circumstances involved, expose other individuals to a significant possibility of being infected with human immunodeficiency virus.

(d) No person shall fail or refuse to hire or discharge any individual, segregate or classify any individual in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive that individual of employment opportunities or adversely affect his or her status as an employee, or otherwise discriminate against any individual with respect to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment on the basis of the fact that the individual is a licensed health care professional who treats or provides patient care to persons infected with human immunodeficiency virus.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 443, § 49, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 405, § 63, effective July 15, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 504 of P.L. 93-112, The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, referred to in subsection (1), is compiled as 29 USCS § 794.

TITLE XVIII
PUBLIC HEALTH

CHAPTER 211
STATE HEALTH PROGRAMS

SECTION.

CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

211.287. Funding by Department for Public Health of position relating to student health services.

CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

211.287. Funding by Department for Public Health of position relating to student health services.

(1) The Department for Public Health shall provide fifty percent (50%) of the costs for the position created in KRS 156.501(2). The Department for Public Health may enter into a contractual arrangement, such as a Memorandum of Agreement, with the Department of Education to share the costs.

(2) The Department for Public Health shall provide access, information, assistance, and support to the education school nurse consultant necessary to assist and support the Department of Education to fulfill the duties specified in KRS 156.501.

(3) It is the intent of the General Assembly that there be no duplication of services or duties between the Department of Education and the Department for Public Health relating to school health services and that the position created in KRS 156.501(2) serve as a technical advisor and liaison among state agencies, local school districts, and local health departments.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 294, § 3, effective July 15, 2002.)

CHAPTER 212
LOCAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

SECTION.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

212.210. Powers and duties of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and local health boards.

PENALTIES

212.990. Penalties.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

212.210. Powers and duties of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and local health boards.

(1) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services and the local boards of health may examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness that may, in their opinion, be injurious to the health of the inhabitants in any county in this state, or in any vessel within any harbor or port in any county in this state. Whenever any such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness is found to exist on any private property, or in any vessel within any port or harbor in any county in this state, or upon any watercourse in this state, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or the local board of health may order, in writing, the owner or occupant thereof, at his own expense, to remove the same within twenty-four (24) hours, or within such reasonable time thereafter as the board may order.

(2) If drinking water used by school children is found to be dangerous to their health, the local board of health or Cabinet for Health and Family Services may order that a supply of pure water be furnished at the expense of the county or city board of education.

(3) If in the opinion of the local board of health or Cabinet for Health and Family Services a school building is constructed in violation of law and is found to be unsanitary or unsafe for the housing of children, the local board of health or Cabinet for Health and Family Services may institute an action in the Circuit Court of the county where the building is situated, and the court, after due hearing and verifying the facts, may order a safe and sanitary school building to be erected within a reasonable time by the county or city board of education in accordance with the laws of the state governing the erection of schoolhouses and the control of disease, and the rules and regulations of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(4) Any local board of health shall, for the purpose of controlling and eradicating rats and other unsanitary nuisances, require the owner or possessor of any building designed for human habitation and containing two (2) or more apartment units, to provide, where a specific area has been designated for the depositing of refuse on the premises, waste receptacles approved by the board. The board may further require that the design, construction, and maintenance of the area in which the waste receptacles are kept meet reasonable standards set by the board.

(2054a-14, 2057: amend. Acts 1970, ch. 281, § 1; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(3); 1998, ch. 426, § 353, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 402, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Foods and drugs, powers and duties of local

health boards with respect to, KRS 217.380.

Hotel and restaurant inspection and regulation, duty of local health boards with respect to, KRS Chapter 219.

Mattresses, manufacture of regulated by local health boards, KRS 214.290.

Quarantine, actions to prevent introduction and spread of disease within state, KRS 214.020.

Opinions of Attorney General. A local health department is not confined by any statute as to the frequency or bases for inspection of a school building and grounds or facilities. OAG 77-138.

PENALTIES

212.990. Penalties.

(1) Any owner or occupant who fails to comply with an order made under the provisions of subsection (1) of KRS 212.210 shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) and each day's continuance of the nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, after the owner or occupant has been notified to remove it, shall be a separate offense.

(2) Any person who violates KRS 212.715 or any rule or regulation adopted by any consolidated local government, city, county, or city-county board of health, except as otherwise provided by subsection (3) of this section for counties containing cities of the first class or consolidated local government, shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each day the violation continues.

(3) The violation of any health regulation promulgated by the city-county board of health or of any order made by the board under KRS 212.350 to 212.620, directing the abatement of a nuisance, source of filth, or cause or probable cause of sickness, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and any person, firm, or corporation, or member of a firm or officer or director of a corporation, upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars ($5) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for each such offense. If any offense is continued for more than one (1) day, each day upon which such offense occurs or is continued shall be considered and constitute a separate offense and a separate fine may be imposed therefor.

(4) Any physician who fails to comply with the provisions of KRS 212.343, upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500).

(5) Failure to procure the informed consent of those required to give their consent pursuant to KRS 212.345, prior to performing a nontherapeutic sterilization shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one (1) year or a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000), or both.

(6) Any physician violating KRS 212.347 shall be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one (1) year or shall pay a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000), or both.

(2055, 2057: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 41, § 21; 1958, ch. 96, § 9; 1974, ch. 352, § 6; 1984, ch. 111, § 179, effective July 13, 1984; 2002, ch. 346, § 210, effective July 15, 2002.)

CHAPTER 213

VITAL STATISTICS

SECTION.
213.031. Duties of state registrar.

213.031. Duties of state registrar.

The state registrar, under the supervision of the commissioner of health, shall:

(1) Administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter and the administrative regulations issued hereunder; issue instructions for the efficient administration of the system of vital statistics; direct the system and Vital Statistics Branch and be custodian of its records; supervise the activities of all persons when they are engaged in the operation of the system; and conduct training programs to promote uniformity of the system's policy and procedures throughout the Commonwealth;

(2) With the approval of the cabinet, design, furnish, and distribute forms required by this chapter and the administrative regulations issued hereunder, or prescribe other means for transmission of data to accomplish the purpose of complete and accurate reporting and registration;

(3) Coordinate and maintain in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to this subsection, a system by which a child's Social Security number is transferred by the Vital Statistics Branch to the Department of Education after receiving parental permission for the number to be used for planning and tracking purposes by the Department of Education, local school districts, and the office. The regulations, at a minimum, shall establish a process to allow a parent or guardian when completing a certificate of birth to request that a Social Security number be assigned the child and that the number be automatically transmitted to the Department of Education for student identification purposes;

(4) Assist in preparing and publishing reports of vital statistics of the Commonwealth and other reports as required;

(5) Provide to local health departments copies of or data derived from certificates and reports required under this chapter. The state registrar shall establish a schedule with each local health department for transmittal of the copies or data. The copies shall remain the property of the Vital Statistics Branch, and the uses which may be made of them and the period of their retention in the county shall be governed by the state registrar;

(6) Prepare and maintain a complete continuous index of all vital records registered under this chapter and provide, at not more than two (2) year intervals, a copy of the index to each local registrar; and

(7) Investigate cases of irregularity or violation of this chapter and when the cabinet deems it necessary, report violations to the Commonwealth's attorney of the proper county for prosecution.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 369, § 5, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 195, § 11, effective July 14, 1992; 2005, ch. 99, § 431, effective June 20, 2005.)

CHAPTER 214

DISEASES

SECTION.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

214.032. Definition for KRS 158.035, 214.010, 214.020, and 214.032 to 214.036.
214.034. Immunization of children — Testing and treatment of children for tuberculosis — Requirement for reception and retention of current immunization certificate by schools and child-care facilities.
214.036. Exceptions to testing or immunization requirement.
214.185. Diagnosis and treatment of disease, addictions, or other conditions of minor.

BLOOD SUPPLY SCREENING

214.468. Donation of blood to nonprofit voluntary program by

SECTION.
person age seventeen or older — Criteria for donation by person sixteen years of age.

PENALTIES

214.990. Penalties.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

214.032. Definition for KRS 158.035, 214.010, 214.020, and 214.032 to 214.036.

As used in KRS 158.035, 214.010, 214.020, and 214.032 to 214.036 the term "child" means a person under eighteen (18) years of age.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 95, § 1; 1968, ch. 87, § 1.)

214.034. Immunization of children — Testing and treatment of children for tuberculosis — Requirement for reception and retention of current immunization certificate by schools and child-care facilities.

Except as otherwise provided in KRS 214.036:

(1) All parents, guardians, and other persons having care, custody, or control of any child shall have the child immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, pertussis, measles, rubella, mumps, hepatitis B, and haemophilis influenzae disease in accordance with testing and immunization schedules established by regulations of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Additional immunizations may be required by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services through the promulgation of an administrative regulation pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A if recommended by the United States Public Health Service or the American Academy of Pediatrics. All parents, guardians, and other persons having care, custody, or control of any child shall also have any child found to be infected with tuberculosis examined and treated according to administrative regulations of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services promulgated under KRS Chapter 13A. The persons shall also have booster immunizations administered to the child in accordance with the regulations of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(2) A local health department may, with the approval of the Department of Public Health, require all first-time enrollees in a public or private school within the health department's jurisdiction to be tested for tuberculosis prior to entering school. Following the first year of school, upon an epidemiological determination made by the state or local health officer in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, all parents, guardians, and other persons having care, custody, or control of any child shall have the child tested for tuberculosis, and shall have any child found to be infected with tuberculosis examined and treated according to administrative regulations of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the testing for tuberculosis of any child whose parent or guardian is opposed to such testing, and who objects by a written sworn statement to the testing for tuberculosis of the child on religious grounds. However, in a suspected case of tuberculosis, a local health department may require testing of this child.

(3) All public or private primary or secondary schools, and preschool programs shall require a current immunization certificate for any child enrolled as a regular attendee, as provided by administrative regulation of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, promulgated under KRS Chapter 13A, to be on file within two (2) weeks of the child's attendance.

(4) All public or private primary schools shall require a current immunization certificate for hepatitis B for any child enrolled as a regular attendee in the sixth grade, as provided by administrative regulation of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, promulgated under KRS Chapter 13A, to be on file within two (2) weeks of the child's attendance.

(5) For each child cared for in a day-care center, certified family child-care home, or any other licensed facility which cares for children, a current immunization certificate, as provided by administrative regulation of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, promulgated under KRS Chapter 13A, shall be on file in the center, home, or facility within thirty (30) days of entrance into the program or admission to the facility.

(6) Any forms relating to exemption from immunization requirements shall be available at public or private primary or secondary schools, preschool programs, day-care centers, certified family child-care homes, or other licensed facilities which care for children.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 95, § 2; 1968, ch. 87, § 2; 1972, ch. 341, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(1), (3); 1976, ch. 14, § 1; 1976, ch. 128, § 4; 1982, ch. 271, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1996, ch. 306, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 302, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 395, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 349, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 448, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 124, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/98). A reference in this statute to the former Department of Health Services has been changed to the Department of Public Health under 1998 Ky. Acts ch. 426, sec. 629, and KRS 7.136(2).

Cross-References. Preschool education program for four (4) year old children, 704 KAR 3:410.

School health services, 704 KAR 4:020.

Kentucky Law Journal. Hodge and Gostin, School Vaccination Requirements: Historical, Social, and Legal Perspectives, 90 Ky L.J. 831 (2001-02).

Note: The Difficult Road to Compelling Vaccination for Sexually Transmitted Diseases-How Gardasil and Those to Follow Will Change the Way that States Require Inoculation, 97 Ky. L.J. 697 (2008/2009).

Opinions of Attorney General. A certificate stating that a child has been tested for tuberculosis is required for initial enrollment in any public or private elementary or secondary school system irrespective of age or grade of the child. OAG 76-255.

The county board of health is authorized to enforce the immunization requirements of this section and KRS 158.035 by entering an order under KRS 212.245 or by proceeding directly against the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child who fails to have him immunized by having a criminal complaint sworn out against the offending adult. OAG 78-24.

Although it is principally no longer required that a child be tested for tuberculosis as a condition to be met before enrolling in school, and the state board could so recognize this fact by appropriate regulation, the law clearly still requires under this section that all children are to be tested for tuberculosis. Even absent a required schedule for tuberculosis testing, children should be so tested before enrolling in school for the first time. OAG 82-131.

It is mandatory by law that children are to be tested for tuberculosis and, of course, treated if the child is found to be infected with tuberculosis. OAG 82-131.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

Since the primary effect of the state immunization program was to improve and protect the health and well-being of citizens, the exemption for members of a religious denomination, the teachings of which are opposed to medical immunization against disease, did not make this statute unconstitutional as being in violation of the establishment clause of the First Amendment. Kleid v. Board of Education, 406 F. Supp. 902, 1976 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16997 (W.D. Ky. 1976).

Collateral References. 39 Am. Jur. 2d, Health, § 65 et seq.

39A C.J.S., Health and Environment, § 36.

214.036. Exceptions to testing or immunization requirement.

Nothing contained in KRS 158.035, 214.010, 214.020, 214.032 to 214.036, and 214.990 shall be construed to require the testing for tuberculosis or the immunization of any child at a time when, in the written opinion of his attending physician, such testing or immunization would be injurious to the child's health. Nor shall KRS 158.035, 214.010, 214.020, 214.032 to 214.036, and 214.990 be construed to require the immunization of any child whose parents are opposed to medical immunization against disease, and who object by a written sworn statement to the immunization of such child on religious grounds. Provided, however, that in the event of an epidemic in a given area, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services may, by emergency regulation, require the immunization of all persons within the area of epidemic, against the disease responsible for such epidemic.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 95, § 4; 1968, ch. 87, § 4; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(3); 1976, ch. 128, § 4; 1980, ch. 55, § 1, effective July 15, 1980; 1998, ch. 426, § 396, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 449, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Certificate of immunization required to enroll student in school, KRS 158.035.

214.185. Diagnosis and treatment of disease, addictions, or other conditions of minor.

(1) Any physician, upon consultation by a minor as a patient, with the consent of such minor may make a diagnostic examination for venereal disease, pregnancy, alcohol or other drug abuse or addiction and may advise, prescribe for, and treat such minor regarding venereal disease, alcohol and other drug abuse or addiction, contraception, pregnancy, or childbirth, all without the consent of or notification to the parent, parents, or guardian of such minor patient, or to any other person having custody of such minor patient. Treatment under this section does not include inducing of an abortion or performance of a sterilization operation. In any such case, the physician shall incur no civil or criminal liability by reason of having made such diagnostic examination or rendered such treatment, but such immunity shall not apply to any negligent acts or omissions.

(2) Any physician may provide outpatient mental health counseling to any child age sixteen (16) or older upon request of such child without the consent of a parent, parents, or guardian of such child.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, and without limiting cases in which consent may be otherwise obtained or is not required, any emancipated minor or any minor who has contracted a lawful marriage or borne a child may give consent to the furnishing of hospital, medical, dental, or surgical care to his or her child or himself or herself and such consent shall not be subject to disaffirmance because of minority. The consent of the parent or parents of such married or emancipated minor shall not be necessary in order to authorize such care. For the purpose of this section only, a subsequent judgment of annulment of marriage or judgment of divorce shall not deprive the minor of his adult status once obtained. The provider of care may look only to the minor or spouse for payment for services under this section unless other persons specifically agree to assume the cost.

(4) Medical, dental, and other health services may be rendered to minors of any age without the consent of a parent or legal guardian when, in the professional's judgment, the risk to the minor's life or health is of such a nature that treatment should be given without delay and the requirement of consent would result in delay or denial of treatment.

(5) The consent of a minor who represents that he may give effective consent for the purpose of receiving medical, dental, or other health services but who may not in fact do so, shall be deemed effective without the consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian, if the person rendering the service relied in good faith upon the representations of the minor.

(6) The professional may inform the parent or legal guardian of the minor patient of any treatment given or needed where, in the judgment of the professional, informing the parent or guardian would benefit the health of the minor patient.

(7) Except as otherwise provided in this section, parents, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, or any other custodian or guardian of a minor shall not be financially responsible for services rendered under this section unless they are essential for the preservation of the health of the minor.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 104, § 1; 1972, ch. 163, paras. (1) to (6); 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(1), (13); 1988, ch. 283, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1998, ch. 426, § 402, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 455, effective June 20, 2005.)

Blood Supply Screening

214.468. Donation of blood to nonprofit voluntary program by person age seventeen or older — Criteria for donation by person sixteen years of age.

(1) Any person seventeen (17) years of age or older may donate blood in a voluntary blood program, which is not operated for profit, without consent of the person's parent or legally authorized representative.

(2) Any person sixteen (16) years of age and weighing at least one hundred ten (110) pounds may donate blood in a voluntary blood program, which is not operated for profit, with the written consent of the person's parent or legally authorized representative.

(3) The parent or legally authorized representative of a person who donates blood pursuant to subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall not be held financially responsible for any medical complications arising from the blood donation.

(4) Before soliciting blood donations from students in high schools, joint vocational schools, or technical schools, a blood program, in cooperation with school authorities, shall make reasonable efforts to notify the parents or legally authorized representatives of the students that the students will be requested to donate blood.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 70, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 325, § 7, effective July 15, 1994; 2008, ch. 9, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

Penalties

214.990. Penalties.

(1) Every head of a family who willfully fails or refuses and every physician who fails or refuses to comply with KRS 214.010 shall be guilty of a violation for each day he neglects or refuses to report. Repeated failure to report is sufficient cause for the revocation of a physician's certificate to practice medicine in this state.

(2) Any owner or person having charge of any public or private conveyance, including watercraft, who refuses to obey the rules and regulations made by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services under KRS 214.020 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(3) Any physician or other person legally permitted to

engage in attendance upon a pregnant woman during pregnancy or at delivery who fails to exercise due diligence in complying with KRS 214.160 and 214.170 shall be guilty of a violation.

(4) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 214.280 to 214.310 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(5) Any person who violates any provision of KRS 214.034 or KRS 158.035 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(6) Any person who violates any provision of KRS 214.420 shall be guilty of a violation. Each violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(7) Any person who knowingly violates any provision of KRS 214.452 to 214.466 shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Each violation shall constitute a separate offense.

(2049, 2055a, 2056, 2062b-3, 2062b-8, 2062d-9, 2635c-12, 3909, 4615, G.S., ch. 102, Art. II, § 8: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 223, § 5; 1962, ch. 95, § 5; 1968, ch. 87, § 7; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(3); 1978, ch. 384, § 65, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 113, § 5, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 294, § 4, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 76, § 10, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 463, § 23, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 426, § 415, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 470, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Children entering school to present certificate of immunization, KRS 158.035.

Sentence of imprisonment for felony, KRS 532.060.

Sentence of imprisonment for misdemeanor, KRS 532.090.

CHAPTER 216

HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

SECTION.

Miscellaneous Health Care Provisions

216.2970. Auditory screening of infants at hospitals and birthing centers — Forwarding of reports.

Miscellaneous Health Care Provisions

216.2970. Auditory screening of infants at hospitals and birthing centers — Forwarding of reports.

(1) As a condition of licensure or relicensure, all hospitals offering obstetric services and alternative birthing centers with at least forty (40) births per year shall provide an auditory screening for all infants using one (1) of the methods approved by the Commission for Children with Special Health Care Needs by administrative regulation promulgated in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A.

(2) An auditory screening report that indicates a finding of potential hearing loss shall be forwarded by the hospital or alternative birthing center within twenty-four (24) hours of receipt to the:
   (a) Attending physician or health care provider;
   (b) Parents;
   (c) Commission for Children with Special Health Care Needs for evaluation or referral for further evaluation in accordance with KRS 211.647; and
   (d) Audiological assessment and diagnostic center approved by the commission if a follow-up assessment has been scheduled prior to the infant's discharge from the hospital.

(3) An auditory screening report that does not indicate a potential hearing loss shall be forwarded within one (1) week to the Commission for Children with Special Health Care Needs with no information that personally identifies the child.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 308, § 11, effective July 14, 2000; 2009, ch. 102, § 3, effective June 25, 2009.)

CHAPTER 216B

LICENSURE AND REGULATION OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

SECTION.

216B.176. School-based health care programs provided by not-for-profit primary care centers.

216B.177. Moratorium — Establishment of additional satellite school-based health care programs.

216B.176. School-based health care programs provided by not-for-profit primary care centers.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a not-for-profit primary care center licensed under KRS Chapter 216, which is a participant in the Kentucky Patient Access and Care System of the Department for Medicaid Services, may enter into a written agreement with a board of education to provide a school-based health care program. The agreement shall include the following provisions:

(1) The services shall include basic primary care, episodic acute care, care for chronic conditions, and preventive health care for the pupils enrolled in the school;

(2) The program shall be located in a public school;

(3) The program shall operate as a satellite of a licensed primary care center under the supervision of the medical director of the primary care center;

(4) When in operation as a satellite of a primary care center, the program staff shall include a physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse and may be staffed with additional health care professionals appropriate for the services being provided; and

(5) The program may, under agreement with the school, participate in the school's health education program.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 127, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 85, § 40, effective July 15, 2010.)

216B.177. Moratorium — Establishment of additional satellite school-based health care programs.

Until August 1, 2004, KRS 216B.176 shall apply only to primary care centers operating a satellite school-based health care program on June 24, 2003. Until August 1, 2004, no primary care center licensed under KRS Chapter 216B shall enter into an agreement with a board of education to operate a school-based health care program that was not in operation on June 24, 2003.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 127, § 2, effective June 24, 2003.)

CHAPTER 217

FOODS, DRUGS, AND POISONS

SECTION.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

217.125. Authority of secretary and cabinet to promulgate administrative regulations — Permits required for food establishment, service, processing, storage, and distribution operations — Fees.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

217.125. Authority of secretary and cabinet to promul-

gate administrative regulations — Permits required for food establishment, service, processing, storage, and distribution operations — Fees.

(1) The authority to promulgate regulations for the efficient administration and enforcement of KRS 217.005 to 217.215 is hereby vested in the secretary. The secretary may make the regulations promulgated under KRS 217.005 to 217.215 consistent with those promulgated under the federal act and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. Regulations promulgated may require permits to operate and include provisions for regulating the issuance, suspension, and reinstatement of permits. The authority to promulgate regulations pursuant to KRS 217.005 to 217.205 is restricted to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(2) No person shall operate a food processing establishment, food storage warehouse, salvage distributor, or salvage processing plant without having obtained an annual permit to operate from the cabinet. An application for the permit to operate shall be made to the cabinet upon forms provided by it and shall be accompanied by the required fee as shall be provided by regulation. The secretary shall establish a fee schedule according to authorization in the state budget document. Fees collected by the cabinet shall be deposited in the State Treasury and credited to a revolving fund account for use by the cabinet in carrying out the provisions of KRS 217.025 to 217.390 and the regulations adopted by the secretary pursuant thereto. The balance of the account shall lapse to the general fund at the end of each biennium.

(3) No person shall operate a retail food establishment without having obtained a permit to operate from the cabinet. An application for a permit to operate any retail food establishment shall be made to the cabinet upon forms provided by it and shall contain the information the cabinet may reasonably require.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (11) of this section, each application for a temporary food service establishment or for an annual permit to operate a retail food establishment shall be accompanied by the required fee. The secretary shall establish a fee schedule according to authorization in the state budget document.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (11) of this section, each application for a farmers market temporary food service establishment shall be accompanied by the required fee of at least fifty dollars ($50). The secretary shall establish a fee schedule by promulgation of administrative regulation. Fees collected by the cabinet shall be used to carry out duties related to farmers market temporary food service establishments, including but not limited to inspections and the issuance of permits.

(6) An applicant for a permit to operate a farmers market temporary food service establishment must provide documentation of successful completion of a food safety training program offered by either the state, a local health department, or other entity approved by the cabinet to conduct food safety training. Each certification of food safety training shall expire after a period of twenty-four (24) months from the date of issuance. Permits issued shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the establishment, and a person who has completed the food safety training for farmers market temporary food service establishments shall be present at all times during the operation of the establishment.

(7) Upon expiration of a temporary food service establishment permit, any subsequent permits shall not be issued to the same operator to operate at the same location until a period of thirty (30) days has elapsed.

(8) Upon receipt of an application for a permit to operate a food processing establishment, food storage warehouse, salvage distributor, or salvage processing plant or a retail food establishment accompanied by the required fee, the cabinet shall issue a permit if the establishment meets the requirements of KRS 217.005 to 217.215 and regulations adopted by the cabinet. Retail food establishments holding a valid and effective permit on January 1, 1973, even though not fully meeting the construction requirements of KRS 217.005 to 217.215 and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, may continue to be eligible for permit renewal if in good repair and capable of being maintained in a safe and sanitary manner.

(9) Permits shall not be issued to operate a temporary food service establishment and a farmers market temporary food service establishment simultaneously at the same location and by the same operator.

(10) In all instances of permit issuance for either a temporary food service establishment permit or a farmers market temporary food service establishment permit, any subsequent permits shall not be issued until a period of thirty (30) days has elapsed.

(11) Private, parochial, and public school cafeterias or lunchroom facilities through the twelfth grade, charitable food kitchens, and all facilities operated by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or Department of Corrections shall be exempt from the payment of fees, but shall comply with all other provisions of KRS 217.005 to 217.215 and the state retail food establishment code. For this subsection, the term "charitable food kitchens" means a not-for-profit, benevolent food service establishment where more than one-half (1/2) of the employees are volunteers.

(12) Each annual permit to operate a food processing establishment, food storage warehouse, salvage distributor, or salvage processing plant or a retail food establishment, unless previously suspended or revoked, shall expire on December 31 following its date of issuance, and be renewable annually upon application accompanied by the required fee, except as otherwise provided in subsection (11) of this section, and if the establishment is in compliance with KRS 217.005 to 217.215 and regulations of the cabinet.

(13) Each permit to operate a food processing establishment, food storage warehouse, salvage distributor, salvage processing plant, or a retail food establishment shall be issued only for the premises and person named in the application and shall not be transferable. Permits issued shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the establishment.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 247, § 13, effective June 16, 1960; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107 (22); 1978, ch. 292, § 7, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 247, § 11, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 458, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 211, § 79, effective July 14, 1992; 1998, ch. 7, § 2, effective February 19, 1998, retroactive to January 1, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 457, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 62, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 97, § 2, effective March 23, 2007.)

Compiler's Notes. The federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, referred to in subsection (1), is compiled as 15 USCS § 1451 et seq.

Section 3 of Acts 1998, ch. 7, reads: "This Act is retroactive to January 1, 1998."

Cross-References. Administrative regulations, KRS ch. 13A.

CHAPTER 223

SANITARIANS, WATER PLANT OPERATORS, AND WATER WELL CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

SECTION.

WATER PLANT OPERATORS

223.160. Operators of water treatment plant to have certificate of competency — Limited certificate of competency.

WATER PLANT OPERATORS

223.160. Operators of water treatment plant to have certificate of competency — Limited certificate of competency.

(1) It is the intent of KRS 223.160 to 223.220 and 223.991 that every operator in responsible charge of a water treatment plant or water distribution system be required to hold a valid and effective certificate of competency issued by the Energy and Environment Cabinet in a class equal to or higher than the class of the particular treatment plant or distribution system where he is currently employed in order to protect the public health. Operators other than those in responsible charge of such facilities shall also be eligible to apply for certification.

(2) An operator of a water treatment facility for a school and for a semipublic water supply shall be entitled to a limited certificate of competency for his particular facility provided he has demonstrated that he has the knowledge and experience required to operate properly the particular water treatment facility for which he is responsible. A limited certificate of competency so issued is not transferable to any other water treatment facility, nor is the period of operation under such a limited certificate eligible for consideration toward the experience requirements for a certificate of competency as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 156, § 1; 1972 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 3, § 37; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 107(1), (11); 1976, ch. 299, § 44; 1984, ch. 387, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 2010, ch. 24, § 336, effective July 15, 2010.)

CHAPTER 224

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SECTION.

SUBCHAPTER 20. AIR QUALITY

ASBESTOS CONTROL

224.20-300. Purpose.
224.20-310. Fee.

SUBCHAPTER 99. PENALTIES

224.99-010. Penalties

SUBCHAPTER 20. AIR QUALITY

ASBESTOS CONTROL

224.20-300. Purpose.

For the purpose of adopting the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, called AHERA, Public Law (99-519), as amended, the cabinet may develop, adopt, and maintain a comprehensive statewide asbestos assessment and response program and an accreditation program that shall replicate the federal environmental protection agency model plan issued April 30, 1987 and the provisions of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 763, Subpart E. The programs shall include but not be limited to:

(1) Identifying and controlling asbestos hazards in public and private schools, grades K-12;

(2) Providing for accreditation of asbestos inspectors, management planners, abatement project designers, abatement contractors, supervisors, and abatement workers;

(3) Reviewing training courses to determine if they are approvable under the criteria established in the April 30, 1987 model plan and any other criteria adopted by the cabinet; and

(4) Reviewing school asbestos management plans and inspecting school buildings for compliance with this section.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 413, § 1, effective April 8, 1988; 1992, ch. 204, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2006, ch. 125, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 224.550.

The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (P.L. 99-519), referred to in the introductory paragraph of this section, is compiled primarily as 15 USCS § 2641 et seq.

224.20-310. Fee.

The cabinet may charge a fee necessary to recover all costs incurred by the implementation and operation of the asbestos programs required under KRS 224.20-300.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 413, § 2, effective April 8, 1988; 1992, ch. 204, § 2, effective July 14, 1992.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 224.560.

SUBCHAPTER 99. PENALTIES

224.99-010. Penalties.

(1) Any person who violates KRS 224.10-110(2) or (3), 224.70-110, 224.73-120, 224.20-050, 224.20-110, 224.46-580, 224.01-400, or who fails to perform any duties imposed by these sections, or who violates any determination, permit, administrative regulation, or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant thereto shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each day during which such violation continues, and in addition, may be concurrently enjoined from any violations as hereinafter provided in this section and KRS 224.99-020.

(2) Any person who violates KRS 224.10-110(4) or (5), or KRS 224.40-100, 224.40-305, or any provision of this chapter relating to noise, or who fails to perform any determination, permit, administrative regulation, or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant thereto shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for said violation and an additional civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day during which such violation continues, and in addition, may be concurrently enjoined from any violations as hereinafter provided in this section and KRS 224.99-020.

(3) (a) Any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this chapter relating to noise or any determination or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant to those sections which have become

final shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Each day upon which the violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

(b) For offenses by motor vehicles, a person shall be guilty of a violation.

(4) Any person who knowingly violates KRS 224.70-110, 224.73-120, 224.40-100, 224.20-110, 224.20-050, 224.40-305, or 224.10-110(2) or (3), or any determination, permit, administrative regulation, or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant to those sections which have become final, or who knowingly provides false information in any document filed or required to be maintained under this chapter, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method, or who tampers with a water supply, water purification plant, or water distribution system so as to knowingly endanger human life, shall be guilty of a Class D felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one (1) year and not more than five (5) years, or by both fine and imprisonment, for each separate violation. Each day upon which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

(5) If any person engages in generation, treatment, storage, transportation, or disposal of hazardous waste in violation of the hazardous waste management provisions of this chapter or contrary to a permit, order, or rule issued or promulgated under this chapter, or fails to provide information or to meet reporting requirements required by terms and conditions of a permit or administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter, the secretary may issue an order requiring compliance within a specified time period or may commence a civil action in a court of appropriate jurisdiction. The violator shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each day during which the violation continues, and in addition, may be enjoined from any violations in a court of appropriate jurisdiction.

(6) Any person who knowingly is engaged in generation, treatment, storage, transportation, or disposal of hazardous waste in violation of this chapter or contrary to a permit, order, or administrative regulation issued or promulgated under this chapter, or knowingly makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application for or form pertaining to a permit or in a notice or report required by the terms and conditions of an issued permit, shall be guilty of a Class D felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each day of violation, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one (1) year and not more than five (5) years, or by both fine and imprisonment, for each separate violation. Each day upon which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

(7) Nothing contained in subsections (4) or (5) of this section shall abridge the right of any person to recover actual compensatory damages resulting from any violation.

(8) Any person who violates any provision of this chapter to which no express penalty provision applies, except as provided in KRS 211.995, or who fails to perform any duties imposed by those sections, or who violates any determination or order of the cabinet promulgated pursuant thereto shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) for said violation and an additional civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day during which the violation continues, and in addition, may be concurrently enjoined from any violations as hereinafter provided in this section and KRS 224.99-020.

(9) The Franklin Circuit Court shall hold concurrent jurisdiction and venue of all civil, criminal, and injunctive actions instituted by the cabinet or by the Attorney General on its behalf for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter or the orders and administrative regulations of the cabinet promulgated pursuant thereto.

(10) Any person who deposits leaves, clippings, prunings, garden refuse, or household waste materials in any litter receptacle, except with permission of the owner of the receptacle, or who places litter into a receptacle in such a manner that the litter may be carried away or deposited by the elements upon any property or water not owned by him is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(11) In addition to or in lieu of the penalties set forth in this section or in KRS Chapters 532 and 534, any person found guilty of a second or subsequent offense related to littering may be ordered by the court to pick up litter for not less than four (4) hours.

(12) Any person who violates KRS 224.20-300, 224.20-310, any other provision of this chapter, or any determination, permit, administrative regulation, or order of the cabinet relating to the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986 (AHERA), Public Law 99-519, as amended, shall be liable to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each violation. Each day a violation continues shall, for purposes of this subsection, constitute a separate violation of provisions of this chapter relating to AHERA.

(13) A violation of KRS 224.50-413 shall be subject to a fifty dollar ($50) fine for each day the violation continues.

(14) Any person who removes a methamphetamine contamination notice posted under KRS 224.01-410(9) contrary to the administrative regulations governing methamphetamine contamination notice removal shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(15) Any person who leases, rents, or sells a property that has been determined to be contaminated property under KRS 224.01-410(4) to a lessee, renter, or buyer without giving written notice that the property is a contaminated property pursuant to KRS 224.01-410(10) shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 355, §§ 8, 10; 1978, ch. 113, § 12, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 119, § 14, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 257, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 264, § 12, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 22, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 74, § 19, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 145, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 369, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 331, § 39, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 413, § 3, effective April 8, 1988; 1990, ch. 84, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1990, ch. 434, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 204, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1992, ch. 463, § 25, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 162, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 403, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 2008, ch. 161, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Compiler's Notes. The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986, referred to in subsection (12) of this section, is compiled primarily as 15 USCS § 2641 et seq.

This section was formerly compiled as KRS 224.994.

TITLE XIX
PUBLIC SAFETY AND MORALS

CHAPTER 227
FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

SECTION.

FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

227.220. Duties of state fire marshal and chief state building official relating to fire loss.

PENALTIES

227.990. Penalties.

FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

227.220. Duties of state fire marshal and chief state building official relating to fire loss.

(1) The state fire marshal shall enforce or aid in the enforcement of all laws, administrative regulations, and ordinances of the state and its political subdivisions relating to fire loss as defined in KRS 227.200:
   (a) The prevention or reduction of loss by fire or by other hazard or risk insured by property or casualty insurance companies doing business in this state, except as to disability insurance and workers' compensation, and shall enforce any other regulations or methods adopted for the prevention of loss from such hazards or risks in order to promote the safety of persons or property;
   (b) The manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, or use of combustibles, explosives, and hazardous materials or equipment;
   (c) The design, construction, and maintenance of property which has a direct bearing on safety to life and property;
   (d) The construction, installation, maintenance, or equipment of fire alarm systems, fire protection and extinguishing equipment, and fire escapes and other means of access to or exit from property; and
   (e) Arson and related offenses.

(2) The chief state building official shall enforce and administer all applicable provisions of the Kentucky Building Code, including all the provisions designed for the prevention of fire loss, and shall have all the powers and duties awarded by KRS Chapter 198B and the Kentucky Building Code.

(3) The state fire marshal is authorized to:
   (a) Investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires and explosions for the purpose of detecting and suppressing arson and related offenses, or for the purpose of minimizing or preventing fire loss;
   (b) Supervise and make periodic inspections of all property within the state, and assist cities having fire departments in making like periodic inspections of all property in cities, except occupied private dwellings;
   (c) Issue and enforce reasonable emergency orders and orders in accordance with KRS 227.330 for the prevention of fire loss, and for the adoption, approval, and installation of safety measures, remodeling, and equipment as will minimize fire loss;
   (d) Provide technical and engineering advice and assistance to state and local governmental agencies in relation to fire prevention or fire protection;
   (e) Direct and assist owners of educational institutions, places of public assembly, institutional buildings, public buildings, factories, business buildings, or other places where persons congregate, in the instruction of fire prevention, and the holding of fire drills;
   (f) Conduct fire prevention and educational campaigns;
   (g) Conduct examinations into the cause, origin, or circumstances of fire losses;
   (h) Hold administrative hearings in accordance with the KRS Chapter 13B, as may be required by law or deemed by the state fire marshal necessary or desirable as to any matter within the scope of this chapter. All administrative hearings shall be public, unless the state fire marshal, or an authorized designee, determines that a private hearing would be in the public interest, in which case, and only with the consent of all parties to the hearing, the hearing shall be private;
   (i) Direct research in the field of fire protection and accept gifts and grants for these purposes; and
   (j) Recommend curricula for advanced courses and seminars in fire science training in colleges and institutions of higher education.

(4) The state fire marshal shall head the Division of Fire Prevention in the department.

(Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 201, § 3; 1978, ch. 305, § 3, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 295, § 71, effective July 15, 1980; 1996, ch. 318, § 138, effective July 15, 1996; 2010, ch. 24, § 392, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Blasting regulations, KRS 351.310 et seq.
Explosives, vehicles transporting to be marked, KRS 189.160.
Explosives, vehicles transporting to carry fire extinguishers, KRS 189.160.
Fire hazard seasons, KRS 149.400.
Fires not to be set without taking precautions to prevent spread, KRS 149.370.
Insurance violations, enforcement, KRS 304.2-140.
Right-of-way of railroad company to be clear of combustible material, KRS 149.385.
Spark arresters, railroad engines to have, KRS 149.385.
Tax on amounts paid to stock and mutual other than life insurance companies to defray cost of enforcing laws for prevention of losses insured against, KRS 136.350, 136.360.

PENALTIES

227.990. Penalties.

(1) Except for manufactured homes manufactured under the federal act, any person who violates any provision of this chapter or any provision of a lawful order, rule, or regulation made under the provisions of this chapter, or who induces another to violate any provisions of this chapter or of any lawful order, rule, or regulation made thereunder, upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or confined in the county jail for not more than sixty (60) days, or both. Each day such violations exist shall, in the discretion of the courts, be considered as a separate offense.

(2) Any person who, for manufactured homes manufactured under the federal act, violates any provision of the federal act or of KRS 227.550 to 227.660 or any regulation or final order issued thereunder shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each such violation. Each violation of a provision of KRS 227.550 to 227.660 or of the federal act or any regulation or order issued thereunder shall constitute a separate violation with respect to each manufactured home or mobile home or with respect to each failure or refusal to allow or perform an act

required thereby, except that the maximum civil penalty may not exceed one million dollars ($1,000,000) for any related series of violations occurring within one (1) year from the date of the first violation.

(3) Any individual, or a director, officer, or agent of a corporation who knowingly and willfully violates the federal act or KRS 227.550 to 227.660 in a manner which threatens the health or safety of any purchaser shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or imprisoned not more than one (1) year in the county jail, or both.

(4) Any person violating the provisions of KRS 227.702 to 227.750, the regulations issued thereunder, or any order issued thereunder, or who knowingly induces another, directly or indirectly, to violate the provisions of those sections, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

(Enact. Acts 1954, ch. 201, § 22; 1978, ch. 305, § 16, effective June 17, 1978; 1979 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 19, § 4, effective May 12, 1979; 1980, ch. 49, § 19, effective July 15, 1980; 1980, ch. 200, § 10, effective July 15, 1980; 1982, ch. 436, § 10, effective July 15, 1982; 1996, ch. 340, § 13, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. A former section KRS 227.990 (762b-24, 1376L-2) was repealed by Acts 1954, ch. 201, § 23.

CHAPTER 236

BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSEL SAFETY

SECTION.

236.005. Title.
236.010. Definitions.
236.020. Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules.
236.030. Administrative regulations.
236.040. Conformity required.
236.050. Maximum working pressure allowed.
236.060. Application of KRS 236.005 to 236.150.
236.070. Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
236.080. Special boiler inspector — Salary prohibited — Duties — Report — Right of access.
236.090. Examination.
236.100. Suspension or revocation of appointment — Notice and hearing — Reinstatement — Penalty for falsification of application or inspection report.
236.110. Inspection of boilers and pressure vessels required — Certificate inspection — Periods of inspection — Penalty for falsifying certificate of inspection.
236.120. Inspection certificate fee — Certificate — Term — Posting — Termination — Suspension — Reissuance.
236.130. Inspection fees.
236.140. [Repealed.]
236.150. Appeal to commissioner — Judicial review.
236.210. License required for installing, erecting, and repairing boilers — Issuance — Renewal — Exception.
236.220. Procedure for suspension or revocation of license.
236.230. Reissue of lost or destroyed license.
236.240. Permit required for installation or major repair — Fees.
236.250. Exceptions to permit requirements and fee provisions.
236.260. Access to premises.
236.990. Penalties.

236.005. Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Act, and, except as otherwise provided herein, shall apply to all boilers and pressure vessels.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 1; 1980, ch. 207, § 1, effective July 15, 1980.)

Compiler's Notes. The functions, powers and duties of the Commission on Fire Protection Personnel Standards and Education and the Department of Public Safety regarding boiler safety in this chapter have been transferred and vested in the department of Housing, Buildings, and Construction.

236.010. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Boiler" or "boilers" means and includes a closed vessel in which water or other liquid is heated, steam or vapor is generated, steam is superheated, or in which any combination of these functions is accomplished, under pressure or vacuum, for use externally to itself, by the direct application of energy from the combustion of fuels, or from electricity, solar or nuclear energy. The term "boiler" shall include fired units for heating or vaporizing liquids other than water where these units are separate from processing systems and are complete within themselves:
   (a) "Power boiler" means a boiler in which steam or other vapor is generated at a pressure of more than fifteen (15) pounds per square inch gauge;
   (b) "High pressure, high temperature water boiler" means a water boiler operating at pressures exceeding one hundred sixty (160) pounds per square inch gauge or temperatures exceeding two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit; and
   (c) "Heating boiler" means a steam or vapor boiler operating at pressures not exceeding fifteen (15) pounds per square inch gauge or a hot water boiler operating at pressures not exceeding one hundred sixty (160) pounds per square inch gauge or temperatures not exceeding two hundred fifty (250) degrees Fahrenheit.

(2) "Pressure vessel" means a vessel in which the pressure is obtained from an external source or by the application of heat other than those vessels defined in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of housing, buildings and construction.

(4) "Department" means the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction.

(5) "ASME" means American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

(6) "Board" means Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules.

(7) "Certificate inspection" means an inspection, the report of which is used by the chief boiler inspector to determine whether or not a certificate, as provided by subsection (1) of KRS 236.120, may be issued.

(8) "Rule" or "regulation" means a general regulation adopted by the commissioner upon advisement of the board and filed and approved in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A designed to insure the safety of boilers and pressure vessels that affects or may affect property rights of a designated class of owners, or designed for the prevention of loss or damage to property, loss of life, or personal injury from boiler or pressure vessel explosion or from certain indicated hazards related thereto.

(9) "Order" or "summary order" means an order of the state fire marshal, the chief boiler inspector, or a boiler inspector, made in accordance with this chapter or KRS Chapter 227 and designed for the prevention of loss or damage to property, loss of life, or personal injury from boiler or pressure vessel malfunction or explosion, that affects or may affect the property rights of a particular owner of designated property.

(10) "Division" means the Division of Plumbing in the department.

(11) "Qualified welder" means a welder or welding machine operator who has passed the tests required by Section IX of the ASME code.

(12) "Person" or "firm" means any individual, firm, partnership, or corporation.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 1; 1974, ch. 209, § 1; 1978, ch. 117, § 31, effective July 1, 1978; 1980, ch. 207, § 2, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 514, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.020. Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules.

(1) In the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction, Division of Plumbing, there shall be a Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules, which shall hereafter be referred to as the board, consisting of seven (7) members including the chief boiler inspector who shall serve as chairman. The other members shall be appointed to the board by the Governor; one (1) for a term of one (1) year, one (1) for a term of two (2) years, two (2) for a term of three (3) years, and two (2) for a term of four (4) years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. At the expiration of their respective terms of office they, or their successors identifiable with the same interest respectively as provided in this section, shall be appointed for terms of four (4) years each. The Governor may at any time remove any member of the board. Upon the death or incapacity of any member the Governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the vacated term with a representative of the same interests with which his or her predecessor was identified. Of these six (6) appointed members, one (1) shall be a practical steam operating engineer of high pressure boilers, or any other representative of owners and users of high pressure boilers or pressure vessels within the state; one (1) shall be a representative of the boiler manufacturers or pressure vessel manufacturers within the state; one (1) shall be a representative of a boiler insurance company licensed to do business within the state; one (1) shall be a representative of the boilermakers within the state selected from a list of five (5) names submitted by the Kentucky State Building and Construction Trades Council; one (1) shall be a representative of pipe erecting concerns doing business within the state; and one (1) shall be a metallurgist, welder, or a person representing the welding industry. The board shall meet at least four (4) times each year at the Capitol or other place designated by the board. No approval, decision, or ruling of the board shall be effective unless supported by the vote of at least five (5) members thereof.

(2) The members of the board shall serve without salary and shall receive their actual necessary expenses, incurred while in the performance of their duties as members of the board, to be paid in the same manner as in the case of other state officers.

(3) The division shall provide such administrative support and assistance as may be necessary for the board to carry out its duties and responsibilities under this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 2; 1970, ch. 246, § 1; 1974, ch. 74, Art. V, § 24(11); 1978, ch. 117, § 32, effective July 1, 1978; 1980, ch. 207, § 3, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 284, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 2010, ch. 24, § 515, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.030. Administrative regulations.

After reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A, the commissioner of housing, buildings and construction, upon advisement and subject to comment by the board under the requirements of KRS 198B.030(8) and (9) and 198B.040(11), shall, by administrative regulation, fix reasonable standards for the safe construction, installation, inspection, and repair of boilers, pressure vessels, and associated pressure piping in this state. Such administrative regulations shall be enforced by the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction, Division of Plumbing.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 3; 1970, ch. 246, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. V, § 24(11); 1978, ch. 117, § 33, effective July 1, 1978; 1980, ch. 207, § 4, effective July 15, 1980; 2006, ch. 256, § 8, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 24, § 516, effective July 15, 2010; 2011, ch. 100, § 19, effective June 8, 2011.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Technical corrections to this section have been made by the Reviser of Statutes under authority of KRS 7.136.

Cross-References. Regulations, requisites of filing, KRS 13A.220.

236.040. Conformity required.

(1) No boiler or pressure vessel which does not conform to the rules and regulations formulated by the commissioner governing new construction and installation shall be installed and operated in this state from the date upon which the first rules and regulations under this chapter pertaining to new construction and installation shall have become effective.

(2) All new connecting piping subjected to pressure emanating from a power boiler or pressure vessel shall be considered part of the boiler or pressure vessel installation, subject to the same boiler or pressure vessel code requirements, and shall be designed in accordance with the rules of ASME power piping code ANSI 31.1 or its subsequent revisions and ASME boiler and pressure vessel code Sections I, and VIII (division 1) and their subsequent revisions. Inspection of such piping shall be performed by an inspector qualified under KRS 236.070 or KRS 236.080.

(3) All new connecting piping subjected to pressure emanating from a heating boiler shall be considered part of the heating boiler installation, subject to the same boiler code requirements and shall be designed in accordance with the rules of the ASME heating boiler code, Section 4 and its subsequent revisions and this chapter. Inspection of such piping shall be performed by a boiler and pressure vessel inspector.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 4; 1970, ch. 246, § 3; 1980, ch. 207, § 5, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 517, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.050. Maximum working pressure allowed.

(1) The maximum allowable working pressure of a boiler or pressure vessel carrying the ASME code symbol shall be determined by the applicable sections of the code under which it was constructed and stamped.

(2) The maximum allowable working pressure of a boiler or pressure vessel which does not carry the ASME code symbol shall be computed in accordance with the ASME "Suggested Rules Governing Existing Installations", Section I appendix, Section IV appendix, and Section VIII appendix and the regulations adopted in accordance with KRS 236.030.

(3) This chapter shall not be construed as in any way preventing the use or sale of a boiler referred to in this section, provided it has been made to conform to the rules and regulations of the commissioner governing existing installations; and provided, further, it has not been found upon inspection to be in an unsafe condition.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 5; 1980, ch. 207, § 6, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 518, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.060. Application of KRS 236.005 to 236.150.

(1) KRS 236.005 to 236.150 shall not apply to boilers or pressure vessels or related piping under federal control.

(2) KRS 236.005 to 236.150 shall not apply to the following boilers or related piping:

(a) Boilers or pressure vessels located on farms and used solely for agricultural purposes;

(b) Boilers or pressure vessels located at any oil refineries;

(c) Boilers or pressure vessels located at any utility operating under a certificate issued pursuant to KRS 278.020, if the boilers or pressure vessels are inspected by a special boiler inspector under the provisions of KRS 236.110, except that the inspection interval provided for in KRS 236.110 shall be extended to eighteen (18) months;
(d) Steam or vapor boilers used for heating purposes carrying a pressure of not more than fifteen (15) pounds per square inch gauge, and which are located in private residences;
(e) Hot water heating boilers carrying a pressure of not more than thirty (30) pounds per square inch gauge which are located in private residences or hot water supply boilers which are located in private residences;
(f) Any unfired pressure vessels used as containers for liquefied petroleum gases and subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction under KRS Chapter 234;
(g) Pressure vessels used for transportation of compressed gases if constructed and operated in compliance with specifications and regulations of another state or federal authority;
(h) Pressure vessels containing air located on vehicles operating under the regulations of another state or federal authority;
(i) Pressure vessels operating at a maximum pressure of fifteen (15) PSI or less;
(j) Single wall pressure vessels having an inside diameter of six (6) inches;
(k) Pressure vessels with a nominal water containing capacity of one hundred twenty (120) gallons or less, to be used for domestic supply purposes, for containing water under pressure, including those containing air, the compression of which serves only as a cushion;
(l) Pressure vessels containing water heated by steam or other indirect means when none of the following are exceeded:
1. Heat input of two hundred thousand (200,000) BTU/Hr.;
2. Water temperature of two hundred ten (210) degrees Fahrenheit;
3. Water storage capacity of one hundred twenty (120) gallons;
(m) Coil type hot water boilers without a steam space and where no steam is generated within the confines of the unit but where water flashes into steam when released to atmospheric pressure by the operation of a manually operated nozzle, unless one (1) of the following is exceeded:
1. Three quarter (3/4) inch inside diameter tubing or pipe size with no drum or header attached;
2. Six (6) gallon water containing capacity;
3. Three hundred fifty (350) degrees Fahrenheit water temperature;
(n) Water heaters which are directly fired with oil, gas, or electricity, when none of the following limitations are exceeded:
1. Heat input of two hundred thousand (200,000) BTU/Hr.;
2. A water temperature of two hundred ten (210) degrees Fahrenheit;
3. A water containing capacity of one hundred twenty (120) gallons;
(o) Pressure vessels which may be classified as:
1. Pressure containers which are integral parts of components of rotating or reciprocating mechanical devices such as pumps, compressors, turbines, generators, engines, and hydraulic or pneumatic cylinders where the primary design considerations or stresses are derived from the functional requirements of the device; or
2. Structures whose primary function is the transport of fluids from one location to another within a system of which it is an integral part, that is, piping system.
(3) The fees required by KRS 236.120(1) and 236.130 shall not apply to standard and miniature antique and hobby boiler-operated tractors and equipment used solely for exhibition, if the boiler uses a fifty (50) pounds per square inch or less gauge.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 6; 1970, ch. 246, § 4; 1974, ch. 74, Art. V, § 24(11); 1978, ch. 117, § 34, effective July 1, 1978; 1980, ch. 207, § 7, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 284, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 89, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 415, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2003, ch. 77, § 1, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 519, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.070. Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

The department shall employ boiler and pressure vessel inspectors who shall have had at the time of appointment not less than five (5) years practical experience in the construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of high pressure boilers and pressure vessels as a mechanical engineer, practical steam operating engineer, boilermaker, pressure vessel inspector or boiler inspector, and who shall have passed the examination provided for in KRS 236.090.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 7; 1980, ch. 207, § 8, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 520, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.080. Special boiler inspector — Salary prohibited — Duties — Report — Right of access.

(1) In addition to the boiler inspectors authorized by KRS 236.070, the department shall, upon the request of any company authorized to insure against loss from explosion of boilers and pressure vessels in this state, issue to any boiler inspectors of said company commissions as special boiler inspectors, provided that each such special boiler inspector before receiving such commission, shall satisfactorily pass the examination provided for in KRS 236.090, or, in lieu of such examination, shall hold a commission or certificate of competency as an inspector of boilers and pressure vessels for a state that has a standard of examination substantially equal to that of this Commonwealth or a commission as an inspector of boilers and pressure vessels issued by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors.
(2) Such special boiler inspectors shall receive no salary from, nor shall any of their expenses be paid by, the state and the continuance of a special inspector's commission shall be conditioned upon his or her continuing in the employ of an insurance company duly authorized as aforesaid and upon his or her maintenance of the standards imposed by this chapter.
(3) Such special inspectors shall inspect all boilers and pressure vessels insured by their respective companies, and, when so inspected and reported as required, the owners and users of such insured boilers and pressure vessels shall be exempt from the payment to the state of the inspection fees as provided for in KRS 236.120 and 236.130.
(4) Each company employing such special boiler inspectors shall within thirty (30) days following each certificate inspection made by such inspectors, file a report of such inspection with the division upon appropriate forms prescribed by the division. Other than the certificate

inspection report, no reporting of other inspections shall be required except when such inspections disclose that the boiler is in a dangerous condition.

(5) Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors, whether employees of the department or special inspectors, shall have free access, during reasonable hours, to any premises in the state where a boiler or pressure vessel is being constructed or is being installed, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such boiler or pressure vessel is constructed and installed or is being installed in accordance with the law, and any orders, rules, or regulations in existence at that time.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 8; 1980, ch. 207, § 9, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 521, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.090. Examination.

Examination for a certificate of competency or a national board commission for boiler inspectors or special boiler inspectors shall be in writing and shall be given and monitored by the boiler inspection section of the division. Examinations are given on the first Wednesday and Thursday of the months of March, June, September and December of each year. The record of an applicant's examination shall be accessible to said applicant and his employer.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 9; 1980, ch. 207, § 10, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 522, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.100. Suspension or revocation of appointment — Notice and hearing — Reinstatement — Penalty for falsification of application or inspection report.

(1) Any boiler inspector's or special inspector's appointment or commission may be suspended or revoked by the department, after due investigation and hearing thereon, for the incompetence or untrustworthiness of the holder thereof, or for willful falsification of any matter or statement contained in his or her application or in a report of any inspection made by him or her. Written notice of and an opportunity for a hearing on any suspension or revocation under this subsection shall be given by the department to the inspector, and in the case of a special boiler inspector, also to his or her employer in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

(2) A person whose appointment or commission has been suspended shall be entitled to apply to the commissioner, after ninety (90) days from the date of the suspension, for reinstatement of the appointment or commission.

(3) Any willful falsification of an application or inspection report shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall subject the inspector or special inspector to the penalties provided in KRS 236.990.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 10; 1980, ch. 207, § 11, effective July 15, 1980; 1996, ch. 318, § 154, effective July 15, 1996; 2010, ch. 24, § 523, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.110. Inspection of boilers and pressure vessels required — Certificate inspection — Periods of inspection — Penalty for falsifying certificate of inspection.

(1) Each boiler or pressure vessel used or proposed to be used within this state, except boilers or pressure vessels exempt under KRS 236.060, shall be thoroughly inspected as to their construction, installation, and condition as follows:

(a) Power boilers shall receive a certificate inspection annually which shall be an internal inspection where construction permits; otherwise it shall be as complete an inspection as possible. Such boilers shall also be externally inspected while under pressure if possible.

(b) Low pressure steam or vapor heating boilers, hot water heating boilers, and hot water supply boilers shall receive a certificate inspection biennially; said inspection shall include internal inspection where construction permits. External inspections are required where construction does not permit internal inspection.

(c) Pressure vessels shall be inspected at time of installation to ascertain that they are in conformance with KRS 236.040. Subsequent reinspections, if any, shall be set by regulation of the department.

(d) A grace period of two (2) months beyond the periods specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection may elapse between inspections.

(e) The department may at its discretion permit longer periods between inspections.

(f) All new boiler or pressure vessel installations to be used within this state, excepting boilers or pressure vessels exempted under KRS 236.060, shall be inspected during the installation period to ascertain that all pressure piping conforms to the requirements of KRS 236.040. An inspection certificate may not be issued on any new installation until these requirements are fulfilled.

(g) It shall be the responsibility of the installing contractor to request the above inspection by notifying the boiler inspection section of the division that the installation is ready for such inspection. This must be accomplished prior to covering of any welded or mechanical joints on pressure piping or valves by insulation, paint, or structural materials. The contractor shall provide ready access for the inspector to all parts of the piping system.

(h) Inspection of pressure piping applies only to new boiler or pressure vessel installations, or reinstallations, or installation of secondhand boilers (as defined under "Boiler Rules and Regulations"). No annual or biennial reinspection is required once the system has been approved.

(i) "Existing installations," as applied to inspection of piping systems is defined as any boiler and piping system completed and approved for operation prior to July 1, 1970. Such existing installations will not be subject to the foregoing piping inspection unless adjudged patently unsafe for operation by a boiler inspector holding a commission issued by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors. If an existing installation is so adjudged the owner will be granted full rights of appeal as set forth under KRS 236.150.

(j) At such time as an existing installation undergoes extensive overhaul or more than fifty (50) linear feet of pressure piping requires renewal or is added to the existing system, the entire system of piping carrying pressure emanating from the boilers shall be subject to inspection and will be brought up to standards required by KRS 236.040.

(k) The installing contractor of a piping system carrying pressure emanating from a boiler or pressure vessel subject to inspection under provisions of KRS 236.050 to 236.150, shall pay to the department, upon completion of inspection, fees in accordance with a schedule set up by the board and approved by the commissioner.

(l) Operation of a pressure piping system in conjunction with a boiler or pressure vessel, either of which has not been inspected and approved as set forth above, shall be subject to fines and penalties

as set forth in KRS 236.990.

(2) The inspections required in this section shall be made by a boiler and pressure vessel inspector or by a special boiler inspector except that all new installations shall be inspected by a boiler inspector employed by the department.

(3) If at any time a hydrostatic, pneumatic, or any other nondestructive test shall be deemed necessary for ascertaining acceptability, the same shall be made by the contractor or owner-user, whoever is responsible for the condition, and be witnessed by a boiler inspector or special boiler inspector.

(4) All boilers to be installed in this state after July 1, 1970, and all pressure vessels installed in this state after July 15, 1980, shall be inspected during construction as required by the applicable rules and regulations of the department by a boiler and pressure vessel inspector authorized to inspect boilers and pressure vessels in this state, or, if constructed outside of the state, by an inspector holding a commission from the national board as an inspector of boilers and pressure vessels.

(5) No person shall willfully falsify any statement designed to secure the issuance, renewal or reinstatement of a certificate of inspection. Violation of this subsection shall subject such a person to the penalties stated in KRS 236.990.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 11; 1970, ch. 246, § 5; 1978, ch. 384, § 98, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 207, § 12, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 524, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.120. Inspection certificate fee — Certificate — Term — Posting — Termination — Suspension — Reissuance.

(1) If, upon inspection, a boiler or pressure vessel is found to comply with the administrative regulations of the department, the owner, user, or insurance company of it shall pay to the department the sum of fifteen dollars ($15). When the inspection is made by a special inspector, the inspector shall attach the certificate fee to his or her report. The chief boiler inspector, or his or her duly authorized representative, shall issue to the owner or user a certificate of inspection for the boiler or pressure vessel bearing the date of inspection and specifying the maximum pressure under which the boiler may be operated. An inspection certificate shall be valid for not more than fourteen (14) months from its date in the case of power boilers, and twenty-six (26) months in the case of low pressure steam or vapor heating boilers, hot water heating boilers, or hot water supply boilers. Certificates shall be posted under glass in the room containing the boiler inspected or, in the case of a portable boiler, shall be kept in a tool box accompanying the boiler.

(2) No certificate of inspection issued for an insured boiler, inspected by a special inspector, shall be valid after the insurance on the boiler for which it was issued terminates. Boilers shall be insured by a company duly authorized by this state to carry the insurance.

(3) The commissioner or his or her authorized representative may at any time suspend a certificate of inspection if, in his or her opinion, the boiler or pressure vessel for which it was issued cannot be operated without menace to the public safety, or if the boiler or pressure vessel is found not in compliance with this chapter or the administrative regulations of the department. A special boiler inspector shall have corresponding powers with respect to suspending certificates of inspection for boilers insured by the company employing him or her. The suspension of a certificate of inspection shall continue in effect until the boiler or pressure vessel conforms to this chapter and administrative regulations of the board, and until the inspection certificate is reinstated.

(4) A suspended certificate of inspection shall be reissued on the recommendation of the boiler inspector or special boiler inspector who first caused the suspension or at the discretion of the chief boiler inspector.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 12; 1980, ch. 207, § 13, effective July 15, 1980; 1994, ch. 2, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2010, ch. 24, § 525, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.130. Inspection fees.

(1) The owner or user of a boiler or pressure vessel required by this chapter to be inspected shall pay to the department, upon completion of inspection, reasonable fees not to exceed the cost of inspection as established by the commissioner upon advice of the board pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A.

(2) All other inspections, including shop inspections and inspection of secondhand or used boilers made by the boiler inspector shall be charged for at the rate set by regulation promulgated by the commissioner upon advice of the board pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A.

(3) All fees received by the department shall be held in a trust and agency fund from which the expenses of administering this chapter and other department responsibilities may be paid and no portion of said fund shall lapse into the general fund at the end of each fiscal year.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 14; 1980, ch. 207, § 14, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 127, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 2010, ch. 24, § 526, effective July 15, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, L, 8, (1) at 55.

236.140. Inspector's bond. [Repealed.]

Compiler's Notes. This section (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 15) was repealed by Acts 1980, ch. 207, § 23, effective July 15, 1980.

236.150. Appeal to commissioner — Judicial review.

(1) Any person aggrieved by an order or act of a boiler and pressure vessel inspector, under this chapter, may, within fifteen (15) days of notice thereof, appeal from the order or act to the commissioner who shall schedule and conduct an administrative hearing in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the commissioner may file a petition in the Franklin Circuit Court for judicial review in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 16; 1968, ch. 152, § 128; 1980, ch. 207, § 15, effective July 15, 1980; 1996, ch. 318, § 155, effective July 15, 1996; 2010, ch. 24, § 527, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.210. License required for installing, erecting, and repairing boilers — Issuance — Renewal — Exception.

(1) No person shall engage in the business of installing, erecting, or repairing boilers unless he or she first obtains a license from the commissioner on recommendation of the board.

(2) Each person, firm or corporation must pass an examination prepared by the board and administered by the department.

(3) A license shall be issued by the commissioner or the chief boiler inspector upon recommendation of the board and payment of a reasonable fee not to exceed the cost of examination and other expenses involved as established by the commissioner upon advice of the board pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A.

(4) The license shall be renewable annually, not later than the first of the month following the expiration date,

upon payment of a reasonable fee not to exceed the costs involved in such renewal as established by the commissioner upon advice of the board pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A.

(5) All individuals in the employ of a licensee shall not be required to be licensed.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 209, § 2; 1980, ch. 207, § 16, effective July 15, 1980; 1986, ch. 127, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 2003, ch. 77, § 2, effective June 24, 2003; 2010, ch. 24, § 528, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.220. Procedure for suspension or revocation of license.

(1) A license issued under KRS 236.210 to 236.260 may be suspended or revoked for falsification of any information contained in the application. Written notice of a suspension shall be given to the licensee by the chief boiler inspector within ten (10) days of the first notification of the violation. A person whose license has been suspended may appeal to the board, and a hearing shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

(2) If the board has reason to believe that a licensee is no longer qualified to hold his license, the board shall hold a hearing to be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. If, as a result of the hearing, the board finds that the licensee is no longer qualified to hold his license, the board shall state in a final order that the license is revoked or suspended.

(3) A person whose license has been suspended may apply for reinstatement of the license after ninety (90) days from the date of the suspension.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 209, § 3; 1980, ch. 207, § 17, effective July 15, 1980; 1996, ch. 318, § 156, effective July 15, 1996.)

236.230. Reissue of lost or destroyed license.

If a license is lost or destroyed, a new license shall be issued in its place, without submitting another application, upon request and payment of a fee of five dollars ($5).

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 209, § 4.)

236.240. Permit required for installation or major repair — Fees.

(1) No person shall install, erect or make major repairs affecting the strength of a boiler or pressure vessel without first securing a permit from the department. Permits shall be issued only to persons licensed under KRS 236.210 to 236.260.

(2) No work shall be performed except by or under the supervision of such licensed person. The permit fees shall be set by the board.

(3) The permit fees will include one (1) interim inspection and one (1) final inspection for issuance of boiler certificate of inspection.

(4) Special inspections and more than two (2) inspections requested by the licensee for each permit will be charged fees in accordance with KRS 236.130.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 209, § 5; 1980, ch. 207, § 18, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 529, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.250. Exceptions to permit requirements and fee provisions.

(1) No person shall make major repairs affecting the strength or safety of boilers or pressure vessels without first securing a permit from the department unless repairs have been authorized by a boiler inspector or special boiler inspector pending issuance of the permit or unless such repairs are emergency repairs authorized by the department, a special boiler inspector or a boiler inspector pending issuance of the permit. No permit will be required for emergency items not affecting the strength of the boiler or pressure vessel, when performed by qualified persons regularly employed by firms utilizing properly qualified procedures. Permits shall only be issued to persons licensed under the provisions of this chapter. A permit fee shall be paid directly to the department, and shall accompany the repair application.

(2) Payment of permit to repair fees will not be required from firms utilizing properly qualified welding procedures and regularly employing qualified welders, certified by and registered with the department, to weld on boilers owned and operated by such firms.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 209, § 6; 1980, ch. 207, § 19, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 530, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.260. Access to premises.

The commissioner, the chief boiler inspector or any deputy inspector shall have free access, during reasonable hours, to any premises in the state where a boiler or pressure vessel is being constructed, installed or repaired for the purpose of ascertaining whether the work being performed is in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 236 or any orders or regulations made thereunder.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 209, § 7; 1980, ch. 207, § 20, effective July 15, 1980; 2010, ch. 24, § 531, effective July 15, 2010.)

236.990. Penalties.

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, or corporation to operate in this state a boiler or pressure vessel without a valid certificate of inspection. The operation of a boiler or pressure vessel without a valid certificate, or at a pressure exceeding that specified in an inspection certificate, shall constitute a Class B misdemeanor on the part of the owner, user, or operator. Each day of unlawful operation shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 236.040(1); 236.080(4); 236.110(1), (4) and (5); 236.210(1); 236.220(1); 236.240(1) and (2); 236.250(1); or any proper order or administrative regulation made or promulgated thereunder; or who hinders or obstructs an authorized inspector in the performance of his or her duties under this chapter, shall be subject to the penalties in subsection (1) above.

(3) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this chapter, or any administrative regulation, emergency order, or order of the state fire marshal, or an authorized deputy state fire marshal, or the chief boiler inspector, or of any authorized boiler or pressure vessel inspector, promulgated or made pursuant to this chapter, shall be subject to suspension or revocation of any appointment, commission, certification, registration, license, or permit made or issued by the department and held by that person, in accordance with the procedures specified in KRS 236.220, or in lieu of a suspension or revocation, shall be subject to an administrative fine of not less than ten dollars ($10) and not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) after notice and hearing by the board in accordance with KRS 236.220. Each day these violations exist shall, in the discretion of the board, be considered as a separate violation.

(4) As an aid to enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, or of any administrative regulation or order relating thereto, the state fire marshal or his or her authorized deputy or employee may take any administrative action or bring any legal action in the manner authorized in KRS Chapter 227 that is designed to prevent or correct any condition constituting or threatening to constitute a violation of any provision of this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 89, § 13; 1980, ch. 207, §§ 21, 22, effective July 15, 1980; 1996, ch. 318, § 157, effective July 15, 1996; 2010, ch. 24, § 532, effective July 15, 2010.)

CHAPTER 237

FIREARMS AND DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES

SECTION.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPON

237.110. License to carry concealed deadly weapon — Criteria — Training — Application — Issuance and denial of licenses — Automated listing of license holders — Suspension or revocation — Renewal — Prohibitions — Reciprocity — Reports — Requirements for training classes.

237.115. Construction of KRS 237.110 — Prohibition by local government units of carrying concealed deadly weapons in governmental buildings — Restriction on criminal penalties.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPON

237.110. License to carry concealed deadly weapon — Criteria — Training — Application — Issuance and denial of licenses — Automated listing of license holders — Suspension or revocation — Renewal — Prohibitions — Reciprocity — Reports — Requirements for training classes.

(1) The Department of Kentucky State Police is authorized to issue and renew licenses to carry concealed firearms or other deadly weapons, or a combination thereof, to persons qualified as provided in this section.

(2) An original or renewal license issued pursuant to this section shall:
   (a) Be valid throughout the Commonwealth and, except as provided in this section or other specific section of the Kentucky Revised Statutes or federal law, permit the holder of the license to carry firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons, or a combination thereof, at any location in the Commonwealth;
   (b) Unless revoked as provided by law, be valid for a period of five (5) years from the date of issuance;
   (c) Authorize the holder of the license to carry a concealed firearm or other deadly weapon, or a combination thereof, on or about his or her person; and
   (d) Authorize the holder of the license to carry ammunition for a firearm on or about his or her person.

(3) Prior to the issuance of an original or renewal license to carry a concealed deadly weapon, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall conduct a background check to ascertain whether the applicant is eligible under 18 U.S.C. sec. 922(g) and (n), any other applicable federal law, and state law to purchase, receive, or possess a firearm or ammunition, or both. The background check shall include:
   (a) A state records check covering the items specified in this subsection, together with any other requirements of this section;
   (b) A federal records check, which shall include a National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) check;
   (c) A federal Immigration Alien Query if the person is an alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States by the United States government or an agency thereof; and
   (d) In addition to the Immigration Alien Query, if the applicant has not been lawfully admitted to the United States under permanent resident status, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall, if a doubt exists relating to an alien's eligibility to purchase a firearm, consult with the United States Department of Homeland Security, United States Department of Justice, United States Department of State, or other federal agency to confirm whether the alien is eligible to purchase a firearm in the United States, bring a firearm into the United States, or possess a firearm in the United States under federal law.

(4) The Department of Kentucky State Police shall issue an original or renewal license if the applicant:
   (a) Is not prohibited from the purchase, receipt, or possession of firearms, ammunition, or both pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 922(g), 18 U.S.C. 922(n), or applicable federal or state law;
   (b) 1. Is a citizen of the United States who is a resident of this Commonwealth and has been a resident for six (6) months or longer immediately preceding the filing of the application;
      2. Is a citizen of the United States who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is on active duty, who is at the time of application assigned to a military posting in Kentucky, and who has been assigned to a posting in the Commonwealth for six (6) months or longer immediately preceding the filing of the application;
      3. Is lawfully admitted to the United States by the United States government or an agency thereof, is permitted by federal law to purchase a firearm, and has been a resident of this Commonwealth for six (6) months or longer immediately preceding the filing of the application; or
      4. Is lawfully admitted to the United States by the United States government or an agency thereof, is permitted by federal law to purchase a firearm, is, at the time of the application, assigned to a military posting in Kentucky, and has been assigned to a posting in the Commonwealth for six (6) months or longer immediately preceding the filing of the application;
   (c) Is twenty-one (21) years of age or older;
   (d) Has not been committed to a state or federal facility for the abuse of a controlled substance or been convicted of a misdemeanor violation of KRS Chapter 218A or similar laws of any other state relating to controlled substances, within a three (3) year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;
   (e) Does not chronically and habitually use alcoholic beverages as evidenced by the applicant having two (2) or more convictions for violating KRS 189A.010 within the three (3) years immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted, or having been committed as an alcoholic pursuant to KRS Chapter 222 or similar laws of another state within the three (3) year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;
   (f) Does not owe a child support arrearage which equals or exceeds the cumulative amount which would be owed after one (1) year of nonpayment, if the Department of Kentucky State Police has been notified of the arrearage by the Cabinet for

Health and Family Services;

(g) Has complied with any subpoena or warrant relating to child support or paternity proceedings. If the Department of Kentucky State Police has not been notified by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services that the applicant has failed to meet this requirement, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall assume that paternity and child support proceedings are not an issue;

(h) Has not been convicted of a violation of KRS 508.030 or 508.080 within the three (3) years immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted. The commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police may waive this requirement upon good cause shown and a determination that the applicant is not a danger and that a waiver would not violate federal law; and

(i) Demonstrates competence with a firearm by successful completion of a firearms safety course offered or approved by the Department of Criminal Justice Training. The firearms safety course shall:

1. Be not more than eight (8) hours in length;
2. Include instruction on handguns, the safe use of handguns, the care and cleaning of handguns, and handgun marksmanship principles;
3. Include actual range firing of a handgun in a safe manner, and the firing of not more than twenty (20) rounds at a full-size silhouette target, during which firing, not less than eleven (11) rounds must hit the silhouette portion of the target; and
4. Include information on and a copy of laws relating to possession and carrying of firearms, as set forth in KRS Chapters 237 and 527, and the laws relating to the use of force, as set forth in KRS Chapter 503.

(5) A legible photocopy of the certificate of completion issued by the Department of Criminal Justice Training shall constitute evidence of qualification under subsection (4)(i) of this section.

(6) (a) Peace officers who are currently certified as peace officers by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council pursuant to KRS 15.380 to 15.404 and peace officers who are retired and are members of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, State Police Retirement System, or County Employees Retirement System or other retirement system operated by or for a city, county, or urban-county in Kentucky shall be deemed to have met the training requirement.

(b) Current and retired peace officers of the following federal agencies shall be deemed to have met the training requirement:

1. Any peace officer employed by a federal agency specified in KRS 61.365;
2. Any peace officer employed by a federal civilian law enforcement agency not specified above who has successfully completed the basic law enforcement training course required by that agency;
3. Any military peace officer of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force, or a reserve component thereof, or of the Army Reserve or Air Force Reserve who has successfully completed the military law enforcement training course required by that branch of the military; and
4. Any member of the United States Coast Guard serving in a peace officer role who has successfully completed the law enforcement training course specified by the United States Coast Guard.

(7) The application for a license, or renewal of a license, to carry a concealed deadly weapon shall be obtained from the office of the sheriff in the county in which the person resides. The completed application and all accompanying material plus an application fee or renewal fee, as appropriate, of sixty dollars ($60) shall be presented to the office of the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides. A full-time or part-time peace officer who is currently certified as a peace officer by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council who is authorized by his or her employer or government authority to carry a concealed deadly weapon at all times and all locations within the Commonwealth pursuant to KRS 527.020 or a retired peace officer who is a member of the Kentucky Employees Retirement System, State Police Retirement System, County Employees Retirement System, or other retirement system operated by or for a city, county, or urban-county in Kentucky shall be exempt from paying the application or renewal fees. The sheriff shall transmit the application and accompanying material to the Department of Kentucky State Police within five (5) working days. Twenty dollars ($20) of the application fee shall be retained by the office of the sheriff for official expenses of the office. Twenty dollars ($20) shall be sent to the Department of Kentucky State Police with the application. Ten dollars ($10) shall be transmitted by the sheriff to the Administrative Office of the Courts to fund background checks for youth leaders, and ten dollars ($10) shall be transmitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts to fund background checks for applicants for concealed weapons. The application shall be completed, under oath, on a form promulgated by the Department of Kentucky State Police by administrative regulation which shall only include:

(a) 1. The name, address, place and date of birth, citizenship, gender, Social Security number of the applicant; and
2. If not a citizen of the United States, alien registration number if applicable, passport number, visa number, mother's maiden name, and other information necessary to determine the immigration status and eligibility to purchase a firearm under federal law of a person who is not a citizen of the United States;

(b) A statement that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the applicant is in compliance with criteria contained within subsections (3) and (4) of this section;

(c) A statement that the applicant has been furnished a copy of this section and is knowledgeable about its provisions;

(d) A statement that the applicant has been furnished a copy of, has read, and understands KRS Chapter 503 as it pertains to the use of deadly force for self-defense in Kentucky; and

(e) A conspicuous warning that the application is executed under oath and that a materially false answer to any question, or the submission of any materially false document by the applicant, subjects the applicant to criminal prosecution under KRS 523.030.

(8) The applicant, if a resident of the Commonwealth, shall submit to the sheriff of the applicant's county of residence:

(a) A completed application as described in subsection (7) of this section;

(b) A recent color photograph of the applicant, as

prescribed by administrative regulation;

(c) A photocopy of a certificate or an affidavit or document as described in subsection (5) of this section; and

(d) For an applicant who is not a citizen of the United States and has been lawfully admitted to the United States by the United States government or an agency thereof, his or her United States government issued:

1. Permanent Resident Card I-551 or its equivalent successor identification;
2. Other United States government issued evidence of lawful admission to the United States which includes the category of admission, if admission has not been granted as a permanent resident; and
3. Evidence of compliance with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. sec. 922(g)(5), 18 U.S.C. sec. 922(d)(5), or 18 U.S.C. sec. 922(y)(2), and 27 C.F.R. Part 178, including, as appropriate, but not limited to evidence of ninety (90) day residence in the Commonwealth, a valid current Kentucky hunting license if claiming exemption as a hunter, or other evidence of eligibility to purchase a firearm by an alien which is required by federal law or regulation.

If an applicant presents identification specified in this paragraph, the sheriff shall examine the identification, may record information from the identification presented, and shall return the identification to the applicant.

(9) The Department of Kentucky State Police shall, within ninety (90) days after the date of receipt of the items listed in subsection (8) of this section, either:

(a) Issue the license; or

(b) Deny the application based solely on the grounds that the applicant fails to qualify under the criteria listed in subsection (3) or (4) of this section. If the Department of Kentucky State Police denies the application, it shall notify the applicant in writing, stating the grounds for denial and informing the applicant of a right to submit, within thirty (30) days, any additional documentation relating to the grounds of denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall reconsider its decision and inform the applicant within twenty (20) days of the result of the reconsideration. The applicant shall further be informed of the right to seek de novo review of the denial in the District Court of his or her place of residence within ninety (90) days from the date of the letter advising the applicant of the denial.

(10) The Department of Kentucky State Police shall maintain an automated listing of license holders and pertinent information, and this information shall be available on-line, upon request, at all times to all Kentucky, federal, and other states' law enforcement agencies. A request for the entire list of licensees, or for all licensees in a geographic area, shall be denied. Only requests relating to a named licensee shall be honored or available on-line. Information on applications for licenses, names and addresses, or other identifying information relating to license holders shall be confidential and shall not be made available except to law enforcement agencies. No request for lists of local or statewide permit holders shall be made to any state or local law enforcement agency, peace officer, or other agency of government other than the Department of Kentucky State Police, and no state or local law enforcement agency, peace officer, or agency of government, other than the Department of Kentucky State Police, shall provide any information not entitled to it by law.

(11) Within thirty (30) days after the changing of a permanent address, or within thirty (30) days after the loss, theft, or destruction of a license, the licensee shall notify the Department of Kentucky State Police of the loss, theft, or destruction. Failure to notify the Department of Kentucky State Police shall constitute a noncriminal violation with a penalty of twenty-five dollars ($25) payable to the clerk of the District Court. No court costs shall be assessed for a violation of this subsection. When a licensee makes application to change his or her residence address or other information on the license, neither the sheriff nor the Department of Kentucky State Police shall require a surrender of the license until a new license is in the office of the applicable sheriff and available for issuance. Upon the issuance of a new license, the old license shall be destroyed by the sheriff.

(12) If a license is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the license shall be automatically invalid, and the person to whom the same was issued may, upon payment of fifteen dollars ($15) to the Department of Kentucky State Police, obtain a duplicate, upon furnishing a notarized statement to the Department of Kentucky State Police that the license has been lost, stolen, or destroyed.

(13) (a) The commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police, or his or her designee in writing, shall revoke the license of any person who becomes permanently ineligible to be issued a license or have a license renewed under the criteria set forth in this section.

(b) The commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police, or his or her designee in writing, shall suspend the license of any person who becomes temporarily ineligible to be issued a license or have a license renewed under the criteria set forth in this section. The license shall remain suspended until the person is again eligible for the issuance or renewal of a license.

(c) Upon the suspension or revocation of a license, the commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police, or his or her designee in writing, shall:

1. Order any peace officer to seize the license from the person whose license was suspended or revoked; or
2. Direct the person whose license was suspended or revoked to surrender the license to the sheriff of the person's county of residence within two (2) business days of the receipt of the notice.

(d) If the person whose license was suspended or revoked desires a hearing on the matter, the person shall surrender the license as provided in paragraph (c)2. of this subsection and petition the commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police to hold a hearing on the issue of suspension or revocation of the license.

(e) Upon receipt of the petition, the commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police shall cause a hearing to be held in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B on the suspension or revocation of the license. If the license has not been surrendered, no hearing shall be scheduled or held.

(f) If the hearing officer determines that the licensee's license was wrongly suspended or revoked, the hearing officer shall order the commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police to return the license and abrogate the suspension or revocation of the license.

(g) Any party may appeal a decision pursuant to this

subsection to the District Court in the licensee's county of residence in the same manner as for the denial of a license.

(h) If the license is not surrendered as ordered, the commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police shall order a peace officer to seize the license and deliver it to the commissioner.

(i) Failure to surrender a suspended or revoked license as ordered is a Class A misdemeanor.

(j) The provisions of this subsection relating to surrender of a license shall not apply if a court of competent jurisdiction has enjoined its surrender.

(k) When a domestic violence order or emergency protective order is issued pursuant to the provisions of KRS Chapter 403 against a person holding a license issued under this section, the holder of the permit shall surrender the license to the court or to the officer serving the order. The officer to whom the license is surrendered shall forthwith transmit the license to the court issuing the order. The license shall be suspended until the order is terminated, or until the judge who issued the order terminates the suspension prior to the termination of the underlying domestic violence order or emergency protective order, in writing and by return of the license, upon proper motion by the license holder. Subject to the same conditions as above, a peace officer against whom an emergency protective order or domestic violence order has been issued shall not be permitted to carry a concealed deadly weapon when not on duty, the provisions of KRS 527.020 to the contrary notwithstanding.

(14) (a) Not less than one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the expiration date of the license, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall mail to each licensee a written notice of the expiration and a renewal form prescribed by the Department of Kentucky State Police. The outside of the envelope containing the license renewal notice shall bear only the name and address of the applicant. No other information relating to the applicant shall appear on the outside of the envelope sent to the applicant. The licensee may renew his or her license on or before the expiration date by filing with the sheriff of his or her county of residence the renewal form, a notarized affidavit stating that the licensee remains qualified pursuant to the criteria specified in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, and the required renewal fee. The sheriff shall issue to the applicant a receipt for the application for renewal of the license and shall date the receipt.

(b) A license which has expired shall be void and shall not be valid for any purpose other than surrender to the sheriff in exchange for a renewal license.

(c) The license shall be renewed to a qualified applicant upon receipt of the completed renewal application, records check as specified in subsection (3) of this section, determination that the renewal applicant is not ineligible for a license as specified in subsection (4), and appropriate payment of fees. Upon the issuance of a new license, the old license shall be destroyed by the sheriff. A licensee who fails to file a renewal application on or before its expiration date may renew his or her license by paying, in addition to the license fees, a late fee of fifteen dollars ($15). No license shall be renewed six (6) months or more after its expiration date, and the license shall be deemed to be permanently expired six (6) months after its expiration date. A person whose license has permanently expired may reapply for licensure pursuant to subsections (7), (8), and (9) of this section.

(15) The licensee shall carry the license at all times the licensee is carrying a concealed firearm or other deadly weapon and shall display the license upon request of a law enforcement officer. Violation of the provisions of this subsection shall constitute a noncriminal violation with a penalty of twenty-five dollars ($25), payable to the clerk of the District Court, but no court costs shall be assessed.

(16) Except as provided in KRS 527.020, no license issued pursuant to this section shall authorize any person to carry a concealed firearm into:

(a) Any police station or sheriff's office;

(b) Any detention facility, prison, or jail;

(c) Any courthouse, solely occupied by the Court of Justice courtroom, or court proceeding;

(d) Any meeting of the governing body of a county, municipality, or special district; or any meeting of the General Assembly or a committee of the General Assembly, except that nothing in this section shall preclude a member of the body, holding a concealed deadly weapon license, from carrying a concealed deadly weapon at a meeting of the body of which he or she is a member;

(e) Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense beer or alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, which portion of the establishment is primarily devoted to that purpose;

(f) Any elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of school authorities as provided in KRS 527.070, any child-caring facility as defined in KRS 199.011, any day-care center as defined in KRS 199.894, or any certified family child-care home as defined in KRS 199.8982, except however, any owner of a certified child-care home may carry a concealed firearm into the owner's residence used as a certified child-care home;

(g) An area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property; or

(h) Any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law.

(17) The owner, business or commercial lessee, or manager of a private business enterprise, day-care center as defined in KRS 199.894 or certified or licensed family child-care home as defined in KRS 199.8982, or a health-care facility licensed under KRS Chapter 216B, except facilities renting or leasing housing, may prohibit persons holding concealed deadly weapon licenses from carrying concealed deadly weapons on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding concealed deadly weapons licenses from carrying concealed deadly weapons on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the public, the employer or business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying concealed weapons is prohibited. Possession of weapons, or ammunition, or both in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the weapons, or ammunition, or both are not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. A private but not a public employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a concealed deadly weapons license from carrying concealed deadly weapons, or ammunition, or both in vehicles owned by the employer, but may not prohibit employees or other persons holding a concealed deadly weapons license from carrying concealed deadly weapons, or ammunition, or both in vehicles owned by the employee, except that the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet may prohibit

an employee from carrying any weapons, or ammunition, or both other than the weapons, or ammunition, or both issued or authorized to be used by the employee of the cabinet, in a vehicle while transporting persons under the employee's supervision or jurisdiction. Carrying of a concealed weapon, or ammunition, or both in a location specified in this subsection by a license holder shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial from the premises or removal from the premises, and, if an employee of an employer, disciplinary measures by the employer.

(18) All moneys collected by the Department of Kentucky State Police pursuant to this section shall be used to administer the provisions of this section and KRS 237.138 to 237.142. By March 1 of each year, the Department of Kentucky State Police and the Administrative Office of the Courts shall submit reports to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, indicating the amounts of money collected and the expenditures related to this section, KRS 237.138 to 237.142, and KRS 237.115, 244.125, 527.020, and 527.070, and the administration of the provisions of this section, KRS 237.138 to 237.142, and KRS 237.115, 244.125, 527.020, and 527.070.

(19) The General Assembly finds as a matter of public policy that it is necessary to provide statewide uniform standards for issuing licenses to carry concealed firearms and to occupy the field of regulation of the bearing of concealed firearms to ensure that no person who qualifies under the provisions of this section is denied his rights. The General Assembly does not delegate to the Department of Kentucky State Police the authority to regulate or restrict the issuing of licenses provided for in this section beyond those provisions contained in this section. This section shall be liberally construed to carry out the constitutional right to bear arms for self-defense.

(20) (a) A person who has a valid license issued by another state of the United States to carry a concealed deadly weapon in that state may, subject to provisions of Kentucky law, carry a concealed deadly weapon in Kentucky, and his or her license shall be considered as valid in Kentucky.

(b) The Department of Kentucky State Police shall, not later than thirty (30) days after July 15, 1998, and not less than once every six (6) months thereafter, make written inquiry of the concealed deadly weapon carrying licensing authorities in each other state as to whether a Kentucky resident may carry a concealed deadly weapon in their state based upon having a valid Kentucky concealed deadly weapon license, or whether a Kentucky resident may apply for a concealed deadly weapon carrying license in that state based upon having a valid Kentucky concealed deadly weapon license. The Department of Kentucky State Police shall attempt to secure from each other state permission for Kentucky residents who hold a valid Kentucky concealed deadly weapon license to carry concealed deadly weapons in that state, either on the basis of the Kentucky license or on the basis that the Kentucky license is sufficient to permit the issuance of a similar license by the other state. The Department of Kentucky State Police shall enter into a written reciprocity agreement with the appropriate agency in each state that agrees to permit Kentucky residents to carry concealed deadly weapons in the other state on the basis of a Kentucky-issued concealed deadly weapon license or that will issue a license to carry concealed deadly weapons in the other state based upon a Kentucky concealed deadly weapon license. If a reciprocity agreement is reached, the requirement to recontact the other state each six (6) months shall be eliminated as long as the reciprocity agreement is in force. The information shall be a public record and shall be available to individual requesters free of charge for the first copy and at the normal rate for open records requests for additional copies.

(21) By March 1 of each year, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall submit a statistical report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, indicating the number of licenses issued, revoked, suspended, and denied since the previous report and in total and also the number of licenses currently valid. The report shall also include the number of arrests, convictions, and types of crimes committed since the previous report by individuals licensed to carry concealed weapons.

(22) The following provisions shall apply to concealed deadly weapon training classes conducted by the Department of Criminal Justice Training or any other agency pursuant to this section:

(a) No concealed deadly weapon instructor trainer shall have his or her certification as a concealed deadly weapon instructor trainer reduced to that of instructor or revoked except after a hearing conducted pursuant to KRS Chapter 13B in which the instructor is found to have committed an act in violation of the applicable statutes or administrative regulations;

(b) No concealed deadly weapon instructor shall have his or her certification as a concealed deadly weapon instructor license suspended or revoked except after a hearing conducted pursuant to KRS Chapter 13B in which the instructor is found to have committed an act in violation of the applicable statutes or administrative regulations;

(c) The department shall not require prior notification that an applicant class or instructor class will be conducted by a certified instructor or instructor trainer;

(d) Each concealed deadly weapon instructor or instructor trainer who teaches a concealed deadly weapon applicant or concealed deadly weapon instructor class shall supply the Department of Criminal Justice Training with a class roster indicating which students enrolled and successfully completed the class, and which contains the name and address of each student, within five (5) working days of the completion of the class. The information may be sent by mail, facsimile, e-mail, or other method which will result in the receipt of or production of a hard copy of the information. The postmark, facsimile date, or e-mail date shall be considered as the date on which the notice was sent. Concealed deadly weapon class applicant, instructor, and instructor trainer information and records shall be confidential. The department may release to any person or organization the name, address, and telephone number of a concealed deadly weapon instructor or instructor trainer if that instructor or instructor trainer authorizes the release of the information in writing. The department shall include on any application for an instructor or instructor trainer certification a statement that the applicant either does or does not desire the applicant's name, address, and telephone number to be made public;

(e) An instructor trainer who assists in the conduct of a concealed deadly weapon instructor class or

concealed deadly weapon applicant class for more than two (2) hours shall be considered as to have taught a class for the purpose of maintaining his or her certification. All class record forms shall include spaces for assistant instructors to sign and certify that they have assisted in the conduct of a concealed deadly weapon instructor or concealed deadly weapon class;

(f) An instructor who assists in the conduct of a concealed deadly weapon applicant class for more than two (2) hours shall be considered as to have taught a class for the purpose of maintaining his or her license. All class record forms shall include spaces for assistant instructors to sign and certify that they have assisted in the conduct of a concealed deadly weapon class;

(g) If the Department of Criminal Justice Training believes that a firearms instructor trainer or certified firearms instructor has not in fact complied with the requirements for teaching a certified firearms instructor or applicant class by not teaching the class as specified in KRS 237.126, or who has taught an insufficient class as specified in KRS 237.128, the department shall send to each person who has been listed as successfully completing the concealed deadly weapon applicant class or concealed deadly weapon instructor class a verification form on which the time, date, date of range firing if different from the date on which the class was conducted, location, and instructor of the class is listed by the department and which requires the person to answer "yes" or "no" to specific questions regarding the conduct of the training class. The form shall be completed under oath and shall be returned to the Department of Criminal Justice Training not later than forty-five (45) days after its receipt. A person who fails to complete the form, to sign the form, or to return the form to the Department of Criminal Justice Training within the time frame specified in this section or who, as a result of information on the returned form, is determined by the Department of Criminal Justice Training, following a hearing pursuant to KRS Chapter 13B, to not have received the training required by law shall have his or her concealed deadly weapon license revoked by the Department of Kentucky State Police, following a hearing conducted by the Department of Criminal Justice Training pursuant to KRS Chapter 13B, at which hearing the person is found to have violated the provisions of this section or who has been found not to have received the training required by law;

(h) The department shall annually, not later than December 31 of each year, report to the Legislative Research Commission:
   1. The number of firearms instructor trainers and certified firearms instructors whose certifications were suspended, revoked, denied, or who were otherwise disciplined;
   2. The reasons for the imposition of suspensions, revocations, denials, or other discipline; and
   3. Suggestions for improvement of the concealed deadly weapon applicant training program and instructor process;

(i) If a concealed deadly weapon license holder is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or enters an Alford plea to a felony offense, then his or her concealed deadly weapon license shall be forthwith revoked by the Department of Kentucky State Police as a matter of law;

(j) If a concealed deadly weapon instructor or instructor trainer is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or enters an Alford plea to a felony offense, then his or her concealed deadly weapon instructor certification or concealed deadly weapon instructor trainer certification shall be revoked by the Department of Criminal Justice Training as a matter of law; and

(k) The following shall be in effect:
   1. Action to eliminate the firearms instructor trainer program is prohibited. The program shall remain in effect, and no firearms instructor trainer shall have his or her certification reduced to that of certified firearms instructor;
   2. The Department of Kentucky State Police shall revoke the concealed deadly weapon license of any person who received no firearms training as required by KRS 237.126 and administrative regulations, or who received insufficient training as required by KRS 237.128 and administrative regulations, if the person voluntarily admits nonreceipt of training or admits receipt of insufficient training, or if either nonreceipt of training or receipt of insufficient training is proven following a hearing conducted by the Department of Criminal Justice Training pursuant to KRS Chapter 13B.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 119, § 1, effective October 1, 1996; 1998, ch. 417, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 494, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 606, § 136, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 455, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 368, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 86, § 1, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 99, § 565, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 182, § 15, effective March 31, 2005; 2006, ch. 240, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 85, § 266, effective June 26, 2007; 2008, ch. 96, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (7/15/2008). 2008 House Bill 639, sec. 2, which became 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 96, sec. 2, amended KRS 237.110. The Senate Committee Substitute for HB 639 changed all references except one, which was inadvertently omitted, in this section from "handgun" to "firearm." To achieve consistency, the Reviser of Statutes has changed the reference in KRS 237.110(4)(b)4. from "handgun" to "firearm" under the authority of KRS 7.136.

(7/12/2006). 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 240, sec. 2, subsec. (13), contains a reference in paragraph (d) to surrender of a license "as provided in paragraph (c)1. of this subsection." Because only paragraph (c)2. of subsection (13) contains the provision setting forth surrender of a license, the reference has been changed in codification to "paragraph (c)2. of this subsection" under KRS 7.136(1)(h).

(3/21/2005). 1996 Ky. Acts ch. 119, § 6, provides, "With respect to the training requirements of KRS 237.110, KRS 237.110 shall be deemed to be retroactive, and training completed prior to [October 1, 1996] may be used and shall be deemed to satisfy the training requirements of KRS 237.110."

Compiler's Notes. Section 2 of Acts 2000, ch. 455, effective July 14, 2000, read:

"Any person licensed to carry a concealed firearm upon the effective date of this Act shall automatically have his or her license to carry a concealed firearm extended to a period of five (5) years."

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. I, H, 4, (3) at 43.

237.115. Construction of KRS 237.110 — Prohibition by local government units of carrying concealed deadly weapons in governmental buildings — Restriction on criminal penalties.

(1) Except as provided in KRS 527.020, nothing contained in KRS 237.110 shall be construed to limit, restrict, or prohibit in any manner the right of a college, university, or any postsecondary education facility, including tech-

nical schools and community colleges, to control the possession of deadly weapons on any property owned or controlled by them or the right of a unit of state, city, county, urban-county, or charter county government to prohibit the carrying of concealed deadly weapons by licensees in that portion of a building actually owned, leased, or occupied by that unit of government.

(2) Except as provided in KRS 527.020, the legislative body of a state, city, county, or urban-county government may, by statute, administrative regulation, or ordinance, prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed deadly weapons by licensees in that portion of a building owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government. That portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed deadly weapons is prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highway rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of deadly weapons. The statute, administrative regulation, or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons violating the statute or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building, and if employees of the unit of government, be subject to employee disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute or ordinance. The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to be a violation of KRS 65.870 if the requirements of this section are followed. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any other unit of government.

(3) Unless otherwise specifically provided by the Kentucky Revised Statutes or applicable federal law, no criminal penalty shall attach to carrying a concealed firearm or other deadly weapon with a permit at any location at which an unconcealed firearm or other deadly weapon may be constitutionally carried.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 119, § 5, effective October 1, 1996; 2005, ch. 182, § 16, effective March 31, 2005.)

Opinions of Attorney General. While subsection (1) of this section recognizes the right of colleges and universities to control possession of deadly weapons, generally, on their properties, subsection (1) of this section limits other units of state government, city governments, county governments, urban-county governments, and charter county governments to prohibiting only the carrying of concealed deadly weapons. The Kentucky General Assembly, therefore, has recognized that the governing board of a college or university of this Commonwealth has a right to control the possession of all deadly weapons on its properties, regardless of whether the weapons are concealed or carried openly. OAG 96-40.

CHAPTER 238

CHARITABLE GAMING

SECTION.
238.535. Licensing of charitable organizations conducting charitable gaming — Exemptions — Qualifications.
238.550. Standards for management and accounting of funds — Reports — Charitable gaming expenses.

238.535. Licensing of charitable organizations conducting charitable gaming — Exemptions — Qualifications.

(1) Any charitable organization conducting charitable gaming in the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be licensed by the department. A charitable organization qualifying under subsection (8) of this section but not exceeding the limitations provided in this subsection shall be exempt from the licensure requirements when conducting the following charitable gaming activities:

(a) Bingo in which the gross receipts do not exceed a total of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per year;

(b) A raffle or raffles for which the gross receipts do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per year; and

(c) A charity fundraising event or events that do not involve special limited charitable games and the gross gaming receipts for which do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per year.

However, at no time shall a charitable organization's total limitations under this subsection exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

(2) Any charitable organization exempt from the process of applying for a license under subsection (1) of this section, shall notify the department in writing, on a simple form issued by the department, of its intent to engage in exempt charitable gaming and the address at which the gaming is to occur. Any charitable organization exempt from the process of applying for a license under subsection (1) of this section, shall comply with all other provisions of this chapter relating to the conduct of charitable gaming, except:

(a) Payment of the fee imposed under the provisions of KRS 238.570; and

(b) The quarterly reporting requirements imposed under the provisions of KRS 238.550(7), unless the exempt charitable organization obtains a retroactive license pursuant to subsection (5) of this section.

Before the last day of each year, a charitable organization exempt from licensure under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall file with the department a financial report detailing the type of gaming activity in which it engaged during that year, the total gross receipts derived from gaming, the amount of charitable gaming expenses paid, the amount of net receipts derived, and the disposition of those net receipts. This report shall be filed on a form issued by the department. Upon receipt of the yearly financial report, the department shall notify the charitable organization submitting it that its exemption is renewed for the next year. If the department determines that information appearing on the financial report renders the charitable organization ineligible to possess an exemption, the department shall revoke the exemption. The organization may request an appeal of this revocation pursuant to KRS 238.565. If an exemption is revoked because an organization has exceeded the limit imposed in subsection (1) of this section, the organization shall apply for a retroactive license in accordance with subsection (3) of this section.

(3) If an organization exceeds the limit imposed by any subsection of this section it shall:

(a) Report the amount to the department; and

(b) Apply for a retroactive charitable gaming license.

(4) Upon receipt of a report and application for a retroactive charitable gaming license, the department shall investigate to determine if the organization is otherwise qualified to hold the license.

(5) If the department determines that the applicant is qualified, it shall issue a charitable gaming license retroactive to the date on which the exemption limit was exceeded. The retroactive charitable gaming license shall be issued in the same manner as regular charitable gaming licenses.

(6) If the department determines that the applicant is not qualified it shall deny the license and take enforcement action, if appropriate.

(7) Once a retroactive or regular gaming license is issued to an organization, that organization shall not be eligible for exempt status in the future and shall maintain a

charitable gaming license if it intends to continue charitable gaming activities, unless the charitable organization has not exceeded the exemption limitations of subsection (1) of this section for a period of two (2) years prior to its exemption request.

(8) In order to qualify for licensure, a charitable organization shall:

(a) 1. Possess a tax exempt status under 26 U.S.C. secs. 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), 501(c)(8), 501(c)(10), or 501(c)(19), or be covered under a group ruling issued by the Internal Revenue Service under authority of those sections; or

2. Be organized within the Commonwealth of Kentucky as a common school as defined in KRS 158.030, as an institution of higher education as defined in KRS 164A.305, or as a state college or university as provided for in KRS 164.290;

(b) Have been established and continuously operating within the Commonwealth of Kentucky for charitable purposes, other than the conduct of charitable gaming, for a period of three (3) years prior to application for licensure. For purposes of this paragraph, an applicant shall demonstrate establishment and continuous operation in Kentucky by its conduct of charitable activities from an office physically located within Kentucky both during the three (3) years immediately preceding its application for licensure and at all times during which it possesses a charitable gaming license. However, a charitable organization that operates for charitable purposes in more than ten (10) states and whose principal place of business is physically located in a state other than Kentucky may satisfy the requirements of this paragraph if it can document that it has:

1. Been actively engaged in charitable activities and has made reasonable progress, as defined in paragraph (c) of this subsection, in the conduct of charitable activities or the expenditure of funds within Kentucky for a period of three (3) years prior to application for licensure; and

2. Operated for charitable purposes from an office or place of business in the Kentucky county where it proposes to conduct charitable gaming for at least one (1) year prior to application for licensure, in accordance with paragraph (d) of this subsection;

(c) Have been actively engaged in charitable activities during the three (3) years immediately prior to application for licensure and be able to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, reasonable progress in accomplishing its charitable purposes during this period. As used in this paragraph, "reasonable progress in accomplishing its charitable purposes" means the regular and uninterrupted conduct of activities within the Commonwealth or the expenditure of funds within the Commonwealth to accomplish relief of poverty, advancement of education, protection of health, relief from disease, relief from suffering or distress, protection of the environment, conservation of wildlife, advancement of civic, governmental, or municipal purposes, or advancement of those purposes delineated in KRS 238.505(3). In order to demonstrate reasonable progress in accomplishing its charitable purposes when applying to renew an existing license, a licensed charitable organization shall additionally provide to the department a detailed accounting regarding its expenditure of charitable gaming net receipts for the purposes described in this paragraph; and

(d) Have maintained an office or place of business, other than for the conduct of charitable gaming, for one (1) year in the county in which charitable gaming is to be conducted. The office or place of business shall be a separate and distinct address and location from that of any other licensee of the Department of Charitable Gaming; except that up to three (3) licensed charitable organizations may have the same address if they legitimately share office space. For the conduct of a raffle, the county in which charitable gaming is to be conducted shall be the county in which the raffle drawing is to be conducted. However, a charitable organization that has established and maintained an office or place of business in the county for a period of at least one (1) year may hold a raffle drawing or a charity fundraising event, including special limited charity fundraising events, in a Kentucky county other than that in which the organization's office or place of business is located. For raffles, the organization shall notify the Department of Charitable Gaming in writing of the organization's intent to change the drawing's location at least thirty (30) days before the drawing takes place. This written notification may be transmitted in any commercially reasonable means, authorized by the department, including facsimile and electronic mail. The notification shall set out the place and the county in which the drawing will take place. Approval by the department shall be received prior to the conduct of the raffle drawing at the new location. Any charitable organization that was registered with the county clerk to conduct charitable gaming in a county on or before March 31, 1992, shall satisfy this requirement if it maintained a place of business or operation, other than for the conduct of charitable gaming, for one (1) year prior to application in a Kentucky county adjoining the county in which they were registered. Any licensed charitable organization that qualifies to conduct charitable gaming in an adjoining county under this paragraph, shall be permitted to conduct in its county of residence a charity fundraising event.

(9) In applying for a license, the information to be submitted shall include but not be limited to the following:

(a) The name and address of the charitable organization;

(b) The date of the charitable organization's establishment in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the date of establishment in the county in which charitable gaming is to be conducted;

(c) A statement of the charitable purpose or purposes for which the organization was organized. If the charitable organization is incorporated, a copy of the articles of incorporation shall satisfy this requirement;

(d) A statement explaining the organizational structure and management of the organization. For incorporated entities, a copy of the organizations' bylaws shall satisfy this requirement;

(e) A detailed accounting of the charitable activities in which the charitable organization has been engaged for the three (3) years preceding application for licensure;

(f) The names, addresses, dates of birth, and Social Security numbers of all officers of the organization;

(g) The names, addresses, dates of birth, and Social Security numbers of all employees and members of the charitable organization who will be involved in the management and supervision of charitable gaming. No fewer than two (2) employees or members of the charitable organization who are involved in the management and supervision of charitable gaming, along with the chief executive officer or the director of the applicant organization, shall be designated as chairpersons;

(h) The address of the location at which charitable gaming will be conducted and the name and address of the owner of the property, if it is owned by a person other than the charitable organization;

(i) A copy of the letter or other legal document issued by the Internal Revenue Service to grant tax-exempt status;

(j) A statement signed by the presiding or other responsible officer of the charitable organization attesting that the information submitted in the application is true and correct and that the organization agrees to comply with all applicable laws and administrative regulations regarding charitable gaming;

(k) An agreement that the charitable organization's records may be released by the Federal Internal Revenue Service to the department; and

(l) Any other information the department deems appropriate.

(10) An organization or a group of individuals that does not meet the licensing requirements of subsection (8) of this section may hold a raffle if the gross receipts do not exceed one hundred fifty dollars ($150) and all proceeds from the raffle are distributed to a charitable organization. The organization or group of individuals may hold up to three (3) raffles each year, and shall be exempt from complying with the notification, application, and reporting requirements of subsections (2) and (9) of this section.

(11) The department may issue a license for a specified period of time, based on the type of charitable gaming involved and the desired duration of the activity.

(12) The department shall charge a fee for each license issued and renewed, not to exceed three hundred dollars ($300). Specific fees to be charged shall be prescribed in a graduated scale promulgated by administrative regulations and based on type of license, type of charitable gaming, actual or projected gross receipts, or other applicable factors, or combination of factors.

(13)(a) A licensed charitable organization may place its charitable gaming license in escrow if:

1. The licensee notifies the department in writing that it desires to place its license in escrow; and
2. The license is in good standing and the department has not initiated disciplinary action against the licensee.

(b) During the escrow period, the licensee shall not engage in charitable gaming, and the escrow period shall not be included in calculating the licensee's retention rate under KRS 238.536.

(c) A charitable organization may apply for reinstatement of its active license and the license shall be reinstated provided:

1. The charitable organization continues to qualify for licensure;
2. The charitable organization has not engaged in charitable gaming during the escrow period; and
3. The charitable organization pays a reinstatement fee established by the department.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 66, § 8, effective March 16, 1994; 1996, ch. 331, § 7, effective April 10, 1996; 1998, ch. 232, § 6, effective April 1, 1998; 1998, ch. 434, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 165, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 374, § 8, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 346, § 238, effective July 15, 2002; 2007, ch. 120, § 7, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 540, effective July 15, 2010.)

238.550. Standards for management and accounting of funds — Reports — Charitable gaming expenses.

(1) All adjusted gross receipts from charitable gaming shall be handled only by chairpersons, officers, or employees of the licensed charitable organization.

(2) Within two (2) business days after the completion of a charitable gaming event or session, all gross receipts and adjusted gross receipts shall be deposited into one checking account devoted exclusively to charitable gaming. This checking account shall be designated the "charitable gaming account," and the licensed charitable organization shall maintain its account at a financial institution located in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. No other funds may be deposited or transferred into the charitable gaming account.

(3) All payments for charitable gaming expenses, payments made for prizes purchased, and any charitable donations from charitable gaming receipts shall be made from the charitable gaming account and the payments or donations shall be made only by bona fide officers of the organization by checks having preprinted consecutive numbers and made payable to specific persons or organizations. No check drawn on the charitable gaming account may be made payable to "cash," or "bearer," except that a licensed charitable organization may withdraw start-up funds for a charitable gaming event or session from the charitable gaming account by check made payable to "cash" or "bearer," if these start-up funds are redeposited into the charitable gaming account together with all adjusted gross receipts derived from the particular event or session. Checks shall be imprinted with the words "charitable gaming account" and shall contain the organization's license number on the face of each check. Payments for charitable gaming expenses, prizes purchased, and charitable donations may be made by electronic funds transfer if the payments are made to specific persons or organizations. The department may by administrative regulation adopt alternative reporting requirements for charitable gaming of limited scope or duration, if these requirements are sufficient to ensure accountability for all moneys handled.

(4) A licensed charitable organization shall expend net receipts exclusively for purposes consistent with the charitable, religious, educational, literary, civic, fraternal, or patriotic functions or objectives for which the licensed charitable organization received and maintains federal tax-exempt status, or consistent with its status as a common school, an institution of higher education, or a state college or university. No net receipts shall inure to the private benefit or financial gain of any individual.

(5) Accurate records and books shall be maintained by each organization exempt from licensure under KRS 238.535(1) and each licensed charitable organization for a period of three (3) years. Department staff shall have access to these records at reasonable times. Licensed charitable organizations and exempt organizations shall maintain their charitable gaming records at their offices or places of business within the Commonwealth of Kentucky as identified in their license applications or applications for exempt status. An exempt organization shall submit a yearly financial report in accordance with KRS 238.535(2), and failure to file this report shall constitute grounds for revocation of the organization's exempt status.

(6) All licensed charitable organizations that have annual gross receipts of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) or less and do not have a weekly bingo session shall report to the department annually at the time and on a form established in administrative regulations promulgated by the department.

(7) All other licensed charitable organizations shall submit reports to the department at least quarterly at the time and on a form established in administrative regulations promulgated by the department.

(8) Failure by a licensed charitable organization to file reports required under this chapter shall constitute grounds for revocation of the organization's license or denial of the organization's application to renew its license in accordance with KRS 238.560(3). Reports filed by a licensed charitable organization shall include but

shall not be limited to the following information:
(a) All gross receipts received from charitable gaming for the reporting period, classified by type of gaming activity;
(b) The names and addresses of all persons who are winners of prizes having a fair market value of six hundred dollars ($600) or more;
(c) All expenses paid and the names and addresses of all persons to whom expenses were paid;
(d) All net receipts retained and the names and addresses of all charitable endeavors that received money from the net receipts; and
(e) Any other information the department deems appropriate.

(9) No licensed charitable organization shall incur charitable gaming expenses, except as provided in this chapter. No licensed charitable organization shall be permitted to expend amounts in excess of prevailing market rates for the following charitable gaming expenses:
(a) Charitable gaming supplies and equipment;
(b) Rent;
(c) Utilities;
(d) Insurance;
(e) Advertising;
(f) Janitorial services;
(g) Bookkeeping and accounting services;
(h) Security services;
(i) Membership dues for its participation in any charitable gaming trade organization; and
(j) Any other expenses the department may determine by administrative regulation to be legitimate.

(10) No licensed charitable organization shall expend receipts from charitable gaming activities nor incur expenses to form, maintain, or operate as a labor organization.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 66, § 11, effective March 16, 1994; 1996, ch. 331, § 10, effective April 10, 1996; 1998, ch. 232, § 11, effective April 1, 1998; 2000, ch. 374, § 12, effective July 14, 2000; 2007, ch. 120, § 1, effective June 26, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 544, effective July 15, 2010.)

TITLE XXI
AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

CHAPTER 247
PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

SECTION.

EXPERIMENT STATION AND EXTENSION WORK
247.080. Boards of education may aid extension work.

EXPERIMENT STATION AND EXTENSION WORK

247.080. Boards of education may aid extension work.
County boards of education may appropriate such sums of money out of their annual funds as in their wisdom are necessary to aid in carrying on extension work in agriculture and home economics in their respective counties, in connection with the University of Kentucky.
(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 610, effective July 13, 1990.)

CHAPTER 259
STRAYS AND ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE

SECTION.

259.200. Trespassing on park, camp grounds or floodwalls prohibited.
259.990. Penalties.

259.200. Trespassing on park, camp grounds or floodwalls prohibited.
No person shall permit any cattle to run or trespass upon any state or national parks, encampment grounds, scout camps, grounds dedicated to religious, educational or recreational purposes or floodwalls erected at public expense.
(4645n-2: amend. Acts 1954, ch. 229, § 1.)

259.990. Penalties.
(1) Any person who violates KRS 259.200 shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), and each head of cattle trespassing shall constitute a separate offense.
(2) Any person who violates KRS 259.210 shall be fined not less than five dollars ($5) nor more than twenty-five dollars ($25).

(4645m-4, 4645n-2, 4656: amend. Acts 1950, ch. 20, § 5; 1954, ch. 229, § 2; 2010, ch. 92, § 6, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. Original subsection (1) (4658) of this section was repealed by Acts 1950, ch. 20, § 6.

TITLE XXIII
PRIVATE CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

CHAPTER 271B
BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

SUBTITLE 3. PURPOSES AND POWERS

SECTION.

271B.3-020. General powers

SUBTITLE 3. PURPOSES AND POWERS

271B.3-020. General powers.
(1) Unless its articles of incorporation provide otherwise, every corporation shall have perpetual duration and succession in its corporate name and shall have the same powers as an individual to do all things necessary or convenient to carry out its business and affairs, including without limitation power to:
(a) Sue and be sued, complain and defend in its corporate name;
(b) Have a corporate seal, which may be altered at will, and to use it, or a facsimile of it, by impressing or affixing it or in any other manner reproducing it;
(c) Make and amend bylaws, not inconsistent with its articles of incorporation or with the laws of this state, for managing the business and regulating the affairs of the corporation;
(d) Purchase, receive, lease, or otherwise acquire, and own, hold, improve, use and otherwise deal with, real or personal property, or any legal or equitable interest in property, wherever located;
(e) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its

property;

(f) Purchase, receive, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire; own, hold, vote, use, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge, or otherwise dispose of; and deal in and with shares or other interests in, or obligations of, any other entity;

(g) Make contracts and guarantees, incur liabilities, borrow money, issue its notes, bonds, and other obligations (which may be convertible into or include the option to purchase other securities of the corporation), and secure any of its obligations by mortgage or pledge of any of its property, franchises, or income;

(h) Lend money, invest and reinvest its funds, and receive and hold real and personal property as security for repayment;

(i) Be a promoter, partner, member, associate, or manager of any partnership, joint venture, trust, or other entity;

(j) Conduct its business, locate offices, and exercise the powers granted by this chapter within or without this state;

(k) Elect directors and appoint officers, employees and agents of the corporation, define their duties, fix their compensation, and lend them money and credit;

(*l*) Pay pensions and establish pension plans, pension trusts, profit sharing plans, share bonus plans, share option plans, and benefit or incentive plans for any or all of its current or former directors, officers, employees, and agents;

(m) Make donations for the public welfare or for charitable, scientific, or educational purposes;

(n) Transact any lawful business that will aid governmental policy; and

(o) Make payments or donations, or do any other act, not inconsistent with law, that furthers the business and affairs of the corporation.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1)(b) of this section, the presence or absence of a corporate seal on or from a writing shall neither add to nor detract from the legality thereof nor affect its validity in any manner or respect.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 23, § 23, effective January 1, 1989.)

CHAPTER 273

RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES — NONSTOCK, NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

SECTION.

Religious, Charitable and Educational Societies

273.070. Incorporated college may establish adjunct schools and colleges.
273.080. Power over adjunct school or college.
273.130. Disposition of property in case of dissolution of religious society.

Religious, Charitable and Educational Societies

273.070. Incorporated college may establish adjunct schools and colleges.

Any incorporated college or university in this state may establish adjunct schools and colleges in any part of the state to be operated in connection with it. In order to establish and operate any adjunct school or college the institution establishing it may solicit and receive subscriptions and donations.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 611, effective July 13, 1990.)

273.080. Power over adjunct school or college.

All property procured for any adjunct school or college shall be held and applied by the governing body of the institution establishing it for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the adjunct school. The governing body may procure grounds and erect buildings for its use and occupation, appoint and remove its teachers, prescribe a course of study for its students, confer degrees of graduation from it, and exercise the same general supervision and control over it that they may exercise over their own institution.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 612, effective July 13, 1990.)

273.130. Disposition of property in case of dissolution of religious society.

If any religious society holding land dissolves, the title shall vest in the trustees of the county seminary in which the land lies for the use of that seminary, and if there is no such seminary, then in the county judge/executive, for the benefit of common schools in the county.

(Repealed and reenact. Acts 1990, ch. 476, Pt. V, § 613, effective July 13, 1990.)

TITLE XXIV

PUBLIC UTILITIES

CHAPTER 281

MOTOR CARRIERS

SECTION.

Department of Vehicle Regulation

281.605. Exemption of motor vehicles used for certain purposes.

Department of Vehicle Regulation

281.605. Exemption of motor vehicles used for certain purposes.

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply, except as to safety regulations, to:

(1) Motor vehicles used as school buses and while engaged in the transportation of students, under the supervision and control and at the direction of school authorities;

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this subsection, motor vehicles, regardless of ownership, used exclusively:

(a) For the transportation of agricultural and dairy products, including fruit, livestock, meats, fertilizer, wood, lumber, cotton, products of grove or orchard, poultry, and eggs, while owned by the producer of the products, including landlord where the relation of landlord and tenant or landlord and cropper is involved, from the farm to a market, warehouse, dairy, or mill, or from one (1) market, warehouse, dairy, or mill to another market, warehouse, dairy, or mill;

(b) For the transportation of agricultural and dairy products, livestock, farm machinery, feed, fertilizer, and other materials and supplies essential to farm operation, from market or shipping terminal to farm;

(c) For both the purposes described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection;
(d) For the transportation of agricultural and dairy products from farm to regularly organized fairs and exhibits and return; or
(e) Motor vehicles used for the transportation of fly ash, in bags, sacks, or other containers, the aggregate weight of which does not exceed ten thousand (10,000) pounds; or bottom ash, waste ash, sludge, and pozatec which is being removed from the premises of a power generator facility for the purpose of disposal;

(3) Motor vehicles used exclusively as church buses and while operated in the transportation of persons to and from a church or place of worship or for other religious work under the supervision and control and at the direction of church authorities;
(4) Motor vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of property belonging to a nonprofit cooperative association or its members where the vehicle is owned or leased exclusively by the association;
(5) Motor vehicles owned in whole or in part by any person and used by such person to transport commodities of which such person is the bona fide owner, lessee, consignee, or bailee; provided, however, that such transportation is for the purpose of sale, lease, rent, or bailment, and is an incidental adjunct to an established private business owned and operated by such person within the scope and in furtherance of any primary commercial enterprise of such person other than the business of transportation of property for hire;
(6) Motor vehicles used in pick-up or delivery service within a city or within a city and its commercial area for a carrier by rail;
(7) Motor vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of coal from the point at which such coal is mined to a railhead or tipple where the railhead or tipple is located at a point not more than fifty (50) air miles from the point at which the coal is mined;
(8) Motor vehicles used as ambulances in transporting wounded, injured, or sick animals or as ambulances as defined in KRS 311A.010;
(9) Motor vehicles used by transit authorities as created and defined in KRS Chapter 96A except as required by KRS 96A.170. Vehicles operated under the authority and direct responsibility of such transit authorities, through contractual agreement, shall be included within this exemption, without regard to the legal ownership of the vehicles, but only for such times as they are operated under the authority and responsibility of the transit authority;
(10) Motor vehicles having a seating capacity of fifteen (15) or fewer passengers and while transporting persons between their places of residence, on the one hand, and, on the other, their places of employment, provided the driver himself is on his way to or from his place of employment, and further provided that any person who operates or controls the operation of vehicles hereunder of which said person is the owner or lessee, and any spouse of said person and any partnership or corporation with said person or his spouse having an interest therein doing such, shall be eligible to so operate an aggregate number of not more than one (1) vehicle on other than a nonprofit basis;
(11) Motor vehicles used to transport cash letters, data processing material, instruments, or documents, regardless of the ownership of any of said cash letters, data processing material, instruments, or documents;
(12) Motor vehicles operated by integrated intermodal small package carriers who provide intermodal-air-and-ground-transportation. For the purposes of this section, "integrated intermodal small package carrier" shall mean an air carrier holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity or qualifying as an indirect air carrier that undertakes, by itself or through a company affiliated through common ownership, to provide intermodal-air-and-ground-transportation, and "intermodal-air-and-ground-transportation" shall mean transportation involving the carriage of articles weighing not more than one hundred fifty (150) pounds by aircraft or other forms of transportation, including by motor vehicle, wholly within the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The incidental or occasional use of aircraft in transporting packages or articles shall not constitute an integrated intermodal operation within the meaning of this section;
(13) Motor vehicles operated pursuant to a grant of funds in furtherance of and governed by 49 U.S.C. secs. 5310 or 5311, including all amendments, and whose operators have jurisdictions and services approved annually by the Transportation Cabinet in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Title VI;
(14) Motor vehicles used to transport children to educational events or conservation camps run by, or sponsored by, the Department of Fish and Wildlife;
(15) Motor vehicles used to transport children to events or camps run by, or sponsored by, the Kentucky Sheriffs Association; or
(16) (a) Motor vehicles used in the transportation of persons who are sixty (60) years of age or older or who are visually impaired, if the motor vehicles are owned by a nonprofit organization or being used on behalf of a nonprofit organization that is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(b) Motor vehicles owned and operated by a nonprofit organization that are exempt under this subsection shall be subject to liability insurance coverage as established by KRS 281.655.
(c) Motor vehicles owned privately but operated on behalf of a nonprofit organization that are exempt under this subsection shall be subject to liability insurance coverage as established by KRS 304.39-110.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2009, ch. 19, § 1, effective June 25, 2009.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). The internal numbering of subsection (16) of this section has been altered by the Reviser of Statutes from the numbering in 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 146, sec. 1, under the authority of KRS 7.136.

Cross-References. Pupil transportation, 702 KAR 5:030.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Legislative Intent.

The legislature specifically exempted school buses from the provisions of this section, except as to safety regulations. Cornette v. Commonwealth, 899 S.W.2d 502, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 108 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

CHAPTER 281A

COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSES

SECTION.
281A.175. Requirements for school bus endorsement — Exemption from driving skills test for current licensees until October 1, 2005.
281A.190. Disqualification — Suspension, revocation, or cancellation — Right to appeal.
281A.205. Operation of school bus while using cellular telephone prohibited — Exceptions.

281A.175. Requirements for school bus endorsement — Exemption from driving skills test for current licensees until October 1, 2005.

(1) An applicant for a school bus endorsement shall satisfy the following requirements:
   (a) Qualify for a passenger vehicle endorsement by passing the knowledge and skills test for obtaining a passenger vehicle endorsement;
   (b) Demonstrate knowledge of loading and unloading children, including the safe operation of stop signal devices, external mirror systems, flashing lights, and other warning and safety devices required for school buses by state or federal law or regulation;
   (c) Demonstrate knowledge of emergency exits and procedures for safely evacuating passengers in an emergency; and
   (d) Demonstrate knowledge of state and federal laws and regulations related to safely traversing highway rail grade crossings.

(2) An applicant for a school bus endorsement shall take a driving skills test in a school bus of the same vehicle group as the school bus the applicant will drive.

(3) Prior to October 1, 2005, the driving skills test required for an applicant for a school bus endorsement may be waived by the cabinet for an applicant who:
   (a) Is currently licensed;
   (b) Has experience driving a school bus;
   (c) Has a good driving record;
   (d) Certifies and has state verification that, during the two (2) year period immediately prior to applying for a school bus endorsement, the applicant:
      1. Held a valid commercial driver's license with a passenger vehicle endorsement to operate a school bus representative of the group of bus the applicant will be driving;
      2. Has not had his or her operator's license or commercial driver's license suspended, revoked, or canceled, or been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle;
      3. Has not been convicted of any of the disqualifying offenses in 49 C.F.R. sec. 383.51(b) while operating a commercial motor vehicle, or of any offense in a noncommercial vehicle that would be disqualifying under 49 C.F.R. sec. 383.51(b) if committed in a commercial motor vehicle;
      4. Has not had more than one (1) conviction of any of the serious traffic violations defined in 49 C.F.R. sec. 383.5 while operating any type of motor vehicle;
      5. Has not had any conviction for a violation of state or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, arising in connection with a traffic accident;
      6. Has not been convicted of any motor vehicle traffic violation that resulted in an accident; and
      7. Has been regularly employed as a school bus driver, has operated a school bus representative of the group the applicant seeks to drive, and provides evidence of such employment.

(4) On and after October 1, 2005, all applicants for a school bus endorsement shall be required to take a driving skills test.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 165, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

281A.190. Disqualification — Suspension, revocation, or cancellation — Right to appeal.

(1) A person who holds or is required to hold a CDL shall be disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of one (1) year if convicted of:
   (a) Driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;
   (b) Driving or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while the alcohol concentration of the person's blood or breath or urine is four hundredths (0.04) or more;
   (c) Leaving the scene of an accident involving a motor vehicle driven by a person who holds or is required to hold a CDL;
   (d) Using a motor vehicle in the commission of any felony listed in KRS 186.560;
   (e) Refusing to submit to testing as required by KRS 281A.220 when driving a motor vehicle;
   (f) Committing a first violation of driving a commercial motor vehicle while the person's commercial driver's license is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or when the person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle; or
   (g) Causing a fatality through negligent or criminal operation of a commercial motor vehicle.

(2) A person who holds or is required to hold a CDL shall be disqualified for life if convicted of two (2) or more violations of any of the offenses specified in subsection (1) of this section or any combination of those offenses, arising from two (2) or more separate incidents. The provisions of this subsection shall only apply to convictions that occurred after the disqualification dates established by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. The Transportation Cabinet shall set forth those dates in an administrative regulation promulgated pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A.

(3) If any violation specified in subsection (1) of this section occurred while transporting a hazardous material required to be placarded, the person who holds or is required to hold a CDL shall be disqualified for a period of three (3) years.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, a period of suspension, revocation, or disqualification imposed under the provisions of this chapter shall not be reduced. However, in accordance with the provisions of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 383, the cabinet may establish guidelines including conditions under which a disqualification of not less than ten (10) years may be imposed.

(5) A person who holds or is required to hold a CDL shall be disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for life who uses a commercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony involving the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance, or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance.

(6) A person who holds or is required to hold a CDL shall be disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of sixty (60) days if convicted of two (2) serious traffic violations, or one hundred twenty (120) days consecutively if convicted of three (3) serious traffic violations, committed in a commercial motor vehicle arising from separate incidents occurring within a three (3) year period.

(7) A person who holds or is required to hold a CDL shall be disqualified for the first offense from driving a commercial motor vehicle for six (6) months if the person has been convicted of committing any of those offenses enumerated in KRS 186.610 involving a commercial motor vehicle, commercial driver's license, or application for that license. For the second and each subsequent offense, the person shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of

one (1) year.

(8) The cabinet shall deny a person a commercial driver's license or shall suspend, revoke, or cancel his commercial driving privilege, subject to a hearing conducted in accordance with KRS 189A.107, when the cabinet has reason to believe that the person refused to submit to a test to determine his alcohol concentration while driving a commercial motor vehicle.

(9) If a person who holds or is required to hold a CDL is convicted of any of the railroad crossing offenses or conduct enumerated in KRS 189.500, 189.560, and 189.565, then the person shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of:
   (a) Sixty (60) days for the first offense;
   (b) One hundred twenty (120) days for the second offense within a three (3) year period; and
   (c) One (1) year for the third or subsequent offense within a three (3) year period.

(10) If a person who holds or is required to hold a CDL violates an out-of-service order while transporting nonhazardous materials, then the person shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of:
   (a) Ninety (90) days for the first offense;
   (b) One (1) year for the second offense in a separate incident within a ten (10) year period; and
   (c) Three (3) years for the third or subsequent offense in a separate incident within a ten (10) year period.

(11) If a person who holds or is required to hold a CDL violates an out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded under the 49 U.S.C. sec. 5101 et seq., or operating a commercial motor vehicle designed to transport sixteen (16) or more passengers, including the driver, then the person shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of:
   (a) One hundred eighty (180) days for the first offense; and
   (b) Three (3) years for the second or subsequent offense in a separate incident within a ten (10) year period.

(12) A person who violates the provisions of KRS 281A.205 shall be fined fifty dollars ($50) for the first offense. For a subsequent offense, a violator shall be fined one hundred dollars ($100) and shall have his or her school bus endorsement suspended for a period of six (6) months.

(13) After disqualifying a commercial driver's license holder or suspending, revoking, or canceling a commercial driver's license, the Transportation Cabinet shall update its records to reflect that action within ten (10) days of receipt. After disqualifying a commercial driver's license holder or suspending, revoking, or canceling an out-of-state commercial driver's license holder's privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle for at least sixty (60) days, the Transportation Cabinet shall notify the licensing authority of the state which issued the commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit with this information within ten (10) days. The notification shall include both the disqualification and the violation that resulted in the disqualification, suspension, cancellation, or revocation.

(14) Upon notice from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration that a driver has been determined to be an imminent hazard and has been disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle, the cabinet shall act in accordance with the provisions of 49 C.F.R. sec. 383.52. The cabinet shall notify the driver of the disqualification, which shall not exceed one (1) year in duration, and of the right to appeal to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration in accordance with 49 C.F.R. sec. 383.52.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 455, § 19, effective July 1, 1991; 1992, ch. 274, § 6, effective April 7, 1992; 1996, ch. 318, § 210, effective July 15, 1996; 2005, ch. 165, § 8, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 28, § 7, effective June 26, 2007; 2007, ch. 138, § 2, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). This section was amended by 2007 Ky. Acts chs. 28 and 138, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Compiler's Notes. Section 37 of Acts 1990, ch. 455 provided that: "Sections 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of this Act shall become effective on July 1, 1991, notwithstanding the Transportation Cabinet may delay implementation until the automated commercial records system is on-line and operational."

281A.205. Operation of school bus while using cellular telephone prohibited — Exceptions.

(1) As used in this section, "cellular telephone" means a cellular, analog, wireless, or digital telephone.

(2) A person shall not operate a school bus, as defined in KRS 281A.010, on any highway while using a cellular telephone while the bus is in motion and transporting one (1) or more children, except for communications made to and from a central dispatch, school transportation department, or its equivalent when the bus is not equipped with a functioning two (2) way radio.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, a person operating a school bus shall be allowed to use a cellular telephone in the event of a bona fide emergency.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 138, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

TITLE XXV

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CHAPTER 286

KENTUCKY FINANCIAL SERVICES CODE

Subtitle 3. Banks and Trust Companies

SECTION.

286.3-280. Maximum debt of persons to bank or trust company.
286.3-290. Exceptions to maximum debt to banks.
286.3-330. Assets may be pledged or surety bonds provided as collateral security — Security not required if deposit insured

Subtitle 3. Banks and Trust Companies

286.3-280. Maximum debt of persons to bank or trust company.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, no bank or trust company shall permit any person to become indebted to it or to become obligated as guarantor or surety to it in an amount exceeding twenty per cent (20%) of its capital stock actually paid in and its actual amount of surplus, unless the person pledges with it good collateral security or executes to it a mortgage upon real or personal property which at the time is of more than the cash value of the indebtedness or obligation above all other encumbrances; but the indebtedness or obligation of any person shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the paid-in capital and actual surplus of the bank or trust company. When

computing the total capital stock and surplus, the negative balance of a bank's undivided profits account shall be deducted.

(2) A bank organized as a limited liability company shall not be covered by subsection (1) of this section, but shall comply with the legal lending limits applicable to national banks set forth in 12 U.S.C. sec. 84 and 12 C.F.R. sec. 32.4, as may be amended.

(3) No bank or trust company shall permit any of its directors or executive officers to become indebted to it or become obligated as guarantor or surety to it in an amount which exceeds that which any other person is authorized by this section to become indebted or obligated.

(4) In computing the indebtedness of any person, the liability of any partnership in which the person acts as a general partner shall be included, and any obligation entered into for the benefit of a person, partnership or association shall be included in the total liabilities of the person, partnership or association.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required from stockholders as from nonstockholders.

(6) The discount of bills of exchange drawn against actually existing value, and the purchase or discounting of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the paper shall not be considered as borrowed money within the meaning of this section in fixing the limit of indebtedness or obligation of any person selling or negotiating the paper to a bank.

(581, 583, 609, 610: amend. Acts 1986, ch. 444, § 9, effective July 15, 1986; 1986, ch. 472, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 77, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 2006, ch. 183, § 9, effective July 12, 2006; renum. 2006, ch. 247, § 38, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 28, § 15, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). This section was amended in 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 183. In that same session, 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 247, sec. 38 required that all sections of KRS Chapters 287, 288, 290, 291, 294, 366, 366A, and 368 be renumbered as sections of a single KRS chapter entitled the "Kentucky Financial Services Code." Therefore, the Statute Reviser, acting under KRS 7.136(1), has changed the number of this section and codified it as a section of KRS Chapter 286.

This section was amended by two 1986 Acts which do not appear to be in conflict and have been compiled together. However, in combining the amendments it was necessary to retain the words "in an amount" in subsection (2) of this section which had been deleted by Acts 1986, ch. 472, § 1.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 287.280 and was renumbered as this section effective July 12, 2006.

286.3-290. Exceptions to maximum debt to banks.

In the case of obligations to banks and trust companies, the limitations and restrictions of KRS 286.3-280 shall not apply to:

(1) Obligations of the United States or of the State of Kentucky;

(2) Obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or the State of Kentucky; or all obligations to the extent secured or covered by guarantees or by commitments or agreements to take over or to purchase the same made by any federal reserve bank or by the United States or by any department, bureau, board, commission or establishment of the United States, including any corporation wholly owned directly or indirectly by the United States; or consolidated bonds issued by or for federal land banks or consolidated debentures issued by or for federal intermediate credit banks under the Act of Congress known as the "Federal Farm Loan Act," and amendments thereto; or consolidated debentures issued by or for banks for cooperatives under the Act of Congress known as the "Farm Credit Act of 1933," and amendments thereto; or obligations issued by the federal home loan banks; or obligations which are insured by the federal housing administrator pursuant to Title 12, Section 12, Section 1713, United States Code, if the debentures to be issued in payment of such insured obligations are guaranteed as to the principal and interest by the United States; or obligations of national mortgage associations; except that the commissioner may make, alter and repeal regulations respecting the total liabilities of any person which:

(a) Are secured by direct obligations of the United States or the State of Kentucky, and

(b) Have a face value at least equal to the amount of such liabilities, and

(c) Will mature within five (5) years from the date such liabilities were incurred;

(3) Obligations of Kentucky counties and school districts incurred through borrowing in anticipation of the current year's tax receipts as authorized by KRS 68.320 and 160.540; and

(4) Loans secured by a segregated deposit account in the lending bank if the lending bank has a perfected security interest in the segregated deposit account and if the security interest is clearly documented in the bank's books and records.

(583: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 15; 1946, ch. 177; 1960, ch. 152; 1970, ch. 209, § 7; renum. 2006, ch. 247, § 38, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 24, § 634, effective July 15, 2010; 2010, ch. 28, § 16, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). This section was amended by 2010 Ky. Acts chs. 24 and 28, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

(7/12/2006). In accordance with 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 247, secs. 38 and 39, this statute has been renumbered as a section of the Kentucky Financial Services Code, KRS Chapter 286, and KRS references within this statute have been adjusted to conform with the 2006 renumbering of that code.

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 287.290 and was renumbered as this section effective July 12, 2006.

Cross-References. Authorized investments for banks and trust companies, KRS 386.030, 386.050.

286.3-330. Assets may be pledged or surety bonds provided as collateral security — Security not required if deposit insured.

(1) Banks, subject to statutory or charter limitations, may pledge such portion of their assets or provide surety bonds as may be required by law as collateral security for government deposits made with them, or any of them, by or under the authority of the United States, or for any other deposit required by law to be secured.

(2) Notwithstanding any law requiring security for deposits in the form of collateral, surety bond, or in any other form, security for such deposits shall not be required to the extent said deposits are insured under the provisions of Section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act (38 Stat. 251) as amended.

(3) If a bank proposes to sell its assets and transfer its deposit liability to another bank and the purchasing bank is unwilling to accept a sufficient amount of the assets to cover the liability to depositors and other creditors, the selling bank may, with the consent of the commissioner, pledge all or a part of its remaining or unacceptable assets to secure a loan for an amount sufficient to cover the remaining liability to the depositors and other creditors.

(579: amend. Acts 1984, ch. 324, § 27, effective July 13, 1984; 1998, ch. 554, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; renum. 2006, ch. 247, § 38, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 24, § 635, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/12/2006). In accordance with 2006 Ky. Acts ch. 247, secs. 38 and 39, this statute has been renumbered as a section of the Kentucky Financial Services Code, KRS Chapter 286.

Compiler's Notes. Section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, referred to in subsection (2), was originally compiled as 12 USCS § 264, but was withdrawn as part of the Federal Reserve Act by Act Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 967, § 1 (64 Stat. 873), and made a separate Act known as the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, which may be found as 12 USCS § 1811 et seq.

This section was formerly compiled as KRS 287.330 and was renumbered as this section effective July 12, 2006.

CHAPTER 304

INSURANCE CODE

SUBTITLE 12. TRADE PRACTICES AND FRAUDS

SECTION.
304.12-260. Prohibition against refusal of liability insurer to pay on policy for school's posting of Ten Commandments.

SUBTITLE 13. RATES AND RATING ORGANIZATIONS

304.13-167. Workers' compensation insurers — Uniform classification and experience rating systems — Reporting — Subclassifications, rating plans, and other variations from manual rules — Credit for drug-free workplace program

SUBTITLE 12. TRADE PRACTICES AND FRAUDS

304.12-260. Prohibition against refusal of liability insurer to pay on policy for school's posting of Ten Commandments.

Because the posting of the Ten Commandments in a public school building is a lawful posting of a historical document under KRS 158.195, no liability insurer shall refuse to pay under the terms of the policy an insured who is sued for posting the Ten Commandments in compliance with KRS 158.195 in a public school building on the grounds that this act by the insured constitutes an illegal act for which the insurer is not liable to pay under the terms of the policy.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 237, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

SUBTITLE 13. RATES AND RATING ORGANIZATIONS

304.13-167. Workers' compensation insurers — Uniform classification and experience rating systems — Reporting — Subclassifications, rating plans, and other variations from manual rules — Credit for drug-free workplace program.

(1) Every workers' compensation insurer shall adhere to a uniform classification system and uniform experience rating system filed with the commissioner by an advisory organization designated by the commissioner.

(2) Every workers' compensation insurer shall report its experience in accordance with the statistical plans and other reporting requirements in use by an advisory organization designated by the commissioner.

(3) A workers' compensation insurer may develop subclassifications of the uniform classification system upon which rates may be made. These subclassifications and their filing shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to filings generally.

(4) A workers' compensation insurer may develop rating plans which identify loss experience as a factor to be used. These rating plans and their filing shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to filings generally.

(5) The commissioner shall disapprove subclassifications, rating plans, or other variations from manual rules filed by a workers' compensation insurer if the insurer fails to demonstrate that the data thereby produced can be reported consistent with the uniform classification system and experience rating system and in such a fashion so as to allow for the application of experience rating filed by the advisory organization.

(6) The commissioner shall approve rating plans for workers' compensation insurance that give specific identifiable consideration in the setting of rates to employers who implement a drug-free workplace program pursuant to administrative regulations adopted by the Department of Workers' Claims in the Labor Cabinet. The plans shall take effect January 1, 2008, shall be actuarially sound, and shall state the savings anticipated to result from such drug-free workplace programs. The credit shall be at least five percent (5%) unless the commissioner determines that five percent (5%) is actuarially unsound. The commissioner is also authorized to develop a schedule of premium credits for workers' compensation insurance for employers who have safety programs that contain certain criteria for safety programs. The commissioner shall consult with the commissioner of the Department of Workers' Claims in the Labor Cabinet in setting such criteria. A drug-free workplace credit under this subsection shall not be available to employers who receive a credit under KRS 304.13-412 or KRS Chapter 351.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 380, § 11, effective July 14, 2000; 2007, ch. 93, § 3, effective March 23, 2007; 2010, ch. 24, § 1134, effective July 15, 2010.)

TITLE XXVI

OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

CHAPTER 309

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

SECTION.

INTERPRETATION FOR THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

309.300. Definitions for KRS 309.300 to 309.319.
309.301. Licensing for interpreters required — Exceptions.
309.302. Kentucky Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.
309.304. Powers and duties of board — Administrative regulations.
309.306. Fees credited to revolving fund.
309.308. Kentucky Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Policy Committee.
309.310. Duties of policy committee.
309.312. Eligibility for license and temporary license.
309.314. Renewal and reinstatement of license — Continuing education.
309.316. Classification of offenses — Investigation of wrongdoing — Hearing — Sanctions — Hearing for denial of application.
309.318. Board's disciplinary powers — Reasons for sanctions — Appeal to Franklin Circuit Court.
309.319. Penalty.

INTERPRETATION FOR THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

309.300. Definitions for KRS 309.300 to 309.319.

As used in KRS 309.300 to 309.319, unless the context other-

wise requires:
(1) "Board" means Kentucky Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.
(2) "Committee" means Kentucky Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Policy Committee.
(3) "Consumer" means a person who is deaf, hard of hearing, or who requires special communication techniques in order to communicate.
(4) "Interpreter" means a person who engages in the practice of interpreting.
(5) "Interpreting" means the translating or transliterating of English concepts to any necessary specialized vocabulary used by a consumer or the translating of a consumer's specialized vocabulary to English concepts. Necessary specialized vocabularies include, but are not limited to, American Sign Language, English-based sign language, cued speech, and oral interpreting.
(6) "Nationally recognized certification" means certification granted by a national organization that is based on a skills assessment of the applicant. These organizations include, but are not limited to, the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, the National Association of the Deaf, and the National Training, Evaluation, and Certification Unit.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.301. Licensing for interpreters required — Exceptions.
(1) Effective July 1, 2003, no person shall represent himself or herself as an interpreter or engage in the practice of interpreting as defined in KRS 309.300 unless he or she is licensed in accordance with the provisions of KRS 309.300 to 309.319.
(2) The provisions of KRS 309.300 to 309.319 shall not apply to:
  (a) Nonresident interpreters working in the Commonwealth less than twenty (20) days per year;
  (b) Interpreters working at religious activities;
  (c) Interpreters working as volunteers without compensation. However, all volunteers interpreting for state agencies must be eligible for licensure as described in KRS 309.312;
  (d) Interpreters working in an emergency. An emergency is a situation where the consumer decides that the delay necessary to obtain a licensed interpreter is likely to cause injury or loss to the consumer; or
  (e) The activities and services of an interpreter intern or a student in training who is:
    1. Enrolled in a program of study in interpreting at an accredited institution of higher learning;
    2. Interpreting under the supervision of a licensed interpreter as part of a supervised program of study; and
    3. Identified as an interpreter intern or student in training.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 2, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.302. Kentucky Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.
(1) There is hereby created a board to be known as the "Kentucky Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing."
(2) The board shall consist of seven (7) members appointed by the Governor as follows:
  (a) Five (5) practicing interpreters who hold current nationally recognized certification and have at least five (5) years interpreting experience;
  (b) One (1) deaf interpreter with past or current nationally recognized certification; and
  (c) One (1) consumer with knowledge about interpreter issues.
(3) After the initial term of each appointment, all members shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years.
(4) Board members shall not be allowed to succeed themselves but a former member may be reappointed to the board if that member has not served in the preceding four (4) years.
(5) The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services on the board, but they shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.
(6) The board shall annually elect a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary-treasurer from the members of the board.
(7) The board shall hold at least one (1) meeting annually and additional meetings as the board may deem necessary. The additional meetings may be held upon call of the chairman or upon written request of a quorum. Four (4) members of the board shall constitute a quorum to conduct business.
(8) Upon recommendation of the board, the Governor may remove any member of the board for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 3, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.304. Powers and duties of board — Administrative regulations.
(1) The board shall administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter and shall have the responsibility of evaluating the qualifications of applicants for licensure and the issuance of licenses.
(2) The board may issue subpoenas, examine witnesses, pay appropriate witness fees, administer oaths, and investigate allegations of practices violating the provisions of this chapter.
(3) The board shall promulgate necessary and reasonable administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A and this chapter to effectively carry out and enforce the provisions of KRS 309.300 to 309.319, including regulations to establish authorized fees. Fees shall not exceed amounts necessary to generate sufficient funds to effectively carry out and enforce the provisions of KRS 309.300 to 309.319.
(4) The board may conduct hearings in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B and keep records and minutes necessary to carry out the functions of KRS 309.300 to 309.319.
(5) The board may renew licenses and require continuing education as a condition for renewal.
(6) The board may suspend or revoke licenses, or impose supervisory or probationary conditions upon licensees, or impose administrative disciplinary fines, issue written reprimands, or any combination thereof.
(7) The board may seek injunctive relief in Franklin Circuit Court to stop the unlawful practice of interpreting by unlicensed persons.
(8) The board may employ any persons it deems necessary to carry on the work of the board, and shall define their duties and fix their compensation.
(9) Beginning in 1999, on October 1 of each year, the board shall submit a report to the Legislative Research Commission indicating:
  (a) The current number of licensed interpreters; and
  (b) The number of complaints received against interpreters and any disciplinary action taken within the previous calendar year.
(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 4, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.306. Fees credited to revolving fund.
(1) All fees and other moneys received by the board under

the provisions of KRS 309.300 to 309.319 shall be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of a revolving fund for the use of the board.

(2) No part of this revolving fund shall revert to the general fund of this Commonwealth.

(3) This revolving fund shall pay for the reimbursement of board members for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, the compensation of all of the employees of the board, and those operational expenses incurred in fulfilling the board's duties as described in administrative regulation.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 5, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.308. Kentucky Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Policy Committee.

(1) There is hereby created a committee to be known as the "Kentucky Board of Interpreters for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Policy Committee."

(2) The committee shall consist of ten (10) members as follows:
   (a) The president or a designee of:
      1. Kentucky Association of the Deaf; and
      2. Kentucky Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf;
   (b) A representative from:
      1. Kentucky Commission on the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (KCDHH);
      2. Eastern Kentucky University Interpreter Training Program;
      3. Kentucky Department of Education;
      4. Kentucky Office of Vocational Rehabilitation;
      5. Kentucky School for the Deaf; and
      6. Cabinet for Health and Family Services; and
   (c) Two (2) members at large, who are consumers, appointed by the board.

(3) The members of the committee shall receive no compensation for their services on the committee. The member from the Kentucky Association of the Deaf, the member from the Kentucky Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, and the at-large members shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their committee duties.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 6, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 65, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 211, § 129, effective July 12, 2006.)

309.310. Duties of policy committee.

(1) The committee shall provide ongoing advice and input to the board regarding the criteria for licensure and the ratio between consumer demand and the existing supply of licensed interpreters or those eligible for licensure.

(2) The committee shall make recommendations to the board regarding the content of relevant administrative regulations.

(3) The committee shall provide ongoing review of professional development and support systems for interpreters including existing public and private education programs and training resources within the Commonwealth.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 7, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.312. Eligibility for license and temporary license.

(1) To be eligible for licensure by the board as an interpreter, the applicant shall submit an application which includes:
   (a) An application fee; and
   (b) Current certification from a nationally recognized organization at the requisite level for sign language interpreters, oral interpreters, or cued speech transliterators as determined by the board and promulgated by administrative regulation.

(2) The board shall issue an interpreter license to an applicant who fulfills these requirements. The front of the license shall clearly list all certifications held by the licensee.

(3) The board may issue a temporary license as an interpreter to an applicant who is certified at a level below that required for licensure in subsection (1) of this section. A temporary license shall be available for a person who is training under the supervision of a licensed interpreter under circumstances defined by the board in administrative regulation. A temporary license is valid for only a certain period until the licensee achieves the minimum level of certification required for licensure under subsection (1) of this section. A temporary license is not renewable although extensions may be granted under circumstances defined by administrative regulation.
   (a) For graduates of a baccalaureate interpreter training program, a temporary license shall be valid for up to one (1) year.
   (b) For graduates of an associate of arts interpreter training program, a temporary license shall be valid for up to two (2) years.
   (c) For nondegree applicants, a temporary license shall be valid for up to two (2) years.

(4) Upon payment of the application fee, the board shall grant licensure to an applicant holding a valid license, certificate, or equivalent issued by another state if it is based upon standards equivalent to or exceeding the standards required by KRS 309.300 to 309.319.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 8, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.314. Renewal and reinstatement of license — Continuing education.

(1) Each person licensed as an interpreter shall annually, on or before July 1, submit to the board current proof of nationally recognized certification and pay a fee for the renewal of the interpreter license. The amount of the fee shall be promulgated by administrative regulation of the board. All licenses not renewed by July 1 of each year shall expire.

(2) A sixty (60) day grace period shall be allowed after July 1, during which time individuals may continue to practice and may renew their licenses upon payment of the renewal fee plus a late renewal fee as promulgated by administrative regulation of the board.

(3) All licenses not renewed by August 31 shall terminate based on the failure of the individual to renew in a timely manner. Upon termination, the licensee is no longer eligible to practice in the Commonwealth.

(4) After the sixty (60) day grace period, but before five (5) years from the date of termination, individuals with a terminated license may have their licenses reinstated upon payment of the renewal fee plus a reinstatement fee as promulgated by administrative regulation of the board.

(5) A suspended license is subject to expiration and termination and may be renewed as provided in KRS 309.300 to 309.319. Renewal shall not entitle the licensee to engage in the practice of interpreting until the suspension has ended or is otherwise removed by the board and the right to practice is restored by the board.

(6) A revoked license is subject to expiration and termination but shall not be renewed. If it is reinstated, the licensee shall pay the reinstatement fee as set forth in subsection (4) of this section and the renewal fee as set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(7) The board may require that a person applying for

renewal or reinstatement of licensure show evidence of completion of continuing education as prescribed by the board by administrative regulation.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 9, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.316. Classification of offenses — Investigation of wrongdoing — Hearing — Sanctions — Hearing for denial of application.

(1) The board shall by administrative regulation classify types of offenses and the recommended administrative action. The type of action to be taken shall be based on the nature, severity, and frequency of the offense. Administrative action authorized in this section shall be in addition to any criminal penalties provided in KRS 309.300 to 309.319 or under other provisions of law.

(2) The board may investigate allegations of wrongdoing upon complaint or upon its own volition. The board shall establish procedures for receiving and investigating complaints by administrative regulation.

(3) If the board's investigation reveals evidence supporting the complaint, the board shall set the matter for hearing in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B before suspending, revoking, imposing probationary or supervisory conditions or an administrative fine, issuing a written reprimand, or any combination of actions regarding any license under the provisions of this chapter.

(4) If, after an investigation that includes opportunity for the licensee to respond, the board determines that a violation took place but was not of a serious nature, it may issue a written admonishment to the licensee. A copy of the admonishment shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee shall have the right to file a response to the admonishment within thirty (30) days of its receipt and to have the response placed in the permanent licensure file. The licensee may alternatively, within thirty (30) days of the receipt, file a request for hearing with the board. Upon receipt of this request, the board shall set aside the written admonishment and set the matter for hearing under the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

(5) After denying an application under the provisions of KRS 309.300 to 309.319, the board may grant a hearing to the denied applicant in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 10, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.318. Board's disciplinary powers — Reasons for sanctions — Appeal to Franklin Circuit Court.

(1) The board may refuse to issue a license or suspend, revoke, impose probationary conditions upon, impose an administrative fine, issue a written reprimand, or any combination thereof regarding any licensee upon proof that the licensee has:
   (a) Been convicted of a crime as described in KRS 335B.010(4) or an offense that otherwise directly relates to the occupation of interpreter. A plea of "no contest" may be treated as a conviction for purposes of disciplinary action;
   (b) Knowingly misrepresented or concealed a material fact in obtaining a license or in reinstatement thereof;
   (c) Committed any fraudulent act or practice;
   (d) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of interpreting;
   (e) Violated any state statute or administrative regulation governing the practice of interpreting;
   (f) Violated the code of ethics of the national organization issuing the licensee's certification as incorporated in administrative regulation; or
   (g) Violated any federal or state law considered by the board to be applicable to the practice of interpreting.

(2) When the board issues a written reprimand to the licensee, a copy of the reprimand shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee shall have the right to submit a response within thirty (30) days of its receipt and to have that response filed in the permanent file.

(3) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may accept an assurance of voluntary compliance from the licensee which effectively deals with the complaint.

(4) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its probation, suspensions, or other disciplinary action.

(5) Five (5) years from the date of a revocation, any person whose license has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the license upon a finding that the individual has complied with any terms prescribed by the board and is again able to competently engage in the practice of interpreting.

(6) Any party aggrieved by a disciplinary action of the board may bring an action in Franklin Circuit Court in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 11, effective July 15, 1998.)

309.319. Penalty.

Any person who shall violate or aid in the violation of any of the provisions of KRS 309.301 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 11, § 12, effective July 15, 1998.)

CHAPTER 319

PSYCHOLOGISTS

SECTION.
319.010. Definitions.
319.015. Activities not included in practice of psychology.

319.010. Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Association" means the Kentucky Psychological Association;

(2) "Board" means the Kentucky Board of Examiners of Psychology;

(3) "Credential holder" means any person who is regulated by the board;

(4) "EPPP" means the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology developed by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards;

(5) "IPC" means the Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate developed by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards;

(6) "License" means the credential issued by the board to a licensed psychologist, licensed psychological practitioner, certified psychologist with autonomous functioning, certified psychologist, or a licensed psychological associate;

(7) "Practice of psychology" means rendering to individuals, groups, organizations, or the public any psychological service involving the application of principles, methods, and procedures of understanding, predicting, and influencing behavior, such as the principles pertaining to learning, perception, motivation, thinking, emotions, and interpersonal relationships; the methods and procedures of interviewing, counseling, and psychotherapy; and psychological testing in constructing, ad-

ministering, and interpreting tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, attitudes, personality characteristics, emotion, and motivation. The application of said principles in testing, evaluation, treatment, use of psychotherapeutic techniques, and other methods includes, but is not limited to: diagnosis, prevention, and amelioration of adjustment problems and emotional, mental, nervous, and addictive disorders and mental health conditions of individuals and groups; educational and vocational counseling; the evaluation and planning for effective work and learning situations; and the resolution of interpersonal and social conflicts;

(8) "Psychotherapy" means the use of learning, conditioning methods, and emotional reactions, in a professional relationship, to assist a person or persons to modify feelings, attitudes, and behavior which are intellectually, socially, or emotionally maladjustive or ineffectual; and

(9) "Psychologist" means any person who holds himself or herself out by any title or description of services incorporating the words "psychologic," "psychological," "psychologist," "psychology," "psychopractice," or any other term or terms that imply he or she is trained, experienced, or an expert in the field of psychology.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 169, § 1; 1964, ch. 154, § 1; 1986, ch. 128, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 2001, ch. 80, § 2, effective June 21, 2001; 2010, ch. 50, § 1, effective July 15, 2010.)

Opinions of Attorney General. This section exempts from the definition of psychology and, therefore, from the licensing requirements of KRS Chapter 319, "the teaching of principles of psychology for accredited educational institutions," a fortiori, the teaching of the principles of psychotherapy for accredited educational institutions is similarly exempted and no further licensing would be required. OAG 80-326.

A practitioner of "thanatology," which is described as the counseling and helping of families to cope with the news that a loved one is terminally ill and to help said families after the death of the loved one, should either be a licensed physician or a licensed social worker. A licensed psychologist is also probably legally qualified to practice "thanatology." OAG 83-402.

319.015. Activities not included in practice of psychology.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit:

(1) The activities, services, and use of title on the part of a person in the employ of the federal government;

(2) Persons from engaging in the teaching of psychology, the conduct of psychological research, the provision of consultation services to organizations or institutions, or the provision of expert testimony, provided that such activities do not involve the delivery or supervision of direct psychological services to individuals or groups;

(3) Persons licensed, certified, or registered under any other provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes from rendering services consistent with the laws regulating their professional practice and the ethics of their profession. The use of written or computerized interpretations of any psychological testing or the administration and use of symptomatic and behavioral assessments by a practitioner of the healing arts as defined in KRS 311.271(2), clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, professional art therapist, advanced practice registered nurse, physician, physical therapist, or occupational therapist who uses these interpretations or administers and uses these assessments shall not be limited. They shall not represent themselves to be psychologists or use the term "psychological" in describing their services;

(4) The activities of a student, intern, or resident in psychology, pursuing a course of study approved by the department of psychology of an educational institution rated acceptable by the board for qualifying training and experience, provided such activities are recognized by transcript as a part of his or her supervised course of study;

(5) The recognized educational activities of teachers in accredited public and private schools, the authorized duties of guidance counselors who are certified by the Education Professional Standards Board, or the activities of persons using psychological techniques in business and industrial organizations for employment placement, promotion, or job adjustment of their own officers and employees;

(6) Persons who are credentialed as school psychologists by the Education Professional Standards Board from using the title "school psychologist" and practicing psychology as defined in KRS 319.010, if their practice is restricted to regular employment within a setting under the purview of the Education Professional Standards Board. These individuals shall be employees of the educational institution and not independent contractors providing psychological services to educational institutions;

(7) A duly ordained minister, priest, rabbi, Christian Science practitioner, or other clergyman from carrying out his or her responsibilities while functioning in a ministerial capacity within a recognized religious organization serving the spiritual needs of its constituency, if he or she does not hold himself or herself out as a psychologist; or

(8) Any nonresident temporarily employed in this state from rendering psychological services for not more than thirty (30) days every two (2) years, if he or she holds a valid current license or certificate as a psychologist in his or her home state or country and registers with the board prior to commencing practice in the Commonwealth or if he or she holds a valid current IPC.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 154, § 15; 1986, ch. 128, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 104, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 2001, ch. 80, § 3, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 79, § 10, effective July 15, 2002; 2010, ch. 50, § 2, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 85, sec. 52, changed the designation of "advanced registered nurse practitioner" to "advanced practice registered nurse" in KRS 314A.011, the definitions section for KRS Chapter 314A relating to nursing. A change has been made in the text of this statute to conform.

CHAPTER 322

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

SECTION.

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

322.010. Definitions for chapter.
322.020. Practice of engineering or land surveying without license prohibited.
322.360. Public work required to be done under professional engineer or licensed architect.

PENALTIES

322.990. Penalties.

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

322.010. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Board" means the State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors;

(2) "Engineer" means a person who is qualified to engage in the practice of professional engineering by reason of special knowledge and use of:
  (a) The mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences; and
  (b) The principles and methods of engineering analysis and design, acquired by engineering education and practical engineering experience;
(3) "Professional engineer" means a person who is licensed as a professional engineer by the board;
(4) "Engineering" means any professional service or creative work, the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training, and experience as an engineer.
  (a) "Engineering" shall include:
    1. Consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, certification, and design of engineering works and systems;
      a. Engineering design and engineering work associated with design/build projects;
      b. Engineering works and systems which involve earth materials, water or other liquids, and gases;
      c. Planning the use of land, air, and waters; and
      d. Performing engineering surveys and studies;
    2. The review of construction for the purpose of assuring compliance with drawings and specifications; any of which embraces this service or work, either public or private, in connection with any utilities, structures, certain buildings, building systems, machines, equipment, processes, work systems, or projects with which the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health, or property is concerned, when that professional service or work requires the application of engineering principles and data;
    3. The teaching of engineering design courses in any program accredited by the Engineering Accreditation Commission of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology or any engineering program deemed equivalent by the board;
    4. The negotiation or solicitation of engineering services on any project in this state, regardless of whether the persons engaged in the practice of engineering:
      a. Are residents of this state;
      b. Have their principal place of business in this state; or
      c. Are in responsible charge of the engineering services performed; and
    5. The services of a professional engineer who engages in the practice of land surveying incident to the practice of engineering that does not relate to the location or determination of land boundaries.
  (b) "Engineering" shall not include the professional services performed by persons who:
    1. Develop or administer construction project safety programs, construction safety compliance, construction safety rules or regulations, or related administrative regulations; or
    2. Only operate or maintain machinery or equipment;
(5) "Practice of engineering" means the performance of any professional service included in subsection (4)(a) of this section;
(6) "Engineer in training" means a person who has passed the Fundamentals of Engineering Examination and is otherwise qualified to earn experience toward licensure as a professional engineer;
(7) "Responsible charge of engineering" means direct control and personal supervision of engineering, or teaching experience with the rank equivalent to assistant professor or higher in a board-approved engineering program;
(8) "Land surveyor" means a person who is qualified to engage in the practice of land surveying by reason of special knowledge and use of mathematics, the physical and applied sciences, and the principles and methods of land surveying, acquired by education and practical experience in land surveying;
(9) "Professional land surveyor" means a person who is licensed as a professional land surveyor by the board;
(10) "Land surveying" means any professional service or work, the adequate performance of which requires the education, training, and experience as a land surveyor.
  (a) "Land surveying" shall include but not be limited to the following:
    1. Measuring and locating, establishing, or re-establishing lines, angles, elevations, natural and man-made features in the air, on the surface and immediate subsurface of the earth, within underground workings, and on the beds or surfaces of bodies of water involving the:
      a. Determination or establishment of the facts of size, shape, topography, and acreage;
      b. Establishment of photogrammetric and geodetic control that is published and used for the determination, monumentation, or description of property boundaries;
      c. Subdivision, division, and consolidation of lands;
      d. Measurement of existing improvements, including condominiums, after construction and the preparation of plans depicting existing improvements, if the improvements are shown in relation to property boundaries;
      e. Layout of proposed improvements, if those improvements are to be referenced to property boundaries;
      f. Preparation of subdivision record plats;
      g. Determination of existing grades and elevations of roads and land;
      h. Creation and perpetuation of alignments related to maps, record plats, field note records, reports, property descriptions, and plans and drawings that represent them; and
      i. Certification of documents;
    2. The negotiation or solicitation of land surveying services on any project in this state, regardless of whether the persons engaged in the practice of land surveying:
      a. Are residents of this state;
      b. Have their principal office or place of business in this state; or
      c. Are in responsible charge of the land surveying services or work performed; and
    3. The preparation of survey descriptions for use in legal instruments affecting real property or property rights. "Land surveying"

does not include the preparation of a physical description that identifies and describes the tract, parcel, or lot by reference to the tract, parcel, lot, block, or unit number of any subdivision, or other summary identifier appearing on a properly recorded plat of record, or by reference to a deed of record.

(b) "Land surveying" shall not include:

1. The measurement of crops or agricultural land area under any agricultural program sponsored by an agency of the federal government or the state of Kentucky;
2. The services of a professional engineer who engages in the practice of land surveying incident to the practice of engineering, if the land surveying work does not relate to the location or determination of land boundaries; or
3. The design of grades and elevations of roads and land;

(11) "Practice of land surveying" means the performance of any professional service included in subsection (10)(a) of this section;

(12) "Land surveyor in training" means a person who has passed the Fundamentals of Land Surveying Examination and is otherwise qualified to earn experience toward licensure as a professional land surveyor;

(13) "Responsible charge of land surveying" means direct control and personal supervision of land surveying, or teaching experience with the rank equivalent to assistant professor or higher in a board-approved land surveying program;

(14) "Business entity" means a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, or firm;

(15) "Offer to practice" means:

(a) A promise or commitment to engage in any act directly related to engineering or land surveying;
(b) Undertaking to engage in the practice of engineering or land surveying; or
(c) Any claim, express or implied, by any person representing himself or herself to be a professional engineer or professional land surveyor;

(16) "Certification" means affixing a seal or stamp, signature, and date by a professional engineer or professional land surveyor to represent that the services or work addressed therein was performed by that professional engineer or professional land surveyor according to his or her knowledge, information, and belief, and that it was completed in accordance with applicable standards of practice. "Certification" shall not mean a guaranty or warranty, either express or implied;

(17) The "Fundamentals of Engineering Examination" means the examination with that name developed by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying;

(18) The "Fundamentals of Land Surveying Examination" means the examination with that name developed by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying;

(19) The "Principles and Practice of Engineering Examination" means the examination with that name developed by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying; and

(20) The "Principles and Practice of Land Surveying Examination" means the examination with that name developed by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying.

(Repealed and reenact., Acts 2010, ch. 51, § 140, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2010). 2010 Ky. Acts ch. 51, sec. 183, provides, "The specific textual provisions of Sections 1 to 178 of this Act which reflect amendments made to those sections by 2007 Ky. Acts ch. 137 shall be deemed effective as of June 26, 2007, and those provisions are hereby made expressly retroactive to that date, with the remainder of the text of those sections being unaffected by the provisions of this section."

Cross-References. Liens for services performed, KRS 376.075.

322.020. Practice of engineering or land surveying without license prohibited.

(1) Unless licensed as a professional engineer, no person shall:

(a) Engage in the practice of engineering;
(b) Offer to practice engineering; or
(c) Use, assume, or advertise in any way any title or description tending to convey the impression that he or she is a professional engineer.

(2) Unless licensed as a professional land surveyor, no person shall:

(a) Engage in the practice of land surveying;
(b) Offer to practice land surveying; or
(c) Use, assume, or advertise in any way any title or description tending to convey the impression that he or she is a professional land surveyor.

(1599e-1, 1599e-12, 1599e-21: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 148, § 2; 1986, ch. 291, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1998, ch. 214, § 3, effective January 1, 1999.)

Cross-References. Architects, KRS Chapter 323.

322.360. Public work required to be done under professional engineer or licensed architect.

(1) Neither the state nor any of its political subdivisions shall engage in the construction of any public work involving engineering, unless the plans, specifications, and estimates have been prepared and the construction executed under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or a licensed architect.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any public work, including a highway or capital project under KRS 56.491, that involves only maintenance or repair of the facility. Maintenance or repair shall not include any work which alters, modifies, or changes the original characteristics of the design.

(1599e-18: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 247, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. II, § 9(1); 1986, ch. 291, § 31, effective July 15, 1986; 1998, ch. 214, § 31, effective January 1, 1999.)

Cross-References. Capital construction process, 702 KAR 4:160.

PENALTIES

322.990. Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or be imprisoned not more than three (3) months, or both.

(1599e-21: amend. Acts 1986, ch. 291, § 38, effective July 15, 1986; 1998, ch. 214, § 40, effective January 1, 1999.)

CHAPTER 323

ARCHITECTS

SECTION.
323.010. Definitions.
323.020. License required.
323.031. Applicability of chapter.
323.033. Buildings requiring services of licensed architect.
323.050. Qualifications for license — Examinations.
323.060. Persons who may be licensed without examination.

SECTION.
323.080. Fees.

PENALTIES

323.990. Penalties.

323.010. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:
(1) "Board" means the Kentucky Board of Architects;
(2) An "architect" is any person who engages in the practice of architecture as hereinafter defined;
(3) The "practice of architecture" is the rendering or offering to render certain services, hereinafter described, in connection with the design and construction of a structure or group of structures which have as their principal purpose human habitation or use, and the utilization of space within and surrounding such structures. The services referred to in the previous sentence include planning, providing preliminary studies, designs, drawings and specifications, and administration of construction contracts;
(4) A "building" is a structure which has as its principal purpose human habitation or use;
(5) "Use group" is the classification of a building or structure based on the purpose for which it is used, as set forth in the Kentucky Building Code;
(6) "Consultant" is an individual, partnership, or firm acting subordinately and in a position of service to an architect engaged in the practice of architecture as defined; and
(7) "Administration of construction contracts" means:
(a) Conducting periodic site visits;
(b) Reviewing shop drawings and reviewing other submittals required of the contractor by the terms of the construction contract documents;
(c) Reporting to the owner any violations of applicable building codes and any substantial deviations from the contract documents that the architect observes; or
(d) Reporting to the building official any violations of applicable building codes that the architect observes.

(Enact. Acts 1960, ch. 218, § 1; 1980, ch. 332, § 3, effective July 15, 1980; 2002, ch. 111, § 1, effective July 15, 2002.)

Cross-References. Architect may perform engineering work incidentally, KRS 322.030.

323.020. License required.

Except as otherwise provided hereinafter, no person shall practice architecture in the Commonwealth of Kentucky without first obtaining a license under the provisions of this chapter, it being the purpose of this chapter to safeguard the life, health, property and welfare of the public.
(73-1: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 218, § 2.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to safeguard life, health and property and to promote public welfare, and for that reason an unlicensed architect cannot enforce a contract for services as an architect. Board of Education v. Elliott, 276 Ky. 790, 125 S.W.2d 733, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 598 (Ky. 1939).

323.031. Applicability of chapter.

(1) If the drawings and specifications are signed by the author thereof with the true titles of their occupations as may be required by law, this chapter does not apply to:
(a) Any building which is to be used for farm purposes only;
(b) Any residential structure that does not require the services or seal of an architect or engineer either under the Uniform State Building Code pursuant to KRS 198B.050 or under KRS 323.033;
(c) Any building classified by use group other than those listed under KRS 323.033 so long as the services or seal of an architect or engineer as applicable is not required for such other use group under the Uniform State Building Code pursuant to KRS 198B.050 or;
(d) Any structure not classified as a building by KRS 323.010(4).
(2) Provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:
(a) Any individual, partnership, or firm acting solely as a consultant to an architect licensed in the Commonwealth;
(b) An architect or other person acting solely as an officer or employee of the United States government.
(3) A licensed professional engineer may prepare plans and specifications for and supervise the construction of structures as an incident to the practice of his own profession.

(Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 332, § 5, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 190, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 2006, ch. 53, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

323.033. Buildings requiring services of licensed architect.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the following buildings, or additions to existing buildings, classified by use group shall require the services of an architect licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky;
(a) Assembly use group having a capacity of one hundred (100) persons or more, except church buildings having a capacity of four hundred (400) persons or less or six thousand (6,000) square feet or less;
(b) Business use group having a capacity of one hundred (100) persons or more;
(c) Institutional use group, regardless of capacity;
(d) Mercantile use group having a capacity of one hundred (100) persons or more;
(e) Residential use group of more than twelve (12) dwelling units or having a capacity of fifty (50) persons or more;
(f) Educational use groups regardless of capacity; and
(g) Mixed use group containing one (1) or more of the use group classifications and capacities listed under paragraphs (a) through (f) of this subsection.
(2) Alterations or new construction requiring compliance with the Kentucky Building Code for any building containing one (1) or more of the use group classifications and capacities listed under subsection (1) of this section shall require the services of an architect licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky; except that, when such alterations or new construction predominantly involve primarily structural components or mechanical or electrical systems, services may be performed by one (1) or more licensed professional engineers.
(3) Buildings, or additions to existing buildings, containing one (1) or more of the use group classifications and capacities listed under subsection (1) of this section shall require, in addition to the services of an architect, the services of one (1) or more licensed engineers.
(4) The following buildings and additions to existing buildings, classified by use group, shall require the services of either an architect or a professional engineer registered in the Commonwealth of Kentucky:
(a) Factory and industrial use group having a capacity of one hundred (100) persons or more;
(b) High hazard use group, regardless of capacity;

(c) Storage use group having a capacity of one hundred (100) persons or more; and
(d) Utility and miscellaneous use groups having a capacity of one hundred (100) persons or more.

(5) Neither the state nor any of its political subdivisions shall engage in the construction of any public work involving the practice of architecture or engineering unless the plans, specifications, and estimates have been prepared and the administration of construction contracts executed under the direct supervision of a licensed architect or a professional engineer. This subsection shall not apply to:
(a) Any public work, including a building or capital project under KRS 56.491, that involves only maintenance or repair of the facility. Maintenance or repair shall not include any work which alters, modifies, or changes the original characteristics of the design; or
(b) Any residential dwelling that falls under the Kentucky Residential Code.

(6) The services required in subsections (1) to (5) of this section shall include the administration of construction contracts.

(Enact. Acts 1980, ch. 332, § 4, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 190, § 2, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 111, § 8, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 59, § 8, effective July 15, 2008.)

323.050. Qualifications for license — Examinations.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an applicant seeking to obtain a license to practice architecture in Kentucky shall satisfactorily pass the examination that is prescribed by the board.

(2) Every applicant for examination shall:
(a) Be of good moral character; and
(b) Hold a professional degree in architecture accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB), or its equivalent as determined by administrative regulations promulgated by the board, with such additional experience as the board may prescribe and approve.

(3) Examinations shall be available on a regular basis at a place identified by the testing service and shall be given in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed upon by the board and the testing service. Procedures concerning the examination shall be set out in administrative regulations promulgated by the board.

(73-5: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 218, § 4; 1972, ch. 201, § 1; 1990, ch. 190, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 23, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2002, ch. 111, § 2, effective July 15, 2002.)

323.060. Persons who may be licensed without examination.

Any person who is a licensed architect in another state or country where the qualifications prescribed at the time of licensing were, in the opinion of the board, equal to those prescribed in the Commonwealth at the date of application, and where reciprocal licensing privileges satisfactory to the board are granted to licensees of the Commonwealth, may be granted a license without an examination.

(73-5: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 218, § 5.)

323.080. Fees.

(1) The board shall promulgate administrative regulations that establish fees for the following services. These fees shall not exceed the following:
(a) For processing the application for the examination $200
(b) For a license certificate upon satisfactorily passing the examination 50
(c) For the restoration of a voluntarily surrendered license 300
(d) For a license to an architect satisfactorily licensed in another state or country 250
(e) For reinstatement of a license revoked for failure to pay the annual renewal fee or suspended by the board, in addition to application and arrears as determined by the board 300
(f) Renewal certificate 250

(2) The proper fee as prescribed above shall be paid to the board, and shall not be refunded in whole or in part.

(3) The cost of taking the examination shall be borne by the applicant.

(73-11, 73-13: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 218, § 6; 1972, ch. 201, § 2; 1990, ch. 190, § 4, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 23, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2006, ch. 53, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

PENALTIES

323.990. Penalties.

(1) Whoever violates KRS 323.020 or 323.230 is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(2) Whoever violates KRS 323.050(2)(b) or 323.120(1) by falsifying an application for certification or renewal as an architect is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, and the architect's license shall be revoked for two (2) years.

(3) In addition to the sanctions provided in this chapter, the board may direct any licensee found guilty of violating any provision of this chapter to pay to the board a sum not to exceed the actual and reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution of the case, which shall be paid to the board's trust and agency account.

(73-14: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 218, § 22; 1990, ch. 190, § 14, effective July 13, 1990; 2006, ch. 53, § 7, effective July 12, 2006; 2008, ch. 59, § 6, effective July 15, 2008.)

CHAPTER 334A

SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS

SECTION.

334A.020. Definitions for chapter.
334A.030. License required for speech-language pathology or audiology.
334A.033. License for speech-language pathology assistant — Requirements for licensure — Supervision requirements.
334A.035. Interim license requirement — Exemption for public school speech-language pathologists with teacher certification in communication disorder.
334A.050. Qualifications of applicant for license.
334A.060. Licensure without examination.
334A.160. Maximum fees prescribed for licenses.
334A.170. Renewal of licenses — Fees.
334A.190. Caseload limitations for speech-language pathologists in the public schools.
334A.990. Penalty.

334A.020. Definitions for chapter.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Board" means the Kentucky Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology;

(2) "Person" means any individual, organization, or corporate body, except that only individuals can be licensed under this chapter;

(3) "Speech-language pathologist" means one who practices speech-language pathology. A speech-language pathologist may describe himself to the public by any title or description of services incorporating the words "speech-language pathologist," "speech-language pa-

thology," "speech-language therapy," "speech-language correction," "speech-language correctionist," "speech-language therapist," "speech clinic," "speech clinician," "speech pathologist," "language pathologist," "language pathology," "language therapist," "logopedics," "logopedist," "communicology," "communicologist," "aphasiologist," "voice therapy," "voice therapist," "voice pathology," "voice pathologist," "phoniatrist," "communication disorders," or "verbal therapist";

(4) "The practice of speech pathology" means the application of principles, methods, and procedures for the measurement, testing, audiometric screening, identification, appraisal, determination of prognosis, evaluation, consultation, remediation, counseling, instruction, and research related to the development and disorders of speech, voice, verbal and written language, cognition/communication, or oral and pharyngeal sensori-motor competencies for the purpose of designing and implementing programs for the amelioration of these disorders and conditions. Any representation to the public by title or by description of services, methods, or procedures for the evaluation, counseling, remediation consultation, measurement, testing, audiometric screening, identification, appraisal, instruction, and research of persons diagnosed with conditions or disorders affecting speech, voice, verbal and written language, cognition/communication, or oral and pharyngeal sensorimotor competencies shall be considered to be the practice of speech-language pathology;

(5) "Audiologist" is defined as one who practices audiology. An audiologist may describe himself to the public by any title or description of services incorporating the words "audiologist," "audiology," "audiological," "hearing center," "hearing clinic," "hearing clinician," "hearing therapist," "audiometry," "audiometrist," "audiometrics," "otometry," "otometrist," "aural rehabilitationist," or "hearing conservationist";

(6) "The practice of audiology" means the application of principles, methods, and procedures of measurement, testing, appraisal, prediction, consultation, counseling, and instruction related to hearing and disorders of hearing for the purpose of modifying communicative disorders involving speech, language, auditory behavior, or other aberrant behavior related to hearing loss; planning, directing, conducting, or participating in identification and hearing conservation programs; and habilitative and rehabilitative programs, including hearing aid recommendations and evaluation, auditory training, or speech reading;

(7) "Continuing professional education" in speech-language pathology and audiology consists of planned learning experiences beyond a basic educational program leading to a degree. These experiences are designed to promote knowledge, skills, and attitudes of speech-language pathology and audiology practitioners to enable them to provide professional services in their areas of training that are based on current research and best practices;

(8) "Speech-language pathology assistant" means one who assists in the practice of speech-language pathology only under the supervision and direction of an appropriately qualified supervisor and only within the public school system in the Commonwealth. Any speech pathology services provided without appropriate supervision or outside the public school system shall be deemed to be the unlicensed practice of speech pathology and shall subject the offending party to penalties established pursuant to KRS 334A.990;

(9) "Assisting in the practice of speech pathology" means the provision of certain specific components of a speech or language service program provided by a speech-language pathology assistant under the supervision and direction of an appropriately qualified supervisor.

(a) If the training, supervision, documentation, and planning are appropriate, the following tasks may be delegated to a speech-language pathology assistant:
   1. Conduct speech-language and hearing screenings without interpretation following specified screening protocols developed by a speech-language pathologist and audiologist, respectively;
   2. Follow documented treatment plans or protocols as prescribed by the supervisor;
   3. Document student progress toward meeting established objectives as stated in the treatment plan;
   4. Provide direct treatment assistance to identified students under the supervision of the supervisor;
   5. Assist with clerical and other related duties as directed by the supervisor;
   6. Report to the supervisor about the treatment plan based on a student's performance;
   7. Schedule activities, prepare charts, records, graphs, or otherwise display data. This shall not include report generation;
   8. Perform simple checks and maintenance of equipment;
   9. Participate with the supervisor in research projects, inservice training, and public relations programs;
   10. Assist in the development and maintenance of an appropriate schedule for service delivery;
   11. Assist in implementing collaborative activities with other professionals;
   12. Assist in administering tests for diagnostic evaluations and progress monitoring; and
   13. Participate in parent conferences, case conferences, or any interdisciplinary team in consultation with, or in the presence of, the supervisor.

(b) The following activities shall be outside the scope of practice of the speech-language pathology assistant:
   1. Performing any activity which violates the code of ethics promulgated by the board by administrative regulation;
   2. Interpreting test results, or performing diagnostic evaluations without supervision;
   3. Conducting client or family counseling without the recommendation, guidance, and approval of the supervisor;
   4. Writing, developing, or modifying a student's individualized treatment plan in any way without the recommendation, guidance, and approval of the supervisor;
   5. Treating students without following the individualized treatment plan prepared by the supervisor or without access to supervision;
   6. Signing any due process document without the co-signature of the supervisor;
   7. Selecting or discharging students;
   8. Disclosing clinical or confidential information, either orally or in writing, to anyone not designated by the supervisor;
   9. Making referrals for additional services; and
   10. Representing himself or herself as something other than a speech-language pathology assistant;

(10) "Supervisor" means a person who holds a Kentucky license as a speech-language pathologist or who holds Education Professional Standards Board master's level certification as a teacher of exceptional children in the areas of speech and communication disorders as established by administrative regulation;
(11) "Interim license" means a license issued by the board pursuant to KRS 334A.035 to a person for the purpose of completing the supervised postgraduate professional experience required under that section prior to an application for licensure as a speech-language pathologist or a speech-language pathology assistant; and
(12) "Temporary license" means a license that may be issued by the board administrator pursuant to KRS 334A.183 to any applicant who has met all the requirements for permanent licensure in accordance with that section.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 236, § 2; 1986, ch. 483, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1994, ch. 32, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 375, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 165, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.

334A.030. License required for speech-language pathology or audiology.

(1) Licensure shall be granted as a speech-language pathologist, speech-language pathology assistant, or audiologist independently. A person may be licensed in more than one (1) area if he meets the respective qualifications.
(2) No person shall practice or represent himself as a speech-language pathologist, speech-language pathology assistant, or audiologist in this state unless he is licensed in accordance with the provisions of this law.
(3) A licensed speech-language pathology assistant employed by a public school shall receive the same salary and benefits available to certified teachers with Rank III and the corresponding years of experience.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 236, § 3; 1986, ch. 483, § 3, effective July 15, 1986; 1994, ch. 32, § 2, effective July 15, 1994.)

Cross-References. Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

334A.033. License for speech-language pathology assistant — Requirements for licensure — Supervision requirements.

(1) The board may issue a license to practice as a speech-language pathology assistant under the following conditions:
    (a) The practice shall be limited to the public schools and shall be under the supervision of an appropriately qualified supervisor;
    (b) The requirements for supervision shall be set forth in administrative regulations promulgated by the board and shall include requirements that:
        1. A person holding an interim license as a speech-language pathology assistant shall receive no less than three (3) hours per week of documented direct supervision and three (3) hours per week of indirect supervision from an appropriate supervisor as determined by the board;
        2. A person holding a license as a speech-language pathology assistant with less than three (3) years of full-time experience shall receive no less than two (2) hours per week of documented direct supervision and two (2) hours per week of indirect supervision from an appropriate supervisor as determined by the board;
        3. A person holding a license as a speech-language pathology assistant with three (3) or more years of full-time experience shall receive no less than one (1) hour per week of documented direct supervision and one (1) hour per week of indirect supervision, unless, in the professional judgment of the supervisor, the ability of the speech-language pathology assistant requires a higher level of supervision in order to avoid compromising the quality of services provided to students; and
        4. Supervision shall be adjusted proportionally for less than full-time employment;
    (c) An individual shall not supervise or be listed as the supervisor for more than two (2) speech-language pathology assistants; and
    (d) The supervisor shall delegate to the assistant the appropriate tasks pursuant to KRS 334A.020 and the supervisor and assistant shall work together to provide the appropriate services to all assigned pupils taking into account the severity and complexity of the needs of individual students and the respective workloads of the supervisor and assistant. The maximum number of pupils served by each speech-language pathology assistant shall not exceed the direct service caseload of the speech-language pathologist as established in KRS 334A.190.
(2) To be eligible for licensure by the board as a speech-language pathology assistant, the applicant shall meet the following requirements:
    (a) A baccalaureate degree in the area of speech-language pathology as defined by administrative regulation;
    (b) Completion of postgraduate professional experience deemed appropriate by the board by administrative regulation; and
    (c) List on the application the name of the appropriately qualified supervisor who has agreed to provide supervision as set forth by the board by administrative regulation.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 32, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 219, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 375, § 7, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.
Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

334A.035. Interim license requirement — Exemption for public school speech-language pathologists with teacher certification in communication disorder.

(1) (a) A person who has a Master's degree in the area of speech-language pathology or communication disorders, or is currently enrolled in a doctoral degree program with emphasis in speech-language pathology or communication disorders, or has substantive equivalent course work as defined by the board's administrative regulations and who has completed supervised direct clinical practicum with individuals presenting a variety of disorders of communication and swallowing, the experience being obtained with a training institution or in one (1) of its cooperating programs, shall apply for an interim license during the time that person is completing postgraduate professional experience deemed necessary by the board. The postgraduate professional experience shall be completed under

the supervision of a speech-language pathologist who holds a Kentucky license or certification by other accrediting bodies, at the discretion of the board.

(b) A person with interim licensure shall make every effort to take and pass a national examination in speech-language pathology approved by the board at the time of the application for licensure. If unsuccessful with the examination, the licensee shall submit documentation of the applicant's preparation to take the national examination and continue to practice under supervision in accordance with this section. The board shall promulgate an administrative regulation in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to establish the documentation required under this paragraph.

(c) Upon completion of postgraduate professional experience deemed necessary by the board, the speech-language pathologist shall make an application to the board within thirty (30) days for permanent licensure, if all requirements have been completed satisfactorily, or for renewal of the interim license at the discretion of the board. Failure to do so shall result in forfeiture of the interim license.

(d) An interim license shall not exceed a period of twenty-four (24) months without board approval.

(2) (a) A person who has a baccalaureate degree in the area of speech-language pathology or communication disorders as defined by administrative regulation shall apply for an interim license as a speech-language pathology assistant during the time that person is completing his or her professional experience as established by the board by administrative regulation. The postgraduate professional experience shall be completed under the supervision of an appropriately qualified supervisor.

(b) Upon completion of the postgraduate professional experience, the speech-language pathology assistant shall make immediate application to the board within thirty (30) days for permanent licensure if all requirements have been completed satisfactorily, or for renewal of the interim license at the discretion of the board. Failure to do so shall result in forfeiture of the interim license.

(c) An interim license shall not exceed a period of twenty-four (24) months without board approval.

(3) (a) A speech-language pathologist employed solely by the public schools in a certified position who holds a teacher certification in communication disorders issued by the Education Professional Standards Board shall be exempt from holding a license issued by the board.

(b) A speech-language pathologist in a classified position who does not hold a teacher certification in communication disorders issued by the Education Professional Standards Board shall apply for and maintain appropriate licensure.

(c) The public school speech-language pathologist shall determine from the local school board how his or her position is categorized.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 152, § 1, effective March 31, 1988; 1994, ch. 32, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 375, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 165, § 2, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.

Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

334A.050. Qualifications of applicant for license.

To be eligible for licensure by the board as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist, the applicant must:

(1) Be a citizen of the United States or have declared his intention to become a citizen. A statement by the applicant under oath that he is a citizen or that he intends to apply for citizenship when he becomes eligible to make application shall be sufficient proof of compliance with this subsection;

(2) Show evidence of meeting the following professionally accepted academic and practicum standards:

(a) Master's degree in the area of speech-language pathology or audiology or substantive equivalent. The specific course work for this requirement is to be determined by the board and delineated in the administrative regulations;

(b) Completion of supervised direct clinical practicum with individuals presenting a variety of disorders of communication, the experience being obtained with the training institution or in one (1) of its cooperating programs; and

(c) Completion of postgraduate professional experience as deemed necessary by the board; and

(3) Pass the national examinations in speech-language pathology or audiology which are approved by the American Speech and Hearing Association and in effect at the time of application for licensure. Written examinations may be supplemented by such oral examinations as the board shall determine. An applicant who fails his examination may be reexamined at a subsequent examination upon payment of another licensing fee.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 236, § 5; 1978, ch. 384, § 109, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 483, § 5, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 152, § 3, effective March 31, 1988.)

Cross-References. Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

334A.060. Licensure without examination.

(1) The board may waive the examination and grant a license to applicants who present proof of current licensure in a state which has standards that are at least equivalent to those of this state.

(2) The board may waive the examination and grant a license to those who hold the Certificate of Clinical Competence of the American Speech and Hearing Association in the area for which they are applying for licensure.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 236, § 6; 1986, ch. 483, § 6, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 152, § 4, effective March 31, 1988; 1994, ch. 32, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 2000, ch. 375, § 6, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.

Emergency certification and out-of-field teaching, 16 KAR 2:120.

334A.160. Maximum fees prescribed for licenses.

The amount of fees prescribed in connection with a license as a speech-language pathologist, speech-language pathology assistant, or audiologist shall be as follows:

(1) The initial license fee for licensure as a speech-language pathologist or an audiologist shall not exceed two hundred dollars ($200);

(2) The delinquency fee for all credentials shall not exceed forty dollars ($40);

(3) The application fee for all credentials shall not exceed fifty dollars ($50);

(4) The initial and renewal fees for an inactive license shall not exceed twenty dollars ($20);

(5) The speech-language pathology assistant license fee shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars ($150); and

(6) The interim license fee shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars ($150).

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 236, § 16; 1986, ch. 483, § 11, effective July 15, 1986; 1988, ch. 152, § 6, effective March 31, 1988; 1994, ch. 32, § 6, effective July 15, 1994; 2008, ch. 165, § 10, effective July 15, 2008.)

334A.170. Renewal of licenses — Fees.

(1) Each licensed speech-language pathologist, speech-language pathology assistant, or audiologist shall biennially, on or before January 31, pay to the board a renewal fee not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars ($150) for a renewal of his or her license. A thirty (30) day grace period shall be allowed after January 31, during which time licenses may be renewed on payment of a renewal fee plus grace period fee which combined shall not exceed one hundred eighty dollars ($180). After expiration of the grace period, the board may renew each license upon payment of a renewal fee plus a delinquency fee which combined shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars ($250). No person who applies for renewal, whose license has expired, shall be required to submit to any examination as a condition to renewal, if the renewal application is made within five (5) years from the date of expiration.

(2) A suspended license is subject to expiration and shall be renewed as provided in this chapter, but the renewal shall not entitle the licensee, while the license remains suspended and until it is reinstated, to engage in the licensed activity, or in any other activity or conduct in violation of the order of judgment by which the license was suspended. A license revoked on disciplinary grounds shall be subject to expiration as provided in this chapter, but it shall not be renewed. If it is reinstated after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition of reinstatement, shall pay a reinstatement fee in an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last preceding regular renewal date before the date on which it is reinstated, plus the delinquency fee, if any, accrued at the time of its revocation.

(3) A person who fails to renew his or her license within the five (5) years after its expiration may not renew it, and it shall not be restored, reissued, or reinstated thereafter. The person may apply for and obtain a new license if the person meets the requirements of this chapter.

(4) A person applying for renewal of licensure shall show evidence of completion of continuing professional education in speech-language pathology or audiology as prescribed by the board by administrative regulation.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 305, § 7; 1980, ch. 280, § 15, effective July 1, 1982; 1986, ch. 423, § 192, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 152, § 7, effective March 31, 1988; 1994, ch. 32, § 7, effective July 15, 1994; 2008, ch. 165, § 11, effective July 15, 2008.)

334A.190. Caseload limitations for speech-language pathologists in the public schools.

(1) The caseload limitations for speech-language pathologists in the public schools shall not exceed sixty-five (65) pupils.

(2) The total caseload of speech-language pathologists who supervise assistants may be increased by no more than one-half (½) of the amount set forth in subsection (1) of this section for each speech-language pathology assistant working under their supervision.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 219, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 375, § 8, effective July 14, 2000.)

Cross-References. Certificates for teachers of exceptional children/communication disorders, 16 KAR 2:050.

334A.990. Penalty.

(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) or by both.

(2) When any person other than a licensed speech-language pathologist, speech-language pathology assistant, or audiologist has engaged in any act or practice which constitutes an offense against this chapter, the Franklin Circuit Court, on application of the board, may issue an injunction or other appropriate order restraining the conduct.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 236, § 19; 1986, ch. 483, § 13, effective July 15, 1986; 1994, ch. 32, § 8, effective July 15, 1994.)

TITLE XXVII

LABOR AND HUMAN RIGHTS

CHAPTER 337

WAGES AND HOURS

SECTION.
337.010. Definitions for chapter and specific ranges in chapter.

Employment and Volunteer Firefighting

337.100. Volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, emergency medical technician, peace officer, or emergency management agency member absent from employment due to emergency or injury incurred in the line of duty.

Minimum Wages

337.275. Minimum wage.

Public Works

337.505. Definition of "prevailing wage" — Fringe benefits included.
337.510. Public authority's duties as to inclusion of prevailing wage in proposals and contracts.
337.512. Duties of individual officers with respect to prevailing wage law.
337.520. Determination of prevailing wages — Administrative regulations — Filing wage contract.
337.522. Hearings — Publication of determination — Revisions — Prevailing wage review boards attached to Labor Cabinet for administrative purposes.
337.524. Which rates to apply while review is pending.
337.525. Judicial review.
337.530. Contractor to pay prevailing wages and post rates — Payroll records — On-site inspections.
337.550. Department to aid in enforcement — Remedies of laborer.

Penalties

337.990. Penalties.

337.010. Definitions for chapter and specific ranges in chapter.

(1) As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Workplace Standards under the direction and supervision of the secretary of the Labor Cabinet;

(b) "Department" means the Department of Workplace Standards in the Labor Cabinet;

(c) 1. "Wages" includes any compensation due to an employee by reason of his or her employment, including salaries, commissions,

vested vacation pay, overtime pay, severance or dismissal pay, earned bonuses, and any other similar advantages agreed upon by the employer and the employee or provided to employees as an established policy. The wages shall be payable in legal tender of the United States or checks on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value, subject to the allowances made in this chapter;

2. For the purposes of calculating hourly wage rates for scheduled overtime for professional firefighters, as defined in KRS 95A.210(5), "wages" shall not include the distribution to qualified professional firefighters by local governments of supplements received from the Firefighters Foundation Program Fund. For the purposes of calculating hourly wage rates for unscheduled overtime for professional firefighters, as defined in KRS 95A.210(6), "wages" shall include the distribution to qualified professional firefighters by local governments of supplements received from the Firefighters Foundation Program Fund;

(d) "Employer" is any person, either individual, corporation, partnership, agency, or firm who employs an employee and includes any person, either individual, corporation, partnership, agency, or firm acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee; and

(e) "Employee" is any person employed by or suffered or permitted to work for an employer.

(2) As used in KRS 337.275 to 337.325, 337.345, and KRS 337.385 to 337.405, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Employee" is any person employed by or suffered or permitted to work for an employer, but shall not include:

1. Any individual employed in agriculture;
2. Any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, supervisory, or professional capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesman, or as an outside collector as the terms are defined by administrative regulations of the commissioner;
3. Any individual employed by the United States;
4. Any individual employed in domestic service in or about a private home. The provisions of this section shall include individuals employed in domestic service in or about the home of an employer where there is more than one (1) domestic servant regularly employed;
5. Any individual classified and given a certificate by the commissioner showing a status of learner, apprentice, worker with a disability, sheltered workshop employee, and student under administrative procedures and administrative regulations prescribed and promulgated by the commissioner. This certificate shall authorize employment at the wages, less than the established fixed minimum fair wage rates, and for the period of time fixed by the commissioner and stated in the certificate issued to the person;
6. Employees of retail stores, service industries, hotels, motels, and restaurant operations whose average annual gross volume of sales made for business done is less than ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000) for the five (5) preceding years exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level or if the employee is the parent, spouse, child, or other member of his or her employer's immediate family;
7. Any individual employed as a baby-sitter in an employer's home, or an individual employed as a companion by a sick, convalescing, or elderly person or by the person's immediate family, to care for that sick, convalescing, or elderly person and whose principal duties do not include housekeeping;
8. Any individual engaged in the delivery of newspapers to the consumer;
9. Any individual subject to the provisions of KRS Chapters 7, 16, 27A, 30A, and 18A provided that the secretary of the Personnel Cabinet shall have the authority to prescribe by administrative regulation those emergency employees, or others, who shall receive overtime pay rates necessary for the efficient operation of government and the protection of affected employees;
10. Any employee employed by an establishment which is an organized nonprofit camp, religious, or nonprofit educational conference center, if it does not operate for more than seven (7) months in any calendar year;
11. Any employee whose function is to provide twenty-four (24) hour residential care on the employer's premises in a parental role to children who are primarily dependent, neglected, and abused and who are in the care of private, nonprofit childcaring facilities licensed by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services under KRS 199.640 to 199.670; or
12. Any individual whose function is to provide twenty-four (24) hour residential care in his or her own home as a family caregiver and who is approved to provide family caregiver services to an adult with a disability through a contractual relationship with a community mental health-mental retardation board established under KRS 210.370 to 210.460, or is certified or licensed by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to provide adult foster care;

(b) "Agriculture" means farming in all its branches, including cultivation and tillage of the soil; dairying; production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodity; raising of livestock, bees, furbearing animals, or poultry; and any practice, including any forestry or lumbering operations, performed on a farm in conjunction with farming operations, including preparation and delivery of produce to storage, to market, or to carriers for transportation to market;

(c) "Gratuity" means voluntary monetary contribution received by an employee from a guest, patron, or customer for services rendered;

(d) "Tipped employee" means any employee engaged in an occupation in which he or she customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars ($30) per month in tips; and

(e) "U.S.C." means the United States Code.

(3) As used in KRS 337.505 to 337.550, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Construction" includes construction, reconstruction, improvement, enlargement, alteration, or repair of any public works project by contract fairly estimated to cost more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($250,000). No public works

project, if procured under a single contract and subject to the requirements of this section, may be divided into multiple contracts of lesser value to avoid compliance with the provisions of this section;

(b) "Contractor" and "subcontractor" include any superintendent, foreman, or other authorized agent of any contractor or subcontractor who is in charge of the construction of the public works or who is in charge of the employment or payment of the employees of the contractor or subcontractor who are employed in performing the work to be done or being done by the contractor or subcontractor under the particular contract with any public authority;

(c) 1. "Locality" shall be determined by the commissioner. The commissioner may designate more than one (1) county as a single locality, but if more than one (1) county is designated, the multicounty locality shall not extend beyond the boundaries of a state Senatorial district. The commissioner shall not designate less than an entire county as a locality. If there is not available in the locality a sufficient number of competent, skilled laborers, workmen, and mechanics to efficiently and properly construct the public works, "locality" shall include any other locality nearest the one in which the work of construction is to be performed and from which such available skilled laborers, workmen, and mechanics may be obtained in sufficient number to perform the work; and

2. "Locality" with respect to contracts advertised or awarded by the Transportation Cabinet of this state shall be determined by the secretary of the Transportation Cabinet. The secretary may designate any number of counties as constituting a single locality. The secretary may also designate all counties of the Commonwealth as a single locality, but he or she shall not designate less than an entire county as a locality;

(d) "Public authority" means any officer, board, or commission of this state, or any political subdivision or department thereof in the state, or any institution supported in whole or in part by public funds, including publicly owned or controlled corporations, authorized by law to enter into any contract for the construction of public works and any nonprofit corporation funded to act as an agency and instrumentality of the government agency in connection with the construction of public works, and any "private provider", as defined in KRS 197.500, which enters into any contract for the construction of an "adult correctional facility", as defined in KRS 197.500; and

(e) "Public works" includes all buildings, roads, streets, alleys, sewers, ditches, sewage disposal plants, waterworks, and all other structures or work, including "adult correctional facilities", as defined in KRS 197.500, constructed under contract with any public authority.

(4) If the federal government or any of its agencies furnishes by loans or grants any part of the funds used in constructing public works, and if the federal government or its agencies prescribe predetermined prevailing minimum wages to be paid to mechanics, workmen, and laborers employed in the construction of the public works, and if KRS 337.505 to 337.550 is also applicable, those wages in each classification which are higher shall prevail.

(1599c-4, 1599c-39, 2290c-1, 2290c-2, 4767a-1, 4767a-17: amend. Acts 1966, ch. 158, § 1; 1968, ch. 100, § 6; 1970, ch. 33, § 1; 1974, ch. 341, § 1; 1974, ch. 391, § 1; 1976, ch. 223, § 1; 1978, ch. 141, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1978, ch. 340, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 54, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 414, § 12, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 208, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1994, ch. 405, § 85, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 492, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 48, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 100, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 115, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 154, § 92, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 558, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 606, § 113, effective July 15, 1998; 2003, ch. 166, § 3, effective June 24, 2003; 2005, ch. 99, § 67, effective June 20, 2005; 2009, ch. 33, § 4, effective March 20, 2009; 2010, ch. 24, § 1727, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Apprenticeship, KRS Chapter 343.
Child labor, KRS Chapter 339.
Contracts, KRS Chapters 371, 372.
Department of Labor, KRS Chapter 336.
Drivers of carriers, regulation of working hours, KRS 281.730.
General Assembly not to pass special acts to regulate labor, trade, mining or manufacturing, Ky. Const., § 59(24).
Health of employees, KRS Chapter 338.
Housing commissions may require contractors to comply with wage and hour rules, KRS 80.500.
Liens for wages, KRS 376.150 to 376.190, 376.360.
Occupations and professions, KRS Chapters 311 to 335.
Person not to deprive another of employment because of membership in national guard, KRS 38.460.
Safety of employees, KRS Chapter 338.
Commissioner to administer wage law, KRS 336.050.
Unemployment compensation based on wages, KRS 341.260 et seq.
Workers' compensation, KRS Chapter 342.

Opinions of Attorney General. Housemothers and housefathers in dormitories or homes operated by an alternative residential program and owned by the local school board would not be exempt from state minimum and overtime wages as domestic servants or babysitters in the private home of the employer. OAG 77-782.

The minimum wage law does not affect teachers and other certified school personnel since they are exempted as "professional" employees. OAG 79-337.

Any attempt to avoid the prevailing wage provisions in building a facility (not a learning building) by simply including it in a learning building project, would violate the prevailing wage law. OAG 82-480.

By the plain language of subdivision (3)(e) of this section defining "public works," source of funds is not germane to the determination of whether buildings constructed as institutions of learning are exempt so long as the public works construction project is for a learning building. OAG 82-480.

Under the 1982 amendments of the definitions of "construction" and "public works," prevailing wages need not be paid on a public works construction project that will cost less than $250,000; with a public works construction project in the form of buildings to be used as institutions of learning, irrespective of costs and irrespective of source of funds utilized, prevailing wages need not be paid. With a public works construction project, other than for buildings to be used as institutions of learning, in an amount exceeding $250,000, prevailing wages need be paid only if 50 percent or more of the project is being financed with state funds. OAG 82-480.

Under the 1982 amendments to this section, "buildings constructed as institutions of learning" are excluded from the definition of "public works" with the result being that prevailing wages need not be paid in constructing such buildings; such buildings could include adjunct facilities when such adjunct facilities are all a part of the "learning building" project and are all a part of one (1) contract. The General Assembly did not intend that support facilities such as sewers, sewage disposal plants, access roads and the like necessary for the complete utilization of the learning buildings are to be treated differently than the learning building structure itself. OAG 82-480.

Employment and Volunteer Firefighting

337.100. Volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, emergency medical technician, peace officer, or emergency management agency

member absent from employment due to emergency or injury incurred in the line of duty.

(1) No employer shall terminate an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, emergency medical technician, peace officer, or a member of an emergency management agency because that employee, when acting as a volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, emergency medical technician, peace officer, or a member of an emergency management agency, is absent or late to the employee's employment in order to respond to an emergency prior to the time the employee is to report to his or her place of employment.

(2) An employer may charge any time that an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, emergency medical technician, peace officer, or a member of an emergency management agency loses from employment because of the employee's response to an emergency against the employee's regular pay.

(3) An employer may request an employee who loses time from the employee's employment to respond to an emergency to provide the employer with a written statement from the supervisor or acting supervisor of the volunteer fire department, rescue squad, emergency medical services agency, law enforcement agency, or the director of the emergency management agency stating that the employee responded to an emergency and listing the time and date of the emergency.

(4) No employer shall terminate an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, emergency medical technician, peace officer, or member of an emergency management agency who is absent for a period of no more than twelve (12) months from the employee's employment because of injuries incurred in the line of duty. The volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, emergency medical technician, peace officer, or member of an emergency management agency shall provide, at the request of his or her employer:

(a) A written statement from the supervisor, acting supervisor, or director of the volunteer fire department, rescue squad, emergency medical services agency, law enforcement agency, or emergency management agency under whose command the employee was on active duty and on assignment with that fire department, rescue squad, emergency medical services agency, law enforcement agency, or emergency management agency when the injury occurred; and

(b) A written statement from at least one (1) licensed and practicing physician stating that the volunteer firefighter, rescue squad member, emergency medical technician, peace officer, or member of an emergency management agency is injured and a date for the employee's return to work.

(5) Any employee that is terminated in violation of the provisions of this section may bring a civil action against his or her employer. The employee may seek reinstatement to the employee's former position, payment of back wages, reinstatement of fringe benefits, and where seniority rights are granted, the reinstatement of seniority rights. In order to recover, the employee shall file this action within one (1) year of the date of the violation of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 162, § 1, effective June 21, 2001; 2002, ch. 17, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 30, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

Minimum Wages

337.275. Minimum wage.

(1) Except as may otherwise be provided by this chapter, every employer shall pay to each of his employees wages at a rate of not less than five dollars and eighty-five cents ($5.85) an hour beginning on June 26, 2007, not less than six dollars and fifty-five cents ($6.55) an hour beginning July 1, 2008, and not less than seven dollars and twenty-five cents ($7.25) an hour beginning July 1, 2009. If the federal minimum hourly wage as prescribed by 29 U.S.C. sec. 206(a)(1) is increased in excess of the minimum hourly wage in effect under this subsection, the minimum hourly wage under this subsection shall be increased to the same amount, effective on the same date as the federal minimum hourly wage rate. If the state minimum hourly wage is increased to the federal minimum hourly wage, it shall include only the federal minimum hourly rate prescribed in 29 U.S.C. sec. 206(a)(1) and shall not include other wage rates or conditions, exclusions, or exceptions to the federal minimum hourly wage rate. In addition, the increase to the federal minimum hourly wage rate does not extend or modify the scope or coverage of the minimum wage rate required under this chapter.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, for any employee engaged in an occupation in which he customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars ($30) per month in tips from patrons or others, the employer may pay as a minimum not less than the hourly wage rate required to be paid a tipped employee under the federal minimum hourly wage law as prescribed by 29 U.S.C. sec. 203. The employer shall establish by his records that for each week where credit is taken, when adding tips received to wages paid, not less than the minimum rate prescribed in 29 U.S.C. sec. 203 was received by the employee. No employer shall use all or part of any tips or gratuities received by employees toward the payment of the statutory minimum hourly wage as required by 29 U.S.C. sec. 203. Nothing, however, shall prevent employees from entering into an agreement to divide tips or gratuities among themselves.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 391, § 2; 1978, ch. 198, § 1, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 249, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1986, ch. 208, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 421, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1996, ch. 115, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 240, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 2007, ch. 69, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

Public Works

337.505. Definition of "prevailing wage" — Fringe benefits included.

For the purpose of KRS 337.505 to 337.550, the term "prevailing wage" for each classification of laborers, workmen, and mechanics engaged in the construction of public works within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, means the sum of:

(1) The basic hourly rate paid or being paid subsequent to the commissioner's most recent wage determination to the majority of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed in each classification of construction upon reasonably comparable construction in the locality where the work is to be performed; such rate shall be determined by the commissioner in accordance with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (3) of KRS 337.520; in the event that there is not a majority paid at the same rate, then the basic hourly rate of pay shall be the average basic hourly rate which shall be determined by adding the basic hourly rates paid to all workers in the classification and dividing by the total number of such workers; and

(2) An additional amount per hour equal to the hourly rate of contribution irrevocably made or to be made by an

employer on behalf of employees within each classification of construction to a trustee or to a third person pursuant to an enforceable commitment to carry out a financially responsible plan or program, which was communicated in writing to the employees affected, for the following fringe benefits: medical or hospital care, pensions on retirement, death compensation for injuries or illness resulting from occupational activity or insurance to provide any of the foregoing, unemployment benefits, life insurance, disability and sickness insurance, accident insurance, vacation and holiday pay, defraying costs of apprenticeship or other similar programs, or other bona fide fringe benefits, but only where the employer is not required by other federal, state or local law to provide any of such benefits: provided, said additional amount may, at the discretion of the employer, be paid either in cash to the employee or by contributions for fringe benefits, or partly in cash and partly by such contributions, it being the intention of this subsection to recognize fringe benefits as a part of the prevailing wage rate where made in accordance with this subsection.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 173, § 1; 1968, ch. 33, § 1; 1970, ch. 33, § 2; 1974, ch. 341, § 2; 1982, ch. 54, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 2010, ch. 24, § 1740, effective July 15, 2010.)

337.510. Public authority's duties as to inclusion of prevailing wage in proposals and contracts.

(1) Before advertising for bids or entering into any contract for construction of public works, every public authority shall notify the department in writing of the specific public work to be constructed, and shall ascertain from the department the prevailing rates of wages for each classification of laborers, workmen, and mechanics for the class of work called for in the construction of such public works in the locality where the work is to be performed. This schedule of the prevailing rate of wages shall include a statement that it has been determined in accordance with the provisions of KRS 337.505 to 337.550 and shall be attached to and made part of the specifications for the work and shall be printed on the bidding blanks and made a part of every contract for the construction of public works.

(2) The public authority advertising and awarding the contract shall cause to be inserted in the proposal and contract a stipulation to the effect that not less than the prevailing hourly rate of wages as determined by the commissioner shall be paid to all laborers, workmen, and mechanics performing work under the contract. It shall also require in all the contractor's bonds that the contractor include such provisions as will guarantee the faithful performance of the prevailing hourly wage clause as provided by contract. It shall be the duty of the public authority awarding the contract, and its agents and officers, to take cognizance of all complaints of all violations of the provisions of KRS 337.505 to 337.550 committed in the course of the execution of the contract, and when making payments to the contractor becoming due under the contract, to withhold, and retain therefrom all sums and amounts due and owing as a result of any violation thereof. It shall be lawful for any contractor to withhold from any subcontractor under him sufficient sums to cover any penalties withheld from him by the awarding authority, on account of the subcontractor's failure to comply with the terms thereof and if payment has already been made to him or her, the contractor may recover from him or her the amount of the penalty in a suit at law.

(2290c-2: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 56, § 1; 1970, ch. 33, § 3; 1974, ch. 341, § 3; 2010, ch. 24, § 1741, effective July 15, 2010.)

337.512. Duties of individual officers with respect to prevailing wage law.

(1) No public official, authorized to contract for or construct public works shall fail, before advertising for bids or undertaking such construction, to ascertain from the commissioner the prevailing rates of wages as provided in KRS 337.505 to 337.550.

(2) No member of a public authority authorized to contract for or construct public works shall vote for the award of any contract for the construction of such public works, or vote for the disbursement of any funds on account of the construction of such public works, unless such public authority has first ascertained from the commissioner the prevailing rates of wages of laborers, workmen, and mechanics for the classes of work called for by such public works in the locality where the work is to be performed and the determination of prevailing wages has been made a part of the proposal specifications and contract for such public works.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 33, § 4; 1974, ch. 341, § 4; 2010, ch. 24, § 1742, effective July 15, 2010.)

337.520. Determination of prevailing wages — Administrative regulations — Filing wage contract.

(1) The commissioner shall make initial determinations and current revisions of schedules of rates of prevailing wages, of the amount of fringe benefits included as defined in KRS 337.505, and the number of hours applicable. The commissioner may promulgate administrative regulations to carry out the provisions and purposes of KRS 337.505 to 337.550 and to prevent their circumvention or evasion. The administrative regulations shall not include a provision that each contractor and subcontractor furnish a sworn affidavit with respect to the wages paid each employee. No administrative regulation shall be issued by the commissioner except upon reasonable notice to, and opportunity to be heard by, any interested person.

(2) The commissioner shall require the filing of all wage contracts of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics in this state which have been agreed to between bona fide organizations of labor and an employer or associations of employers. The contracts shall be filed within ten (10) days after they are signed.

(3) The commissioner shall have the authority to determine schedules and current revisions of the rates of prevailing wages as defined in KRS 337.505, but in no case shall the commissioner determine wages to be paid for a legal day's work to laborers, workmen, and mechanics engaged in the construction of public works at less than the prevailing wages paid in the localities. The commissioner, in determining what rates of wages prevail, shall consider the following criteria:

(a) Wage rates paid on previous public works constructed in the localities. In considering the rates, the commissioner shall ascertain, insofar as practicable, the names and addresses of the contractors, including subcontractors, the locations, approximate costs, dates of construction and types of projects, the number of workers employed on each project, and the respective wage rates paid each worker who was engaged in the construction of these projects;

(b) Wage rates previously paid on reasonably comparable private construction projects constructed in the localities. In considering the rates the commissioner shall ascertain, insofar as practicable, the names and addresses of the contractors, including subcontractors, the locations, approximate costs, dates of construction and types of projects, the

number of workers employed on each project, and the respective wage rates paid each worker who was engaged in the construction of these projects; and

(c) Collective bargaining agreements or understandings between bona fide organizations of labor and their employers located in the Commonwealth of Kentucky which agreements apply or pertain to the localities in which the public works are to be constructed.

(4) The wage rates to be used by the public authority in a contract for the construction of public works shall be the prevailing wage as of the date the public works project is advertised and offered for bid. If contracts are not awarded within ninety (90) days after the date of offering for bid, the public authority shall ascertain the prevailing rate of wages from the department before the contract is awarded. The schedule or scale of prevailing wages shall be incorporated in and made a part of each contract.

(5) The commissioner may promulgate administrative regulations authorizing the employment of apprentices and trainees in skilled trades at wages lower than the applicable prevailing wage.

(2290c-3: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 56, § 2; 1962, ch. 173, § 2(1) to (4); 1968, ch. 33, § 2; 1970, ch. 33, § 6; 1974, ch. 341, § 5; 1982, ch. 54, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1996, ch. 48, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2010, ch. 24, § 1743, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Administrative regulations, adoption and effective dates, KRS 13A.330.

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a school district advertised for bids and opened them at the specified time but delayed awarding a contract until some time not more than 90 days later, during which period of time a new wage rate was issued and, as no changes were made in the contract price or work specifications, and as no justification was shown for a true "emergency" authorizing waiver of the bidding statutes under KRS 424.260, the wage rate to be paid by the contractor should be that in effect on the date of advertisement for bids and not the new rate that was in effect at the time bids were awarded. OAG 73-774; 74-8.

Where the amount received from federal revenue sharing is less than 25 percent of the cost of a school construction project, the state law and not the federal applies to the wage rate and the prevailing wage scale to be used is the latest determination for the county made by the state Commissioner (now Secretary) of Labor. OAG 74-329.

337.522. Hearings — Publication of determination — Revisions — Prevailing wage review boards attached to Labor Cabinet for administrative purposes.

(1) The commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative shall conduct a public hearing for the purpose of making initial determinations or current revisions of a prevailing wage schedule for the construction of public works pertaining to a locality. The commissioner shall, within sixty (60) days of the hearing, publish his or her wage determination. The hearing shall be conducted in the locality after notice has been given as provided in subsection (3) of this section. The commissioner shall not be required to utilize this section in any locality where the United States Department of Labor has issued a prevailing wage under the Davis-Bacon or related acts, in which case, the commissioner may adopt the wage schedule and any modifications issued by the United States Department of Labor and published in the Federal Register.

(2) A public authority or any interested person may request and shall be granted an additional hearing solely for the purpose of having considered a review of the commissioner's determination of the prevailing wage schedule for the construction of public works in the locality; after notice has been given as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the hearing shall be conducted in the locality by a prevailing wage review board consisting of one (1) member representing employers in the construction industry, one (1) member representing labor in the construction industry, and one (1) member appointed by the public authority requesting the hearing. The member appointed by the public authority shall reside in the locality in which the public works are to be constructed. The members of the board representing employers in the construction industry and labor in the construction industry shall be appointed for periods of not more than four (4) years by the Governor from a list of prospective members recommended by bona fide associations representing the construction industry and bona fide labor organizations representing workers employed in the construction industry, and the members shall serve on the board for all hearings during their tenure. Prevailing wage review boards shall have the authority to revise prevailing wage schedules for the construction of public works; however, the revisions shall be governed by the same criteria and regulations governing wage determinations of the commissioner. A revision of a prevailing wage schedule for the construction of public works shall require a vote of a majority of the members. The members of a prevailing wage review board shall receive their actual necessary expenses incurred in carrying out their duties and the expenses shall be paid out of the general fund of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(3) Notice of hearings as required in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be given by advertising one (1) time in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the locality, and the advertisement shall be run not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) days prior to the date of the hearing. The advertisement shall set forth all pertinent information of the hearing regarding the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

(4) The prevailing wage review boards shall be attached to the Labor Cabinet for administrative purposes.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 173, § 2(5) to (7); 1972, ch. 275, § 1; 1974, ch. 341, § 6; 1984, ch. 414, § 15, effective July 13, 1984; 1996, ch. 48, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 2010, ch. 24, § 1744, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 337.520(5) to (7).

337.524. Which rates to apply while review is pending.

If a review of the commissioner's determination is requested pursuant to subsection (2) of KRS 337.522, the wage rates to be used by the public authority in a contract for the construction of public works advertised during the pendency of the proceedings provided in subsection (2) of KRS 337.522, or on appeal pursuant to KRS 337.525, shall be the latest rate determined by the commissioner and which is being reviewed. The public authority shall place in its advertisement, bid documents, and contracts, a statement to the effect that the prevailing wage rates contained therein are presently being reviewed and subject to change by appropriate reviewing authorities, and if said rates are modified or altered, the contractors shall be responsible for the payment of the wage rates finally determined. Should any rates be increased from that determined by the commissioner, the contractor may recover from the public authority any additional sums of money which he or she may be required to pay as a result of said wage modification or alteration. Should any rates be decreased from that determined by the commissioner, the public authority shall be barred from any recovery of the difference previously earned by or paid to employees.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 33, § 12; 2010, ch. 24, § 1745, effective July 15, 2010.)

337.525. Judicial review.

(1) Any person or party claiming to be aggrieved by any final determination of prevailing wages by the prevailing wage review board may appeal to the Franklin Circuit Court. The appeal shall state fully the grounds upon which an appeal is sought and assign all errors relied upon. A copy of the appeal and summons shall be served upon the Department of Workplace Standards and the members of the prevailing wage review board and within thirty (30) days after such service, or within such further time as the court may allow, the department on behalf of the prevailing wage review board shall submit to the court a certified copy of all matters considered by the prevailing wage review board from which it made its final wage determination.

(2) No new or additional evidence may be introduced in the Franklin Circuit Court except as to the fraud or misconduct of some person engaged in the administration of this chapter and affecting the order, ruling, or award. The court shall otherwise hear the appeal upon the record as certified by the Department of Workplace Standards and shall dispose of same in summary manner. The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the prevailing wage review board, the court's review being limited to determining whether or not:

(a) The prevailing wage review board acted without or in excess of its powers;

(b) The prevailing wage review board's final wage determination was procured by fraud;

(c) The determination is not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter;

(d) The determination is clearly erroneous on the basis of the information contained in the record; or

(e) The final wage determination is arbitrary or capricious.

(3) The Franklin Circuit Court thereafter shall enter an order affirming or setting aside the prevailing wage review board's wage determination. The court may also remand the case to the prevailing wage review board for further proceedings.

(4) An appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals from any decision of the Franklin Circuit Court under this section.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 173, § 5; 1970, ch. 33, § 7; 1984, ch. 414, § 16, effective July 13, 1984; 2010, ch. 24, § 1746, effective July 15, 2010.)

337.530. Contractor to pay prevailing wages and post rates — Payroll records — On-site inspections.

(1) Where a prevailing rate of wages has been determined and prescribed, the contract executed between a public authority and the successful bidder or contractor shall contain a provision requiring the successful bidder and all of his or her subcontractors to pay not less than the rate of wages so established. The successful bidder or contractor and all subcontractors shall strictly comply with these provisions of the contract.

(2) All contractors and subcontractors required by KRS 337.505 to 337.550 and by contracts with any public authority to pay not less than the prevailing rate of wages, shall pay such wages in legal tender without any deductions. These provisions shall not apply where the employer and employee enter into an agreement in writing at the beginning of or during any term of employment covering deductions for food, sleeping accommodations or any similar item if this agreement is submitted by the employer to the department and is approved by the department as fair and reasonable. All contractors and subcontractors affected by the terms of KRS 337.505 to 337.550 shall keep full and accurate payroll records covering all disbursements of wages to their employees to whom they are required to pay not less than the prevailing rate of wages. Such records shall indicate the hours worked each day by each employee in each classification of work and the amount paid each employee for his or her work in each classification. They shall be open to the inspection and transcript of the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative at any reasonable time, and shall be in compliance with all regulations issued by the commissioner. These payroll records shall not be destroyed or removed from this state for one (1) year following the completion of the improvement in connection with which they are made.

(3) Each contractor and subcontractor subject to the provisions of KRS 337.505 to 337.550 shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place or places at the site of the construction work a copy or copies of prevailing rates of wages and working hours as prescribed in the contract with the public authority, showing the rates of wages prescribed and the working hours for each class of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by him or her in the work of constructing the public works provided for in the contract with the public authority.

(4) Every employer shall permit the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized agents to question any of his or her employees at the site of the public work and during work hours in respect to the wages paid, hours worked, and duties of such employee or other employees.

(2290c-4: amend. Acts 1960, ch. 56, § 3; 1962, ch. 173, § 4; 1970, ch. 33, § 8; 1974, ch. 341, § 7; 1982, ch. 54, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 2010, ch. 24, § 1747, effective July 15, 2010.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Error in Judgment.

Where in the specifications for a school construction contract the wage scale for carpenters was to be $2.00 per hour as established by city ordinance but through typographical error was set forth in a judgment construing the contract as $3.00 per hour, the $2.00 rate was binding. Board of Education v. Faulkner, 433 S.W.2d 853, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 293 (Ky. 1968).

337.550. Department to aid in enforcement — Remedies of laborer.

(1) Any laborer, workman, or mechanic employed on public works may file a complaint of any violation of any provision of KRS 337.505 to 337.550 with the department. The department shall assist him or her in the collection of claims of wages due him or her and shall also assist to the fullest extent in the administration and enforcement of KRS 337.505 to 337.550. The commissioner shall investigate and enforce the provisions of KRS 337.505 to 337.550 to the fullest and shall bring all actions to collect wages due any laborer, workman, or mechanic and shall take action against any contractor or subcontractor to restrain violations of KRS 337.505 to 337.550. If any contractor or subcontractor is found to be in violation of any provisions of KRS 337.505 to 337.550, then the commissioner shall inform the secretary for finance and administration of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the secretary for finance and administration shall hold such contractor or subcontractor ineligible to bid on public works until such time as that contractor or subcontractor is in substantial compliance as determined by the commissioner.

(2) A laborer, workman, or mechanic may by civil action recover any sum due him or her as the result of the

failure of his or her employer to comply with the terms of KRS 337.505 to 337.550. The commissioner may also bring any legal action necessary to collect claims on behalf of any or all laborers, workmen, or mechanics. No employer shall take any punitive measure or action against an employee because such employee has made a charge, testified, assisted or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under KRS 337.505 to 337.550. The commissioner shall not be required to pay the filing fee, or other costs, in connection with such action.

(2290c-6: amend. Acts 1970, ch. 33, § 10; 1974, ch. 341, § 9; 1978, ch. 340, § 5, effective June 17, 1978; 2010, ch. 24, § 1749, effective July 15, 2010.)

Opinions of Attorney General. In view of the fact that the notice of the violation of the Prevailing Wage Law by a subcontractor was communicated several days after bids were opened for the construction of a building at Kentucky State University, the ineligibility of the subcontractor did not apply to the bids that were opened for such construction, since to hold that it did apply would mean that subsection (1) of this section could be retroactively applied, when in fact, under the law, the statute cannot be applied retroactively. OAG 78-723.

Penalties

337.990. Penalties.

The following civil penalties shall be imposed, in accordance with the provisions in KRS 336.985, for violations of the provisions of this chapter:

(1) Any firm, individual, partnership, or corporation that violates KRS 337.020 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense. Each failure to pay an employee the wages when due him under KRS 337.020 shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) Any employer who violates KRS 337.050 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(3) Any employer who violates KRS 337.055 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense and shall make full payment to the employee by reason of the violation. Each failure to pay an employee the wages as required by KRS 337.055 shall constitute a separate offense.

(4) Any employer who violates KRS 337.060 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) and shall also be liable to the affected employee for the amount withheld, plus interest at the rate of ten percent (10%) per annum.

(5) Any employer who violates the provisions of KRS 337.065 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense and shall make full payment to the employee by reason of the violation.

(6) Any person who fails to comply with KRS 337.070 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense and each day that the failure continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

(7) Any employer who violates any provision of KRS 337.275 to 337.325, KRS 337.345, and KRS 337.385 to 337.405, or willfully hinders or delays the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative in the performance of his or her duties under KRS 337.295, or fails to keep and preserve any records as required under KRS 337.320 and 337.325, or falsifies any record, or refuses to make any record or transcription thereof accessible to the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000). A civil penalty of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) shall be assessed for any subsequent violation of KRS 337.285(4) to (9) and each day the employer violates KRS 337.285(4) to (9) shall constitute a separate offense and penalty.

(8) Any employer who pays or agrees to pay wages at a rate less than the rate applicable under KRS 337.275 and 337.285, or any wage order issued pursuant thereto shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(9) Any employer who discharges or in any other manner discriminates against any employee because the employee has made any complaint to his or her employer, to the commissioner, or to the commissioner's authorized representative that he or she has not been paid wages in accordance with KRS 337.275 and 337.285 or regulations issued thereunder, or because the employee has caused to be instituted or is about to cause to be instituted any proceeding under or related to KRS 337.385, or because the employee has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding, shall be deemed in violation of KRS 337.275 to 337.325, KRS 337.345, and KRS 337.385 to 337.405 and shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(10) Any employer who violates KRS 337.365 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(11) Any person who violates KRS 337.530 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(12) Any contractor or subcontractor who violates any wage or work hours provision in any contract under KRS 337.505 to 337.550 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense, and the contractor or subcontractor shall make full restitution to all employees to whom he or she is legally indebted by reason of said violation. The prime contractor shall be jointly and severally liable with a subcontractor for wages due an employee of the subcontractor. For a flagrant or repeated violation the offending contractor or subcontractor shall be barred from bidding on, or working on, any and all public works contracts, either in his or her name or in the name of any other company, firm, or other entity in which he or she might be interested for a period of two (2) years from the date of the last offense. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense, and the violation as affects each individual worker shall constitute a separate offense.

(13) Any public authority, public official, or member of a public authority who willfully fails to comply or to require compliance with KRS 337.505 to 337.550 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. If a public authority, public official or member of a public authority willfully or negligently fails to comply with KRS 337.505 to 337.550 and the failure results in damages, injury or loss to any person, the public authority, public official, or member of a public authority may be held liable in a civil action.

(14) A person shall be assessed a civil penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand

dollars ($1,000) when that person discharges or in any other manner discriminates against an employee because the employee has:

(a) Made any complaint to his or her employer, the commissioner, or any other person; or

(b) Instituted, or caused to be instituted, any proceeding under or related to KRS 337.420 to 337.433; or

(c) Testified, or is about to testify, in any such proceedings.

(576a-2, 1350, 1599c-19, 1599c-20, 2290c-4, 2290c-7, 4767a-16, 4866b-7: amend. Acts 1944, ch. 63, § 2; 1960, ch. 56, § 4, effective June 16, 1960; 1970, ch. 33, § 11; 1974, ch. 391, § 13; 1976, ch. 222, § 2; 1980, ch. 188, § 262, effective July 15, 1980; 1990, ch. 42, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 2002, ch. 329, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 122, § 2, effective July 13, 2004; 2010, ch. 24, § 1750, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (10/23/90). Through an apparent clerical or typographical error, the reference to KRS 337.505 to 337.550 in the first sentence of what is now subsection (13) of this statute was transformed into "KRS 337.505 or 337.550." Compare 1970 Ky. Acts ch. 33, sec. 11, with 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 391, sec. 13. Pursuant to KRS 7.136(1), 446.270, and 446.280. The prior wording has been restored.

CHAPTER 339

CHILD LABOR

SECTION.
339.205. "Commissioner" defined.
339.210. Definition of "gainful occupation."
339.220. Minor under fourteen not to be employed — Exception.
339.230. Restrictions on employment of minor between fourteen and eighteen.
339.250. Furnishing or selling articles to minors for illegal sale.
339.270. Lunch period.
339.360. Issuance of age certificates.
339.370. Age certificate as evidence of age in other proceedings.
339.400. Employer's register — Posting copy of law and working hours.
339.430. Machinery used in school courses.
339.450. Enforcement of law — Right to enter and inspect premises and records.
339.990. Penalties.

339.205. "Commissioner" defined.

As used in this chapter, "commissioner" shall mean the commissioner of the Department of Workplace Standards, under the direction and supervision of the secretary of the Labor Cabinet.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 414, § 24, effective July 13, 1984; 2010, ch. 24, § 1769, effective July 15, 2010.)

339.210. Definition of "gainful occupation."

As used in KRS 339.220 to 339.450 "gainful occupation" does not include employment in farm work or in domestic service in a private home, nor occasional employment by a householder in connection with the household and not in connection with the householder's business or occupation, such as grass cutting or carrying ashes or similar casual domestic tasks, nor the delivery of newspapers on regularly scheduled routes, nor to employment as an actor or performer in motion pictures or theatrical productions, or in radio or television productions, nor to employment of minors by their own parents or persons standing in the place of a parent in occupations other than manufacturing, mining, or those found by the commissioner of the Department of Workplace Standards to be particularly hazardous.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 1; 1984, ch. 256, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 2005, ch. 123, § 41, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 24, § 1770, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Alcoholic beverage licensee not to employ person under 21, except in bottling house or office, KRS 244.090.

Compulsory school attendance, KRS Chapter 159.

General Assembly to fix minimum age of employment in certain occupations, Ky. Const., § 243.

Workers' compensation, minor of 16 is sui juris for purposes of; effect of age certificate on right to receive compensation, KRS 342.065.

339.220. Minor under fourteen not to be employed — Exception.

No minor under fourteen (14) years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any gainful occupation at any time, except for employment in connection with an employment program supervised and sponsored by the school or school district such child attends, which program has been approved by the Department of Education and subject to the regulations of the commissioner of the Department of Workplace Standards.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 2; 1970, ch. 143, § 1; 1984, ch. 414, § 25, effective July 13, 1984; 2010, ch. 24, § 1771, effective July 15, 2010.)

339.230. Restrictions on employment of minor between fourteen and eighteen.

A minor who has passed his or her fourteenth birthday but is under eighteen (18) years of age may be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with any gainful occupation, except:

(1) If he or she is under sixteen (16) years of age, he or she may not be employed during regular school hours, unless:

(a) The school authorities have made arrangements for him or her to attend school at other than the regular hours, in which event he or she may be employed subject to regulations of the commissioner of workplace standards during such of the regular school hours as he or she is not required to be in attendance under the arrangement; or

(b) He or she has graduated from high school.

(2) A minor who has passed his or her fourteenth birthday but is under eighteen (18) years of age, may not be employed, permitted, or suffered to work:

(a) In any place of employment or at any occupation, that the commissioner of workplace standards shall determine to be hazardous or injurious to the life, health, safety, or welfare of such minor unless:

1. The minor is at least sixteen (16) years of age;

2. The minor is employed by his or her parent or a person standing in place of a parent and works under adult supervision; and

3. The minor is engaged in nonhazardous aspects of the electrical trades, including but not limited to activities such as pulling wire, setting boxes, or bending conduit;

(b) More than the number of days per week, nor more than the number of hours per day that the commissioner of workplace standards shall determine to be injurious to the life, health, safety, or welfare of such minor. The commissioner of workplace standards in promulgating these regulations may make them more restrictive than those promulgated by the United States Secretary of Labor under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and its amendments, but in no event may he or she make them less restrictive;

(c) During the hours of the day that the commissioner of workplace standards shall determine to be injurious to the life, health, safety, or welfare of such minor. The commissioner of workplace standards in promulgating these regulations may make them

more restrictive than those promulgated by the United States Secretary of Labor under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and its amendments but in no event may he or she make them less restrictive; and

(d) In, about, or in connection with any establishment where alcoholic liquors are distilled, rectified, compounded, brewed, manufactured, bottled, sold for consumption, or dispensed unless permitted by the rules and regulations of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (except that he or she may be employed in places where the sale of alcoholic beverages by the package is merely incidental to the main business actually conducted); or in a pool or billiard room.

(3) The commissioner of workplace standards shall promulgate regulations to properly protect the life, health, safety, or welfare of minors. He or she may consider sex, age, premises of employment, substances to be worked with, machinery to be operated, number of hours, hours of the day, nature of the employment, and other pertinent factors. The commissioner of workplace standards in promulgating these regulations may make them more restrictive than those promulgated by the United States Secretary of Labor under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and its amendments but in no event may he or she make them less restrictive, provided, however, these regulations shall have no effect on the definition of "gainful occupation" under KRS 339.210. To advise the commissioner with respect to the regulations, the Governor shall appoint a committee of four (4) persons which shall consist of a representative from the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, the Department of Education, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights and the Personnel Cabinet. The regulations promulgated in accordance with this section shall be reviewed by such committee whenever deemed necessary by the commissioner of workplace standards.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 3; 1950, ch. 105; 1952, ch. 178, § 1; 1970, ch. 143, § 2; 1974, ch. 74, Art. VI, § 94; 1984, ch. 256, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 414, § 27, effective July 13, 1984; 1998, ch. 154, § 93, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 561, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 609, effective June 20, 2005; 2010, ch. 24, § 1773, effective July 15, 2010; 2011, ch. 74, § 20, effective June 8, 2011.)

Cross-References. Alcoholic beverage licensee not to employ person under 21, except in bottling house or office, KRS 244.090.

Safety and health of employees, KRS Chapter 338.

339.250. Furnishing or selling articles to minors for illegal sale.

No person shall furnish or sell to any minor any article of any description with the knowledge that the minor intends to sell said article in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450. No person shall continue to furnish or sell articles of any description to a minor after having received written notice from any officer charged with the enforcement of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, that the minor is not permitted to sell such articles.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 5; 1984, ch. 256, § 3, effective July 13, 1984.)

339.270. Lunch period.

No minor under eighteen (18) years of age shall be permitted to work for more than five (5) hours continuously without an interval of at least thirty (30) minutes for a lunch period, and no period of less than thirty (30) minutes shall be deemed to interrupt a continuous period of work.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 7.)

339.360. Issuance of age certificates.

Upon request, it shall be the duty of the local board of education through its superintendent or other authorized agent to issue to any minor under the age of eighteen (18) years desiring to enter employment a certificate of age upon presentation of proof of age. Every employer shall be required to obtain from any employee proof of age that the employee is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 15; 1984, ch. 256, § 4, effective July 13, 1984.)

339.370. Age certificate as evidence of age in other proceedings.

A certificate of age duly issued shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the minor for whom issued in any proceeding involving the employment of the minor under the child labor or workers' compensation law or any other labor law of the state, as to any act occurring subsequent to its issuance.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 16; 1984, ch. 256, § 5, effective July 13, 1984.)

Cross-References. Effect of age certificate on right to recover worker's compensation, KRS 342.065.

339.400. Employer's register — Posting copy of law and working hours.

Every person employing minors under eighteen (18) years of age shall keep a separate register containing the names, ages, and addresses of such employees, and the time of commencing and stopping of work for each day, and the time of the beginning and ending of the daily meal period, and shall post and keep conspicuously posted in the establishment wherein any such minor is employed, permitted, or suffered to work, a printed abstract of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, and a list of the occupations prohibited to such minors, together with a notice stating the working hours per day for each day in the week required of them. These records and files shall be open at all times to the inspection of the school directors of pupil personnel and probation officers, and representatives of the Labor Cabinet and Department of Education.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 19; 1966, ch. 89, § 14; 2010, ch. 24, § 1774, effective July 15, 2010.)

339.430. Machinery used in school courses.

Nothing in KRS 339.210 to 339.450 shall prevent the use of suitable machinery for instruction in schools where the mechanical arts are taught in connection with and as part of the usual school curriculum. The use of such machinery in any public or private school shall be subject to the approval of the board of education of the district where the school is situated, and shall be subject to the general industrial safety standards as to supplying safeguards for the protection of those using such machinery.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 22.)

339.450. Enforcement of law — Right to enter and inspect premises and records.

(1) It shall be the duty of the Department of Workplace Standards and of the inspectors and agents of said department, with the assistance of the school directors of pupil personnel, police officers and juvenile session of District Court probation officers, to enforce the provisions of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, to make complaints against persons violating the provisions of those sections, and to prosecute violations thereof. The Department of Workplace Standards, its inspectors and agents shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any place or establishment covered by KRS 339.210 to 339.450, and to have access to age certificates kept on file by the employer and such other records as may aid in the enforcement of KRS 339.210 to 339.450. School directors of pupil personnel are likewise empowered to

visit and inspect places where minors may be employed, and shall report any cases of employment that they find in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450 to the Department of Workplace Standards.

(2) Any person authorized to enforce KRS 339.210 to 339.450 may require an employer of a minor for whom an age certificate is not on file either to furnish him or her within ten (10) days the evidence showing that the minor is at least eighteen (18) years of age or to cease to employ or permit or suffer such minor to work. Proof of the making of such demand and of failure to deliver such proof of age shall be prima facie evidence, in any prosecution brought for violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, that such minor is under eighteen (18) years of age and is unlawfully employed.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 24; 1966, ch. 89, § 15; 1980, ch. 188, § 178, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 256, § 6, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 414, § 32, effective July 13, 1984; 2010, ch. 24, § 1775, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. School attendance officers may investigate places where children are employed, KRS 159.130.

339.990. Penalties.

Anyone who employs or permits or suffers any minor to be employed or to work in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, or of any order or ruling issued under the provisions thereof, or obstructs the Department of Workplace Standards, its officers, or agents, or any other person authorized to inspect places of employment under KRS 339.210 to 339.450, or anyone who, having under his or her control or custody any minor, permits or suffers him or her to be employed or to work in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, or who sells to a minor any article with the knowledge that the minor intends to sell the article in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, shall be assessed a civil penalty, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 336.985, of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000). Every employer who continues to employ a minor in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450 after he has been notified by the Department of Workplace Standards, its officers or agents, shall be assessed a civil penalty, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 336.985, of one hundred dollars ($100) for each day the violation continues and the employment of any minor in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450 shall with respect to each minor so employed constitute a separate and distinct offense.

(Enact. Acts 1948, ch. 107, § 25; 1984, ch. 256, § 7, effective July 13, 1984; 1984, ch. 414, § 33, effective July 13, 1984; 1990, ch. 42, § 4, effective July 13, 1990; 2010, ch. 24, § 1776, effective July 15, 2010.)

Cross-References. Parent responsible for violation of school attendance law by child after notice of violation, KRS 159.180.

CHAPTER 342

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

SECTION.
342.340. Employer to insure or provide security against liability to workers — Notification required.
342.630. Coverage of employers.
342.640. Coverage of employees.

PENALTIES

342.990. Penalties — Restitution.

342.340. Employer to insure or provide security against liability to workers — Notification required.

(1) Every employer under this chapter shall either insure and keep insured its liability for compensation hereunder in some corporation, association, or organization authorized to transact the business of workers' compensation insurance in this state or shall furnish to the commissioner satisfactory proof of its financial ability to pay directly the compensation in the amount and manner and when due as provided for in this chapter. In the latter case, the commissioner shall require the deposit of an acceptable security, indemnity, or bond to secure, to the extent the commissioner directs, the payment of compensation liabilities as they are incurred. A public sector self-insured employer shall not be required to deposit funds as security, indemnity, or bond to secure the payment of liabilities under this chapter, if the public employer has authority to raise taxes, notwithstanding provisions of KRS 68.245, 132.023, 132.027, and 160.470 relating to recall and reconsideration of local taxes; raise tuition; issue bonds; raise fees or fares for services provided; or has other authority to generate funds for its operation.

(2) Every employer subject to this chapter shall file, or have filed on its behalf, with the department, as often as may be necessary, evidence of its compliance with the provisions of this section and all others relating hereto. Any insurance carrier or self-insured group providing workers' compensation insurance coverage for a Kentucky location shall file on behalf of the employer, with the commissioner, evidence of the employer's compliance with this chapter. Evidence of compliance filed with the department may include a named additional insured who has been provided proof of workers' compensation insurance coverage by the employer. The filing shall be made within ten (10) days after the issuance of a policy, endorsement to a policy, or similar documentation of coverage. Every employer who has complied with the foregoing provision and has subsequently canceled its insurance or its membership in an approved self-insured group, as the case may be, shall immediately notify, or have notice given on its behalf to the department of the cancellation, the date thereof, and the reasons therefor; and every insurance carrier or self-insured group shall in like manner notify the commissioner upon the cancellation, lapse, termination, expiration by reason of termination of policy period, or nonrenewal of any policy issued by it or termination of any membership agreement, whichever is applicable under the provisions of this chapter, except that the carrier or self-insured group need not set forth its reasons therefor unless requested by the commissioner. The above filings are to be made on the forms prescribed by the commissioner. Termination of any policy of insurance issued under the provisions of this chapter shall take effect no greater than ten (10) days prior to the receipt of the notification by the commissioner unless the employer has obtained other insurance and the commissioner is notified of that fact by the insurer assuming the risk. Upon determination that any employer under this chapter has failed to comply with these provisions, the commissioner shall promptly notify interested government agencies of this failure and, with particular reference to employers engaged in coal mining, the commissioner shall promptly report any failures to the Department for Natural Resources so that appropriate action may be undertaken pursuant to KRS 351.175.

(3) The Department of Workers' Claims shall notify a named additional insured at the address listed on the evidence of coverage under a workers' compensation insurance policy upon the cancellation, lapse, termina-

tion, expiration, or nonrenewal of a workers' compensation insurance policy issued by the insurance carrier. The notice required in this subsection shall be provided by the department no later than ten (10) days after the insurance notice is provided to the commissioner as required in subsection (2) of this section.

(4946: amend. Acts 1970, ch. 16, § 4; 1982, ch. 426, § 2, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 16, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 181, Part 11, § 36, effective April 4, 1994; 2005, ch. 7, § 41, effective March 1, 2005; 2007, ch. 93, § 1, effective March 23, 2007; 2008, ch. 38, § 1, effective July 15, 2008; 2010, ch. 24, § 1820, effective July 15, 2010.)

2010-2012 Budget Reference. See State/Executive Branch Budget, 2010 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, Pt. III, 23 at 138.

342.630. Coverage of employers.

The following shall constitute employers mandatorily subject to, and required to comply with, the provisions of this chapter:

(1) Any person, other than one engaged solely in agriculture, that has in this state one (1) or more employees subject to this chapter.

(2) The state, any agency thereof, and each county, city of any class, school district, sewer district, drainage district, tax district, public or quasipublic corporation, or any other political subdivision or political entity of the state that has one (1) or more employees subject to this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 78, § 3.)

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Joiner, Should Kentucky Student Athletes Be Covered by the Workers' Compensation Statutes?, Vol. 50, No. 2, Spring 1986 Ky. Bench & Bar 16.

342.640. Coverage of employees.

The following shall constitute employees subject to the provisions of this chapter, except as exempted under KRS 342.650:

(1) Every person, including a minor, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, in the service of an employer under any contract of hire or apprenticeship, express or implied, and all helpers and assistants of employees, whether paid by the employer or employee, if employed with the knowledge, actual or constructive, of the employer;

(2) Every executive officer of a corporation;

(3) Every person in the service of the state or any of its political subdivisions or agencies, or of any county, city of any class, school district, drainage district, tax district, public or quasipublic corporation, or other political entity, under any contract of hire, express or implied, and every official or officer of those entities, whether elected or appointed, while performing his official duties shall be considered an employee of the state. Every person who is a member of a volunteer ambulance service, fire, or police department shall be deemed, for the purposes of this chapter, to be in the employment of the political subdivision of the state where the department is organized. Every person who is a regularly-enrolled volunteer member or trainee of an emergency management agency, as established under KRS Chapters 39A to 39E, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this chapter, to be in the employment of this state. Every person who is a member of the Kentucky National Guard, while the person is on state active duty as defined in KRS 38.010(4), shall be deemed, for the purposes of this chapter, to be in the employment of this state;

(4) Every person performing service in the course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of an employer at the time of the injury; and

(5) Subject to the provisions in subsection (4) of this section, every person regularly selling or distributing newspapers on the street or to customers at their homes or places of business. For the purposes of this chapter, the person shall be deemed an employee of an independent news agency for whom he is selling or distributing newspapers, or, in the absence of an independent agency, of each publisher whose newspapers he sells or distributes.

(Enact. Acts 1972, ch. 78, § 4, effective January 1, 1973; 1976, ch. 161, § 3; 1986, ch. 271, § 1, effective July 15, 1986; 1987 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 52, effective October 26, 1987; 1992, ch. 307, § 11, effective April 9, 1992; 1996 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 28, effective December 12, 1996; 1998, ch. 226, § 110, effective July 15, 1998.)

Cross-References. Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Opinions of Attorney General. Vocational and industrial arts students are not employees and therefore are not required to be covered under the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Act. OAG 76-388.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

2. Employee.
9. Student Trainees.

2. Employee.

A participant in an apprenticeship program conducted by a plumbers' union was not an "employee," notwithstanding that he was paid for the on-the-job part of his apprenticeship program, where he was injured while being instructed in the classroom, an activity for which he received no remuneration. Jecker v. Plumbers' Local 107, 2 S.W.3d 107, 1999 Ky. App. LEXIS 117 (Ky. Ct. App. 1999).

9. Student Trainees.

Workers' compensation benefits are not available to unremunerated student trainees. Salvation Army v. Mathews, 847 S.W.2d 751, 1993 Ky. App. LEXIS 19 (Ky. Ct. App. 1993).

Penalties

342.990. Penalties — Restitution.

(1) The commissioner shall initiate enforcement of civil and criminal penalties imposed in this section.

(2) When the commissioner receives information that he or she deems sufficient to determine that a violation of this chapter has occurred, he or she shall seek civil penalties pursuant to subsections (3) to (7) of this section, criminal penalties pursuant to subsections (8) and (9) of this section, or both.

(3) The commissioner shall initiate enforcement of a civil penalty by simultaneously citing the appropriate party for the offense and stating the civil penalty to be paid.

(4) If, within fifteen (15) working days from the receipt of the citation, a cited party fails to notify the commissioner that he or she intends to contest the citation, then the citation shall be deemed final.

(5) If a cited party notifies the commissioner that he or she intends to challenge a citation issued under this section, the commissioner shall cause the matter to be heard as soon as practicable by an administrative law judge and in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B. The burden of proof shall be upon the attorney representing the commissioner to prove the offense stated in the citation by a preponderance of the evidence. The parties shall stipulate to uncontested facts and issues prior to the hearing before the administrative law judge. The administrative law judge shall issue a ruling within sixty (60) days following the hearing.

(6) A party may appeal the ruling of the administrative law judge to the Franklin Circuit Court in conformity with

KRS 13B.140.

(7) The following civil penalties shall be applicable for violations of particular provisions of this chapter:

(a) Any employer, insurer, or payment obligor subject to this chapter who fails to make a report required by KRS 342.038 within fifteen (15) days from the date it was due, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense;

(b) Any employer, insurer, or payment obligor acting on behalf of an employer who fails to make timely payment of a statement for services under KRS 342.020(1) without having reasonable grounds to delay payment may be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense;

(c) Any person who violates KRS 342.020(9), 342.035(2), 342.040, 342.340, 342.400, 342.420, or 342.630 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each offense. With respect to employers who fail to maintain workers' compensation insurance coverage on their employees, each employee of the employer and each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. With respect to KRS 342.040, any employer's insurance carrier or other party responsible for the payment of workers' compensation benefits shall be fined for failure to notify the commissioner of a failure to make payments when due if a report indicating the reason payment of income benefits did not commence within twenty-one (21) days of the date the employer was notified of an alleged work-related injury or disease is not filed with the commissioner within twenty-one (21) days of the date the employer received notice, and if the employee has not returned to work within that period of time. The date of notice indicated in the report filed with the department pursuant to KRS 342.038(1), shall raise a rebuttable presumption of the date on which the employer received notice;

(d) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 342.165(2), 342.335, 342.395, 342.460, 342.465, or 342.470 shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars ($200) nor more than two thousand dollars ($2,000) for each offense. With respect to KRS 342.395, each required notice of rejection form executed by an employee or potential employee of an employer shall constitute a separate offense;

(e) Any person who fails to comply with the data reporting provisions of administrative regulations promulgated by the commissioner pursuant to KRS 342.039, or with utilization review and medical bill audit administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to KRS 342.035(5), shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each violation;

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this subsection, a person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 342.335(1) or (2) where the claim, compensation, benefit, or money referred to in KRS 342.335(1) or (2) is less than or equal to three hundred dollars ($300) shall be fined per occurrence not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per individual nor five thousand dollars ($5,000) per corporation, or twice the amount of gain received as a result of the violation, whichever is greater;

(g) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 342.335(1) or (2) where the claim, compensation, benefit, or money referred to in KRS 342.335(1) or (2) exceeds three hundred dollars ($300) shall be fined per occurrence not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000) per individual nor ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per corporation, or twice the amount of gain received as a result of the violation, whichever is greater;

(h) Any person who violates the employee leasing provision of this chapter shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each violation;

(i) Any violation of the provisions of this chapter relating to self-insureds shall constitute grounds for decertification of such self-insured, a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000) per occurrence, or both; and

(j) Actions to collect the civil penalties imposed under this subsection shall be instituted in the Franklin District Court and the Franklin Circuit Court.

(8) The commissioner shall initiate enforcement of a criminal penalty by causing a complaint to be filed with the appropriate local prosecutor. If the prosecutor fails to act on the violation within twenty (20) days following the filing of the complaint, the commissioner shall certify the inaction by the local prosecutor to the Attorney General who shall initiate proceedings to prosecute the violation. The provisions of KRS 15.715 shall not apply to this section.

(9) The following criminal penalties shall be applicable for violations of particular provisions of this chapter:

(a) Any person who violates KRS 342.020(9), 342.035(2), 342.040, 342.400, 342.420, or 342.630, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or imprisoned for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one hundred eighty (180) days, or both;

(b) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 342.165(2), 342.335, 342.460, 342.465, or 342.470 shall, for each offense, be fined not less than two hundred dollars ($200) nor more than two thousand dollars ($2,000), or imprisoned for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one hundred and eighty (180) days, or both;

(c) Any corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other form of business entity and any officer, general partner, agent, or representative of the foregoing who knowingly utilizes or participates in any employee leasing arrangement or mechanism as defined in KRS 342.615 for the purpose of depriving one (1) or more insurers of premium otherwise properly payable or for the purpose of depriving the Commonwealth of any tax or assessment due and owing and based upon said premium shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000), or imprisonment for not more than one hundred eighty (180) days, or both, for each offense; and

(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter to the contrary, when any employer, insurance carrier, or individual self-insured fails to comply with this chapter for which a penalty is provided in subparagraphs (7), (8), and (9) above, such person, if the person is an owner in the case of a sole proprietorship, a partner in the case of a partnership, a principal in the case of a limited liability company, or a corporate officer in the case of a corporation, who knowingly authorized, ordered, or carried out the violation, failure, or refusal shall

be personally and individually liable, both jointly and severally, for the penalties imposed in the above cited subparagraphs. Neither the dissolution nor withdrawal of the corporation, partnership, or other entity from the state, nor the cessation of holding status as a proprietor, partner, principal, or officer shall discharge the foregoing liability of any person.

(10) Fines paid pursuant to KRS 342.267 and subsections (7) and (9) of this section shall be paid into the self-insurance fund established in KRS 342.920.

(11) In addition to the penalties provided in this section, the commissioner and any administrative law judge or court of jurisdiction may order restitution of a benefit secured through conduct proscribed by this chapter.

(4944, 4945, 4958, 4962, 4968-5: amend. Acts 1946, ch. 61, § 4; 1960, ch. 147, § 18; 1966, ch. 255, § 283; 1972, ch. 78, § 31; 1980, ch. 188, § 276, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 96, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1987 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 71, effective October 26, 1987; 1994, ch. 181, Part 13, § 64, effective April 4, 1994; 1996, ch. 318, § 315, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 355, § 16, effective July 15, 1996; 1996 (1st Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 48, effective December 12, 1996; 2000, ch. 514, § 36, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 245, § 2, effective July 12, 2006; 2010, ch. 24, § 1862, effective July 15, 2010.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (12/12/96). The reference to "subparagraphs (7), (8), and (9) above" in subsection (9)(d) of this statute is how this text read in 1996 (1st Extra. Sess.) Ky. Acts ch. 1, sec. 48. The normal hierarchy of subdivision in a section of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is, in descending order, subsections (indicated by Hindu-Arabic numerals in parentheses), paragraphs (indicated by lowercase letters in parentheses), subparagraphs (indicated by Hindu-Arabic numerals followed by a period), and subdivisions of subparagraphs (indicated by lowercase letters followed by a period). This statute contains no subparagraphs 7., 8., and 9., but the type of numbering used suggests that "subsections" may have been meant in this phrase instead of "subparagraphs."

(7/15/96). This section was amended by 1996 Ky. Acts chs. 318 and 355. Where these Acts are not in conflict they have been codified together. Where a conflict exists, Acts ch. 355, which was last enacted by the General Assembly prevails under KRS 446.250.

CHAPTER 344

CIVIL RIGHTS

SECTION.

344.030. Definitions for KRS 344.030 to 344.110.

344.030. Definitions for KRS 344.030 to 344.110.

For the purposes of KRS 344.030 to 344.110:

(1) "Qualified individual with a disability" means an individual with a disability as defined in KRS 344.010 who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the employment position that the individual holds or desires unless an employer demonstrates that he is unable to reasonably accommodate an employee's or prospective employee's disability without undue hardship on the conduct of the employers' business. Consideration shall be given to the employer's judgment as to what functions of a job are essential, and if an employer has prepared a written description before advertising or interviewing applicants for the job, this description shall be considered evidence of the essential functions of the job.

(2) "Employer" means a person who has eight (8) or more employees within the state in each of twenty (20) or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year and an agent of such a person, except for purposes of determining discrimination based on disability, employer means a person engaged in an industry affecting commerce who has fifteen (15) or more employees for each working day in each of twenty (20) or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, and any agent of that person, except that, for two (2) years following July 14, 1992, an employer means a person engaged in an industry affecting commerce who has twenty-five (25) or more employees for each working day in each of twenty (20) or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding year, and any agent of that person. For the purposes of determining discrimination based on disability, employer shall not include:

(a) The United States, a corporation wholly owned by the government of the United States, or an Indian tribe; or

(b) A bona fide private membership club (other than a labor organization) that is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986.

(3) "Employment agency" means a person regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer and includes an agent of such person.

(4) "Labor organization" means a labor organization and an agent of such an organization, and includes an organization of any kind, an agency or employee representation committee, group, association, or plan so engaged in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours, or other terms or conditions of employment, and a conference, general committee, joint or system board, or joint council so engaged which is subordinate to a national or international labor organization.

(5) "Employee" means an individual employed by an employer, but does not include an individual employed by his parents, spouse, or child, or an individual employed to render services as a domestic in the home of the employer.

(6) "Reasonable accommodation" means making existing facilities used by employees readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, job restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, reassignment to a vacant position, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, appropriate adjustment or modifications of examinations, training materials or policies, the provision of qualified readers or interpreters, and other similar accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

(7) "Religion" means all aspects of religious observance and practice, as well as belief, unless an employer demonstrates that he is unable to reasonably accommodate to an employee's or prospective employee's religious observance or practice without undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business.

(8) The terms "because of sex" or "on the basis of sex" include, but are not limited to, because of or on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions; and women affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions shall be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work, and nothing in this section shall be interpreted to permit otherwise.

(9) "Undue hardship," for purposes of disability discrimination, means an action requiring significant difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the following factors:

(a) The nature and cost of the accommodation needed;
(b) The overall financial resources of the facility or facilities involved in the provision of the reasonable accommodation; the number of persons employed at the facility; the effect on expenses and resources; or the impact otherwise of such accommodation upon the operation of the facility;
(c) The overall financial resources of the covered entity; the overall size of the business of a covered entity with respect to the number of its employees; and the number, type, and location of its facilities; and
(d) The type of operation or operations of the covered entity, including the composition, structure, and functions of the workforce of such entity; the geographic separateness, administrative, or fiscal relationship of the facility or facilities in question to the covered entity.

(Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 2, Art. 3, § 301; 1974, ch. 187, § 1; 1980, ch. 245, § 3, effective July 15, 1980; 1992, ch. 282, § 4, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 378, § 3, effective July 15, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code 1986 referred to in subsection (2)(b) of this section is compiled as 26 USCS, § 501(c).

Cross-References Appeals and hearings, 780 KAR 3:120.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

10. Sex Discrimination.

A plaintiff's status as an unwed mother is sufficiently within the statutory definition of discrimination on the basis of sex to afford coverage, assuming the requisite burden of proof can be met. Tiller v. University of Kentucky, 55 S.W.3d 846, 2001 Ky. App. LEXIS 15 (Ky. Ct. App. 2001).

TITLE XXIX

COMMERCE AND TRADE

CHAPTER 369

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SECTION.

Uniform Electronic Transactions Act

369.101. Short title for KRS 369.101 to 369.120.
369.102. Definitions for KRS 369.101 to 369.120.
369.103. Scope of KRS 369.101 to 369.120.
369.104. Prospective application of KRS 369.101 to 369.120.
369.105. Use of electronic records and electronic signatures — Variation by agreement.
369.106. Construction and application of KRS 369.101 to 369.120.
369.107. Legal recognition of electronic records, electronic signatures, and electronic contracts.
369.108. Provision of information in writing — Presentation of records.
369.109. Attribution and effect of electronic record and electronic signature.
369.110. Effect of change or error.
369.111. Notarization and acknowledgment.
369.112. Retention of electronic records — Originals.
369.113. Admissibility in evidence.
369.114. Automated transaction.
369.115. Time and place of sending and receipt.
369.116. Transferable records.
369.117. Creation and retention of electronic records by governmental agencies — Conversion of written records by governmental agencies.
369.118. Acceptance and distribution of electronic records by governmental agencies.
369.119. Interoperability.
369.120. Severability of provisions.

Uniform Electronic Transactions Act

369.101. Short title for KRS 369.101 to 369.120.

KRS 369.101 to 369.120 may be cited as the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 1, effective August 1, 2000.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 22 of Acts 2000, ch. 301, effective August 1, 2000, read: "Sections 1 to 20 of this Act [KRS 369.101 to 369.120] applies to contracts created or renegotiated on and after the effective date of this Act. To the extent that Sections 1 to 20 of this Act may be inconsistent, and notwithstanding the repeal of KRS 369.010 to 369.030 contained in Section 21 of this Act, contracts based on those statutes shall continue in force under their terms until they expire or are renegotiated, and the application of those statutes to such contracts shall continue as if the specified statutes had not been repealed."

369.102. Definitions for KRS 369.101 to 369.120.

As used in KRS 369.101 to 369.120, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Agreement" means the bargain of the parties in fact, as found in their language or inferred from other circumstances and from rules, regulations, and procedures given the effect of agreements under laws otherwise applicable to a particular transaction;
(2) "Automated transaction" means a transaction conducted or performed, in whole or in part, by electronic means or electronic records, in which the acts of records of one (1) or both parties are not reviewed by an individual in the ordinary course in forming a contract, performing under an existing contract, or fulfilling an obligation required by the transaction;
(3) "Computer program" means a set of statements or instructions to be used directly or indirectly in an information processing system in order to bring about a certain result;
(4) "Contract" means the total legal obligation resulting from the parties' agreement as affected by KRS 369.101 to 369.120 and other applicable law;
(5) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities;
(6) "Electronic agent" means a computer program or an electronic or other automated means used independently to initiate an action or respond to electronic records or performances in whole or in part, without review or action by an individual;
(7) "Electronic record" means a record created, generated, sent, communicated, received, or stored by electronic means;
(8) "Electronic signature" means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record;
(9) "Governmental agency" means an executive, legislative, or judicial agency, department, board, commission, authority, institution, or instrumentality of the federal government or of a state or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state;
(10) "Information" means data, text, images, sounds, codes, computer programs, software, databases, or the like;
(11) "Information processing system" means an electronic system for creating, generating, sending, receiving, storing, displaying, or processing information;

(12) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, governmental agency, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity;
(13) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form;
(14) "Security procedure" means a procedure employed for the purpose of verifying that an electronic signature, record, or performance is that of a specific person or for detecting changes or errors in the information in an electronic record. The term includes a procedure that requires the use of algorithms or other codes, identifying words or numbers, encryption, or callback or other acknowledgment procedures;
(15) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes an Indian tribe or band, or Alaskan native village, which is recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state; and
(16) "Transaction" means an action or set of actions occurring between two (2) or more persons relating to the conduct of business, commercial, or governmental affairs.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 2, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.103. Scope of KRS 369.101 to 369.120.
(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, KRS 369.101 to 369.120 applies to electronic records and electronic signatures relating to a transaction.
(2) KRS 369.101 to 369.120 does not apply to a transaction to the extent it is governed by:
  (a) A law governing the creation and execution of wills, codicils, or testamentary trusts;
  (b) KRS Chapter 355 other than KRS 355.1-107 and 355.1-206, and Articles 2 and 2A of KRS Chapter 355;
  (c) A law governing the conveyance of any interest in real property; and
  (d) A law governing the creation or transfer of any negotiable instrument or any instrument establishing title or an interest in title.
(3) KRS 369.101 to 369.120 applies to an electronic record or electronic signature otherwise excluded from the application of KRS 369.101 to 369.120 under subsection (2) of this section to the extent it is governed by a law other than those specified in subsection (2) of this section.
(4) A transaction subject to KRS 369.101 to 369.120 is also subject to other applicable substantive law.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 3, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.104. Prospective application of KRS 369.101 to 369.120.
KRS 369.101 to 369.120 applies to any electronic record or electronic signature created, generated, sent, communicated, received, or stored on or after August 1, 2000.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 4, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.105. Use of electronic records and electronic signatures — Variation by agreement.
(1) KRS 369.101 to 369.120 does not require a record or signature to be created, generated, sent, communicated, received, stored, or otherwise processed or used by electronic means or in electronic form.
(2) KRS 369.101 to 369.120 applies only to transactions between parties each of which has agreed to conduct transactions by electronic means. Whether the parties agree to conduct a transaction by electronic means is determined from the context and surrounding circumstances, including the parties' conduct.
(3) A party that agrees to conduct a transaction by electronic means may refuse to conduct other transactions by electronic means. The right granted by this subsection may not be waived by agreement.
(4) Except as otherwise provided in KRS 369.101 to 369.120, the effect of any of its provisions may be varied by agreement. The presence in certain provisions of KRS 369.101 to 369.120 of the words "unless otherwise agreed," or words of similar import, does not imply that the effect of other provisions may not be varied by agreement.
(5) Whether an electronic record or electronic signature has legal consequences is determined by KRS 369.101 to 369.120 and other applicable law.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 5, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.106. Construction and application of KRS 369.101 to 369.120.
KRS 369.101 to 369.120 must be construed and applied:
(1) To facilitate electronic transactions consistent with other applicable law;
(2) To be consistent with reasonable practices concerning electronic transactions and with the continued expansion of those practices; and
(3) To effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of KRS 369.101 to 369.120 among states enacting it.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 6, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.107. Legal recognition of electronic records, electronic signatures, and electronic contracts.
(1) A record or signature may not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because it is in electronic form.
(2) A contract may not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because an electronic record was used in its formation.
(3) If a law requires a record to be in writing, an electronic record satisfies the law.
(4) If a law requires a signature, an electronic signature satisfies the law.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 7, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.108. Provision of information in writing — Presentation of records.
(1) If parties have agreed to conduct a transaction by electronic means and a law requires a person to provide, send, or deliver information in writing to another person, the requirement is satisfied if the information is provided, sent, or delivered, as the case may be, in an electronic record capable of retention by the recipient at the time of receipt. An electronic record is not capable of retention by the recipient if the sender or its information processing system inhibits the ability of the recipient to print or store the electronic record.
(2) If a law other than KRS 369.101 to 369.120 requires a record to be posted or displayed in a certain manner, to be sent, communicated, or transmitted by a specified method, or to contain information that is formatted in a certain manner, the following rules apply:
  (a) The record must be posted or displayed in the manner specified in the other law.
  (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4)(b) of this section, the record must be sent, communicated, or transmitted by the method specified in the other law.

(c) The record must contain the information formatted in the manner specified in the other law.

(3) If a sender inhibits the ability of a recipient to store or print an electronic record, the electronic record is not enforceable against the recipient.

(4) The requirements of this section may not be varied by agreement, but:

(a) To the extent a law other than KRS 369.101 to 369.120 requires information to be provided, sent, or delivered in writing but permits that requirement to be varied by agreement, the requirement under subsection (1) of this section that the information be in the form of an electronic record capable of retention may also be varied by agreement; and

(b) A requirement under a law other than KRS 369.101 to 369.120 to send, communicate, or transmit a record by United States mail may be varied by agreement to the extent permitted by the other law.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 8, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.109. Attribution and effect of electronic record and electronic signature.

(1) An electronic record or electronic signature is attributable to a person if it was the act of the person. The act of the person may be shown in any manner, including a showing of the efficacy of any security procedure applied to determine the person to which the electronic record or electronic signature was attributable.

(2) The effect of an electronic record or electronic signature attributed to a person under subsection (1) of this section is determined from the context and surrounding circumstances at the time of its creation, execution, or adoption, including the parties' agreement, if any, and otherwise as provided by law.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 9, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.110. Effect of change or error.

If a change or error in an electronic record occurs in a transmission between parties to a transaction, the following rules apply:

(1) If the parties have agreed to use a security procedure to detect changes or errors and one (1) party has conformed to the procedure, but the other party has not, and the nonconforming party would have detected the change or error had that party also conformed, the conforming party may avoid the effect of the changed or erroneous electronic record.

(2) In an automated transaction involving an individual, the individual may avoid the effect of an electronic record that resulted from an error made by the individual in dealing with the electronic agent of another person if the electronic agent did not provide an opportunity for the prevention or correction of the error and, at the time the individual learns of the error, the individual:

(a) Promptly notifies the other person of the error and that the individual did not intend to be bound by the electronic record received by the other person;

(b) Takes reasonable steps, including steps that conform to the other person's reasonable instructions, to return to the other person or, if instructed by the other person, to destroy the consideration received, if any, as a result of the erroneous electronic record; and

(c) Has not used or received any benefit or value from the consideration, if any, received from the other person.

(3) If neither subsection (1) of this section nor subsection (2) of this section applies, the change or error has the effect provided by other law, including the law of mistake, and the parties' contract, if any.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section may not be varied by agreement.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 10, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.111. Notarization and acknowledgment.

If a law requires a signature or record to be notarized, acknowledged, verified, or made under oath, the requirement is satisfied if the electronic signature of the person authorized to perform those acts, together with all other information required to be included by other applicable law, is attached to or logically associated with the signature or record.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 11, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.112. Retention of electronic records — Originals.

(1) If a law requires that a record be retained, the requirement is satisfied by retaining an electronic record of the information in the record which:

(a) Accurately reflects the information set forth in the record after it was first generated in its final form as an electronic record or otherwise; and

(b) Remains accessible for later reference.

(2) A requirement to retain a record in accordance with subsection (1) of this section does not apply to any information the sole purpose of which is to enable the record to be sent, communicated, or received.

(3) A person may satisfy subsection (1) of this section by using the services of another person if the requirements of that subsection are satisfied.

(4) If a law requires a record to be presented or retained in its original form, or provides consequences if the record is not presented or retained in its original form, that law is satisfied by an electronic record retained in accordance with subsection (1) of this subsection.

(5) If a law requires retention of a check, that requirement is satisfied by retention of an electronic record of the information on the front and back of the check in accordance with subsection (1) of this subsection.

(6) A record retained as an electronic record in accordance with subsection (1) of this section satisfies a law requiring a person to retain a record for evidentiary, audit, or like purposes, unless a law enacted after August 1, 2000, specifically prohibits the use of an electronic record for the specified purpose.

(7) This section does not preclude a governmental agency of this state from specifying additional requirements for the retention of a record subject to the agency's jurisdiction.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 12, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.113. Admissibility in evidence.

In a proceeding, evidence of a record or signature may not be excluded solely because it is in electronic form.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 13, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.114. Automated transaction.

In an automated transaction, the following rules apply:

(1) A contract may be formed by the interaction of electronic agents of the parties, even if no individual was aware of or reviewed the electronic agents' actions or the resulting terms and agreements.

(2) A contract may be formed by the interaction of an electronic agency and an individual, acting on the individual's own behalf or for another person, including by an interaction in which the individual performs actions that the individual is free to refuse to perform and which the individual knows or has reason to know will cause the electronic agent to complete the transaction or performance.

(3) The terms of the contract are determined by the substantive law applicable to it.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 14, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.115. Time and place of sending and receipt.

(1) Unless otherwise agreed between the sender and the recipient, an electronic record is sent when it:
   (a) Is addressed properly or otherwise directed properly to an information processing system that the recipient has designated or uses for the purpose of receiving electronic records or information of the type sent and from which the recipient is able to retrieve the electronic record;
   (b) Is in a form capable of being processed by that system; and
   (c) Enters an information processing system outside the control of the sender or of a person that sent the electronic record on behalf of the sender or enters a region of the information processing system designated or used by the recipient which is under the control of the recipient.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed between a sender and the recipient, an electronic record is received when:
   (a) It enters an information processing system that the recipient has designated or uses for the purpose of receiving electronic records or information of the type sent and from which the recipient is able to retrieve the electronic record; and
   (b) It is in a form capable of being processed by that system.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section applies even if the place the information processing system is located is different from the place the electronic record is deemed to be received under subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Unless otherwise expressly provided in the electronic record or agreed between the sender and the recipient, an electronic record is deemed to be sent from the sender's place of business and to be received at the recipient's place of business. For purposes of this subsection, the following rules apply:
   (a) If the sender or recipient has more than one (1) place of business, the place of business of that person is the place having the closest relationship to the underlying transaction.
   (b) If the sender or the recipient does not have a place of business, the place of business is the sender's or recipient's residence, as the case may be.

(5) An electronic record is received under subsection (2) of this section even if no individual is aware of its receipt.

(6) Receipt of an electronic acknowledgment from an information processing system described in subsection (2) of this section establishes that a record was received but, by itself, does not establish that the content sent corresponds to the content received.

(7) If a person is aware than an electronic record purportedly sent under subsection (1) of this section, or purportedly received under subsection (2) of this section, was not actually sent or received, the legal effect of the sending or receipt is determined by other applicable law. Except to the extent permitted by the other law, the requirements of this subsection may not be varied by agreement.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 15, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.116. Transferable records.

(1) In this section, "transferable record" means an electronic record that:
   (a) Would be a note under Article 3 of KRS Chapter 355 or a document under Article 7 of KRS Chapter 355 if the electronic record were in writing; and
   (b) The issuer of the electronic record expressly has agreed is a transferable record.

(2) A person has control of a transferable record if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the transferable record reliably establishes that person as the person to which the transferable record was issued or transferred.

(3) A system satisfies subsection (2) of this section, and a person is deemed to have control of a transferable record, if the transferable record is created, stored, and assigned in such a manner that:
   (a) A single authoritative copy of the transferable record exists which is unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this subsection, unalterable;
   (b) The authoritative copy identifies the person asserting control as:
      1. The person to which the transferable record was issued; or
      2. If the authoritative copy indicates that the transferable record has been transferred, the person to which the transferable record was most recently transferred;
   (c) The authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the person asserting control or its designated custodian;
   (d) Copies of revisions that add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the consent of the person asserting control;
   (e) Each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the authoritative copy; and
   (f) Any revision of the authoritative copy is readily identifiable as authorized or unauthorized.

(4) Except as otherwise agreed, a person having control of a transferable record is the holder, as defined in KRS 355.1-201(20), of the transferable record and has the same rights and defenses as a holder of an equivalent record or writing under KRS Chapter 355, including, if the applicable statutory requirements under KRS 355.3-302(1), 355.7-501, or 355.9-330 are satisfied, the rights and defenses of a holder in due course, a holder to which a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated, or a purchaser, respectively. Delivery, possession, and indorsement are not required to obtain or exercise any of the rights under this subsection.

(5) Except as otherwise agreed, an obligor under a transferable record has the same rights and defenses as an equivalent obligor under equivalent records or writing under KRS Chapter 355.

(6) If requested by a person against which enforcement is sought, the person seeking to enforce the transferable record shall provide reasonable proof that the person is in control of the transferable record. Proof may include access to the authoritative copy of the transferable record and related business records sufficient to review the terms of the transferable record and to establish the identity of the person having control of the transferable record.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 16, effective August 1, 2000; 2000, ch. 301, § 23, effective July 1, 2001.)

369.117. Creation and retention of electronic records by governmental agencies — Conversion of written records by governmental agencies.

Each governmental agency of this Commonwealth shall determine whether, and the extent to which, it will create electronic records. The Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives shall determine whether, and the extent to which,

the Commonwealth will retain electronic records and convert written records to electronic records.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 17, effective August 1, 2000.)

369.118. Acceptance and distribution of electronic records by governmental agencies.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in KRS 369.112(6), each governmental agency of this state, in compliance with standards established by the Commonwealth Office of Technology, shall determine whether, and the extent to which, it will send and accept electronic records and electronic signatures to and from other persons and otherwise create, generate, communicate, store, process, use, and rely upon electronic records and electronic signatures.

(2) To the extent that a governmental agency uses electronic records and electronic signatures under subsection (1) of this section:
   (a) The Commonwealth Office of Technology, giving due consideration to security, may specify the manner and format in which the electronic records must be created, generated, sent, communicated, received, and stored and the systems established for those purposes;
   (b) If electronic records must be signed by electronic means, each governmental agency, giving due consideration to security, may specify the type of electronic signature required, the manner and format in which the electronic signature must be affixed to the electronic record, and the identity of, or criteria that must be met by, any third party used by a person filing a document to facilitate the process;
   (c) The Commonwealth Office of Technology and the Department for Libraries and Archives, giving due consideration to security, may specify control processes and procedures as appropriate to ensure adequate preservation, disposition, integrity, security, confidentiality, and auditability of electronic records; and
   (d) Each governmental agency, giving due consideration to security, may specify any other required attributes for electronic records which are specified for corresponding nonelectronic records or reasonably necessary under the circumstances.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in KRS 369.112(6), KRS 369.101 to 369.120 does not require a governmental agency of this state to use or permit the use of electronic records or electronic signatures.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 18, effective August 1, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 693, effective June 20, 2005.)

369.119. Interoperability.

The Commonwealth Office of Technology, which adopts standards pursuant to KRS 369.118(2)(a), may encourage and promote consistency and interoperability with similar requirements adopted by other governmental agencies of this and other states and the federal government and nongovernmental persons interacting with governmental agencies of this state. If appropriate, those standards may specify differing levels of standards from which governmental agencies of this state may choose in implementing the most appropriate standard for a particular application.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 19, effective August 1, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 694, effective June 20, 2005.)

369.120. Severability of provisions.

If any provision of KRS 369.101 to 369.120 or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of KRS 369.101 to 369.120 which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of KRS 369.101 to 369.120 are severable.
(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 301, § 20, effective August 1, 2000.)

TITLE XXX
CONTRACTS

CHAPTER 371
FORMALITY AND ASSIGNABILITY OF CONTRACTS — INSTALLMENT SALES CONTRACTS

SECTION.

General Provisions

371.180. Construction services contracts.

Kentucky Fairness in Construction Act

371.400. Definitions for KRS 371.400 to 371.425.
371.405. Conditions governing enforceability of construction contracts — Payment of amounts due.
371.410. Retainage that may be withheld — Release of retainage — Substantial completion.
371.415. Award of costs and attorney's fees in action to enforce KRS 371.400 to 371.425.
371.420. Short title for KRS 371.400 to 371.425 — Filing of mechanic's lien by contractor.
371.425. Application of KRS 371.400 to 371.425.

General Provisions

371.180. Construction services contracts.

(1) As used in this section:
   (a) "Construction services contract" means:
      1. A contract or agreement relating to the construction, alteration, repair, addition to, subtraction from, improvement to, or maintenance of any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation, or other structure, project, development, or improvement attached to real estate, including moving and demolition connected therewith; or
      2. A contract or agreement relating to the planning, design, administration, study, evaluation, consulting, or other professional and technical support services provided in connection with any of the work or activities described in subparagraph 1. of this paragraph.
   (b) "Contractor" means the person offering a contract for services provided.
   (c) "Contractee" means the person providing services under a contract.

(2) Any provision contained in any construction services contract purporting to indemnify or hold harmless a contractor from that contractor's own negligence or from the negligence of his or her agents, or employees is void and wholly unenforceable.

(3) This section does not apply to construction bonds or affect the validity of insurance contracts.

(4) This section does not affect contracts or agreements entered into before June 20, 2005.

(Enact. Acts 2005, ch. 156, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

KENTUCKY FAIRNESS IN CONSTRUCTION ACT

371.400. Definitions for KRS 371.400 to 371.425.

As used in KRS 371.400 to 371.425:

(1) "Construction" means the process of building, altering, repairing, improving, or demolishing any structures or buildings, or other improvements of any kind to any real property, but does not include processing equipment used for the process of manufacturing or the routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property;

(2) "Contract" means a contract or agreement concerning construction made and entered into by and between a contracting entity and a contractor, a contractor and a subcontractor, or a subcontractor and another subcontractor;

(3) "Contracting entity" means an owner of real property; a trustee or agent of an owner of real property; or a public official, public authority, or other public entity authorized to contract under the Kentucky Revised Statutes;

(4) "Contractor" means a person performing construction and having a contract with a contracting entity;

(5) "Disputed amount" means to question in good faith the validity, either in whole or part, of a request for payment asserted by any party;

(6) "Owner" means a person who holds an ownership interest in real property;

(7) "Person" means an individual, corporation, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, or any other legal entity;

(8) "Processing equipment" means equipment which uses physical or chemical methods to increase the value of a raw material or product and is installed by the person contractually responsible to the contracting entity for the design, purchase, installation, and performance of that equipment;

(9) "Retainage" means money earned by a contractor or subcontractor but withheld to ensure proper performance by the contractor or subcontractor and that shall be paid upon completion of contractual obligations;

(10) "Subcontractor" means any person performing construction covered by a contract between a contracting entity and a contractor who does not have a contract with the contracting entity; and

(11) "Undisputed amount" means a good faith, valid, accurate, timely request for payment which has been submitted to any entity owing money, that the recipient of the request for payment has reviewed and agrees that the money is due and owing.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 136, § 1, effective June 26, 2007.)

371.405. Conditions governing enforceability of construction contracts — Payment of amounts due.

(1) All payments on construction contracts entered into after June 26, 2007, shall be made pursuant to the terms of the contract and as required in this section and KRS 371.410.

(2) The following provisions in a contract for construction shall be against the public policy of this Commonwealth and shall be void and unenforceable:

(a) A provision that purports to waive, release, or extinguish the right to resolve disputes through litigation in court or substantive or procedural rights in connection with such litigation, except that a contract may require binding arbitration as a substitute for litigation or require nonbinding alternative dispute resolution as a prerequisite to litigation;

(b) A provision that purports to waive, release, or extinguish rights provided by KRS Chapter 376, with the exception of partial waivers of lien rights provided by the contractor or subcontractor for progress payments; or

(c) A provision that purports to waive, release, or extinguish the right of a contractor or subcontractor to recover costs, additional time, or damages, or obtain an equitable adjustment of the contract, for delays in performing the contract that are, in whole or part, within the control of the contracting entity. Unusually bad weather that cannot be reasonably anticipated, fire, or other act of God shall not automatically entitle the contractor to additional compensation under this paragraph.

(3) Subsection (2)(c) of this section shall not render null, void, and unenforceable a contract provision that:

(a) Permits a contractor or subcontractor to recover that portion of delay costs caused by acts or omissions of the contracting entity;

(b) Requires notice of any delay by the party affected by the delay;

(c) Provides for reasonable liquidated damages;

(d) Provides for arbitration or any other procedure designed to resolve contract disputes; or

(e) Specifies which costs are recoverable by a contractor or subcontractor for delay.

(4) If a provision of a construction contract is found to be null and unenforceable, that provision shall not affect other provisions of the contract that are in compliance with this section and, to this end, the provisions of the contract are severable.

(5) Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, all contracts for construction shall provide that payment of amounts due a contractor from a contracting entity, except retainage, shall be made within thirty (30) business days after the contracting entity receives a timely, properly completed, undisputed request for payment.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, if the contracting entity fails to pay a contractor within thirty (30) business days following receipt of a timely, properly completed, undisputed request for payment, the contracting entity shall pay interest to the contractor beginning on the thirty-first business day after receipt of the request for payment, computed at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per annum on the unpaid amount. Twenty-five (25) business days following the submission of a timely, properly completed, undisputed request for payment, the contractor shall notify the contracting entity by certified mail if payment has not been received. The notice shall also include the date on which interest shall begin to accrue.

(7) For purposes of subsections (5) and (6) of this section, a postsecondary institution and a board of education shall have forty-five (45) business days to make the payment required by those subsections. For purposes of payments by a board of education, the Department of Education shall have ten (10) business days, including the day the undisputed request for payment is received, to complete the final approval and application for payment and return it to the board of education. The ten (10) business days shall be included in the forty-five (45) business days. If the contracting entity fails to pay a contractor within forty-five (45) business days after receipt of the timely, properly completed, undisputed request for payment, the contracting entity shall, beginning on the forty-sixth day after receipt of the request, pay interest to the contractor computed at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per annum on the unpaid amount.

(8) A contractor shall pay its subcontractors any undisputed amounts due within fifteen (15) business days of receipt of payment from the contracting entity, including pay-

ment of retainage if retainage is released by the contracting entity, if the subcontractor has provided a timely, properly completed, and undisputed request for payment to the contractor.

(9) If a contractor fails to pay a subcontractor any undisputed amounts due within fifteen (15) business days of receipt of payment from the contracting entity, the contractor shall pay interest to the subcontractor beginning on the sixteenth business day after receipt of payment by the contractor, computed at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per annum on the unpaid amount.

(10) Subsections (8) and (9) of this section shall apply to all payments from subcontractors to their subcontractors.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 136, § 2, effective June 26, 2007.)

371.410. Retainage that may be withheld — Release of retainage — Substantial completion.

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes to the contrary, until fifty percent (50%) of the construction project has been completed in accordance with the contract, a contracting entity, contractor, or subcontractor may withhold no more than ten percent (10%) retainage from the amount of any undisputed payment due, and retainage held after fifty-one percent (51%) of the construction project has been completed shall not be more than five percent (5%) of the total contract amount.

(2) Within thirty (30) days after substantial completion of a construction project, the contracting entity or contractor shall release the retainage less an amount equal to two hundred percent (200%) of the contracting entity's reasonably estimated cost of the balance of any contractor's or subcontractor's contractually obligated, yet uncompleted, work remaining. The contracting entity's agent shall determine the reasonably estimated cost due under this subsection. The contracting entity, contractor, and any subcontractor with work yet to be completed shall mutually agree with the schedule for completion of the work necessary for release of final payment. Within fifteen (15) business days after the retainage has been released by the contracting entity to the contractor, the contractor shall release to the subcontractors their proportional shares of the retainage. For purposes of this subsection, "substantial completion" is the point at which, as certified in writing by the contracting entity, a project is at the level of completion, in strict compliance with the contract, where:

(a) Necessary approval by public regulatory authorities has been given;

(b) The owner has received all required warranties and documentation; and

(c) The owner may enjoy beneficial use or occupancy and may use, operate, and maintain the project in all respects, for its intended purpose.

Partial use or occupancy shall not necessarily result in the project being deemed substantially complete and shall not be evidence of substantial completion.

(3) If a contracting entity, contractor, or subcontractor fails to pay retainage, if any, pursuant to the terms of a contract or as required in this section, the contracting entity, contractor, or subcontractor shall pay interest to the contractor or subcontractor to whom payment was due, beginning on the first business day after the payment was due, at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per annum.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 136, § 3, effective June 26, 2007.)

371.415. Award of costs and attorney's fees in action to enforce KRS 371.400 to 371.425.

In any action to enforce KRS 371.400 to 371.425, including arbitration, the court or arbitrator shall award costs and reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party if the losing party is deemed to have acted in bad faith. For public construction contracts, recovery of attorney's fees under this section shall be limited to the public contract rate for attorney's fees. Venue of such an action shall be within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 136, § 4, effective June 26, 2007.)

371.420. Short title for KRS 371.400 to 371.425 — Filing of mechanic's lien by contractor.

(1) KRS 371.400 to 371.425 shall be known and may be cited as the Kentucky Fairness in Construction Act.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of the Kentucky Revised Statutes to the contrary, after a judgment for the contractor against a contracting entity is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, a contractor has sixty (60) days to file a mechanic's lien as provided in KRS Chapter 376. The filing of this lien shall not preclude the contractor from seeking additional relief. This subsection shall not apply to public construction contracts with lien rights governed under KRS 376.250.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 136, § 5, effective June 26, 2007.)

371.425. Application of KRS 371.400 to 371.425.

(1) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, KRS 371.400 to 371.425 shall apply to public construction and public works projects, and to private construction, excluding residential construction.

(2) KRS 371.400 to 371.425 shall apply to construction contracts entered into after June 26, 2007.

(3) KRS 371.400 to 371.425 shall not apply to contracts entered into by a borrower of funds that are provided, insured, or guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Utilities Service, or financed under a lien accommodation by the Rural Utilities Service.

(4) KRS 371.400 to 371.425 shall not apply to any contract for construction of or relating to any facility as defined in KRS Chapter 278.

(Enact. Acts 2007, ch. 136, § 6, effective June 26, 2007.)

TITLE XXXIII

ADMINISTRATION OF TRUSTS AND ESTATES OF PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY

CHAPTER 386

ADMINISTRATION OF TRUSTS — LEGAL INVESTMENTS — UNIFORM PRINCIPAL AND INCOME ACT

SECTION.

ADMINISTRATION — INVESTMENTS

386.050. Housing authority obligations — Authorized investments — Security for public deposits — Negotiable — United States bonds.

ADMINISTRATION — INVESTMENTS

386.050. Housing authority obligations — Authorized investments — Security for public deposits — Negotiable — United States bonds.

(1) This state and all public officers, cities, political subdivisions and public bodies, all banks, trust companies, savings institutions, savings and loan associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a

banking business, all insurance companies, and other persons carrying on an insurance business and all fiduciaries may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by a housing authority pursuant to the Municipal Housing Authority Act or the Rural Housing Authority Act, and any additional amendments thereto, or issued by any public housing authority or agency in the United States, when these bonds or other obligations are secured by a pledge of annual contributions to be paid by the United States or any agency thereof, or in any electric revenue bonds or other obligations issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(2) These bonds and other obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits and shall be fully negotiable in this state.

(3) Nothing in this section with regard to legal investments shall relieve any individual or corporation from any duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities.

(4) Any county, municipality, or other taxing district may legally invest its sinking funds, money, or other funds belonging to it or within its control in United States Defense Bonds or any other bonds or obligations for the payment of which the faith and credit of the United States Government is pledged.

(4706-11: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 57, §§ 1, 2; 1960, ch. 188, § 2; 1968, ch. 152, § 160.)

Cross-References. Bank investments, limit on, not applicable to housing commission obligations, KRS 286.3-290.

Insurance company investments, KRS 304.7-010 et seq.

TITLE XXXV

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

CHAPTER 405

PARENT AND CHILD

SECTION.

PARENT AND CHILD

405.023. Centralized statewide information and referral program for grandparents caring for minor grandchildren.

PARENT AND CHILD

405.023. Centralized statewide information and referral program for grandparents caring for minor grandchildren.

(1) The Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall create a centralized statewide service program that provides information and referrals through a statewide toll-free telephone number to grandparents who are caring for minor grandchildren.

(2) The program shall provide information on a wide variety of services, including but not limited to:
   (a) Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program;
   (b) Medical coverage and services, including the Kentucky Children's Health Insurance Program;
   (c) Educational services;
   (d) Child care;
   (e) Child support;
   (f) Support groups;
   (g) Housing assistance;
   (h) Legal services; and
   (i) Respite care for low-income kinship caregivers.

(3) The cabinet may coordinate this program with the KyCARES Program.

(4) This program shall be known as the KinCare Support Program.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 198, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

CHAPTER 406

UNIFORM ACT ON PATERNITY

SECTION.

406.011. Obligations of father — Presumption of paternity.
406.021. Determination of paternity — Liability of noncustodial parent.
406.025. Rebuttable presumption of voluntary acknowledgment-of-paternity affidavit — Temporary support order if paternity is indicated — Continuation of child support until final determination of paternity.
406.031. Limitation of action.
406.051. Remedies — District Court's concurrent jurisdiction for child custody and visitation in paternity cases.

406.011. Obligations of father — Presumption of paternity.

The father of a child which is or may be born out of wedlock is liable to the same extent as the father of a child born in wedlock, whether or not the child is born alive, for the reasonable expense of the mother's pregnancy and confinement and for the education, necessary support and funeral expenses of the child. A child born during lawful wedlock, or within ten (10) months thereafter, is presumed to be the child of the husband and wife. However, a child born out of wedlock includes a child born to a married woman by a man other than her husband where evidence shows that the marital relationship between the husband and wife ceased ten (10) months prior to the birth of the child.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 37, § 1; 1972, ch. 159, § 1.)

Cross-References. Children of illegal or void marriages, when legitimate, KRS 391.100.

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, KRS Ch. 407.

406.021. Determination of paternity — Liability of noncustodial parent.

(1) Paternity may be determined upon the complaint of the mother, putative father, child, person, or agency substantially contributing to the support of the child. The action shall be brought by the county attorney or by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or its designee upon the request of complainant authorized by this section.

(2) Paternity may be determined by the District Court when the mother and father of the child, either:
   (a) Submit affidavits in which the mother states the name and Social Security number of the child's father and the father admits paternity of the child; or
   (b) Give testimony before the District Court in which the mother states the name and Social Security number of the child's father and the father admits paternity of the child.

(3) If paternity has been determined or has been acknowledged according to the laws of this state, the liabilities of the noncustodial parent may be enforced in the same or other proceedings by the mother, child, person, or agency substantially contributing to the cost of pregnancy, confinement, education, necessary support, or funeral expenses. Bills for testing, pregnancy, and child-

birth without requiring third party foundation testimony shall be regarded as prima facie evidence of the amount incurred. An action to enforce the liabilities of the noncustodial parent shall be brought by the county attorney upon the request of such complainant authorized by this section. An action to enforce the liabilities of the cost of pregnancy, birthing costs, child support, and medical support shall be brought by the county attorney or by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or its designee.

(4) Voluntary acknowledgment of paternity pursuant to KRS 213.046 shall create a rebuttable presumption of paternity.

(5) Upon a showing of service of process on the defendant and if the defendant has made no pleading to the court or has not moved to enter evidence pursuant to KRS 406.091, the court shall order paternity to be established by default.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 37, § 2; 1968, ch. 200, § 11; 1972, ch. 159, § 2; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 14, § 410, effective January 2, 1978; 1990, ch. 272, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 330, § 17, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 255, § 26, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 587, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 636, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 149, § 2, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005). This section was amended by 2005 Ky. Acts chs. 99 and 149, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

406.025. Rebuttable presumption of voluntary acknowledgment-of-paternity affidavit — Temporary support order if paternity is indicated — Continuation of child support until final determination of paternity.

(1) Upon completion of a signed, notarized, voluntary acknowledgment-of-paternity affidavit by the mother and alleged father, obtained through the hospital-based paternity program, and submitted to the state registrar of vital statistics, paternity shall be rebuttably presumed for the earlier of sixty (60) days or the date of an administrative or judicial proceeding relating to the child, including a proceeding to establish a child support order.

(2) Upon completion of a signed, notarized, voluntary acknowledgment-of-paternity affidavit by the mother and alleged father obtained outside of the hospital and submitted to the state registrar of vital statistics, paternity shall be rebuttably presumed for the earlier of sixty (60) days or the date of an administrative or judicial proceeding relating to the child, including a proceeding to establish a child support order following the date of signatures on the notarized affidavit.

(3) Pending an administrative or judicial determination of parentage, or upon a signed, notarized, voluntary acknowledgment-of-paternity form having been transmitted by the local registrar and received by the Vital Statistics Branch, a temporary support order shall be issued upon motion of any party if paternity is indicated by genetic testing or other clear and convincing evidence.

(4) The motion shall be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth the factual basis for the motion and the amounts requested.

(5) The court shall, within fourteen (14) days from the filing of the motion, order an amount of temporary child support based upon the child support guidelines as provided by KRS 403.212. The ordered child support shall be retroactive to the date of the filing of the motion to move the court to enter an order for temporary child support without written or oral notice to the adverse party. The order shall provide that the order becomes effective seven (7) days following service of the order and movant's affidavit upon the adverse party unless the adverse party, within the seven (7) day period, files a motion for a hearing before the court. The motion for hearing shall be accompanied by the affidavit required by KRS 403.160(2)(a). Pending the hearing, the adverse party shall pay child support in an amount based upon the guidelines and the adverse party's affidavit. The child support order entered following the hearing shall be retroactive to the date of the filing of the motion for temporary support unless otherwise ordered by the court.

(6) Unless good cause is shown, court or administratively ordered child support shall continue until final judicial or administrative determination of paternity.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 365, § 12, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 255, § 27, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 637, effective June 20, 2005.)

406.031. Limitation of action.

(1) The determination of paternity under the provisions of KRS 406.021(1) shall be commenced within eighteen (18) years after the birth, miscarriage or stillbirth of a child. However, in such cases, liability for child support shall not predate the initiation of action taken to determine paternity as set forth in KRS 406.021 if the action is taken four (4) years or more from the date of birth.

(2) Any person for whom paternity has not yet been established and who had not reached eighteen (18) years of age as of August 16, 1984, including those persons for whom a paternity action was brought but dismissed because a statute of limitations of less than eighteen (18) years was then in effect, may bring an action to establish paternity.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 37, § 3; 1972, ch. 159, § 3; 1984, ch. 379, § 6, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 487, § 17, effective July 15, 1986; 1990, ch. 418, § 15, effective July 13, 1990.)

406.051. Remedies — District Court's concurrent jurisdiction for child custody and visitation in paternity cases.

(1) The District Court has jurisdiction of an action brought under this chapter and all remedies for the enforcement of judgments for expenses of pregnancy and confinement for a wife or for education, necessary support, or funeral expenses for children born out of wedlock. An appeal may be had to the Circuit Court if prosecuted within sixty (60) days from the date of judgment. The court has continuing jurisdiction to modify or revoke a judgment for future education. All remedies under the uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act are available for enforcement of duties of support under this chapter.

(2) The District Court may exercise jurisdiction, concurrent with that of the Circuit Court, to determine matters of child custody and visitation in cases where paternity is established as set forth in this chapter. The District Court, in making these determinations, shall utilize the provisions of KRS Chapter 403 relating to child custody and visitation. The District Court may decline jurisdiction if it finds the circumstances of any case require a level of proceedings more appropriate to the Circuit Court.

(Enact. Acts 1964, ch. 37, § 5; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 14, § 412, effective January 2, 1978; 1984, ch. 16, § 9, effective July 13, 1984; 1996, ch. 314, § 1, effective July 15, 1996.)

Compiler's Notes. The uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act referred to in this section is now the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, compiled at KRS 407.5101 to 407.5902.

TITLE XXXVI
STATUTORY ACTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

CHAPTER 415

REPEAL OR VACATION OF CHARTERS — USURPATION

SECTION.

415.050. Duties of the Attorney General.
415.060. Proceedings for usurpation against person holding office.
415.070. Judgment against usurper — Enforcement.

415.050. Duties of the Attorney General.

For usurpation of other than county offices or franchises, the action by the Commonwealth shall be instituted and prosecuted by the Attorney General.

(C.C. 485: trans. Acts 1952, ch. 84, § 1, effective July 1, 1953.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section it is the duty of the Attorney General to institute ouster proceedings when a vacancy is created on a county board of education by the unexcused absence of a member from three consecutive meetings. OAG 60-1135.

Actions taken as a school board member after filing for nomination for the office of sheriff and thus disqualifying himself would be valid until the school board member resigned or was removed from office. OAG 65-211.

A school board member is a legal member of the board until he resigns or is removed in an ouster action. OAG 70-757.

Failing to meet the qualifications or doing that which is proscribed in KRS 160.180 constitutes cause for consideration for removal of a board of education member from office for usurpation of that office by the Attorney General. OAG 78-159.

The Office of Attorney General, which has the sole responsibility and authority for bringing an ouster or quo warranto action against a school board member pursuant to this section, is not required to accept as conclusive any affidavits as to eighth grade completion which are provided pursuant to subdivision (1)(c) of KRS 160.180. OAG 82-53.

Ouster proceedings may be taken by the Attorney General pursuant to this section and KRS 415.060 against school board members who fail to obtain the required in-service training pursuant to KRS 160.180(5). OAG 85-145.

Persons who are ineligible to serve on school board should resign; however, unless a private citizen is claiming the office for himself, there is no proceeding short of an Attorney General ouster complaint which could prevent such individuals from taking the oath of office. OAG 92-160.

Where school board members were ineligible to serve on the board due to the employment of a relative by the school system and members refused to resign, the Office of the Attorney General could instigate ouster proceedings against them. OAG 92-160.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. Construction.
2. Power of Attorney General.
4. State Office.
5. — School Board.
6. — County School Superintendent.
7. — School Trustee.

1. Construction.

In deciding whether the Attorney General has authority to bring ouster proceedings for usurpation of a public office, it is the governmental level of the office, rather than the nature of the usurpation for which ouster is sought which is controlling and since county school board members are state officers it is clear that usurpation of the office is to be attacked through actions brought by the Attorney General under this section. Commonwealth ex rel. Buckman v. Mason, 284 S.W.2d 825, 1955 Ky. LEXIS 53 (Ky. 1955).

Courts should be slow to invoke estoppel against the state in its efforts to enforce a statute the purpose of which is to prevent "conflict of interest" situations and to prevent self-interest in the deliberation of public servants, and fact that county school board member was re-elected to a new term after the acts complained of did not "whitewash" him or furnish a defense. Stringer v. Commonwealth, 428 S.W.2d 203, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 709 (Ky. 1968).

Courts should not be deterred in giving "conflict of interest" statute its full measure of legislative intendment by other public school authorities who may be instrumental in invoking the statute for purely selfish reasons. Stringer v. Commonwealth, 428 S.W.2d 203, 1968 Ky. LEXIS 709 (Ky. 1968).

2. Power of Attorney General.

The Attorney General had the power to give authority to an attorney to institute ouster proceedings, in the Attorney General's name, against members of school board who were allegedly disqualified from holding the office. Commonwealth v. Begley, 273 Ky. 636, 117 S.W.2d 599, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 692 (Ky. 1938).

A public officer may not be ousted or enjoined from the performance of his duties, except as the result of an action brought by a person who claims the office, or in the case of a state officer, in an ouster action brought by the Attorney General. Griffey v. Board of Education, 385 S.W.2d 319, 1964 Ky. LEXIS 157 (Ky. 1964).

4. State Office.

5. — School Board.

A member of the county board of education is not a county official but an official of the state; therefore, an action to oust a member of the county board of education, alleging he is a usurper of the office, should have been brought by the Attorney General and not by the Commonwealth's attorney. Tipton v. Commonwealth, 238 Ky. 111, 36 S.W.2d 855, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 188 (Ky. 1931).

The Attorney General has the authority through local counsel to institute an action to have a member of the board of education of a county declared a usurper, alleging that he has forfeited his office because of interest in contracts entered into with school board for purchase of coal. Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S.W.2d 24, 1936 Ky. LEXIS 594 (Ky. 1936).

The Attorney General by an ordinary action may remove a member of a county board of education from office for wrongful acts. Richardson v. Commonwealth, 275 Ky. 486, 122 S.W.2d 156, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 472 (Ky. 1938).

A member of the county board of education is a state officer and a suit to oust him as a usurper must be brought by the Attorney General. Chadwell v. Commonwealth, 288 Ky. 644, 157 S.W.2d 280, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1941).

A superintendent of schools, not claiming office of school board member, could not bring an action to oust school board member because of illegal transactions with the board in violation of KRS 160.180, but the Attorney General, under this section and KRS 415.060, had to bring the action since the board of education is a state and not a county office. Jones v. Browning, 298 Ky. 467, 183 S.W.2d 38, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 923 (Ky. 1944).

A county board of education cannot declare office of one of its members vacant because of forfeiture due to the ineligibility of the member, and appoint another to serve in his stead under KRS 160.180; proper procedure is for an action to be brought by the Attorney General to have the office declared vacant for the office is a state office. Salyers v. Lyons, 304 Ky. 320, 200 S.W.2d 749, 1947 Ky. LEXIS 637 (Ky. 1947).

An action to prevent usurpation of office by an elected member of county board of education, based on ineligibility because he did not possess an eighth grade education as required by KRS 160.180, which was filed after his election and oath of office but two days before the expiration of the term of his predecessor, was properly dismissed since a usurper is one who intrudes himself into an office that is vacant or without color of title or right, ousts the incumbent and assumes to act as an officer by exercising some of the functions of the office; thus, the term must have begun and the defendant have assumed, usurped or taken possession of the office prior to the filing of a petition for ouster, and the later assumption of the office and amendment of petition cannot give life to a premature petition. Broyles v. Commonwealth, 309 Ky. 837, 219 S.W.2d 52, 1949 Ky. LEXIS 826 (Ky. 1949).

If alleged misconduct by local school board members is not considered by the superintendent of public instruction, in the exercise of a fair discretion, to be such as to warrant action by the state board of education, the local citizens may still obtain a remedy through removal proceedings by the Attorney General under KRS 415.030 and this section. Hogan v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 329 S.W.2d 563, 1958 Ky. LEXIS 6 (Ky. 1959).

In ouster proceeding by Attorney General under authority of this section and KRS 415.060 against school board member based on his lack of qualifications, member's failure to respond properly to request for admission that he lacked such qualifications constituted an admission of such lack, and judgment of ouster should have been granted.

Commonwealth ex rel. Matthews v. Rice, 415 S.W.2d 618, 1966 Ky. LEXIS 10 (Ky. 1966).

The State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education, under the Kentucky Education Reform Act, has the authority to remove members from a county board of education for misconduct in office; there is no language in either KRS 156.132 or KRS 160.180 which suggests, let alone mandates, that the Attorney General has the exclusive power to remove district board members for violations of KRS 160.180. State Bd. for Elementary & Secondary Educ. v. Ball, 847 S.W.2d 743, 1993 Ky. LEXIS 46 (Ky. 1993).

6. — County School Superintendent.

A county school superintendent is not a county officer and thus an action against him for usurpation of office must be brought against him by the Attorney General, not by a Commonwealth's attorney. Commonwealth ex rel. Baxter v. Burnett, 237 Ky. 473, 35 S.W.2d 857, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 623 (Ky. 1931). See Tipton v. Commonwealth, 238 Ky. 111, 36 S.W.2d 855, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 188 (Ky. 1931).

Where a county school superintendent has accepted another state office that is incompatible with the office of school superintendent he has forfeited the office, and, since the county school superintendent is an official of the state, the Attorney General is the only one who can proceed against him for usurping the office. Commonwealth ex rel. Baxter v. Burnett, 237 Ky. 473, 35 S.W.2d 857, 1931 Ky. LEXIS 623 (Ky. 1931).

7. — School Trustee.

Where one is in possession of the office of school trustee, though he be a usurper, he cannot be deprived of it at the suit of a claimant of the same office, unless the latter shows himself entitled thereto, and since petition shows on its face that plaintiff did not have title, the petition was properly dismissed. Only one who could bring action against usurper was the Attorney General or the Commonwealth's attorney. Morgan v. Adams, 250 Ky. 441, 63 S.W.2d 479, 1933 Ky. LEXIS 709 (Ky. 1933).

415.060. Proceedings for usurpation against person holding office.

A person who continues to exercise an office after having committed an act, or omitted to do an act, the commission or omission of which, by law, creates a forfeiture of his office, may be proceeded against for usurpation thereof.
(C.C. 486: trans. Acts 1952, ch. 84, § 1, effective July 1, 1953.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

3. Acts Creating Forfeitures.
4. Person Who Must Bring Proceedings.

3. Acts Creating Forfeitures.

Evidence was insufficient to establish wrongful conduct by school board member which would constitute him a usurper in the office although his son was named truant officer and his daughter, a teacher, was transferred from the district high school to county high school at in increased salary. Richardson v. Commonwealth, 275 Ky. 486, 122 S.W.2d 156, 1938 Ky. LEXIS 472 (Ky. 1938).

Under statute prescribing qualifications of members of county school board of education and specifying disqualification which will operate as a forfeiture of office, a member of county board of education who cannot prove his educational qualifications in the manner prescribed is a usurper of the office and a forfeiture will be declared in a direct proceeding. Chadwell v. Commonwealth, 288 Ky. 644, 157 S.W.2d 280, 1941 Ky. LEXIS 182 (Ky. 1941).

4. Person Who Must Bring Proceedings.

A superintendent of schools, not claiming office of school board member, could not bring an action to oust school board member because of illegal transactions with the board in violation of KRS 160.180, but the Attorney General, under KRS 415.050 and this section, had to bring the action since the board of education is a state and not a county office. Jones v. Browning, 298 Ky. 467, 183 S.W.2d 38, 1944 Ky. LEXIS 923 (Ky. 1944).

415.070. Judgment against usurper — Enforcement.

A person adjudged to have usurped an office or franchise shall be deprived thereof by the judgment of the court, and the person adjudged entitled thereto shall be placed in possession thereof; but no one shall be adjudged entitled thereto, unless the action be instituted by him. And the court shall have power to enforce its judgment by causing the books and papers, and all other things pertaining to the office or franchise, to be surrendered by the usurper; and by preventing him from further exercising or using the same; and may enforce its orders by fine and imprisonment until obeyed.
(C.C. 487: trans. Acts 1952, ch. 84, § 1, effective July 1, 1953.)

Cross-References. Official misconduct in first and second degree, KRS 522.020, 522.030.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

2. Claimant Must Show Title.
4. Appeal.

2. Claimant Must Show Title.

A superintendent of common schools of a county, in possession of the office, though he be a usurper, cannot be deprived of it at the suit of another claimant of the office who cannot show himself entitled thereto. Wilson v. Tye, 126 Ky. 34, 31 Ky. L. Rptr. 491, 102 S.W. 856, 1907 Ky. LEXIS 18 (Ky. 1907).

4. Appeal.

Where judgment was entered holding that offices of members of county board of education were vacant because the members holding said offices were usurpers, the offices became immediately vacant and the judgment could not be suspended pending a final determination on appeal. McClendon v. Hamilton, 277 Ky. 734, 127 S.W.2d 605, 1939 Ky. LEXIS 723 (Ky. 1939).

TITLE XXXVII
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

CHAPTER 416
EMINENT DOMAIN

SECTION.

Eminent Domain Act of Kentucky (1976)

416.540. Definitions.
416.550. Right to condemn.
416.560. Initiation of condemnation proceedings — Costs — Right of entry — Damages.
416.570. Filing of petition.
416.580. Commissioners — Appointment — Report — Compensation — Vacancy — Majority required.
416.590. Issuing summons.
416.600. Filing answer.
416.610. Trial by court on pleadings — Interlocutory judgment.
416.620. Trial of exceptions to interlocutory judgment — Questions as to compensation to be tried by jury — Appeals.
416.630. Money paid into court.
416.640. Conflicting claimants to condemned land.
416.650. Proceedings governed by Rules of Civil Procedure.
416.660. Standards for determining compensation — Changes in value — Taking date.
416.670. Limitations on condemnation powers — Rights of current landowner.
416.675. Public use required — No condemnation for indirect benefit — Exemption.
416.680. Short title.

Penalties

416.990. Penalties.

EMINENT DOMAIN ACT OF KENTUCKY (1976)

416.540. Definitions.

(1) "Condemn" means to take private property for a public use under the right of eminent domain;
(2) "Condemnor" shall mean and include any person, corporation or entity, including the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its agencies and departments, county, municipality and taxing district authorized and empowered by law to exercise the right of eminent domain;
(3) "Condemnee" means the owner of the property interest being taken;
(4) "Court" means the Circuit Court;
(5) "Property" means real or personal property, or both, of any nature or kind that is subject to condemnation;
(6) "Eminent domain" means the right of the Commonwealth to take for a public use and shall include the right of private persons, corporations or business entities to do so under authority of law.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 2; 2006, ch. 73, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

416.550. Right to condemn.

Whenever any condemnor cannot, by agreement with the owner thereof, acquire the property right, privileges or easements needed for any of the uses or purposes for which the condemnor is authorized by law, to exercise its right of eminent domain, the condemnor may condemn such property, property rights, privileges or easements pursuant to the provisions of KRS 416.550 to 416.670. It is not a prerequisite to an action to attempt to agree with an owner who is unknown or who, after reasonable effort, cannot be found within the state or with an owner who is under a disability.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 3.)

416.560. Initiation of condemnation proceedings — Costs — Right of entry — Damages.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, a department, instrumentality or agency of a consolidated local government, city, county, or urban-county government, other than a waterworks corporation the capital stock of which is wholly owned by a city of the first class or a consolidated local government, having a right of eminent domain under other statutes shall exercise such right only by requesting the governing body of the consolidated local government, city, county, or urban-county to institute condemnation proceedings on its behalf. If the governing body of the consolidated local government, city, county, or urban-county agrees, it shall institute such proceedings under KRS 416.570, and all costs involved in the condemnation shall be borne by the department, instrumentality, or agency requesting the condemnation.
(2) If any department, instrumentality, or agency of a consolidated local government, city, county, or urban-county government, other than a waterworks corporation the capital stock of which is wholly owned by a city of the first class or a consolidated local government, operates in more than one (1) governmental unit, it shall request the governing body of the consolidated local government, city, county, or urban-county government wherein the largest part of the individual tract of the property sought to be condemned lies, to institute condemnation proceedings on its behalf.
(3) A department, instrumentality, or agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, other than the Transportation Cabinet and local boards of education, having a right of eminent domain under other statutes shall exercise such right only by requesting the Finance and Administration Cabinet to institute condemnation proceedings on its behalf. If the Finance and Administration Cabinet agrees, it shall institute such proceedings under KRS 416.570, and all costs involved in the condemnation shall be borne by the department, instrumentality, or agency requesting the condemnation.
(4) Prior to the filing of the petition to condemn, the condemnor or its employees or agents shall have the right to enter upon any land or improvement which it has the power to condemn, in order to make studies, surveys, tests, sounding, and appraisals, provided that the owner of the land or the party in whose name the property is assessed has been notified ten (10) days prior to entry on the property. Any actual damages sustained by the owner of a property interest in the property entered upon by the condemnor shall be paid by the condemnor and shall be assessed by the court or the court may refer the matter to commissioners to ascertain and assess the damages sustained by the condemnee, which award shall be subject to appeal.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 4; 1982, ch. 239, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 2000, ch. 45, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 346, § 230, effective July 15, 2002.)

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Kentucky Law Survey: Education, 29 N. Ky. L. Rev. 115 (2002).

416.570. Filing of petition.

Except as otherwise provided in KRS 416.560, a condemnor seeking to condemn property or the use and occupation thereof, shall file a verified petition in the Circuit Court of the county in which all or the greater portion of the property sought to be condemned is located, which petition shall state that it is filed under the provisions of KRS 416.550 to 416.670 and shall contain, in substance:

(1) Allegations sufficient to show that the petitioner is entitled, under the provisions of applicable law, to exercise the right of eminent domain and to condemn the property, or the use and occupation thereof, sought to be taken in such proceedings;
(2) A particular description of the property and the use and occupation thereof sought to be condemned; and
(3) An application to the court to appoint commissioners to award the amount of compensation the owner of the property sought to be condemned is entitled to receive therefor.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 5.)

416.580. Commissioners — Appointment — Report — Compensation — Vacancy — Majority required.

(1) The Circuit Court, or in the absence of the Circuit Judge from the county, the Circuit Court Clerk, shall appoint as commissioners three (3) impartial housekeepers of the county who are owners of land. They shall be sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties under this section. The commissioners shall view the land or material sought to be condemned and award to the owner or owners such a sum as will fairly represent the reduction in the market value of the entire property, all of or a portion of which is sought to be condemned, said sum being the difference between the market value of the entire property immediately before the taking and the market value of the remainder of the property immediately after the taking thereof, together with the fair rental value of any temporary easements sought to be condemned. Within fifteen (15) days from the date of their appointment they shall return a written report to the office of the Circuit Court, stating the above values in their award and shall describe in their report the property sought to be condemned. They shall be allowed a

reasonable fee which shall be taxed as costs.

(2) In the event any person appointed to serve as commissioner fails, refuses or becomes incapable of acting, the court, or judge thereof shall forthwith appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy. A majority of the commissioners appointed and qualified have the power to act and to make and sign the award and report. If a majority of the commissioners do not agree on a decision, three (3) new commissioners shall be appointed by the court on application by any of the parties to the action.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 6.)

416.590. Issuing summons.

Upon the application of the petitioner, and the filing of any necessary affidavits, the clerk of the court shall issue process against the owner to show cause why the petitioner does not have the right to condemn the lands, or the use and occupation thereof sought to be condemned. The summons shall contain a statement of the amount of the award and shall state that an answer or other pleading, if any, must be filed within twenty (20) days from date of service. The clerk shall make such orders as to nonresidents and persons under disability as are required by the statutes and Rules of Civil Procedure in actions against them in Circuit Courts.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 7.)

416.600. Filing answer.

Any answer or other pleading filed by the owner in response to the summons shall be filed on or before the twenty (20) days after date of service and shall be confined solely to the question of the right of the petitioner to condemn the property sought to be condemned, but without prejudice to the owner's right to except from the amount of the compensation awarded in the manner provided in KRS 416.550 to 416.670.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 8.)

416.610. Trial by court on pleadings — Interlocutory judgment.

(1) After the owner has been summoned twenty (20) days, the court shall examine the report of the commissioners to determine whether it conforms to the provisions of KRS 416.580. If the report of the commissioners is not in the proper form the court shall require the commissioners to make such corrections as are necessary.

(2) If no answer or other pleading is filed by the owner or owners putting in issue the right of the petitioner to condemn the property or the use and occupation thereof sought to be condemned, the court shall enter an interlocutory judgment which shall contain, in substance:

(a) A finding that the petitioner has the right, under the provisions of KRS 416.550 to 416.670 and other applicable law to condemn the property or the use and occupation thereof;

(b) A finding that the report of the commissioners conforms to the provisions of KRS 416.580;

(c) An authorization to take possession of the property for the purposes and under the conditions and limitations, if any, set forth in the petition upon payment to the owner or to the clerk of the court the amount of the compensation awarded by the commissioners;

(d) Proper provision for the conveyance of the title to the land and material, to the extent condemned, as adjudged therein in the event no exception is taken as provided in KRS 416.620(1).

(3) Any exception from such interlocutory judgment by either party or both parties shall be confined solely to exceptions to the amount of compensation awarded by the commissioners.

(4) If the owner has filed answer or pleading putting in issue the right of the petitioner to condemn the property or use and occupation thereof sought to be condemned, the court shall, without intervention of jury, proceed forthwith to hear and determine whether or not the petitioner has such right. If the court determines that petitioner has such rights, an interlocutory judgment, as provided for in subsection (2) of this section, shall be entered. If the court determines that petitioner does not have such right, it shall enter a final judgment which shall contain, in substance:

(a) A finding that the report of the commissioners conforms to the provisions of KRS 416.580;

(b) A finding that the petitioner is not authorized to condemn the property or the use and occupation thereof for the purposes and under the conditions and limitations set forth in the petition, stating the particular ground or grounds on which the petitioner is not so authorized;

(c) An order dismissing the petition and directing the petitioner to pay all costs.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 9.)

416.620. Trial of exceptions to interlocutory judgment — Questions as to compensation to be tried by jury — Appeals.

(1) Within thirty (30) days from the date of entry of an interlocutory judgment authorizing the petitioner to take possession of the property, exceptions may be filed by either party or both parties by filing with the clerk of the Circuit Court and serving upon the other party or parties a statement of exceptions, which statement shall contain any exceptions the party has to the award made by the commissioners. The statement of exceptions shall be tried, but shall be limited to the questions which are raised in the original statements of the exceptions, or as amended, but the owner shall not be permitted to raise any question, nor shall the court reconsider any question so raised, concerning the right of the petitioner to condemn the property. All questions of fact pertaining to the amount of compensation to the owner, or owners, shall be determined by a jury, which jury on the motion of either party shall be sent by the court, in the charge of the sheriff, to view the land and material. After a jury trial, and if possession previously has not been taken by the condemnor of the land and material condemned, it may do so upon the payment to the owner or to the clerk of the Circuit Court the amount of the compensation adjudged by the Circuit Court to be due the owner.

(2) Appeals may be taken to the Court of Appeals from the final judgment of the Circuit Court as in other cases except that an appeal by the owner shall not operate as a supersedeas.

(3) The payment by the condemnor of the amount of compensation awarded and the taking possession of the lands and material condemned shall not prejudice its right to except from the award of the commissioners or the judgment of any court, nor shall the acceptance by the owner of the amount of the compensation awarded prejudice his right to except from the award of the commissioners or the judgment of any court.

(4) All costs in the Circuit Court shall be adjudged against the condemnor.

(5) If the condemnor takes possession of the property condemned and the amount of compensation is thereafter increased over that awarded by the commissioners, the condemnor shall pay interest to the owner at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum upon the amount of such increase from the date the condemnor took

possession of the property. If the condemnor takes possession of the property condemned and the amount of compensation is thereafter decreased below that awarded by the commissioners, the condemnor shall be entitled to a personal judgment against the owner for the amount of the decrease plus interest at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum from the date the owner accepted the amount of compensation the condemnor paid into court or to the owner. If the owner at all times refuses to accept the payment tendered by the condemnor, no interest shall be allowed in the judgment against the owner for the amount of the decrease.

(6) Upon the final determination of exceptions, or upon expiration of thirty (30) days from entry of the interlocutory judgment if no exceptions are filed, the Circuit Court shall make such orders as may be proper for the conveyance of the title to the extent condemned, to the property, and shall enter such final judgment as may be appropriate.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 10.)

416.630. Money paid into court.

All money paid into court or paid or transferred to the clerk of a court under the provisions of KRS 416.550 to 416.670 shall be received by the clerk of the court and held subject to the order of the court, for which the clerk and his sureties on his official bond shall be responsible to the persons entitled thereto.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 11.)

416.640. Conflicting claimants to condemned land.

Where there are conflicting claimants to the land sought to be condemned and all such parties are before the court, each claimant, for the purposes of the condemnation proceeding only, shall be deemed to be an owner, and the procedure for the condemnation of the land shall be as provided in KRS 416.550 to 416.670 except that, before the condemnor shall be entitled to take possession of the land, it shall be required to pay the compensation awarded therein to the Circuit Court clerk to be held for the benefit of, and paid over to such persons as may thereafter be determined to be entitled to receive it. In such cases, the claimants may have their rights determined in a separate action, but the filing of such action or its pendency shall in no wise stay or delay said condemnation proceedings.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 12.)

416.650. Proceedings governed by Rules of Civil Procedure.

All proceedings under KRS 416.550 to 416.670 shall be governed by the provisions of the Rules of Civil Procedure except where the provisions of KRS 416.550 to 416.670 specifically or by necessary implication provide otherwise.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 13.)

416.660. Standards for determining compensation — Changes in value — Taking date.

(1) In all actions for the condemnation of lands under the provisions of KRS 416.550 to 416.670, except temporary easements, there shall be awarded to the landowners as compensation such a sum as will fairly represent the difference between the fair market value of the entire tract, all or a portion of which is sought to be condemned, immediately before the taking and the fair market value of the remainder thereof immediately after the taking, including in the remainder all rights which the landowner may retain in the lands sought to be condemned where less than the fee simple interest therein is taken, together with the fair rental value of any temporary easements sought to be condemned.

(2) Any change in the fair market value prior to the date of condemnation which the condemnor or condemnee establishes was substantially due to the general knowledge of the imminence of condemnation or the construction of the project shall be disregarded in determining fair market value. The taking date for valuation purposes shall be either the date the condemnor takes the land, or the date of the trial of the issue of just compensation, whichever occurs first.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 14.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

5. Measure of Compensation.
9. — Comparable Sales.

5. Measure of Compensation.

The landowner was entitled to receive as just compensation the difference in the fair market value of the total tract of land immediately before and immediately after the taking of a portion of the land for school purposes. Usher & Gardner, Inc. v. Mayfield Independent Board of Education, 461 S.W.2d 560, 1970 Ky. LEXIS 641 (Ky. 1970) (decided under prior law).

9. — Comparable Sales.

In condemnation suit where landowners were permitted to show for comparative valuation purposes a fairly recent transaction in which school board had purchased property the question of whether the school board transaction was free and voluntary from the standpoint of the purchaser was a matter for the consideration of the jury. Commonwealth, Dep't of Highways v. McGeorge, 369 S.W.2d 126, 1963 Ky. LEXIS 68 (Ky. 1963) (decided under prior law).

416.670. Limitations on condemnation powers — Rights of current landowner.

(1) Development shall be started on any property which has been acquired through condemnation within a period of eight (8) years from the date of the deed to the condemnor or the date on which the condemnor took possession, whichever is earlier, for the purpose for which it was condemned. The failure of the condemnor to so begin development shall entitle the current landowner to repurchase the property at the price the condemnor paid to the landowner for the property. The current owner of the land from which the condemned land was taken may reacquire the land as aforementioned.

(2) Any condemnor who fails to develop property acquired by condemnation or who fails to begin design on highway projects pursuant to KRS Chapter 177 within a period of eight (8) years after acquisition, shall notify the current landowner of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section. If the current landowner refuses to purchase property described in this section, public notice shall be given in a manner prescribed in KRS Chapter 424 within thirty (30) days of the refusal, and the property shall be sold at auction. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to property acquired for purposes of industrial development pursuant to KRS Chapter 152.

(3) If there are two (2) or more current owners of the land from which the condemned land was taken because the remaining land was subdivided, and if they have a common boundary with the condemned land, the condemned land shall be reacquired by allowing all owners of a parcel of the remaining land with a common boundary and from which the condemned land was taken to offer sealed bids for the condemned land within thirty (30) days of notification by the condemnor. The condemnor shall accept the highest and best sealed bid equal to or greater than the price paid at the time of condemnation. If there are no sealed bids or if all sealed bids are below the original price paid by the

condemnor for the property, the property shall be sold at auction.

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 15; 1978, ch. 384, § 117, effective June 17, 1978; 1980, ch. 231, § 1, effective July 15, 1980.)

416.675. Public use required — No condemnation for indirect benefit — Exemption.

(1) Every grant of authority contained in the Kentucky Revised Statutes to exercise the power of eminent domain shall be subject to the condition that the authority be exercised only to effectuate a public use of the condemned property.

(2) "Public use" shall mean the following:
   (a) Ownership of the property by the Commonwealth, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, or other governmental entity;
   (b) The possession, occupation, or enjoyment of the property as a matter of right by the Commonwealth, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, or other governmental entity;
   (c) The acquisition and transfer of property for the purpose of eliminating blighted areas, slum areas, or substandard and insanitary areas in accordance with KRS Chapter 99;
   (d) The use of the property for the creation or operation of public utilities or common carriers; or
   (e) Other use of the property expressly authorized by statute.

(3) No provision in the law of the Commonwealth shall be construed to authorize the condemnation of private property for transfer to a private owner for the purpose of economic development that benefits the general public only indirectly, such as by increasing the tax base, tax revenues, or employment, or by promoting the general economic health of the community. However, this provision shall not prohibit the sale or lease of property to private entities that occupy an incidental area within a public project or building, provided that no property may be condemned primarily for the purpose of facilitating an incidental private use.

(4) The exercise of the power of eminent domain for the acquisition of property financed by state road funds or federal highway funds shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

(Enact. Acts 2006, ch. 73, § 1, effective July 12, 2006.)

416.680. Short title.

KRS 416.540 to 416.670 shall be known as the "Eminent Domain Act of Kentucky."

(Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 140, § 1.)

PENALTIES

416.990. Penalties.

Any person who places any obstruction, including poles, wires, signboards, fences, gas, water, sewerage, oil or other pipelines, on any part of the right-of-way of any state highway, or under any such highway, before obtaining the permit required by subsection (3) of KRS 416.140, or who fails to remove any obstruction when given notice as provided in that subsection, shall be fined not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), and each day the obstruction is continued without a permit or after such notice to remove shall constitute a separate offense.

(1599c-1.)

TITLE XXXVIII

WITNESSES, EVIDENCE, NOTARIES, COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN DEEDS, AND LEGAL NOTICES

CHAPTER 424

LEGAL NOTICES

SECTION.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

424.110. Definitions.
424.120. Qualifications of newspapers.
424.130. Times and periods of publication — Posting of delinquent tax lists.
424.140. Contents or form of advertisements.
424.150. Person responsible for publishing.
424.160. Rates for newspaper advertising required by law.
424.170. Proof of publication.
424.195. Supplementation of printed notice by broadcast in certain cases.

MATTERS REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED

424.220. Financial statements.
424.230. Optional monthly or quarterly statements.
424.250. School district budget.
424.260. Bids for materials, supplies, equipment, or services.
424.270. Local administrative regulations.
424.290. Election ballot.
424.330. Publication of lists of delinquent taxes by cities — Fee allowance.
424.360. Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.
424.380. Failure to comply with publication requirements.

PENALTIES

424.990. Penalties.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

424.110. Definitions.

As used in KRS 424.110 to 424.370:

(1) "Publication area" means the city, county, district, or other local area for which an advertisement is required by law to be made. An advertisement shall be deemed to be for a particular city, county, district, or other local area if it concerns an official activity of the city, county, district, or other area or of any governing body, board, commission, officer, agency, or court thereof, or if the subject of the advertisement concerns particularly the people of the city, county, district, or other area;

(2) "Advertisement" means any matter required by law to be published; and

(3) "Zoned edition" means a newspaper edition published at least once a week, distributed in a specific geographic region of the newspaper's circulation area, and containing reporting and advertising of interest to subscribers in that geographic region.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 1; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1992, ch. 9, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

Cross-References. Fish and wildlife resources, department of, rules and regulations as to game and fish, nonapplication of chapter to, KRS 150.025.

Cited: Board of Education v. Hall, 353 S.W.2d 194, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 8 (Ky. 1962).

424.120. Qualifications of newspapers.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, if an advertisement for a publication area is required by law to be published in a newspaper, the publication shall be made in a newspaper that meets the following requirements:

(a) It shall be published in the publication area. A newspaper shall be deemed to be published in the area if it maintains its principal office in the area for the purpose of gathering news and soliciting advertisements and other general business of newspaper publications, and has a periodicals class mailing permit issued for that office. A newspaper published outside of Kentucky shall not be eligible to carry advertisements for any county or publication area within the county, other than for the city in which its main office is located, if there is a newspaper published in the county that has a substantial general circulation throughout the county and that otherwise meets the requirements of this section; and

(b) It shall be of regular issue and have a bona fide circulation in the publication area. A newspaper shall be deemed to be of regular issue if it is published at least once a week, for at least fifty (50) weeks during the calendar year as prescribed by its mailing permit, and has been so published in the area for the immediately preceding two (2) year period. A newspaper meeting all the criteria to be of regular issue, except publication in the area for the immediately preceding two (2) year period, shall be deemed to be of regular issue if it is the only paper in the publication area and has a paid circulation equal to at least ten percent (10%) of the population of the publication area. A newspaper shall be deemed to be of bona fide circulation in the publication area if it is circulated generally in the area, and maintains a definite price or consideration not less than fifty percent (50%) of its published price, and is paid for by not less than fifty percent (50%) of those to whom distribution is made; and

(c) It shall bear a title or name, consist of not less than four (4) pages without a cover, and be of a type to which the general public resorts for passing events of a political, religious, commercial, and social nature, and for current happenings, announcements, miscellaneous reading matter, advertisements, and other notices. The news content shall be at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the total column space in more than one-half (½) of its issues during any twelve (12) month period.

(d) If, in a publication area there is more than one (1) newspaper which meets the above requirements, the newspaper having the largest bona fide paid circulation as shown by the average number of paid copies of each issue as shown in its published statement of ownership as filed on October 1 for the publication area shall be the newspaper where advertisements required by law to be published shall be carried.

(e) For the purposes of KRS Chapter 424, publishing shall be considered as the total recurring processes of producing the newspaper, embracing all of the included contents of reading matter, illustrations, and advertising enumerated in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this subsection. A newspaper shall not be excluded from qualifying for the purposes of legal publications as provided in this chapter if its printing or reproduction processes take place outside the publication area.

(2) (a) If, in the case of a publication area smaller than the county in which it is located, there is no newspaper published in the area, the publication shall be made in a newspaper published in the county that is qualified under this section to publish advertisements for the county. If the qualified newspaper publishes a zoned edition which is distributed to regular subscribers within the publication area, any advertisement required by law to be published in the publication area may be published in the zoned edition distributed in that area.

(b) If, in any county there is no newspaper meeting the requirements of this section for publishing advertisements for that county, any advertisements required to be published for the county or for any publication area within the county shall be published in a newspaper of the largest bona fide circulation in that county published in and qualified to publish advertisements for an adjoining county in Kentucky. This subsection is intended to supersede any statute that provides or contemplates that newspaper publication may be dispensed with if there is no newspaper printed or published or of general circulation in the particular publication area.

(3) If a publication area consists of a district, other than a city, which extends into more than one (1) county, the part of the district in each county shall be considered to be a separate publication area for the purposes of this section, and an advertisement for each separate publication area shall be published in a newspaper qualified under this section to publish advertisements for the area.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 2; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1982, ch. 180, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1982, ch. 430, § 3, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 201, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1992, ch. 9, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 2006, ch. 8, § 3, effective July 12, 2006.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Where a member of a county board of education and her husband owned a weekly newspaper, the only newspaper in that county, school financial statements and legal notices could pursuant to this section and KRS 424.220 be published in such newspaper without violating KRS 160.180. OAG 73-438.

No conflict of interests would exist if the wife of a publisher of a paper qualified pursuant to this section to publish legal advertisements for the county board of education is elected to the board of education. OAG 74-516.

KRS 158.690 (repealed) requires the school district's annual performance report to be published annually in the newspaper with the largest circulation in the county; a district is to determine which paper is the largest circulation by applying the criteria of subdivision (1)(d) of this section. OAG 86-72.

Since the annual performance report required by KRS 158.690 (repealed) to be published is a matter required by law to be published, it is an "advertisement" within the meaning of KRS Chapter 424, and this section is applicable to the school district's duty to publish the annual performance report pursuant to KRS 158.690 (repealed). OAG 86-72.

A newspaper distributed for free may not be considered for publication of the school district's annual performance report required by KRS 158.690 (repealed). OAG 86-72.

424.130. Times and periods of publication — Posting of delinquent tax lists.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in KRS 424.110 to 424.370 and notwithstanding any provision of existing law providing for different times or periods of publication, the times and periods of publications of advertisements required by law to be made in a newspaper shall be as follows:

(a) When an advertisement is of a completed act, such as an ordinance, resolution, regulation, order, rule, report, statement, or certificate and the purpose of

the publication is not to inform the public or the members of any class of persons that they may or shall do an act or exercise a right within a designated period or upon or by a designated date, the advertisement shall be published one (1) time only and within thirty (30) days after completion of the act. However, a failure to comply with this paragraph shall not subject a person to any of the penalties provided by KRS 424.990 unless such failure continues for a period of ten (10) days after notice to comply has been given him by registered letter.

(b) When an advertisement is for the purpose of informing the public or the members of any class of persons that on or before a certain day they may or shall file a petition or exceptions or a remonstrance or protest or objection, or resist the granting of an application or petition, or present or file a claim, or submit a bid, the advertisement shall be published at least once, but may be published two (2) or more times, provided that one (1) publication occurs not less than seven (7) days nor more than twenty-one (21) days before the occurrence of the act or event.

(c) When an advertisement is for the purpose of informing the public and the advertisement is a notice of delinquent taxes, or notice of the sale of tax claims, the advertisement shall be published either:

1. Once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks; or
2. One (1) time, preceded by a one-half (½) page notice of advertisement the preceding week. The one-half (½) page advertisement shall include notice that a list of uncollectible delinquent taxes is also available for public inspection in accordance with KRS 424.330 during normal business hours at the business address of the city or county and on an identified Internet Web site. The advertisement shall include the business address of the city or county and the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Internet Web site where the document can be viewed. The Internet Web site shall be affiliated with the city or county and contain other information about the city or county government. The delinquent tax list shall be posted on the Internet Web site for a minimum of thirty (30) days and shall be updated weekly.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to require the advertisement of notice of delinquent state taxes which are collected by the state.

(d) Any advertisement not coming within the scope of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection, such as one for the purpose of informing the public or the members of any class of persons of the holding of an election, or of a public hearing, or of an examination, or of an opportunity for inspection, or of the due date of a tax or special assessment, shall be published at least once but may be published two (2) or more times, provided that one (1) publication occurs not less than seven (7) days nor more than twenty-one (21) days before the occurrence of the act or event, or in the case of an inspection period, the inspection period commences.

(e) If the particular statute requiring that an advertisement be published provides that the day upon or by which, or the period within which, an act may or shall be done or a right exercised, or an event may or shall take place, is to be determined by computing time for the day of publication of an advertisement, the advertisement shall be published at least once, promptly, in accordance with the statute, and the computation of time shall be from the day of initial publication.

(2) This section is not intended to supersede or affect any statute providing for notice of the fact that an adversary action in court has been commenced.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 3; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1988, ch. 32, § 1, effective July 15, 1988; 2002, ch. 346, § 231, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 8, § 4, effective July 12, 2006; 2011, ch. 46, § 1, effective June 8, 2011.)

424.140. Contents or form of advertisements.

(1) Any advertisement of a hearing, meeting or examination shall state the time, place and purpose of the same.

(2) Any advertisement of an election shall state the time and purpose of the election, and if the election is upon a public question the advertisement shall state the substance of the question.

(3) Any advertisement for bids or of a sale shall describe what is to be bid for or sold, the time and place of the sale or for the receipt of bids, and any special terms of the sale.

(4) Where any statute provides that, within a specified period of time after action by any governmental agency, unit or body, members of the public or anyone interested in or affected by such action shall or may act, and it is provided by statute that notice of such governmental action be published, the advertisement shall state the time and place when and where action may be taken.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 4; 1960, ch. 168, § 1.)

424.150. Person responsible for publishing.

When any statute providing for newspaper publication of an advertisement does not designate the person responsible for causing the publication to be made, the responsible person shall be:

(1) Where the advertisement is of the filing of a petition or application, the person by whom the same is filed;

(2) Where the advertisement is of an activity or action of:

(a) An individual public officer, the officer himself;
(b) A city, the city clerk if there be one; if not, the mayor;
(c) A county, the county clerk;
(d) A district, or a board, commission or agency of a city, county or district, the chief administrative or executive officer or agent thereof;
(e) A court, the clerk thereof;
(f) A state department or agency, the head thereof.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 5; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1978, ch. 384, § 525, effective June 17, 1978; 1986, ch. 23, § 15, effective July 15, 1986.)

424.160. Rates for newspaper advertising required by law.

(1) For all newspaper advertising required by law, the publisher is entitled to receive payment for each insertion at a rate per column inch. The advertisement shall be set in no larger than seven (7) point type on solid leading. The rate shall not exceed the lowest noncontract classified rate paid by advertisers. The terms and conditions of any volume discounts given to commercial customers shall be extended to public agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Newspapers shall give all local public agencies a written notice of at least thirty (30) days of an advertising rate increase.

(2) If by law or by the nature of the matter to be published,

a display form of advertisement is required, or if the person or officer responsible for causing an advertisement to be published determines in his discretion that a display form is practicable or feasible, and so directs the newspaper, the advertisement shall be published in display form and the newspaper shall be entitled to receive its established display rate.

(3) If it is provided by statute that an advertisement shall be published of the filing of a petition or application seeking official action, the filing, if required by other than a governmental official or agency, shall not be deemed complete unless there is deposited with the petition or application an amount sufficient to pay the cost of publication.

(4) The expense of advertisements in judicial proceedings shall be taxed as costs by the clerk of the court.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 6; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1982, ch. 430, § 4, effective July 15, 1982; 1992, ch. 396, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2006, ch. 8, § 5, effective July 12, 2006.)

424.170. Proof of publication.

(1) The affidavit of the publisher or proprietor of a newspaper, stating that an advertisement has been published in his newspaper and the times it was published, attached to a copy of the advertisement, constitutes prima facie evidence that the publication was made as stated in the affidavit.

(2) The affidavit of the person responsible for publishing as described in KRS 424.150, stating that an advertisement has been delivered by first class mail to each residence within the publication area, attached to a copy of the advertisement, constitutes prima facie evidence that the publication was made as stated in the affidavit and that the expenditure for the cost of postage, all supplies, and reproduction of the advertisement did not exceed the cost of newspaper publication of the advertisement.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 7; 1982, ch. 430, § 5, effective July 15, 1982.)

424.195. Supplementation of printed notice by broadcast in certain cases.

(1) Any official of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any of its political subdivisions who is required by law to publish any legal notice or notice of event may supplement, not to exceed twelve (12) publications unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction thereof by use of radio or television spot announcements, or both, when, in his judgment, the public interest will be served thereby; except, that notices by political subdivisions may be made only by stations having a broadcast studio within the county of origin of the legal notice, and that broadcast notices shall call attention solely to published or posted notices required by statute.

(2) Each radio or television station broadcasting a legal notice or notice of event shall for a period of three (3) months subsequent to such broadcast retain at its office a copy of the transcript of the text of the notices actually broadcast and such shall be available for public inspection.

(3) The radio or television station which broadcasts the legal notice authorized by this section shall be entitled to receive payment of an amount equal to the customary charges of such station for such service.

(4) The publication of legal notices under this section shall be restricted to legal notices relating to those official acts of public officers requiring a final determination by order of any court of competent jurisdiction in the Commonwealth.

(Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 100, § 1.)

MATTERS REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED

424.220. Financial statements.

(1) Excepting officers of a city of the first class or a consolidated local government, a county containing such a city or consolidated local government, a public agency of such a city, consolidated local government, or county, or a joint agency of such a city, consolidated local government, and county, or of a school district of such a city, consolidated local government, or county, and excepting officers of a city of the second class or an urban-county government, every public officer of any school district, city, consolidated local government, county, or subdivision, or district less than a county, whose duty it is to collect, receive, have the custody, control, or disbursement of public funds, and every officer of any board or commission of a city, consolidated local government, county, or district whose duty it is to collect, receive, have the custody, control, or disbursement of funds collected from the public in the form of rates, charges, or assessments for services or benefits, shall at the expiration of each fiscal year prepare an itemized, sworn statement of the funds collected, received, held, or disbursed by him during the fiscal year just closed, unless he has complied with KRS 424.230. Pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) of KRS 91A.040, each city of the sixth class shall prepare an itemized, sworn statement of the funds collected, received, held, or disbursed by the city which complies with the provisions of this section.

(2) The statement shall show:

(a) The total amount of funds collected and received during the fiscal year from each individual source; and

(b) The total amount of funds disbursed during the fiscal year to each individual payee. The list shall include only aggregate amounts to vendors exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(3) Only the totals of amounts paid to each individual as salary or commission and public utility bills shall be shown. The amount of salaries paid to all nonelected county employees shall be shown as lump-sum expenditures by category, including but not limited to road department, jails, solid waste, public safety, and administrative personnel.

(4) The amount of salaries paid to all teachers shall be shown as a lump-sum instructional expenditure for the school district and not by amount paid to individual teachers. The amount of salaries paid to all other employees of the board shall be shown as lump-sum expenditures by category, including but not limited to administrative, maintenance, transportation, and food service. The local board of education and the fiscal court shall have accessible a factual list of individual salaries for public scrutiny and the local board and the fiscal court shall furnish by mail a factual list of individual salaries of its employees to a newspaper qualified under KRS 424.120 to publish advertisements for the district, which newspaper may then publish as a news item the individual salaries of school or county employees.

(5) The officer shall procure and include in or attach to the financial statement, as a part thereof, a certificate from the cashier or other proper officer of the banks in which the funds are or have been deposited during the past year, showing the balance, if any, of funds to the credit of the officer making the statement.

(6) (a) The officer shall, except in a city publishing its audit in accordance with KRS 91A.040(6), within sixty (60) days after the close of the fiscal year cause the financial statement to be published in full in a newspaper qualified under KRS 424.120 to

publish advertisements for the city, county, or district, as the case may be. Promptly after the publication is made, the officer shall file a written or printed copy of the advertisement with proof of publication, in the office of the county clerk of the county and with the Auditor of Public Accounts.

(b) The appropriate officer of a sixth class city that has not conducted an annual audit under the provisions of KRS 91A.040(2) or (3) may publish a legal display advertisement meeting the requirements of subsection (7)(b) of this section which shall satisfy the publication requirements set out in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(7) In lieu of the publication requirements of subsection (6) of this section, the appropriate officer of a city, including the appropriate officer of any municipally owned electric, gas, or water system, shall elect to satisfy the requirements of subsection (6) of this section by:

(a) Publishing an audit report in accordance with KRS 91A.040(6); and

(b) Publishing a legal display advertisement of not less than six (6) column inches in a newspaper qualified under KRS 424.120 that the statement required by subsection (1) of this section has been prepared and that copies have been provided to each local newspaper of general circulation, each news service, and each local radio and television station which has on file with the city a written request to be provided a statement. The advertisement shall be published within ninety (90) days after the close of the fiscal year.

(8) The appropriate officer of a county shall satisfy the requirements of subsection (6) of this section by publishing the county's audit, prepared in accordance with KRS 43.070 or 64.810, in the same manner that city audits are published in accordance with KRS 91A.040(6).

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 12; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1962, ch. 170, § 1; 1976, ch. 71, § 1; 1978, ch. 384, § 526, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 430, § 7, effective July 15, 1982; 1984, ch. 277, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1988, ch. 32, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1990, ch. 52, § 3, effective July 13, 1990; 1998, ch. 69, § 79, effective July 15, 1998; 2002, ch. 346, § 232, effective July 15, 2002; 2006, ch. 8, § 6, effective July 12, 2006; 2011, ch. 46, § 2, effective June 8, 2011.)

Opinions of Attorney General. A school district must publish the financial statement required by this section relative to the receipt and disbursement of funds received under the elementary and secondary education act, title I, even though the source of the funds is entirely federal money. OAG 67-422.

The name of the teacher must be reflected along with the gross or total salary paid. OAG 71-128.

Where a member of a county board of education and her husband own a weekly newspaper, the only newspaper in the county, school financial statements and legal notices could be published in such newspaper pursuant to this section and KRS 424.120 without violating KRS 160.180. OAG 73-438.

Under the expressed provisions of this section, as amended in 1976, only the lump sum of salaries paid to teachers and other employees of the school district must be shown in the published financial statement. OAG 76-393; 76-415.

Under this section a qualified newspaper may, at its expense, publish as a news item the individual salaries of school employees. OAG 77-418.

It is necessary, in order to comply with this section, that a school district include in its financial statement receipts and disbursements for a cafeteria account. OAG 82-622.

424.230. Optional monthly or quarterly statements.

Any officer who is subject to the provisions of KRS 424.220 may elect to prepare and publish monthly or quarterly statements, in lieu of the annual statements required by KRS 424.220. All of the provisions of KRS 424.220 shall be applicable to such a monthly or quarterly statement except that (1) the statement shall cover only the preceding month or quarter, as the case may be, and (2) the publication shall be made within thirty (30) days after the end of the month or quarter, as the case may be. Any officer who has elected to proceed under this section shall not be exempted from the requirements of KRS 424.220 for any fiscal year unless he has caused to be prepared and published, in accordance with this section, a proper statement for each month or quarter of the fiscal year. (Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 13.)

424.250. School district budget.

At the same time that copies of the budget of a school district are filed with the clerk of the tax levying authority for the district, as provided in KRS 160.470, the board of education of the district shall cause the budget to be advertised for the district by publishing a copy of the budget in a newspaper. (Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 15.)

Cross-References. School districts, KRS ch. 160.

424.260. Bids for materials, supplies, equipment, or services.

(1) Except where a statute specifically fixes a larger sum as the minimum for a requirement of advertisement for bids, no city, county, or district, or board or commission of a city or county, or sheriff or county clerk, may make a contract, lease, or other agreement for materials, supplies except perishable meat, fish, and vegetables, equipment, or for contractual services other than professional, involving an expenditure of more than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) without first making newspaper advertisement for bids.

(2) If the fiscal court requires that the sheriff or county clerk advertise for bids on expenditures of less than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), the fiscal court requirement shall prevail.

(3) (a) Nothing in this statute shall limit or restrict the ability of a local school district to acquire supplies and equipment outside of the bidding procedure if those supplies and equipment meet the specifications of the contracts awarded by the Office of Material and Procurement Services in the Office of the Controller within the Finance and Administration Cabinet or a federal, local, or cooperative agency and are available for purchase elsewhere at a lower price. A board of education may purchase those supplies and equipment without advertising for bids if, prior to making the purchases, the board of education obtains certification from the district's finance or purchasing officer that the items to be purchased meet the standards and specifications fixed by state price contract, federal (GSA) price contract, or the bid of another school district whose bid specifications allow other districts to utilize their bids, and that the sales price is lower than that established by the various price contract agreements or available through the bid of another school district whose bid specifications would allow the district to utilize their bid.

(b) The procedures set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not be available to the district for any specific item once the bidding procedure has been initiated by an invitation to bid and a publication of specifications for that specific item has been published. In the event that all bids are rejected, the district may again avail itself of the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(4) This requirement shall not apply in an emergency if the chief executive officer of the city, county, or district has

duly certified that an emergency exists, and has filed a copy of the certificate with the chief financial officer of the city, county, or district, or if the sheriff or the county clerk has certified that an emergency exists, and has filed a copy of the certificate with the clerk of the court where his necessary office expenses are fixed pursuant to KRS 64.345 or 64.530, or if the superintendent of the board of education has duly certified that an emergency exists, and has filed a copy of the certificate with the chief state school officer.

(5) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply for the purchase of wholesale electric power for resale to the ultimate customers of a municipal utility organized under KRS 96.550 to 96.900.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 16; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1972, ch. 147, § 1; 1974, ch. 97, § 1; 1978, ch. 197, § 12, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 282, § 4, effective April 2, 1982; 1990, ch. 95, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 178, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1996, ch. 89, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 5, § 11, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 225, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 510, § 3, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 85, § 696, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. Model Procurement Code, KRS 45A.005 to 45A.990.

Bidding procedures, 702 KAR 3:135.

Internal accounting, 702 KAR 3:130.

Opinions of Attorney General. If a board of education buys oil and gasoline for school buses in bulk and the purchase price exceeds $1,000, the purchasing of these supplies should be done through bid advertising. OAG 60-1217.

A board of education is not required to advertise for bids in the selection of school bus drivers. OAG 61-634.

The employment of school bus drivers is not within the purview of either KRS 162.070 or this section. OAG 61-634.

Change orders as provided for in a contract for the construction of public school buildings are proper when they do not substantially alter the nature of the contract or may be regarded as matters incidental to or which relate to an integral part of the original contract and specifications, but if they are so great as to constitute a new construction contract or to deal with an unrelated matter, this proposition would not apply. OAG 62-845.

The question of whether competitive bids are required for a change order depends more on the nature of the change order than the amount of money involved. OAG 62-845.

If records of the school board indicate that in prior years the annual cost of paint totals $1,000 or more, the board should advertise for bids on all paint purchased, unless the board is certain that the amount will not exceed $1,000. OAG 62-901.

Where the school board ordered several pieces of related school equipment and furniture from a single vendor and the total amount exceeded $1,000, bids should have been taken. OAG 62-901.

Where the school board is going to make two purchases of the same type of supplies within a span of three or four months and the total amount would exceed $1,000, the amount of supplies needed should be estimated and bids taken. OAG 62-901.

The employment of a fiscal agent by a board of education would constitute a contractual relationship for professional services and advertisement for professional services and advertisement for bids for this service is not required. OAG 63-938.

If the individual students exercise their own initiative in the purchase of class rings, senior portraits and senior invitations and the school has no control and does not use its accounting procedures in the purchase, bids do not have to be taken and the individual choices must be respected. OAG 66-228.

A district school board is not required to advertise for bids for the satisfaction of its insurance requirements. OAG 67-66.

A school board member is prohibited from contracting with the board of which he is a member, despite the fact that the contract is let pursuant to sealed bids. OAG 67-212.

Purchases of athletic equipment of over $1,000 by a district school board would have to be made by the bidding procedure even though the purchase money was derived from admissions to athletic exhibitions. OAG 69-327.

Where a school board had no gasoline storage facilities, it should have conducted competitive bidding for retail gasoline rates. OAG 70-74.

Where coal purchases exceeding $1,000 were made at various times by a school board without competitive bidding, the contracts were void, the public funds paid out pursuant to such a transaction were recoverable, and the acceptance of benefits would not permit recovery on a quantum meruit basis. OAG 70-74.

Where a district board of education desires to pay all or any part of the premiums on group policies for district employes, the advertising and competitive bid procedure of this section should be followed where the amount to be paid by the board is in excess of $1,000. OAG 70-687.

Where without observing this section the local school board was presented with claims for $281,207 for work on the construction of a new school building which was performed on the basis of an oral agreement between the contractor and the then school superintendent, none of the county's revenue-sharing money can be legally spent in replacing the capital outlay fund money and school building fund money, which funds were illegally spent on a void contract, as this would be a violation of this section. OAG 73-684.

The state board of education has enacted regulations for bidding on the purchase of school equipment and any bidding not conforming to these regulations can be reported to the superintendent of public instruction who is empowered by KRS 156.132 to make written charges against any superintendent or board member who is guilty of misconduct or unlawful acts. OAG 73-740.

Where a school district advertised for bids and opened them at the specified time but delayed awarding a contract until some time not more than 90 days later, during which period of time a new wage rate was issued, since no changes were made in the contract price or work specifications and no justification was shown for an "emergency" authorizing waiver of the bidding statutes under this section, the wage rate to be paid by the contractor should be that in effect on the date of advertisement for bids and not the new rate that was in effect at the time bids were awarded. OAG 73-744; 74-8.

This section's requirement that local boards of education solicit bids for the purchase of gasoline need not be complied with during the effective duration of the federal petroleum allocation and price regulations which mandated that each school district retain its current gasoline supplier. OAG 74-285; 76-600.

There was no need for the board of education to advertise for bids on office space as the words "lease or other agreement for materials, supplies or equipment" do not cover such space. OAG 74-404.

When a school district purchases textbooks and materials under the provisions of KRS 156.400 to 156.476, the statutory bidding procedures required by this section are not applicable. OAG 75-27.

If the cost of services in connection with the production of a school yearbook are as much as $2,500, then, in accordance with this section and Regulations 702 KAR 3:130 and 3:140, schools should advertise for bids and the expenditures must be supervised by the board of education which has the ultimate responsibility. OAG 75-618 (affirming OAG 66-51, 66- 228 and 66- 417).

A local public school district must advertise for bids on each categorically separate food commodity it desires to purchase where the cost of procurement will exceed twenty-five hundred dollars over the period of a school year. OAG 76-556.

A procedure followed by a board of education in awarding contracts for construction, repair and maintenance services that may develop in the future would not comply with this section which contemplates contracts where job specifications are advertised for a specific project and bids are received containing a firm total cost figure. OAG 76-661.

Where a contract relating to the purchase of class rings by students at a county public school would in no way involve school funds, bidding would be unnecessary. OAG 77-255.

A firm selected as construction manager for a project could also bid competitively on other phases of the construction work, since the services and work to be performed legitimately can be broken down into various parts or phases. OAG 79-501.

Although site work can be, and is usually interpreted to be, a part of a project involving school building construction or remodeling, site work unrelated to school building construction does not come within the scope of KRS 162.070. Thus, where a school district wished to correct a drainage problem at one of its schools, this section and the $7,500 "small purchases" ceiling was applicable to the contract for drainage site work. OAG 82-407.

To the extent that KRS 162.070 and this section are in conflict, the provisions and therefore the $7,500 amount found in this section, as amended in 1982, must be deemed to prevail over the lower $5,000 amount remaining in KRS 162.070. OAG 82-407.

Under this section, a cafeteria plan of insurance coverage for school teachers need not be bid; under the Model Procurement Code if a contract is for group life insurance, group health and accident insur-

ance, group professional liability insurance, workers' compensation insurance, and unemployment insurance, the contract may be noncompetitively negotiated. OAG 83-151.

If reasonably detailed specifications describing the scope of a project are first prepared, such that competing potential bidders can know with particularity the product for which a bid might be tendered, and bids are solicited in relation to those specifications in conformity with KRS 424.130, and 424.140, the design/build approach to construction procurement might be utilized by a county. OAG 92-143.

Where the construction inspector hired by the board of education is merely inspecting the building constructed by the general contractor and reporting back to the board, and the contract specifically releases the construction inspector from any responsibility for the actual construction of the school, these activities did not constitute professional services. The construction inspector lacked the necessary decision-making responsibility. Since the construction inspector was not considered to be supplying professional services, he was not exempt from the bidding requirements of this section. OAG 92-144.

Where self-insured groups of Kentucky Association of Counties contracted with third party administrators to provide professional services involving the use of training, discretion, and judgment in the field of insurance, such professional services contracts may be entered into without any type of open bid. OAG 94-1.

Where bid invitation contained no indication of either the quantity of materials to be purchased nor the projects for which the materials would be used, the bid invitation did not grant reasonable notice of county's intentions and did not comply with the statute. OAG 94-20.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Construction.

Since the provisions of former law regarding the maximum amounts that could be expended by school boards for buildings, improvements and materials before being required to advertise for competitive bids were less than the amount provided for in this section as enacted in 1958, such former law was to that extent repealed and superseded by this section. Board of Education v. Hall, 353 S.W.2d 194, 1962 Ky. LEXIS 8 (Ky. 1962).

424.270. Local administrative regulations.

No general regulation of uniform application throughout the publication area promulgated by any officer, board or commission of a city, county, or district, which is intended to impose liabilities or restrictions upon the public shall be valid unless and until it, or a notice of such promulgation, together with a statement where the original regulation may be examined by the public, has been advertised by newspaper publication.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 17; 1960, ch. 168, § 1.)

424.290. Election ballot.

(1) Not less than three (3) days before any primary or regular election the county clerk shall cause to be published in a newspaper a copy of the face of the voting machines, or where an electronic or electromechanical voting system is used, a copy of the ballot cards or supplementary material on which appear the names of candidates or issues to be voted upon. Where the lists of candidates or issues to be voted upon differ for various precincts within the county, the county clerk shall cause to be published only one (1) set of data with appropriate notations showing the differences in the various precincts. If supplemental paper ballots have been approved as provided in KRS 118.215, the paper ballot shall be published at the same time as other material required to be published by this subsection. The cost of publication shall be paid by the county, except that the cost of publishing any voting data required to be published by this subsection that is limited to a city election or a district election other than a school district election shall be paid by the city or the district as the case may be.

(2) "Copy," as used in subsection (1) of this section, means a summary of candidates and issues to be voted upon showing all the pertinent information that will appear, upon which the voters will cast their votes at a particular polling place.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 19; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1962, ch. 213; 1972, ch. 188, § 67; 1976 (Ex. Sess.), ch. 1, § 15; 1978, ch. 384, § 527, effective June 17, 1978; 1982, ch. 360, § 84, effective July 15, 1982.)

424.330. Publication of lists of delinquent taxes by cities — Fee allowance.

Cities may publish a list of uncollected delinquent taxes levied under Section 181 of the Kentucky Constitution, showing the name of and the amount due from each delinquent taxpayer, to be advertised by newspaper publication. A fee of five dollars ($5) per name per publication may be added to the amount of each tax claim published as publication costs.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 23; 1988, ch. 32, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 73, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 73, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 2006, ch. 8, § 7, effective July 12, 2006; 2009, ch. 10, § 69, effective January 1, 2010.)

424.360. Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.

No sale of general obligation bonds or revenue bonds, except bonds issued for the purpose of facilitating the construction, renovation, or purchase of new or existing housing as set forth in KRS 58.125, of any governmental unit or political subdivision, or agency thereof, shall be made except upon newspaper advertisements for bids, published for the publication area constituted by the political subdivision or government unit and published to afford statewide notice. If the bonds are in principal amount of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) or more, an advertisement for bids shall also be published in a publication having general circulation among bond buyers.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 26; 1960, ch. 168, § 1; 1984, ch. 157, § 1, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 259, § 2, effective July 15, 1986; 1992, ch. 210, § 1, effective July 14, 1992.)

424.380. Failure to comply with publication requirements.

Any resolution, regulation, ordinance or other formal action of any public agency which is required to be published, that is adopted without compliance with the publication requirements of this chapter, shall be voidable by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Circuit Courts of this state shall have the jurisdiction to enforce the purposes of this chapter, by injunction or other appropriate order, upon application by any citizen of this state. The cost of all proceedings, including a reasonable fee for the attorney of the citizen bringing the action, shall be assessed against the unsuccessful party.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 430, § 8, effective July 15, 1982.)

PENALTIES

424.990. Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of KRS 424.110 to 424.370 shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500). In addition, any officer who fails to comply with any of the provisions of KRS 424.220, 424.230, 424.240, 424.250, 424.290 or 424.330 shall, for each such failure, be subject to a forfeiture of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), in the discretion of the court, which may be recovered only once, in a civil action brought by any citizen of the city, county or district for which the officer serves. The costs of all proceedings, including a reasonable fee for the attorney of the citizen bringing the action, shall be assessed against the unsuccessful party.

(Enact. Acts 1958, ch. 42, § 28; 1960, ch. 168, § 1.)

TITLE XXXIX

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES, ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS, AND EXEMPTIONS

CHAPTER 427

EXEMPTIONS

SECTION.

427.130. Salaries of public officials and employees and sums due from governmental agencies are subject to attachment or garnishment — Service of process.

427.130. Salaries of public officials and employees and sums due from governmental agencies are subject to attachment or garnishment — Service of process.

(1) Salaries or sums due state, county, city and school board officers and employees shall be subject to attachment or garnishment.

(2) All sums due any person from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or any agency or department thereof, and all sums due from any county school board, city or county, shall be subject to attachment or garnishment.

(3) Service of attachments or garnishments upon the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be made by serving the secretary of the finance and administration cabinet, and the state treasurer. No attachment or garnishment served upon the Commonwealth shall be valid unless the process shall specify the name of the employee, or other creditor, and the budget unit and division thereof through which the sum alleged to be due is payable.

(1701b: amend. Acts 1942, ch. 102, §§ 1, 2; 1948, ch. 188, § 1.)

TITLE XL

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

CHAPTER 431

GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

SECTION.

KENTUCKY MULTIDISCIPLINARY COMMISSION ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

431.650. Kentucky Multidisciplinary Commission on Child Sexual Abuse.

KENTUCKY MULTIDISCIPLINARY COMMISSION ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

431.650. Kentucky Multidisciplinary Commission on Child Sexual Abuse.

(1) The Kentucky Multidisciplinary Commission on Child Sexual Abuse is hereby created.

(2) The commission shall be composed of the following members:

(a) The commissioner of the Department for Community Based Services or a designee;

(b) The commissioner of the Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services or a designee;

(c) One (1) social service worker who is employed by the Department for Community Based Services to provide child protective services, who shall be appointed by the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;

(d) One (1) therapist who provides services to sexually abused children, who shall be appointed by the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;

(e) The commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police or a designee;

(f) One (1) law enforcement officer who is a detective with specialized training in conducting child sexual abuse investigations, who shall be appointed by the secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet;

(g) One (1) employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky;

(h) Two (2) employees of the Attorney General's Office who shall be appointed by the Attorney General;

(i) One (1) Commonwealth's attorney who shall be appointed by the Attorney General;

(j) The commissioner of the Department of Education or a designee;

(k) One (1) school counselor, school psychologist, or school social worker who shall be appointed by the commissioner of the Department of Education;

(l) The executive director of the Division of Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Services or a designee;

(m) One (1) representative of a children's advocacy center who shall be appointed by the Governor;

(n) One (1) physician appointed by the Governor; and

(o) One (1) former victim of a sexual offense or one (1) parent of a child sexual abuse victim who shall be appointed by the Attorney General.

(3) Appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority but shall not serve longer than four (4) years without reappointment.

(4) The commission shall elect a chairperson annually from its membership.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 308, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 18, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 602, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 55, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 144, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 70, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 85, § 314, effective June 26, 2007.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/26/2007). A technical correction has been made in this section by the Reviser of Statutes pursuant to KRS 7.136.

CHAPTER 432

OFFENSES AGAINST THE STATE AND PUBLIC JUSTICE

SECTION.

432.350. Giving and taking bribes.

432.350. Giving and taking bribes.

Any member of the General Assembly or any other executive, judicial, ministerial or legislative officer of this state or of any county or city, including members of boards of education and subdistrict trustees, who takes or agrees to take any bribe to do or omit to do any act in his official capacity shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from the right of suffrage for ten (10) years.

(1366: amend. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 317.)

Cross-References. Bribery and corrupt influences, Penal Code, KRS

521.010 to 521.040.
Official misconduct in the first degree, KRS 522.020.
School system, bribery in, KRS 156.465.
State purchasing, bribery in, felony, KRS 45A.990.

CHAPTER 434

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY BY FRAUD

SECTION.
434.441. Definitions for KRS 434.441 and 434.442.
434.442. Fraudulent use of an educational record — Penalty.

434.441. Definitions for KRS 434.441 and 434.442.
As used in this section and KRS 434.442, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1) "Educational institutions" means those schools providing postsecondary education including technical, community and junior colleges, and colleges and universities;
(2) "Governmental agency" means any agency of the state or local government; and
(3) "Secondary school" means a school with grades nine (9) through twelve (12).
(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 170, § 1, effective July 15, 1996.)

434.442. Fraudulent use of an educational record — Penalty.
(1) A person is guilty of fraudulent use of an educational record when that person, knowingly:
  (a) Falsely makes, completes, alters, or procures to be falsely made or altered, or assists in falsely making or altering, a diploma, certificate, license, or transcript indicating academic achievement in an educational program issued by a secondary school, a postsecondary educational institution, or a governmental agency;
  (b) Sells, gives, buys, or obtains, or procures to be sold, given, bought or obtained, or assists in selling, giving, buying, or obtaining, a diploma, certificate, license, or transcript which he knows is false, indicating educational achievement in an educational program issued by a secondary school, postsecondary educational institution, or a governmental agency;
  (c) Presents or uses as genuine a falsely made or altered diploma, certificate, license, or transcript indicating educational achievement in an educational program in a secondary school, postsecondary educational institution, or a governmental agency; or
  (d) Makes a false written representation of fact that he has received a degree or other certification indicating merit, educational achievement, or completion of an educational program involving study, experience, or testing from a secondary school, a postsecondary educational institution, or governmental agency in an application for:
    1. Employment;
    2. Admission to an educational program;
    3. An award; or
    4. The purpose of inducing another to issue a diploma, certificate, license, or transcript indicating educational achievement in an educational program of a secondary school, postsecondary educational institution, or a governmental agency.
(2) Fraudulent use of an educational record is a Class A misdemeanor.
(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 170, § 2, effective July 15, 1996.)

CHAPTER 438

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

SECTION.
438.047. Prohibition against certain billboard advertising of tobacco products within five hundred feet of school — Fine.
438.050. Smoking on school premises — Exception.

Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products

438.310. Sale of tobacco products to persons under age 18 prohibited — Penalty.
438.313. Distribution of tobacco products to persons under age 18 prohibited — Penalty — Issuance of uniform citation.

438.047. Prohibition against certain billboard advertising of tobacco products within five hundred feet of school — Fine.
(1) No cigarette or tobacco products advertising shall be posted on a billboard with display space larger than fifty (50) square feet located within five hundred (500) feet of any elementary or secondary school building or adjacent school-owned property.
(2) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100) for each offense.
(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 164, § 2, effective July 14, 1992.)

438.050. Smoking on school premises — Exception.
Any person, except adult employees of the school system who smoke in a room on the school premises designated by the superintendent or principal for the purpose, who smokes tobacco products in any school building or any part of any building used for school purposes, or upon school grounds, while children are assembled there for lawful purposes, except in areas in secondary schools designated and supervised by the superintendent or principal for the purpose, shall be fined not less than one dollar ($1) nor more than five dollars ($5). The exception granted for smoking areas designated by the superintendent or principal shall extend to all schools.
(1277a-4: amend. Acts 1972, ch. 19, § 1; 1976, ch. 72, § 1; 1988, ch. 435, § 2, effective July 15, 1988.)

Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products

438.310. Sale of tobacco products to persons under age 18 prohibited — Penalty.
(1) No person shall sell or cause to be sold any tobacco product at retail to any person under the age of eighteen (18), or solicit any person under the age of eighteen (18) to purchase any tobacco product at retail.
(2) Any person who sells tobacco products at retail shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place in his establishment a notice stating that it is illegal to sell tobacco products to persons under age eighteen (18).
(3) Any person selling tobacco products shall require proof of age from a prospective buyer or recipient if the person has reason to believe that the prospective buyer or recipient is under the age of eighteen (18).
(4) A person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) for a first violation and a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for any subsequent violation. The fine shall be administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control using a civil enforcement procedure.

(Enact. Acts 1990, ch. 388, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 164, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 480, § 9, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 38, § 3, effective March 5, 1996; 2000, ch. 423, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2010, ch. 24, § 1925, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 438.045 and was renumbered by the Reviser of Statutes effective July 15, 1994 pursuant to KRS 7.136(1).

438.313. Distribution of tobacco products to persons under age 18 prohibited — Penalty — Issuance of uniform citation.

(1) No wholesaler, retailer, or manufacturer of cigarettes or tobacco products may distribute cigarettes or tobacco products, including samples thereof, free of charge or otherwise, to any person under the age of eighteen (18).

(2) Any person who distributes cigarettes or tobacco products, including samples thereof, free of charge or otherwise shall require proof of age from a prospective buyer or recipient if the person has reason to believe that the prospective purchaser or recipient is under the age of eighteen (18).

(3) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) for each offense. The fine shall be administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control using a civil enforcement procedure for persons eighteen (18) years of age or older. For persons under the age of eighteen (18) years, the offense shall be deemed a status offense and shall be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile session of the District Court.

(4) All peace officers with general law enforcement authority and employees of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control may issue a uniform citation, but may not make an arrest, or take a child into custody, for a violation of this section. If a child fails to appear in court in response to a uniform citation issued pursuant to this section, the court may compel the attendance of the defendant in the manner specified by law.

(Repealed, reenact., and amend. Acts 1994, ch. 480, § 10, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 38, § 5, effective March 5, 1996; 1998, ch. 477, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 423, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2010, ch. 24, § 1927, effective July 15, 2010.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was formerly compiled as KRS 365.395 and was repealed, reenacted, and amended as this section by Acts 1994, ch. 480, § 10, effective July 15, 1994.

TITLE L
KENTUCKY PENAL CODE

CHAPTER 503
GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF JUSTIFICATION

SECTION.
503.110. Use of force by person with responsibility for care, discipline, or safety of others.

503.110. Use of force by person with responsibility for care, discipline, or safety of others.

(1) The use of physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable when the defendant is a parent, guardian, or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor or an incompetent person or when the defendant is a teacher or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor, for a special purpose, and:
   (a) The defendant believes that the force used is necessary to promote the welfare of a minor or mentally disabled person or, if the defendant's responsibility for the minor or mentally disabled person is for a special purpose, to further that special purpose or maintain reasonable discipline in a school, class, or other group; and
   (b) The force that is used is not designed to cause or known to create a substantial risk of causing death, serious physical injury, disfigurement, extreme pain, or extreme mental distress.

(2) The use of physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable when the defendant is a warden or other authorized official of a correctional institution, and:
   (a) The defendant believes that the force used is necessary for the purpose of enforcing the lawful rules of the institution;
   (b) The degree of force used is not forbidden by any statute governing the administration of the institution; and
   (c) If deadly force is used, its use is otherwise justifiable under this code.

(3) The use of physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable when the defendant is a person responsible for the operation of or the maintenance of order in a vehicle or other carrier of passengers and the defendant believes that such force is necessary to prevent interference with its operation or to maintain order in the vehicle or other carrier, except that deadly physical force may be used only when the defendant believes it necessary to prevent death or serious physical injury.

(4) The use of physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable when the defendant is a doctor or other therapist or a person assisting him at his direction, and:
   (a) The force is used for the purpose of administering a recognized form of treatment which the defendant believes to be adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the patient; and
   (b) The treatment is administered with the consent of the patient or, if the patient is a minor or a mentally disabled person, with the consent of the parent, guardian, or other person legally competent to consent in his behalf, or the treatment is administered in an emergency when the defendant believes that no one competent to consent can be consulted and that a reasonable person, wishing to safeguard the welfare of the patient, would consent.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 36, effective January 1, 1975; 1982, ch. 141, § 135, effective July 1, 1982.)

Compiler's Notes. This section was amended by § 147 of Acts 1980, ch. 396, which would have taken effect July 1, 1982; however, Acts 1982, ch. 141, § 146, effective July 1, 1982, repealed Acts 1980, ch. 396.

Cross-References. Discipline of school children, KRS 161.180.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

2. Teacher Discipline.

A teacher is justified in the use of physical force within certain bounds. The privilege to use force is unavailable as a defense if the teacher is wanton or reckless in believing the use of any force, or the degree of force used, to be necessary. Holbrook v. Commonwealth, 925 S.W.2d 191, 1995 Ky. App. LEXIS 227 (Ky. Ct. App. 1995).

CHAPTER 506

INCHOATE OFFENSES

SECTION.
506.140. Criminal gang recruitment — Definitions for chapter.
506.150. Criminal gang activity or recruitment — Actions not constituting defenses.

506.140. Criminal gang recruitment — Definitions for chapter.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal gang recruitment when he solicits or entices another person to join a criminal gang, or intimidates or threatens another person because the other person:
  (a) Refuses to join a criminal gang;
  (b) Has withdrawn or is attempting to withdraw from a criminal gang; or
  (c) Refuses to submit to a demand made by a criminal gang.

(2) As used in this chapter:
  (a) "Criminal gang" means any alliance, network, or conspiracy, in law or in fact, of five (5) or more persons with an established hierarchy that, through its membership or through the action of any member, engages in a continuing pattern of criminal activity. "Criminal gang" shall not include fraternal organizations, unions, corporations, associations, or similar entities, unless organized for the primary purpose of engaging in criminal activity.
  (b) "Continuing pattern of criminal activity" means a conviction by any member or members of a criminal gang for the commission, attempt, or solicitation of two (2) or more felony offenses, the commission of two (2) or more violent misdemeanor offenses, or a combination of at least one (1) of these felony offenses and one (1) of these violent misdemeanor offenses, on separate occasions within a two (2) year period for the purpose of furthering gang activity.
  (c) "Violent misdemeanor offense" means KRS 508.030, 508.050, 508.070, 508.080, 508.120, 508.150, 509.030, and 509.080.

(3) Criminal gang recruitment is a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for a second or subsequent offense.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 83, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 431, § 1, effective July 14, 2000.)

506.150. Criminal gang activity or recruitment — Actions not constituting defenses.

(1) To establish the existence of a "criminal gang" as defined in KRS 506.140, any competent evidence that is probative of the existence of or membership in a criminal gang shall be admissible, including the following:
  (a) Self-proclamation;
  (b) A common name, insignia, flag, or means of recognition;
  (c) Common identifying hand or body signs, signals, or code;
  (d) A common identifying mode, style, or color of dress;
  (e) An identifying tattoo or body marking;
  (f) Membership, age, or other qualifications;
  (g) Creed of belief;
  (h) An organizational or command structure, overt or covert;
  (i) A de facto claim of territory or jurisdiction;
  (j) An initiation ritual;
  (k) A concentration or specialty; or
  (*l*) A method of operation or criminal enterprise.

(2) It is no defense to prosecution under KRS 506.140 that:
  (a) One (1) or more members of the gang are not criminally responsible for the offense;
  (b) One (1) or more members of the gang have been acquitted, have not been prosecuted or convicted, have been convicted of a different offense, or are under prosecution;
  (c) A person has been charged with, acquitted, or convicted of any offense under KRS 506.140;
  (d) The participants may not know each other's identity;
  (e) The membership in the criminal gang may change from time to time; or
  (f) The participants may stand in a wholesaler-retailer or other arm's length arrangement in the conduct of illicit distribution or other operations.

(3) Once the initial combination of five (5) or more persons is formed, the number or identity of persons remaining in the gang is immaterial as long as four (4) or more persons in the gang, excluding the defendant, are involved in a continuing pattern of criminal activity as defined in KRS 506.140 constituting a violation of KRS 506.140.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 84, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 431, § 2, effective July 14, 2000.)

CHAPTER 508

ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENSES

SECTION.
508.010. Assault in the first degree.
508.020. Assault in the second degree.
508.025. Assault in the third degree.
508.030. Assault in the fourth degree.
508.032. Assault of family member or member of an unmarried couple — Enhancement of penalty.
508.040. Assault under extreme emotional disturbance.
508.050. Menacing.
508.060. Wanton endangerment in the first degree.
508.070. Wanton endangerment in the second degree.
508.075. Terroristic threatening in the first degree.
508.078. Terroristic threatening in the second degree.
508.080. Terroristic threatening in the third degree.
508.090. Definitions for KRS 508.100 to 508.120.
508.100. Criminal abuse in the first degree.
508.110. Criminal abuse in the second degree.
508.120. Criminal abuse in the third degree.
508.130. Definitions for KRS 508.130 to 508.150.
508.140. Stalking in the first degree.
508.150. Stalking in the second degree.
508.155. Restraining order upon violation of KRS 508.140 or 508.150.
508.160. Disarming a police officer — Penalty — Applicability.

508.010. Assault in the first degree.

(1) A person is guilty of assault in the first degree when:
  (a) He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or
  (b) Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life he wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another and thereby causes serious physical injury to another person.

(2) Assault in the first degree is a Class B felony.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 65, effective January 1, 1975.)

Cross-References. Certain weapons, injury, action by injured person, KRS 411.020.

Deadly weapon, widow or minor child of person killed by use, action,

KRS 411.150.
Physical force in self-protection, use, KRS 503.050.

508.020. Assault in the second degree.

(1) A person is guilty of assault in the second degree when:
  (a) He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person; or
  (b) He intentionally causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or
  (c) He wantonly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument.

(2) Assault in the second degree is a Class C felony.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 66, effective January 1, 1975.)

Cross-References. Certain weapons, injury, action by injured person, KRS 411.020.

508.025. Assault in the third degree.

(1) A person is guilty of assault in the third degree when the actor:
  (a) Recklessly, with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or intentionally causes or attempts to cause physical injury to:
    1. A state, county, city, or federal peace officer;
    2. An employee of a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender;
    3. An employee of the Department for Community Based Services employed as a social worker to provide direct client services, if the event occurs while the worker is performing job-related duties;
    4. Paid or volunteer emergency medical services personnel certified or licensed pursuant to KRS Chapter 311A, if the event occurs while personnel are performing job-related duties;
    5. A paid or volunteer member of an organized fire department, if the event occurs while the member is performing job-related duties;
    6. Paid or volunteer rescue squad personnel affiliated with the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Military Affairs or a local disaster and emergency services organization pursuant to KRS Chapter 39F, if the event occurs while personnel are performing job-related duties;
    7. A probation and parole officer;
    8. A transportation officer appointed by a county fiscal court or legislative body of a consolidated local government, urban-county government, or charter government to transport inmates when the county jail or county correctional facility is closed while the transportation officer is performing job-related duties;
    9. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district classified or certified employee, school bus driver, or other school employee acting in the course and scope of the employee's employment; or
    10. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district volunteer acting in the course and scope of that person's volunteer service for the school or school district; or
  (b) Being a person confined in a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender, inflicts physical injury upon or throws or causes feces, or urine, or other bodily fluid to be thrown upon an employee of the facility.

(2) Assault in the third degree is a Class D felony.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 429, § 1, effective July 15, 1982; 1990, ch. 380, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1994, ch. 397, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 345, § 1, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 14, § 56, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 193, § 17, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 345, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 208, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2002, ch. 360, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 128, § 1, effective June 20, 2005.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (6/20/2005.) 2005 Ky. Acts ch. 128, sec. 1, which is included in an amendment to this statute, provides that the Act shall be known as the "Brenda D. Cowan Act."

508.030. Assault in the fourth degree.

(1) A person is guilty of assault in the fourth degree when:
  (a) He intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person; or
  (b) With recklessness he causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument.

(2) Assault in the fourth degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 67, effective January 1, 1975; 1982, ch. 429, § 2, effective July 15, 1982.)

Cross-References. Harassment, KRS 525.070.

508.032. Assault of family member or member of an unmarried couple — Enhancement of penalty.

(1) If a person commits a third or subsequent offense of assault in the fourth degree under KRS 508.030 within five (5) years, and the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim in each of the offenses meets the definition of family member or member of an unmarried couple, as defined in KRS 403.720, then the person may be convicted of a Class D felony. If the Commonwealth desires to utilize the provisions of this section, the Commonwealth shall indict the defendant and the case shall be tried in the Circuit Court as a felony case. The jury, or judge if the trial is without a jury, may decline to assess a felony penalty in a case under this section and may convict the defendant of a misdemeanor. The victim in the second or subsequent offense is not required to be the same person who was assaulted in the prior offenses in order for the provisions of this section to apply.

(2) In determining the five (5) year period under this section, the period shall be measured from the dates on which the offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(Enact. Acts 1996, ch. 345, § 2, effective July 15, 1996; 2000, ch. 401, § 39, effective July 14, 2000.)

508.040. Assault under extreme emotional disturbance.

(1) In any prosecution under KRS 508.010, 508.020 or 508.030 in which intentionally causing physical injury or serious physical injury is an element of the offense, the defendant may establish in mitigation that he acted under the influence of extreme emotional disturbance,

as defined in subsection (1)(a) of KRS 507.020.

(2) An assault committed under the influence of extreme emotional disturbance is:
   (a) A Class D felony when it would constitute an assault in the first degree or an assault in the second degree if not committed under the influence of an extreme emotional disturbance; or
   (b) A Class B misdemeanor when it would constitute an assault in the fourth degree if not committed under the influence of an extreme emotional disturbance.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 68, effective January 1, 1975; 1984, ch. 111, § 198, effective July 13, 1984.)

508.050. Menacing.

(1) A person is guilty of menacing when he intentionally places another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury.
(2) Menacing is a Class B misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 69, effective January 1, 1975.)

Cross-References. Harrassment, KRS 525.070.

508.060. Wanton endangerment in the first degree.

(1) A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the first degree when, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person.
(2) Wanton endangerment in the first degree is a Class D felony.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 70, effective January 1, 1975.)

508.070. Wanton endangerment in the second degree.

(1) A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the second degree when he wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of physical injury to another person.
(2) Wanton endangerment in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 71, effective January 1, 1975.)

508.075. Terroristic threatening in the first degree.

(1) A person is guilty of terroristic threatening in the first degree when he or she:
   (a) Intentionally makes false statements that he or she or another person has placed a weapon of mass destruction on:
      1. The real property or any building of any public or private elementary or secondary school, vocational school, or institution of postsecondary education;
      2. A school bus or other vehicle owned, operated, or leased by a school;
      3. The real property or any building public or private that is the site of an official school-sanctioned function; or
      4. The real property or any building owned or leased by a government agency; or
   (b) Intentionally and without lawful authority, places a counterfeit weapon of mass destruction at any location or on any object specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection.
(2) A counterfeit weapon of mass destruction is placed with lawful authority if it is placed, with the written permission of the chief officer of the school or other institution, as a part of an official training exercise and is placed by a public servant, as defined in KRS 522.010.
(3) A person is not guilty of commission of an offense under this section if he or she, innocently and believing the information to be true, communicates a threat made by another person to school personnel, a peace officer, a law enforcement agency, a public agency involved in emergency response, or a public safety answering point and identifies the person from whom the threat was communicated, if known.
(4) Terroristic threatening in the first degree is a Class C felony.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 113, § 1, effective June 21, 2001.)

508.078. Terroristic threatening in the second degree.

(1) A person is guilty of terroristic threatening in the second degree when, other than as provided in KRS 508.075, he or she intentionally:
   (a) With respect to a school function, threatens to commit any act likely to result in death or serious physical injury to any student group, teacher, volunteer worker, or employee of a public or private elementary or secondary school, vocational school, or institution of postsecondary education, or to any other person reasonably expected to lawfully be on school property or at a school-sanctioned activity, if the threat is related to their employment by a school, or work or attendance at school, or a school function. A threat directed at a person or persons or at a school does not need to identify a specific person or persons or school in order for a violation of this section to occur;
   (b) Makes false statements that he or she has placed a weapon of mass destruction at any location other than one specified in KRS 508.075; or
   (c) Without lawful authority places a counterfeit weapon of mass destruction at any location other than one specified in KRS 508.075.
(2) A counterfeit weapon of mass destruction is placed with lawful authority if it is placed as part of an official training exercise by a public servant, as defined in KRS 522.010.
(3) A person is not guilty of commission of an offense under this section if he or she, innocently and believing the information to be true, communicates a threat made by another person to school personnel, a peace officer, a law enforcement agency, a public agency involved in emergency response, or a public safety answering point and identifies the person from whom the threat was communicated, if known.
(4) Terroristic threatening in the second degree is a Class D felony.

(Enact. Acts 2001, ch. 113, § 2, effective June 21, 2001.)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

2. Evidence.

Judgment finding juvenile defendant guilty of terroristic threatening in the second degree was supported by sufficient evidence, including defendant's admission to several witnesses that he had written a note which contained the names of persons on a "hit list," and which was properly admitted into evidence; although defendant's father testified some of the names on the "hit list" did not appear to be in his son's writing, other names appeared to have been written by defendant, and thus, defendant's argument that no actual threat existed was without merit. The fact that the note included a "hit list," in and of itself, constituted a threat of death or serious physical injury as the term indicated. S.D.O. v. Commonwealth, 255 S.W.3d 517, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 139 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

508.080. Terroristic threatening in the third degree.

(1) Except as provided in KRS 508.075 or 508.078, a person is guilty of terroristic threatening in the third degree when:
   (a) He threatens to commit any crime likely to result

in death or serious physical injury to another person or likely to result in substantial property damage to another person; or

(b) He intentionally makes false statements for the purpose of causing evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or facility of public transportation.

(2) Terroristic threatening in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 72, effective January 1, 1975; 2001, ch. 113, § 3, effective June 21, 2001.)

Cross-References. Criminal coercion, KRS 509.080.
False reporting of fire or other emergency, KRS 519.040.

508.090. Definitions for KRS 508.100 to 508.120.

The following definitions apply in KRS 508.100 to 508.120 unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Abuse" means the infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental injury, or the deprivation of services by a person which are necessary to maintain the health and welfare of a person, or a situation in which an adult, living alone, is unable to provide or obtain for himself the services which are necessary to maintain his health or welfare.

(2) "Physically helpless" and "mentally helpless" means a person who lacks substantial capacity to defend himself or solicit protection from law enforcement agencies.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 168, § 4, effective July 15, 1982.)

508.100. Criminal abuse in the first degree.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the first degree when he intentionally abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:

(a) Causes serious physical injury; or

(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or

(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment;

to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.

(2) Criminal abuse in the first degree is a Class C felony.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 168, § 1, effective July 15, 1982.)

508.110. Criminal abuse in the second degree.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the second degree when he wantonly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:

(a) Causes serious physical injury; or

(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or

(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment;

to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.

(2) Criminal abuse in the second degree is a Class D felony.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 168, § 2, effective July 15, 1982.)

508.120. Criminal abuse in the third degree.

(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the third degree when he recklessly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:

(a) Causes serious physical injury; or

(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or

(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment;

to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.

(2) Criminal abuse in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1982, ch. 168, § 3, effective July 15, 1982.)

508.130. Definitions for KRS 508.130 to 508.150.

As used in KRS 508.130 to 508.150, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) (a) To "stalk" means to engage in an intentional course of conduct:

1. Directed at a specific person or persons;
2. Which seriously alarms, annoys, intimidates, or harasses the person or persons; and
3. Which serves no legitimate purpose.

(b) The course of conduct shall be that which would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial mental distress.

(2) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of two (2) or more acts, evidencing a continuity of purpose. One (1) or more of these acts may include the use of any equipment, instrument, machine, or other device by which communication or information is transmitted, including computers, the Internet or other electronic network, cameras or other recording devices, telephones or other personal communications devices, scanners or other copying devices, and any device that enables the use of a transmitting device. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct." If the defendant claims that he was engaged in constitutionally protected activity, the court shall determine the validity of that claim as a matter of law and, if found valid, shall exclude that activity from evidence.

(3) "Protective order" means:

(a) An emergency protective order or domestic violence order issued under KRS 403.715 to 403.785;

(b) A foreign protective order, as defined in KRS 403.7521(1);

(c) An order issued under KRS 431.064;

(d) A restraining order issued in accordance with KRS 508.155; and

(e) Any condition of a bond, conditional release, probation, parole, or pretrial diversion order designed to protect the victim from the offender.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 443, § 1, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 401, § 13, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 119, § 1, effective July 15, 2002; 2009, ch. 100, § 2, effective June 25, 2009.)

508.140. Stalking in the first degree.

(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree,

(a) When he intentionally:

1. Stalks another person; and
2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:

a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;

b. Serious physical injury; or

c. Death; and

(b) 1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or

2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or

3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or
4. The act or acts were committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.

(2) Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 443, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 2000, ch. 401, § 14, effective July 14, 2000.)

508.150. Stalking in the second degree.

(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally:
   (a) Stalks another person; and
   (b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:
      1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;
      2. Physical injury; or
      3. Death.

(2) Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1992, ch. 443, § 3, effective July 14, 1992.)

508.155. Restraining order upon violation of KRS 508.140 or 508.150.

(1) A verdict of guilty or a plea of guilty to KRS 508.140 or 508.150 shall operate as an application for a restraining order limiting the contact of the defendant and the victim who was stalked, unless the victim requests otherwise.

(2) The court shall give the defendant notice of his or her right to request a hearing on the application for a restraining order. If the defendant waives his or her right to a hearing on this matter, then the court may issue the restraining order without a hearing.

(3) If the defendant requests a hearing, it shall be held at the time of the verdict or plea of guilty, unless the victim or defendant requests otherwise. The hearing shall be held in the court where the verdict or plea of guilty was entered.

(4) A restraining order may grant the following specific relief:
   (a) An order restraining the defendant from entering the residence, property, school, or place of employment of the victim; or
   (b) An order restraining the defendant from making contact with the victim, including an order forbidding the defendant from personally, or through an agent, initiating any communication likely to cause serious alarm, annoyance, intimidation, or harassment, including but not limited to personal, written, telephonic, or any other form of written or electronic communication or contact with the victim. An order issued pursuant to this subsection relating to a school, place of business, or similar nonresidential location shall be sufficiently limited to protect the stalking victim but shall also protect the defendant's right to employment, education, or the right to do legitimate business with the employer of a stalking victim as long as the defendant does not have contact with the stalking victim. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a contact by an attorney regarding a legal matter.

(5) A restraining order issued pursuant to this section shall be valid for a period of not more than ten (10) years, the specific duration of which shall be determined by the court. Any restraining order shall be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim, his or her immediate family, or both.

(6) Unless the defendant has been convicted of a felony, or is otherwise ineligible to purchase or possess a firearm under federal law, a restraining order issued pursuant to this section shall not operate as a ban on the purchase or possession of firearms or ammunition by the defendant.

(7) The restraining order shall be issued on a form prescribed by the Administrative Office of the Courts and may be lifted upon application of the stalking victim to the court which granted the order.

(8) Within twenty-four (24) hours of entry of a restraining order or entry of an order rescinding a restraining order, the circuit clerk shall forward a copy of the order to the Law Information Network of Kentucky (LINK).

(9) A restraining order issued under this section shall be enforced in any county of the Commonwealth. Law enforcement officers acting in good faith in enforcing a restraining order shall be immune from criminal and civil liability.

(10) A violation by the defendant of an order issued pursuant to this section shall be a Class A misdemeanor. Nothing in this section shall preclude the filing of a criminal complaint for stalking based on the same act which is the basis for the violation of the restraining order.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 119, § 2, effective July 15, 2002.)

508.160. Disarming a police officer — Penalty — Applicability.

(1) A person is guilty of disarming a peace officer when he intentionally:
   (a) Removes a firearm or other deadly weapon from the person of a peace officer when the peace officer is acting within the scope of his official duties; or
   (b) Deprives a peace officer of the officer's use of a firearm or deadly weapon when the peace officer is acting within the scope of his official duties.

(2) Disarming a peace officer is a Class D felony.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply when:
   (a) The defendant does not know or could not reasonably have known that the person disarmed was a peace officer; or
   (b) The peace officer was, at the time of the disarming or incident thereto, engaged in felonious conduct.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 606, § 123, effective July 15, 1998.)

CHAPTER 518

MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AFFECTING BUSINESSES, OCCUPATIONS, AND PROFESSIONS

SECTION.
518.090. Assault of sports official.

518.090. Assault of sports official.

(1) A person is guilty of assault of a sports official when he intentionally causes physical injury to a sports official:
   (a) Who was performing sports official duties at the time the physical injury was perpetrated; or
   (b) If the physical injury occurs while the sports official is arriving at or departing from the athletic facility at which the athletic event occurred.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "sports official" means an individual who serves as a referee, umpire, linesman, or in a similar capacity that may be known by another title, and who is duly registered as or is a member of a national, state, regional, or local organization engaged, in part, in providing education and training to sports officials.

(3) A person who is guilty of assault of a sports official shall, for a first offense, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor,

unless the defendant assembles with five (5) or more persons for the purpose of assaulting a sports official, in which case it is a Class D felony.

(4) A person who is guilty of assault of a sport official shall, for a second or subsequent offense, be guilty of a Class D felony.

(Enact. Acts 1998, ch. 508, § 1, effective July 15, 1998.)

CHAPTER 522

ABUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE

SECTION.

522.050. Abuse of public trust.

522.050. Abuse of public trust.

(1) A public servant who is entrusted with public money or property by reason of holding public office or employment, exercising the functions of a public officer or employee, or participating in performing a governmental function, is guilty of abuse of public trust when:
   (a) He or she obtains public money or property subject to a known legal obligation to make specified payment or other disposition, whether from the public money or property or its proceeds; and
   (b) He or she intentionally deals with the public money or property as his or her own and fails to make the required payment or disposition.

(2) A public servant is presumed:
   (a) To know any legal obligation relative to his or her criminal liability under this section; and
   (b) To have dealt with the public money or property as his or her own when:
      1. He or she fails to account upon lawful demand; or
      2. An audit reveals a shortage or falsification of accounts.

(3) Abuse of public trust is:
   (a) A Class D felony if the value of the public money or property is less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000);
   (b) A Class C felony if the value of the public money or property is ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or more, but less than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000); and
   (c) A Class B felony if the value of the public money or property is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) or more.

(4) The judgment of conviction under this section shall recite that the offender is disqualified to hold any public office thereafter.

(5) Conduct serving as the basis for the conviction of a public servant under this section shall not also be used to obtain a conviction of the public servant under KRS 514.070.

(Enact. Acts 2003, ch. 76, § 1, effective June 24, 2003.)

CHAPTER 525

RIOT, DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND RELATED OFFENSES

SECTION.

525.070. Harassment.
525.080. Harassing communications.
525.090. Loitering.

525.070. Harassment.

(1) A person is guilty of harassment when, with intent to intimidate, harass, annoy, or alarm another person, he or she:
   (a) Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise subjects him to physical contact;
   (b) Attempts or threatens to strike, shove, kick, or otherwise subject the person to physical contact;
   (c) In a public place, makes an offensively coarse utterance, gesture, or display, or addresses abusive language to any person present;
   (d) Follows a person in or about a public place or places;
   (e) Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts which alarm or seriously annoy such other person and which serve no legitimate purpose; or
   (f) Being enrolled as a student in a local school district, and while on school premises, on school-sponsored transportation, or at a school-sponsored event:
      1. Damages or commits a theft of the property of another student;
      2. Substantially disrupts the operation of the school; or
      3. Creates a hostile environment by means of any gestures, written communications, oral statements, or physical acts that a reasonable person under the circumstances should know would cause another student to suffer fear of physical harm, intimidation, humiliation, or embarrassment.

(2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, harassment is a violation.
   (b) Harassment, as defined in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, is a Class B misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 217, effective January 1, 1975; 1996, ch. 345, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 2008, ch. 125, § 4, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Challenge to duel, accepting and delivering challenge, KRS 437.030.

Menacing, KRS 508.050.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Chenoweth and Chenoweth, Education Law: I'm Going to Beat You Up!: Reporting Student Conduct Under "the Bullying Bill", Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 10.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Constitutionality.

A conviction under subdivision (1) (b) of this section was reversed because of the unconstitutional overbreadth of the prohibition against "offensively coarse" utterances, gestures or displays or "abusive language," and because of the absence of any state court decision narrowing the application of the statute so as to eliminate the potential for interference with rights guaranteed by U.S. Const., amend. 1. United States v. Sturgill, 563 F.2d 307, 1977 U.S. App. LEXIS 11273 (6th Cir. 1977).

As written, subdivision (1)(b) of this section is unconstitutionally vague and overbroad; this subdivision has no such measuring stick, so that, in a broad range of cases persons could be found guilty of its violation in circumstances that would infringe constitutional guarantees of free speech. Musselman v. Commonwealth, 705 S.W.2d 476, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 242 (Ky. 1986).

525.080. Harassing communications.

(1) A person is guilty of harassing communications when, with intent to intimidate, harass, annoy, or alarm another person, he or she:
   (a) Communicates with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraph, mail, or any other form of written communication in a manner which causes annoyance or alarm and serves no purpose of legitimate communication;
   (b) Makes a telephone call, whether or not conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate com-

munication; or

(c) Communicates, while enrolled as a student in a local school district, with or about another school student, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, the Internet, telegraph, mail, or any other form of electronic or written communication in a manner which a reasonable person under the circumstances should know would cause the other student to suffer fear of physical harm, intimidation, humiliation, or embarrassment and which serves no purpose of legitimate communication.

(2) Harassing communications is a Class B misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 218, effective January 1, 1975; 2008, ch. 125, § 5, effective July 15, 2008.)

Cross-References. Emergency telephone calls, KRS 438.160 to 438.190.

Kentucky Bench & Bar. Chenoweth and Chenoweth, Education Law: I'm Going to Beat You Up!: Reporting Student Conduct Under "the Bullying Bill", Vol. 72, No. 6, November 2008, Ky. Bench & Bar 10.

Kentucky Law Journal. Note: The Facebook Frontier: Responding to the Changing Face of Privacy on the Internet, 97 Ky. L.J. 541 (2008/2009).

525.090. Loitering.

(1) A person is guilty of loitering when he:

(a) Loiters or remains in a public place for the purpose of gambling with cards, dice or other gambling paraphernalia, except that the provisions of this section shall not apply if the person is participating in charitable gaming defined by KRS 238.505; or

(b) Loiters or remains in a public place for the purpose of unlawfully using a controlled substance; or

(c) Loiters or remains in or about a school, college or university building or grounds, not having any reason or relationship involving custody of or responsibility for a pupil or student or any other specific legitimate reason for being there and not having written permission from anyone authorized to grant the same; or

(d) Loiters or remains in any transportation facility, unless specifically authorized to do so, for the purpose of soliciting or engaging in any business, trade or commercial transactions involving the sale of merchandise or services.

(2) Loitering is a violation.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 219, effective January 1, 1975; 1980, ch. 267, § 8, effective July 15, 1980; 1984, ch. 102, § 2, effective July 13, 1984; 1994, ch. 66, § 18, effective March 16, 1994.)

CHAPTER 527

OFFENSES RELATING TO FIREARMS AND WEAPONS

SECTION.
527.070. Unlawful possession of a weapon on school property — Posting of sign — Exemptions.

MINORS AND JUVENILES

527.100. Possession of handgun by minor.

527.070. Unlawful possession of a weapon on school property — Posting of sign — Exemptions.

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful possession of a weapon on school property when he knowingly deposits, possesses, or carries, whether openly or concealed, for purposes other than instructional or school-sanctioned ceremonial purposes, or the purposes permitted in subsection (3) of this section, any firearm or other deadly weapon, destructive device, or booby trap device in any public or private school building or bus, on any public or private school campus, grounds, recreation area, athletic field, or any other property owned, used, or operated by any board of education, school, board of trustees, regents, or directors for the administration of any public or private educational institution. The provisions of this section shall not apply to institutions of postsecondary or higher education.

(2) Each chief administrator of a public or private school shall display about the school in prominent locations, including, but not limited to, sports arenas, gymnasiums, stadiums, and cafeterias, a sign at least six (6) inches high and fourteen (14) inches wide stating:

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A WEAPON ON SCHOOL PROPERTY IN KENTUCKY IS A FELONY PUNISHABLE BY A MAXIMUM OF FIVE (5) YEARS IN PRISON AND A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR ($10,000) FINE.

Failure to post the sign shall not relieve any person of liability under this section.

(3) The provisions of this section prohibiting the unlawful possession of a weapon on school property shall not apply to:

(a) An adult who possesses a firearm, if the firearm is contained within a vehicle operated by the adult and is not removed from the vehicle, except for a purpose permitted herein, or brandished by the adult, or by any other person acting with expressed or implied consent of the adult, while the vehicle is on school property;

(b) Any pupils who are members of the reserve officers training corps or pupils enrolled in a course of instruction or members of a school club or team, to the extent they are required to carry arms or weapons in the discharge of their official class or team duties;

(c) Any peace officer or police officer authorized to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to KRS 527.020;

(d) Persons employed by the Armed Forces of the United States or members of the National Guard or militia when required in the discharge of their official duties to carry arms or weapons;

(e) Civil officers of the United States in the discharge of their official duties. Nothing in this section shall be construed as to allow any person to carry a concealed weapon into a public or private elementary or secondary school building;

(f) Any other persons, including, but not limited to, exhibitors of historical displays, who have been authorized to carry a firearm by the board of education or board of trustees of the public or private institution;

(g) A person hunting during the lawful hunting season on lands owned by any public or private educational institution and designated as open to hunting by the board of education or board of trustees of the educational institution;

(h) A person possessing unloaded hunting weapons while traversing the grounds of any public or private educational institution for the purpose of gaining access to public or private lands open to hunting with the intent to hunt on the public or private lands, unless the lands of the educational institution are posted prohibiting the entry; or

(i) A person possessing guns or knives when conducting or attending a "gun and knife show" when the program has been approved by the board of education or board of trustees of the educational

institution.

(4) Unlawful possession of a weapon on school property is a Class D felony.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 391, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 119, § 4, effective October 1, 1996.)

Northern Kentucky Law Review. The Three R's: Reading, Writing, and Rifles? How the Kentucky Supreme Court Lessened Penalties for Students Who Bring Guns to School in Darden v. Commonwealth, 29 N. Ky. L. Rev. 877 (2002).

Opinions of Attorney General. The fact that the legislature in enacting subsection (1) of this section has elected not to criminalize the carrying of those weapons on the property of institutions of postsecondary or higher education, does not preclude the governing boards of public institutions of higher education from otherwise controlling the possession of deadly weapons on their properties. OAG 96-40.

Cited: Darden v. Commonwealth, 52 S.W.3d 574, 2001 Ky. LEXIS 135 (Ky. 2001).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Duty to Warn of Violation.

There is no duty imposed by this section to report to school officials alleged violations of KRS 527.070. James v. Wilson, 95 S.W.3d 875, 2002 Ky. App. LEXIS 770 (Ky. Ct. App. 2002).

Research References. Kentucky Instructions To Juries (Criminal), 5th Ed., Offenses Against Public Order, Safety and Morals, Part 4 Offenses Relating to Firearms and Destructive Devices, § 8.63A.

MINORS AND JUVENILES

527.100. Possession of handgun by minor.

(1) A person is guilty of possession of a handgun by a minor when, being under the age of eighteen (18) years, he possesses, manufactures, or transports a handgun as defined by KRS 527.010, except when the person is:
   (a) In attendance at a hunter's safety course or a firearms safety course;
   (b) Engaging in practice in the use of a firearm, or target shooting at an established firing range, or any other area where the discharge of a firearm is not prohibited;
   (c) Engaging in an organized competition involving the use of a firearm, or participating in or practicing for a performance by a group organized under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or any successor thereto which uses firearms as a part of the performance;
   (d) Hunting or trapping pursuant to a valid license issued to him pursuant to the statutes or administrative regulations of this Commonwealth;
   (e) Traveling to or from any activity described in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this subsection with any unloaded handgun in his possession;
   (f) On real property which is under the control of an adult and has the permission of that adult and his parent or legal guardian to possess a handgun; or
   (g) At his residence and with the permission of his parent or legal guardian possesses a handgun and is justified under the principles of justification set forth in KRS Chapter 503 in using physical force or deadly physical force.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section, a handgun is "loaded" if:
   (a) There is a cartridge in the chamber of the handgun; or
   (b) There is a cartridge in the cylinder of the handgun, if the handgun is a revolver; or
   (c) There is a cartridge in the magazine of a semiautomatic handgun, if the magazine is attached to the handgun; or
   (d) The handgun and the ammunition for the handgun, are carried on the person of one under the age of eighteen (18) years or are in such close proximity to him that he could readily gain access to the handgun and the ammunition and load the handgun.

(3) Possession of a handgun by a minor is a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for each subsequent offense.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 30, § 1, effective July 15, 1994.)

Compiler's Notes. Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, referred to in (1)(c), may be found as 26 USCS § 501(c)(3).

Opinions of Attorney General. House Bill 359 (Acts 1994, ch. 30, § 1; codified as KRS 527.100) which restricts possession of handguns by minors is constitutional under both the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Ky. Const., § 7. OAG 94-14.

CHAPTER 530

FAMILY OFFENSES

SECTION.
530.070. Unlawful transaction with a minor in the third degree.

530.070. Unlawful transaction with a minor in the third degree.

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful transaction with a minor in the third degree when:
   (a) Acting other than as a retail licensee, he knowingly sells, gives, purchases or procures any alcoholic or malt beverage in any form to or for a minor. The defendant may prove in exculpation that the sale was induced by the use of false, fraudulent, or altered identification papers or other documents and that the appearance and character of the purchaser were such that his age could not have been ascertained by any other means and that the purchaser's appearance and character indicated strongly that he was of legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages. This subsection does not apply to a parent or guardian of the minor;
   (b) He knowingly induces, assists, or causes a minor to engage in any other criminal activity;
   (c) He knowingly induces, assists or causes a minor to become a habitual truant; or
   (d) He persistently and knowingly induces, assists or causes a minor to disobey his parent or guardian.

(2) Unlawful transaction with a minor in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

(Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 406, § 263, effective January 1, 1975; 1978, ch. 219, § 11, effective June 17, 1978; 1984, ch. 382, § 21, effective July 13, 1984; 1986, ch. 286, § 7, effective July 15, 1986.)

Cross-References. Distribution of obscene matter to and by minors, KRS 531.030, 531.040.

Pawnbrokers not to receive articles from minors, KRS 226.030.

Sale of alcoholic beverages to minors by retailer, KRS 244.080.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Comments, Separation of Church and State: Education and Religion in Kentucky, 6 N. Ky. L. Rev. 125 (1979).

Opinions of Attorney General. A charge under subsection (1)(c) of this section requires proof of habitual truancy that is not required to be proved to establish a charge under KRS 159.990(1) and therefore a parent or legal guardian could be charged and punished under KRS 159.990(1) and also under this section and a prosecution under one of these sections would not be a bar to a prosecution under the other. OAG 77-514.

Not only can the director of pupil personnel be directed to institute proceedings charging the parents of a child who has been habitually truant from public schools and the parents of a child who has been attending an unapproved private or parochial school under subsection (1) (c) of this section, but he can also be directed by the local

superintendent, the local board of education, or the State Board of Education to institute proceedings under such subsection against those individuals in charge of the public or parochial school the child is attending and the burden of proof would be to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the individual or individuals in charge of the unapproved school "knowingly induced, assisted or caused" the child attending such school to become habitually truant from the public common schools. OAG 77-514.

A minor may be charged with unlawful transaction with another minor under this section. OAG 82-624.

A parent, legal guardian, or other person exercising custodial control or supervision may be charged with the misdemeanor of unlawful transaction with a minor pursuant to this section if the situation of habitual truancy of the child develops. OAG 87-40.

Cited: Board of Education v. Wood, 717 S.W.2d 837, 1986 Ky. LEXIS 306 (Ky. 1986).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

1. In General.
2. Instructions.
3. Negligence per se.

1. In General.

A finding of malicious prosecution by a school administrator against a father was reversed because the administrator alleged in his criminal complaint merely that the father had failed to send the child to school, not that he had induced the child to engage in sexual activity; the sexual misconduct charges were rather filed by the County Attorney. Collins v. Williams, 10 S.W.3d 493, 1999 Ky. App. LEXIS 94 (Ky. Ct. App. 1999).

2. Instructions.

In the prosecution of a mother for unlawful transaction with a minor in the third degree as a result of her children's habitual truancy, the failure of the court to include a formal definition of the term "habitual truancy" was harmless error as "truant" was a term of common usage which the jury could be expected to understand without a formal definition and the jury did not evidence any lack of understanding of the term "habitual truant." Commonwealth v. Hager, 35 S.W.3d 377, 2000 Ky. App. LEXIS 121 (Ky. Ct. App. 2000).

3. Negligence per se.

(Unpublished) Neither a national social fraternity nor individual local chapter members were negligent per se under KRS 530.070 and § 244.085 in connection with the death of a college student by a drunk fraternity member because there was no evidence that the national fraternity knowingly induced, assisted, or caused the drunk member to possess alcohol, and none of the members of the fraternity gave the drunk member alcohol. Shaheen v. Yonts, — F.3d —, 2010 U.S. App. LEXIS 18461 (6th Cir. 2010).

CHAPTER 532

CLASSIFICATION AND DESIGNATION OF OFFENSES — AUTHORIZED DISPOSITION

SECTION.
532.045. Persons prohibited from probation or postincarceration supervision — Procedure when probation or postincarceration supervision not prohibited.

532.045. Persons prohibited from probation or postincarceration supervision — Procedure when probation or postincarceration supervision not prohibited.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Position of authority" means but is not limited to the position occupied by a biological parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, foster parent, relative, household member, adult youth leader, recreational staff, or volunteer who is an adult, adult athletic manager, adult coach, teacher, classified school employee, certified school employee, counselor, staff, or volunteer for either a residential treatment facility, a holding facility as defined in KRS 600.020, or a detention facility as defined in KRS 520.010(4), staff or volunteer with a youth services organization, religious leader, health-care provider, or employer;

(b) "Position of special trust" means a position occupied by a person in a position of authority who by reason of that position is able to exercise undue influence over the minor; and

(c) "Substantial sexual conduct" means penetration of the vagina or rectum by the penis of the offender or the victim, by any foreign object; oral copulation; or masturbation of either the minor or the offender.

(2) Notwithstanding other provisions of applicable law, probation shall not be granted to, nor shall the execution or imposition of sentence be suspended for, nor shall a finding bringing the defendant within the provision of this section be stricken for a person convicted of violating KRS 510.050, 510.080, 529.040, 529.070, 529.100 where the offense involves commercial sexual activity, 530.020, 531.310, 531.320, or 531.370, or criminal attempt to commit any of these offenses under KRS 506.010, and, who meets one (1) or more of the following criteria:

(a) A person who commits any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection against a minor by the use of force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of bodily harm;

(b) A person who, in committing any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection, caused bodily injury to the minor;

(c) A person convicted of any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection and who was a stranger to the minor or made friends with the minor for the purpose of committing an act constituting any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection, unless the defendant honestly and reasonably believed the minor was eighteen (18) years old or older;

(d) A person who used a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon against a minor during the commission of any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection;

(e) A person convicted of any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection and who has had a prior conviction of assaulting a minor, with intent to commit an act constituting any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection;

(f) A person convicted of kidnapping a minor in violation of the Kentucky Penal Code and who kidnapped the minor for the purpose of committing an act constituting any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection;

(g) A person who is convicted of committing any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection on more than one (1) minor at the same time or in the same course of conduct;

(h) A person who in committing any of the offenses enumerated in this subsection has substantial sexual conduct with a minor under the age of fourteen (14) years; or

(i) A person who occupies a position of special trust and commits an act of substantial sexual conduct.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the additional period of five (5) years' postincarceration supervision required by KRS 532.043.

(3) If a person is not otherwise prohibited from obtaining probation or conditional discharge under subsection (2), the court may impose on the person a period of probation or conditional discharge. Probation or conditional

discharge shall not be granted until the court is in receipt of the comprehensive sex offender presentence evaluation of the offender performed by an approved provider, as defined in KRS 17.500 or the Department of Corrections. The court shall use the comprehensive sex offender presentence evaluation in determining the appropriateness of probation or conditional discharge.

(4) If the court grants probation or conditional discharge, the offender shall be required, as a condition of probation or conditional discharge, to successfully complete a community-based sexual offender treatment program operated or approved by the Department of Corrections or the Sex Offender Risk Assessment Advisory Board.

(5) The offender shall pay for any evaluation or treatment required pursuant to this section up to the offender's ability to pay but not more than the actual cost of the comprehensive sex offender presentence evaluation or treatment.

(6) Failure to successfully complete the sexual offender treatment program constitutes grounds for the revocation of probation or conditional discharge.

(7) The comprehensive sex offender presentence evaluation and all communications relative to the comprehensive sex offender presentence evaluation and treatment of a sexual offender shall fall under the provisions of KRS 197.440. The comprehensive sex offender presentence evaluation shall be filed under seal and shall not be made a part of the court record subject to review in appellate proceedings and shall not be made available to the public.

(8) Before imposing sentence, the court shall advise the defendant or his counsel of the contents and conclusions of any comprehensive sex offender presentence evaluation performed pursuant to this section and afford a fair opportunity and a reasonable period of time, if the defendant so requests, to controvert them. The court shall provide the defendant's counsel and the Commonwealth's attorney a copy of the comprehensive sex offender presentence evaluation. It shall not be necessary to disclose the sources of confidential information.

(9) To the extent that this section conflicts with KRS 533.010, this section shall take precedence.

(Enact. Acts 1984, ch. 382, § 23, effective July 13, 1984; 1994, ch. 94, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 300, § 3, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 293, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 606, § 118, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 401, §§ 9, 34, effective July 14, 2000; 2006, ch. 182, § 43, effective July 12, 2006; 2007, ch. 19, § 16, effective June 26, 2007; 2011, ch. 2, § 94, effective June 8, 2011.)

TITLE LI
UNIFIED JUVENILE CODE

CHAPTER 600
INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

SECTION.
600.020. Definitions for KRS Chapters 600 to 645.
600.060. No diminishment of court's inherent contempt power.

600.020. Definitions for KRS Chapters 600 to 645.
As used in KRS Chapters 600 to 645, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Abused or neglected child" means a child whose health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm when his parent, guardian, or other person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child:
  (a) Inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon the child physical or emotional injury as defined in this section by other than accidental means;
  (b) Creates or allows to be created a risk of physical or emotional injury as defined in this section to the child by other than accidental means;
  (c) Engages in a pattern of conduct that renders the parent incapable of caring for the immediate and ongoing needs of the child including, but not limited to, parental incapacity due to alcohol and other drug abuse as defined in KRS 222.005;
  (d) Continuously or repeatedly fails or refuses to provide essential parental care and protection for the child, considering the age of the child;
  (e) Commits or allows to be committed an act of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or prostitution upon the child;
  (f) Creates or allows to be created a risk that an act of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or prostitution will be committed upon the child;
  (g) Abandons or exploits the child;
  (h) Does not provide the child with adequate care, supervision, food, clothing, shelter, and education or medical care necessary for the child's well-being. A parent or other person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child legitimately practicing the person's religious beliefs shall not be considered a negligent parent solely because of failure to provide specified medical treatment for a child for that reason alone. This exception shall not preclude a court from ordering necessary medical services for a child; or
  (i) Fails to make sufficient progress toward identified goals as set forth in the court-approved case plan to allow for the safe return of the child to the parent that results in the child remaining committed to the cabinet and remaining in foster care for fifteen (15) of the most recent twenty-two (22) months;

(2) "Aggravated circumstances" means the existence of one (1) or more of the following conditions:
  (a) The parent has not attempted or has not had contact with the child for a period of not less than ninety (90) days;
  (b) The parent is incarcerated and will be unavailable to care for the child for a period of at least one (1) year from the date of the child's entry into foster care and there is no appropriate relative placement available during this period of time;
  (c) The parent has sexually abused the child and has refused available treatment;
  (d) The parent has been found by the cabinet to have engaged in abuse of the child that required removal from the parent's home two (2) or more times in the past two (2) years; or
  (e) The parent has caused the child serious physical injury;

(3) "Beyond the control of parents" means a child who has repeatedly failed to follow the reasonable directives of his or her parents, legal guardian, or person exercising custodial control or supervision other than a state agency, which behavior results in danger to the child or others, and which behavior does not constitute behavior that would warrant the filing of a petition under KRS Chapter 645;

(4) "Beyond the control of school" means any child who has been found by the court to have repeatedly violated the lawful regulations for the government of the school as

provided in KRS 158.150, and as documented in writing by the school as a part of the school's petition or as an attachment to the school's petition. The petition or attachment shall describe the student's behavior and all intervention strategies attempted by the school;

(5) "Boarding home" means a privately owned and operated home for the boarding and lodging of individuals which is approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet for the placement of children committed to the department or the cabinet;

(6) "Cabinet" means the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;

(7) "Certified juvenile facility staff" means individuals who meet the qualifications of, and who have completed a course of education and training in juvenile detention developed and approved by, the Department of Juvenile Justice after consultation with other appropriate state agencies;

(8) "Child" means any person who has not reached his eighteenth birthday, unless otherwise provided;

(9) "Child-caring facility" means any facility or group home other than a state facility, Department of Juvenile Justice contract facility or group home, or one certified by an appropriate agency as operated primarily for educational or medical purposes, providing residential care on a twenty-four (24) hour basis to children not related by blood, adoption, or marriage to the person maintaining the facility;

(10) "Child-placing agency" means any agency, other than a state agency, which supervises the placement of children in foster family homes or child-caring facilities or which places children for adoption;

(11) "Clinical treatment facility" means a facility with more than eight (8) beds designated by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet for the treatment of mentally ill children. The treatment program of such facilities shall be supervised by a qualified mental health professional;

(12) "Commitment" means an order of the court which places a child under the custodial control or supervision of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department of Juvenile Justice, or another facility or agency until the child attains the age of eighteen (18) unless the commitment is discharged under KRS Chapter 605 or the committing court terminates or extends the order;

(13) "Community-based facility" means any nonsecure, homelike facility licensed, operated, or permitted to operate by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet, which is located within a reasonable proximity of the child's family and home community, which affords the child the opportunity, if a Kentucky resident, to continue family and community contact;

(14) "Complaint" means a verified statement setting forth allegations in regard to the child which contain sufficient facts for the formulation of a subsequent petition;

(15) "Court" means the juvenile session of District Court unless a statute specifies the adult session of District Court or the Circuit Court;

(16) "Court-designated worker" means that organization or individual delegated by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the purposes of placing children in alternative placements prior to arraignment, conducting preliminary investigations, and formulating, entering into, and supervising diversion agreements and performing such other functions as authorized by law or court order;

(17) "Deadly weapon" has the same meaning as it does in KRS 500.080;

(18) "Department" means the Department for Community Based Services;

(19) "Dependent child" means any child, other than an abused or neglected child, who is under improper care, custody, control, or guardianship that is not due to an intentional act of the parent, guardian, or person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child;

(20) "Detention" means the safe and temporary custody of a juvenile who is accused of conduct subject to the jurisdiction of the court who requires a restricted environment for his or her own or the community's protection;

(21) "Detention hearing" means a hearing held by a judge or trial commissioner within twenty-four (24) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, of the start of any period of detention prior to adjudication;

(22) "Diversion agreement" means an agreement entered into between a court-designated worker and a child charged with the commission of offenses set forth in KRS Chapters 630 and 635, the purpose of which is to serve the best interest of the child and to provide redress for those offenses without court action and without the creation of a formal court record;

(23) "Emergency shelter" is a group home, private residence, foster home, or similar homelike facility which provides temporary or emergency care of children and adequate staff and services consistent with the needs of each child;

(24) "Emotional injury" means an injury to the mental or psychological capacity or emotional stability of a child as evidenced by a substantial and observable impairment in the child's ability to function within a normal range of performance and behavior with due regard to his age, development, culture, and environment as testified to by a qualified mental health professional;

(25) "Firearm" shall have the same meaning as in KRS 237.060 and 527.010;

(26) "Foster family home" means a private home in which children are placed for foster family care under supervision of the cabinet or a licensed child-placing agency;

(27) "Habitual runaway" means any child who has been found by the court to have been absent from his place of lawful residence without the permission of his custodian for at least three (3) days during a one (1) year period;

(28) "Habitual truant" means any child who has been found by the court to have been reported as a truant as defined in KRS 159.150(1) two (2) or more times during a one (1) year period;

(29) "Hospital" means, except for purposes of KRS Chapter 645, a licensed private or public facility, health care facility, or part thereof, which is approved by the cabinet to treat children;

(30) "Independent living" means those activities necessary to assist a committed child to establish independent living arrangements;

(31) "Informal adjustment" means an agreement reached among the parties, with consultation, but not the consent, of the victim of the crime or other persons specified in KRS 610.070 if the victim chooses not to or is unable to participate, after a petition has been filed, which is approved by the court, that the best interest of the child would be served without formal adjudication and disposition;

(32) "Intentionally" means, with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute which defines an offense, that the actor's conscious objective is to cause that result or to engage in that conduct;

(33) "Intermittent holding facility" means a physically secure setting, which is entirely separated from sight and sound from all other portions of a jail containing adult prisoners, in which a child accused of a public offense may be detained for a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays prior to

a detention hearing as provided for in KRS 610.265, and in which children are supervised and observed on a regular basis by certified juvenile facility staff;

(34) "Juvenile holding facility" means a physically secure facility, approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice, which is an entirely separate portion or wing of a building containing an adult jail, which provides total sight and sound separation between juvenile and adult facility spatial areas and which is staffed by sufficient certified juvenile facility staff to provide twenty-four (24) hours per day supervision;

(35) "Least restrictive alternative" means, except for purposes of KRS Chapter 645, that the program developed on the child's behalf is no more harsh, hazardous, or intrusive than necessary; or involves no restrictions on physical movements nor requirements for residential care except as reasonably necessary for the protection of the child from physical injury; or protection of the community, and is conducted at the suitable available facility closest to the child's place of residence;

(36) "Motor vehicle offense" means any violation of the nonfelony provisions of KRS Chapters 186, 189, or 189A, KRS 177.300, 304.39-110, or 304.39-117;

(37) "Near fatality" means an injury that, as certified by a physician, places a child in serious or critical condition;

(38) "Needs of the child" means necessary food, clothing, health, shelter, and education;

(39) "Nonoffender" means a child alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused and who has not been otherwise charged with a status or public offense;

(40) "Nonsecure facility" means a facility which provides its residents access to the surrounding community and which does not rely primarily on the use of physically restricting construction and hardware to restrict freedom;

(41) "Nonsecure setting" means a nonsecure facility or a residential home, including a child's own home, where a child may be temporarily placed pending further court action. Children before the court in a county that is served by a state operated secure detention facility, who are in the detention custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice, and who are placed in a nonsecure alternative by the Department of Juvenile Justice, shall be supervised by the Department of Juvenile Justice;

(42) "Parent" means the biological or adoptive mother or father of a child;

(43) "Person exercising custodial control or supervision" means a person or agency that has assumed the role and responsibility of a parent or guardian for the child, but that does not necessarily have legal custody of the child;

(44) "Petition" means a verified statement, setting forth allegations in regard to the child, which initiates formal court involvement in the child's case;

(45) "Physical injury" means substantial physical pain or any impairment of physical condition;

(46) "Physically secure facility" means a facility that relies primarily on the use of construction and hardware such as locks, bars, and fences to restrict freedom;

(47) "Public offense action" means an action, excluding contempt, brought in the interest of a child who is accused of committing an offense under KRS Chapter 527 or a public offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime, whether the same is a felony, misdemeanor, or violation, other than an action alleging that a child sixteen (16) years of age or older has committed a motor vehicle offense;

(48) "Qualified mental health professional" means:

(a) A physician licensed under the laws of Kentucky to practice medicine or osteopathy, or a medical officer of the government of the United States while engaged in the performance of official duties;

(b) A psychiatrist licensed under the laws of Kentucky to practice medicine or osteopathy, or a medical officer of the government of the United States while engaged in the practice of official duties, and who is certified or eligible to apply for certification by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.;

(c) A psychologist with the health service provider designation, a psychological practitioner, a certified psychologist, or a psychological associate licensed under the provisions of KRS Chapter 319;

(d) A licensed registered nurse with a master's degree in psychiatric nursing from an accredited institution and two (2) years of clinical experience with mentally ill persons, or a licensed registered nurse with a bachelor's degree in nursing from an accredited institution who is certified as a psychiatric and mental health nurse by the American Nurses Association and who has three (3) years of inpatient or outpatient clinical experience in psychiatric nursing and who is currently employed by a hospital or forensic psychiatric facility licensed by the Commonwealth or a psychiatric unit of a general hospital or a regional comprehensive care center;

(e) A licensed clinical social worker licensed under the provisions of KRS 335.100, or a certified social worker licensed under the provisions of KRS 335.080 with three (3) years of inpatient or outpatient clinical experience in psychiatric social work and currently employed by a hospital or forensic psychiatric facility licensed by the Commonwealth or a psychiatric unit of a general hospital or a regional comprehensive care center;

(f) A marriage and family therapist licensed under the provisions of KRS 335.300 to 335.399 with three (3) years of inpatient or outpatient clinical experience in psychiatric mental health practice and currently employed by a hospital or forensic psychiatric facility licensed by the Commonwealth, a psychiatric unit of a general hospital, or a regional comprehensive care center; or

(g) A professional counselor credentialed under the provisions of KRS 335.500 to 335.599 with three (3) years of inpatient or outpatient clinical experience in psychiatric mental health practice and currently employed by a hospital or forensic facility licensed by the Commonwealth, a psychiatric unit of a general hospital, or a regional comprehensive care center;

(49) "Residential treatment facility" means a facility or group home with more than eight (8) beds designated by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet for the treatment of children;

(50) "Retain in custody" means, after a child has been taken into custody, the continued holding of the child by a peace officer for a period of time not to exceed twelve (12) hours when authorized by the court or the court-designated worker for the purpose of making preliminary inquiries;

(51) "School personnel" means those certified persons under the supervision of the local public or private education agency;

(52) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;

(53) "Secure juvenile detention facility" means any physically secure facility used for the secure detention of children other than any facility in which adult prisoners are confined;

(54) "Serious physical injury" means physical injury which

creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious and prolonged disfigurement, prolonged impairment of health, or prolonged loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ;

(55) "Sexual abuse" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, any contacts or interactions in which the parent, guardian, or other person having custodial control or supervision of the child or responsibility for his welfare, uses or allows, permits, or encourages the use of the child for the purposes of the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator or another person;

(56) "Sexual exploitation" includes, but is not limited to, a situation in which a parent, guardian, or other person having custodial control or supervision of a child or responsible for his welfare, allows, permits, or encourages the child to engage in an act which constitutes prostitution under Kentucky law; or a parent, guardian, or other person having custodial control or supervision of a child or responsible for his welfare, allows, permits, or encourages the child to engage in an act of obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child as provided for under Kentucky law;

(57) "Social service worker" means any employee of the cabinet or any private agency designated as such by the secretary of the cabinet or a social worker employed by a county or city who has been approved by the cabinet to provide, under its supervision, services to families and children;

(58) "Staff secure facility for residential treatment" means any setting which assures that all entrances and exits are under the exclusive control of the facility staff, and in which a child may reside for the purpose of receiving treatment;

(59) (a) "Status offense action" is any action brought in the interest of a child who is accused of committing acts, which if committed by an adult, would not be a crime. Such behavior shall not be considered criminal or delinquent and such children shall be termed status offenders. Status offenses shall include:
1. Beyond the control of school or beyond the control of parents;
2. Habitual runaway;
3. Habitual truant;
4. Tobacco offenses as provided in KRS 438.305 to 438.340; and
5. Alcohol offenses as provided in KRS 244.085.

(b) Status offenses shall not include violations of state or local ordinances which may apply to children such as a violation of curfew;

(60) "Take into custody" means the procedure by which a peace officer or other authorized person initially assumes custody of a child. A child may be taken into custody for a period of time not to exceed two (2) hours;

(61) "Valid court order" means a court order issued by a judge to a child alleged or found to be a status offender:
(a) Who was brought before the court and made subject to the order;
(b) Whose future conduct was regulated by the order;
(c) Who was given written and verbal warning of the consequences of the violation of the order at the time the order was issued and whose attorney or parent or legal guardian was also provided with a written notice of the consequences of violation of the order, which notification is reflected in the record of the court proceedings; and
(d) Who received, before the issuance of the order, the full due process rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

(62) "Violation" means any offense, other than a traffic infraction, for which a sentence of a fine only can be imposed;

(63) "Youth alternative center" means a nonsecure facility, approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice, for the detention of juveniles, both prior to adjudication and after adjudication, which meets the criteria specified in KRS 15A.320; and

(64) "Youthful offender" means any person regardless of age, transferred to Circuit Court under the provisions of KRS Chapter 635 or 640 and who is subsequently convicted in Circuit Court.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 2, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 1, effective April 10, 1988; 1994, ch. 30, § 4, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 368, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 498, § 15, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 358, § 9, effective in part July 1, 1997, and in part July 15, 1997; 1996, ch. 369, § 21, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 57, § 2, effective March 17, 1998; 1998, ch. 303, § 1, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 611, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 538, § 13, effective April 13, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 57, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 60, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 193, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 534, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 99, § 4, effective March 28, 2002; 2004, ch. 116, § 16, effective July 13, 2004; 2005, ch. 99, § 659, effective June 20, 2005; 2005, ch. 172, § 3, effective June 20, 2005; 2008, ch. 87, § 1, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Notes. (7/15/98). This section was amended by 1998 Ky. Acts chs. 57, 303, 426, and 538. Where these Acts are not in conflict, they have been codified together. A conflict exists between ch. 538, which is nonrevisory and substantive in nature, and ch. 426, which is a revisory amendment to reflect an agency name change. In codification of this conflict, ch. 538 has been allowed to prevail. Cf. KRS 7.136(3).

Kentucky Bench & Bar. DiLoreto, Representing the Child Client When Intimate Partner Violence Surfaces, Vol. 67, No. 5, Sept. 2003, Ky. Bench & Bar 23.

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Tapp and Tincher, Of Innocents and Offenders: A Survey of Children's Law in Kentucky, 30 N. Ky. L. Rev. 131 (2003).

Opinions of Attorney General. A married child under the age of 16 has a legal responsibility to attend school, but once a child marries, the parent or guardian no longer has a legal obligation to ensure that the child attends school; however, if the spouse of a minor who is under the age of 16 and who is an habitual truant, is found to be a person exercising custodial control or supervision as defined by this section, the spouse may be subject to penalties under the Juvenile Code. OAG 87-40.

It is clear from the language of this section and KRS 610.010(1)(c) that a student under the age of 18 years who is failing to attend school in violation of KRS 159.010 is subject to a delinquency prosecution in accordance with the Juvenile Code. OAG 90-106.

While the two definitions of "habitual truant" in KRS 159.150 and in this section cannot be reconciled in terms of their language, it may be possible to reconcile them in their application. KRS 159.140 gives Directors of Pupil Personnel authority to enforce compulsory attendance laws, including KRS 159.150. Penalties are set forth under KRS 159.990 and are enforced by the District Court. Through exclusive jurisdiction over habitual truants the District Court has discretion in enforcement. The court may either rely on a Director of Pupil Personnel to initiate proceedings for violations of KRS 159.150, or the court may order a Director of Pupil Personnel to enforce this section, in which case the director would have authority to apply the definition found therein. OAG 91-79.

This section controls over KRS 159.150 in ascertaining the number of days a child must have unexcused absences prior to being found habitually truant under the Unified Juvenile Code. OAG 93-37.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

7. Abused and Neglected Child.

To find that KRS 620.030 does not apply, there must be a finding that the act committed upon the child is not an act of sexual abuse. For purposes of KRS Chapter 600, the definition of a neglected or abused child is set forth at KRS 600.020. If sexual abuse has occurred, then the mandatory reporting requirement in KRS 620.030 would have required the teacher to report this incident and such mandatory reporting would

result in this being considered a ministerial rather than a discretionary act which would preclude the teacher from claiming qualified official immunity. Nelson v. Turner, 256 S.W.3d 37, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 177 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

600.060. No diminishment of court's inherent contempt power.

Notwithstanding any other provision of KRS Chapter 600 to 645, the inherent contempt power of the court shall not be diminished.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 193, § 18, effective July 14, 2000.)

CHAPTER 605

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

SECTION.

605.110. Smoking cessation services, medical care, and educational programs for committed children — Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children — Personnel — Financing.

605.115. Access to Medicaid funding for local school districts providing funding matches for services for eligible children with disabilities.

605.110. Smoking cessation services, medical care, and educational programs for committed children — Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children — Personnel — Financing.

(1) (a) Any child committed to or in the custody of the cabinet or the Department of Juvenile Justice who is not placed in a location where smoking cessation services are provided may participate in smoking cessation services offered by local health departments or their contracted agents at no cost.

(b) Unless provided otherwise, when any child committed to or in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet requires medical or surgical care or treatment, the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet may provide the same or arrange for the furnishing thereof by other public or private agencies, and may give consent to the medical or surgical treatment. For this purpose, the services and facilities of local health officers and departments shall be made available, at a cost not to exceed the Medicaid reimbursement rate, to the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet, and as far as practicable, any publicly owned hospital shall provide hospitalization without charge for any such child who is a resident of the political subdivision by which the hospital is owned or operated. This section does not authorize nor shall permission be granted for abortion or sterilization.

(2) Any child placed in a foster home by an agency duly authorized in KRS Chapter 620 to place a child in a foster home shall receive a complete medical, visual, and dental examination by a professional authorized by the Kentucky Revised Statutes to conduct such examinations. Arrangements for a child placed in a foster home to receive such examinations shall be made within two (2) weeks of his placement in a foster home and not less than every twelve (12) months thereafter.

(3) Children maintained in any of the facilities and programs operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet shall, so far as possible, receive a common school education.

(a) The Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children shall be established to serve children in facilities and programs operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, residential, day treatment, clinical, and group home programs. All policies and procedures necessary to educate state agency children shall be approved by the Kentucky Board of Education. All duties, responsibilities, rights, and privileges specifically imposed on or granted to the local education administration units shall be imposed on or granted to the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and contracted agencies with regard to educating agency children. Classrooms for the Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children shall be within or near the facilities and programs operated or contracted by the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet. The Kentucky Department of Education, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Community Based Services, shall develop a biennial plan regarding the educational needs and provisions of educational programs, with emphasis on the coordination of all treatment services and funds available to provide for the education of state agency children. The biennial plan shall include strategies to assure that teacher preparation programs include content related to working with state agency children and that adequate professional development opportunities for better meeting the needs of these students are available for teachers and schools.

(b) Teachers and other staff shall be hired on contract through a local school district or if a local school district is not willing to participate, teachers may be hired by the Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children or a contract may be entered into with a private provider of educational services. All certified educational staff hired by the Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children shall be members of the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System.

(c) Beginning July 1, 1993, the Kentucky Education Collaborative for State Agency Children shall be financed through:

1. The amount generated by state agency children under the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky program as provided in KRS 157.360 for the guaranteed base and adjustments for the number of at-risk students, exceptional students, and transportation costs;
2. A per-pupil distribution of professional development funds with the collaborative serving as a consortium for state agency children;
3. A per-pupil distribution of technology funds in accordance with the state education technology plan pursuant to KRS 156.670 and the formula for the distribution of funds to local school districts;
4. A per-pupil distribution of textbook funds pursuant to KRS 157.100 and 157.190;
5. The funding for school services for state agency children authorized by KRS 158.135; and
6. Other grants and entitlements, including federal funds, identified in the implementation plan developed pursuant to paragraph (f) of this subsection for the education of Kentucky's children.

(d) The commissioner of Juvenile Justice and the sec-

retary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services shall promulgate administrative regulations, pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A, with the assistance of the Kentucky Department of Education and upon recommendation of the Kentucky Board of Education regarding the governance, curriculum, and other topics necessary to educate state agency children. The regulations shall:

1. Provide for the development and implementation of interagency agreements that:
   a. Define the financial responsibility of each state and local agency for providing services to state agency children;
   b. Establish procedures for resolving interagency disputes among agencies that are parties to the agreements; and
2. Provide procedures for the implementation of the Kentucky statutes regarding school-based decision making, student outcomes, accountability, assessment, rewards and sanctions, technology, staff development, salaries, and the development of coordinated individual treatment, education, and transition plans to ensure compliance with present education and treatment laws and regulations specific to the needs of children in the programs of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

(e) When the placement of a state agency child is changed so that the state agency child must transfer from one school or educational facility to a different school or educational facility, the school or educational facility that the state agency child is leaving shall, within two (2) days of the state agency child leaving, prepare an educational passport for the child, which shall be delivered to the cabinet or the Department of Juvenile Justice. The cabinet or the Department of Juvenile Justice shall, within two (2) days of enrolling a state agency child in a new school or educational facility, present the educational passport to the receiving school or educational facility.

(f) The commissioner of Juvenile Justice and the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and the commissioner of the state Department of Education shall initiate development of a plan for implementation of the Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 14, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 9, effective April 10, 1988; 1988, ch. 357, § 12, effective July 15, 1988; 1992, ch. 357, § 3, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 376, § 3, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 358, § 16, effective July 1, 1997; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 398, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 426, § 613, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 433, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 1998, ch. 538, § 5, effective April 13, 1998; 1998, ch. 609, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 58, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 534, § 19, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 257, § 10, effective July 15, 2002; 2005, ch. 99, § 661, effective June 20, 2005; 2006, ch. 17, § 2, effective July 12, 2006.)

Cross-References. Kentucky Educational Collaborative for State Agency Children, 505 KAR 1:080.

605.115. Access to Medicaid funding for local school districts providing funding matches for services for eligible children with disabilities.

The commissioner of the Department of Juvenile Justice and the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, with the cooperation of the Kentucky Board of Education and the commissioner of education, shall implement policies to assure that local school districts providing a funding match shall have direct access to Medicaid funding as Medicaid providers for the provision of health-related services to eligible children with disabilities under the age of twenty-one (21) years of age. They shall develop policies and procedures so the Department of Education can transfer the local school districts' matching funds to the Department for Medicaid Services. They shall also review state and federal statutes and regulations to determine the eligibility of local school districts to receive Medicaid reimbursement for health-related services identified on a child's individual education plan.

(Enact. Acts 1994, ch. 376, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 358, § 17, effective July 1, 1997; 1996, ch. 362, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 614, effective July 15, 1998; 2005, ch. 99, § 662, effective June 20, 2005.)

Cross-References. School district Medicaid providers, 702 KAR 3:285.

CHAPTER 610

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

SECTION.
610.010. District Court jurisdiction of juvenile matters.
610.100. Investigation — Informal adjustment.
610.220. Permitted purposes for holding child in custody — Time limitation — Extension — Separation from adult prisoners — Prohibition against attaching child to stationary object.
610.265. Detention of children in specified facilities — Time frame for holding detention hearing — Release of child required if hearing not held as specified.
610.280. Considerations for and findings from detention hearing.
610.290. Rights of juvenile.
610.295. Detention costs — Assessment against parent after hearing — Payments when adjudication based on status offense or public offense — Payment schedule and discharge.

610.010. District Court jurisdiction of juvenile matters.

(1) Unless otherwise exempted by KRS Chapters 600 to 645, the juvenile session of the District Court of each county shall have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any child living or found within the county who has not reached his or her eighteenth birthday or of any person who at the time of committing a public offense was under the age of eighteen (18) years, who allegedly has committed a public offense prior to his or her eighteenth birthday, except a motor vehicle offense involving a child sixteen (16) years of age or older. A child sixteen (16) years of age or older taken into custody upon the allegation that the child has committed a motor vehicle offense shall be treated as an adult and shall have the same conditions of release applied to him or her as an adult. A child taken into custody upon the allegation that he or she has committed a motor vehicle offense who is not released under conditions of release applicable to adults shall be held, pending his or her appearance before the District Court, in a facility as defined in KRS 15A.067. Children sixteen (16) years of age or older who are convicted of, or plead guilty to, a motor vehicle offense shall, if sentenced to a term of confinement, be placed in a facility for that period of confinement preceding their eighteenth birthday and an adult detention facility for that period of confinement subsequent to their eighteenth birthday. The term "motor vehicle offense" shall not be deemed to include

the offense of stealing or converting a motor vehicle nor operating the same without the owner's consent nor any offense which constitutes a felony;

(2) Unless otherwise exempted by KRS Chapters 600 to 645, the juvenile session of the District Court of each county or the family division of the Circuit Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any child living or found within the county who has not reached his or her eighteenth birthday and who allegedly:
   (a) Is beyond the control of the school or beyond the control of parents as defined in KRS 600.020;
   (b) Is an habitual truant from school;
   (c) Is an habitual runaway from his or her parent or other person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child;
   (d) Is dependent, neglected, or abused;
   (e) Has committed an alcohol offense in violation of KRS 244.085;
   (f) Has committed a tobacco offense as provided in KRS 438.305 to 438.340; or
   (g) Is mentally ill.

(3) Actions brought under subsection (1) of this section shall be considered to be public offense actions.

(4) Actions brought under subsection (2)(a), (b), (c), (e), and (f) of this section shall be considered to be status offense actions.

(5) Actions brought under subsection (2)(d) of this section shall be considered to be nonoffender actions.

(6) Actions brought under subsection (2)(g) of this section shall be considered to be mental health actions.

(7) Nothing in this chapter shall deprive other courts of the jurisdiction to determine the custody or guardianship of children upon writs of habeas corpus or to determine the custody or guardianship of children when such custody or guardianship is incidental to the determination of other causes pending in such other courts; nor shall anything in this chapter affect the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts over adoptions and proceedings for termination of parental rights.

(8) The court shall have no jurisdiction to make permanent awards of custody of a child except as provided by KRS 620.027.

(9) If the court finds an emergency to exist affecting the welfare of a child, or if the child is eligible for kinship care as established in KRS 605.120, it may make temporary orders for the child's custody; however, if the case involves allegations of dependency, neglect, or abuse, no emergency removal or temporary custody orders shall be effective unless the provisions of KRS Chapter 620 are followed. Such orders shall be entirely without prejudice to the proceedings for permanent custody of the child and shall remain in effect until modified or set aside by the court. Upon the entry of a temporary or final judgment in the Circuit Court awarding custody of such child, all prior orders of the juvenile session of the District Court in conflict therewith shall be deemed canceled. This section shall not work to deprive the Circuit Court of jurisdiction over cases filed in Circuit Court.

(10) The court of each county wherein a public offense, as defined in subsection (1) of this section, is committed by a child who is a resident of another county of this state shall have concurrent jurisdiction over such child with the court of the county wherein the child resides or the court of the county where the child is found. Whichever court first acquires jurisdiction of such child may proceed to final disposition of the case, or in its discretion may make an order transferring the case to the court of the county of the child's residence or the county wherein the offense was committed, as the case may be.

(11) Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the court from holding a child in contempt of court to enforce valid court orders previously issued by the court, subject to the requirements contained in KRS 610.265 and 630.080.

(12) Except as provided in KRS 630.120(5), 635.060(3), or 635.090, nothing in this chapter shall confer upon the District Court or the family division of the Circuit Court, as appropriate, jurisdiction over the actions of the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet in the placement, care, or treatment of a child committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice or committed to or in the custody of the cabinet; or to require the department or the cabinet to perform, or to refrain from performing, any specific act in the placement, care, or treatment of any child committed to the department or committed to or in the custody of the cabinet.

(13) Unless precluded by KRS Chapter 635 or 640, in addition to informal adjustment, the court shall have the discretion to amend the petition to reflect jurisdiction pursuant to the proper chapter of the Kentucky Unified Juvenile Code.

(14) The court shall have continuing jurisdiction over a child pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, to review dispositional orders, and to conduct permanency hearings under 42 U.S.C. sec. 675(5)(c) until the child is placed for adoption, returned home to his or her parents with all the court imposed conditions terminated, or reaches the age of eighteen (18) years.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 20, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 14, effective April 10, 1988; 1994, ch. 226, § 2, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 318, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1994, ch. 489, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 358, § 18, effective July 15, 1997; 1998, ch. 443, § 13, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 60, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 193, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 306, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 257, § 12, effective July 15, 2002; 2008, ch. 87, § 3, effective July 15, 2008.)

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Tapp and Tincher, Of Innocents and Offenders: A Survey of Children's Law in Kentucky, 30 N. Ky. L. Rev. 131 (2003).

Opinions of Attorney General. It is clear from the language of KRS 600.020(24) and subdivision (1)(c) of this section that a student under the age of 18 years who is failing to attend school in violation of KRS 159.010 is subject to a delinquency prosecution in accordance with the Juvenile Code. OAG 90-106.

610.100. Investigation — Informal adjustment.

(1) Unless there is a suitable prior disposition investigation report or unless waived by the child who is represented by counsel, before making disposition of the case of a child brought before the court under the provisions of KRS Chapters 630 or 635, whether by complaint pursuant to KRS 610.020, or by reason of having been taken into custody pursuant to KRS 610.190, the judge shall cause an investigation to be made concerning the nature of the specific act complained of and any surrounding circumstances which suggest the future care and guidance which should be given the child. The investigation shall include an inquiry into the child's age, habits, school record, general reputation, and everything that may pertain to his life, and character. The investigation shall also include an inquiry into the home conditions, life, and character of the person having custody of the child. The investigation shall also include an assessment of the parent or guardian's ability to pay all or part of the cost of the child's care and treatment should the child be ordered into a treatment program or placed on supervised probation. The result of the investigation shall be reported in writing to the court and to

counsel for the parties three (3) days prior to the child's dispositional hearing and shall become a part of the record of the proceedings. The child may waive the three (3) day requirement. Objections by counsel at the dispositional hearing to portions of the dispositional report shall be noted in the record.

(2) The investigation shall be conducted by a suitable public or private agency. The cabinet and the Department of Juvenile Justice may furnish investigation services under agreements with the individual juvenile courts. For this purpose, any county judge/executive or chief executive officer of an urban-county government may enter into a contract on behalf of his county with the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet for the furnishings of such services.

(3) Upon the court's motion or the motion of any party, an informal adjustment may be made at any time during the proceedings and with the victim and with those persons specified in KRS 610.070 having prior notification of the motion.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 29, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 21, effective April 10, 1988; 1996, ch. 358, § 23, effective in part July 1, 1997, and in part July 15, 1997; 1998, ch. 443, § 16, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 193, § 3, effective July 14, 2000.)

610.220. Permitted purposes for holding child in custody — Time limitation — Extension — Separation from adult prisoners — Prohibition against attaching child to stationary object.

(1) Except as otherwise provided by statute, if an officer takes or receives a child into custody, the child may be held at a police station, secure juvenile detention facility, juvenile holding facility, intermittent holding facility, youth alternative center, a nonsecure facility, or, as necessary, in a hospital or clinic for the following purposes:
   (a) Identification and booking;
   (b) Attempting to notify the parents or person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child, a relative, guardian, or other responsible person;
   (c) Photographing;
   (d) Fingerprinting;
   (e) Physical examinations, including examinations for evidence;
   (f) Evidence collection, including scientific tests;
   (g) Records checks;
   (h) Determining whether the child is subject to trial as an adult; and
   (i) Other inquiries of a preliminary nature.

(2) A child may be held in custody pursuant to this section for a period of time not to exceed two (2) hours, unless an extension of time is granted. Permission for an extension of time may be granted by the court, trial commissioner, or court-designated worker pursuant to KRS 610.200(5)(d) and the child may be retained in custody for up to an additional ten (10) hours at a facility of the type listed in subsection (1) of this section except for an intermittent holding facility for the period of retention.

(3) Any child held in custody pursuant to this section shall be sight and sound separated from any adult prisoners held in secure custody at the same location, and shall not be handcuffed to or otherwise securely attached to any stationary object.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 41, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 29, effective April 10, 1988; 1996, ch. 358, § 31, effective July 15, 1997; 2000, ch. 193, § 4, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 534, § 9, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 160, § 2, effective April 21, 2004.)

610.265. Detention of children in specified facilities — Time frame for holding detention hearing — Release of child required if hearing not held as specified.

(1) Any child who is alleged to be a status offender or who is accused of being in contempt of court on an underlying finding that the child is a status offender may be detained in a nonsecure facility, a secure juvenile detention facility, or a juvenile holding facility for a period of time not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, pending a detention hearing. Any child who is accused of committing a public offense or of being in contempt of court on an underlying public offense may be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility or juvenile holding facility for a period of time not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays or, if neither is reasonably available, an intermittent holding facility, for a period of time not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, pending a detention hearing.

(2) Within the period of detention described in subsection (1) of this section, exclusive of weekends and holidays, a detention hearing shall be held by the judge or trial commissioner of the court for the purpose of determining whether the child shall be further detained. At the hearing held pursuant to this subsection, the court shall consider the nature of the offense, the child's background and history, and other information relevant to the child's conduct or condition.

(3) If the court orders a child detained, that detention shall be served as follows:
   (a) If the child is charged with a capital offense, Class A felony, or Class B felony, detention shall occur in either a secure juvenile detention facility or a juvenile holding facility pending the child's next court appearance subject to the court's review of the detention order prior to that court appearance.
   (b) Except as provided in KRS 630.080(2), if it is alleged that the child is a status offender, the child may be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility for a period not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours after which detention shall occur in a nonsecure setting approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice pending the child's next court appearance subject to the court's review of the detention order prior to the next court appearance.
   (c) If a status offender or a child alleged to be a status offender is charged with violating a valid court order, the child may be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility, a juvenile holding facility, or in a nonsecure setting approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice, for a period not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, pending the child's next court appearance.
   (d) Prior to ordering a status offender or alleged status offender who is subject to a valid court order securely detained because the child violated the valid court order, the court shall:
      1. Affirm that the requirements for a valid court order were met at the time the original order was issued;
      2. Make a determination during the adjudicatory hearing that the child violated the valid court order; and
      3. Within forty-eight (48) hours after the adjudicatory hearing on the violation of a valid court order by the child, exclusive of weekends and holidays, receive and review a written report prepared by an appropriate public agency that reviews the behavior of the child

and the circumstances under which the child was brought before the court, determines the reasons for the child's behavior, and determines whether all dispositions other than secure detention have been exhausted or are inappropriate. If a prior written report is included in the child's file, that report shall not be used to satisfy this requirement. The child may be securely detained for a period not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, pending receipt and review of the report by the court. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of KRS 610.060. The findings required by this subsection shall be included in any order issued by the court which results in the secure or nonsecure detention of a status offender.

(e) If the child is charged with a public offense, or contempt of court on an underlying public offense, and the county in which the case is before the court is not served by a state operated secure detention facility under the statewide detention plan, detention may occur in a secure juvenile detention facility, juvenile holding facility, or a nonsecure setting approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice pending the child's next court appearance, subject to the court's review of the detention order prior to that court appearance.

(f) If the child is charged with a public offense, or contempt on a public offense, and the county in which the case is before the court is served by a state operated secure detention facility under the statewide detention plan, the child shall be referred to the Department of Juvenile Justice for a security assessment and placement in an approved detention facility or program pending the child's next court appearance.

(4) If, at the hearing conducted under subsection (2) of this section, the court conducts an adjudicatory hearing on the merits of a violation of a valid court order, that hearing shall conform to the requirements of KRS 630.080.

(5) If the detention hearing is not held as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the child shall be released as provided in KRS 610.290.

(6) If the child is not released, the court-designated worker shall notify the parent, person exercising custodial control or supervision, a relative, guardian, or other responsible adult, and the Department of Juvenile Justice or the cabinet, as appropriate.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 350, § 32, effective April 10, 1988; 1998, ch. 606, § 4, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 193, § 5, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 160, § 3, effective April 21, 2004; 2008, ch. 87, § 5, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/15/2008). 2008 Ky. Acts ch. 87, sec. 5 amended KRS 610.265. This amendment inserted the following phrase at the beginning of subsection (4) of this section: "If, at the hearing conducted under subsection (3) paragraph (c) of this section, ...". It appears that this reference is not correct. Subsection (3)(c) of this section does not mention hearings. It appears that the reference should have been to subsection (2) of KRS 610.265, which does deal with hearings. The Reviser of Statutes has made this change under the authority of KRS 7.136(1)(e).

610.280. Considerations for and findings from detention hearing.

(1) At the detention hearing held pursuant to KRS 610.265, the court shall make separate findings as follows:

(a) If there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the accused child committed that offense. Probable cause may be established in the same manner as in a preliminary hearing in cases involving adults accused of felonies. The child shall be afforded the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses. The Commonwealth shall bear the burden of proof, and if it should fail to establish probable cause, the child shall be released and the complaint or petition dismissed unless the court determines further detention is necessary to assure the appearance of the child in court on another pending case;

(b) In determining whether a child should be further detained, the court shall consider the seriousness of the alleged offense, the possibility that the child would commit an offense dangerous to himself or the community pending disposition of the alleged offense, the child's prior record, if any, and whether there are other charges pending against the child.

(2) If, after completion of the detention hearing, the court is of the opinion that detention is necessary, the order shall state on the record the specific reasons for detention.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 47, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 33, effective April 10, 1988; 1994, ch. 489, § 5, effective July 15, 1994; 1998, ch. 606, § 5, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 193, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 257, § 14, effective July 15, 2002.)

610.290. Rights of juvenile.

(1) Unless a hearing is held within the time frame established by KRS 610.265, and the necessity for detention properly established, the child shall be released to the custody of his parents, person exercising custodial control or supervision or other responsible adult pending further disposition of the case.

(2) The child shall have a right to counsel at his detention hearing determining his right to freedom pending the disposition of his case, and his parents, person exercising custodial control or supervision or other responsible adult shall have a right to attend the hearing if such attendance will not unnecessarily delay the hearing. Any person aggrieved by a proceeding under this subsection may proceed by habeas corpus to the Circuit Court.

(3) Whether the child is released before or after a hearing, or is detained as a result of such hearing, the child and his parents, person exercising custodial control or supervision or other responsible adult shall be given written notice of the time and place of the adjudicatory hearing concerning the child and an account of the specific charges against the child, including the specific statute alleged to have been violated. Such notice shall be given at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the initial hearing on the case.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 48, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 34, effective April 10, 1988; 2000, ch. 193, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2004, ch. 160, § 4, effective April 21, 2004.)

610.295. Detention costs — Assessment against parent after hearing — Payments when adjudication based on status offense or public offense — Payment schedule and discharge.

(1) Any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, detention costs shall not be assessed by a court against a parent unless the court has conducted a hearing and has determined:

(a) That the child has previously been adjudicated as a habitual truant under KRS Chapter 630, a public offender under KRS Chapter 635, or a youthful

offender under KRS Chapter 640, and now stands adjudicated guilty of a subsequent habitual truancy or public offense, or is now being considered for transfer to the Circuit Court for trial as a youthful offender; and

(b) That the failure or neglect of the parent to properly supervise or control the child is a substantial contributing factor of the act or acts of the child upon which the proceeding is based; and

(c) That the parent has the financial ability to pay any fees ordered.

(2) Any orders for payment shall direct that payments be made to the fiscal court or legislative body of a consolidated local government, urban-county government, or charter government if detention is based upon adjudication related to a status offense and to the Department of Juvenile Justice if the adjudication is based upon a public offense or transfer as a youthful offender.

(3) The fiscal court or legislative body of a consolidated local government, urban-county government, or charter government or the Department of Juvenile Justice, as appropriate, shall establish a payment schedule for parents against whom detention costs have been assessed, and may discharge any remaining portion of the debt upon proof of substantial change in circumstances of the parent.

(4) The authority granted under subsection (3) of this section may be applied to all pre-existing court orders assessing detention costs in effect on July 15, 2002.

(Enact. Acts 2002, ch. 263, § 5, effective July 15, 2002.)

CHAPTER 620

DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT, AND ABUSE

SECTION.

620.030. Duty to report dependency, neglect, or abuse — Husband-wife and professional-client/patient privileges not grounds for refusal to report — Exceptions — Penalties.

620.040. Duties of prosecutor, police, and cabinet — Prohibition as to school personnel — Multidisciplinary teams.

620.050. Immunity for good faith actions or reports — Investigations — Confidentiality of reports — Exceptions — Parent's access to records — Sharing of information by children's advocacy centers — Confidentiality of interview with child — Exceptions — Confidentiality of identifying information regarding reporting individual — Internal review and report.

PENALTY

620.990. Penalty.

620.030. Duty to report dependency, neglect, or abuse — Husband-wife and professional-client/patient privileges not grounds for refusal to report — Exceptions — Penalties.

(1) Any person who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a child is dependent, neglected, or abused shall immediately cause an oral or written report to be made to a local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police; the cabinet or its designated representative; the Commonwealth's attorney or the county attorney; by telephone or otherwise. Any supervisor who receives from an employee a report of suspected dependency, neglect, or abuse shall promptly make a report to the proper authorities for investigation. If the cabinet receives a report of abuse or neglect allegedly committed by a person other than a parent, guardian, or person exercising custodial control or supervision, the cabinet shall refer the matter to the Commonwealth's attorney or the county attorney and the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police. Nothing in this section shall relieve individuals of their obligations to report.

(2) Any person, including but not limited to a physician, osteopathic physician, nurse, teacher, school personnel, social worker, coroner, medical examiner, child-caring personnel, resident, intern, chiropractor, dentist, optometrist, emergency medical technician, paramedic, health professional, mental health professional, peace officer, or any organization or agency for any of the above, who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a child is dependent, neglected, or abused, regardless of whether the person believed to have caused the dependency, neglect, or abuse is a parent, guardian, person exercising custodial control or supervision, or another person, or who has attended such child as a part of his or her professional duties shall, if requested, in addition to the report required in subsection (1) of this section, file with the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police or the Commonwealth's or county attorney, the cabinet or its designated representative within forty-eight (48) hours of the original report a written report containing:

(a) The names and addresses of the child and his or her parents or other persons exercising custodial control or supervision;

(b) The child's age;

(c) The nature and extent of the child's alleged dependency, neglect, or abuse, including any previous charges of dependency, neglect, or abuse, to this child or his or her siblings;

(d) The name and address of the person allegedly responsible for the abuse or neglect; and

(e) Any other information that the person making the report believes may be helpful in the furtherance of the purpose of this section.

(3) Neither the husband-wife nor any professional-client/patient privilege, except the attorney-client and clergy-penitent privilege, shall be a ground for refusing to report under this section or for excluding evidence regarding a dependent, neglected, or abused child or the cause thereof, in any judicial proceedings resulting from a report pursuant to this section. This subsection shall also apply in any criminal proceeding in District or Circuit Court regarding a dependent, neglected, or abused child.

(4) The cabinet upon request shall receive from any agency of the state or any other agency, institution, or facility providing services to the child or his or her family, such cooperation, assistance, and information as will enable the cabinet to fulfill its responsibilities under KRS 620.030, 620.040, and 620.050.

(5) Any person who intentionally violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a:

(a) Class B misdemeanor for the first offense;

(b) Class A misdemeanor for the second offense; and

(c) Class D felony for each subsequent offense.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 64, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 258, § 2, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 350, § 43, effective April 10, 1988; 2007, ch. 85, § 330, effective June 26, 2007; 2008, ch. 72, § 4, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. The 1988 amendments to this section are effective April 10, 1988, except for the second sentence of subsection (1), which is effective July 15, 1988.

Opinions of Attorney General. Although subsection (3) (now (4)) of this section provides that agencies providing services to children, such as schools, must cooperate with the Cabinet for Human Resources (CHR) and provide assistance and information, such interviews should

be conducted in a manner that causes the least disruption to the students' school schedule and the procedures vary if the allegations of student abuse are against school personnel. OAG 92-138.

If the police desire to talk with a student who is a victim of a crime, then the school authorities should use their best judgment in determining whether the parents should be contacted. In the event that the officer is investigating allegations of dependency, neglect or abuse, the school should allow the interview to occur at school. The school should consult with the officer before the school officials inform the parents that an interview has taken place. OAG 92-138.

School officials should use their discretion and confer with the police officer in deciding whether to be present when the court designated worker or the police questions a student. If the child is a victim of abuse, then the child should have input on choosing a trusted adult to sit in during the interview. OAG 92-138.

Since the school is not required to notify the parents before the Cabinet for Human Resources talks with the students, the fact that the parents cannot be reached is immaterial. OAG 92-138.

The school system is required pursuant to this section to permit social workers from the Cabinet for Human Resources (CHR) to come into the school and talk with students regarding investigations of dependency, neglect or abuse. OAG 92-138.

Whether school personnel should be present when the social workers question the students is a decision that is best left to the discretion of the Cabinet for Human Resources' social worker conducting the interview. OAG 92-138.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

ANALYSIS

2. Immunity.
4. Affirmative Duty.
5. Sufficiency of Report.

2. Immunity.

To find that KRS 620.030 does not apply, there must be a finding that the act committed upon the child is not an act of sexual abuse. For purposes of KRS Chapter 600, the definition of a neglected or abused child is set forth at KRS 600.020. If sexual abuse has occurred, then the mandatory reporting requirement in KRS 620.030 would have required the teacher to report this incident and such mandatory reporting would result in this being considered a ministerial rather than a discretionary act which would preclude the teacher from claiming qualified official immunity. Nelson v. Turner, 256 S.W.3d 37, 2008 Ky. App. LEXIS 177 (Ky. Ct. App. 2008).

4. Affirmative Duty.

Under former KRS 199.335, diocese had duty to take action when it discovered that a teacher in its employ was sexually abusing students; failure to do so was a violation of the aforementioned section, and constituted concealment and obstruction under KRS 413.090, so as to toll the applicable statute of limitations for an action based on negligence on the part of the Diocese. Roman Catholic Diocese v. Secter, 966 S.W.2d 286, 1998 Ky. App. LEXIS 31 (Ky. Ct. App. 1998).

5. Sufficiency of Report.

A report by a teacher or counselor to his or her supervisor does not satisfy the statutory duty to report. Commonwealth v. Allen, 980 S.W.2d 278, 1998 Ky. LEXIS 148 (Ky. 1998).

620.040. Duties of prosecutor, police, and cabinet — Prohibition as to school personnel — Multidisciplinary teams.

(1) (a) Upon receipt of a report alleging abuse or neglect by a parent, guardian, or person exercising custodial control or supervision, pursuant to KRS 620.030(1) or (2), the recipient of the report shall immediately notify the cabinet or its designated representative, the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police, and the Commonwealth's or county attorney of the receipt of the report unless they are the reporting source.

(b) Based upon the allegation in the report, the cabinet shall immediately make an initial determination as to the risk of harm and immediate safety of the child. Based upon the level of risk determined, the cabinet shall investigate the allegation or accept the report for an assessment of family needs and, if appropriate, may provide or make referral to any community-based services necessary to reduce risk to the child and to provide family support. A report of sexual abuse shall be considered high risk and shall not be referred to any other community agency.

(c) The cabinet shall, within seventy-two (72) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, make a written report to the Commonwealth's or county attorney and the local enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police concerning the action that has been taken on the investigation.

(d) If the report alleges abuse or neglect by someone other than a parent, guardian, or person exercising custodial control or supervision, the cabinet shall immediately notify the Commonwealth's or county attorney and the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police.

(2) (a) Upon receipt of a report alleging dependency pursuant to KRS 620.030(1) and (2), the recipient shall immediately notify the cabinet or its designated representative.

(b) Based upon the allegation in the report, the cabinet shall immediately make an initial determination as to the risk of harm and immediate safety of the child. Based upon the level of risk, the cabinet shall investigate the allegation or accept the report for an assessment of family needs and, if appropriate, may provide or make referral to any community-based services necessary to reduce risk to the child and to provide family support. A report of sexual abuse shall be considered high risk and shall not be referred to any other community agency.

(c) The cabinet need not notify the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police or county attorney or Commonwealth's attorney of reports made under this subsection.

(3) If the cabinet or its designated representative receives a report of abuse by a person other than a parent, guardian, or other person exercising custodial control or supervision of a child, it shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police and the Commonwealth's or county attorney of the receipt of the report and its contents, and they shall investigate the matter. The cabinet or its designated representative shall participate in an investigation of noncustodial physical abuse or neglect at the request of the local law enforcement agency or the Department of Kentucky State Police. The cabinet shall participate in all investigations of reported or suspected sexual abuse of a child.

(4) School personnel or other persons listed in KRS 620.030(2) do not have the authority to conduct internal investigations in lieu of the official investigations outlined in this section.

(5) (a) If, after receiving the report, the law enforcement officer, the cabinet, or its designated representative cannot gain admission to the location of the child, a search warrant shall be requested from, and may be issued by, the judge to the appropriate law enforcement official upon probable cause that the child is dependent, neglected, or abused. If, pursuant to a search under a warrant, a child is discovered and appears to be in imminent danger, the child may be removed by the law enforcement officer.

(b) If a child who is in a hospital or under the immediate care of a physician appears to be in imminent

danger if he or she is returned to the persons having custody of him or her, the physician or hospital administrator may hold the child without court order, provided that a request is made to the court for an emergency custody order at the earliest practicable time, not to exceed seventy-two (72) hours.

(c) Any appropriate law enforcement officer may take a child into protective custody and may hold that child in protective custody without the consent of the parent or other person exercising custodial control or supervision if there exist reasonable grounds for the officer to believe that the child is in danger of imminent death or serious physical injury or is being sexually abused and that the parents or other person exercising custodial control or supervision are unable or unwilling to protect the child. The officer or the person to whom the officer entrusts the child shall, within twelve (12) hours of taking the child into protective custody, request the court to issue an emergency custody order.

(d) When a law enforcement officer, hospital administrator, or physician takes a child into custody without the consent of the parent or other person exercising custodial control or supervision, he or she shall provide written notice to the parent or other person stating the reasons for removal of the child. Failure of the parent or other person to receive notice shall not, by itself, be cause for civil or criminal liability.

(6) To the extent practicable and when in the best interest of a child alleged to have been abused, interviews with the child shall be conducted at a children's advocacy center.

(7) (a) One (1) or more multidisciplinary teams may be established in every county or group of contiguous counties.

(b) Membership of the multidisciplinary team shall include but shall not be limited to social service workers employed by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and law enforcement officers. Additional team members may include Commonwealth's and county attorneys, children's advocacy center staff, mental health professionals, medical professionals, victim advocates, educators, and other related professionals, as deemed appropriate.

(c) The multidisciplinary team may review child sexual abuse cases referred by participating professionals, including those in which the alleged perpetrator does not have custodial control or supervision of the child or is not responsible for the child's welfare. The purpose of the multidisciplinary team shall be to review investigations, assess service delivery, and to facilitate efficient and appropriate disposition of cases through the criminal justice system.

(d) The team shall hold regularly scheduled meetings if new reports of sexual abuse are received or if active cases exist. At each meeting, each active case shall be presented and the agencies' responses assessed.

(e) The multidisciplinary team shall provide an annual report to the public of nonidentifying case information to allow assessment of the processing and disposition of child sexual abuse cases.

(f) Multidisciplinary team members and anyone invited by the multidisciplinary team to participate in a meeting shall not divulge case information, including information regarding the identity of the victim or source of the report. Team members and others attending meetings shall sign a confidentiality statement that is consistent with statutory prohibitions on disclosure of this information.

(g) The multidisciplinary team shall, pursuant to KRS 431.600 and 431.660, develop a local protocol consistent with the model protocol issued by the Kentucky Multidisciplinary Commission on Child Sexual Abuse. The local team shall submit the protocol to the commission for review and approval.

(h) The multidisciplinary team review of a case may include information from reports generated by agencies, organizations, or individuals that are responsible for investigation, prosecution, or treatment in the case, KRS 610.320 to KRS 610.340 notwithstanding.

(i) To the extent practicable, multidisciplinary teams shall be staffed by the local children's advocacy center.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 65, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 258, § 3, effective July 15, 1988; 1988, ch. 350, § 44, effective April 10, 1988; 1990, ch. 39, § 1, effective July 13, 1990; 1992, ch. 434, § 2, effective July 14, 1992; 1994, ch. 217, § 1, effective July 15, 1994; 1996, ch. 18, § 5, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 426, § 617, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 14, § 63, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 144, § 6, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 164, § 1, effective July 14, 2000; 2005, ch. 99, § 665, effective June 20, 2005; 2007, ch. 85, § 331, effective June 26, 2007.)

620.050. Immunity for good faith actions or reports — Investigations — Confidentiality of reports — Exceptions — Parent's access to records — Sharing of information by children's advocacy centers — Confidentiality of interview with child — Exceptions — Confidentiality of identifying information regarding reporting individual — Internal review and report.

(1) Anyone acting upon reasonable cause in the making of a report or acting under KRS 620.030 to 620.050 in good faith shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed. Any such participant shall have the same immunity with respect to participation in any judicial proceeding resulting from such report or action. However, any person who knowingly makes a false report and does so with malice shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(2) Any employee or designated agent of a children's advocacy center shall be immune from any civil liability arising from performance within the scope of the person's duties as provided in KRS 620.030 to 620.050. Any such person shall have the same immunity with respect to participation in any judicial proceeding. Nothing in this subsection shall limit liability for negligence. Upon the request of an employee or designated agent of a children's advocacy center, the Attorney General shall provide for the defense of any civil action brought against the employee or designated agent as provided under KRS 12.211 to 12.215.

(3) Neither the husband-wife nor any professional-client/patient privilege, except the attorney-client and clergy-penitent privilege, shall be a ground for refusing to report under this section or for excluding evidence regarding a dependent, neglected, or abused child or the cause thereof, in any judicial proceedings resulting from a report pursuant to this section. This subsection shall also apply in any criminal proceeding in District or Circuit Court regarding a dependent, neglected, or

abused child.

(4) Upon receipt of a report of an abused, neglected, or dependent child pursuant to this chapter, the cabinet as the designated agency or its delegated representative shall initiate a prompt investigation or assessment of family needs, take necessary action, and shall offer protective services toward safeguarding the welfare of the child. The cabinet shall work toward preventing further dependency, neglect, or abuse of the child or any other child under the same care, and preserve and strengthen family life, where possible, by enhancing parental capacity for adequate child care.

(5) The report of suspected child abuse, neglect, or dependency and all information obtained by the cabinet or its delegated representative, as a result of an investigation or assessment made pursuant to this chapter, except for those records provided for in subsection (6) of this section, shall not be divulged to anyone except:
- (a) Persons suspected of causing dependency, neglect, or abuse;
- (b) The custodial parent or legal guardian of the child alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused;
- (c) Persons within the cabinet with a legitimate interest or responsibility related to the case;
- (d) Other medical, psychological, educational, or social service agencies, child care administrators, corrections personnel, or law enforcement agencies, including the county attorney's office, the coroner, and the local child fatality response team, that have a legitimate interest in the case;
- (e) A noncustodial parent when the dependency, neglect, or abuse is substantiated;
- (f) Members of multidisciplinary teams as defined by KRS 620.020 and which operate pursuant to KRS 431.600;
- (g) Employees or designated agents of a children's advocacy center; or
- (h) Those persons so authorized by court order.

(6) (a) Files, reports, notes, photographs, records, electronic and other communications, and working papers used or developed by a children's advocacy center in providing services under this chapter are confidential and shall not be disclosed except to the following persons:
  1. Staff employed by the cabinet, law enforcement officers, and Commonwealth's and county attorneys who are directly involved in the investigation or prosecution of the case;
  2. Medical and mental health professionals listed by name in a release of information signed by the guardian of the child, provided that the information shared is limited to that necessary to promote the physical or psychological health of the child or to treat the child for abuse-related symptoms; and
  3. The court and those persons so authorized by a court order.

(b) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed as to contravene the Rules of Criminal Procedure relating to discovery.

(7) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a parent or guardian from accessing records for his or her child providing that the parent or guardian is not currently under investigation by a law enforcement agency or the cabinet relating to the abuse of a child.

(8) Nothing in this section shall prohibit employees or designated agents of a children's advocacy center from disclosing information during a multidisciplinary team review of a child sexual abuse case as set forth under KRS 620.040. Persons receiving this information shall sign a confidentiality statement consistent with statutory prohibitions on disclosure of this information.

(9) Employees or designated agents of a children's advocacy center may confirm to another children's advocacy center that a child has been seen for services. If an information release has been signed by the guardian of the child, a children's advocacy center may disclose relevant information to another children's advocacy center.

(10) (a) An interview of a child recorded at a children's advocacy center shall not be duplicated, except that the Commonwealth's or county attorney prosecuting the case may:
  1. Make and retain one (1) copy of the interview; and
  2. Make one (1) copy for the defendant's counsel that the defendant's counsel shall not duplicate.

(b) The defendant's counsel shall file the copy with the court clerk at the close of the case.

(c) Unless objected to by the victim or victims, the court, on its own motion, or on motion of the attorney for the Commonwealth shall order all recorded interviews that are introduced into evidence or are in the possession of the children's advocacy center, law enforcement, the prosecution, or the court to be sealed.

(d) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed as to contravene the Rules of Criminal Procedure relating to discovery.

(11) Identifying information concerning the individual initiating the report under KRS 620.030 shall not be disclosed except:
- (a) To law enforcement officials that have a legitimate interest in the case;
- (b) To the agency designated by the cabinet to investigate or assess the report;
- (c) To members of multidisciplinary teams as defined by KRS 620.020 that operated under KRS 431.600; or
- (d) Under a court order, after the court has conducted an in camera review of the record of the state related to the report and has found reasonable cause to believe that the reporter knowingly made a false report.

(12) (a) Information may be publicly disclosed by the cabinet in a case where child abuse or neglect has resulted in a child fatality or near fatality.

(b) The cabinet shall conduct an internal review of any case where child abuse or neglect has resulted in a child fatality or near fatality and the cabinet had prior involvement with the child or family. The cabinet shall prepare a summary that includes an account of:
  1. The cabinet's actions and any policy or personnel changes taken or to be taken, including the results of appeals, as a result of the findings from the internal review; and
  2. Any cooperation, assistance, or information from any agency of the state or any other agency, institution, or facility providing services to the child or family that were requested and received by the cabinet during the investigation of a child fatality or near fatality.

(c) The cabinet shall submit a report by September 1 of each year containing an analysis of all summaries of internal reviews occurring during the previous year and an analysis of historical trends to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the state child fatality review team created under KRS

211.684.

(13) When an adult who is the subject of information made confidential by subsection (5) of this section publicly reveals or causes to be revealed any significant part of the confidential matter or information, the confidentiality afforded by subsection (5) of this section is presumed voluntarily waived, and confidential information and records about the person making or causing the public disclosure, not already disclosed but related to the information made public, may be disclosed if disclosure is in the best interest of the child or is necessary for the administration of the cabinet's duties under this chapter.

(14) As a result of any report of suspected child abuse or neglect, photographs and X-rays or other appropriate medical diagnostic procedures may be taken or caused to be taken, without the consent of the parent or other person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child, as a part of the medical evaluation or investigation of these reports. These photographs and X-rays or results of other medical diagnostic procedures may be introduced into evidence in any subsequent judicial proceedings. The person performing the diagnostic procedures or taking photographs or X-rays shall be immune from criminal or civil liability for having performed the act. Nothing herein shall limit liability for negligence.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 66, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 45, effective April 10, 1988; 1996, ch. 18, § 6, effective July 15, 1996; 1996, ch. 347, § 7, effective July 15, 1996; 1998, ch. 57, § 19, effective March 17, 1998; 1998, ch. 303, § 2, effective July 15, 1998; 2000, ch. 144, § 7, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 164, § 2, effective July 14, 2000; 2002, ch. 87, § 2, effective July 15, 2002; 2004, ch. 169, § 1, effective July 13, 2004.)

Northern Kentucky Law Review. Note, Commonwealth v. Allen: An Eye-Opener for Kentucky's Teachers, 27 N. Ky. L. Rev. 447 (2000).

Opinions of Attorney General. This section requires schools to continue to allow the Cabinet for Human Resources (CHR) to interview children on school premises without consent of parents in the course of an abuse investigation if that is the course of action determined appropriate by the CHR. OAG 87-33.

Where person requesting documents regarding detention of student at a school and the report and findings of an investigation conducted by the Department for Social Services did not demonstrate that he fell under any of the statutorily recognized classifications of this section or KRS 61.878 or that his particular situation warranted the release of the requested material, his request was properly denied. OAG 91-93.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. In General.

A report by a teacher or counselor to his or her supervisor does not entitle him or her to immunity from prosecution since such a report is not a report within the meaning of KRS 620.030. Commonwealth v. Allen, 980 S.W.2d 278, 1998 Ky. LEXIS 148 (Ky. 1998).

PENALTY

620.990. Penalty.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any person intentionally violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(2) The use of information by public officers and by defense counsel for purposes of investigation and trial of cases or other proceedings under the provisions of KRS Chapters 600 to 645 or in any criminal prosecution or appeal shall not constitute a violation of this chapter.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 96, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 62, effective April 10, 1988; 2008, ch. 72, § 5, effective July 15, 2008.)

CHAPTER 630

STATUS OFFENDERS

SECTION.
630.010. Purposes of chapter regarding status offenders.
630.020. Jurisdiction of court.
630.040. Duties of person taking child into custody.
630.070. Violated court order — Placement in secure facility.
630.080. Detention in secure juvenile detention facility or juvenile holding facility — Limitation on detention of child.
630.100. Detention of adjudicated status offender.
630.120. Conduct of dispositional hearings — Prohibition against commitment for certain alcohol and tobacco offenses.
630.160. Escape charge not to be filed in certain circumstances.

630.010. Purposes of chapter regarding status offenders.

In addition to those purposes set forth in KRS 600.010, this chapter shall be interpreted and construed to effectuate the following purposes regarding status offenders:

(1) The Commonwealth's courts shall utilize a separate and distinct set of guidelines for status offenders which reflect their individual needs;

(2) It shall be declared to be the policy of this Commonwealth that all its efforts and resources be directed at involving the child and the family in remedying the problem for which they have been referred;

(3) Status offenders shall not be detained in secure juvenile detention facilities or juvenile holding facilities after the initial detention hearing unless the child is accused of, or has an adjudication that the child has violated a valid court order, in which case the child may be securely detained for up to forty-eight (48) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, pending receipt of the written report required under KRS 630.080(4). Any period of secure detention prior to the detention hearing shall not exceed twenty-four (24) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays;

(4) Status offenders accused of violating a valid court order shall not be securely detained in intermittent holding facilities; and

(5) Status offenders accused of or found guilty of violating a valid court order shall not be converted into public offenders by virtue of this conduct.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 109, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 80, effective April 10, 1988; 1998, ch. 538, § 9, effective April 13, 1998; 2000, ch. 193, § 8, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 87, § 7, effective July 15, 2008.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 199 read: "KRS 446.250 to 446.320 to the contrary notwithstanding, Acts 1986, ch. 423 shall prevail in the event of a conflict between Acts 1986, ch. 423 and other Acts passed by the 1986 regular session of the General Assembly."

630.020. Jurisdiction of court.

The court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any child living, or found within the district, who allegedly:

(1) Has been an habitual runaway from his parent or person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child;

(2) Is beyond the control of the school or beyond the control of parents as defined in KRS 600.020;

(3) Has been an habitual truant from school;

(4) Has committed a tobacco offense under KRS 438.305 to 438.340; or

(5) Has committed an alcohol offense under KRS 244.085.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 110, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 81, effective April 10, 1988; 2000, ch. 193, § 9, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 87, § 8, effective July 15, 2008.)

Opinions of Attorney General. KRS 600.020(24) [now (28)] controls over KRS 159.150 in ascertaining the number of days a child must have unexcused absences prior to being found habitually truant under the Unified Juvenile Code. OAG 93-37.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

2. Due Process.

It was error for the family court to adjudicate the juvenile's status as an habitual truant from school and to place the juvenile under the authority of the Department of Community Based Services when the juvenile was not present at the adjudication or the disposition hearing. Determinations in the juvenile's absence violated his due process rights. B.J. v. Commonwealth, — S.W.3d —, 2006 Ky. App. LEXIS 359 (Ky. Ct. App. 2006), rev'd, 241 S.W.3d 324, 2007 Ky. LEXIS 259 (Ky. 2007).

630.040. Duties of person taking child into custody.

Any person taking a child into custody, with all reasonable speed, shall in this sequence:

(1) Deliver the child suffering from a physical condition or illness which requires prompt medical treatment to a medical facility or physician. Children suspected of having a mental or emotional illness shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 645;

(2) Contact a court designated worker who shall have the responsibility for determining appropriate placement pursuant to KRS 610.200(5);

(3) If the court designated worker determines that the placements designated in KRS 610.200(5) and subsection (1) of this section have been exhausted or are not appropriate, a child may be delivered to a secure juvenile detention facility, a juvenile holding facility, or a nonsecure setting approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice pending the detention hearing;

(4) When the child has not been released to his parents or person exercising custodial control or supervision, the person taking the child into custody shall make a reasonable effort promptly to give oral notice to the parent or person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child;

(5) In all instances the peace officer taking a child into custody shall provide a written statement to the court designated worker of the reasons for taking the child into custody;

(6) If the child is placed in an emergency shelter or medical facility, during the adjudication and disposition of his case, the court may order his parents to be responsible for the expense of his care; and

(7) The peace officer taking the child into custody shall within three (3) hours of taking a child into custody file a complaint with the court, stating the basis for taking the child into custody and the reason why the child was not released to the parent or other adult exercising custodial control or supervision of the child, relative or other responsible adult, a court designated agency, an emergency shelter or medical facility. Pending further disposition of the case, the court or the court designated worker may release the child to the custody of any responsible adult who can provide adequate care and supervision.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 112, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 82, effective April 10, 1988; 2000, ch. 193, § 10, effective July 14, 2000.)

630.070. Violated court order — Placement in secure facility.

No status offender shall be placed in a secure juvenile detention facility or juvenile holding facility as a means or form of punishment except following a finding that the status offender has violated a valid court order.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 115, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 85, effective April 10, 1988; 2000, ch. 193, § 11, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 87, § 9, effective July 15, 2008.)

630.080. Detention in secure juvenile detention facility or juvenile holding facility — Limitation on detention of child.

(1) In order for the court to detain a child after the detention hearing, the Commonwealth shall establish probable cause at the detention hearing that the child is a status offender and that further detention of the child is necessary for the protection of the child or the community. If the Commonwealth fails to establish probable cause that the child is a status offender, the complaint shall be dismissed and the child shall be released. If the Commonwealth establishes probable cause that the child is a status offender, but that further detention of the child is not necessary for the protection of the child or the community, the child shall be released to the parent or person exercising custodial control or supervision of the child. If grounds are established that the child is a status offender, and that further detention is necessary, the child may be placed in a nonsecure setting approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice;

(2) A status offender may be securely detained if the cabinet has initiated or intends to initiate transfer of the youth by competent document under the provisions of the interstate compact pursuant to KRS Chapter 615;

(3) The appropriate public agency shall:

(a) Within twenty-four (24) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, of receiving notification, as provided in KRS 15A.305(3), that a status offender or alleged status offender has been detained on the allegation that the child has violated a valid court order, meet with and interview the child; and

(b) Within forty-eight (48) hours, exclusive of weekend and holidays, of the detention hearing required under KRS 610.265, prepare and deliver to the court the completed written report required by subsection (4) of this section and KRS 610.265 if the child remains in detention after the detention hearing, and prior to the disposition hearing if the child has not been detained; and

(4) A status offender or alleged status offender who is subject to a valid court order may be securely detained upon a finding that the child violated the valid court order if the court does the following prior to ordering that detention:

(a) Affirms that the requirements for a valid court order were met at the time the original order was issued;

(b) Makes a determination during the adjudicatory hearing that the child violated the valid court order; and

(c) Within forty-eight (48) hours after the adjudicatory hearing on the violation of a valid court order by the child, exclusive of weekends and holidays, the court receives and reviews a written report prepared by an appropriate public agency that reviews the behavior of the child and the circumstances under which the child was brought before the court, determines the reasons for the child's behavior, and determines whether all dispositions other than secure detention have been exhausted or are inappropriate. If a prior written report is included in the child's file, that report shall not be used to satisfy this requirement. The child may be securely detained for a period not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, pending receipt and review of the report by the court. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of KRS 610.060. The

findings required by this subsection shall be included in any order issued by the court which results in the secure or nonsecure detention of a status offender.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 116, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 86, effective April 10, 1988; 2000, ch. 193, § 12, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 87, § 10, effective July 15, 2008.)

630.100. Detention of adjudicated status offender.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter and KRS Chapter 610, no child alleged to be or adjudicated as a status offender shall be securely detained.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 118, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 88, effective April 10, 1988; 2000, ch. 193, § 13, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 87, § 11, effective July 15, 2008.)

630.120. Conduct of dispositional hearings — Prohibition against commitment for certain alcohol and tobacco offenses.

(1) All dispositional hearings conducted under this chapter shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of KRS 610.060 and 610.070. In addition, the court shall, at the time the dispositional order is issued:
   (a) Give the child adequate and fair written warning of the consequences of the violation of the order; and
   (b) Provide the child and the child's attorney, and parent, or legal guardian a written statement setting forth the conditions of the order and the consequences for violating the order.

   An order issued pursuant to this section is a valid court order and any child violating that order may be subject to the provisions of KRS 630.080(4).

(2) The court shall consider all appropriate local remedies to aid the child and the child's family subject to the following conditions:
   (a) Residential and nonresidential treatment programs for status offenders shall be community-based and nonsecure; and
   (b) With the approval of the education agency, the court may place the child in a nonsecure public or private education agency accredited by the Department of Education.

(3) At the disposition of a child adjudicated on a petition brought pursuant to this chapter, all information helpful in making a proper disposition, including oral and written reports, shall be received by the court provided that the child, the child's parents, their counsel, the prosecuting attorney, the child's counsel, or other interested parties as determined by the judge shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and controvert the reports. For good cause, the court may allow the admission of hearsay evidence.

(4) The court shall affirmatively determine that all appropriate remedies have been considered and exhausted to assure that the least restrictive alternative method of treatment is utilized.

(5) The court may order the child and the child's family to participate in any programs which are necessary to effectuate a change in the child and the family.

(6) When all appropriate resources have been reviewed and considered insufficient to adequately address the needs of the child and the child's family, the court may, except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, commit the child to the cabinet for such services as may be necessary. The cabinet shall consider all appropriate local remedies to aid the child and the child's family subject to the following conditions:
   (a) Treatment programs for status offenders shall be, unless excepted by federal law, community-based and nonsecure;
   (b) The cabinet may place the child in a nonsecure public or private education agency accredited by the department of education;
   (c) The cabinet may initiate proceedings pursuant to KRS 610.160 when the parents fail to participate in the cabinet's treatment programs; and
   (d) The cabinet may discharge the child from commitment after providing ten (10) days' prior written notice to the committing court which may object to such discharge by holding court review of the commitment under KRS 610.120.

(7) No child adjudicated guilty of an alcohol offense under KRS 244.085 or a tobacco offense under KRS 438.305 to 438.340 shall be committed as a result of that adjudication.

(Enact. Acts 1986, ch. 423, § 120, effective July 1, 1987; 1988, ch. 350, § 90, effective April 10, 1988; 2000, ch. 193, § 14, effective July 14, 2000; 2008, ch. 87, § 12, effective July 15, 2008.)

630.160. Escape charge not to be filed in certain circumstances.

Notwithstanding any provision of KRS Chapter 520 to the contrary, no child accused of being or who has been adjudicated as a status offender or who has been accused of or held in contempt of court based upon an underlying finding that the child is a status offender who is absent without leave from a nonsecure detention option or home detention, or who fails to comply with the conditions of supervised placement, shall be charged with escape for being absent without leave or failing to comply with the conditions of supervised placement.

(Enact. Acts 2000, ch. 193, § 16, effective July 14, 2000.)

CHAPTER 635

PUBLIC OFFENDERS

SECTION.

635.055. Detention of child found in contempt of court.

635.055. Detention of child found in contempt of court.

No child who is found to be in contempt of court shall be committed as a public offender as a result of such finding, nor detained because of such finding in a facility other than a secure juvenile detention facility, juvenile holding facility, youth alternative center, an alternative to detention program approved by the Department of Juvenile Justice, or a nonsecure detention alternative.

(Enact. Acts 1988, ch. 350, § 97, effective April 10, 1988; 1998, ch. 538, § 10, effective April 13, 1998; 2000, ch. 193, § 15, effective July 14, 2000; 2000, ch. 534, § 13, effective July 14, 2000.)

Legislative Research Commission Note. (7/14/2000). This section was amended by 2000 Ky. Acts chs. 193 and 534, which do not appear to be in conflict and have been codified together.

Kentucky School Laws—Quick Reference

TOPIC	SECTION NUMBER
#	
4H Participation—Considered Attendance	159.035
A	
Abuse of Public Trust	522.050
Abuse of Teacher	161.190
Adjunct Instructors	161.046
Advanced Placement/Dual Enrollment	158.622
Assault—Employee Rights as Victim	161.155
Assault on School Employee	508.025
Assault—Sports Official	518.090
Asthma or Anaphylaxis Medications	158.836
Attendance—Compulsory	159.010
Attendance Districts	159.070
Attendance Reports to Superintendent	159.060
Attendance—Exemptions	159.030
Attendance—Parents Responsible	159.180
Attendance—Private/Parochial Schools	159.040
B	
Bill of Rights to be Displayed	158.194
Braille Instruction	158.282
C	
Cell Phones—Use in school	158.165
Cell Phones—Use in vehicles	189.292, 189.294
Center for School Safety	158.442
Certification—Exceptional Children/Communication Disorders	161.053
Certification—Gifted Education	161.052
Child Abuse/Neglect—Duty to Report	620.030
Child Care Center—Evacuation Plan	199.895
Continuing Education for Teachers	161.095
Construction—Funding Urgent Needs	157.623
Contracts—Resident Bidder Preference	160.303
Controlled Substances—Teacher Involvement	161.175
D	
Discipline Guidelines	158.148
Driver's License—Loss for Dropping Out	159.051
E	
Earthquake/Tornado Policy	158.163
Education Enhancement Considered Attendance	159.035
Educational Passports	158.137
Election Procedures—Instruction	158.6450
Emergency Administration of Diabetes/Seizure Disorder Medications	158.838
Emergency Leave—School Employees	161.152
End-of-Course Exams	158.860
Energy Efficiency	157.450, 157.455, 160.325
Evolution—Teaching	158.177
F-G	
Fast Foods—Limit on Retail Sale	158.850
Flashing Lights—Installation near School	189.336
Foods, Competitive	158.854
Fundraising	158.290

H
Handgun—Possession by Minor 527.100
High School—Admission/Promotion 158.140

I-J-K
Immunization 214.034
Immunization Results—Report 158.037
Jury Duty—School Employees 161.153

L
Law Enforcement—Duty to Report Certain Acts 158.154
Library Media Center/Librarian 158.102
Liquor/Narcotics Instruction 158.270
Lockdown 158.164
Lord's Prayer 158.175

M-N-O
Medical Condition Threatening School Safety 158.160
Medications—Self-administration 158.834
Moral Instruction 158.200
Nonresident Pupils—Tuition 158.120
Notice to Teacher—Student's History of Physically Abusive Conduct/Carrying Concealed Weapon 161.195
Out-of-Field Teaching 161.1221

P-Q
Personal Leave Days—School Employees 161.154
Pledge of Allegiance 158.175
Political Activity Prohibited 161.164

R
Records to be Kept by Teachers 161.200
Reports to be Made by Teachers 161.210

S
School Bus—Illegal Passing 189.370
School Bus—Requirements for Operator 189.540
School Bus—Signaling Device Required 189.375
School Bus—Stop at Railroad Crossings 189.550
School Days—Missed 158.070
School Month/Day 158.060
School Property—Use for Public Purposes 162.050
School Year 158.050
Sex Offender Residing near School 17.545
Special Education—Certification of Teachers 157.250
Speeding—School Area 189.394
Student Records—Confidentiality 160.705
Student Records—Inspection/Review 160.715
Student Teachers 161.042
Students—Prohibited Acts/Rights 158.183
Supervision of Pupil's Conduct 161.180
Suspension/Expulsion 158.150

T
Teachers' Aides 161.044
Teachers—Classification 161.1211
Teachers—Enforce Course of Study/Use of Books 161.170
Terroristic Threat—School Property 508.078
Textbook Errors—Review and Resolution 156.438
Transferring between Districts 159.020
Transportation of Pupils 158.110
Trips—School—Sponsored or Endorsed 161.185
Truants 159.050
Truants—Causing Minor to be Habitual Truant 530.070

U-V-W-X-Y-Z
U.S. Flag to be Displayed 2.040
Volunteer Personnel 161.148
Voter Registration—Instruction 158.6450
Weapon—Possession on School Property 527.070

User's Guide to the Index

Two guidelines for using this index are:

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Index

A

ABORTION.
Family resource and youth services centers.
Prohibition on abortion counseling and referrals, §156.496.

ABSENCES.
Election officers.
Excused absence for students who serve as, §158.292.
Secondary school students.
Military burial honor guard program participation, §§36.396, 158.293.
Veterans' service organization burial honor guard.
Excused absences for student participation in program, §158.294.

ABSENTEE AND EARLY VOTING.
Education in registration, voting and absentee ballots, §158.6450.

ABSENTEE VOTING.
Forgeries.
Penalties, §117.995.

ABUSE.
Students.
See CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Teachers or school administrators.
Abuse of teacher or administrator prohibited, §161.190.

ABUSIVE STUDENTS.
Notice to teacher of student's history, §161.195.

ACCESSIBLE ELECTRONIC INFORMATION PROGRAM.
Blind and visually impaired, §§163.485 to 163.489.
Creation, §163.489.
Definitions, §163.487.
Legislative findings and declarations, §163.485.

ACCOUNTABILITY.
Accountability index.
Formula to establish threshold requirement compliance, §158.6455.
Administration of program, §158.6458.
Administrative regulations.
Compliance with act, §158.6472.
Review, §158.6471.
Commonwealth accountability testing system, §158.6453.
Consequences for schools failing to meet requirements, §158.6455.
Defined terms, §158.6457.
Educational improvement.
See EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT.
Educational innovation incentive fund, §158.805.
Education assessment and accountability review subcommittee, §158.647.
Meetings to review administrative regulations, §158.6471.
Education assistance, §158.6455.
Highly skilled education assistance, §158.782.
Exceeding goals.
Rewards, §158.6455.
Failing schools.
Consequences, §158.6455.
Highly skilled education assistance, §158.782.
Implementation plan, §158.6458.
Legislative research commission.
Education assessment and accountability review subcommittee, §158.647.
Review of findings regarding administrative regulations, §158.6471.
National technical advisory panel on assessment and accountability, §158.6454.
Office of education accountability, §§7.410, 7.420.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Personnel evaluation, §158.6455.
Reports.
Commonwealth accountability testing system, §158.6453.
Rewards for successful schools, §158.6455.

ACCOUNTABILITY —Cont'd
Scholastic audits, §158.6455.
School curriculum, assessment, and accountability council, §158.6452.
School improvement plans, §158.6455.
Testing system, §158.6453.
Transfer of students to successful schools, §158.6455.

ACCOUNTANTS.
School districts.
Audits.
Selection and reports of accountants, §156.275.

ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTING.
Archives.
State archives and records.
Public accounting of agency records, §171.730.
Charitable gaming.
Financial accounting and reporting, §238.550.
Examining and supervising reports and accounts of boards of education and educational institutions, §156.200.
Property taxes.
Accounts receivable.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
School districts.
Emergency loans to public common school districts.
Emergency revolving school loan fund account, §160.599.
School facilities construction commission.
Bond issues.
Accounting procedures, §157.627.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
Electronic signature or record, §369.111.

ACT EXAMINATION.
High school and college readiness assessments, §158.6453.
Retaking of ACT, §158.6459.

ACTIONS.
Bonds, surety.
Public officers and employees.
Recovery and action on bond, §62.070.
Buildings.
Bond issues.
Enforcement of lien by bondholder, §162.210.
Business entities.
Taxation.
Actions to collect additional taxes, §67.775.
Corporations.
Power to sue and be sued, §271B.3-020.
County roads.
Damages for breach of contract.
Fines imposed by chapter not to bar action, §178.990.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Actions for refund, §160.487.
Property taxes.
Certificates of delinquency.
Actions by owners to collect or foreclose certificate, §134.490.
Rules and regulations.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Determination if regulation is lawfully promulgated, §13A.337.
School facilities construction commission.
Power to sue and be sued, §157.617.
Stalking.
Restraining orders.
Civil action to enforce, §508.155.
Taxation.
Business entities.
Actions to collect additional taxes, §67.775.

ACTIVITIES FOR RAISING SCHOOL FUNDS, §158.290.

ACTUARIES.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Data to be kept, §161.390.

ACTUARIES —Cont'd
Teachers' retirement systems —Cont'd
Duties of actuary, §161.400.
Employment of actuary, §161.400.

ADJUNCT INSTRUCTORS.
Certification.
Alternative certification program, §161.048.
Defined, §161.046.
Qualifications, §161.046.
Utilization, §161.046.

ADJUNCT SCHOOLS, §§273.070, 273.080.

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS, §§13B.005 to 13B.170.
Administrative regulations, §13B.170.
Appeals.
Final order, §13B.140.
Conduct of judicial review, §13B.150.
Judicial appeal, §13B.160.
Application of chapter, §13B.020.
Citation of act, §13B.005.
Conduct of hearings, §13B.080.
Confidentiality.
Prohibited communications, §13B.100.
Definitions, §13B.010.
Emergency action, §13B.125.
Evidence, §13B.090.
Exemptions from chapter, §13B.020.
Final order, §13B.120.
Judicial review, §13B.140.
Conduct of, §13B.150.
Findings of fact, §13B.090.
Head of agency.
Powers, §13B.030.
Hearing officers.
Allegations by agency head of powers, §13B.030.
Conduct of hearing, §13B.080.
Disqualifications, §13B.040.
Evidence, §13B.090.
Findings of fact, §13B.090.
Powers, §13B.080.
Qualifications, §13B.040.
Intervention, §13B.060.
Notice, §13B.050.
Orders.
Emergency orders, §13B.125.
Final order, §13B.120.
Judicial review, §13B.140.
Conduct of, §13B.150.
Recommended order, §13B.110.
Prehearing conferences, §13B.070.
Recommended order, §13B.110.
Records, §13B.090.
Official record of hearing, §13B.130.
Short title, §13B.005.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS.
Forms.
See FORMS.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULEMAKING PROCESS.
Rules and regulations.
See RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ADMINISTRATORS.
Abuse of teacher or school administrator.
Prohibited, §161.190.
Supervision of pupils' conduct, §161.180.

ADOPTION.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §199.990.
Universities and colleges.
Tuition and mandatory student fees.
Waiver for adopted children, §§164.2847, 164.2849.
Legislative declaration, §164.2849.

ADULT EDUCATION.
Administration of statewide system.
Duties of program, §151B.410.
Agreements for training of workers.
Council on postsecondary education, §151B.120.
Family literacy services, §158.360.

ADULT EDUCATION —Cont'd
Foundation for adult education, §151B.130.
High school diploma equivalents, §151B.125.
Regulations establishing procedures, §151B.127.
Literacy initiative fund.
Created in council of postsecondary education, purpose, §164.041.
Universities and colleges.
Creation of program, §164.023.
Definitions, §164.007.
Legislative findings, §164.006.
Needs assessment.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.035.

ADULT EDUCATION LEARNING SYSTEM.
Duties and responsibilities of department for adult education and literacy, §151B.410.
Services, §151B.410.

ADVANCED PLACEMENT COURSES.
Credit for, §158.622.
Deadline for certain required training, §158.625.
Duties of Kentucky department of education, §158.622.
Regulations relating to, §158.622.

ADVERTISING.
Contracts for buildings.
Advertisement for competitive bidding, §162.070.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Criminal law and procedure.
Tobacco products billboard advertising within certain distance of schools, §438.047.
Day-care centers.
Address to be included in advertisements, §199.896.
Flags.
United States flag.
Use for advertising purposes, §§2.050, 2.060.
Penalty, §2.990.
Property taxes.
Proposed tax rates, §132.023.
Tobacco products.
Billboard advertising within five hundred feet of school, §438.047.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR GIFTED AND TALENTED EDUCATION, §158.648.

AFFIDAVITS.
Legal notices.
Proof of publication, §424.170.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION.
Blind persons.
Office for the blind.
Preference in hiring qualified blind persons, §163.470.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Vacancies in positions.
Search to locate minority teachers for position, §160.380.

AGED PERSONS.
School buses.
Contracts for use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services, §160.305.

AGENTS.
Athlete agents, §§164.6901 to 164.6935.
See ATHLETE AGENTS.
Textbook commission.
Official or employee of school not to act as book agent, §156.460.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.
Tax to remain in effect, KY Const §184.

AGRICULTURE.
Commissioner of agriculture.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Duties, KY Const §93.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
County boards of education.
Extension work.
Boards may aid, §247.080.
Experiment station and extension work.
County boards of education.
Boards may aid extension work, §247.080.
Property taxes.
Assessments.
Farm land.
Assessment according to value for farm purposes, KY Const §172A.

AGRICULTURE —Cont'd
Property taxes —Cont'd
Definitions, §132.010.
Farm implements and machinery.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Unmanufactured agricultural products.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.

AIDS.
Equal opportunities act.
Same protection available to persons with disease as made available to disabled persons, §207.135.
Sexually transmitted disease control confidentiality act.
Penalties, §214.990.

AIR POLLUTION.
Penalties, §224.99-010.

ALBERT JONES ACT, §§13B.005 to 13B.170.
See ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.
Property taxes.
Alcoholic production facilities.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Assessments.
Department to fix value of distilled spirits for purpose of taxation, §132.140.
County clerks.
Valuation of spirits certified to county clerks, §132.150.
Federal taxes.
Taxes on spirits on which federal taxes not paid, §132.160.
Interest.
Unpaid federal taxes, §132.160.
Removal of spirits on which federal tax is not paid, §132.160.
Reports.
Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.
Report by proprietor, §132.130.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Warehouses.
Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.
Report by proprietor, §132.130.
Tax on spirits in bonded warehouses upon which federal tax has not been paid, §132.160.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE.
Minors, diagnosis and treatment.
Consent, §214.185.
Liability for payment, §214.185.

AMERICAN HISTORY AND HERITAGE.
Texts and documents on.
Reading and posting in public schools, §158.195.

AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE.
Accepted as meeting foreign language requirement, §156.160.

ANIMALS.
Running at large.
Educational grounds, §259.200.
Penalties, §259.990.

ANNEXATION.
Property taxes.
Assessments.
Property annexed to other civil division, §133.070.
School districts.
Liability for indebtedness in case of annexation, §160.065.
Transfer of adjacent property to school district other than that in which located, §160.045.
Transfer of area containing school outside district, §160.048.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
Continuance of status in case of annexation of schools, §161.810.

ANNUITIES.
Teachers' retirement system.
Death of member eligible to retire.
Election by survivor to receive annuity, §161.525.

ANNUITIES —Cont'd
Teachers' retirement system —Cont'd
Disability retirement.
Death of members retired for disability.
Election of survivor to receive annuity, §161.522.
Payment of annuities, §161.640.
Retirement allowances.
Life annuities, §161.620.
Summary plan description.
Providing to annuitants, §161.580.

ANSWERS.
Eminent domain.
Filing answer, §416.600.

APPEALS.
Administrative hearings.
Final order, §13B.140.
Conduct of judicial review, §13B.150.
Judicial appeal, §13B.160.
Boiler safety, §236.150.
Decisions of inspectors, §236.150.
Career and technical education, office of.
Dismissal, demotion, suspension, etc., of employees, §151B.055.
Kentucky technical education personnel board, §151B.097.
Eminent domain.
Trial of exceptions to interlocutory judgment.
Questions as to compensation tried by jury, §416.620.
Employees.
Certification of school employees.
Revocation of certificate, §161.120.
Juvenile correctional facilities.
Denial of access to juvenile facility records, §15A.0651.
Open meetings law.
Administrative enforcement, §61.846.
Judicial enforcement.
De novo determination in appeal of attorney general's decision, §61.848.
Peace officer certification.
Failure to meet precertification status, §15.390.
Property tax assessments.
Personal property, §132.486.
Vehicles in interstate commerce system.
Route or operation partly in state.
Appeal from notice of tentative assessment, §136.1877.
Public works.
Labor and wage conditions.
Prevailing wage determination, §337.525.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.
Tenure.
Demotion of administrative personnel, §161.765.
Leaves of absence.
Unrequested leave of absence, §161.770.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees, §161.250.
Workers' compensation.
Civil penalties, §342.990.

APPROPRIATIONS.
Buildings, insurance fund.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and counties containing such city.
Appropriations of fund, §162.480.
Prohibited appropriations, §§162.500, 162.990.
Counties.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money to any person except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Federal forest reserve appropriations.
County roads and schools, §149.130.
Foundation program.
Percentage reduction of allotments.
Procedure for reduction in case of insufficient appropriation by general assembly, §157.430.
Local governments.
Short-term borrowing.
Notes payable only by appropriation, §65.7703.
Municipal corporations.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.

APPROPRIATIONS —Cont'd
School districts.
Revenue bonds authorized by appropriation.
Listing of costs relating to issuance, §45.812.
Teachers' retirement system.
Funding of past statutory benefit improvement.
Schedules for appropriations, §161.553.

ARCHITECTS.
Age.
Qualifications of license applicants, §323.050.
Board of examiners and registration.
Definition of "board," §323.010.
Buildings.
Certain buildings require services of licensed architects, §323.033.
Exemptions from licensing provisions, §323.031.
Consultants.
Defined, §323.010.
Definitions, §323.010.
Licenses.
Examinations.
Fee, §323.080.
Licensure without examination, §323.050.
Persons who may be licensed without examination, §323.060.
Qualifications of applicants, §323.050.
Time and place, §323.050.
Fees, §323.080.
Qualifications, §323.050.
Reciprocity, §323.060.
Renewal certificate.
Fee, §323.080.
Required, §323.020.
Unlicensed practice.
Prohibited, §323.020.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §323.990.
Practice of architecture.
Defined, §323.010.
Unlicensed practice.
Prohibited, §323.020.
Qualifications for licenses, §323.050.
Reciprocity.
Licenses, §323.060.

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS.
Accounting.
Public accounting of agency records, §171.730.
Advisory groups for commission, §171.510.
Authorized reproductions, §171.660.
Status and effect of reproductions, §171.660.
Buildings and facilities, §171.480.
Central depository, §171.500.
Certification of records, §171.700.
Commission.
Advisory groups for commission, §171.510.
Appointment of members, §171.420.
Authority of commission, §171.420.
Chairman of commission, §171.420.
Composition, §171.420.
Creation of archives and records commission, §171.420.
Expenses of commission members, §171.430.
Meetings of commission, §171.440.
Membership, §171.420.
Terms of members, §171.420.
Confidentiality.
Agency records, §171.730.
Definitions, §171.410.
Department for libraries and archives.
Procedures of department, §171.450.
Regulations of department, §171.450.
Destruction of records, §171.670.
Disposal of originals, §171.660.
Documentation of agency matters, §171.640.
Effect of authorized reproductions, §171.660.
Extension of agency retention period, §171.570.
Facilities for public inspection, §171.610.
Fees.
Reproduction fee, §171.630.
General assembly records, §171.740.
Historical records, §171.580.

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS —Cont'd
Inspections.
Facilities for public inspection, §171.610.
Originals.
Disposal of originals, §171.660.
Private documents of public interest, §171.620.
Processing and servicing records, §171.550.
Public interest.
Private documents of public interest, §171.620.
Public nature of records in department's custody, §171.590.
Records management survey, §171.460.
Promotion of records management, §171.470.
Reports, §171.470.
Recovery of records, §171.530.
Agency recovery of records, §171.720.
Reproduction fee, §171.630.
Retention and recovery of records, §171.530.
Extension of agency retention period, §171.570.
Servicing records, §§171.550, 171.600.
State and local agencies.
Confidential nature of agency records, §171.730.
Documentation of agency matters, §171.640.
Inspection of agency records, §171.540.
Public accounting of agency records, §171.730.
Records management by agencies, §171.680.
Recovery of records, §171.720.
Safeguarding agency records, §171.710.
Storage of agency records, §171.690.
Supervision of agencies, §171.520.
Status of authorized reproductions, §171.660.
Storage of agency records, §171.690.
Surveys.
Records management survey, §§171.460, 171.470.
Transfer of records, §171.560.

AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS.
Board of directors.
Appointment, §147A.060.
Executive director, §147A.070.
Authority of board, §147A.080.
Composition, §147A.060.
Duties of board, §147A.090.
Established in each district, §147A.060.
Executive committee.
Duties, §147A.070.
Election, §147A.070.
Executive director.
Appointment, §147A.070.
Powers of board, §147A.080.
State officers.
Advisory capacity, §147A.060.
Terms, §147A.060.
Creation of districts, §147A.050.
Duties.
Limitation on districts' duties, §147A.120.
Establishment of districts, §147A.050.
Finance and administration cabinet.
Allocation of funds, §147A.100.
Functions.
Limitation on districts' functions, §147A.120.
Funds.
Allocation of funds, §147A.100.
Powers and duties.
Limitation on districts' powers and duties, §147A.120.
Property.
Projects and property of district exempt from taxation, §147A.110.
Taxation.
Projects and property exempt from taxation, §147A.110.

ARREST.
State lands and buildings.
Special law enforcement officers.
Powers of arrest, §61.920.
Use of deadly force to make an arrest, §61.916.
Use of force less than deadly force, §61.918.

ARTS.
Center for the arts.
Ride to the center program fund.
Administration, §157.606.
Establishment, §157.605.
Grant, §157.606.

ARTS —Cont'd
Center for the arts —Cont'd
Ride to the center program fund —Cont'd
Revenues, §157.605.
School programs to promote, §§158.7991, 158.7992.

ASBESTOS CONTRACTORS.
Accreditation program.
Fee, §224.20-310.
Legislative declaration.
Purpose of provisions, §224.20-300.
Purpose of provisions, §224.20-300.
Violations of provisions.
Penalties, §224.99-010.

ASSAULT.
Criminal abuse.
Definitions, §508.090.
First degree criminal abuse.
Elements, §508.100.
Second degree criminal abuse.
Elements, §508.110.
Third degree criminal abuse.
Elements, §508.120.
Deadly weapons.
First degree assault, §508.010.
Second degree assault, §508.020.
Third degree assault, §508.025.
Fourth degree assault, §508.030.
Disarming a police officer, §508.160.
Enhanced penalties.
Fourth degree assault of family member or member of an unmarried couple.
Third or subsequent offense within five years, §508.032.
Extreme emotional disturbance.
Mitigating factor, §508.040.
Family member or member of an unmarried couple.
Assault in the fourth degree.
Third or subsequent offense within five years.
Enhancement of penalty, §508.032.
First degree assault.
Elements, §508.010.
Fourth degree assault.
Elements, §508.030.
Family member or member of an unmarried couple.
Third or subsequent offense within five years.
Enhancement of penalty, §508.032.
Menacing.
Elements of crime, §508.050.
Offense committed on school property, §158.154.
Peace officers.
Disarming a police officer, §508.160.
Second degree assault.
Elements, §508.020.
Sports official, §518.090.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.
Third degree assault.
Elements, §508.025.
Wanton endangerment.
First degree wanton endangerment, §508.060.
Second degree wanton endangerment, §508.070.

ASSESSMENTS.
Municipal improvements.
District boards of education.
Property vested in Commonwealth for benefit of district boards.
Annual assessments, §107.140.
Personal property, §132.486.
Vehicles in interstate commerce system.
Route or operation partly in state.
Appeal from notice of tentative assessment, §136.1877.

ASSIGNMENTS.
Public employees' retirement.
Death benefits, §61.705.
Teachers' retirement system.
Death benefits, §161.655.
Restrictions on assignment of benefits, §161.700.

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN CORPORATION, §§151B.450 to 151B.470.
Board of directors, §151B.455.
Meetings, §151B.460.

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN CORPORATION —Cont'd
Board of directors —Cont'd
Organization, §151B.460.
Staff, §151B.460.
Definitions, §151B.450.
Establishment, §151B.455.
Fund.
Administration, §151B.470.
Establishment, §151B.470.
Use, §151B.470.
Purposes, §151B.455.

ASTHMA OR ANAPHYLAXIS MEDICATIONS, §§158.830 to 158.836.
Definitions, §158.832.
Legislative findings, §158.830.
Possession, §158.836.
Self-administration by students.
Authorization, §158.834.
Use, §158.836.
Self-administration by students, §158.834.

ATHLETE AGENTS, §§164.6901 to 164.6935.
Agency contracts.
Cancellation by student-athlete, §164.6921.
Notice to athletic director, §164.6919.
Prohibited acts, §164.6925.
Penalties, §164.6927.
Requirements, §164.6917.
Athletic director.
Notice to athletic director, §164.6919.
Certificates of registration.
Application, §164.6909.
Fees, §164.6915.
Reciprocity, §164.6909.
Refusal to issue, §164.6911.
Renewal of registration, §164.6911.
Nonrenewal, §164.6913.
Required, §164.6907.
Revocation, §164.6913.
Suspension, §164.6913.
Temporary certificates, §164.6913.
Uncertified practice, §164.6907.
Citation of act, §164.6901.
Construction and interpretation, §164.6931.
Contracts.
Cancellation by student-athlete, §164.6921.
Notice to athletic director, §164.6919.
Prohibited acts, §164.6925.
Requirements, §164.6917.
Defined terms, §164.6903.
Electronic signatures.
Federal act, effect, §164.6933.
Federal act.
Effect, §164.6933.
Fees.
Certificates of registration, §164.6915.
Fraud.
Prohibited acts, §164.6925.
Penalties, §164.6927.
Invalid provisions.
Severability of provisions, §164.6935.
Notice to athletic director, §164.6919.
Office of occupations and professions.
Duties, §164.6905.
Refusal to issue certificate, §164.6911.
Penalties, §164.6927.
Universities and colleges.
Right of educational institution for damages, §164.6929.
Prohibited acts, §164.6925.
Penalties, §164.6927.
Universities and colleges.
Right of educational institution for damages, §164.6929.
Reciprocity.
Certificates of registration, §164.6909.
Records, §164.6923.
Federal act.
Effect, §164.6933.
Severability of provisions, §164.6935.
Short title, §164.6901.
Temporary certificates, §164.6913.

ATHLETE AGENTS —Cont'd
Universities and colleges.
Right of educational institution for damages, §164.6929.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS.
Assault of sports official, §518.090.

ATHLETICS, §156.070.
Coaching positions, qualifications, §156.070.
High school athletics coaches.
Sports safety course required, §160.445.
Scheduling of athletic competitions, §158.070.

ATTACHMENT.
Salaries of public officials and employees subject to attachment, §427.130.
State departments and agencies.
Sums due from governmental agencies subject to attachment, §427.130.
Teachers' retirement system.
Exemption.
Benefits and funds, §161.700.

ATTENDANCE ACT.
Compulsory attendance, §§159.010 to 159.990.
See COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Compensation.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §96.
Duties.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §93.
Elections.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §91.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Interlocal cooperation.
Cooperative agreements.
Approval by attorney general, §65.260.
Officers.
Removal or suspension of school officers.
Duty of attorney general, §156.138.
Open meetings law.
Administrative enforcement, §61.846.
Judicial enforcement, §61.848.
Open records.
Denial of inspection.
Role of attorney general, §61.880.
Distribution of explanatory materials, §15.257.
Qualifications.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §91.
Succession.
Officers not to succeed themselves, KY Const §93.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees.
Legal adviser of board, §161.370.
Term of office.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §91.
Succession.
Officers not to succeed themselves, KY Const §93.
Usurpation.
Action to prevent usurpation of office or franchise.
Duties of attorney general, §415.050.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Juvenile delinquents.
Right to counsel.
Detention hearings, §610.290.
Oaths, KY Const §228.

ATTORNEYS' FEES.
Construction of buildings.
Contract enforcement actions, §371.415.
Open meetings.
Awards in willful violation actions, §61.848.
Open records.
Actions to secure right to inspect, §61.882.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.
Compensation.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §96.
Duties, KY Const §§91, 93.
Elections, KY Const §91.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Qualifications, KY Const §91.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS —Cont'd
School district entities.
Annual audit, §43.073.
Succession.
Auditors not to succeed themselves, KY Const §93.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees.
Auditor of board, §161.370.
Term of office.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §91.
Officers not to succeed themselves, KY Const §93.

AUDITS AND AUDITORS.
Auditor of public accounts.
See AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.
Business entities.
Tax returns, §67.775.
Educational improvement.
Management audits, §158.785.
Local government.
Public entities.
Annual audit requirement, §65.312.
Office of education accountability.
Duties, §7.410.
School council identified as needing improvement, §160.346.
School districts, §§156.255 to 156.295.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
School facilities construction commission.
Annual audits, §157.617.
Department to require audit, §157.632.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Annual audit of teachers' retirement system, §161.370.
Board of trustees, §161.370.
Universities and colleges.
Educational savings plan trust.
Audited financial report, §164A.365.

AUTISM.
Commission on autism spectrum disorders, §§194A.620, 194A.622.

B

BACK PAY.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Court order.
Effect of court order for back salary on teachers' retirement system, §161.614.

BANKS.
Debts.
Maximum debt of persons to bank, §286.3-280.
Exceptions, §286.3-290.
Deposits.
Pledge of assets to secure, §286.3-330.
Property taxes.
Financial institution deposits tax, §132.030.
Security not required if deposit insured, §286.3-330.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Property taxes.
Financial institution deposits tax, §132.030.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Depository of board.
Appointment, §160.570.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.

BASKETBALL.
Basketball tournaments.
Committee to study, §156.503.

BATTERY.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.

BAUER-MALONEY ACT.
Property subject to state tax only.
Determination of county appropriations, §132.200.

BENNETT ACT.
Banks and trust companies.
Maximum debt of persons to banks or trust companies, §§286.3-280, 286.3-290.

BEQUESTS.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Application of bequests or donations, §163.095.

BIBLE.
Reading of Bible in school, §158.170.
Right to include Bible theory of creation, §158.177.

BIDS AND BIDDING.
Buildings.
Contracts for buildings.
Competitive bidding, §162.070.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Legal notices.
Materials, supplies, equipment or services.
Matters required to be published, §424.260.
Municipal corporations.
Bonds.
Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.
Matters required to be published, §424.360.
Reciprocal preference for resident bidders, §160.303.

BILLBOARDS.
Tobacco product advertising within five hundred feet of school, §438.047.

BILL OF RIGHTS.
Display in schools, §158.194.

BIRTHING CENTERS.
Auditory screening of infants, §216.2970.

BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED.
Accessible electronic information program, §§163.485 to 163.489.
Creation, §163.489.
Definitions, §163.487.
Legislative findings and declarations, §163.485.
Affirmative action.
Office for the blind.
Preference in hiring qualified blind persons, §163.470.
Boards and commissions.
School for the blind.
Advisory board, §167.035.
Braille.
Instruction of blind students in use of Braille, §158.282.
Definitions, §158.281.
Requirements, §161.051.
Teacher certification requirements, §161.051.
Definitions.
Deaf-blind children, §167.210.
Office for the blind, §163.460.
Discrimination.
Office for the blind.
Discrimination in hiring.
Prohibited, §163.470.
Electronic information.
Accessible electronic information program, §§163.485 to 163.489.
Employment services.
Office's authority to contract with nonprofit corporation, §163.480.
Governor.
Office for the blind.
Executive director.
Appointment, §163.470.
Insurance.
School for the blind.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting specified students.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers, §167.250.
Kentucky industries for the blind.
Legislative findings and provisions, §163.475.
Libraries.
Department for libraries and archives.
Authority to provide library services for the blind, §171.145.
Magazines, newsletters, schedules, announcements and newspapers.
Accessible electronic information program, §§163.485 to 163.489.
Office for the blind.
Advisory council on services.
Establishment, §163.470.
Cabinet for work force development.
Created within, §163.470.
Coordination of functions, §163.470.
Created, §163.470.

BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED —Cont'd
Office for the blind —Cont'd
Discrimination.
Prohibited in hiring personnel, §163.470.
Division of business enterprises.
Established, §163.470.
Division of client services.
Created, §163.470.
Division of industries.
Established, §163.470.
Duties, §163.470.
Employment services.
Authority to contract with nonprofit corporation, §163.480.
Executive director.
Appointment by governor, §163.470.
Governor.
Executive director.
Appointed by governor, §163.470.
Office of support services.
Established, §163.470.
Personnel.
Hiring, §163.470.
Purposes, §163.450.
Qualified blind persons.
Preference given to hiring, §163.470.
Reports, §163.470.
Responsibility, §163.470.
Staff services, §163.470.
Rules and regulations.
School for the blind.
Authority to adopt rules, §167.240.
Deaf-blind persons, §167.240.
Government and discipline of pupils, §167.150.
School for the deaf.
Deaf-blind children.
Promulgation, §167.240.
School for the blind, §§167.015 to 167.250.
Admission policies, §167.150.
Advisory board, §167.035.
Composition, §167.035.
Duties, §167.035.
Establishment, §167.035.
Number of members, §167.035.
Terms, §167.035.
Curriculum, §167.150.
Deaf-blind person.
Authority of department of education, §167.220.
Defined, §167.210.
Qualified programs of education.
Sending children to, §167.220.
Rules and regulations, §167.240.
Department of education.
Authority of department, §167.220.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting student of school.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers, §167.250.
Educational resource center on blindness, §167.015.
Expulsion of students, §167.170.
Liability insurance.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting student of school, §167.250.
Management of school, §167.015.
Retirement.
Teachers' retirement system.
General provisions, §§161.220 to 161.716.
See TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
Rules and regulations.
Authority to adopt rules, §167.240.
Deaf-blind persons, §167.240.
Government and discipline of pupils, §167.150.
State board for elementary and secondary education.
Management, §167.015.
Teachers.
Hiring process and salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
Transportation.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers of motor vehicles transporting student of school, §167.250.
State departments and agencies.
Office for the blind.
Generally, §§163.450 to 163.480.

BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED —Cont'd
Teachers and other school personnel.
Braille requirements for certification, §161.051.
Textbook commission.
American printing house for the blind.
Furnishing with text in electronic format.
Publisher of adopted textbook to furnish, §156.476.
Children with impaired vision, §156.476.

BLOOD SUPPLY SCREENING.
Felonies.
Violations of provisions of chapter, §214.990.
Minors.
Donation of blood to nonprofit voluntary program, §214.468.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, KENTUCKY.
See KENTUCKY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.
Autism spectrum disorders.
Commission on autism spectrum disorders, §§194A.620, 194A.622.
Blind persons.
School for the deaf.
Advisory board, §167.035.
Boards of education.
School districts.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Boiler safety.
Board of boiler and pressure vessel rules, §236.020.
Deaf persons.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing, §§163.500 to 163.527.
See DEAF AND HEARING IMPAIRED.
School for the deaf.
Advisory board, §167.037.
Education management selection commission, §156.147.
Engineers.
Board of licensure for professional engineers and land surveyors.
General provisions.
See ENGINEERS.
Financial statements.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected.
Matters required to be published, §424.220.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Institute for education research board, §158.646.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing, licensing board, §309.302.
Kentucky board of education.
See KENTUCKY BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Kentucky institute for education research board, §158.646.
Land surveyors.
Board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors.
General provisions.
See SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS.
Legal notices.
Financial statements.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected, §424.220.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Meetings.
Open meetings, §§61.800 to 61.850.
See MEETINGS.
Minority representation, §156.500.
Penalties.
Collection of funds.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected.
Violation of provisions, §424.990.
Records.
Open records, §§61.870 to 61.884.
See RECORDS.
Salaries.
Compensation of members of public boards, §64.660.
School facilities construction commission, §§157.611 to 157.665.
See SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.
School safety, center for.
Board of directors, §§158.442, 158.443.
State board of education.
See KENTUCKY BOARD OF EDUCATION.
State property and buildings commission, §§162.520 to 162.620.
See STATE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS —Cont'd
Textbook commission, §§156.395 to 156.476.
See TEXTBOOK COMMISSION.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Deaf persons.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing, §§163.500 to 163.527.
See VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION.

BOILERS, §§236.005 to 236.990.
Access to premises, §236.260.
Appeals, §236.150.
Decisions of inspectors, §236.150.
Applicability of provisions, §§236.005, 236.060.
Exemptions from provisions, §236.060.
Board of boiler and pressure vessel rules, §236.020.
Administrative support, §236.020.
Expenses, §236.020.
Meetings, §236.020.
Membership, §236.020.
Quorum, §236.020.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors, §236.070.
Appeals from decisions, §236.150.
Examinations, §236.070.
Penalty for falsification of application or inspection report, §236.100.
Qualifications, §236.070.
Reinstatement, §236.100.
Special boiler inspectors, §236.080.
Duties, §236.080.
Examinations, §236.090.
Penalty for falsification of application or inspection report, §236.100.
Reinstatement, §236.100.
Reports, §236.080.
Right of entry, §236.080.
Salary prohibited, §236.080.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Conformity required, §236.040.
Definitions, §236.010.
Fees.
Inspection fees, §§236.120, 236.130.
Antique and hobby equipment.
Exceptions for some equipment, §236.060.
Permits for installation or major repair, §236.240.
Exceptions from fee provisions, §236.250.
Hearings.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Special boiler inspectors.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Inspections.
Certificate of inspection, §§236.110, 236.120.
Posting, §236.120.
Reissuance, §236.120.
Suspension, §236.120.
Term, §236.120.
Termination, §236.120.
Fees, §§236.120, 236.130.
Antique and hobby equipment.
Exceptions for some equipment, §236.060.
Penalty for falsifying certificate of inspection, §236.110.
Periods of inspection, §236.110.
Required, §236.110.
Licenses.
Destroyed licenses.
Reissuance, §236.230.
Exception, §236.210.
Issuance, §236.210.
Lost or destroyed licenses.
Reissuance, §236.230.
Procedure for suspension or revocation, §236.220.
Reissuance.
Lost or destroyed license, §236.230.
Renewal, §236.210.
Required for installing, erecting and repairing boilers, §236.210.
Suspension or revocation.
Procedures, §236.220.
Lost and unclaimed property.
Reissuance of lost or destroyed licenses, §236.230.
Maximum working pressure allowed, §236.050.

BOILERS —Cont'd
Meetings.
Board of boiler and pressure vessel rules, §236.020.
Notice.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Special boiler inspectors.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Penalties, §236.990.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
Falsification of application or inspection report, §236.100.
Inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.
Falsifying certificate of inspection, §236.110.
Special boiler inspectors.
Falsification of application or inspection report, §236.100.
Permits.
Exceptions from requirements, §236.250.
Fees, §236.240.
Exceptions from permit requirements and fee provisions, §236.250.
Required for installation or major repair, §236.240.
Exceptions to requirements, §236.250.
Pressure.
Maximum working pressure allowed, §236.050.
Reports.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
Penalty for falsification of application or inspection report, §236.100.
Special boiler inspectors, §236.080.
Penalty for falsification of application or inspection report, §236.100.
Right of entry.
Access to premises, §236.260.
Special boiler inspectors, §236.080.
Rules and regulations, §236.030.
Board of boiler and pressure vessel rules, §236.020.
Conformity required, §236.040.
Defined, §236.010.
Special boiler inspectors.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors. See within this heading, "Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors."
Title of act, §236.005.

BOMB THREATS.
False bomb/weapon threats, §508.080.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.

BOND ISSUES.
Buildings.
See BUILDINGS.
Common school fund, KY Const §184.
Refund of federal direct tax part of school fund.
Execution of bond to board of education, KY Const §188.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Maximum indebtedness of cities, counties and taxing districts, KY Const §158.
County roads.
Hard surface roads.
Penalties.
Failure of officers to perform duties, §178.990.
Interest.
Tax levy to pay interest, §178.200.
Short-term bonds, §178.210.
Tax levy to retire bonds, §178.200.
Definitions.
Interest rates on public bonds, §58.410.
Energy conservation improvements, §§58.600 to 58.610.
See ENERGY CONSERVATION REVENUE BONDS.
Interest rates on public bonds.
Definitions, §58.410.
Legislative declaration, §58.420.
Limits.
Refinancing at higher rate than that of original issue, §58.440.
Removal of interest rate limits, §58.430.
Public policy as to bond interest rates, §58.420.
Refinancing at higher rate than that of original issue, §58.440.
Removal of limits, §58.430.
Interlocal cooperation.
Revenue bonds, §65.270.

BOND ISSUES —Cont'd
Local governments.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Property taxes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
School districts.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.610.
Revenue bonds authorized by appropriation.
Listing of costs relating to issuance, §45.812.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Taxation.
Districts.
Maximum indebtedness, KY Const §158.

BONDS, SURETY.
Depository of board of education, §160.570.
Education secretary, §62.160.
Fiduciaries.
Public officers and employees, §62.060.
Procurement by local public agencies.
Bid bonds, §45A.430.
Contract performance and payment bonds, §45A.435.
Forms, filings and copies, §45A.440.
School districts.
School taxes authorized.
Custodians of proceeds, §160.640.
Treasurer of board of education, §160.560.
School facilities construction commission.
Officers, employees and agents of commission having custody of money, §157.617.
Sheriffs.
Property taxes.
Bond of sheriff, §134.230.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Board of trustees, §161.340.
Personnel of system, §161.340.
Textbook commission.
Person, firm or corporation offering textbooks, §156.420.
Form of statement and bond, §156.425.
Supplemental statement and bond, §156.425.
Violation of bond, §156.430.
Treasurer of board of education, §160.560.
When given, §62.050.

BOOKS.
Prohibited books, §158.190.
Public printing.
State-owned books marked for identification, §57.370.
Sectarian books.
Prohibited, §158.190.
Textbook commission, §§156.395 to 156.476.
See TEXTBOOK COMMISSION.

BORROWING MONEY.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

BOUNDARIES.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Reports.
Boundary report of cities and taxing districts, §136.190.
Municipal utilities.
Consideration of installation on extended lines, §96.150.

BRAILLE.
Alternative formats for students with disabilities.
Preferential procurement status for publishers who supply materials in, §156.027.
Instruction of blind students in use of Braille, §158.282.
Definitions, §158.281.
Teacher certification, §161.051.

BREAKFAST PROGRAM.
School breakfast program, §§157.065, 158.070.

BRIBERY.
Boards of education.
Giving and taking bribes, §432.350.
Employees, §161.164.
Prohibited bribery, §161.990.

BRIDGES.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Railroad bridges.
Allocation of assessments, §136.200.

BUDGET OF THE STATE.
Capital projects and bonds.
School districts.
Listing of costs relating to issuance of revenue bonds, §45.812.
Federal funds.
State clearinghouse function, §45.031.

BUDGETS.
Center for school safety, §158.443.
Kentucky department of education.
Requests submitted to state boards, §156.024.
Legal notices.
Adoption of annual county or city budget.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance advertised.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Penalties.
City budget.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance.
Violation of provisions, §424.990.
School districts.
Balanced budgets.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.550.
Notices.
Publication, §424.250.

BUILDING CODE.
Definitions, §198B.010.
Department of housing, buildings and construction.
Definition of department, §198B.010.

BUILDINGS, §§162.060 to 162.387.
Actions.
Enforcement of lien by bondholder, §162.210.
Advertisement for competitive bidding.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Approval of plans for school buildings, §162.060.
Architects.
Certain buildings require services of licensed architects, §323.033.
Exemptions from licensing provisions, §323.031.
Archives.
State archives and records.
Facilities and buildings, §171.480.
Bids.
Contracts for buildings.
Competitive bidding.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Board of education.
Lease of building by board, §162.140.
Before construction contract made, §162.160.
Obtaining school buildings.
County boards of education and boards of education of independent districts not embracing cities.
Manner of obtaining, §162.300.
When city to convey property to board, §162.280.
Bond issues.
Actions.
Enforcement of lien by bondholder, §162.210.
Additional bonds authorized, §162.270.
Alternative methods, §162.290.
Other procedure not required, §162.290.
Amount of bond issue.
Limitation on amount, §162.100.
Authorization, §162.080.
Additional bonds, §162.270.
Bondholders' rights.
Enforcement of lien, §162.210.
Default.
Receiver in case of default, §162.220.
Disposition of rent to be fixed by ordinance, §162.230.
Election, §162.080.
Former laws.
Effect of bonds issued under former laws, §162.100.
Generally, §162.090.
Interest on bonds, §162.180.
Applicability of provisions, §162.185.
When payable, §162.180.
Lease of land for school construction, §162.387.

BUILDINGS —Cont'd
Bond issues —Cont'd
Lien on building, §162.200.
Rights of bondholders to enforce lien, §162.210.
Limitation on amount of bond, §162.100.
Maintenance fund.
Surplus transferred to sinking fund, §162.250.
Municipal corporations.
Additional bonds authorized, §162.270.
Financing construction of buildings, §162.170.
Applicability of provisions, §162.185.
Refunding bonds, §162.260.
Negotiability of bonds, §162.190.
Not a city debt, §162.190.
Notice.
Election, §162.080.
Proceeds from sale of bond, §162.090.
Receiver in case of default, §162.220.
Refunding bonds may be issued, §162.260.
Rent.
Disposition of rent to be fixed by ordinance, §162.230.
Sale of bonds, §162.090.
How bonds sold, §162.180.
Applicability of provisions, §162.185.
School district finance corporation.
Construction bonds, §162.385.
Lease of land for school construction, §162.387.
Signatures, §162.190.
Sinking fund.
Deposit of fund, §162.240.
Investment of fund, §162.240.
Maintenance fund surplus to be transferred to sinking fund, §162.250.
State educational institutions.
Obligations of governing body, §162.380.
Payable solely from revenues of buildings, §162.360.
Taxation, §162.090.
Tax exempt, §162.190.
Use of funds, §162.200.
Conflicts of interest.
Restrictions on award of contracts by construction manager, §162.066.
Construction of buildings.
Administrative regulations for use by local school boards.
Construction managers used when constructing schools, §162.065.
Applicability of provisions pertaining to construction manager, §162.067.
Conflicts of interest.
Restrictions on award of contracts by construction manager, §162.066.
Construction managers used in constructing schools.
Administrative regulations for use by local school boards, §162.065.
Applicability of provision, §162.067.
Restrictions on award of contract, §162.066.
Contracts.
Applicability of fairness in construction act, §371.425.
Attorneys' fees and costs in enforcement actions, §371.415.
Competitive bidding, §162.070.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Definitions, §371.400.
Fairness in construction act, §§371.400 to 371.425.
Applicability of fairness in construction act, §371.425.
Short title, §371.420.
Interest on late payments, §371.405.
Mechanics' liens, §371.420.
Payments, §371.405.
Retainage, §371.410.
Restrictions on award by construction manager, §162.066.
Retainage, §371.410.
Time for making payments, §371.405.
Unenforceable provisions, §371.405.
Financing construction, §162.170.
Applicability of provisions, §162.185.
Municipal corporations.
Contracts for erection of buildings, §162.130.
Erecting buildings generally, §162.150.
Financing construction, §162.170.

BUILDINGS —Cont'd
Construction of buildings —Cont'd
School district finance corporation.
Lease of land for school construction, §162.387.
School facilities construction commission, §§157.611 to 157.665.
See SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.
Specifications in invitations to bid.
Substitution of equal items for those named in specifications, §162.065.
State educational institutions.
Contracts for erection of buildings, §162.320.
Governing bodies may erect, §162.340.
Method of erection, §162.350.
Urgent and critical construction needs.
Funding, §157.623.
Contracts.
Competitive bidding, §162.070.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Construction contracts.
Fairness in construction act, §§371.400 to 371.425.
Construction manager contracts.
Restrictions on award, §162.066.
Municipal corporations.
Erection of buildings, §162.130.
State educational institutions.
Contracts for erection of buildings, §162.320.
Conveyances.
Independent school districts.
Conveyance of property to city to provide buildings, §162.120.
Municipal corporations.
When city to convey property to board, §162.280.
State educational institutions.
Conveyance of building site, §162.310.
Definitions.
School district finance corporation, §162.385.
Deposits.
Seeking funds, §162.240.
Efficient school design, §§157.450, 157.455.
Fairness in construction act, §§371.400 to 371.425.
Applicability of fairness in construction act, §371.425.
Contracts.
Attorneys' fees and costs in enforcement actions, §371.415.
Interest on late payments, §371.405.
Mechanics' liens, §371.420.
Payments, §371.405.
Retainage, §371.410.
Retainage, §371.410.
Time for making payments, §371.405.
Unenforceable provisions, §371.405.
Definitions, §371.400.
Short title, §371.420.
Finance corporation.
School district finance corporation.
Construction bonds, §162.385.
Lease of land for school construction, §162.387.
Financing construction of buildings, §162.170.
Applicability of provisions, §162.185.
Health and safety.
Unsanitary or unsafe school buildings.
Local health boards and health and family services cabinet, duties and powers of, §212.210.
Independent school district.
Conveying property to city to provide buildings, §162.120.
Erection of buildings by cities for purposes of supplying district adequate buildings, §162.150.
Obtaining school buildings.
Districts not embracing cities.
Manner of obtaining, §162.300.
Insurance.
Funds, cities of second class and counties containing such city, §§162.440 to 162.500.
Appropriations of fund, §162.480.
Care of insurance fund, §162.460.
Delays in payment under insurance policy, §162.490.
Established by boards of education, §162.440.
Examination of buildings annually, §162.470.
Inspector to examine buildings annually, §162.470.
Investment, §162.460.
Payments into fund, §162.450.
Penalties for prohibited appropriations, §162.990.

BUILDINGS —Cont'd
Insurance —Cont'd
Funds, cities of second class and counties containing such city —Cont'd
Prohibited appropriations, §162.500.
Proof of loss, §162.480.
Purposes, §162.440.
Replacement of expenditure, §162.450.
Resolution establishing, §162.440.
Use in case of delays in payments under insurance policy, §162.490.
Use of interest, §162.450.
Uses of funds, §162.440.
School districts.
Fire and extended insurance coverage, §160.105.
Leases.
Board of education, §162.140.
Amount of rent, §162.140.
Approval of state department of education required, §160.160.
Before construction contract made, §162.160.
Terms, §162.140.
Rent, §162.230.
Disposition to be fixed by ordinance, §162.230.
School district finance corporations, lease of land for school construction, §162.387.
State educational institutions, §162.330.
Options to purchase, §162.330.
Lockdown procedures, §158.164.
Maintenance fund.
State educational institutions.
Surplus, §162.370.
Disposition, §162.370.
Surplus transferred to sinking fund, §162.250.
Municipal corporations.
Contracting for erection of building, §162.130.
Erecting school buildings, §§162.130, 162.150.
Financing construction, §162.170.
Applicability of provisions, §162.185.
Plans and specifications, §162.160.
Independent district in city may convey property to city to provide school buildings, §162.120.
Refunding bonds, §162.260.
When city to convey property to board, §162.280.
Negotiable instruments.
Bond issues, §162.190.
Obtaining school buildings.
School district finance corporation, §162.385.
Plans for school buildings to be approved, §§162.060, 162.160.
Quality and condition of buildings.
Evaluation of school buildings, standardization of process, §157.420.
Rent, §162.230.
Disposition to be fixed by ordinance, §162.230.
Revenue of buildings.
State educational institutions, §162.360.
How revenue fixed, §162.360.
Use of revenues, §162.360.
Safety.
Unsanitary or unsafe school buildings.
Local health boards and health and family services cabinet, duties and powers of, §212.210.
Sales.
Bond issues, §162.090.
How bonds sold, §162.180.
School building fund, §160.476.
School district finance corporation.
Construction bonds, §162.385.
Definitions, §162.385.
Lease of land for school construction, §162.387.
School facilities construction commission, §§157.611 to 157.665.
See SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.
Sinking fund.
Deposit of fund, §162.240.
Investment of fund, §162.240.
Maintenance fund surplus transferred to sinking fund, §162.250.
Sites.
State educational institutions.
Conveyance of building sites, §162.310.
Specifications for buildings, §162.160.

BUILDINGS —Cont'd
State educational institutions.
Bond issues.
Payable solely from revenue of building, §162.360.
Bonds are obligations of governing body, §162.380.
Resolution constitutes contract, §162.380.
Construction of buildings.
Contract for erection, §162.320.
Governing bodies may erect buildings, §162.340.
Method of erection, §162.350.
Contracts.
Erection of buildings, §162.320.
Conveyance of building sites, §162.310.
Contract for erection of buildings, §162.320.
Lease of building, §162.330.
Governing bodies.
Erection of buildings, §162.340.
Leases of buildings, §162.330.
Maintenance fund surplus, §162.370.
Revenue of building.
How revenue fixed, §162.360.
Use of revenue, §162.360.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.
United States.
Competitive bidding requirements.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Unsanitary or unsafe school buildings.
Local health boards and health and family services cabinet, duties and powers of, §212.210.
Urgent and critical construction needs.
Funding, §157.623.

BURDEN OF PROOF.
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
Employment.
Testing as condition of hiring, promoting or continued employment.
Bona fide occupational qualification existing, §207.135.
Administrative hearings.
Conduct of hearings, §13B.090.
Administrative regulations.
Court challenges.
Promulgating administrative body to bear burden of proof, §13A.140.
AIDS.
Testing as condition of hiring, promoting or continued employment.
Bona fide occupational qualification existing for testing, §207.135.

BUSES.
School buses generally.
See SCHOOL BUSES.

C

CABLE TELEVISION.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

CALENDAR.
Adoption of school calendar by local boards, §158.070.

CANCER.
Skin cancer.
Education on risks of exposure to ultraviolet rays, §158.301.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION, §§158.808 to 158.816.
Academic achievement.
Analysis and report of, §158.816.
Career centers.
Distribution of general funds, §157.069.
Construction of act.
Legislative findings, §158.812.
Definitions, §§157.069, 158.810.
Energy technology career track program, §158.808.
Joint comprehensive plan.
Implementation and purpose, §158.814.
Magnet technology centers.
Distribution of general funds, §157.069.
Occupational skill standards and assessments, §158.816.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION —Cont'd
Office of career and technical education, §151B.025.
Kentucky technical education personnel board.
Establishment, §151B.097.
Motor vehicles owned and operated by office.
Insurance for vehicles in vocational schools, §151B.170.
Office of school-to-work, §151B.250.
Organizational structure, §151B.030.
Personnel, §151B.035.
Agreements for training of workers, §151B.120.
Benefits, §151B.040.
Certified or equivalent employees.
Applicants for positions.
Grounds for refusal to consider or to disqualify, §151B.050.
Dismissal, demotion, suspension, etc.
Appeals, §151B.055.
Grounds for removal, §151B.050.
Lay-offs not to be used as method of dismissal, §151B.080.
Payment of reinstated employee, §151B.065.
Procedure, §151B.055.
Unsatisfactory evaluation, §151B.075.
Evaluations, §151B.075.
Lay-offs.
Priorities, §151B.080.
Coercion prohibited, §151B.080.
Continuing status employees, §151B.055.
Dismissal, demotion, suspension, etc.
Appeals, §151B.055.
Lay-offs not to be used as method of dismissal, §151B.080.
Procedure, §151B.055.
Reinstatement of employee.
Payment of reinstated employee, §151B.065.
Unsatisfactory evaluation, §151B.075.
Evaluation, §151B.075.
Files, §151B.045.
Grounds for removal of persons from certified or equivalent positions, §151B.050.
Kentucky technical education personnel board.
Establishment, §151B.097.
Layoffs.
Priorities, §151B.080.
Procedures, §151B.085.
Reinstatement.
Payment of reinstated employee, §151B.065.
School-to-work transition system, §151B.250.
State-operated secondary area vocational education and technology centers.
Management responsibilities, §151B.112.
Vocational education programs, §151B.150.
Public policy, §158.812.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
See VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.
Peace officers, §237.110.
Suspension, revocation or limitation of right to carry, §237.110.

CELLULAR PHONES.
Possession and use by public school students, §158.165.
School buses.
Use while operating bus, §281A.205.
Sanctions, §281A.190.

CENTER FOR SCHOOL SAFETY, §§158.440 to 158.446.
Assessment of local schools, §158.445.
Board of directors, §158.442.
Duties, §158.443.
Terms, §158.443.
Board of education duties, §158.444.
Confidentiality of information.
Reports, §158.444.
Data collection system, §158.444.
Definitions, §158.441.
District-level safety assessment, §158.445.
Duties, §158.442.
Funds, §158.445.
Use of funds, §158.446.
Legislative purpose, §158.440.
Mission of center, §158.442.
Regulations, §158.444.
Reports, §158.444.

CENTRALIZED CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD INFORMATION SYSTEM.
Juvenile information, §17.125.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION.
Elementary program, §158.140.

CHARACTER EDUCATION, §§158.005, 158.060.

CHARITABLE GAMING.
Financial accounting and reporting, §238.550.
Licenses for organizations holding, §238.535.

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.
Gaming.
Financial accounting and reporting, §238.550.
Licenses for organizations, §238.535.
Motor vehicle excise tax.
Exemption from tax, §138.470.

CHARTER COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.
Property tax assessments.
Agricultural land, §132.010.

CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER.
Defined, §156.005.
Generally.
See COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.
Pediatric abusive head trauma, education segment during high school, §158.303.
Reporting.
Confidentiality, immunity and investigation, §620.050.
Duty to report, §620.030.
Immunity for good faith actions or reports, §620.050.
Prosecutors, police and cabinet duties, §620.040.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Unified juvenile code.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
See JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.

CHILD CARE AND PLACEMENT AGENCIES.
Scholarships.
Child-care workers.
Professional development, §164.518.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES.
Administrative regulations, §199.8943.
Penalties for violations, §199.896.
Advertising.
Address to be included in advertisements, §199.896.
Background checks.
Licensure, §199.896.
Consumer products safety program.
Notification to licensed facilities concerning, §199.897.
Contracts.
Statewide network of community-based child-care resource and referral services.
Awarding of contracts, §199.8992.
Corporal physical discipline.
Prohibition against use, §199.896.
Definitions, §199.894.
Dispute resolution process, §199.896.
Employees.
Orientation and training requirements, §199.896.
Scholarships for child-care workers.
Professional development, §164.518.
Evacuation plan, §199.895.
Family child care homes.
Application fees, §199.8982.
Certification program, §199.8982.
Training in child development.
Requirements for family child-care providers, §199.8982.
Fees.
License fees, §199.896.
Fires.
Evacuation plan, §199.895.
Foster homes.
Definition of foster family home, §600.020.
Smoking cessation services, §605.110.
State agency children, education of, §158.135.
Funds.
Uniform administration of child-care funds, §199.8994.
Healthy start programs, §199.8945.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES —Cont'd
Inspections, §199.896.
Legislative declaration, §199.892.
Licenses, §199.896.
Dedicated child-care licensing surveyors, §199.8994.
Fees, §199.896.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §199.990.
Provisional licenses, §199.896.
Required, §199.896.
Market-rate survey.
Determination of rates for child-care services receiving public funds, §199.899.
Monetary incentives program, §199.8941.
Parent and child.
Rights of parents, custodians or guardians, §199.898.
Penalties.
Licenses.
Violations of provisions, §199.990.
Professional development, §199.8941.
Quality based child-care rating system, §199.8943.
Rating system, §199.8943.
Reports.
Child-care program activity, §199.8996.
Market-rate survey to determine rates for child-care services receiving public funds, §199.899.
Rights of children, §199.898.
Corporal physical punishment prohibited, §199.896.
Rights of parents, custodians or guardians, §199.898.
Sex offender registration system.
Registrants prohibited from residing near or being present on day care facilities, §17.545.
Statewide network of community-based child-care resource and referral services.
Contracts.
Awarding of contracts, §199.8992.
Development, §199.8992.
Technical assistance, §199.8945.
Training.
Scholarships for child-care workers.
Professional development, §164.518.

CHILD CUSTODY.
Grandparents.
Centralized statewide information and referral program for grandparents caring for minor grandchildren, §405.023.

CHILD DEPENDENCY, ABUSE OR NEGLECT REPORT.
Confidentiality, immunity and investigation, §620.050.
Duty to report, §620.030.
Prosecutors, police and cabinet duties, §620.040.

CHILD LABOR, §§339.205 to 339.990.
Certificates.
Age certificates.
Evidence of age in other proceedings, §339.370.
Issuance, §339.360.
Commissioner of workplace standards.
Defined, §339.205.
Promulgation of regulations, §339.230.
Definitions.
Commissioner, §339.205.
Gainful occupation, §339.210.
Enforcement of provisions, §339.450.
Hazardous or injurious employment.
Restrictions on employment of minors between fourteen and eighteen, §339.230.
Inspections.
Premises and records, §339.450.
Issuance of age certificates, §339.360.
Lunch period.
Required, §339.270.
Machinery.
School courses.
Machinery used in, §339.430.
Minors between fourteen and eighteen.
Restrictions on employment, §339.230.
Minors under fourteen.
Employment prohibited, §339.220.
Exception as to school employment programs, §339.220.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §339.990.

CHILD LABOR —Cont'd
Posting of law, §339.400.
Register of employees.
Employer to keep, §339.400.
Right of entry.
Department of workplace standards, §339.450.
Rules and regulations, §339.230.
Sales.
Furnishing or selling articles to minors for illegal sale.
Penalty, §339.990.
Prohibited, §339.250.
School hours.
Employment of minor between fourteen and eighteen.
Restrictions on employment during regular school hours, §339.230.

CHILD PLACEMENT.
Criminal record check.
Penalties for violations, §17.990.
Educational passport, §158.137.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §199.990.
Social services department.
Placement of children in custody of, §§199.800 to 199.805.
State agency children, change of placement, §158.137.
Statewide strategic planning committee for children in placement, §§194A.145, 194A.146.

CHILD SAFETY ACT OF 2009, §199.897.

CHILD SUPPORT.
Teachers' retirement system, §161.700.

CHRISTMAS.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

CHURCHES.
School money not to be used for church, sectarian or denominational school, KY Const §189.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS.
Sales and distribution of tobacco products to minors.
Distribution to persons under age 18, §438.313.
Notice of illegality of sale to persons under age 18.
Posting in establishment selling tobacco products at retail, §438.310.
Proof of age from prospective buyer or recipient, §§438.310, 438.313.
Sales to persons under age 18, §438.310.
Samples, distributing to persons under age 18, §438.313.
Smoking on school premises, §438.050.

CIRCUIT COURTS.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Jurisdiction over violations.
Franklin circuit court to have jurisdiction, §136.990.
Eminent domain proceedings, §§416.540 to 416.990.
See EMINENT DOMAIN.
Judges, salaries.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Juvenile proceedings.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.

CIVIL RIGHTS.
Definitions, §344.030.
Employees.
Prohibited discrimination.
Penalty for violations, §161.990.
Religion.
School prayer and other religious activities, §§158.181 to 158.187.

CLASS SIZE.
Enforcement of maximum class sizes, §157.360.

CLOSINGS.
Epidemics, §158.160.
Holidays and days closed, §158.070.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.
Adjunct schools.
Incorporated university or college may establish, §273.070.
Powers of governing body as to, §273.080.
Adoption.
Tuition and mandatory student fees.
Waiver for adopted children, §§164.2847, 164.2849.
Legislative findings, §164.2849.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES —Cont'd
Adult education program.
Created, §164.023.
Definitions, §164.007.
Legislative findings, §164.006.
Needs assessment.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.035.
Athlete agents.
Right of educational institution for damages, §164.6929.
Audits.
Educational savings plan trust.
Audited financial report, §164A.365.
Center for middle school academic achievement.
Location, §156.555.
Child-care workers.
Professional development, §164.518.
Collaborative center for literacy development, early childhood through adulthood, §164.0207.
Corporations.
Educational savings plan trust.
Corporation to administer endowment trust for student financial assistance benefit, §164A.337.
Council of partners.
Local F-16 councils.
Establishment, §164.033.
Council on higher education.
Duties of council, §164.020.
Powers of council, §164.020.
Council on postsecondary education.
Adult education.
Needs assessment, §164.035.
Advanced placement programs.
Duties relating to, §164.098.
Dual enrollment and dual credit programs.
Duties relating to, §164.098.
Strategic agenda, §164.0203.
Strategic implementation plan, §164.0203.
Criminal background checks, §164.281.
Definitions.
Educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Degrees.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
Diplomas.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
Educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.
Educational savings plan trust.
Assets.
Property rights to assets in trust, §164A.375.
Audited financial report to governor, general assembly and state auditor, §164A.365.
Board.
Additional power, §164A.325.
Rules and regulations.
Promulgation, §164A.325.
Borrowing from trust, §164A.360.
Clerical and administrative support, §164A.315.
Construction of provisions, §164A.380.
Corporation created to administer endowment trust, §164A.337.
Creation, §164A.310.
Definitions, §164A.305.
Endowment trust for student financial assistance benefits, §164A.337.
Funds.
Investments, §164A.335.
Payments from fund, §164A.335.
Program, endowment and administration funds, §164A.335.
Intent of legislature, §164A.300.
Legislative findings, §164A.300.
Office facilities, §164A.315.
Ownership of payments and interest, §164A.350.
Transfer of ownership rights, §164A.350.
Participation agreements, §164A.330.
Cancellation, §164A.350.
Ownership of payments and interest, §164A.350.
Payments.
Effect on determination of need and eligibility for student aid, §164A.355.
Ownership, §164A.350.
Powers, §164A.310.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES —Cont'd
Educational savings plan trust —Cont'd
Refunds, §164A.350.
Rules and regulations.
Authority of board, §164A.310.
Promulgation by board, §164A.325.
Student aid.
Effect of payments on eligibility, §164A.355.
Taxation.
Exemptions, §164A.370.
Terms of participation agreements, §164A.330.
F-16 councils.
Establishment, §164.033.
Foster children.
Tuition and mandatory student fees.
Waiver, §§164.2847, 164.2849.
Legislative findings, §164.2849.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
Funds.
Model programs of teaching and learning.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.097.
Teacher education.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.097.
General assembly.
Educational savings plan trust.
Audited financial report to, §164A.365.
Governor.
Educational savings plan trust.
Audited financial report to, §164A.365.
Higher education assistance.
Board of directors.
Educational savings plan trust.
Additional powers of board as to savings plan trust, §164A.325.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
Educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.
Investments.
Educational savings plan trust, §164A.335.
Literacy.
Collaborative center for literacy development, early childhood through adulthood, §164.0207.
Mathematics.
Center for mathematics, §164.525.
Model programs of teaching and learning.
Council on postsecondary education.
Funds, §164.097.
Pharmacy scholarship program.
Coal county scholarships, §164.7890.
Pollution prevention center.
Energy efficiency program, boards of education mandatory participation, §160.325.
Private colleges.
Assistance to private college students.
Qualifications for state assistance, §164.785.
Adjustment for scholarship, §164.785.
Calculation, §164.785.
Property.
Adjunct schools.
Property procured for.
Power of governing body as to, §273.080.
Records.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
Reports.
Educational savings plan trust.
Audited financial reports, §164A.365.
Residency.
Tuition, §164.020.
Retirement.
Teachers' retirement system.
General provisions, §§161.220 to 161.716.
See TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
Rules and regulations.
Educational savings plan trust.
Promulgation by board, §164A.325.
Safety and security department.
Officers.
Certification, §§15.380 to 15.404.
See PEACE OFFICERS.
Scholarships.
Educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES —Cont'd
Scholarships —Cont'd
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.
Teacher scholarships, §164.769.
Science, technology, engineering and mathematics.
STEM initiative task force, §§164.0285 to 164.0288.
Speech-language pathology and teacher education programs.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.0206.
STEM initiative task force, §§164.0285 to 164.0288.
Creation, §164.0286.
Definitions, §164.0285.
Duties, §164.0287.
Fund, §164.0288.
Members, §164.0286.
Steering committee, §164.0286.
Strategic plan, §164.0287.
Strategic agenda.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.0203.
Strategic implementation plan.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.0203.
Student fees.
Foster and adopted children.
Waiver of mandatory student fees, §§164.2847, 164.2849.
Legislative findings, §164.2849.
Teacher education.
Council on postsecondary education.
Funds, §164.097.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Certification of school employees.
University alternative program, §161.048.
Teachers' retirement system.
Authorization for optional retirement, §161.567.
Contributions by faculty members.
Reduction and picked up contribution, §161.565.
Effect of election to participate in optional retirement plan, §161.569.
Eligibility to participate in optional retirement plan, §161.568.
Transcripts.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
Tuition.
Determination.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.020.
Foster and adopted children.
Waiver of tuition and mandatory student fees, §§164.2847, 164.2849.
Legislative findings, §164.2849.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.
Non-Kentucky residents.
Determining, §164.020.
Residency, §164.020.
Workforce development and adult education.
Needs assessment.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.035.
Regional advisory groups.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.035.

COLUMBUS DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE TRAINING SCHOOLS, §165A.515.
Exceptions to provisions, §165A.515.
Scope of provisions.
Exceptions, §165A.515.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.
Accounts of boards of education and educational institutions.
Examination and supervision, §156.200.
Appointment, §156.148.
First commissioner, §§156.147, 156.1475.
Assistants.
Delegation, §156.010.
Audits.
Educational improvement.
Management audit, §158.785.
School district audits.
Copies to chief state school officer, §156.275.
Blind and visually impaired.
School for the blind.
Admissions, curriculum, discipline, §167.150.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION —Cont'd
Blind and visually impaired —Cont'd
School for the blind —Cont'd
Transportation.
Insurance, §167.250.
Buildings.
Approval of plans for school buildings, §162.060.
Construction of buildings.
Municipal corporations.
Contracts for erection of buildings.
Approval, §162.130.
Plans for school buildings.
Submission to chief state school officer, §162.160.
Chief state school officer.
Effective January 1, 1991, §156.148.
Compensation.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §96.
Contracts.
District boards.
Price contracts information furnished to district board, §156.076.
Deaf and hearing impaired.
School for the deaf.
Admissions, curriculum, discipline, §167.150.
Advisory board, §167.037.
Superintendent.
Appointment, §167.017.
Transportation.
Insurance, §167.250.
Distance learning.
Strategic plan for.
Role of chief state school officer, §156.671.
Duties.
Generally, §156.148.
Educational improvement.
Management audit, §158.785.
Management improvement programs, §158.780.
Effects to be delivered to successor.
Penalty for failure, §61.330.
Executive officer.
Commissioner as executive officer of department of education, §156.010.
Expenses.
Reimbursement, §156.148.
First commissioner.
Date of appointment, §156.1475.
Selection, §156.147.
Foundation program generally, §§157.310 to 157.440.
See FOUNDATION PROGRAM (FUND TO SUPPORT EDUCATION EXCELLENCE IN KENTUCKY).
Governmental leasing.
Approval by commissioner.
When required, §65.944.
Kentucky board of education.
Role of chief state school officer in board's exercise and execution of powers and duties, §156.070.
Local superintendents advisory council.
Advising chief state school officer, §156.007.
Penalties.
Failure of witness to attend or testify when required by commissioner, §156.990.
Powers.
Enumerated, §156.210.
Publications.
Preparation.
Generally, §156.230.
School laws and regulations, §156.240.
Public school officers, removal or suspension.
Role of chief state school officer, §156.132.
Qualifications, §156.148.
Removal or suspension of school officers.
Recovery of funds, §156.138.
Reports.
Biennial report on education, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, §156.250.
Boards of education and educational institutions.
Examination and supervision, §156.200.
School buses.
Purchase.
Price contract agreements, §§156.152, 156.154.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION —Cont'd
School conferences.
Calling and conducting, §156.190.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Appointment of members.
Circumstances requiring, §160.210.
Vacancies.
Filling, §160.190.
Finances.
Emergency loans to districts.
Role of chief state school officer, §160.599.
Excessive expenditures.
Written approval for subsequent expenditures, §160.550.
Officers.
Vacancies, filling.
Waivers by chief state school officer, §160.380.
School laws and regulations.
Publication and explanation, §156.240.
Textbook adoption, §156.400.
Bonds, surety, §§156.420 to 156.430.
Composition of state textbook commission, §156.405.
Conditions for purchase or adoption, §156.415.
Contracts, §156.435.
Evaluation of textbooks, §156.410.
Grades and subjects for which textbooks provided.
Determination, §157.110.
Instructional materials.
Review prior to purchase, §156.433.
Lists, adoption, §§156.435, 156.470.
Multiple adoptions, §156.474.
Obsolete textbooks.
Disposition, §157.160.
Repair, rebinding, etc, of textbooks, §157.145.
Reviewers.
Selection, §156.407.
Sale of textbooks for private use, §157.170.
Standards for textbooks, §156.410.
Textbook custodian, §157.150.

COMMISSIONER OF WORKPLACE STANDARDS.
Child labor, §§339.205 to 339.990.
See CHILD LABOR.
Defined, §§337.010, 339.205.

COMMON SCHOOL.
Defined, §158.030.
Expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Suspension of pupils, §158.150.
Who may attend, §158.030.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §158.990.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.
Bond issues, KY Const §184.
Refund of federal direct tax part of school fund, KY Const §188.
Church, sectarian or denominational school use, KY Const §189.
Composition, KY Const §184.
Distribution, KY Const §186.
Interest, KY Const §185.
Investments, KY Const §185.
Refund of federal direct tax part of school fund, KY Const §188.
Stock and stockholders.
Sale of stock in bank of Kentucky, KY Const §185.
Use, KY Const §§184, 186.
What constitutes, KY Const §184.
White and Black to share without distinction, KY Const §187.

COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNTABILITY TESTING SYSTEM, §158.6453.

COMMONWEALTH POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION PREPAID TUITION TRUST FUND, §§164A.700 to 164A.709.

COMMUNICATION DISORDERS/EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Certification, §161.053.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDERS.
Taxation.
Definitions, §136.602.
Fund, gross revenues and excise tax fund, §136.648.
Distribution of money in fund, §136.652.
Required participation, §136.650.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDERS —Cont'd
Taxation —Cont'd
Multichannel video programming services.
Excise tax on retail purchase of.
Exclusions from excise tax, §136.608.
Oversight committee.
Creation and duties, §136.658.
Property taxes.
Listing of property, §132.825.
Sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
State baseline and local growth fund.
Created, §136.648.
Distributions, §136.656.
Required participation, §136.650.
Total tax receipts, §136.654.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES.
Supervising and resource teachers.
Tuition-free courses, §164.2845.
University track program.
Council on postsecondary education.
Duty to develop, §164.020.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION COUNCIL, §160.158.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS, §§160.155 to 160.158.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

COMPACT FOR EDUCATION.
Articles of compact, §156.710.
Bylaws.
Where filed, §156.720.
Commission.
Appointments to education commission, §156.710.
Authority of commission, §156.710.
Composition of education commission, §156.710.
Cooperation with federal government, §156.710.
Establishment of education commission, §156.710.
Functions under compact, §156.710.
Officers of commission, §156.710.
Powers of commission, §156.710.
Purposes under compact, §156.710.
Seal of commission, §156.710.
Service of members, §156.710.
Voting on education commission, §156.710.
Committees, §156.710.
Construction of provisions, §156.710.
Cooperation with federal government, §156.710.
Definition of state, §156.710.
Eligible parties, §156.710.
Entry into compact, §156.710.
Federal government.
Cooperation with federal government, §156.710.
Finance, §156.710.
Form of compact, §156.710.
Interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children, §156.730.
Equal rights for children of civilian military employees, §156.735.
Policy of compact, §156.710.
Purpose of compact, §156.710.
Selection of Kentucky members, §156.715.
Severability of provisions, §156.710.
State.
Defined, §156.710.
Withdrawal from compact, §156.710.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE, §§159.010 to 159.990.
Adoption of truancy policies, §159.150.
Age limits, §159.010.
Attendance districts, §159.070.
Directors of pupil personnel for united districts, §159.090.
Enrollment permitted in school nearest home, §159.070.
Census.
False report of school census not to be made, §159.270.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §159.990.
Nature of school census, §159.250.
Custodian to send child to school, §159.010.
Defined terms, §159.150.
Director of pupil personnel.
Appointment, §159.080.
Duties of directors, §159.140.
Expense allowance, §159.080.
Office, §159.080.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE —Cont'd
Director of pupil personnel —Cont'd
Powers of directors, §159.130.
Violations of provisions, §159.990.
Qualifications, §159.080.
United districts, §159.090.
Dropping out of school.
Encouragement to reenroll, §159.010.
Loss of driver's license by student, §159.051.
Educational enhancement opportunity.
Excused absences to pursue, denial, appeal, §159.035.
Exemption.
Attendance at parochial school, §159.030.
Habitual truants.
Defined, §159.150.
Military active duty deployment and return days, absence on, §159.035.
Parent or custodian to send child to school, §159.010.
Parochial schools, §159.040.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §159.990.
Physical or mental condition.
Exemption from law, §159.030.
Private and parochial schools, §159.040.
Records.
Requirements as to attendance records, §159.150.
Transfers and withdrawals.
Facilitating transfer of records and data among schools and local districts, §159.170.
Reports.
Attendance reports to superintendent, §159.160.
Responsibility for children's violations.
Parents responsible, §159.180.
School census.
False report of census not to be made, §159.270.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §159.990.
Nature of school census, §159.250.
Superintendent of schools.
Teachers' reports to superintendent, §159.160.
Transferring child from one district to another, §159.020.
Transfers, §159.170.
Investigation and report by teacher, §159.170.
Violations of children.
Responsibility of parents for children's violations, §159.180.
Withdrawal before eighteenth birthday.
Counseling session required, §159.010.
Driver's license status, §159.051.
Encouragement to reenroll, §159.010.
Reduction of dropout rate.
Legislative findings, §158.145.
Program, §158.146.
Written notification required, §159.010.
Withdrawals and transfers, §159.170.
Investigation and report by teacher, §159.170.
Written notification for withdrawal before eighteenth birthday, §159.010.

COMPUTERS.
Data research initiative, §158.807.
Electronic transactions.
General provisions, §§369.101 to 369.120.
Teachers' computer purchase program, §156.690.

CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.
Licenses, §237.110.
Limitations, §237.115.

CONDUCT OF PUPILS.
Supervision, §161.180.

CONDUCT UNBECOMING TEACHER.
Tenure.
Termination of contract, grounds, §161.790.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

CONFERENCES.
Call and conduct, §156.190.

CONFIDENTIALITY.
Administrative hearings.
Prohibited communications, §13B.100.

CONFIDENTIALITY —Cont'd
Archives.
State archives and records.
Nature of agency records, §171.730.
Business entities.
Taxation.
Information filed with tax district, §67.790.
Center for school safety.
Reports, §158.444.
Education accountability.
Office of education accountability.
Testimony, work products and records, §7.410.
Family education rights and privacy.
Generally, §§160.700 to 160.730.
See FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Reports, §620.050.
Fatalities or near fatalities, §620.050.
Informants, §620.050.
Records, public, §§61.870 to 61.884.
Taxation.
Business entities.
Information filed with tax district, §67.790.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Account of member confidential, §161.585.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.
Local governments.
Governmental leasing.
Construction of inconsistent provisions of act, §65.954.
Peace officer certification.
Excess or additional requirements, §15.402.
Other statutes, §15.398.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.
Construction contracts.
Restrictions on award of contracts by construction manager, §162.066.
Early intervention services.
Interagency coordination council, §200.658.
Kentucky department of education.
Supplying goods or services for school funds expended, §156.480.
Public officers and employees.
Incompatible offices, §61.080.
Procurement code, §45A.340.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Oath of members as to hiring district employees and conflicts of interest, §160.170.
Qualifications of members, §160.180.
Superintendent of schools.
Interest in teacher's claim prohibited.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Supplying goods or services for school where funds expended.
Employees of school districts not to have pecuniary interest, §156.480.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Effects to be delivered to successor.
Penalty for failure, §61.330.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Investments.
Trustees and employees not to have interest in investments, §161.460.

CONSENT.
Diagnosis and treatment of minors, §214.185.
Individualized family services plans, §200.664.
Mental health.
Outpatient mental health counseling.
Providing upon request without consent of parents or guardians, §214.185.
Student records.
Consent to release of records, §160.720.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
Continuance of status in case of consolidation of schools, §161.810.

CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY.
Agriculture.
Commissioner of agriculture.
Compensation, KY Const §96.

CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY —Cont'd
Agriculture —Cont'd
Commissioner of agriculture —Cont'd
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Duties, KY Const §93.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Taxation.
Assessment of farm land according to value for farm purposes, KY Const §172A.
Appropriations.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Attorney general.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Duties, KY Const §93.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Attorneys at law.
Oath of attorneys, KY Const §228.
Audits and auditors.
Auditor of public accounts.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Duties, KY Const §93.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Bill of rights.
Religious freedom, KY Const §5.
Bond issues.
Common school fund, KY Const §184.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Maximum indebtedness of cities, counties and taxing districts, KY Const §158.
Churches.
Education.
School money not to be used for church, sectarian or denominational school, KY Const §189.
Circuit courts.
Judges.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Common school fund.
Bond issues, KY Const §184.
Refund of federal direct tax part of school fund, KY Const §188.
Church, sectarian or denominational school use, KY Const §189.
Composition, KY Const §184.
Distribution of school fund, KY Const §186.
Interest on school fund, KY Const §185.
Investments, KY Const §185.
Refund of federal direct tax part of school fund, KY Const §188.
Stock and stockholders.
Sale of stock in bank of Kentucky, KY Const §185.
Use, KY Const §§184, 186.
What constitutes, KY Const §184.
White and Black to share fund without distinction, KY Const §187.
Corporations.
Political subdivisions not to become stockholder in corporations, KY Const §179.
Counties.
Budget requirement.
Constitution of Kentucky, KY Const §157b.
Credit.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money or lend credit to any person except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Debts.
Maximum indebtedness of counties, KY Const §158.
Officers.
Filling two or more offices at the same time, KY Const §165.
Incompatible offices and employment, KY Const §165.
Stock and stockholders.
Political subdivision not to become stockholder in corporation, KY Const §179.
Taxation.
Budget for taxing district, KY Const §157b.
Maximum tax rate for counties, KY Const §157.
Court of appeals.
Judges.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.

CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY —Cont'd
Elections.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Poll tax.
Authority of general assembly, KY Const §180.
School districts.
Constitution not to govern, KY Const §155.
School elections not governed by constitution, KY Const §155.
Vacancies in elective office, KY Const §152.
Federal office incompatible with state office, KY Const §237.
Fiscal year, KY Const §169.
General assembly.
Duty to provide for school system, KY Const §183.
Emergency legislation, KY Const §55.
Incompatible offices and employments, KY Const §165.
Local and special legislation, KY Const §59.
Oath of office, KY Const §228.
Special legislation, KY Const §59.
When laws to take effect, KY Const §55.
Governor.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Election of governor.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Secretary of state.
Records of acts of governor and reports to general assembly, KY Const §91.
Interest.
Education.
Common school fund, KY Const §185.
Labor.
Commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Libraries.
Taxation.
Property exempt from taxation, KY Const §170.
Lieutenant governor.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Military affairs.
Officers of the militia.
Eligibility to hold office, KY Const §165.
Municipal corporations.
Budget requirement, KY Const §157b.
Credit.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money or lend credit to any person except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Debts.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Indebtedness exceeding income provided for year not to be incurred without popular vote, KY Const §157.
Maximum indebtedness of cities, KY Const §158.
Mayors.
Salaries.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Officers.
Filling two municipal offices at the same time, KY Const §165.
Incompatible offices and employment, KY Const §165.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Taxation.
Budget for taxing district, KY Const §157b.
Maximum tax rate for cities, counties and taxing districts, KY Const §157.
Notaries public.
Eligibility for offices and employments, KY Const §165.
Oaths.
Officers and attorneys, KY Const §228.
Poll tax.
Act or ordinance levying tax must specify purpose, KY Const §180.
General assembly may authorize, KY Const §180.
Public officers and employees.
Compensation of constitutional state officers, KY Const §96.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Elections.
Time of election of constitutional state officers, KY Const §95.
Federal office incompatible with state office, KY Const §237.
Inferior state officers.
Appointment or election, KY Const §93.

CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY —Cont'd
Public officers and employees —Cont'd
Salaries.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Succession.
Constitutional state officers not to succeed themselves, KY Const §93.
Term of office.
Constitutional state officers not to succeed themselves, KY Const §93.
Register of the land office.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Religion.
Education.
School money not to be used for church, sectarian or denominational school, KY Const §189.
Right of religious freedom, KY Const §5.
School prayer and other religious activities, §§158.181 to 158.187.
Use of school money for church, sectarian or denominational school, KY Const §189.
Salaries.
Maximum limit on compensation of public officers, KY Const §246.
Secretary of state.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Duties, KY Const §93.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Recording acts of governor and reporting to general assembly, KY Const §91.
State treasurer.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Duties, KY Const §93.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Stock and stockholders.
Political subdivisions not to become stockholder in corporation, KY Const §179.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Taxation.
Assessments.
Farm land.
Assessment according to value for farm purposes, KY Const §172A.
Districts.
Budget required, KY Const §157b.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Maximum indebtedness of taxing districts, KY Const §158.
Maximum tax rate for taxing districts, KY Const §157.
Education.
Property exempt from taxation, KY Const §170.
Exemptions.
Property exempt from taxation, KY Const §170.
Libraries.
Property exempt from taxation, KY Const §170.
Property exempt from taxation, KY Const §170.
Vote on tax for education other than in common schools, KY Const §184.
Time.
Election of constitutional state officers, KY Const §95.
United States.
Federal office incompatible with state office, KY Const §237.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Bill of rights.
Display in schools, §158.194.

CONSTRUCTION.
Buildings.
See BUILDINGS.
Contracts.
Fairness in construction act, §§371.400 to 371.425.
Indemnity clauses, §371.180.
Municipal corporations.
Erecting school buildings, §§162.130, 162.150.
School facilities construction commission, §§157.611 to 157.665.
See SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.

CONSTRUCTION AND INTERPRETATION.
Athlete agents, §164.6931.
Compact for education.
Liberal construction of provisions, §156.710.
Concealed weapons permits, §237.115.
Early intervention services, §200.676.
Electronic transactions, §369.106.
Severability of provisions, §369.120.
Local governments.
Governmental leasing.
Citation of act, §65.956.
Construction of provisions of act, §65.954.
Rules and regulations.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Drafting proposed rules, §13A.222.
School districts.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Effect of law, §160.488.
State property and buildings commission.
When interpretation of terms applicable, §162.540.

CONTEMPT.
Juvenile delinquents.
Detention of children in specified facilities, §610.265.
Public offenders.
Detention of child found in contempt of court, §635.055.
Juvenile proceedings.
District courts.
Powers generally, §610.010.
Inherent contempt power of court not diminished, §600.060.

CONTINUING EDUCATION.
Students, §158.070.
Teachers and other school personnel, §161.095.

CONTRACTORS.
Criminal background checks, §§160.151, 160.380.
Public postsecondary education institutions, §164.281.

CONTRACTS.
Adjunct instructors.
Employed on annual contract basis, §161.046.
Buildings.
Competitive bidding, §162.070.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Construction manager contracts.
Restriction on award, §162.066.
Municipal corporations.
Contracts for erection of buildings, §162.130.
State educational institutions.
Contracts for erection of buildings, §162.320.
Competitive bidding, §162.070.
Construction contracts.
Fairness in construction act, §§371.400 to 371.425.
Indemnity clauses, §371.180.
Corporations.
Power to make contracts, §271B.3-020.
County roads.
Breach of contract.
Actions for damages.
Fines imposed not to bar action, §178.990.
Day-care centers.
Statewide network of community-based child-care resource and referral services.
Awarding of contracts, §199.8992.
District boards.
Price contracts information furnished to district board, §156.076.
Educational television.
Kentucky authority for educational television.
Powers, §168.100.
Electronic transactions.
General provisions, §§369.101 to 369.120.
Employees.
Certification of employees.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel.
Handling contracts under agreement, §161.126.
Equipment.
Purchase contract for equipment, §156.074.
Guaranteed energy savings contracts.
Procurement code, §§45A.352, 45A.353.

CONTRACTS —Cont'd
Local governments.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
School buses.
Operation in violation of regulations.
Breach of contract, §189.540.
Price contract agreements, §§156.152 to 156.154.
School facilities construction commission.
Power to contract, §157.617.
Schools.
Reciprocal preference for resident bidders, §160.303.
Supplies.
Purchase contract for supplies, §156.074.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
General provisions, §§161.720 to 161.810.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Board of trustees.
Contracting for services and commodities, §161.340.
Inviolable contract, §161.714.
Textbook commission.
List of books or programs.
Execution of contracts, §156.435.
Textbook contracts, §156.400.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.
Possession on school property, reporting, §158.154.
Student conduct, reporting, §158.155.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.
Illegal use of controlled substances, removal for, §161.175.

CONVEYANCES.
Buildings.
Independent school districts.
Conveyance of property to city to provide buildings, §162.120.
Municipal corporations.
When city to convey property to board, §162.280.
State educational institutions.
Conveyance of building sites, §162.310.
School facilities construction commission.
Not deemed conveyances to or by the Commonwealth, §157.617.

CORPORATION AND UTILITY TAXES.
Assessments.
Appeals.
Delay by virtue of appeal, §136.180.
Certification of valuation, §136.180.
Fees.
Payment of fees by districts which have value certified by department of revenue, §136.180.
Railroad bridges.
Allocation of assessment, §136.200.
Boundaries.
Reports.
Boundary report of cities and taxing districts, §136.190.
Bridges.
Railroad bridges.
Allocation of assessments, §136.200.
Certificate of valuation, §136.180.
Circuit courts.
Jurisdiction over violations.
Franklin circuit court to have jurisdiction, §136.990.
County clerks.
Failure to comply with provisions.
Penalty, §136.990.
Districts.
Boundary reports, §136.190.
Fees.
Valuation of property.
Payment of fee by districts which have value certified by department of revenue, §136.180.
Fines.
Penalties generally, §136.990.
Insurance.
Life insurance companies.
Tax on property of domestic companies in lieu of other taxes, §136.320.

CORPORATION AND UTILITY TAXES —Cont'd
Insurance —Cont'd
Penalties.
General penalties, §136.990.
Tax on property of domestic life insurance companies in lieu of other taxes, §136.320.
Interest.
When interest period begins, §136.050.
Municipal corporations.
Boundary reports, §136.190.
Notice.
Property valuation, §136.180.
Payment of taxes.
Failure to pay.
Penalty, §136.990.
Time of payment, §136.050.
Penalties, §136.990.
Payment of taxes.
Delinquencies, §136.050.
Public service corporations.
Assessment, §136.120.
Certification, §136.120.
Classification, §136.120.
Penalties, §136.990.
Valuation of property.
Notice and certification, §136.180.
Railroad bridges.
Allocation of assessment, §136.200.
Rates.
Life insurance companies.
State and local rates, §136.320.
Reports.
Boundary reports of cities and taxing districts, §136.190.
School districts.
Boundary reports, §136.190.
Time.
Interest.
When interest period begins, §136.050.
Payment of taxes, §136.050.

CORPORATIONS.
Actions.
Power to sue and be sued, §271B.3-020.
Assistive technology loan corporation, §§151B.450 to 151B.470.
Buildings.
School district finance corporations.
Obtaining school buildings, §162.385.
Contracts.
Power to make contracts, §271B.3-020.
Counties.
Stock and stockholders.
Political subdivisions not to become stockholders, KY Const §179.
Educational television.
Kentucky authority for educational television.
Powers of private corporation, §168.030.
Motor vehicle excise tax.
Vehicles transferred between subsidiary and parent corporation.
Exemption from tax, §138.470.
Political subdivision not to become stockholder in corporations, KY Const §179.
Powers.
General powers, §271B.3-020.
Property.
Powers as to property, §271B.3-020.
Property taxes.
Property subject to taxation.
Intangible personal property of corporations, §132.190.
Public service corporations.
Taxation.
Assessment, §136.120.
Certification, §136.120.
Classification, §136.120.
Notice and certification of valuation, §136.180.
Seals and sealed instruments.
Power to have and alter corporate seal, §271B.3-020.
Universities and colleges.
Educational savings plan trust.
Corporation to administer endowment trust for student financial assistance benefit, §164A.337.

CORRECTIONS.
Textbooks.
Free textbooks for children in facilities, §157.190.

COSTS.
Construction of buildings.
Contracts.
Attorneys' fees and costs in enforcement actions, §371.415.
Eminent domain.
Initiation of condemnation proceedings, §416.560.
Juvenile delinquents.
Detention costs.
Assessment against parent after hearing, §610.295.
Open records.
Actions to secure right to inspect, §61.882.
Peace officer certification.
Administration of qualifying tests, §15.384.
Training, §15.396.

COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY, §§156.660 to 156.690.
Definitions, §156.660.
Long-range master plan, §156.670.

COUNTIES.
Appropriations.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money to any person except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Bond issues.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Maximum indebtedness of counties, KY Const §158.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Cities of first class.
Counties containing cities of first class.
Financial statements.
Quarterly financial statements.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §68.990.
Cities of second class.
Counties containing cities of second class.
School buildings.
Insurance fund.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and in counties containing such city, §§162.440 to 162.500.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Budget requirements, KY Const §157b.
Credit.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money or lend credit to any person except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Debts.
Maximum indebtedness of counties, KY Const §158.
Officers.
Filling two or more offices at the same time, KY Const §165.
Incompatible offices and employments, KY Const §165.
Stock and stockholders.
Political subdivision not to become stockholder in corporation, KY Const §179.
Taxation.
Budget for taxing district, KY Const §157b.
Maximum tax rate for counties, KY Const §157.
Cooperation.
Interlocal cooperation, §§65.210 to 65.300.
See INTERLOCAL COOPERATION.
Corporations.
Stock and stockholders.
Political subdivisions not to become stockholders, KY Const §179.
County boards of education.
Agricultural experiment station and extension work.
Boards may aid, §247.080.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.610.
Finance.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §68.990.
Interlocal cooperation, §§65.210 to 65.300.
See INTERLOCAL COOPERATION.
Investments.
Political subdivisions generally, §66.480.
Leases.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

COUNTIES —Cont'd
Licenses.
Franchises, businesses and occupations in counties of 30,000 or more.
License fees.
Credits to license fees, §68.199.
Occupational license tax in counties of 300,000 population.
Authorized, §68.180.
City taxes.
Credit for payment of similar city tax, §68.190.
Collection.
Function of fiscal court, §68.185.
Exemptions, §68.180.
Fiscal court.
Functions, §68.185.
Generally, §68.180.
Rate, §68.180.
Similar tax.
Credit for payment, §68.190.
Loans.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Municipal corporations.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Municipal improvements.
Benefited property owned by county.
Annual assessment, §107.140.
Occupational license tax in counties of 300,000 population.
Licenses. See within this heading, "Licenses."
Penalties.
Finance.
Violations of provisions, §68.990.
Professions and occupations.
Licenses.
Counties of 30,000 or more.
Credits to license fees, §68.199.
Property taxes.
Alcoholic beverages.
Valuation of spirits certified to county clerks, §132.150.
Appropriations.
Determination of county appropriation, §132.200.
Assessments.
County tax levy based on state assessment, §132.280.
City and urban-county government tax rate limitations, §132.027.
Fraternal benefits societies.
Funds exempt from county taxes, §132.210.
Levy.
County tax levy based on state assessment, §132.280.
State tax.
Property subject to state tax also subject to taxation in county, §132.200.
Public officers and employees.
Filling two or more offices at the same time, KY Const §165.
Retirement.
Disability, health maintenance organization or hospitalization coverage.
Adoption of coverage, §79.080.
Form, §79.080.
Options, §79.080.
Presumption as to disability, §79.080.
Vacancies in office, §63.190.
School buses.
Supplementation of school bus transportation system by county out of general funds, §158.115.
Taxation.
Budget for taxing districts, KY Const §157b.
Licenses.
Franchises, businesses and occupations in counties of 30,000 or more.
Credits to license fees, §68.199.
Maximum indebtedness of counties, KY Const §158.
Maximum tax for counties.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §157.
Vacancies in office.
Filling.
Procedure when not otherwise specified, §63.190.
Workers' compensation.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.

COUNTIES —Cont'd
Workers' compensation —Cont'd
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.
Paternity.
Uniform act on paternity.
Action brought by upon request of complainant, §406.021.
Property taxes.
Hearings before county board of assessment appeals.
Representation of state and county, §133.120.
Penalties, §134.990.

COUNTY BUDGETS.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §68.990.

COUNTY CLERKS.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Failure to comply with provisions.
Penalty, §136.990.
School districts.
Property taxes.
Collector of school taxes.
Motor vehicle taxes, §160.500.

COUNTY COURTS.
Juvenile proceedings.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.

COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
Contributions.
Employees' contributions.
Deduction, §78.615.
Picked up employee contributions, §78.615.
Service credit, §78.615.
Deductions.
Employees' contributions, §78.615.
Firefighters.
Volunteer firefighters serving volunteer fire department district.
Employees' contributions.
Not picked up by employer, §78.615.
Income withholding.
Contributions.
Deductions, §78.615.
Leaves of absence.
Employer contributions and service credit, §78.615.
School boards.
Service credit for employees, §78.615.
Service credit.
Employees' contributions, §78.615.

COUNTY ROADS.
Actions.
Damages for breach of contract.
Fines imposed by chapter not to bar action, §178.990.
Bond issues.
Hard surface roads.
Penalties.
Failure of officers to perform duties, §178.990.
Interest.
Tax levy to pay interest, §178.200.
Short-term bonds, §178.210.
Tax levy to retire bonds, §178.200.
Construction.
Special tax for construction, §178.210.
Contracts.
Breach of contract.
Actions for damages.
Fines imposed not to bar action, §178.990.
Damages.
Breach of contract.
Fines imposed by chapter not to bar action for damages, §178.990.
Dams.
Penalties.
Owners failing to comply with provisions, §178.990.
Elections.
Special tax for construction of roads.
Submission to vote, §178.210.

COUNTY ROADS —Cont'd
Engineer.
Penalties.
Failure to give notice of contracts, §178.990.
Forests and forestry.
Federal forest reserve appropriations, §149.130.
Penalties.
Bonds for hard surface roads.
Failure of officer to perform duty, §178.990.
Dams.
Owners failing to comply with provisions, §178.990.
Engineer.
Failure to give notice of contract, §178.990.
Sidewalks.
Injuring sidewalks, §178.990.
School buses.
Turn-around areas, §178.290.
Sidewalks.
Injuring sidewalks.
Penalty, §178.990.
Taxation.
Bond issues.
Tax levy to retire bonds and pay interest, §178.200.
Special tax for construction of roads, §178.210.

COURSES OF STUDY.
Advanced placement courses, §160.348.
Arts and foreign languages, §§158.7991, 158.7992.
Dual enrollment and dual credit courses, §160.348.
Examination on completion of core content course, §158.860.
International baccalaureate courses, §160.348.
School-based decision making.
Policy adoption by council, §160.345.
Teachers to enforce, §161.170.
Removal for failure, §161.170.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Judges.
Salaries.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.

COURT SECURITY OFFICERS.
Certification, §§15.3971 to 15.3979.

CREATIONISM.
Right to include Bible theory of creation, §158.177.

CRIMINAL ABUSE.
Definitions, §508.090.
First degree criminal abuse, §508.100.
Second degree criminal abuse, §508.110.
Third degree criminal abuse, §508.120.

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS.
Child placement.
Agencies.
Penalties for violations, §17.990.
Coaches, §156.070.
Day care center employees, §199.896.
Family child care home certification, §199.8982.
Kentucky department of education employees, §156.483.
Peace officers.
Certification, §15.382.
School-based decision making councils and policies.
Parent representatives on council, §160.380.
Student trips.
School sponsored or school endorsed trips.
Noncoach or nonfaculty assistants accompanying, §161.185.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Expungement of personnel records.
Criminal offense not leading to charges, §161.151.
Persons subject to check, §160.380.
Private, parochial and church schools, §160.151.
Student teachers, §161.042.
Teacher education students, §161.042.
Volunteer personnel, §161.148.
Universities and colleges, §164.281.
Visitors.
Superintendent may require check, §160.380.
Volunteers, §161.148.
Superintendent may require check, §160.380.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.
Abuse of public trust, §522.050.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE —Cont'd
Administrators.
Abuse of teacher or school administrator, §161.990.
Advertising.
Tobacco products billboard advertising within certain distance of schools, §438.047.
Animals running at large, §259.990.
Appropriations.
Buildings, insurance fund.
Prohibited appropriations, §162.990.
Architects, §323.990.
Archives.
State archives and records, §171.990.
Athlete agents.
Prohibited acts, penalties, §164.6927.
Audiologists, §334A.990.
Blood supply screening, §214.990.
Boiler safety, §§236.100, 236.990.
Falsifying certificate of inspection, §236.110.
Bribery.
Employees, §161.990.
Business entities.
Tax violations, §67.790.
Cigarettes and tobacco products.
Sales and distribution to minors.
Distributing tobacco product to person under age 18, §438.313.
Selling to person under age 18, §438.310.
Commission of certain felony offenses against students.
Reporting, §158.156.
Common schools.
Board member voting to admit ineligible, §158.990.
Compulsory attendance violations, §159.990.
County budgets.
Violation of provisions, §68.990.
County containing cities of first class.
Quarterly financial statements.
Failure to publish, §68.990.
County roads.
Engineers.
Failure to give notice of contract, §178.990.
Sidewalks.
Injuring sidewalk, §178.990.
County treasurers.
Outgoing county treasurers.
Violation of duties, §68.990.
Criminal abuse, §§508.090 to 508.120.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.
Dams.
County roads.
Owners failing to comply with provisions, §178.990.
Day-care centers.
Licenses.
Failure to obtain, §199.990.
Definitions.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §434.441.
Discrimination.
Employees, §161.990.
Diseases.
Certain violations, §214.990.
Failure to report, §214.990.
Violations of provisions.
Criminal penalties, §214.990.
Educational records.
Fraudulent use, §§434.441, 434.442.
Elections.
Employees.
Political activity, §161.990.
Employers' mutual insurance authority, §342.990.
Engineers, §322.990.
Environmental protection, §224.99-010.
Evidence.
Criminal gang activity.
Establishing existence of criminal gang, §506.150.
False bomb/weapon threats, §508.080.
False report of child abuse or neglect, §620.050.
Fires and fire prevention, §227.990.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE —Cont'd
Flags.
United States flag.
Used for advertising purposes, §2.990.
Foundation program, §157.990.
Gangs.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.
Guilty pleas.
Stalking.
Restraining orders.
Issuance of against defendant, §508.155.
Harassment, §525.070.
Communications, §525.080.
Health.
Failure to comply with orders of health agencies, §212.990.
Highways.
Rights-of-way.
Obstructing before obtaining permit or refusing to remove obstruction, §416.990.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing.
License violations, §309.319.
Kentucky department of education.
Criminal record check on job applicants.
Failure to make, §156.990.
Supplying goods or services for school funds expended, §156.480.
Legal notices.
Persons violating provisions, §424.990.
Libraries.
Librarians.
Certificates of librarianship, §171.990.
Loitering, §525.090.
Mattresses.
Materials used in mattresses, §214.990.
Meetings.
Open meetings, §61.991.
Menacing, §508.050.
Minors.
Boarding and lodging homes, §199.990.
Dependency, abuse and neglect, §620.990.
Handguns.
Possession, §527.100.
Protective services for children, §199.990.
Unlawful transactions with a minor, §530.070.
Nuisances.
Local boards of health.
Violation of order, §212.990.
Open records, §61.991.
Organized crime.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.
Pregnancy.
Blood tests, §214.990.
Property taxes, §132.990.
Payment, collection and refund, §134.990.
Records.
Open records, §61.991.
School districts.
Audits, §156.295.
Boards of education.
Election of board members.
Politics of candidate not to be indicated, §160.990.
Witnesses.
Failure to appear or testify, §160.990.
Budgets.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.990.
Superintendent of schools.
Violations generally, §160.990.
Sexually transmitted diseases.
Control confidentiality act, §214.990.
Smoking on school premises, §438.050.
Special law enforcement officers, §61.991.
Speech-language pathologists, §334A.990.
Sports officials, assault of, §518.090.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE —Cont'd
Stalking, §§508.130 to 508.150.
Definition, §508.130.
First degree stalking, §508.140.
Second degree stalking, §508.150.
State purchasing.
Procurement code violations, §45A.990.
Unemployment and workers' compensation laws.
Noncompliance with laws, §45A.480.
Statistics.
Centralized criminal history record information system.
Access to information.
Juveniles, §17.125.
Sterilization.
Nontherapeutic sterilization, §212.990.
Strays, §259.990.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Failure to deliver effects to successor, §61.330.
Surveyors, §322.990.
Syndicate.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Abuse, §161.990.
Reports.
Failure to make required reports, §161.990.
Teachers' retirement system.
Records.
Falsifying records, §161.990.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.
Textbook commission, §156.990.
Textbooks, §157.990.
Tobacco.
Billboard advertising within certain distance of school, §438.047.
Traffic regulations.
General penalty, §189.990.
Wanton endangerment, §508.070.
Witnesses.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Failure to attend or to testify, §156.990.
Workers' compensation violations, §342.990.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED ON SCHOOL PROPERTY.
Report of principal, §158.154.

CRIMINAL SYNDICATES.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.

CRITICAL SHORTAGE AREAS.
Retired teachers appointed, §156.106.

D

DAMAGES.
County roads.
Breach of contract.
Fines imposed by chapter not to bar action for damages, §178.990.
Eminent domain.
Initiation of condemnation proceedings, §416.560.
Records.
Open records.
Recovery for misuse of public records, §61.8745.

DAMS.
County roads.
Penalties.
Owners failing to comply with provisions, §178.990.

DATA PROCESSING.
Electronic transactions.
General provisions, §§369.101 to 369.120.

DAY.
What constitutes school day, §158.060.

DAY TREATMENT CENTER.
State agency children in state institution or day treatment center.
Reimbursement for school services, §158.135.

DEADLY WEAPONS.
Juvenile code, §600.020.

DEAF AND HEARING IMPAIRED.
Boards and commissions.
School for the deaf.
Advisory board, §167.037.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing, §§163.500 to 163.527.
Compensation, §163.506.
Composition, §163.506.
Data to be provided to commission, §163.520.
Deaf and hard of hearing defined, §163.500.
Definitions, §163.500.
Duties, §163.510.
Executive director, §163.515.
Membership generally, §163.506.
Telecommunications access program.
Distribution of equipment, §§163.525, 163.527.
Definitions.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing.
Deaf and hard of hearing, §163.500.
Deaf-blind children, §167.210.
Governor.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing.
Appointment of members, §163.506.
Insurance.
School for the deaf.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting specified students.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers, §167.250.
Interpreters.
Licensing, §§309.300 to 309.319.
See INTERPRETERS.
Rules and regulations.
School for the deaf.
Authority to adopt rules, §167.240.
Government and discipline of pupils, §167.150.
School for the blind.
Rules and regulations.
Deaf-blind children, §167.240.
School for the deaf, §§167.017 to 167.250.
Admission policies, §167.150.
Advisory board, §167.037.
Curriculum, §167.150.
Deaf-blind children.
Authority of department of education, §167.220.
Defined, §167.210.
Qualified programs of education.
Sending children to, §167.220.
Rules and regulations, §167.240.
Definition of deaf-blind children, §167.210.
Department of education.
Authority of department, §167.220.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting student of school.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers, §167.250.
Educational resource center on deafness, §167.015.
Expulsion of students, §167.170.
Liability insurance.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting student of school, §167.250.
Management of school, §167.015.
Retirement.
Teachers' retirement system.
General provisions, §§161.220 to 161.716.
See TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
Rules.
Authority to adopt rules, §167.240.
Government and discipline of pupils, §167.150.
State board for elementary and secondary education.
Management and control, §167.015.
Superintendent.
Appointment and removal, §167.017.
Teachers.
Hiring process and salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
Transportation.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers of motor vehicles transporting student of school, §167.250.

DEAF AND HEARING IMPAIRED —Cont'd
Telecommunications access program.
Distribution of equipment, §§163.525, 163.527.

DEATH.
Teachers' retirement system.
Accumulated contributions.
Death of retired member.
Payments to beneficiary, §161.650.
Payment of contributions on death, §161.520.
Eligibility to retire, §161.525.
Monthly minimum allowance to surviving spouse, §161.525.
Survivor of member retired for disability may elect annuity, §161.522.

DEBTS.
Banks.
Maximum debt of persons to bank, §286.3-280.
Exceptions, §286.3-290.
Municipal corporations.
Indebtedness authorized prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Indebtedness exceeding income providing for year not to be incurred without popular vote, KY Const §157.
Maximum indebtedness of cities, KY Const §158.
School districts.
Annexation.
Liability for indebtedness in case of annexation, §160.065.
Trust companies.
Maximum debt of persons to trust company, §§286.3-280, 286.3-290.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
Purchase of copies, §158.175.

DEEDS.
Property taxes.
Certificates of delinquency.
Sale and deed on foreclosure, §134.490.

DEFAULT.
Buildings.
Bond issues.
Receivers in case of default, §162.220.

DEFENSES.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others, §503.110.

DEFIANCE OF TEACHERS ACT, §158.150.

DEFINED TERMS.
Abuse.
Criminal abuse, §508.090.
Abused or neglected child, §600.020.
Academic term.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Academic year.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Accept.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel, §161.124.
Accessible electronic information service.
Accessible electronic information program for blind and visually impaired, §163.489.
Accountability index.
School accountability, §158.6457.
Accountant.
School district audits, §156.255.
Accumulated contributions.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Achievement gap.
Educational improvement, §158.649.
Acquire.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Action taken.
Open meetings, §61.805.
Active contributing member.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Active duty.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
ACT score.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Adjunct instructor.
School employees, §161.046.
Adjusted book value of property, §96.820.
Adjustment factor.
T.V.A. act, §96.820.
Administrative agency.
Administrative hearings, §13B.010.
Administrative body.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Administrative fund.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Administrative hearing, §13B.010.
Administrative regulation, §13A.010.
Administrative regulations of state board for elementary and secondary education.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Administrator.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Adopted.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Adult education, §164.007.
Advanced placement, §158.007.
Advanced science and mathematics, §158.007.
Colleges and universities, §164.0285.
Student achievement in STEM disciplines, §158.845.
Advertisement.
Legal notices, §424.110.
Affiliated company.
Property taxes.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Affiliated organizations.
Local governments, §65.310.
Agencies of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
Information highway contracts, §45A.605.
Agency.
Administrative hearings, §13B.010.
Procurement codes, §45A.335.
Agency contract.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Agency head.
Administrative hearings, §13B.010.
Age of entrance.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Age of member.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Aggravated circumstances.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Aggregate amount.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Agreement.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Agricultural land.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Agricultural or horticultural value.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Agriculture.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Air-to-ground radiotelephone services.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Alternate payee.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Alternative format.
Students with disabilities, §156.027.
Anaphylaxis.
Asthma medications, §158.832.
Annual compensation.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Annuitant.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Appointing authority.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Architect, §323.010.
Asbestos.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Asbestos-containing material.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
ASD.
Autism spectrum disorders, §194A.620.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Assault.
Leave for school employees, §161.155.
Assembly occupancy.
Building code, §198B.010.
Assisting in the practice of speech pathology.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists, §334A.020.
Assistive technology.
Assistive technology loan corporation, §151B.450.
Association.
Psychologists, §319.010.
Asthma medications, §158.832.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Athletic director.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Attic.
Building code, §198B.010.
Audiologists, §334A.020.
Authority.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Authorizing signature.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Autism spectrum disorders, §194A.620.
Automated transaction, §369.102.
Available local revenue.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Average daily attendance.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Award period.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Awards and contracts.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
Base funding level.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Basement.
Building code, §198B.010.
Base salary or wages.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Because of sex.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Beneficiary.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Benefits.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Beyond the control of parents.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Beyond the control of school.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Blind and disabled persons.
Accessible electronic information program for blind and visually impaired, §163.489.
Blind persons.
Braille.
Instruction of blind students in use of Braille, §158.281.
Blind student.
Education, §158.281.
Board.
Community schools, §160.155.
Boarding home.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Board of education.
State property and buildings commission, §162.520.
Boilers.
Safety, §236.010.
Bonds.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
State property and buildings commission, §162.520.
Bonds of the authority.
State property and buildings commission, §162.520.
Bonds of the commission.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Book value.
Utilities in cities, §96.536.
Book value of property.
T.V.A. act, §96.820.
Braille.
Education, §158.281.
Branch budget.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Building, §198B.010.
Architects, §323.010.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
State school district finance corporation, §162.385.
Building and appurtenances.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
Building lockdown.
Schools, §158.164.
Building project.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Business entity.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Business occupancy.
Building code, §198B.010.
Cable service.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.6131.
Cafeteria plan.
State personnel, §18A.227.
Call-by-call basis.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Capital cost avoidance.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.600.
Procurement code, §45A.345.
Career and technical education, §158.810.
Cellular telephones.
School buses, operating while using, §281A.205.
Center.
Middle school academic achievement, §156.551.
Certificate inspection.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Certification.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Certified building inspector, §198B.010.
Certified employees.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Certified juvenile holding facility staff, §600.020.
Certified plans and specifications inspector.
Building code, §198B.010.
Certified plumbing inspector.
Building code, §198B.010.
Change in family status.
State personnel.
Flexible benefits plan, §18A.227.
Charge.
Suspension or expulsion from school, §158.150.
Chief executive officer.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Chief state school officer.
Education department, §156.005.
Child.
Diseases, §214.032.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Child care center, §199.894.
Child-caring facility.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Child find.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
Child-placing agency, §600.020.
Children of military families.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Church schools.
Compulsory attendance law, §159.030.
City.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
School buildings.
Method of erection by state educational institutions, §162.350.
School district finance corporation, §162.385.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
City clerk.
School buildings.
Certain boards obtaining, §162.300.
School district finance corporation, §162.385.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
Class.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Classified employee.
School employees, §161.011.
Clinical treatment facility.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Coal-producing county.
Coal county pharmacy scholarships, §164.7890.
Local government economic assistance program, §42.4592.
College board, §158.007.
College board advanced placement examination, §158.007.
College certificate.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Commercial purpose.
Open records, §61.870.
Commitment.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Common school.
Conduct of schools, §158.030.
Communication disorder or speech or language impaired.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Communications channel.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Communications service.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.6131.
Community-based facility.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Community education coordinator, §160.155.
Community education director, §160.155.
Community education program, §160.155.
Community schools, §160.155.
Compact commissioner.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Compact for education, §156.710.
Comparable version.
Students with disabilities, §156.027.
Compensating tax rate.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Compensation.
Procurement codes, §45A.335.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Teachers, §157.075.
Competitive food.
Food sold outside of school lunch program, §158.854.
Complaint.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Comprehensive reading program.
Reading diagnostic and intervention fund, §158.792.
Computer program.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Concepts.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Conclusion of the federal audit.
Taxation of business, §67.775.
Condemn.
Eminent domain, §416.540.
Condemnee.
Eminent domain, §416.540.
Condemnor.
Eminent domain, §416.540.
Confidential information.
Procurement codes, §45A.445.
Conspicuously.
Procurement codes, §45A.445.
Construct.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Construction.
Building code, §198B.010.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Construction services contract, §371.180.
Consultant.
Architects, §323.010.
Consumer.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing, §309.300.
Contact.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Continuing education.
School employees, §161.010.
Continuing pattern of criminal activity.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Continuing professional education.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists, §334A.020.
Continuing service contract.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Continuing status.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Contract.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Procurement code, preference for resident bidders, §45A.490.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Contractee.
Construction contracts, §371.180.
Contracting entity.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Contractor.
Construction contracts, §371.180.
Fairness in construction act, §371.400.
School employee appointments promotions and transfers, §160.380.
Schools, §160.151.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Copy.
Legal notices.
Election ballot, §424.290.
Core component.
Education, §156.4975.
Core content for assessment.
School accountability, §158.6457.
Core curriculum, §158.007.
Corporal physical discipline.
Day care centers, §199.896.
Council.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Council for education technology, §156.660.
Counties.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
County clerks.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
County judge/executive.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
Course of conduct.
Stalking, §508.130.
Court.
Eminent domain, §416.540.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Court designated worker.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Criminal gang.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Critical shortage area.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
Teachers, §156.106.
Teacher scholarships, §164.769.
Current costs and expenses.
State agency children, §158.135.
Current tax rate.
T.V.A. act, §96.820.
Custodian.
Open records, §61.870.
Customer channel termination point.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Customers.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Deadly weapon.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Deaf.
Commission on deaf and hearing impaired, §163.500.
Deaf-blind.
Special educational programs, §157.200.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Deaf-blind children.
Education of the physically handicapped, §167.210.
Death.
Commission on death and hearing impaired, §163.500.
Debarment.
Procurement codes, §45A.445.
Debt interest cost.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Deferred tax.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Demote.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Demotion.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Dependent.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Dependent child.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Deployment.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Designated state official.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel, §161.124.
Detention.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Detention hearing.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Developmental delay.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Directory information.
Family education rights, §160.700.
Disability.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Disability allowance.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Disputed amount.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
District.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
District technology plan.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Diversion agreement.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Document.
Procurement, §45A.345.
Drop procedure.
Earthquake emergency procedure, §158.163.
Dual credit, §158.007.
Dual enrollment, §158.007.
Early intervention system, §200.654.
Economic impact.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Educational institution.
Family education rights, §160.700.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §434.441.
Educational occupancy.
Building code, §198B.010.
Educational passport.
Child placement, §158.137.
Educational personnel.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel, §161.124.
Educational records.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Educational television, §168.020.
Education record.
Family education rights, §160.700.
Effective.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Efficient school design, §157.455.
Election booth.
Board of education elections, §160.250.
Electric operations.
T.V.A. act, §96.820.
Electronic.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Electronic agent.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Electronic record, §369.102.
Electronic signature, §369.102.
Elementary school.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Eligible district.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Eligible educational institution.
Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund, §164A.700.
Eligible high school student.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Eligible postsecondary student.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Eligible program of study.
Teacher scholarships, §164.769.
Eligible student.
Family education rights, §160.700.
Emergency appointment.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Emergency certified teacher.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
Emergency shelter.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Eminent domain, §416.540.
Emotional-behavioral disability.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Emotional injury.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Employees.
Certification of school employees.
Adjunct instructors, §161.046.
Noninstructional teacher's aide, §161.044.
Professional support teams, §161.049.
Classified employees, §161.011.
Emergency leave, §161.152.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Personal leave, §161.154.
Public employees' social security, §61.420.
Sick leave for school employee or teacher, §161.155.
State personnel.
Flexible benefits plan, §18A.227.
Health insurance coverage, §18A.2256.
Sick leave sharing program, §18A.196.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Employer.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Offices and officers, §61.371.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Employment.
Public employees' social security, §61.420.
Employment agency.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Endorsement contract.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Endowment trust.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
End user.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Energy audit.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.600.
Energy conservation measure.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.600.
Procurement code, §45A.345.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.600.
Engaged in business.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Engineer.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Engineering.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Engineer in training.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Environmental education, §§157.905, 157.915.
Environmental literacy, §157.905.
Equipment.
Building code, §198B.010.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Equivalent diploma, §151B.127.
Equivalent employees.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Equivalent tax rate.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Established catalog price.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Establishment clause.
School prayer and other religious activities, §158.182.
Evaluated bid price.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Exceptional children and youth.
Special educational program, §157.200.
Existing installations.
Boiler safety, §236.110.
Expected family contribution.
Teacher scholarships, §164.769.
Experience.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Extracurricular activities.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Facility for physically handicapped person.
Building code, §198B.010.
Family child care home, §199.894.
Family literacy services.
Adult education, §164.007.
Family resource and youth services centers, §156.4975.
Federal insurance contributions act.
Public employees' social security, §61.420.
Federal mandate.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Federal mandate comparison.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Filed.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Final average salary.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Final determination of the federal audit.
Taxation of business, §67.775.
Final order.
Administrative hearings, §13B.010.
Financial interest.
Procurement codes, §45A.445.
Firearm.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Firm.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Fiscal court.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
Fiscal year.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Foster family home.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Foundation program, §157.320.
Free exercise clause.
School prayer and other religious activities, §158.182.
Free speech clause.
School prayer and other religious activities, §158.182.
Friable material.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Full actuarial cost.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Full-time student.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Functional center.
Educational excellence fund, §157.420.
Fund.
Teachers' professional growth fund, §156.551.
Fundamentals of engineering examination.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Fundamentals of land surveying examination.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Gainful occupation.
Child labor, §339.210.
Gifted and talented student.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Governing body.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Governing body —Cont'd
Local government borrowing, §65.7701.
Governing body of the cities.
School buildings.
Certain boards obtaining, §162.300.
Method of erection by state educational institutions, §162.350.
School district finance corporation, §162.385.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
Government.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Governmental agency.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §434.441.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Local government borrowing, §65.7701.
Grade point average.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Gratuity.
Procurement codes, §45A.445.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Gross cost.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.6131.
Gross receipts.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.6131.
Gross revenues.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Guaranteed energy savings contract, §45A.345.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.600.
Habitual runaway, §600.020.
Habitual truant, §600.020.
Compulsory school attendance, §159.150.
Habitual violations.
Administrative regulations by state board of education, §156.160.
Hard of hearing.
Commission on deaf and hearing impaired, §163.500.
Hazardous substances.
Property tax levy and assessment, §132.010.
Health care practitioner.
Asthma medications, §158.832.
Health maintenance organization, §79.080.
State personnel.
Health insurance coverage, §18A.225.
Health service, §§156.502, 156.4975.
Hearing.
Administrative hearings, §13B.010.
Hearing impairment.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Hearing officer.
Administrative hearings, §13B.010.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Heating boiler.
Safety, §236.010.
High-calcium foods or beverages.
Procurement code, §45A.620.
Higher education costs.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
High hazard occupancy.
Building code, §198B.010.
High pressure, high temperature water boiler.
Safety, §236.010.
High school.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Highway.
School zones, §189.336.
Home county.
Child placement, §199.800.
Home district.
Child placement, §199.800.
Home service providers.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Homestead.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Horticultural land.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Hospital.
Juvenile code, §600.020.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
IB.
Universities and colleges, §164.002.
Immediate family.
Procurement codes, §45A.445.
Sick leave for school employee or teacher, §161.155.
Incremental taxes.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Independent living.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Index.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Individual family service plan.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
Individualized education program (IEP), §158.281.
Industrial development project.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Industrial entity.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Industrialized building system.
Building code, §198B.010.
Industrial occupancy.
Building code, §198B.010.
Infants and toddlers with disabilities.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
Informal adjustment.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Information.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Information highway.
State contracts, §45A.605.
Information processing system.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Initial probation.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Institutional occupancy.
Building code, §198B.010.
Institution of higher education.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Instructional leader.
Education department, §156.101.
Instructional materials.
Textbook commission, §156.395.
Insurance coverage.
Public employees' social security, §61.420.
Insurer.
State personnel, §18A.225.
Intangible personal property.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Integrated intermodal small package carrier.
Motor carriers.
Exemptions, §281.605.
Intentionally.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Intercollegiate sport.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Interim license.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists, §334A.020.
Intermittent holding facility.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Intermodal-air-and-ground-transportation.
Motor carriers, exemptions, §281.605.
Internal revenue code.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
International baccalaureate, §158.007.
Interpreter.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing, §309.300.
Interpreting.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing, §309.300.
Interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Intervention services.
School safety, §158.441.
In this state.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Invitation for bids.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
IPC.
Psychologists, §319.010.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Juvenile holding facility, §600.020.
KEES.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
KEES award.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
KEES award maximum.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
KEES base amount.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
KEES curriculum.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
KEES supplemental amount.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
KEES trust fund.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, §164.7874.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarship trust fund, §164.7874.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Kentucky education technology system.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Kentucky virtual high school, §158.007.
Kentucky virtual university, §§158.007, 164.002.
Kindergarten full-time equivalent pupil in average daily attendance.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Knowingly.
School district expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.550.
Labor organization.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Land surveying.
Professional land surveyors, §322.010.
Land surveyor, §322.010.
Land surveyor in training.
Professional land surveyors, §322.010.
Lease.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
State property and buildings commission, §§162.520, 162.540.
Lease instrument.
State property and buildings commission, §162.520.
Lease price.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Lease-purchase agreement.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Least restrictive alternative.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Legacy materials.
Students with disabilities, §156.027.
Legally blind.
Office for the blind, §163.460.
Legislation.
Local government borrowing, §65.7701.
Life-cycle cost analysis.
Efficient school design, §157.455.
Limited contract.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Limited status.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Literacy.
Adult education, §164.007.
Local education agency.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Locality.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Local public agency.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.600.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Local retirement system.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Managed care plan.
State personnel, §18A.225.
Mathematics.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Mathematics coach.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Mathematics diagnostic assessment.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Mathematics intervention program.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Mathematics leader.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Mathematics mentor.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Maximum award amount.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
May.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Mayor.
School buildings.
Certain boards obtaining, §162.300.
School district finance corporation, §162.385.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
Mechanical processing.
Open records, §61.870.
Media.
Open records, §61.870.
Medications.
Asthma medications, §158.832.
Meeting.
Open meetings, §61.805.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Member.
Open meetings, §61.805.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Member state.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Mental disability.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Mentally helpless.
Criminal abuse, §508.090.
Mentor.
National board certification of teachers, §161.132.
Middle school.
Academic achievement, §156.551.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Military duty.
Offices and officers, §61.371.
Military installation.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Minorities.
School, §160.352.
School councils for school-based decision making, §160.345.
Mobile home.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Motor vehicle offense.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Moving motor vehicle offense.
District court jurisdiction of juvenile matters, §610.010.
Multichannel video programming service.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Multidisciplinary team.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
Multiple disability.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
National board certification.
Teachers, §161.132.
National board certification salary supplement.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
National board for professional teaching standards.
National board certification of teachers, §161.132.
Nationally recognized certification.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing, §309.300.
Near fatality.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Needs of the child.
Child abuse and neglect, §600.020.
Negotiation.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Net assessment growth.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Net profit.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Net zero building.
Efficient school design, §157.455.
New property.
Property taxes, §132.010.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
New teacher.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Nonacademic factors.
School accountability, §158.6457.
Noncompetitive negotiation.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Noninstructional teachers aid, §161.044.
Non-member state.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Nonoffender.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Nonsecure facility.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Nonsecure setting.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Note.
Local government borrowing, §65.7701.
Numeracy.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Objective measurable criteria.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Offer to practice.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Officer.
Procurement codes, §45A.335.
Official custodian.
Open records, §61.870.
Official responsibility.
Procurement codes, §45A.445.
On the basis of sex.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
On track to graduate.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Optional component.
Education, §156.4975.
Order.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Ordinance.
School buildings.
Certain boards obtaining, §162.300.
Method of erection by state educational institutions, §162.350.
School district finance corporation, §162.385.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
Ordinary administrative regulation, §13A.180.
Ordinary repair.
Building code, §198B.010.
Originating state.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel, §161.124.
Other health impaired.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Other severely handicapped individuals.
Procurement codes, §45A.465.
Out-of-state service.
Teachers' retirement, §161.515.
Owners.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Parent.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
School councils for school-based decision making, §160.345.
Participant.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Participating colleges or universities.
Mathematics testing program, §158.801.
Participating institution.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Teacher scholarships, §164.769.
Participation agreement.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Part-time student.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Party.
Administrative hearings, §13B.010.
Penalization.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Percentage discount.
School facilities construction, §157.615.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Percentage of attendance.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Percentage of earnings from mining.
Local government economic assistance program, §42.4592.
Percentage of employment in mining.
Local government economic assistance program, §42.4592.
Permanent, fixed foundation.
Property taxes.
Mobile homes and recreational vehicles, §132.720.
Permanent center.
Educational excellence fund, §157.420.
Persistently low-achieving school, §160.346.
Person.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists, §334A.020.
Personal communication device.
Use while operating a motor vehicle, §189.292.
Personal property.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Taxation.
Supervision, equalization and review of assessments, §133.010.
Personal telecommunications device, §158.165.
Person exercising custodial control or supervision.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Petition.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Physical injury.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Physically disabled or orthopedically impaired.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Physically handicapped person.
Building code, §198B.010.
Physically helpless.
Criminal abuse, §508.090.
Physically secure facility.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Place of primary use.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Point of entry.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
Political subdivision.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Public employees' social security, §61.420.
Pollutant or contaminant.
Property tax levy and assessment, §132.010.
Position.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Offices and officers, §61.371.
Position of authority.
Persons prohibited from probation, parole or postincarceration supervision, §532.045.
Position of special trust.
Persons prohibited from probation, parole or postincarceration supervision, §532.045.
Postpaid calling services.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Power boiler.
Safety, §236.010.
Practice of architecture, §323.010.
Practice of audiology, §334A.020.
Practice of engineering.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Practice of land surveying, §322.010.
Practice of psychology, §319.010.
Practice of speech-language pathology, §334A.020.
Prepaid calling services.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Prepaid wireless calling services.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Present teacher.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Pressure vessel.
Safety, §236.010.
Prevailing wage.
Public works, §337.505.
Primary school program, §158.031.
Principles and practice of engineering examination.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Principles and practice of land surveying examination.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Prior service.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Private communications services.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Processing equipment.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Procurement, §45A.345.
Product.
Procurement codes, §45A.465.
Professional engineer, §322.010.
Professional land surveyor.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Professional-sports-services contract.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Professional support team.
School employees, §161.049.
Program.
Mathematics testing program, §158.801.
Program administrator.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Program fund.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Project.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
State property and buildings commission, §162.520.
Promotion.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Promotional probation.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Promulgated.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Property.
Eminent domain, §416.540.
Proposed administrative regulation, §13A.010.
Protective order.
Stalking, §508.130.
Provider.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Psychologist, §319.010.
Psychotherapy.
Psychologists, §319.010.
Public agency.
Local governments, §65.230.
Open meetings, §61.805.
Open records, §61.870.
Procurement code, preference for resident bidders, §45A.490.
State archives and records, §171.410.
Publication area.
Legal notices, §424.110.
Sale of bonds.
School facilities construction, §157.630.
Public authority.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Public body.
Interest rates on public bonds, §58.410.
Public employee.
Offices and officers, §61.371.
Public entity.
Local governments, §65.310.
Public obligation.
Interest rates on public bonds, §58.410.
Public offense action.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Public property.
Special law enforcement officers, §61.900.
Public record.
Open records, §61.870.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Public record —Cont'd
State archives and records, §171.410.
Public school fund, §157.320.
Public school officer.
Education department, §156.132.
Public schools.
Educational television, §168.020.
School prayer and other religious activities, §158.182.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Public service.
Offices and officers, §61.371.
Public use.
Eminent domain, §416.675.
Public works.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Purchaser.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Qualified borrower.
Assistive technology loan corporation, §151B.450.
Qualified domestic relations order.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Qualified lender.
Assistive technology loan corporation, §151B.450.
Qualified mental health professional.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Qualified nonprofit agency for the severely handicapped.
Procurement codes, §45A.465.
Qualified postsecondary education expenses.
Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund, §164A.700.
Qualified provider, §45A.345.
Qualified service provider.
Early intervention services, §200.654.
Qualified teacher.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
Qualified teaching service.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
Teacher scholarships, §164.769.
Qualified welder.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Qualifying voluntary environmental remediation property.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Rate of interest.
Public bonds, §58.410.
Reading diagnostic assessment.
Reading diagnostic and intervention fund, §158.792.
Reading intervention program.
Reading diagnostic and intervention fund, §158.792.
Real estate.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Real property.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Taxation.
Supervision, equalization and review of assessments, §133.010.
Real property additions.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Reasonable accommodation.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Receiving state.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel, §161.124.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Recommended order.
Administrative hearings, §13B.010.
Record.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Teachers' retirement systems, §161.585.
Recreational vehicle.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Reemployment.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Reemployment list.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Registration.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Regular interest.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Regular teacher, supervisor or administrator.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Regulation.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Regulatory impact analysis.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Reinstatement.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Related facilities.
Educational television, §168.020.
Related functions.
Educational television, §168.020.
Related services.
Educational television, §168.020.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Relationships.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Relative.
School boards of education, §160.180.
School employee appointments promotions and transfers, §160.380.
Releases.
Property tax levy and assessment, §132.010.
Reliable, replicable research.
Education, §156.551.
Reading diagnostic and intervention fund, §158.792.
Religion.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Request for proposals.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Resale.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Resident.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Residential treatment facility.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Residential unit.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Resolution.
State property and buildings commission, §162.540.
Responsible bidder or offeror.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Responsible charge of engineering.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Responsible charge of land surveying.
Professional engineers, §322.010.
Responsive bidder.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Retail purchase.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Retainage.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Retain in custody.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Retirement allowance.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Retirement system.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Revenue.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Local government borrowing, §65.7701.
Reverse auction.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Ring tones.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.6131.
Rule.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Safe area.
Earthquake emergency procedure, §158.163.
Salary reduction contribution.
State personnel.
Flexible benefits plan, §18A.227.
Sale.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Sales price.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Sales revenue.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Satellite broadcast and wireless cable service.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.6131.
Savings plan trust.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
School.
School councils for school-based decision making, §160.345.
School building.
Method of erection by state educational institutions, §162.350.
School bus.
Education department, §156.153.
School day.
Food sold outside of school lunch program, §158.854.
School-day-approved beverage.
Food sold outside of school lunch program, §158.854.
School district.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
School employees.
Health services, §156.502.
Personal leave days for school employees, §161.154.
School facilities construction commission, §157.615.
School facilities plan.
Construction, §157.615.
School intervention.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
School official.
Family education rights, §160.700.
School or educational facility.
Child placement, §158.137.
School personnel.
Emergency leave for school employees, §161.152.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
School property.
School safety, §158.154.
School resource officer.
School safety, §158.441.
Seasonal employee.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Secondary area center.
Career and technical education, §§157.069, 158.810.
Secondary area technology center.
Career and technical education, §§157.069, 158.810.
Secondary school.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §434.441.
Secondary vocational education.
Career and technical education, §158.810.
Secondary vocational study.
Career and technical education, §158.810.
Section 504 plan.
Students with disabilities, §156.027.
Secure juvenile detention facility, §600.020.
Security procedure.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Self-administration.
Asthma medications, §158.832.
Semester.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
Teacher scholarships, §164.769.
Sending state.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Seniority.
Offices and officers, §61.371.
School employees, §161.011.
Serious physical injury.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Service.
Procurement codes, §§45A.345, 45A.465.
Service address.
Multichannel video programming and communications services tax, sourcing of communications services, §136.605.
Sexual abuse.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Sexual exploitation.
Juvenile code, §600.020.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Shall.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Sick leave bank.
Sick leave for school employee or teacher, §161.155.
Single salary schedule.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Skills.
Student achievement in math and reading, §158.842.
Small business.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Social security act.
Public employees, §61.420.
Social service worker.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Software.
Open records, §61.870.
Special benefits.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Special district.
Communications service providers, taxation, §136.602.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Special education, §157.200.
Special education facilities, §157.200.
Specialized telecommunications equipment.
Deaf persons, §163.525.
Special law enforcement officer, §61.900.
Specifications.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Specific learning disability.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Speech-language pathologists, §334A.020.
Speech-language pathology assistant, §334A.020.
Sports official, §518.090.
Staff secure facility for residential treatment.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Stalk, §508.130.
Standard certificate.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Standard college or university.
School employees, §161.010.
Standard college or university work of graduate grade.
School employees, §161.010.
State.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel, §161.124.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
T.V.A. act, §96.820.
State agency.
Procurement codes, §45A.465.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Public employees' social security, §61.420.
State personnel.
Sick leave sharing program, §18A.196.
State agency child.
Child placement, §158.137.
Education, §158.135.
State colleges and universities.
Educational television, §168.020.
State employee.
Health insurance coverage, §18A.225.
State local finance officer.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Local government borrowing, §65.7701.
Statement of consideration.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
State property and buildings commission, §162.520.
Status offense action.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
STEM.
Colleges and universities, §164.0285.
Student achievement in STEM disciplines, §158.845.
Story.
Building code, §198B.010.
Student.
Interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children.
Equal rights for children of civilian military employees, §156.735.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Student —Cont'd
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
School prayer and other religious activities, §158.182.
Student-athlete.
Athlete agents, §164.6903.
Student teacher, §161.010.
Subcontractor.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Subsequent service.
Teachers' retirement, §161.220.
Substantial sexual conduct.
Persons prohibited from probation, parole or postincarceration supervision, §532.045.
Summary order.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Summer term.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
Teacher scholarships, §164.769.
Superintendent.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Supervisor.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists, §334A.020.
Supplemental agreement.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Supplemental award.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §164.7874.
Supplies.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
Surplus labor.
Finance and administration cabinet.
Local government economic assistance program, §42.4592.
Suspension.
Procurement codes, §45A.445.
Sworn public peace officer.
Special law enforcement officers, §61.900.
Take into custody.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Taxable gross receipts.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Taxable net profit.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Taxable year.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Tax districts.
Taxation of businesses, §67.750.
Tax equivalent.
T.V.A. act, §96.820.
Taxes.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Local government borrowing, §65.7701.
Taxing district.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Taxing jurisdiction.
T.V.A. act, §96.820.
Tax-levying authority.
School district finances, §160.455.
Taxpayer.
Property taxes, §132.010.
Supervision, equalization and review of assessments, §133.010.
Tax year.
T.V.A. act, §96.820.
Teacher.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Removal of teachers, §161.175.
School councils for school-based decision making, §160.345.
Sick leave for employee or teacher, §161.155.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Teacher's aid, §161.010.
Teachers' national certification incentive trust fund, §161.133.
Technical literacy.
Career and technical education, §158.810.
Technology.
Education, §156.660.
Technology master plan.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Telecommunications access program.
Deaf persons, §163.525.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Television facilities.
Educational television, §168.020.
Temporary employee.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Temporary license.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists, §334A.020.
The legislative body or governing board.
Procurement codes, §45A.345.
The practice of audiology, §334A.020.
The practice of speech-language pathology, §334A.020.
Therapeutic foster care.
State agency children, §158.135.
Thirty years.
School buildings.
Method of erection by state educational institutions, §162.350.
Tiering.
Administrative regulations, §13A.010.
Tipped employee.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Transaction.
Electronic transactions, §369.102.
Transfer.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Transferable record.
Electronic transactions, §369.116.
Transition.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Transitional center.
Educational excellence fund, §157.420.
Transition services.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Traumatic brain injury.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
TRICARE.
State personnel.
Health insurance coverage, §18A.2256.
Truant.
School attendance, §159.150.
Tuition.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.
Tuition plan.
Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund, §164A.700.
Type of placement.
Child placement, §199.800.
Unclassified employee.
Office of career and technical education, §151B.010.
Undisputed amounts.
Construction contracts, fairness in construction act, §371.400.
Undue hardship.
Employment discrimination, §344.030.
Uniformed service(s).
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Unit.
Property taxes.
Mobile homes and recreational vehicles, §132.720.
University of Kentucky.
Educational television, §168.020.
Unmet facilities need.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Unmet need.
Child placement, §199.800.
Unmet technology need.
School facilities construction, §157.615.
Use group.
Architects, §323.010.
Utility service.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.6131.
Vacancy.
School employee appointments, promotions and transfers, §160.380.
Valid court order.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Value of a prepaid tuition account.
Commonwealth postsecondary education prepaid tuition trust fund, §164A.700.
Vested participation agreement.
Kentucky educational savings plan trust, §164A.305.

DEFINED TERMS —Cont'd
Veterans.
Military children's educational opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Video teleconference.
Open meetings, §61.805.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Vietnam war.
High school diploma for veterans, §158.140.
Violation.
Juvenile code, §600.020.
Violent misdemeanor offense.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Visually disabled.
Special educational programs, §157.200.
Visually impaired.
Office for the blind, §163.460.
Vocational department.
Career and technical education, §§157.069, 158.810.
Volunteers.
School employees, §161.148.
Wages.
Public employees' social security, §61.420.
Wage and hour, §337.010.
Weather-related low attendance day.
Educational excellence fund, §157.320.
Writing.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Written.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Year.
Teachers' tenure, §161.720.
Youth alternative center, §600.020.
Youthful offender, §600.020.
Zoned edition.
Legal notices, §424.110.

DEGREE FROM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.
Fraudulent use, §§434.441, 434.442.

DEPARTMENT FOR LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES.
See LIBRARIES.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKPLACE STANDARDS.
Child labor.
Enforcement of provisions, §339.450.
Definition of department, §337.010.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
See JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.

DEPOSITS.
Banks.
Pledge of assets to secure, §286.3-330.
Property taxes.
Financial institution deposits tax, §132.030.
Security not required if deposit insured, §286.3-330.
Buildings.
Sinking funds, §162.240.
Property taxes.
Financial institution deposits tax, §132.030.
School districts.
Excise tax for schools.
Deposit of proceeds, §160.633.
Treasury department.
Securities, §41.240.
State depository banks.
Pledge of securities required of depositories, §41.240.

DEVELOPMENT.
Counties.
Area development districts, §§147A.050 to 147A.120.
See AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS.
Municipal corporations.
Area development districts, §§147A.050 to 147A.120.
See AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES COUNCIL.
Creation, §194A.135.

DIABETES.
Emergency administration of appropriate medicines, §158.838.

DIPLOMAS.
Fraudulent use, §§434.441, 434.442.

DIRECTOR OF PUPIL PERSONNEL.
Certification of school employees.
Generally, §§161.010 to 161.123.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.
Compulsory attendance.
See COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

DISABLED PERSONS.
Accessible electronic information program.
Blind and visually impaired, §§163.485 to 163.489.
Education.
Alternative formats for students with disabilities.
Preferential procurement status for publishers who supply materials in, §156.027.
Equal opportunities act.
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
Protection of persons with disease as made available to disabled persons, §207.135.
Libraries.
Department for libraries and archives.
Authority to provide library services for physically disabled, §171.145.
School buses.
Contracts for use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services, §160.305.
Special education programs, §§157.200 to 157.290.
See SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils.
Federal law compliance for students with disabilities, §158.150.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
Termination of contract for disability, §161.790.

DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICES.
Public officers and employees.
Disaster services volunteers.
Leave time for, §61.395.

DISASTERS.
Days missed resulting from local disasters.
Administrative regulations adopted, §158.070.

DISASTER SERVICES VOLUNTEER LEAVE ACT, §61.395.

DISCIPLINE.
Athlete agents, §164.6913.
Center for school safety, §§158.440 to 158.446.
See CENTER FOR SCHOOL SAFETY.
Local assessment of school discipline, §158.445.
School-based decision making councils and policies.
Selection and implementation of techniques for discipline and classroom management, §160.345.
Student discipline guidelines, §158.148.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Teachers and other school personnel.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

DISCRIMINATION.
AIDS.
Prohibited, §207.135.
Blind persons.
Office for the blind.
Discrimination in hiring.
Prohibited, §163.470.
Boards, commissions, councils, etc.
Appointments to reflect reasonable minority representation, §156.500.
Employees.
Defined, §344.030.
Employers.
Defined, §344.030.
Employment agencies.
Defined, §344.030.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
Employment discrimination prohibited, §207.135.
Prohibited, §161.164.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §161.990.
Wages.
Penalties for violations, §337.990.

DISEASES.
Criminal law and procedure.
Violations of provisions, §214.990.
Definitions.
"Child," §214.032.
Employers and employees.
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
Discrimination prohibited, §207.135.
Testing as condition of hiring, promoting or continued employment.
Requirement, §207.135.
Epidemics.
Closing schools, §158.160.
Exclusion of child with communicable disease from school, §158.160.
Felonies.
Violations of certain provisions as felonies, §214.990.
Housing.
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
Discrimination prohibited, §207.135.
Immunization of children.
Certificate of immunization.
Defined, §158.035.
Current immunization certificate.
Reception and retention, §214.034.
Definition of "child," §214.032.
Report of results, §158.037.
Requirements, §214.034.
Exceptions, §214.036.
Kentucky sexually transmitted disease control confidentiality act.
Penalties, §214.990.
Notification to school by parent or guardian.
Child's medical condition threatening school safety, §158.160.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §214.990.
Reports.
Immunization.
Report of results, §158.037.
Penalties for failure to make required reports, §214.990.
Rules and regulations.
Penalties for violations, §214.990.
Sexually transmitted diseases.
Control confidentiality act.
Penalty, §214.990.

DISTANCE LEARNING.
Strategic plan for, §156.671.

DISTRICT BOARDS OF EDUCATION.
Contracts.
Price contracts information furnished to district board, §156.076.

DISTRICT COURTS.
Jurisdiction.
Juvenile matters, §610.010.
Paternity.
Uniform act on paternity.
Determination by, §406.021.

DISTRICTS.
Bond issues.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Maximum indebtedness of taxing districts, KY Const §158.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Boundary reports, §136.190.
Leases.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
School districts.
General provisions, §§160.010 to 160.990.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Special districts.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.610.
Multi-county districts.
Establishment, §65.160.
Expansion to include additional counties, §65.162.
Governing bodies.
Apportionment of membership, §65.160.
Removal of appointed members, §§65.160, 65.162.

DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Special districts —Cont'd
Multi-county districts —Cont'd
Governing bodies —Cont'd
Removal of members, §§65.160, 65.162.

DIVORCE.
Teachers' retirement system.
Benefit options.
Cancellation of optional plan selected at retirement, §161.630.
Designation of beneficiaries.
Subsequent divorce voids designation, §161.480.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.
Teachers' retirement system.
Exemption of benefits from taxation and process.
Honoring of qualified domestic relations orders, §161.700.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.
Assault in the fourth degree of family member or member of an unmarried couple.
Third or subsequent offense within five years.
Enhancement of penalty, §508.032.

DRINKING WATER.
Powers and duties of local health boards and health and family services cabinet, §212.210.

DRIVERS' LICENSES.
Academic deficiency.
Loss of driver's license by student, §159.051.
Age.
Persons under age of sixteen not to be licensed, §186.440.
Cigarettes and tobacco product sales to minors.
Distribution of products to persons under age 18.
Proof of age required from prospective buyer or recipient, §438.313.
Proof of age required from prospective buyer or recipient, §438.310.
Commercial drivers.
School bus endorsement, §281A.175.
Commercial drivers' license training schools, §165A.515.
Dropouts.
Loss of driver's license by student, §159.051.
Persons ineligible for operator's license, §186.440.
Eligibility for license, §186.440.
Misdemeanors.
Violations of certain provisions, §186.990.
Persons not to be licensed, §186.440.
School buses.
Commercial drivers' license.
School bus endorsement, §281A.175.
Violations of certain provisions, §186.990.

DRIVER TRAINING SCHOOLS.
Commercial driver's license training schools, §165A.515.

DROPOUTS.
Driver's license status, §159.051.
Persons ineligible for operator's license, §186.440.
Encouragement to reenroll, §159.010.
Loss of driver's license by student, §159.051.
Reduction of dropout rate.
Legislative findings, §158.145.
Program, §158.146.

DUAL ENROLLMENT PROGRAMS.
Duties of Kentucky department of education, §158.622.

E

EARLY AND ABSENTEE VOTING.
Education in registration, voting and absentee ballots, §158.6450.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT.
Authority.
Administrative regulations, §200.703.
Expenditure of funds, §200.703.
Expiration of funds, §200.703.
Meetings, §200.700.
Membership, §200.700.
Priorities for funds, §200.703.
Councils.
Community early childhood councils, §200.707.

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES, §§200.650 to 200.676.
Committees.
Duties, §200.662.
Establishment, §200.662.
Membership, §200.662.
Construction of act, §200.676.
Definitions, §200.654.
Disabled children.
Rights, §200.672.
Disabled parent.
Rights, §200.672.
Funding level maintenance, §200.674.
Funds.
Restrictions on use, §200.674.
Health and family services cabinet.
Authority for administrative regulations, §200.660.
Duties, §200.660.
Identification of eligible infants, §200.668.
Identification of eligible toddlers, §200.668.
Monitoring of personnel standards, §200.666.
Personnel development, §200.666.
Public awareness effort, §200.670.
Individualized family services plans, §200.664.
Interagency coordination council.
Annual report, §200.658.
Conflicts of interest, §200.658.
Duties, §200.658.
Membership, §200.658.
Legislative findings, §200.650.
Legislative policy, §200.652.
Multidisciplinary teams.
Individualized plans, §200.664.
Policy of legislature, §200.652.
Public awareness effort, §200.670.
Purpose of act, §200.650.
System creation, §200.656.

EARTHQUAKES.
Earthquake emergency procedure system, §158.163.

EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, §§7.410, 7.420.

EDUCATIONAL ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITY.
Compulsory attendance.
Excused absences to pursue, denial, appeal, §159.035.

EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE SCHOLARSHIP AND SUPPLEMENTAL AWARD, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.
Calculation of scholarship awards, §164.7879.
Definitions, §164.7874.
Educational excellence scholarship trust fund, §164.7877.
Eligibility for scholarship and supplemental awards, §164.7881.
Legislative declaration, §164.7871.
List of eligible students.
Annual submission by high schools, data, §164.7885.
Out-of-state institution.
Use of scholarship and supplemental award at, §164.7883.
Senator Jeff Green scholars, §164.7881.
Verification of eligibility, §164.7885.

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT.
Achievement gaps, §158.649.
Educational innovation incentive fund, §158.805.
Creation, §158.805.
Eligible grantees, §158.805.
Purpose, §158.805.
Energy technology career track program, §158.808.
Funds.
Educational innovation incentive fund, §158.805.
Legislative goals, §§158.645 to 158.6455.
Management assistance program, §158.780.
Audits.
Management audit, §158.785.
Data.
Collection and review of management data, §158.785.
Rules and regulations, §158.780.
State assisted or state managed district.
Conditions for designation as, §158.785.
Mathematics, science and related technologies.
Early mathematics testing program, §§158.801, 158.803.
Program to encourage studies in.
Department of education.
Role in program, §156.018.

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT —Cont'd
Mathematics, science and related technologies —Cont'd
Program to encourage studies in —Cont'd
Kentucky Science and Technology Council, Inc.
Competition for name of program, §158.799.
Role in program, §158.798.
Legislative declaration, §158.798.
Name for program.
Competition for, §158.799.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Reviewing academic performance.
Policies for, §158.649.
Writing program.
Advisory committee, §158.770.
Appointment of members, §158.770.
Composition, §158.770.
Creation, §158.770.
Functions, §158.770.
Recommendations, §158.770.
Grants to school districts, §158.775.
Pilot project, §158.775.
Teacher aides.
Employment to assist in implementation of program, §158.775.

EDUCATIONAL PASSPORT, §158.137.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION.
Authority.
Compensation of members, §168.090.
Composition of authority, §168.040.
Contracts.
Powers, §168.100.
Creation of Kentucky authority for educational television, §168.030.
Employees of authority, §168.080.
Establishment of Kentucky authority for educational television, §168.030.
Executive committee, §168.070.
Chairman or vice chairman of authority, §168.070.
Number of members, §168.070.
Powers, §168.070.
Expenses of members, §168.090.
Governor.
Appointment of members, §168.040.
Meetings of authority, §§168.040, 168.060.
Notice, §168.060.
Membership of authority, §168.040.
Number of members, §168.040.
Organization of authority, §168.060.
Powers of authority, §§168.030, 168.100.
Quorum, §168.060.
Re-appointment, §168.050.
Reelection or re-appointment, §168.050.
Taxation.
No power of taxation, §168.100.
Terms of members, §168.050.
Vacancies on authority, §168.050.
Declaration of purpose, §168.010.
Definitions, §168.020.
Employees.
Qualifications and duties of employees, §168.080.
Importance of education technology.
Legislative recognition, §168.015.
Legislative purpose, §168.010.
Legislative recognition of importance of education technology, §168.015.
Notice.
Meetings of authority, §168.060.
Public policy of Commonwealth, §168.010.

EDUCATION CABINET.
Assistive technology loan corporation, §§151B.450 to 151B.470.
See ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN CORPORATION.
Composition, §151B.020.
Established, §151B.020.
Executive officer, §151B.020.
Foundation for workforce development.
Board of trustees, §151B.230.
Establishment, §151B.230.
Funding, §151B.230.
Major organizational units, §151B.020.
Office of legal services.
Client assistance program, §151B.225.

EDUCATION CABINET —Cont'd
Secretary, §151B.020.
State employment offices.
Administration and supervision, §151B.285.

EDUCATION PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS BOARD.
Executive director, §161.017.
Out-of-field teaching.
Duty to define and inform districts, §161.1221.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.

EDUCATION RECORDS.
Defined.
Family education rights and privacy, §160.700.
Military children's education opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Family education rights and privacy generally, §§160.700 to 160.730.
See FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.

EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONAL LEADERSHIP ACT, §156.101.

EFFICIENCY OF SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS.
Office of education accountability, §7.410.

ELECTION OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.
Teachers' retirement system.
Disability retirement.
Survivor of retired member may elect annuity, §161.522.
Employment in positions covered by other Kentucky retirement systems.
Election of options, §161.607.

ELECTIONS.
Absentee voting.
Education in registration, voting and absentee ballots, §158.6450.
Attorney general.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §91.
Ballot cards.
Legal notice, §§424.290, 424.990.
Ballots.
Copy of ballot cards.
Matters required to be published, §§424.290, 424.990.
Secret ballots.
Voting machines, §118.025.
Special ballots.
Forgeries.
Penalties, §117.995.
Boards of education.
Election of board members.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Buildings.
Bond issues, §162.080.
Candidates.
Statement of candidacy.
Independent candidates, §118.367.
Nomination by convention, §118.365.
Political organization or group candidates, §118.367.
Career and technical education, office of.
Kentucky technical education personnel board.
Teacher representatives, §151B.097.
Challenges.
Appointment of challengers, §117.315.
Qualifications of challengers, §117.315.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Poll tax.
Authority of general assembly, KY Const §180.
School districts.
Constitution not to govern, KY Const §155.
Vacancies in elective office, KY Const §152.
County clerks.
Voting machines.
Penalties, §117.995.
County roads.
Special tax for construction of roads.
Submission to vote, §178.210.
Early and absentee voting.
Education in registration, voting and absentee ballots, §158.6450.

ELECTIONS —Cont'd
Electioneering.
Penalties, §117.995.
Prohibited activities on election day.
Penalties, §117.995.
Employees.
Political activities.
Prohibited political activities, §161.164.
Forgery.
Absentee voting.
Penalty, §117.995.
Forms.
Voter registration.
High school students.
Providing forms for, §116.046.
Governor.
Time of election.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §95.
High schools.
Voter registration.
Forms for high school students, §116.046.
Independent candidates.
Statement of candidacy, §118.367.
Inspectors.
Appointment, §117.315.
Legal notices.
Ballot cards.
Matters required to be published, §424.290.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Lieutenant governor.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Municipal corporations.
Voters eligible to participate in city and school board elections, §116.200.
Nominations.
Certificates of nomination.
Time for filing, §118.365.
Form in which name appears on filing papers, §118.315.
Petitions.
Nomination for regular election by petition, §118.315.
Soliciting signatures, §118.315.
Time for filing, §118.365.
Offenses, §117.995.
Officers.
Penalties.
Failure to serve, §117.995.
Violations of provisions, §117.995.
Voting machines.
Violations of chapter, §117.995.
Penalties.
Absentee voting.
Forgery, §117.995.
Electioneering, §117.995.
Forgery.
Absentee ballots, §117.995.
Officers.
Violations of provisions, §117.995.
Prohibited activities on election day, §117.995.
Voting machines.
General penalties for violation, §117.995.
Petitions.
Nominations.
Regular elections, §118.315.
Soliciting signatures, §118.315.
Time for filing petitions, §118.365.
Public questions.
Petition for election on, §118.365.
Recall elections, §118.365.
Political organization or group candidates.
Statement of candidacy, §118.367.
Political parties.
Challenges.
Appointment of challengers, §117.315.
Conventions.
Nomination by convention.
Statement of candidacy, §118.365.
Poll tax.
Authority of general assembly, KY Const §180.
Presidential and vice-presidential elections.
Presidential election day, §2.190.

ELECTIONS —Cont'd
Primaries.
Challengers, §117.315.
Time of holding elections, §118.025.
Public education program regarding elections, §116.046.
Public officers and employees.
Constitutional state officers.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Election of board members.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §155.
Merger of districts.
Independent district with county district.
Election of members, §160.042.
Time of election, §160.044.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Referendum, §160.485.
School taxes authorized.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Voter registration.
Roster of voters eligible to participate in school board elections, §116.200.
School elections not governed by constitution, KY Const §155.
Secretary of state.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §91.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Signatures.
Nomination petitions for regular elections.
Solicitation of signatures, restricted period, §118.315.
State treasurer.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §91.
Students who serve as election officers.
Excused absence, §158.292.
Taxation.
Poll tax.
Authority of general assembly, KY Const §180.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees, §161.260.
Vacancies, §161.270.
Time.
Governor, KY Const §95.
Nominations.
Certificates and petitions of nomination.
Time for filing, §118.365.
Primaries, §118.025.
Treasurers.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Vacancies in elective offices, KY Const §152.
Voter registration.
Education in registration, voting and absentee ballots, §158.6450.
Forms for high school students, §116.046.
Voters.
Assistance to voters.
Inaccurate voter assistance forms.
Preparation or assistance in preparation, §117.995.
Education in registration, voting and absentee ballots, §158.6450.

ELECTRICITY.
Eminent domain.
Acquisition of rights for lines and appliances along roads and streams.
Companies transmitting or selling electricity may acquire rights.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §416.990.
Gross receipts tax.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION.
Blind and visually impaired.
Accessible electronic information program, §§163.485 to 163.489.

ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS, §§369.101 to 369.120.
Applicability of provisions, §§369.103, 369.106.
Prospective application, §369.104.
Athlete agents.
Federal act, effect, §164.6933.

ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS —Cont'd
Automated transactions, §369.114.
Defined, §369.102.
Citation of act, §369.101.
Commonwealth office of technology.
Encouragement and promotion of consistency and interoperability, §369.119.
Construction of provisions, §369.106.
Severability, §369.120.
Contracts.
Automated transactions, §369.114.
Defined, §369.102.
Legal recognition of electronic contracts, §369.107.
Definitions, §369.102.
Transferable record, §369.116.
Electronic records.
Acknowledgement, §369.111.
Attribution, §369.109.
Change.
Effect, §369.110.
Defined, §369.102.
Effect, §369.109.
Error.
Effect, §369.110.
Evidence.
Admissibility, §369.113.
Governmental agencies.
Acceptance and distribution by, §369.118.
Creation and retention by, §369.117.
Legal recognition, §369.107.
Notarization, §369.111.
Originals, §369.112.
Presentation of records, §369.108.
Receipt.
Time and place, §369.115.
Retention, §369.112.
Governmental agencies, §369.117.
Sending.
Time and place, §369.115.
Transferable records, §369.116.
Use not required, §369.105.
Electronic signatures.
Acknowledgement, §369.111.
Attribution, §369.109.
Defined, §369.102.
Effect, §369.109.
Evidence.
Admissibility, §369.113.
Legal recognition, §369.107.
Notarization, §369.111.
Use not required, §369.105.
Evidence.
Admissibility of electronic signature or record, §369.113.
Exceptions to provisions, §369.103.
Governmental agencies.
Commonwealth office of technology.
Encouragement and promotion of consistency and interoperability, §369.119.
Defined, §369.102.
Electronic records.
Acceptance and distribution by, §369.118.
Creation and retention by, §369.117.
Governor's office for technology.
Encouragement and promotion of consistency and interoperability, §369.119.
Written records.
Conversion by, §369.117.
Governor's office for technology.
Encouragement and promotion of consistency and interoperability, §369.119.
Prospective application of provisions, §369.104.
Records.
Defined, §369.102.
Electronic records generally, §§369.101 to 369.120. See within this heading, "Electronic records."
Transferable records, §369.116.
Title of act, §369.101.
Variation of provisions by agreement, §§369.105, 369.108.
Writing.
Governmental agencies.
Conversion of written records by, §369.117.

ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS —Cont'd
Writing —Cont'd
Provision of information in writing, §369.108.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.
Primary school program, §158.031.

E-MAIL.
Administrative regulations.
Proposed administrative regulations.
E-mail of regulations to commission on small business advocacy or impacted government, §13A.270.

EMERGENCIES.
Child care facilities.
Evacuation plan, §199.895.
Earthquake emergency procedure system, §158.163.
Employees.
Certification of school employees.
Emergency certificates, §161.100.
Leave for school employees, §161.152.
School days missed because of, §158.070.
School districts.
Loans to public common school districts, §160.599.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES.
Emergency medical technicians.
Termination due to absence from employment, §337.100.

EMINENT DOMAIN.
Answers.
Filing answer, §416.600.
Appeals.
Trial of exceptions to interlocutory judgment.
Questions as to compensation tried by jury, §416.620.
Commissioners.
Appointment, §416.580.
Compensation, §416.580.
Majority required, §416.580.
Report, §416.580.
Vacancy, §416.580.
Compensation.
Determination of compensation.
Standards for determining compensation.
Changes in value, §416.660.
Taking date, §416.660.
Conflicting claimants to condemned land.
Proceedings for eminent domain, §416.640.
Costs.
Initiation of condemnation proceedings, §416.560.
Damages.
Initiation of condemnation proceedings, §416.560.
Definitions.
Proceedings for eminent domain, §416.540.
Electricity.
Acquisition of rights for lines and appliances along roads and streams.
Companies transmitting or selling electricity may acquire rights.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §416.990.
Gasoline.
Acquisition of rights for lines and appliances along roads and streams.
Companies transmitting or selling gasoline may acquire rights.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §416.990.
Indirect benefit not valid reason for condemnation, §416.675.
Judgments.
Interlocutory judgment.
Trial by court on pleadings, §416.610.
Trial of exceptions, §416.620.
Limitations on condemnation powers.
Public use requirement, §416.675.
Rights of current landowner, §416.670.
Penalties.
Companies transmitting or selling electricity, gas or gasoline.
Acquisition of rights for lines and appliances along roads and streams.
Violation of provisions, §416.990.
Petitions.
Filing of petition, §416.570.
Pleadings.
Trial by court on pleadings, §416.610.
Interlocutory judgment, §416.610.

EMINENT DOMAIN —Cont'd
Proceedings for eminent domain, §416.650.
Answer.
Filing answer, §416.600.
Conflicting claimants to condemned land, §416.640.
Definitions, §416.540.
Initiation of condemnation proceedings.
Costs, §416.560.
Damages, §416.560.
Right of entry, §416.560.
Money paid into court, §416.630.
Right to condemn, §416.550.
Summons.
Issuing summons, §416.590.
Property.
Condemnation of property for school purposes, §162.030.
Public use requirement, §416.675.
Reports.
Commissioner's report, §416.580.
Right of entry.
Initiation of condemnation proceedings, §416.560.
Rights of current landowner.
Limitations on condemnation powers, §416.670.
Short title, §416.680.
Standards for determining compensation.
Changes in value, §416.660.
Taking date, §416.660.
Summons and process.
Issuing summons, §416.590.
Title of article, §416.680.
Trial.
By court on pleadings, §416.610.
Interlocutory judgment, §416.610.
Exceptions to interlocutory judgment.
Questions as to compensation tried by jury, §416.620.
Appeals, §416.620.

EMPLOYEES.
Labor generally.
See LABOR.
Teachers and other school personnel generally.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE AUTHORITY.
Civil penalties, §342.990.
Fines, §342.990.
Penalties, §342.990.
Prison terms, §342.990.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
Civil rights.
Defined, §344.030.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OFFICE, §151B.280.

END-OF-COURSE EXAMS, §158.860.

ENERGY.
Energy efficiency in public buildings, §§45A.351 to 45A.353.
Energy efficiency program, mandatory participation, §160.325.
Energy technology career track program, §158.808.

ENERGY CONSERVATION REVENUE BONDS.
Definitions, §58.600.
Guaranteed energy savings contracts.
Local public agency prohibition from entering into, §58.605.
Issuance, §58.605.
Local governments, §58.610.
Procedure, §58.605.
School districts, §58.610.
Special districts, §58.610.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES.
Bond issues.
Energy conservation improvements, §§58.600 to 58.610.
See ENERGY CONSERVATION REVENUE BONDS.
School districts.
Energy efficiency program, mandatory participation, §160.325.

ENGINEERS.
Definitions, §322.010.
Engineer in training.
Defined, §322.010.

ENGINEERS —Cont'd
Licenses.
Practice without being registered.
Prohibited, §322.020.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §322.990.
Practice of engineering.
Defined, §322.010.
Practice without being registered.
Prohibited, §322.020.
Public works.
Unregistered engineers.
Prohibition of public works under, §322.360.
Student achievement in STEM disciplines, §§158.845 to 158.849.
Universities and colleges.
STEM initiative task force, §§164.0285 to 164.0288.

ENROLLMENT.
Documents required upon enrollment, §158.032.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION.
Declaration of purpose, §157.900.
Definitions, §157.905.
Environmental council.
Appointment of members, §157.910.
Chairperson.
Election, §157.910.
Compensation of members, §157.910.
Environmental education specialist.
Hiring, §157.910.
Established, §157.910.
Executive director.
Hiring, §157.910.
Expenses of members.
Reimbursement, §157.910.
Functions, §157.915.
Powers and duties, §157.915.
Staffing, §157.910.
Terms of members, §157.910.
Legislative declaration, §157.900.

EPIDEMICS.
Closing of schools, §158.160.

EPILEPSY.
Emergency administration of seizure medications, §158.838.

EQUIPMENT.
Purchase contract for equipment, §156.074.

ESCAPE.
Juvenile delinquents.
Status offenders.
Escape charge not to be filed in certain circumstances, §630.160.

ESCHEAT.
Property of school, §162.040.

ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE.
Right of religious freedom, KY Const §5.
School money not to be used for church, sectarian or denominational school, KY Const §189.
School prayer and other religious activity, §§158.181 to 158.187.

EVIDENCE.
Administrative hearings, §13B.090.
Child labor.
Age certificates.
Evidence of age in other proceedings, §339.370.
Criminal gang activity.
Establishing existence of criminal gang, §506.150.
Electronic signature or record.
Admissibility, §369.113.
Kentucky board of education.
Delegation of taking evidence and writing recommendations, §156.071.

EVOLUTION.
Teaching of theory of evolution, §158.177.

EXAMINATIONS.
Completion of core content course, §158.860.
Employees.
Certification of school employees.
Emergency certificates.
Passing of written examination before certificate issued, §161.100.

EXAMINATIONS —Cont'd
Property taxes.
Physical examination, §132.690.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Certification of school employees.
Principals.
Assessments, §161.027.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Disability retirement, §161.661.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.
Special education programs, §§157.200 to 157.290.
See SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

EXCISE TAXES.
Motor vehicles, §138.470.
Multichannel video programming services.
Retail purchase of.
Exclusions from excise tax, §136.608.
School districts.
Excise tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

EXCUSED ABSENCES.
Election officers.
Students who serve as, §158.292.
Secondary school students.
Military honor guard program participation, §§36.396, 158.293.
Veterans' service organization burial honor guard.
Student participation in program, §158.294.

EXECUTIONS.
Teachers' retirement system.
Benefits and funds exempt from execution, §161.700.

EXEMPTIONS FROM PROCESS.
Homestead exemptions.
Property taxes.
False applications.
Penalties, §132.990.
Qualification for exemption, §132.810.

EXPLOSIVES.
False bomb/weapon threats, §508.080.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.

EXPULSION OF PUPILS, §158.150.
Child's record, §158.153.
Immunity in making report, §158.155.
Reports of specific incidents, §158.155.
Sworn statement or affidavit indicating student expelled, §158.155.
Transfer of expelled students' records, §158.155.

EXPUNGEMENT OF PERSONNEL RECORDS, §§161.151, 161.795.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.
School-based decision making councils and policies, §160.345.
Standards of behavior for participation, §158.153.

F

FALSE BOMB/WEAPON THREATS, §508.080.

FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY, §§160.700 to 160.730.
Center for school safety.
Parental, etc, inspection of records gathered, §158.444.
Challenge of contents of record, §160.730.
Confidentiality.
Directory information on students, §160.725.
Students' educational records, §160.705.
Consent to release records, §160.720.
Definitions, §160.700.
Directory information on student, §160.725.
Inspection of records, §160.715.
Notification of privacy rights, §160.710.
Release of records.
With consent, §160.720.
Without consent, §160.720.
Review of records, §160.715.

FAMILY LITERACY SERVICES, §158.360.

FAMILY RESOURCE AND YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS.
Definitions, §156.4975.

FAMILY RESOURCE AND YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS —Cont'd
Federal food program eligibility.
Alternative approval procedure, §156.498.
Grants to local school districts for, §156.4977.
Prohibition on abortion counseling and referrals, §156.496.

FEE-BILLS.
How fee-bills made out.
Provisions concerning, §64.410.

FEES.
Architects.
Licenses, §323.080.
Archives.
State archives and records.
Reproduction fee, §171.630.
Asbestos.
Contractors.
Accreditation program, §224.20-310.
Athlete agents.
Certificates of registration, §164.6915.
Boiler safety.
Inspection fees, §§236.120, 236.130.
Permits for installation or major repair, §236.240.
Exceptions from fee provisions, §236.250.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Valuation of property.
Payment of fee by districts which have value certified by department of revenue, §136.180.
Day-care centers.
License fees, §199.896.
Family child care homes, §199.8982.
Rules and regulations.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Matters required to be prescribed by administrative regulations, §13A.100.
Exceptions, §13A.100.
Notice of ordinary administrative regulation proposing to establish or increase fees, §13A.030.
State lands and buildings.
Special law enforcement officers.
Applications, examinations and training for commissions, §61.908.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Tuition and fees in vocational schools, §151B.165.

FELONIES.
Abuse of public trust, §522.050.
Assault.
Assault committed under extreme emotional disturbance, §508.040.
Disarming a police officer, §508.160.
First degree assault, §508.010.
Second degree assault, §508.020.
Third degree assault, §508.025.
Athlete agents.
Prohibited acts, penalties, §164.6927.
Blood supply screening, §214.990.
Commission of certain felony offenses against students.
Reporting, §158.156.
Criminal abuse.
First degree criminal abuse, §508.100.
Second degree criminal abuse, §508.110.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.
Day care centers.
Advertising, §199.990.
Disarming a police officer, §508.160.
Elections, §117.995.
Environmental protection, §224.99-010.
Firearms.
Possession of handgun by minor, §527.100.
Organized crime.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.

FELONIES —Cont'd
Peace officers.
Disarming a police officer, §508.160.
Sex offender registration system.
Residence prohibitions, violations, §17.545.
Sports officials, assault of, §518.090.
Stalking in first degree, §508.140.
State purchasing.
Procurement code violations, §45A.990.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075, 508.078.
Weapons.
Possession of handgun by minor, §527.100.
Unlawful possession on school property, §527.070.

FERPA, KENTUCKY.
Family education rights and privacy generally, §§160.700 to 160.730.
See FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.

FIDUCIARIES.
Bonds, surety.
Public officers and employees, §62.060.
Housing authority.
Investments.
Housing authority obligations, §386.050.
Public officers and employees.
Bonds, surety, §62.060.

FINANCE.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET.
Administrative functions generally, §45.301.
Area development districts.
Allocation of funds, §147A.100.
Athlete agents.
Office of occupations and professions, duties, §164.6905.
Division of creative services, §42.024.
Division of material and procurement services, §42.024.
Division of surplus property, §42.024.
Investment commission.
Accrual of income earned from investments, §42.500.
Alternate members, §42.500.
Appointment, §42.500.
Bonds, surety, §42.500.
Composition, §42.500.
Creation, §42.500.
Meetings, §42.500.
Powers.
Investment of fund, §42.500.
Quorum, §42.500.
Terms of office, §42.500.
Office of occupations and professions.
Athlete agents, duties, §164.6905.
Office of policy and audit, §42.0651.
Risk management programs.
Office of policy and audit, §42.0651.
Secretary.
Risk management, regulations promulgation, §42.0651.
State budget.
General administrative functions, §45.301.
State departments and agencies.
Contracts.
Information highway contracts, §45A.605.

FINES.
Animals running at large, §259.990.
Appropriations.
Buildings.
Insurance fund.
Prohibited appropriation, §162.990.
Architects, §323.990.
Audiologists, §334A.990.
Boiler safety, §236.990.
Falsifying certificate of inspection, §236.110.
Cigarettes and tobacco products.
Sales and distribution to minors.
Distributing tobacco product to person under age 18, §438.313.
Sale of tobacco products to persons under age 18, §438.310.

FINES —Cont'd
Common schools.
Board member voting to admit ineligible, §158.990.
Compulsory attendance violations, §159.990.
Conflicts of interest.
Department of education.
Supplying goods or services for school funds expended, §156.480.
Corporation and utility taxes, §136.990.
Counties.
Budget violations, §68.990.
Counties containing cities of first class.
Quarterly financial statements.
Failure to publish, §68.990.
County roads.
Engineers.
Failure to give notice of contract, §178.990.
Sidewalks.
Injuring sidewalk, §178.990.
County treasurers.
Outgoing county treasurers.
Violation of duties, §68.990.
Dams.
County roads.
Owners failure to comply with provision, §178.990.
Day-care centers.
Licenses.
Failure to obtain, §199.990.
Diseases.
Certain violations, §214.990.
Employers' mutual insurance authority, §342.990.
Engineers, §322.990.
Environmental protection, §224.99-010.
Fires and fire prevention, §227.990.
Flags.
United States flag.
Used for advertising purposes, §2.990.
Foundation program, §157.990.
Health.
Orders.
Failure to comply with orders of health agencies, §212.990.
Highways.
Obstructing right of way of state highway before obtaining permit or refusing to remove obstruction, §416.990.
Kentucky department of education employees.
Criminal record check on job applicants.
Failure to make, §156.990.
Legal notices.
Persons violating provisions, §424.990.
Libraries.
Librarians.
Certificates of librarianship, §171.990.
Mattresses.
Materials used in mattresses, §214.990.
Meetings.
Open meetings, §61.991.
Minors.
Boarding and lodging homes, §199.990.
Protective services for children, §199.990.
Motor vehicles.
Drivers' license violations, §186.990.
Traffic regulations.
General penalty, §189.990.
Nuisances.
Local boards of health.
Violations of order, §212.990.
Pregnancy.
Blood tests, §214.990.
Property taxes, §132.990.
Payment, collection and refund, §134.990.
Public utilities.
Corporation and utility taxes, §136.990.
School districts.
Audits, §156.295.
Boards of education.
Election of board members.
Politics of candidate not to be indicated, §160.990.
Witnesses.
Failure to appear or testify, §160.990.

FINES —Cont'd
School districts —Cont'd
Budgets.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.990.
Superintendent of schools.
Violations generally, §160.990.
Sexually transmitted diseases.
Control confidentiality act, §214.990.
Smoking on school premises, §438.050.
Special law enforcement officers, §61.991.
Speech-language pathologists, §334A.990.
State purchasing.
Procurement code violations, §45A.990.
Unemployment and workers' compensation laws.
Noncompliance with laws, §45A.480.
Sterilization.
Nontherapeutic sterilization, §212.990.
Strays, §259.990.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Failure to deliver effects to successor, §61.330.
Surveyors, §322.990.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Criminal record check on applicants.
Failure to make, §160.990.
Reports.
Failure to make required reports, §161.990.
Textbook commission, §156.990.
Textbooks, §157.990.
Tobacco.
Billboard advertising within certain distance of school, §438.047.
Traffic regulations.
General penalty, §189.990.
Usurped office or franchise.
Enforcing judgment against usurper, §415.070.
Witnesses.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Failure to attend or to testify, §156.990.
Workers' compensation violations, §342.990.

FINGERPRINTS.
Criminal background checks generally.
See CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS.
Peace officers.
Certification, §15.382.
School-based decision making councils and policies.
Parent representatives on council.
Criminal background checks, §160.380.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Background checks of employees, §160.380.
Private, parochial and church schools, §160.151.

FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS.
Concealed firearms or weapons.
Licenses, §237.110.
Limitations, §237.115.
Special law enforcement officers.
Authority to carry, §61.926.
Expulsion from school for use or carrying, §158.155.
Handgun.
Possession by minor, §527.100.
Licenses.
Concealed weapon permits, §237.110.
Limitations, §237.115.
Mass destruction, weapons of.
Counterfeit weapons of mass destruction.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075, 508.080.
Minors.
Handgun possession, §527.100.
Possession on school property, §527.070.
Criminal offense, reporting, §158.154.
Stalking restraining orders.
Eligibility for firearm possession, §508.155.
State lands and buildings.
Special law enforcement officers.
Concealed weapons.
Authority to carry, §61.926.
Student's history of carrying concealed weapon.
Notice to teacher, §161.195.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Student's history of carrying concealed weapon.
Notice to teacher of, §161.195.

FIRES AND FIRE PREVENTION.
Chief state building official.
Duties relating to fire loss, §227.220.
Child care facilities.
Evacuation plan, §199.895.
Criminal law and procedure, §227.990.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §227.990.
Safety education fund, §95A.265.
State fire marshal.
Duties relating to fire loss, §227.220.

FISCAL COURTS.
Property taxes.
Reduction of tax rate on personal property, §132.018.

FISCAL YEAR.
Constitution of Kentucky, KY Const §169.
School districts, §160.450.

FLAG DAY, §2.120.

FLAGS.
Instruction and proper respect for and display of flags, §158.175.
Made in America requirement, §2.040.
United States flag.
Display on public buildings and schools, §2.040.
Printing or lettering on flag.
Prohibited, §2.050.
Supplied to schools, §2.040.
Use for advertising purposes.
Penalty, §2.990.
Prohibited, §§2.050, 2.060.

FOOD.
Annual assessment and evaluation of nutrition in district, §158.856.
Applicability of food, drug and cosmetic act provisions, §217.125.
Breakfast program, §158.070.
Fast foods, limitation on retail sales in cafeterias, §158.850.
Food service director or menu planner, §158.852.
Food sold outside of school lunch program.
Standards and restrictions, §158.854.
Free and reduced priced lunches.
Local school districts to establish, §160.330.

FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC ACT.
Rules and regulations.
Power of secretary, §217.125.

FORECLOSURES.
Property taxes.
Certificates of delinquency.
Actions by owner to collect or foreclose certificate, §134.490.
No right of redemption, §134.490.
Sale and deed on foreclosure, §134.490.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.
School programs to promote, §§158.7991, 158.7992.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY.
Federal forest reserve appropriations.
County roads and schools, §149.130.

FORFEITURES.
Bribery.
Giving and taking bribes.
Forfeiture of office, §432.350.
Teachers' retirement system.
Member's account forfeited under previous provisions of section.
Returned to teaching and covered position restoration of funds to account, §161.530.

FORGERY.
Elections.
Absentee voting, §117.995.

FORMS.
Administrative regulations.
Amendment of regulations.
Public meeting of subcommittee.
Form of amendment during, §13A.320.
Filing with compiler, §13A.230.
Prescription of forms, §13A.110.
Proposed administrative regulations.
Format, §13A.220.

FORMS —Cont'd
Administrative regulations —Cont'd
Proposed administrative regulations —Cont'd
Statement of consideration, §13A.280.
Fee-bills.
How fee-bills made out, §64.410.
Legal notices.
Contents or form of advertisements, §424.140.
Local governments.
Short-term borrowing.
Format for issuance of notes, §65.7709.
Property taxes.
Tax bill forms, §133.220.

FOSTER HOMES.
Definition of foster family home, §600.020.
Smoking cessation services, §605.110.
State agency children, education of, §158.135.

FOUNDATION FOR WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, §151B.230.

FOUNDATION PROGRAM (FUND TO SUPPORT EDUCATION EXCELLENCE IN KENTUCKY), §§157.310 to 157.440.
Allotment of program funds, §157.360.
Base funding level, §157.360.
Classification of teachers, §157.390.
Salaries and other expenses.
Procedures for determination of amounts, §157.390.
Classroom units.
Allotment of program funds, §157.360.
Enforcement of maximum class sizes, §157.360.
Declaration of legislative intent, §157.310.
Definitions, §157.320.
Early childhood education.
Preschool education programs, §§157.318, 157.3175.
Regional training centers.
Network of centers.
Established, §157.318.
Establishment of fund to support education excellence in Kentucky, §157.330.
Expenditure of funds from public school funds.
Restrictions governing expenditures, §157.420.
Insufficient appropriation by general assembly.
Procedure for percentage reduction of allotments, §157.430.
Kindergartens.
Aides.
Ratio of aides to students, §157.360.
Legislative intent declared, §157.310.
Maximum class sizes.
Enforcement of maximum class sizes, §157.360.
Penalties for violation of provisions, §157.990.
Percentage reduction of allotments.
Procedure for reduction in case of insufficient appropriation by general assembly, §157.430.
Preschool education programs.
Components, §157.3175.
Development, §157.3175.
Exemptions, §157.3175.
Grant allocation, §157.3175.
Regional training centers.
Network established, §157.318.
Reduction of allotments.
Procedure for percentage reduction in case of insufficient appropriation by general assembly, §157.430.
Resources of public school fund, §157.330.
Restrictions governing expenditure of funds, §157.420.
School districts.
Allotment of program funds, §157.360.
Eligibility for participation in fund to support education excellence in Kentucky, §157.350.
Exceeding levy authorized by school budgets, §157.440.
Payments of funds to districts.
Procedure for payments, §157.410.
Transportation units.
Allotment, §157.370.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Classification of teachers, §157.390.
Procedures for determination of amounts for salaries and other expenses, §157.390.
Transportation units.
Allotment of units, §157.370.

FOURTH OF JULY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

FRANCHISES.
Property taxes.
Liability for franchise tax table by corporations, §132.190.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

FRAUD.
Athlete agents.
Prohibited acts, §164.6925.
Child dependency, abuse or neglect reports.
False report, §620.050.
Educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
Taxation.
Business entities.
Returns.
Additional assessments, §67.775.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.
Teachers' retirement system.
Records.
Falsifying record in attempt to defraud system, §161.690.
Workers' compensation.
Penalties, §342.990.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.
Open meetings generally, §§61.800 to 61.850.
See MEETINGS.
Open records, §§61.870 to 61.884.
See RECORDS.

FREE SAMPLES.
Cigarettes and tobacco product distributions.
Distributing products to persons under age 18, §438.313.

FREE TEXTBOOK ACT, §§157.100 to 157.190.
See TEXTBOOKS.

FUNDS.
Activities for raising school funds, §158.290.
Adult education and literacy initiative fund.
Created in council of postsecondary education, purpose, §164.041.
Annual resources of school fund, §157.010.
Buildings.
Deposit of sinking fund, §162.240.
Investment of sinking fund, §162.240.
Maintenance fund surplus transferred to sinking fund, §162.250.
State educational institutions.
Maintenance fund surplus, §162.370.
Certification incentive fund.
School personnel, §161.032.
Communications service providers.
Gross revenues and excise tax fund.
Created, §136.648.
Distribution of money in fund, §136.652.
Required participation, §136.650.
State baseline and local growth fund.
Created, §136.648.
Distributions, §136.656.
Required participation, §136.650.
Day-care centers.
Uniform administration of child-care funds, §199.8994.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
Educational improvement.
Educational innovation incentive fund, §158.805.
Education technology trust fund, §157.665.
Efficient school design trust fund, §157.455.
Foundation program (Fund to support education excellence in Kentucky), §§157.310 to 157.440.
See FOUNDATION PROGRAM (FUND TO SUPPORT EDUCATION EXCELLENCE IN KENTUCKY).
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing.
Revolving fund, §309.306.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarship trust fund, §164.7877.
Kentucky STEM initiative fund, §164.0288.
Kentucky successful schools trust fund, §157.067.
Local government economic development fund.
Transfers from development fund to assistance fund, §42.4592.

FUNDS —Cont'd
Local governments.
Short-term borrowing.
Note retirement fund, §65.7711.
Sinking fund.
Establishment by legislature, §65.7711.
Net revenue to be distributed, §157.030.
Deduction of incidental expenses, §157.030.
Incidental expenses not to be deducted, §157.030.
Professional compensation fund, §157.075.
Reading diagnostic and intervention fund, §158.792.
Steering committee, §158.794.
Safety education fund, §95A.265.
School councils.
School-based decision making.
School council discretionary fund, §160.345.
School districts.
Financial statements.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected.
Matters required to be published, §424.220.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Special education trust fund, §157.224.
Teachers' national certification incentive trust fund, §161.133.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
State treasurer custodian of funds, §§151B.155, 151B.205.
What constitutes school fund, §157.010.

FUND TO SUPPORT EDUCATION EXCELLENCE IN KENTUCKY, §§157.310 to 157.440.
See FOUNDATION PROGRAM (FUND TO SUPPORT EDUCATION EXCELLENCE IN KENTUCKY).

FUNERAL LEAVE.
Sick leave, §161.155.

G

GAMING.
Charitable gaming.
Financial accounting and reporting, §238.550.
Licenses for organizations holding, §238.535.

GANGS.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.

GARNISHMENT.
Service of process.
Salaries of public officials and employees, §427.130.
Sums due from governmental agencies, §427.130.
Teachers' retirement system.
Exemption.
Benefits and funds, §161.700.

GAS.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

GED.
Duplicate certificate.
Issuance, §151B.125.
Equivalent diploma.
Defined, §151B.127.
Foundation for adult education, §151B.130.
Funding for essay requirement, §151B.125.
Income tax credit for employers, §151B.127.
Legislative findings, §151B.127.
Recognition of certificate, §151B.125.
Tuition discount, §151B.127.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Archives.
State archives and records, §171.740.
Bribery.
Giving or taking bribes, §432.350.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Emergency legislation, KY Const §55.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY —Cont'd
Constitution of Kentucky —Cont'd
Incompatible offices and employments, KY Const §165.
Local and special legislation, KY Const §59.
Oath of office, KY Const §228.
Special legislation, KY Const §59.
When laws to take effect, KY Const §55.
Duty to provide for school system, KY Const §183.
Emergency legislation.
Constitution of Kentucky, KY Const §55.
Foundation program.
Percentage reduction of allotments.
Procedure for reduction in case of insufficient appropriation by general assembly, §157.430.
Legislative research commission.
Office of education accountability.
Deputy director.
Appointed by commission, §7.410.
Gathering of information, §7.420.
Office created and under direction of commission, §7.410.
Office of education accountability.
Gathering information, §7.420.
Legislative research commission.
Deputy director.
Appointed by commission, §7.410.
Office created and under direction of commission, §7.410.
Poll tax.
Authority, KY Const §180.
Special legislation, KY Const §59.
Teachers' retirement system.
Retention of membership and teachers' retirement system.
Contributions, §161.607.
Service credit.
Member of retirement system having service as Kentucky legislator, §161.547.
Time.
When laws to take effect, KY Const §55.
Universities and colleges.
Educational savings plan trust.
Audited financial report to, §164A.365.
When laws to take effect, KY Const §55.

GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION.
Board.
Bylaws, §157.921.
Functions of board, §157.922.
Membership, §157.921.
Purpose, §157.921.
Trust fund, §157.924.
Legislative findings, §157.920.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.
Purchase of copy, §158.175.

GIFTED AND TALENTED EDUCATION COUNCIL, §158.648.

GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS.
Defined, §157.200.
Governor's scholars program, §158.796.
Teachers, special certification, §161.052.

GIFTS.
School districts.
Boards of education, §160.580.
Sick leave donations, §161.155.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Application of donations, §163.095.
Office of vocational rehabilitation.
Executive director authorized to receive, §151B.210.

GILBERT-GAINES ACT.
Property taxes.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.

GOALS FOR COMMONWEALTH SCHOOLS.
Annual performance report, §158.6453.
Assessment of goals achievement, §158.6453.
Complaints against school employees, §161.795.
Legislative declaration, §158.6451.
Model curriculum framework, §158.6451.

GOFF-MAY ACT.
Jefferson Davis day, §2.110.

GOVERNMENTAL LEASING.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Approval by superintendent.
When required, §65.944.

GOVERNOR.
Blind persons.
Office for the blind.
Executive director.
Appointment, §163.470.
Bribery.
Giving and taking bribes, §432.350.
Career and technical education, office of.
Kentucky technical education personnel board.
Appointment of board members, §151B.097.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Election of governor.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Secretary of state.
Records of acts of governor and reports to general assembly, KY Const §91.
Deaf persons.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing.
Appointment of members, §163.506.
Educational television.
Kentucky authority for educational television.
Appointment of members, §168.040.
Elections.
Time of election.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §95.
Secretary of state.
Records.
Secretary of state to report acts of governor and report to general assembly, KY Const §91.
Universities and colleges.
Educational savings plan trust.
Audited financial report to, §164A.365.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing.
Appointment of members, §163.506.
Office for the blind.
Executive director.
Appointment, §163.470.
Wellness and physical activity council, §12.550.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF WELLNESS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.
Powers and duties, §194A.085.

GOVERNOR'S SCHOLARS PROGRAM, §158.796.

GRANDPARENTS.
Centralized statewide information and referral program for grandparents caring for minor grandchildren, §405.023.

GRANTS.
Reading diagnostic and intervention fund, §158.792.
Steering committee, §158.794.
School districts.
Boards of education, §160.580.
Community schools.
State plan for community education.
Grant program, §160.156.
Energy technology career track program, §158.808.
School personnel.
Certification incentive fund, §161.032.
Schools to careers program, §158.7603.

GROSS RECEIPTS TAX.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

GUARDIANS.
Defenses.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others, §503.110.
Grandparents.
Centralized statewide information and referral program for grandparents taking care of minor grandchildren, §405.023.

GUILTY PLEAS.
Stalking.
Restraining orders.
Issuance of against defendant, §508.155.

H

HANDICAPPED PERSONS.
Accessible electronic information program.
Blind and visually impaired, §§163.485 to 163.489.

HARASSMENT.
Conduct constituting, §525.070.
Elements of offense, §525.070.
Harassing communications, §525.080.

HAZARDOUS WASTE.
Penalties, §224.99-010.

HEAD START PROGRAM.
Teachers working in.
Service credit towards retirement, §161.549.

HEALTH.
Auditory screening of infants at hospitals and birthing centers, §216.2970.
Local boards of health.
Duties and powers, §212.210.
Penalties.
Local health programs.
Violations of provisions, §212.990.
Student health services.
Funding of position relating to, §211.287.

HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES CABINET.
Autism spectrum disorders commission, §§194A.620, 194A.622.
Council for social services.
Placement of children in custody of social services department, §§199.800 to 199.805.
Day-care centers, §§199.892 to 199.990.
See CHILD CARE FACILITIES.
Developmental disabilities council, §194A.135.
Duties, §212.210.
Early intervention services, §§200.650 to 200.676.
See EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES.
Food, drug and cosmetic act.
Powers and duties, §217.125.
Governor's office of wellness and physical activity.
Powers and duties, §194A.085.
Job training services authorized, §195.105.
Powers, §212.210.
Student health services.
Funding of position relating to, §211.287.

HEALTH INSURANCE.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Participation in group medical or dental insurance plan, §160.280.
Teachers' retirement system.
Insurance trust fund, §161.677.
Retirement allowance.
Eligible recipients, §161.675.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS.
Local governments.
Adoption of retirement, disability, health maintenance organization or hospitalization coverage by local governments, §79.080.
State personnel.
Flexible benefits plan for employees, §18A.227.
Health and dental care insurance coverage generally, §18A.225.

HEALTH SERVICES.
Designated provider, §156.502.
Not-for-profit primary care centers.
Providing school-based health care programs, §§216B.176, 216B.177.
Responsibilities, §156.501.
Wellness policy.
School councils, school-based decision making, §160.345.

HEALTH STANDARDS FOR STUDENTS.
Administrative regulations to set, §156.160.

HEARING IMPAIRED PERSONS.
Interpreters.
Licensing, §§309.300 to 309.319.
See INTERPRETERS.

HEARINGS.
Administrative hearings, §§13B.005 to 13B.170.
See ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS.
Administrative regulations.
Ordinary administrative regulations, §13A.255.
Notice, §13A.255.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.270.
Notice, §13A.270.
Statement of consideration, §13A.280.
Boiler safety.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Special boiler inspectors.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Employees.
Certification of school employees.
Revocation of certificate, §161.120.
Juvenile delinquents.
See JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
Kentucky board of education.
Compensatory time for staff conducting school facility public hearings, §156.071.
Delegation of taking evidence and writing recommendations, §156.071.
Special education programs.
Administrative hearings.
Procedure, request, time limit, §157.224.

HIGHLY SKILLED EDUCATION ASSISTANCE, §158.782.

HIGH SCHOOLS.
Admission to high school, §158.140.
Classification, §158.140.
Promotion, §158.140.
Athletics coaches.
Sports safety course required, §160.445.
Diploma, §158.140.
High school and college readiness assessments, §158.6453.
Accelerated and individualized learning, §158.6459.
Senator Jeff Green scholars, §164.7881.
Veterans day observance in public high schools, §158.075.
Vocational certificate of completion, §158.140.
Voter registration forms.
Education in registration, voting and absentee ballots.
Secondary school instruction, §158.6450.
Providing for high school students, §116.046.

HIGHWAYS, ROADS AND STREETS.
Criminal law and procedure.
Obstructing highways or other public passages.
Before obtaining permit or refusing to remove obstruction, §416.990.
Motor vehicles.
Use of personal communication device, §§189.292, 189.294.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Roads or passageways to school buildings, §160.320.
Texting while driving, §§189.292, 189.294.

HINKLE-MOBLEY-NEWBERRY ACT.
School terms, §158.070.

HISTORY.
Public buildings and grounds.
Display of historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols and texts, §§42.705, 65.130, 158.197.
Records.
State archives and records, §171.580.
Texts and documents on American history and heritage.
Reading and posting in public schools, §158.195.

HOLIDAYS.
Christmas day, §2.110.
Columbus day, §2.110.
Confederate Memorial day, §2.110.
Days and holidays closed, §158.070.
Enumeration, §2.110.
Fourth of July, §2.110.
Franklin D. Roosevelt day, §2.110.

HOLIDAYS —Cont'd
Independence day, §2.110.
Jefferson Davis day, §2.110.
Labor day, §2.110.
Lincoln's birthday, §2.110.
Martin Luther King day, §2.110.
Memorial day, §2.110.
Native American Indian month, §2.230.
New Year's day, §2.110.
Robert E. Lee day, §2.110.
Rules and regulations.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Time for filing.
Specified time for filing falling on holidays, §13A.150.
Veterans day, §2.110.
Observance in public schools, §158.075.
Washington's birthday, §2.110.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.
Property taxes.
False applications.
Penalties, §132.990.
Qualification for exemption, §132.810.

HOMICIDE OR ASSAULT, WEAPONS, ALCOHOL OR DRUG OFFENSES.
False bomb/weapon threats, §508.080.
Report by administrator, teacher or other employee, §158.155.
Student adjudicated guilty of offense or expelled.
Sworn statement or affidavit indicating.
Persons required to provide, §158.155.
Transfer of records to new schools, §158.155.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.

HOSPITALS.
Auditory screening of infants, §216.2970.
Satellite school-based health care programs, §§216B.176, 216B.177.
Special educational programs.
Instruction in child's home or in hospital, §157.270.

HOUSING.
Discriminatory and unlawful housing practices.
AIDS.
Prohibited, §207.135.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES.
Fiduciaries.
Investments.
Housing authority obligations, §386.050.

I

IDENTIFICATION CARDS.
Cigarettes and tobacco product sales to minors.
Distribution of products to persons under age 18.
Proof of age required, §438.313.
Proof of age required from prospective buyer or recipient, §438.310.

IMMORAL BOOKS.
Prohibited, §158.190.

IMMORAL CHARACTER.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
Termination of contract, grounds, §161.790.

IMMUNITY.
Commission of certain felony offenses against students.
Reporting, §158.156.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Good faith actions or reports, §620.050.
Stalking.
Law enforcement officers.
Enforcement of restraining order, §508.155.

IMMUNIZATION.
Child care facilities.
Current immunization certificate.
Reception and retention, §214.034.
Current immunization certificate.
Reception and retention by schools, §214.034.
Exceptions, §214.036.

IMMUNIZATION —Cont'd
Definitions.
Certificate of immunization, §158.035.
Diseases.
See DISEASES.
Meningitis.
Public schools.
Vaccination information provided students, §158.297.
Report of immunization results, §158.037.
Testing and treatment of children, §214.034.
Definition of "child," §214.032.
Exceptions to requirements, §214.036.

INCAPACITY.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.

INCOME TAXES.
Liens.
Failure to pay tax, §134.420.
School districts.
Excise tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

INCOME WITHHOLDING.
County employees' retirement system.
Contributions.
Deductions, §78.615.
Public officers and employees.
Salaries.
Subject to attachment or garnishment, §427.130.
Teachers' retirement system.
Contributions.
Correction of incorrect deductions, §161.560.
Deductions, §161.560.
Withholding from wages generally, §337.990.

INCOMPETENCE.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.
Tenure.
Termination of contract, grounds, §161.790.

INDEMNIFICATION.
Construction contracts.
Indemnity clauses, §371.180.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

INDEPENDENT LIVING COUNCIL, §151B.240.

INDIANS.
Native American Indian month, §2.230.

INDIGENT PERSONS.
School districts.
Free textbooks provided by boards of education, §160.330.

INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION PLANS.
Special education programs, §§157.195, 157.196.

INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND.
Transition of operation.
Legislative findings and provisions, §163.475.

INEFFICIENCY.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
Termination of contract, grounds, §161.790.

INFANTS.
Day-care centers, §§199.892 to 199.990.
See CHILD CARE FACILITIES.
Dependent children.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
See JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.
Early intervention services, §§200.650 to 200.676.
See EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES.
Pediatric abusive head trauma, education segment during high school, §158.303.
Tuberculosis, §§214.032 to 214.036.
See MINORS.

INFIDEL BOOKS.
Prohibited, §158.190.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.
Statewide planning and mapping system for public buildings, §42.746.

INHALERS.
Asthma medications, §§158.830 to 158.836.

INJUNCTIONS.
Meetings.
Open meetings.
Enforcement by judicial action, §61.848.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists.
Violations of provisions, §334A.990.
Stalking.
Restraining order against defendant, §508.155.

INSPECTIONS.
Archives.
State archives and records.
Agency records, §171.540.
Facilities for public inspection, §171.610.
Boiler safety.
General provisions, §§236.110 to 236.130.
See BOILERS.
Buildings.
Insurance funds.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and counties containing such city.
Insurance inspector to examine buildings annually, §162.470.
Day-care centers, §199.896.
Food, drug and cosmetic act.
Fees, §217.125.
Property taxes.
Property valuation administrators.
Premises on which mobile homes located, §132.260.
Student records.
Family education rights and privacy, §160.715.

INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION RESEARCH BOARD, §158.646.

INSTRUCTIONAL LEADER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM, §156.101.

INSUBORDINATION.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
Termination of contract, grounds, §161.790.

INSURANCE.
Attorneys at law.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Exchange of reciprocal or interinsurance contracts, §136.320.
Blind persons.
School for the blind.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting specified students.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers, §167.250.
Buildings.
See BUILDINGS.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Life insurance companies.
Tax on property of domestic companies in lieu of other taxes, §136.320.
Penalties.
General penalties, §136.990.
Deaf persons.
School for the deaf.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting specified students.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers, §167.250.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Insurance companies.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Penalties.
Corporation and utility taxes, §136.990.
School buses.
Boards of education of school districts.
Providing insurance for school buses, §160.310.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Participation in group medical or dental insurance plans, §160.280.
School bus insurance, §160.310.

INSURANCE —Cont'd
School districts —Cont'd
Occupational license tax for schools.
Insurance companies.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
State personnel.
Cafeteria plan.
Flexible benefits plan for employees, §18A.227.
Flexible benefits plan for employees, §18A.227.
Health and dental care insurance coverage, §18A.225.
Group health insurance board, §18A.226.
TRICARE supplement insurance, §18A.2256.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Group insurance, §161.158.
Life insurance program.
Adoption of rules and regulations to implement program, §161.159.
Teachers' retirement system.
Liability insurance, §161.340.
Workers' compensation.
Classification and experience rating system, §304.13-167.
Deduction from employee's salary.
Violation of section, §342.990.
Employers.
Duty to insure or provide security for liability to employees, §342.340.
Self-insurers.
Duty of employer to insure or provide security for liability to employees, §342.340.
Individuals.
Violation of provisions, §342.990.
Violation of section, §342.990.

INTERAGENCY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL AND JOB TRAINING, §§156.740 to 156.749.
Composition, §156.740.
Creation, §156.740.
Expenses.
Administrative expenses, §156.749.
Meetings, §156.749.
Purposes, §156.745.
Quorum, §156.740.
Responsibilities, §156.745.

INTEREST.
Buildings.
Bond issues, §162.180.
Construction of buildings.
Contracts.
Interest on late payments, §371.405.
Business entities.
Taxation.
Extensions on returns, §67.770.
Failure to file or pay before due date, §67.790.
Quarterly estimated tax payments.
Failure to submit, §67.755.
Common school fund, KY Const §185.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Education.
Common school fund, KY Const §185.
Corporation and utility taxes.
When interest period begins, §136.050.
Interest rates on public bonds.
See BOND ISSUES.
Local governments.
Short-term borrowing.
Maturity of notes.
Payment of interest, §65.7707.
Property taxes.
Alcoholic beverages.
Unpaid federal taxes, §132.160.
School districts.
Anticipation of taxes.
Money borrowed in anticipation, §160.540.
Taxation.
Business entities.
Extensions on returns, §67.770.
Failure to file or pay before due date, §67.790.
Quarterly estimated tax payments.
Failure to submit, §67.755.

INTEREST —Cont'd
Teachers' retirement systems.
Funds.
Assignment of interest to funds, §161.440.
Incorrect deductions by employer, §161.560.

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION.
Attorney general.
Cooperative agreements.
Approval by attorney general, §65.260.
Bond issues.
Revenue bonds, §65.270.
Citation of act.
Short title, §65.210.
Cooperative agreements, §65.240.
Approval by attorney general, §65.260.
Approval by department for local government, §65.260.
Approval by officer or agency, §65.300.
Bond issues under, §65.270.
Contents, §65.250.
Filing of copies, §65.290.
Limitations upon agreement, §65.260.
Revenue sharing, §65.245.
Definitions.
"Public agency," §65.230.
Department for local government.
Cooperative agreements.
Approval by department, §65.260.
Legislative declaration.
Purpose of provisions, §65.220.
Public agencies.
Agreements for joint or cooperative action, §65.240.
Approval by attorney general, §65.260.
Approval by department for local government, §65.260.
Approval by officer or agency, §65.300.
Bond issues under, §65.270.
Contents, §65.250.
Filing of copies, §65.290.
Limitations upon agreement, §65.260.
Defined, §65.230.
Joint exercise of power, §65.240.
Public officers and employees.
Civil service.
Effect of laws and regulations upon transferred employees, §65.280.
Purpose of provisions, §65.220.
Revenue sharing.
Cooperative agreements, §65.245.
Title of act.
Short title, §65.210.

INTERNET.
Career and technical education, office of.
Kentucky technical education personnel board.
Electronic balloting, §151B.097.
Policy on student Internet access.
Preventing transmission of sexually explicit materials, §156.675.
Public entities.
Website, financial data to be posted on, §65.312.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees.
Information to be posted and available to public, §161.250.

INTERPRETERS.
Licensing, §§309.300 to 309.319.
Application procedure, §309.312.
Authority of board, §309.304.
Authority of policy committee, §309.310.
Board, §§309.302, 309.304.
Criminal violations, §309.319.
Definitions, §309.300.
Eligibility for license, §309.312.
Enforcement of provisions, §309.304.
Investigations in violations, §309.316.
Policy committee, §§309.308, 309.310.
Prohibited acts, §309.318.
Renewal, §309.314.
Requirement for license, §309.301.
Revoked licenses, §309.314.
Grounds, §309.318.
Revolving fund, §309.306.

INTERPRETERS —Cont'd
Licensing —Cont'd
Suspended licenses, §309.314.
Grounds, §309.318.
Temporary license, §309.312.
Violations.
Classification and actions by board, §309.316.
Criminal penalties, §309.319.
Prohibited acts, §309.318.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.
Motor vehicles.
Excise tax.
Certain vehicles exempt from tax, §138.470.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS.
Compact for education, §§156.710, 156.720.
Interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children, §156.730.
Equal rights for children of civilian military employees, §156.735.

INTERVENTION.
Administrative hearings, §13B.060.

INVESTIGATIONS.
Commission of certain felony offenses against students.
Reports, §158.156.
Compulsory attendance.
Withdrawals and transfers.
Teachers to investigate and report, §159.170.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing.
License violations, §309.316.
Juvenile delinquents.
Probation officers.
Predisposition investigations, §610.100.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Confidentiality of information obtained, §620.050.
Duties of prosecutor, police and cabinet upon receipt of report alleging, §620.040.
Promptness required, §620.050.
Predisposition investigations, §610.100.
Office of education accountability.
Duties, §7.410.
School districts.
Boards of education, §160.300.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Statewide goals assessment program.
Expungement of records after finding of not guilty, §161.795.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Statement of member, §161.490.

INVESTMENTS.
Buildings.
Bond issues.
Deposit and investment of sinking fund, §162.240.
Insurance funds.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and counties containing such city, §162.460.
School building fund, §160.476.
Common school fund, KY Const §185.
Counties.
Political subdivisions generally, §66.480.
Local governments, §66.480.
Governmental leasing.
Leases as a legal and authorized investment, §65.950.
Investment pools, §66.480.
Legal investments, §66.480.
United States bonds, §386.050.
School districts.
School building fund, §160.476.
School facilities construction commission.
Bonds of commission.
Authorized investments, §157.625.
State property and buildings commission.
Bond issues, §162.600.
Teachers' retirement system.
Authorized investments, §161.430.
Board of trustees.
Duties, §161.430.
Funds to be invested, §161.430.

INVESTMENTS —Cont'd
Teachers' retirement system —Cont'd
Interest in investments.
Trustees and employees not to have interest in investments, §161.460.
Investment councilor.
Duties, §161.430.
Universities and colleges.
Educational savings plan trust, §164A.335.

J

JAMES C. WARE ACT.
Special education programs, §§157.200 to 157.290.
See SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

JUDGES.
Bribery.
Giving and taking bribes, §432.350.

JUDGMENTS.
Eminent domain.
Interlocutory judgment.
Trial by court on pleadings, §416.610.
Trial of exceptions, §416.620.
Usurpation.
Enforcement of judgment against usurper, §415.070.

JUDICIAL NOTICE.
Administrative regulations, §13A.090.

JURISDICTION.
Juvenile proceedings.
District courts, §610.010.
Public offenders.
Concurrent jurisdiction, §610.010.
Status offenders.
District courts, §610.010.
Exclusive jurisdiction of court, §630.020.
Officers.
Removal or suspension of school officers, §156.142.
Paternity.
Uniform act on paternity.
Actions under provisions, §406.051.
Records.
Open records.
Actions to secure right to inspect, §61.882.
State property and buildings.
Special law enforcement officers.
Area of jurisdiction of special officer, §61.920.

JURY.
Employees.
Leave for jury duty, §161.153.

JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET.
Department of juvenile justice, §15A.065.
Educational services division, §15A.067.

JUVENILE CODE.
Definitions, §600.020.
Procedural matters.
General provisions.
See JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.
Access to juvenile facility records, §15A.0651.

JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.
Boarding homes.
Defined, §600.020.
Child abuse and neglect. See within this heading, "Dependency, neglect and abuse."
Child-caring facilities.
Defined, §600.020.
Circuit courts.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.
Committed children.
Educational programs, §605.110.
Kentucky educational collaborative for state agency children, §605.110.
Advisory board and personnel, §605.110.

JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS —Cont'd
Committed children —Cont'd
Smoking cessation services, §605.110.
Confidentiality.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Reports, §620.050.
Fatalities or near fatalities, §620.050.
Informants, §620.050.
Contempt.
District courts.
Powers generally, §610.010.
Inherent contempt power of court not diminished, §600.060.
County courts.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.
Court designated workers.
Defined, §600.020.
Definitions.
Dependency, neglect and abuse, §600.020.
Mental health proceedings, §600.020.
Unified juvenile code generally, §600.020.
Department of corrections facilities.
Definition of "department," §600.020.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Child-caring personnel.
Duty to report dependency, neglect or abuse, §620.030.
Child custody.
Emergency custody orders, §620.040.
Protective custody generally, §620.040.
Child fatality.
Disclosure of information, §620.050.
Internal review, §620.050.
Children's advocacy centers.
Sharing information, §620.050.
Commonwealth's attorneys.
Duties upon receipt of report alleging abuse or neglect, §620.040.
Confidentiality.
Reports, §620.050.
County attorneys.
Duties upon receipt of report alleging abuse or neglect, §620.040.
Definitions, §600.020.
District courts.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.
Duties upon receipt or report alleging abuse or neglect, §620.040.
Duty to report dependency, neglect or abuse, §620.040.
Emergency custody orders, §620.040.
Health and family services cabinet.
Duties, §620.040.
Investigations.
Generally, §620.040.
Identifying information regarding reporting individual.
Confidentiality, §620.050.
Immunity.
Good faith actions or reports, §620.050.
Interns.
Duty to report dependency, neglect or abuse, §620.030.
Interview with child.
Confidentiality, §620.050.
Investigations.
Confidentiality of information obtained, §620.050.
Promptness required, §620.050.
Receipt of report alleging dependency, neglect or abuse.
Duties of prosecutor, police and cabinet, §620.040.
Jurisdiction.
District courts, §610.010.
Medical diagnostic procedures.
Authorized, §620.050.
Multi-disciplinary teams, §620.040.
Notice.
Protective custody, §620.040.
Orders.
Emergency custody orders, §620.040.
Parents' access to records, §620.050.
Peace officers.
Duties upon receipt of report alleging abuse or neglect, §620.040.
Duty to report dependency, neglect or abuse, §620.030.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §620.990.

JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS —Cont'd
Dependency, neglect and abuse —Cont'd
Photographs.
Authorized, §620.050.
Protective custody generally, §620.040.
Reports.
Commonwealth attorney's duties upon receipt of report alleging abuse or neglect, §620.040.
Confidentiality, §620.050.
Contents of initial report, §620.030.
Duty to report dependency, neglect or abuse, §620.030.
Residents.
Duty to report dependency, neglect or abuse, §620.030.
School personnel.
Duty to report dependency, neglect or abuse, §620.030.
School teachers.
Duty to report dependency, neglect or abuse, §620.030.
Searches and seizures, §620.040.
State police.
Duties upon receipt of report alleging abuse or neglect, §620.040.
X-rays.
Authorized, §620.050.
Disposition orders.
Predisposition investigations, §610.100.
District courts.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.
Educational programs.
Committed children, §605.110.
Kentucky educational collaborative for state agency children, §605.110.
Advisory board and personnel, §605.110.
Foster homes.
Definition of "foster family home," §600.020.
Smoking cessation services, §605.110.
State agency children, education of, §158.135.
Health and family services cabinet.
Definition of "cabinet," §600.020.
Immunity.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Good faith actions or reports, §620.050.
Investigations.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Confidentiality of information obtained, §620.050.
Duties of prosecutor, police and cabinet upon receipt of report alleging, §620.040.
Promptness required, §620.050.
Predisposition investigations, §610.100.
Jurisdiction.
Circuit courts, §610.010.
County courts, §610.010.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
District courts, §610.010.
District courts, §610.010.
Generally, §610.010.
Mental health proceedings, §610.010.
Juvenile justice department, §15A.065.
Educational services division, §15A.067.
Notice.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Protective custody, §620.040.
Peace officers.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Duties upon receipt of report alleging abuse or neglect, §620.040.
Duty to report, §620.030.
Penalties.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Violations of provisions, §620.990.
Predisposition investigations, §610.100.
Records.
Access to juvenile facility records, §15A.0651.
Reports.
Immunity for good faith reports, §620.050.
Investigations.
Predisposition investigations, §610.100.
Residential treatment facilities.
Defined, §600.020.
Rules and regulations.
Educational programs for committed children, §605.110.

JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS —Cont'd
Searches and seizures.
Dependency, neglect and abuse, §620.040.
Smoking cessation services.
Committed children, §605.110.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
Adjudicatory hearing.
Notice, §610.290.
Attorneys at law.
Right to counsel.
Detention hearings, §610.290.
Contempt.
Detention of children in specified facilities, §610.265.
Public offenders.
Detention of child found in contempt of court, §635.055.
Custody or detention.
Contempt, §§610.265, 635.055.
Detention costs.
Assessment against parent after hearing, §610.295.
Handcuffing or attaching to stationary object, §610.220.
Hearings.
Considerations for and findings from, §610.280.
Release of child.
Detention hearing not held as specified, §610.265.
Right to counsel, §610.290.
Time frame for holiday, §610.265.
Notice to responsible adult of further detention, §610.265.
Permitted purposes for holding children in custody, §610.220.
Place or location, §§610.220, 610.265.
Release of children.
Detention hearing not held as specified, §610.265.
Hearing not held as specified, §610.265.
Notice to responsible adult of further detention, §610.265.
Rights of juvenile, §610.290.
Rights of juvenile, §610.290.
Security assessment and placement, §610.265.
Detention hearings, §610.280.
Separation from adult prisoners, §610.220.
Time limitation, §§610.220, 610.265.
Extension of time, §§610.220, 610.265.
Definitions.
Unified juvenile code, §600.020.
District courts.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.
Escape.
Status offenders.
Escape charge not to be filed in certain circumstances, §630.160.
Hearings.
Adjudicatory hearing.
Notice, §610.290.
Detention hearings.
Considerations for and findings from, §610.280.
Release of child.
Hearing not held as specified, §610.265.
Right to counsel, §610.290.
Time frame for holiday, §610.265.
Public offenders.
Detention hearings, §§610.265, 610.280.
Status offenders.
Detention hearings, §§610.265, 610.280.
Dispositional hearing.
Conduct, §630.120.
Jurisdiction.
District courts, §610.010.
Public offenders.
Concurrent jurisdiction, §610.010.
Status offenders.
District courts, §610.010.
Exclusive jurisdiction of court, §630.020.
Juvenile justice department, §15A.065.
Educational services division, §15A.067.
Notice.
Adjudicatory hearing, §610.290.
Custody or detention.
Notice to responsible adult of further detention, §610.265.
Probation officers.
Investigations.
Predisposition investigations, §610.100.
Public offenders.
Concurrent jurisdiction, §610.010.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS —Cont'd
Public offenders —Cont'd
Contempt.
Detention of child found in contempt of court, §635.055.
Custody or detention.
Contempt.
Detention of child found in contempt of court, §635.055.
Facilities in which children may be detained, §610.265.
Hearings, §§610.265, 610.280.
Definitions, §600.020.
District courts.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.
Hearings.
Detention hearings, §§610.265, 610.280.
Jurisdiction.
Concurrent jurisdiction, §610.010.
Rights of juvenile.
Generally, §610.290.
Right to counsel.
Detention hearings, §610.290.
Status offenders.
Custody or detention, §630.080.
Adjudicated status offender, §630.100.
Facilities in which children may be detained, §610.265.
Grounds, §630.080.
Hearings, §§610.265, 610.280.
Limitation on detention of child, §630.080.
Taking into custody.
Duties of person taking child into custody, §630.040.
Violation of court order, §630.070.
Definitions, §600.020.
District courts.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.
Escape.
Charge not to be filed in certain circumstances, §630.160.
Hearings.
Detention hearing, §§610.265, 610.280.
Dispositional hearing.
Conduct, §630.120.
Jurisdiction.
District courts, §610.010.
Exclusive jurisdiction of court, §630.020.
Legislative declaration.
Purposes of provisions, §630.010.

JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.
Creation, §15A.065.
Educational services division, §15A.067.
Records.
Access to juvenile facility records, §§15A.067, 15A.0651.

K

KDE.
See KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (KDE).

KEES.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarship, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.

KENTUCKY BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Accountability.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Administration of funds, §156.035.
Appointment of members, §156.029.
Athletics.
Age eligibility for high school programs, §156.070.
Coaching positions, qualifications, §156.070.
Scheduling of athletic competitions, §158.070.
Audit of persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Bids.
Reciprocal preference for resident bidders, §160.303.
Blind persons.
School for the blind.
Management and control, §167.015.
Chairperson.
Election, §156.029.
Commissioner of education.
Executive secretary, §156.029.
Compensation of members, §156.060.
Composition, §156.029.

KENTUCKY BOARD OF EDUCATION —Cont'd
Contracts.
Reciprocal preference for resident bidders, §160.303.
Department of education.
See KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (KDE).
Duties generally, §156.070.
Efficient school design trust fund, §157.455.
Established, §156.029.
Evidence.
Hearing officer or panel.
Delegation of taking evidence and writing recommendations to, §156.071.
Existing board.
Duration, §156.031.
Expenses of members.
Reimbursement, §156.029.
Foundation program.
Evaluation of school buildings, standardization of process, §157.420.
Functions, §156.029.
Hearings.
Compensatory time for staff conducting school facility public hearings, §156.071.
Delegation of taking evidence and writing recommendations, §156.071.
High schools.
Pediatric abusive head trauma, education segment during high school, §158.303.
Interscholastic athletics.
Coaching positions, qualifications, §156.070.
Scheduling of athletic competitions, §158.070.
Intervention plans.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Kentucky department of education.
See KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (KDE).
Lease of land for school construction, §162.387.
Legal status, §156.035.
Location of office, §156.060.
Meetings, §156.060.
Number of members, §156.029.
Pediatric abusive head trauma, education segment during high school, §158.303.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Powers generally, §156.070.
Purchase contracts for supplies and equipment, §156.074.
Qualifications of members, §156.040.
Quorum, §156.060.
Rules and regulations.
Adoption, §156.160.
Promulgation, §156.160.
School audit team.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
School buses.
Standards and specifications, §156.153.
School councils.
School-based decision making.
Audit team recommendations, §160.346.
School district finance corporations.
Lease of land for school construction, §162.387.
School intervention plans.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Shaken baby syndrome.
Pediatric abusive head trauma, education segment during high school, §158.303.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists.
Salary supplement for persons employed by local board of education, §157.397.
Suicide prevention.
Dissemination of information, §156.095.
Study of materials required, §§158.070, 161.011.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Evaluation, §156.557.
Vacancies in membership.
Filling, §156.029.
Waiver.
Reporting requirement for statutory paperwork, §156.072.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (KDE).
Advanced placement programs.
Duties as to, §158.622.
Budget requests submitted to Kentucky board, §156.024.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (KDE) —Cont'd
Building quality and condition, standardization of process for evaluating, §157.420.
Career and technical education, §§158.808 to 158.816.
Composition, §156.010.
Conflicts of interest.
Supplying goods or services for which school funds expended.
Employees of department not to have pecuniary interest, §156.480.
Deaf-blind children.
Authority of department of education, §§167.220, 167.240.
Dual enrollment programs.
Duties as to, §158.622.
Early childhood development.
Business council, §200.709.
Duties, §200.705.
Efficient school design, §§157.450, 157.455.
Employees.
Abolition of employment positions, §156.016.
Criminal record check on job applicants, §156.483.
Violent offenders or persons convicted of sex crimes.
Restrictions on employing, §156.483.
Fines, §156.990.
Employees of local school district.
Credits allowed transferred district employee, §156.026.
Functions, §156.010.
Local superintendents advisory council, §156.007.
Mathematics, science, and related technologies.
Program to encourage studies in.
Role of department, §156.018.
Penalties.
Conflicts of interest, §156.480.
Regional service centers, §156.017.
Reorganization, §156.016.
Retirement.
Teachers' retirement system.
General provisions, §§161.220 to 161.716.
See TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
Special educational programs.
Administrative functions, §157.220.
State property and buildings commission.
Duty of department upon request of authority, §162.590.
State registrar.
Transfer of children's social security numbers to department, §213.031.
Student health services.
Responsibilities of department, §156.501.
Teachers' professional growth fund.
Duties, §156.553.
Transferred district employee.
Credits allowed employee, §156.026.

KENTUCKY FERPA.
Family education rights and privacy generally, §§160.700 to 160.730.
See FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION RESEARCH BOARD, §158.646.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY.
School facilities construction commission.
Successor agency of school building authority, §157.640.

KENTUCKY SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CONTROL CONFIDENTIALITY ACT.
Penalties, §214.990.

KENTUCKY SPECIAL EDUCATION MENTOR PROGRAM, §157.197.

KIDNAPPING.
Offense committed on school property, §158.154.

KINCARE SUPPORT PROGRAM.
Establishment, §405.023.

KINDERGARTENS.
Aides.
Ratio of aides to students, §157.360.
Foundation program.
General provisions, §§157.310 to 157.440.
See FOUNDATION PROGRAM (FUND TO SUPPORT EDUCATION EXCELLENCE IN KENTUCKY).

L

LABOR.
AIDS.
Employment discrimination.
Prohibited, §207.135.
Testing as condition of hiring, promoting or continued employment requirements, §207.135.
Cabinet.
Prevailing wage review board.
Attached to cabinet for administrative purposes, §337.522.
Child labor generally.
See CHILD LABOR.
Commissioner of workplace standards.
Defined, §§337.010, 339.205.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Definitions.
Child labor.
"Commissioner," §339.205.
"Gainful occupation," §339.210.
Department of workplace standards.
Child labor.
Enforcement of provisions, §339.450.
Definition of department, §337.010.
Emergency medical technicians.
Termination due to absence from employment, §337.100.
Peace officers.
Termination due to absence from employment, §337.100.
Public works.
Labor and wage conditions, §§337.505 to 337.550, 337.990.
See PUBLIC WORKS.
Rescue squad members.
Termination due to absence from employment, §337.100.
School employment generally.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.
Wages.
Minimum wage, §337.275.
Penalties for violations of provisions, §337.990.
Public works.
Labor and wage conditions, §§337.505 to 337.550, 337.990.
See PUBLIC WORKS.

LABOR CABINET.
Prevailing wage review board.
Attached to cabinet for administrative purposes, §337.522.

LABOR DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.
Certification of officers, §§15.380 to 15.404.
See PEACE OFFICERS.
Stalking.
Enforcement of restraining orders.
Good faith immunity, §508.155.
State buildings and grounds.
Special law enforcement officers, §§61.900 to 61.930.
See STATE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.

LEARNING DISABILITIES.
Special education programs, §§157.200 to 157.290.
See SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

LEASES.
Buildings.
See BUILDINGS.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Property taxes.
Personal property exempt from taxation.
Property held in connection with for profit business, §132.193.
Privately owned leasehold interest in industrial buildings.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes on leasehold interest in industrial buildings, §132.020.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Approval of state department of education required, §160.160.
State departments and agencies.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.
Administrative regulations.
Local administrative regulations required to be published, §424.270.
Affidavits.
Proof of publication, §424.170.
Bids.
Materials, supplies, equipment or services.
Matters required to be published, §424.260.
Budgets.
Adoption of annual county or city budget.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance advertised.
Penalty for violations, §424.990.
Compliance with publication requirements.
Failure to comply, §424.380.
Contents of advertisements, §424.140.
Definitions, §424.110.
Elections.
Ballot cards.
Matters required to be published, §424.290.
Penalty for violations, §424.990.
Forms.
Contents or form of advertisements, §424.140.
Municipal corporations.
Adoption of annual county or city budget.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance advertised, §424.990.
Bonds.
Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.
Matters required to be published, §424.360.
Newspapers.
Alternatives to newspaper publication abolished, §424.120.
Publication of delinquent tax lists, §424.330.
Qualifications of newspapers, §424.120.
Penalties.
Boards and commissions.
Collection of funds.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected.
Violation of provisions, §424.990.
Budget of city.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance.
Violation of provisions, §424.990.
Election ballot.
Matters required to be published.
Violation of provisions, §424.990.
School district budget.
Matters required to be published.
Violation of provisions, §424.990.
Violations of provisions, §424.990.
Periods of publication, §424.130.
Proof of publication, §424.170.
Radio.
Supplementation of printed notice by broadcast, §424.195.
Rates, §424.160.
Responsibility for publishing.
Person responsible for publishing, §424.150.
School districts.
Budget of school district.
Matters required to be published, §§424.250, 424.990.
Financial statements.
Itemized, sworn statement of funds collected, §424.220.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Taxation.
Delinquent taxes.
Matters required to be published, §424.330.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Publication of lists by cities, §424.330.
Time of publication, §424.130.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION.
Education assessment and accountability review subcommittee, §158.647.
Review of findings regarding administrative regulations, §158.6471.
National technical advisory panel on assessment and accountability, §158.6454.
Office of education accountability.
Gathering information, §7.420.
Office created and under direction of commission, §7.410.

LIABILITY.
Paternity.
Uniform act on paternity, §406.021.
See PATERNITY.
School districts.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.550.

LIABILITY INSURANCE.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting student bodies of school, §167.250.
Ten Commandments.
School sued for posting.
Prohibition against refusal to pay on policy for, §304.12-260.

LIBRARIES.
Blind persons.
Department for libraries and archives.
Authority to provide library services for the blind, §171.145.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Taxation.
Property exempt from taxation, KY Const §170.
Department for libraries and archives.
Authority to provide library services for the physically disabled, §171.145.
Blind persons.
Authority to provide library services for the blind, §171.145.
Commissioner, §171.130.
Duties.
Generally, §171.140.
Established, §171.130.
Open meetings.
Delivery of information about open meetings to Attorney General, §171.223.
Open records.
Delivery of information about open records to Attorney General, §171.223.
Powers.
Generally, §171.140.
State archives and records.
Procedures of department, §171.450.
Regulations of department, §171.450.
State librarian.
Commissioner, §171.130.
Disabled persons.
Department for libraries and archives.
Authority to provide library services for physically disabled, §171.145.
Librarians.
Certificates of librarianship.
Penalty for violations of provisions, §171.990.
Media librarians in school districts, §158.102.
Media libraries.
School districts, §158.102.
Penalties.
Librarians.
Certificates of librarianship.
Violations of provisions, §171.990.
Public books.
State owned books to be marked for identification, §57.370.

LICENSES.
Architects.
See ARCHITECTS.
Charitable gaming.
Licenses for organizations, §238.535.
Concealed weapons, §237.110.
Limitations, §237.115.
Counties.
See COUNTIES.
Day-care centers.
See CHILD CARE FACILITIES.
Firearms.
Concealed firearm licenses, §237.110.
Limitations, §237.115.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing, §§309.300 to 309.319.
See INTERPRETERS.
School districts.
Occupational license tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

LICENSES —Cont'd
School districts —Cont'd
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists.
See SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS.
Weapons.
Concealed weapon permits, §237.110.
Limitations, §237.115.

LIENS.
Buildings.
Bond issues, §§162.200, 162.210.
Income taxes.
Failure to pay tax, §134.420.
Property taxes.
Duration of lien, §134.420.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Approval of department of education required, §160.160.
Taxation.
Business entities.
Employer's failure to withhold or pay taxes, §67.783.
Income taxes.
Failure to pay tax, §134.420.
Teachers' retirement system.
Improper receipt of benefits and failure to repay.
Lien in favor of system, §161.520.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.

LIFE INSURANCE.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Tax on capital, §136.320.
Teachers' retirement system.
Benefits, §161.655.

LIGHTS.
Motor vehicles.
Flashing lights.
Installation of flasher lights near schools, §189.336.
Doubling of fines for speeding in school areas, §189.394.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Actions for refund, §160.487.
Paternity.
Uniform act on paternity.
Determination of paternity, §406.031.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.
Motor vehicle excise tax exemption, §138.470.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

LITERACY.
Adult education and literacy initiative fund.
Created in council of postsecondary education, purpose, §164.041.
Collaborative center for literacy development, early childhood through adulthood, §164.0207.
Legislative findings regarding reading, §158.791.
Reading diagnostic and intervention fund, §158.792.
Steering committee, §158.794.
Student achievement in math and reading.
Defined terms, §158.842.
Legislative findings, §158.840.

LITTERING.
Penalties, §224.99-010.

LIVESTOCK.
Agriculture.
See AGRICULTURE.
Property taxes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Strays.
Trespassing on educational grounds, §259.200.
Penalties, §259.990.

LOANS.
Assistive technology loan corporation, §§151B.450 to 151B.470.
Municipal corporations.
Political subdivisions not to loan credit to persons except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Emergency loans to public common school districts, §160.599.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Technology.
Assistive technology loan corporation, §§151B.450 to 151B.470.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Affiliated organizations.
Annual audit requirement, §65.312.
Defined, §65.310.
Ethics code, adoption, §65.314.
Open records and open meetings laws.
Applicability to governing bodies, §65.312.
Procurement, personnel, and compensation policies, §65.314.
Appropriations.
Short-term borrowing.
Notes payable only by appropriation, §65.7703.
Bond issues.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721. See within this heading, "Short-term borrowing."
Compensation of officers and employees, §64.590.
Conflicts of law.
Governmental leasing.
Construction of inconsistent provisions of act, §65.954.
Construction and interpretation.
Governmental leasing.
Citation of act, §65.956.
Construction of provisions of act, §65.954.
Cooperation.
Interlocal cooperation, §§65.210 to 65.300.
See INTERLOCAL COOPERATION.
Definitions.
Governmental leasing, §65.940.
Short-term borrowing, §65.7701.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.610.
Forms.
Short-term borrowing.
Format for issuance of notes, §65.7709.
Funds.
Short-term borrowing.
Note retirement fund, §65.7711.
Sinking fund.
Establishment by legislature, §65.7711.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
Citation of title, §65.956.
Construction of provisions of act, §65.954.
Definitions, §65.940.
Duration of leases.
Maximum term for leases, §65.946.
Investments.
Leases as a legal and authorized investment, §65.950.
Leasing for financing property purchases, §65.942.
Liberal construction of act, §65.954.
Maximum term for leases, §65.946.
Short title of act, §65.956.
Sinking fund, §65.942.
State and local taxation.
Exemption of leased property, §65.948.
State land finance officer.
Defined, §65.940.
State local debt officer.
Notification or approval.
When required, §65.944.
Superintendent of public instruction.
When approval required, §65.944.
Terms and conditions of leases, §65.942.
Title of act, §65.956.
Title to property subject to lease, §65.952.
Health maintenance organizations.
Adoption of retirement, disability, health maintenance organization or hospitalization coverage by local governments, §79.080.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS —Cont'd
Interest.
Short-term borrowing.
Maturity of notes.
Payment of interest, §65.7707.
Interlocal cooperation, §§65.210 to 65.300.
See INTERLOCAL COOPERATION.
Investments, §66.480.
Governmental leasing.
Leases as a legal and authorized investment, §65.950.
Investment pools, §66.480.
Legal investments, §66.480.
United States bonds, §386.050.
Loans.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721. See within this heading, "Short-term borrowing."
Local government department.
Economic development program.
Local government economic development fund.
Transfers from development fund to assistance fund, §42.4592.
State local finance officer.
Powers and duties, §147A.020.
Notes.
Short-term borrowing. See within this heading, "Short-term borrowing."
Public entities.
Annual audit requirement, §65.312.
Defined, §65.310.
Ethics code, adoption, §65.314.
Open records and open meetings laws.
Applicability to governing bodies, §65.312.
Procurement, personnel, and compensation policies, §65.314.
Sales.
Short-term borrowing.
Award of notes by legislation, §65.7717.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
Anticipation of taxes or revenue.
Authority to borrow money, §65.7703.
Citation of title, §65.7721.
Definitions, §65.7701.
Funds.
Note retirement fund.
Establishment by legislature, §65.7711.
Sinking fund.
Establishment by legislature, §65.7711.
Legislation.
Award of notes by legislation, §65.7717.
Defined, §65.7701.
Notes.
Award of notes by legislation, §65.7717.
"Legislation" defined, §65.7701.
Defined, §65.7701.
Estimate of revenues available for securing notes, §65.7715.
Format, §65.7709.
Interest.
Payment of interest, §65.7707.
Issuance.
Time of issuance, §65.7709.
Maturity of notes, §65.7707.
Note maximums, §65.7705.
Note retirement fund.
Establishment by legislature, §65.7711.
Payable only by appropriation, §65.7703.
Secured by pledge, lien or charge, §65.7711.
Enforcement, §65.7713.
Payment, §65.7713.
Sinking fund.
Establishment by legislature, §65.7711.
State local finance officer.
Defined, §65.7701.
Time of issuance, §65.7709.
Revenues.
Defined, §65.7701.
Estimate of revenues available for securing notes, §65.7715.
Sales, §65.7717.
Short title of act, §65.7721.
State local finance officer.
Defined, §65.7701.
Title of act, §65.7721.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS —Cont'd
State land finance officer.
Governmental leasing.
Defined, §65.940.
Notification or approval.
When required, §65.944.
State local finance officers.
Duties, §147A.020.
Functions.
Administrative functions, §147A.020.
Powers and duties, §147A.020.
Taxation.
Governmental leasing.
State and local taxation.
Exemption of leased property, §65.948.
Title.
Governmental leasing.
Title to property subject to the lease, §65.952.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS ADVISORY COUNCIL, §156.007.

LOITERING.
Conduct constituting, §525.090.
Elements of offense, §525.090.

LORD'S PRAYER.
Recitation of Lord's prayer, §158.175.

LOST AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.
Boiler safety.
Reissuance of lost or destroyed licenses, §236.230.

LUNCHES.
Annual assessment and evaluation of nutrition in district, §158.856.
Applicability of food, drug and cosmetic act provisions, §217.125.
Food service director or menu planner, §158.852.
Food sold outside of school lunch program.
Standards and restrictions, §158.854.
Free and reduced priced lunches.
Local school districts to establish, §160.330.
High-calcium foods and beverages.
Preference in purchasing for school meals, §45A.620.

M

MAGAZINES.
Blind and visually impaired.
Accessible electronic information program, §§163.485 to 163.489.

MAIL.
Career and technical education, office of.
Kentucky technical education personnel board.
Balloting by electronic mail, §151B.097.

MAKE A DIFFERENCE FOR KIDS ACT OF 2010.
School, suicide prevention.
Dissemination of information, §156.095.
Personnel, study of materials required, §§158.070, 161.011.

MALFEASANCE.
Abuse of public office.
Abuse of public trust, §522.050.

MALONEY-BAUER ACT.
Property subject to state tax only.
Determination of county appropriations, §132.200.

MANUFACTURED HOMES.
Property taxes.
Classification of certain manufactured homes as real property, §132.751.
Homestead exemptions, §132.810.

MARRIAGE.
Teachers' retirement system.
Benefit options.
Selection of new options, §161.630.
Benefits not considered marital property, §161.700.
Designation of beneficiaries.
Subsequent marriage voids designation, §§161.480, 161.655.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY.
Closing school in observance, §158.070.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

MASS DESTRUCTION, WEAPONS OF.
Counterfeit weapons of mass destruction.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075, 508.080.

MATHEMATICS.
Early mathematics testing program, §§158.801, 158.803.
Educational improvement.
Program to encourage studies in mathematics, science and related technologies, §§156.018, 158.798, 158.799.
Student achievement in math and reading.
Committee for mathematics achievement, §158.842.
Defined terms, §158.842.
Legislative findings, §158.840.
Mathematics achievement fund, §158.844.
STEM disciplines, §§158.845 to 158.849.
Universities and colleges.
Center for mathematics, §164.525.
STEM initiative task force, §§164.0285 to 164.0288.

MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT FUND, §158.844.

MATTRESSES.
Materials used in mattresses.
Penalties for violations of provisions, §214.990.

MAY-GOFF ACT.
Jefferson Davis day, §2.110.

MECHANICS' LIENS.
Construction of buildings.
Contracts, §371.420.

MEDICAID.
School districts.
Access to funding for districts providing funding matches for services for eligible children with disabilities, §605.115.

MEDICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Disability retirement, §161.661.

MEETINGS.
Administrative regulations.
Specified time for meetings, §13A.150.
Open meetings.
Administrative enforcement, §61.846.
Attendance.
Conditions, §61.840.
Closed sessions.
Requirements for conducting, §61.815.
Conditions for attendance, §61.840.
Construction of provisions, §61.850.
Definitions, §61.805.
Distribution of explanatory materials, §15.257.
Emergency meetings.
Requirements for holding, §61.823.
Enforcement of provisions, §§61.846, 61.848.
Exceptions to open meetings, §61.810.
Closed sessions, §61.815.
Generally, §61.810.
Special meetings, §61.823.
Judicial enforcement, §61.848.
Liberal construction of provisions, §61.850.
Libraries and archives department.
Delivery of information about open meetings to Attorney General, §171.223.
Minutes.
Open to public, §61.835.
Recordation, §61.835.
Penalties for violations, §61.991.
Records.
Minutes to be recorded, §61.835.
Regular meetings.
Schedule to be made available, §61.820.
Required.
Conducting closed sessions, §61.815.
Exceptions to open meetings, §61.810.
Requirements for conducting closed sessions, §61.815.
Special meetings, §61.823.
Schedule of regular meetings.
Publishing, §61.820.
Special meetings.
Requirements for holding, §61.823.
Video teleconferencing, §61.826.

MEETINGS —Cont'd
Open meetings —Cont'd
Violations.
Penalties, §61.991.

MEMORIAL DAY.
Confederate Memorial day.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

MENACING.
Class B misdemeanor, §508.050.
Elements of crime, §508.050.

MENINGITIS.
Public schools.
Vaccination information provided students, §158.297.

MENTAL HEALTH.
Autism spectrum disorders commission, §§194A.620, 194A.622.
Defenses.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others, §503.110.
Juvenile proceedings.
Definitions, §600.020.
District courts.
Jurisdiction, §610.010.
Minors.
Outpatient mental health counseling.
Provided upon request without consent of parents or guardians, §214.185.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others, §503.110.
Regional community mental health program.
Teachers' retirement system.
Service credit, §§161.548, 161.5461.
Special education programs, §§157.200 to 157.290.
See SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

MENTOR PROGRAM, SPECIAL EDUCATION, §157.197.

MERGER.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Local system merged with state system, §161.710.

MILITARY.
Burials.
Military burial honor guards, §§36.390 to 36.396.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Officers of the militia.
Eligibility to hold office, KY Const §165.
Funerals.
Military burial honor guards, §§36.390 to 36.396.
Interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children, §156.730.
Equal rights for children of civilian military employees, §156.735.
Public officers and employees.
Appeals from failure to restore or discharge, §61.379.
Definitions, §61.371.
Leaves of absence, §§61.394, 61.396.
Expiration of unused military leave, §61.394.
Right to return to position, §61.373.
To permit induction in military service, §61.377.
Restoration of public employee to position after military duty, §61.373.
Restored employee discharged only for cause for year.
Seniority, §61.375.
School students.
Interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children, §156.730.
Equal rights for children of civilian military employees, §156.735.
Military active duty deployment and return days, absence on.
Compulsory attendance excused, §159.035.
State personnel.
Health coverage.
TRICARE supplement insurance, §18A.2256.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Alternative certification program for military veterans, §161.048.
Military leave.
Employee called to active military duty, §161.168.
Tenure.
Eligibility for continuing service status.
Reinstatement after service in armed forces, §161.740.

MILITARY —Cont'd
Teachers and other school personnel —Cont'd
Tenure —Cont'd
Limited status employee on military leave.
Award of service credit, §161.740.
Teachers' retirement system.
Service credit.
Active military duty by contributing member, §161.507.
Prior service credit for veterans, §161.507.

MILITARY LEAVE.
Employee called to active military duty, §161.168.

MINES AND MINERALS.
Property taxes.
Coal.
Unmined coal.
Assessment of unmined coal reserves held separately from surface real property, §132.820.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.

MINIMUM WAGE, §337.275.
Penalties for violations of provisions, §337.990.

MINORS.
Auditory screening of infants at hospitals and birthing centers, §216.2970.
Blood supply screening.
Donation of blood to nonprofit voluntary program by person age 16, §214.468.
Donation of blood to nonprofit voluntary program by person age 17 or older.
Consent of parent or guardian not required, §214.468.
Boarding and lodging homes.
Penalties for violations of provisions, §199.990.
Criminal law and procedure.
Handguns.
Possession, §527.100.
Day-care centers, §§199.892 to 199.990.
See CHILD CARE FACILITIES.
Defenses.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others, §503.110.
Delinquent, neglected and dependent children.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
See JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.
Disabled children.
Medicaid funding for local school districts.
Access to funding for districts providing funding matches for services for eligible children with disabilities, §605.115.
Diseases.
Immunization of children, §§214.032 to 214.036.
See DISEASES.
Drug abuse and addiction.
Diagnosis and treatment.
Consent, §214.185.
Liability for payment, §214.185.
Early intervention services, §§200.650 to 200.676.
See EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES.
Grandparents.
Centralized statewide information and referral program for grandparents taking care of minor grandchildren, §405.023.
Hospitals.
Auditory training of infants, §216.2970.
Immunization of children.
Certificate of immunization, §158.035.
Report of immunization, §158.037.
Tuberculosis, §§214.032 to 214.036.
KinCare Support Program.
Establishment, §405.023.
Mental health.
Outpatient mental health counseling.
Provided upon request without consent of parents or guardians, §214.185.
Motor vehicles.
Personal communication device.
Use while operating a motor vehicle, §189.294.
Penalties.
Protective services for children.
Violations of provisions, §199.990.

MINORS —Cont'd
Pregnancy.
Diagnosis and treatment.
Consent, §214.185.
Liability for payment, §214.185.
Protective services for children.
Day-care centers, §§199.892 to 199.990.
See CHILD CARE FACILITIES.
Penalties for violations of provisions, §199.990.
Secretary for health and family services cabinet.
Training programs for personnel.
Powers as to, §199.900.
Sales.
Furnishing or selling articles to minors for illegal sale.
Penalty, §339.990.
Prohibited, §339.250.
Texting while driving, §189.294.
Tuberculosis.
Immunization of children.
Required, §214.034.
Exceptions, §214.036.
Testing and treatment of children, §214.034.
Definition of "child," §214.032.
Exceptions to requirements, §214.036.
Unlawful transactions with a minor.
Third degree, §530.070.
Venereal diseases.
Diagnosis and treatment.
Consent, §214.185.
Liability for payment, §214.185.

MISDEMEANORS.
Administrators.
Abuse of teacher or school administrator, §161.990.
Agriculture and animals.
Strays and animals running at large, §259.990.
Animals running at large, §259.990.
Architects, §323.990.
Archives.
State archives and records, §171.990.
Assault.
Fourth degree assault, §508.030.
Second degree wanton endangerment, §508.070.
Athlete agents.
Prohibited acts, penalties, §164.6927.
Audiologists, §334A.990.
Boiler safety, §§236.100, 236.990.
Bribery.
Employees, §161.990.
Compulsory attendance violations, §159.990.
County budgets.
Violation of provisions, §68.990.
Criminal abuse.
Third degree criminal abuse, §508.120.
Criminal gang activity.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Day-care centers.
Licenses.
Failure to obtain, §199.990.
Discrimination.
Employees, §161.990.
Diseases, §214.990.
Educational records.
Fraudulent use, §§434.441, 434.442.
Elections, §117.995.
Employees.
Political activity, §161.990.
Engineers, §322.990.
Environmental protection, §224.99-010.
False report of child abuse or neglect, §620.050.
Flags.
United States flag.
Used for advertising purposes, §2.990.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing.
License violations, §309.319.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Intentional violations of provisions, §620.990.
Menacing, §508.050.
Minors.
Boarding and lodging homes, §199.990.

MISDEMEANORS —Cont'd
Minors —Cont'd
Dependency, abuse and neglect, §620.990.
Protective services for children, §199.990.
Unlawful transaction with a minor.
Third degree, §530.070.
Motor vehicles.
Drivers' licenses, §186.990.
Traffic regulations.
General penalty, §189.990.
Records.
Open records, §61.991.
Sex offender registration system.
Residence prohibitions, violations, §17.545.
Speech-language pathologists, §334A.990.
Stalking.
First degree, §508.140.
Second degree, §508.150.
Violation of restraining order, §508.155.
State purchasing.
Procurement code violations, §45A.990.
Strays, §259.990.
Surveyors, §322.990.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Abuse of teachers, §161.990.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.
Teachers' retirement system.
Disability retirement.
Serving as teacher within or without state while receiving disability allowance, §161.661.
Records.
Falsifying records, §161.990.
Terroristic threatening, §508.080.
Traffic control regulations.
General penalty, §189.990.
Wanton endangerment.
Second degree wanton endangerment, §508.070.

MISSING PERSONS.
Notification of last known school as to child's disappearance, §17.470.
Procedure upon recovery, §158.032.
Program to identify and locate Kentucky missing children enrolled in Kentucky schools, §156.495.
Records.
Flagging school records, §158.032.
Vital statistics.
Notification of state registrar of disappearance of child, §17.470.

MISTAKE AND ERROR.
Teachers' retirement system.
Correction of mistake in payment, §161.680.

MOBILE HOMES.
Building code.
Defined, §198B.010.
Definitions.
Mobile home parks, §132.720.
Property taxes.
Ad valorem taxes.
Mobile homes and recreational vehicles subject to ad valorem taxes, §132.730.
Classification of certain mobile homes as real property, §132.751.
Defined, §132.010.
Homestead exemptions, §132.810.
Persons providing rental space for parking.
Reports to property valuation administrator, §132.260.
Property valuation administrators.
Inspections of property on which mobile homes located, §132.260.
Units.
Defined, §132.720.

MOBILE PHONES.
Students in public schools.
Possession and use, §158.165.

MOBLEY-NEWBERRY-HINKLE ACT.
School terms, §158.070.

MOMENT OF SILENCE OR REFLECTION, §158.175.

MONTH.
What constitutes school month, §158.060.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.
Arrangements with persons in charge, §158.230.
Boards of education may provide, §158.200.
Cost of moral instruction, §158.260.
Credit for moral instruction, §158.240.
Nonparticipants.
Activities, §158.250.
Place of moral instruction, §158.220.
Survey of religious preferences may be made, §158.210.
Time of moral instruction, §158.220.

MORATORIUMS.
Property taxes.
Declaring moratoriums on property assessment or reassessment, §132.020.

MORTGAGES AND DEEDS OF TRUST.
Property taxes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Approval of department of education required, §160.160.

MOTOR CARRIERS.
Applicability of provisions.
Exemptions, §281.605.
Defenses.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for safety of others, §503.110.
Drivers and chauffeurs.
Use of physical force, §503.110.
Exemptions from provisions, §281.605.
Passengers.
Use of physical force on passengers, §503.110.
School buses.
Exemption from motor carrier provisions, §281.605.

MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX, §138.470.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
Excise tax.
Transfer of vehicle to company to settle claims.
Exemption from tax, §138.470.

MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES.
Drivers' licenses.
General penalty for violations, §186.990.
Violations of provisions, §186.990.
Traffic regulations.
General penalty, §189.990.

MOTOR VEHICLE PASSING.
School buses.
Passing stopped school bus prohibited, §189.370.
Penalties for violations, §189.990.

MOTOR VEHICLE PROPERTY TAXES.
Assessments.
Appeals.
Delay by virtue of appeal, §136.1877.
Property valuation administrator, §132.487.
Centralized ad valorem tax system, §132.487.
Collection.
County clerk, §134.800.
School districts.
Collector of school taxes.
County clerks.
Motor vehicle taxes, §160.500.
Determination of maximum permissible school district revenue.
Tax on motor vehicles to be used in determining, §160.472.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Vehicles in interstate commerce system.
Route or operation partly in state.
Assessments.
Aggregate local rate to be set annually, §136.1877.
Appeal from notice of tentative assessment, §136.1877.
Collection of state taxes, §136.1877.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION.
Ad valorem taxes.
Paid on all motor vehicles registered, §132.020.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION —Cont'd
Board of education.
Application for registration owned by board, §186.060.
Vehicles owned by governmental units.
Statements accompanying application, §186.060.

MOTOR VEHICLES.
Career and technical education office.
Insurance for vehicles owned and operated by office in vocational schools, §151B.170.
Charitable organizations.
Excise tax.
Exemption from tax, §138.470.
Disabled vehicles.
Removal by police, §189.450.
Excise tax.
Educational institutions exempt from tax, §138.470.
Farm trucks.
Excise tax exemption, §138.470.
Flasher lights near schools, §189.336.
Doubling of fines for speeding in school areas, §189.394.
Interstate commerce.
Excise tax.
Certain vehicles exempt from tax, §138.470.
Personal communication devices.
Use while operating a motor vehicle, §§189.292, 189.294.
Speed limits near schools, §189.336.
Doubling of fines for speeding in school areas, §189.394.
Standing on roadways, §189.450.
Stopping.
On roadways, §189.450.
Taxation.
Excise tax, §138.470.
Texting while driving, §§189.292, 189.294.
Transfer of ownership.
Wills.
Excise tax, §138.470.
Turn signals.
Required, §189.380.
Unattended vehicles.
Removal by police, §189.450.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Career and technical education office.
Insurance for vehicles owned and operated by office in vocational schools, §151B.170.
Wills.
Excise tax.
Vehicles transferred by will, §138.470.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.
Administrative regulations.
Proposed administrative regulations.
E-mail of regulations to impacted governments, §13A.270.
Appropriations.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Bond issues.
Bids.
Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.
Matters required to be published, §424.360.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.
Matters required to be published, §424.360.
Maximum indebtedness of cities, KY Const §158.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Budgets.
Legal notices.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance as advertised, §424.990.
Buildings.
See BUILDINGS.
Cities of second class.
Buildings.
Insurance fund.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and in counties containing such city, §§162.440 to 162.500.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Budget requirements, KY Const §157b.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS —Cont'd
Constitution of Kentucky —Cont'd
Credit.
Political subdivisions not to appropriate money or lend credit to any person except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Debts.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Indebtedness exceeding income provided for year not to be incurred without popular vote, KY Const §157.
Maximum indebtedness of cities, KY Const §158.
Mayors.
Salaries.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Officers.
Filling two municipal offices at the same time, KY Const §165.
Incompatible offices and employment, KY Const §165.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Taxation.
Budget for taxing district, KY Const §157b.
Maximum tax rate for cities, counties and taxing districts, KY Const §157.
Cooperation.
Interlocal cooperation, §§65.210 to 65.300.
See INTERLOCAL COOPERATION.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Boundary reports, §136.190.
Counties.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Debts.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Indebtedness exceeding income providing for year not to be incurred without popular vote, KY Const §157.
Maximum indebtedness of cities, KY Const §158.
Display of historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols and texts in public buildings and public property, §§65.130, 158.197.
Elections.
Voters eligible to participate in city and school board elections, §116.200.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.610.
Incorporation.
Stock and stockholders.
Political subdivisions not to become stockholders in corporations, KY Const §179.
Interlocal cooperation, §§65.210 to 65.300.
See INTERLOCAL COOPERATION.
Leases.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Legal notices.
Adoption of annual county or city budget.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance advertised, §424.990.
Bonds.
Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.
Matters required to be published, §424.360.
Loans.
Political subdivisions not to loan credit to persons except for roads or state capitol, KY Const §179.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Mayors.
Salaries.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Property taxes.
Fraternal benefit societies.
Funds exempt from city taxes, §132.210.
Rate.
City and urban-county government tax rate limitations, §132.027.
Reduction of tax rate on personal property, §132.018.
State tax.
Property subject to state tax also subject to taxation in city, §132.200.
Public officers and employees.
Filling two or more offices at the same time, KY Const §165.
Retirement.
Disability, health maintenance organization or hospitalization coverage.
Adoption, §79.080.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS —Cont'd
Public officers and employees —Cont'd
Retirement —Cont'd
Disability, health maintenance organization or hospitalization coverage —Cont'd
Form, §79.080.
Options, §79.080.
Presumption as to disability, §79.080.
Taxation.
Budgets for taxing districts, KY Const §157b.
Maximum tax rate for cities, KY Const §157.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §157.
Workers' compensation.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, §107.140.

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES.
Boundaries, §96.150.
Taxation.
Light, water or gas plants may pay tax equivalent to school district, §96.536.
T.V.A. act.
Payment of sums equivalent to taxes based on book value, §96.820.
Proration and distribution among state, counties, cities and school districts, §96.895.

N

NAMES.
Administrative bodies.
Change of name.
Administrative regulations, effect on, §13A.312.

NATIONAL BOARD CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS, §§161.131 to 161.134.
Salary supplement, §157.395.

NATIONAL GUARD.
Active federal duty.
Rights, benefits and protections upon call to, §38.510.
Active state duty.
Student's credit when called into active service, §38.470.
Federal active duty.
Rights, benefits and protections upon call to, §38.510.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Income received by members for active duty training.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Student's credit when called into active service, §38.470.

NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN MONTH, §2.230.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CABINET.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §224.99-010.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.
Tenure.
Termination of contract, grounds, §161.790.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.
Buildings.
Bond issues, §162.190.

NEIKIRK ACT.
Moral instruction, §§158.200 to 158.260.

NELSON TAX LAW.
Property taxes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.

NEPOTISM.
Kentucky board of education.
Qualifications of members, §156.040.
School-based decision making councils and policies.
Membership qualifications, §160.345.

NEPOTISM —Cont'd
School districts.
Boards of education.
Oath of members as to hiring district employees and conflicts of interest, §160.170.
Qualifications of members, §160.180.
Vacancies, filling, §160.190.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Restriction on appointment of relatives, §160.380.

NEWBERRY-HINKLE-MOBLEY ACT.
School terms, §158.070.

NEWLY BORN CHILDREN.
Auditory screening at hospitals and birthing centers, §216.2970.

NEWSPAPERS.
Blind and visually impaired.
Accessible electronic information program, §§163.485 to 163.489.
Legal notices.
Alternatives to newspaper publication abolished, §424.120.
Bids, §424.260.
Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.
Matters required to be published, §424.360.
Publication of uncollected taxes, §424.330.
Qualifications of newspapers, §424.120.
Rates, §424.160.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

NICOLE HADLEY, JESSICA JAMES, AND KAYCE STEGLER ACT.
School prayer and other religious activities, §§158.181 to 158.187.

NOISE CONTROL.
Penalties, §224.99-010.

NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS.
School-based health care programs.
Not-for-profit primary care centers, §§216B.176, 216B.177.

NONRESIDENTS.
School districts.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Exemption from tax, §160.611.
Tuition for nonresident pupils, §158.120.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Eligibility for offices and employments, KY Const §165.

NOT-FOR-PROFIT PRIMARY CARE CENTERS.
Providing school-based health care programs, §§216B.176, 216B.177.

NOTICE.
Abusive students.
Notice to teacher of student's history, §161.195.
Administrative hearings, §13B.050.
Administrative regulations.
Hearings.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.270.
Required before filing of administrative regulation.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.160.
Ordinary administrative regulation proposing to establish or increase fees, §13A.030.
Affidavits.
Legal notices.
Proof of publication, §424.170.
Athlete agents.
Agency contracts.
Cancellation by student-athlete, §164.6921.
Requirements, §164.6917.
Discipline, §164.6913.
Notice to athletic director, §164.6919.
Bids and bidding.
Legal notices.
Materials, supplies, equipment or services.
Matters required to be published, §424.260.
Boiler safety.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Special boiler inspectors.
Suspension or revocation of appointment, §236.100.
Buildings.
Bond issues.
Election, §162.080.

NOTICE —Cont'd
Cigarettes and tobacco products.
Sales and distribution to minors.
Illegality of sale of tobacco products to persons under age 18, §438.310.
Compulsory attendance.
Dropping out or academic deficiency.
School administrator to notify superintendent, §159.051.
Parental responsibility for children's violations, §159.180.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Property valuation, §136.180.
Definition of legal notice, §424.110.
Drivers' licenses.
Dropping out or academic deficiency.
School administrator to notify superintendent, §159.051.
Educational television.
Meetings of authority, §168.060.
Employees.
Certification of school employees.
Revocation of certificate, §161.120.
Expulsion of students.
Due process, §158.150.
Family education rights and privacy, §160.710.
Juvenile delinquents.
Adjudicatory hearing, §610.290.
Custody or detention.
Notice to responsible adult of further detention, §610.265.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Protective custody, §620.040.
Kentucky board of education.
Meetings, §156.060.
Legal notices, §§424.110 to 424.990.
Newspapers, legal notices.
Administrative regulations.
Local administrative regulations required to be published, §424.270.
Advertisements.
Contents and form, §424.140.
Affidavit as proof of publication, §424.170.
Alternatives to newspaper publication abolished, §424.120.
Bids, §424.260.
Broadcasting to supplement printed notice, §424.195.
Compliance with publication requirements.
Failure to comply, §424.380.
Invitation to bid on municipal bonds.
Matters required to be published, §424.360.
Property and buildings commission.
Bond issues.
Sale of bonds, §162.620.
Publication of uncollected taxes, §424.330.
Qualifications of newspapers, §424.120.
Rates, §424.160.
Responsibility for publishing.
Determination where no statutory designation of responsibility, §424.150.
School districts.
Bids for materials, supplies, equipment or services.
Matters required to be published, §424.260.
Budget of school district, §160.470.
Matters required to be published, §424.250.
Elections.
Ballots, §424.290.
Financial statements.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected, §424.220.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Time and periods of publication, §424.130.
Property and buildings commission.
Bond issues.
Sale of bonds, §162.620.
Property taxes.
Assessments.
Notice of assessment raised by department of revenue, §133.160.
Vehicles in interstate commerce system.
Route or operation partly in state.
Appeal from notice of tentative assessment, §136.1877.
Equalization.
Certificate of equalization, §133.170.

NOTICE —Cont'd
Public works.
Labor and wage conditions.
Hearing on determination of prevailing wage, §337.522.
Radio.
Legal notices.
Supplementation of printed notice by broadcast, §424.195.
Rates and charges.
Legal notices, §424.160.
Rules and regulations.
Legal notices.
Local administrative regulations required to be published, §424.270.
School accountability.
Education assessment and accountability review subcommittee.
Meetings to review administrative regulations, §158.6471.
School districts.
Administrative regulations.
Local administrative regulations required to be published, §424.270.
Bids for materials, supplies, equipment or services.
Matters required to be published, §424.260.
Boards of education.
Meetings, §160.270.
Superintendents.
Screening committee.
Parental member of screening committee, notice of election, §160.352.
Budgets.
Matters required to be published, §424.250.
Tax rate limits.
Hearings, §160.470.
Compliance with publication requirements.
Failure to comply, §424.380.
Elections.
Ballot cards.
Matters required to be published, §424.290.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Fines.
Legal notices.
Persons violating provisions, §424.990.
Forms.
Legal notices.
Contents or form of advertisements, §424.140.
Legal notices.
Budget adoption.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance advertised.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Collection of funds.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Criminal law and procedure.
Persons violating provisions, §424.990.
Financial statements.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected, §424.220.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000, §§160.484, 160.485.
School taxes authorized.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Recall of levy, procedure, §160.597.
Superintendent of schools.
Personnel actions taken by superintendent, §160.390.
Removal, §160.350.
Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which located.
Hearings, §160.045.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.614.
Collection of taxes.
Assessment, notice, §160.6154.
School facilities construction commission.
Bond issues.
Sales by sealed bids or proposals, §157.632.
School officers.
Removal or suspension.
Procedural rights, notice, §156.132.
Stalking restraining orders.
Defendant's right to request hearing, §508.155.

NOTICE —Cont'd
Student's history of abusive conduct or carrying concealed weapon.
Notice to teachers, §161.195.
Suspension of students.
Due process, §158.150.
Taxation.
Assessments.
Business entities.
Additional assessments, §67.775.
Department of revenue to mail notice, §131.110.
Legal notices.
Delinquent taxes.
Matters required to be published, §424.330.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Classified employees.
Nonrenewal of contract, §161.011.
Criminal record check on applicant, §160.380.
Discipline.
Certificates, discipline involving, §161.120.
Performance improvement.
Discipline, dismissal, etc, §156.557.
Student's history of physically abusive conduct or carrying concealed weapon, §161.195.
Tenure.
Contracts.
Limited contracts nonrenewable, §161.750.
Termination, §§161.780, 161.790.
Demotion of administrative personnel, §161.765.
Salaries.
Notice of salary to be paid teachers, §161.760.
Termination of contract, §§161.780, 161.790.
Teachers' retirement system.
Disability retirement.
Recovery from disability, §161.662.
Disqualification from receiving benefit.
Notice to system, §161.520.
Textbooks.
Factual errors, correction, §156.438.
Meetings of textbook commission, §156.405.
Public inspection, notice of opportunity, §156.405.
Removal or rejection of textbook, §156.405.
Workers' compensation.
Insurance.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.
Preservation of employees rejection.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.

NUMERACY.
Student achievement in math and reading.
Committee for mathematics achievement, §158.842.
Legislative findings, §158.840.
Mathematics achievement fund, §158.844.

NURSES.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for care of others, §503.110.

NUTRITION.
Annual assessment and evaluation of nutrition in district, §158.856.
Breakfast program, §158.070.
Fast foods, limitation on retail sales in cafeterias, §158.850.
Food service director or menu planner, §158.852.
Food sold outside of school lunch program.
Standards and restrictions, §158.854.

O

OATHS.
Attorneys at law, KY Const §228.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Officers and attorneys, KY Const §228.
General assembly.
Oath of officers, KY Const §228.
Public officers and employees.
Authority to administer, §62.020.

OATHS —Cont'd
Public officers and employees —Cont'd
When oath taken, §62.010.
School districts.
Boards of education, §160.170.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Board of trustees, §161.280.

OBSCENITY.
Blocking explicit material from students, §156.675.

OFFICERS.
Removal or suspension of school officers.
Attorney general.
Duty of attorney general, §156.138.
Cause, removal of superintendents for, §160.350.
Conditions, §156.132.
Grounds, §156.132.
Jurisdiction of actions, §156.142.
Procedure, §156.132.
Vacancies caused by suspension, §156.136.
Appointment, §156.136.
Payment, §156.136.
Term, §156.136.
Textbook commission.
Employee or official of school not to act as book agent, §156.460.

OIL AND GAS.
Eminent domain.
Lines and appliances along roads and streams.
Companies transmitting or selling gas may acquire rights.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §416.990.
Gross receipts tax.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Property taxes.
Assessment of unmined oil and gas reserves held separately from surface real property, §132.820.
Pollution control facilities.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

OPEN MEETINGS, §§61.800 to 61.850.
See MEETINGS.

OPEN RECORDS, §§61.870 to 61.884.
See RECORDS.

ORDERS.
Administrative hearings.
Emergency orders, §13B.125.
Final order, §13B.120.
Judicial review, §13B.140.
Conduct of, §13B.150.
Recommended order, §13B.110.
Health.
Compliance with orders of health agencies.
Penalty for failure to comply, §212.990.

ORDINANCES.
Buildings.
Bond issues.
Disposition of rent fixed by ordinance, §162.230.

ORGANIZED CRIME.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.

OVERTAKING AND PASSING MOTOR VEHICLES.
School buses.
Passing stopped school or church bus prohibited, §189.370.
Penalties for violations, §189.990.

OVERTIME.
Employment in excess of 40 hours in work week, exceptions.
Penalty for violation, §337.990.

P

PAGING DEVICES.
Possession by public school student, §158.165.

PARENT AND CHILD.
Blood supply screening.
Donation of blood to nonprofit voluntary program by person age 16, §214.468.
Donation of blood to nonprofit voluntary program by person age 17 or older.
Consent of parent or guardian not required, §214.468.
Child abuse and neglect.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
See JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.
Compulsory attendance.
General provisions, §§159.010 to 159.990.
See COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.
Day-care centers.
Rights of parents, custodians or guardians, §199.898.
Defenses.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others, §503.110.
Definitions.
Termination of parental rights, §600.020.
Drug abuse and addiction.
Diagnosis and treatment of minor.
Consent, §214.185.
Liability for payment, §214.185.
Family literacy services, §158.360.
Mental health.
Outpatient mental health counseling to children.
Sixteen years of age or older.
Provided upon request without consent of parents or guardians, §214.185.
Termination of parental rights.
Involuntary termination.
Definitions, §600.020.
Voluntary termination.
Definitions, §600.020.
Textbooks.
Responsibility of parents for books not returned, §157.140.
Venereal diseases.
Diagnosis and treatment.
Consent, §214.185.
Liability for payment, §214.185.

PARKING.
Removal of vehicles parked in violation of section, §189.450.
Shoulder of highway, §189.450.
Towing of parked vehicles.
Stopping, standing or repairing vehicle on roadway or shoulder of highway.
Removal of vehicles in violation of provisions, §189.450.

PARKS AND RECREATION.
City and county recreation facilities.
Board.
Maintaining and equipping parks and playgrounds, §97.020.
Declaration as proper municipal purpose, §97.010.
Establishment of local recreational facilities, §97.020.
School districts.
Development and maintenance of school property for recreational facilities.
Agreement with public agency for development and maintenance, §160.293.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.
Compulsory attendance.
General provisions, §§159.010 to 159.990.
See COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.
Register for keeping attendance, §159.040.
Courses taught at private and parochial schools, §158.080.
Criminal background checks.
Persons subject to check, §160.151.
Term of private and parochial schools, §158.080.

PASSING MOTOR VEHICLES.
School buses.
Passing stopped school or church bus prohibited, §189.370.

PASSING MOTOR VEHICLES —Cont'd
School buses —Cont'd
Penalties for violations, §189.990.

PASSPORT FOR CHILDREN IN PLACEMENT, §158.137.

PATENTS.
Property taxes.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.

PATERNITY.
Affidavits.
Voluntary acknowledgment of paternity affidavit.
Rebuttable presumptions, §406.025.
Complaint, §406.021.
County attorney.
Action brought by upon request of complainant, §406.021.
Determination of paternity, §406.021.
Limitation of actions, §406.031.
District courts.
Determination by, §406.021.
Jurisdiction.
District courts, §406.051.
Liability.
Enforcement, §406.021.
Obligations of father, §406.011.
Limitation of actions.
Determination of paternity, §406.031.
Obligations of father, §406.011.
Enforcement, §406.021.
Presumption of paternity, §406.011.
Presumptions.
Voluntary acknowledgment of paternity affidavit, §406.025.
Remedies, §406.051.

PEACE CORPS.
Teachers' retirement system.
Federal peace corps volunteers.
Purchase of service credit, §161.515.
Kentucky peace corps volunteers.
Purchase of service credit, §161.515.

PEACE OFFICERS.
Assault.
Disarming a police officer, §508.160.
Certification, §§15.380 to 15.404.
Administration of tests, §15.384.
Appeals.
Failure to meet precertification status, §15.390.
Applicability, §15.380.
Basic training, §15.404.
Categories, §15.386.
Conflict of laws.
Excess or additional requirements, §15.402.
Other statutes, §15.398.
Costs.
Testing, §15.384.
Training, §15.396.
Court security officers, §§15.3971 to 15.3979.
Criminal record check, §15.382.
Current employees.
Grandfather clause, §15.400.
Declaratory action to declare job task analysis invalid, §15.394.
Denied status, §15.386.
Drug screening, §15.382.
Effective date, §15.400.
Employing agency.
Duties upon employment or appointment, §15.388.
Fired employees, §15.392.
Grandfather clause, §15.400.
Inactive status, §15.386.
Placement on inactive status, §15.392.
In-service training, §15.404.
Job task analysis.
Inadequate or erroneous, §15.394.
Lapse of certification, §15.392.
Marksmanship qualification, §15.383.
New hires, §15.388.
Precertification status, §15.386.
Appeal of failure to meet, §15.390.
Qualifications, §15.382.
Required, §15.380.
Requirements, §15.382.

PEACE OFFICERS —Cont'd
Certification —Cont'd
Retirement of certification, §15.392.
Revoked status, §15.386.
Grounds for revocation of certification, §15.391.
Separation from service, §15.392.
Status, §15.386.
Training.
Costs, §15.396.
Training deficiency status, §15.386.
Voluntary certification, §15.380.
Child dependency, abuse or neglect.
Duty to report, §620.030.
Cigarettes and tobacco products.
Distribution to minors.
Citation issuance, §438.313.
Disarming a police officer, §508.160.
Firearms and ammunition.
Concealed deadly weapons, §237.110.
Marksmanship qualification, §15.383.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
Duty to report, §620.030.
Motor vehicles.
Stopping or standing on roadways.
Authority of police to move vehicle in violation, §189.450.
State property and buildings.
Special law enforcement officers, §§61.900 to 61.930.
See STATE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.
Termination due to absence from employment, §337.100.
Weapons.
Carrying concealed deadly weapons, §237.110.

PENALTIES.
Buildings.
Insurance fund.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and in counties containing such city.
Prohibited appropriations, §162.990.
Common school.
Who may attend.
Violation of provisions, §158.990.
Employees.
Abuse of teacher prohibited, §161.990.
Bribery prohibited, §161.990.
Discrimination prohibited, §161.990.
Reports to be made by teachers, §161.990.
Foundation program.
Violations of provisions, §157.990.
Kentucky department of education.
Conflicts of interest.
Supplying goods or services for school funds expended, §156.480.
Paging devices.
Possession by public school student, §158.165.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Failure of witness to attend or testify, §156.990.
Textbooks.
Violations of provisions, §157.990.

PERMITS.
Food, drug and cosmetic act.
Power of secretary to require, §217.125.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Property taxes.
Defined, §132.010.
Districts.
Limits for certain districts on tax rate, §132.024.
Exemptions from taxation.
Reciprocity, §132.192.
Foreign trade zones.
State ad valorem taxes on property located in foreign trade zones, §132.020.
Tangible personal property located in.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Intangible personal property.
Situs for tax purposes, §132.190.
Property subject to taxation, §132.190.
Rate.
Reduction of tax rate, §132.018.

PERSONAL PROPERTY —Cont'd
Property taxes —Cont'd
Situs.
Property subject to taxation, §132.190.

PERSONNEL.
Labor generally.
See LABOR.
Teachers and other school personnel.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

PERSONNEL CABINET.
Report on number of public employees, §61.392.

PETITIONS.
Boards of education.
Election of board members.
Nominating petition, §160.220.
Elections.
Nominations.
Regular elections, §118.315.
Soliciting signatures, time period for, §118.315.
Time for filing petitions, §118.365.
Public questions.
Petition for election on, §118.365.
Recall elections, §118.365.
Signatures.
Time period for soliciting nomination signatures, §118.315.
Eminent domain.
Filing of petition, §416.570.
Property taxes.
Recall petition, §132.017.
School districts.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Protest, §160.485.
School taxes authorized.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which located, §160.045.
Transfer of area containing school outside district, §160.048.

PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACIES.
Scholarship program for students in pharmacy school.
Coal county scholarships, §164.7890.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES.
Wellness policy.
School councils, school-based decision making, §160.345.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.
Classified personnel.
Cost of examination required for employment, §161.145.
Upon initial admission.
Substitution of examination given in Head Start, §156.160.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Physical force.
Use of force by person with responsibility for care of others, §503.110.

PLEADINGS.
Eminent domain.
Trial by court on pleadings, §416.610.
Interlocutory judgment, §416.610.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE, §158.175.

POISONS.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.

POLICE.
Certification of officers, §§15.380 to 15.404.
See PEACE OFFICERS.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.
Employees.
Prohibited political activities, §161.164.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.
Interlocal cooperation, §§65.210 to 65.300.
See INTERLOCAL COOPERATION.
Public officers and employees.
Compensation, §64.590.

POLL TAX.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Act or ordinance levying tax must specify purpose, KY Const §180.

POLL TAX —Cont'd
Constitution of Kentucky —Cont'd
General assembly may authorize, KY Const §180.

POLLUTION.
Environmental education, §§157.900 to 157.915.
See ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION.

PORNOGRAPHY.
Blocking explicit material from students, §156.675.

PRAYER IN SCHOOL.
School prayer and other religious activities generally, §§158.175, 158.181 to 158.187.
See SCHOOL PRAYER AND OTHER RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.

PREGNANCY.
Minors.
Diagnosis and treatment.
Consent, §214.185.
Liability for payment, §214.185.

PREHEARING CONFERENCES.
Administrative hearings, §13B.070.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.
Disabled children, §157.226.
Generally, §157.3175.
Network of regional training centers, §157.318.
Established, §157.318.
School districts required to provide, §158.100.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DAY, §2.190.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Elections.
Presidential election day, §2.190.

PRESSURE VESSEL SAFETY ACT, §§236.005 to 236.990.
See BOILERS.

PRESUMPTIONS.
Abuse of public trust, §522.050.
Administrative regulations.
Correctness of content of administrative regulations.
Rebuttable presumption, §13A.090.
Validity, §13A.140.
Open records.
Actions to secure right to inspect records.
Burden of proof, §61.882.
Public officers and employees.
Abuse of public trust, §522.050.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
Acceptance of employment, §161.750.
Teachers' retirement system.
Disability retirement.
Permanent disability, §161.661.

PREVAILING WAGE LAW.
Public works.
Labor and wage conditions, §§337.505 to 337.550.
See PUBLIC WORKS.

PRIMARY SCHOOL PROGRAM, §158.031.

PRINCIPALS.
Certification of school employees.
Assessments, §161.027.
Generally, §§161.010 to 161.123.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.
Preparation program, §161.027.
Internship, §161.027.
Preparation program, §161.027.
Vacancies, filling, §160.345.
Vocational education centers or vocational technical schools.
Salaries.
Establishment of base salaries, §163.098.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.
Textbooks.
Free textbooks for children in correctional institutions, §157.190.

PRISON TERMS.
Architects, §323.990.
Audiologists, §334A.990.
Boiler safety, §236.990.

PRISON TERMS —Cont'd
Counties.
County containing cities of first class.
Quarterly financial statements.
Failure to publish, §68.990.
County budget violations, §68.990.
Day-care centers.
Licenses.
Failure to obtain, §199.990.
Diseases.
Certain violations, §214.990.
Employers' mutual insurance authority, §342.990.
Engineers, §322.990.
Environmental protection, §224.99-010.
Fires and fire prevention, §227.990.
Flags.
United States flag.
Used for advertising purposes, §2.990.
Mattresses.
Materials used in mattresses, §214.990.
Motor vehicles.
Drivers' licenses.
General penalty for violations, §186.990.
School districts.
Audits, §156.295.
Special law enforcement officers, §61.991.
Speech-language pathologists, §334A.990.
Sterilization.
Nontherapeutic sterilization, §212.990.
Surveyors, §322.990.
Usurped office or franchise.
Enforcing judgment against usurper, §415.070.
Workers' compensation violations, §342.990.

PRIVACY.
Family education rights and privacy, §§160.700 to 160.730.
See FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.
Assistance to private college students, §164.785.
Compulsory attendance, §§159.040, 159.160.
Criminal background checks.
Persons subject to check, §160.151.
Elementary schools.
Certificate of completion, §158.140.
Immunization against certain diseases before enrollment, §158.035.
Secondary schools.
Publication of classified list, §156.230.
Year round program, §158.080.

PROBATION.
Sentences.
Persons prohibited from probation, §532.045.

PROCUREMENT CODE.
State purchasing.
See PUBLIC PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.
Days during term for, §158.070.

PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.
Architects.
General provisions, §§323.010 to 323.990.
See ARCHITECTS.
Counties.
Licenses.
Counties of 30,000 or more.
Credits to license fees, §68.199.
Occupational license tax in counties of 300,000 population, §§68.180 to 68.190.
See COUNTIES.
Engineers.
See ENGINEERS.
Fees.
Occupational license fees for schools, §§160.482 to 160.488.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Surveys and surveyors.
See SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS.

PROOF OF AGE.
Cigarettes and tobacco product sales to minors.
Distribution of tobacco products to persons under age 18.
Proof of age required, §438.313.

PROOF OF AGE —Cont'd
Cigarettes and tobacco product sales to minors —Cont'd
Sale of tobacco products to persons under age 18.
Proof of age required, §438.310.

PROPERTY, §§162.010 to 162.090.
Area development districts.
Projects and property of district exempt from taxation, §147A.110.
Buildings.
Generally, §§162.060 to 162.387.
See BUILDINGS.
State property and buildings commission, §§162.520 to 162.620.
See STATE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.
Condemnation of property for school purposes, §162.030.
Corporations.
Powers as to property, §271B.3-020.
Eminent domain.
Condemnation of property for school purposes, §162.030.
Escheated property, §162.040.
False bomb/weapon threats, §508.080.
Public purposes.
Use of school property for public purposes, §162.050.
Religious, charitable and educational societies.
Dissolution of religious society.
Disposition of property, §273.130.
Surplus property.
Finance and administration cabinet.
Division of surplus property, §42.024.
Local public agencies, §45A.425.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.
Title to school property, §162.010.
Transfer of property from one district to another, §162.020.
Ownership of school by another district, §162.020.
Universities and colleges.
Adjunct schools.
Property procured for.
Power of governing body as to, §273.080.

PROPERTY TAXES.
Accounts and accounting.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Actions.
Certificates of delinquency.
Actions by owners to collect or foreclose certificate, §134.490.
Ad valorem taxes, §160.475.
Mobile homes and recreational vehicles subject to ad valorem taxes, §132.730.
Refunds, §134.590.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Increase limitation of four percent.
Procedure if increased revenue is greater, §132.0225.
Advertising.
Proposed tax rates, §132.023.
Affiliated companies.
Defined, §132.020.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Agriculture.
Agricultural land.
Defined, §132.010.
Agricultural value, §132.010.
Assessments.
Farm land.
Assessment according to value for farm purposes, KY Const §172A.
Farm implements and machinery.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Horticultural land.
Defined, §132.010.
Horticultural value.
Defined, §132.010.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Unmanufactured agricultural products.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Alcoholic beverages.
Alcoholic production facilities.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Assessments.
Department to fix value of distilled spirits for purpose of taxation, §132.140.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Alcoholic beverages —Cont'd
County clerks.
Valuation of spirits certified to county clerks, §132.150.
Federal taxes.
Taxes on spirits on which federal taxes not paid, §132.160.
Interest.
Unpaid federal taxes, §132.160.
Removal of spirits on which federal tax is not paid, §132.160.
Reports.
Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.
Report by proprietor, §132.130.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Warehouses.
Distilled spirits in bonded warehouse.
Report by proprietor, §132.130.
Tax on spirits in bonded warehouses upon which federal tax has not been paid, §132.160.
Annexation.
Assessments.
Property annexed to other civil division, §133.070.
Assessments.
Agricultural land.
Defined, §132.010.
Agricultural value.
Defined, §132.010.
Alcoholic beverages.
Assessment of distilled spirits by department, §132.140.
Annexation.
Assessment or property annexed to another civil division, §133.070.
Annual revaluation of real property, §132.690.
Appeals.
Delay by virtue of appeal, §§132.486, 132.820.
Equalization.
Appeal by fiscal court, §133.170.
Exoneration.
Denial of application for exoneration, §133.170.
Filing of petition, §133.120.
Not to delay collection or payment of taxes based on assessments and controversy, §133.120.
Procedure, §133.120.
Vehicles in interstate commerce system.
Route or operation partly in state.
Appeal from notice of tentative assessment, §136.1877.
Certification by department to county clerk, §133.180.
Tax rate not fixed until assessment certified, §133.185.
Coal.
Unmined coal reserves held separately from surface real property, §132.820.
Communications service providers.
Listing of property, §132.825.
Compensating tax rate.
Defined, §132.010.
County board of assessment appeals.
County attorneys.
Representation of state and county in hearings before board, §133.120.
Evidence.
Members of board may be required to give evidence, §133.120.
Hearings, §133.120.
Increase in assessments, §133.120.
Oaths.
Administration of oaths to witnesses, §133.120.
Powers, §133.120.
Procedure for appeal before board, §133.120.
Review and change of assessment made by administrator, §133.120.
Rules and regulations.
Power to adopt, §133.120.
Subpoenas.
Power to issue subpoenas, §133.120.
Witnesses.
Power to compel attendance, §133.120.
County tax levy based on state assessments, §132.280.
Deferred tax.
Defined, §132.010.
Definitions, §133.010.
Department of revenue.
Certification to county clerk, §133.180.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Assessments —Cont'd
Department of revenue —Cont'd
Defined, §132.010.
Raising assessments.
Notice of raised assessment, §133.160.
Elections, §132.017.
Electrical inspectors.
Reports.
Monthly reports for purpose of assessment records, §132.815.
Equalization.
Appeal by fiscal court, §133.170.
Exoneration from increase in value, §133.170.
Review of equalization, §133.170.
Exoneration.
Application for exoneration, §133.170.
Fair cash value, §132.190.
Homestead.
Defined, §132.010.
Horticultural land.
Defined, §132.010.
Horticultural value.
Defined, §132.010.
Increase in assessments by county board, §133.120.
Mobile homes.
Defined, §132.010.
Multichannel video programming service providers.
Listing of property, §132.825.
Net assessment growth.
Defined, §132.010.
New property.
Defined, §132.010.
Notice.
Raising assessment by department, §133.160.
Oil and gas.
Untapped reserves held separately from surface real property, §132.820.
Omitted property.
Collection of taxes and assessment of omitted property, §134.547.
Personal property.
Assessment system for.
Development and administration, §132.486.
Defined, §132.010.
Property valuation administrator.
Annual revaluation of real property, §132.690.
Failure or neglect to perform duty.
Penalty, §132.990.
Failure to list property, §132.220.
Maps.
Allocation of funds, §132.670.
Mobile homes.
Reports of persons providing rental space, §132.260.
Motor vehicles, §132.487.
Penalties.
Failure or neglect to perform duty, §132.990.
Rates.
Rates not fixed until assessment certified, §133.185.
Real property.
Assessment in name of owner, §132.200.
Defined, §132.010.
Unknown owners, §132.220.
Recreational vehicles.
Defined, §132.010.
Residential units.
Defined, §132.010.
Residents.
Defined, §132.010.
Revenue cabinet.
Defined, §132.010.
Rules and regulations.
Department of revenue to prescribe, promulgate and provide, §132.486.
Special benefits.
Defined, §132.010.
Taxpayers.
Defined, §132.010.
Tax rate.
Rate not fixed until assessment certified, §133.185.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Assessments —Cont'd
Travel trailers.
Defined, §132.010.
Banks.
Financial institution deposits tax, §132.030.
Bills.
Attestation, §133.220.
Forms, §133.220.
Second billing.
Preparation and collection, §132.017.
Sheriffs.
Duties of sheriff, §133.220.
Biotechnology products held in warehouse for distribution.
State tax.
Property subject only to state tax, §132.200.
Boards of education.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Collector of school taxes.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by board, §160.505.
Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates, §160.473.
Bond issues.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Bonds, surety.
Sheriffs.
Bond of sheriff, §134.230.
Collection of taxes.
Actions to collect.
Collection of taxes and assessment of omitted property, §134.547.
Delinquencies.
Authority of sheriff in collecting taxes, §134.119.
Certificates of delinquency.
Actions to collect or foreclose certificate, §134.490.
Private purchasers.
Notice to taxpayer, §134.490.
Restrictions on collection, §134.452.
Sale and deed on foreclosure, §134.490.
Compensation of sheriff for collecting delinquent taxes, §134.119.
Lien for delinquent taxes, §134.420.
Multiple owners, apportionment when one does not pay taxes, §134.421.
Penalties, §134.990.
Sheriffs.
Bond of sheriff as collector, §134.230.
Collector of taxes, §134.119.
Reports of taxes collected, §134.191.
Settlement of accounts, §134.192.
Corporations.
Property subject to taxation.
Intangible personal property of corporations, §132.190.
Counties.
Alcoholic beverages.
Valuation of spirits certified to county clerks, §132.150.
Appropriations.
Determination of county appropriation, §132.200.
Assessments.
County tax levy based on state assessment, §132.280.
City and urban-county government tax rate limitations, §132.027.
Fraternal benefit societies.
Funds exempt from county taxes, §132.210.
Levy.
County tax levy based on state assessment, §132.280.
State tax.
Property subject to state tax also subject to taxation in county, §132.200.
County attorneys.
Hearings before county board of assessment appeals.
Representation of state and county, §133.120.
Penalties, §134.990.
County clerks.
Alcoholic beverages.
Valuation of spirits certified to clerks, §132.150.
Computation of amount due from each taxpayer, §132.550.
Compensation of clerk for duties, §132.550.
Failure or neglect to perform duty.
Penalty, §132.990.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
County clerks —Cont'd
Failure to make settlement.
Penalties, §134.990.
Motor vehicles.
Collection of taxes, §134.800.
Criminal law and procedure.
See CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.
Deeds.
Certificates of delinquency.
Sale and deed on foreclosure, §134.490.
Definitions.
Assessments.
Supervision, equalization and review, §133.010.
Levies, §132.010.
Delinquencies.
Collection of taxes. See within this heading, "Collection of taxes."
Department of revenue.
Alcoholic beverages.
Assessment of distilled spirits by department, §132.140.
Certification of valuation to county clerks, §132.150.
Maps.
Biennial review by department, §132.670.
Preparation of detailed maps, §132.670.
Real property.
Computation of state tax rate, §132.020.
Tax bill forms.
Furnishing, §133.220.
Deposits.
Financial institution deposits tax, §132.030.
District boards of education.
Reduction of tax rate on personal property, §132.018.
Districts.
Advertising.
Proposed tax rates, §132.023.
County tax levy based on state assessment.
Exception for special taxing district, §132.280.
Cumulative increase for 1982-83 only by taxing district, §132.025.
Fraternal benefit societies.
Funds exempt from district taxes, §132.210.
Limits for certain districts, §132.023.
Personal property tax rate.
Limits for certain districts, §132.024.
State tax.
Property subject to state tax also subject to taxation in taxing districts, §132.200.
Electrical inspectors.
Reports.
Monthly reports to department of revenue, §132.815.
Energy.
Fluidized bed energy production facilities.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Examinations.
Physical examination, §132.690.
Exemptions from taxation.
Fraternal benefit societies.
Funds exempt, §132.210.
Homestead exemption, §132.810.
Reciprocity, §132.192.
Field agents.
Reduction of tax rate on personal property, §132.018.
Fluidized bed energy production facilities.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Foreclosures.
Certificates of delinquency.
Actions by owner to collect or foreclose certificate, §134.490.
No right of redemption, §134.490.
Sale and deed on foreclosure, §134.490.
Forms.
Tax bill forms, §133.220.
Franchise taxes.
Liability for franchise tax table by corporations, §132.190.
Fraternal benefit societies.
Funds.
Exemption from taxation, §132.210.
Goods held for sale in regular course of business.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Hazardous substances.
Defined, §132.010.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Hearings.
County board of assessment appeals, §133.120.
Cumulative increase for 1982-83 only by taxing district.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §132.025.
Proposed tax rate, §132.023.
Homestead exemption.
False applications.
Penalties, §132.990.
Qualification for exemption, §132.810.
Inspections.
Property valuation administrators.
Premises on which mobile homes located, §132.260.
Intangible properties.
Ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Interest.
Alcoholic beverages.
Unpaid federal taxes, §132.160.
Leases.
Personal property exempt from taxation.
Property held in connection with for profit business, §132.193.
Possessory interest in tax-exempt property.
Property held in connection with for profit business, §132.195.
Privately owned leasehold interest in industrial buildings.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes on leasehold interest in industrial buildings, §132.020.
Levy.
Agricultural land.
Defined, §132.010.
Agricultural value.
Defined, §132.010.
Cabinet.
Defined, §132.010.
City and urban-county government.
Exceeding four percent increase subject to recall vote or reconsideration, §132.027.
Tax rate limitations, §132.027.
Compensating tax rate.
Defined, §132.010.
Counties.
Tax levy based on state assessment, §132.280.
Cumulative increase for 1982-83 only by taxing district, §132.025.
Deferred tax.
Defined, §132.010.
Definitions, §132.010.
Department.
Defined, §132.010.
Elections, §132.017.
Exceeding four percent increase.
Recall vote or reconsideration, §132.027.
Homestead.
Defined, §132.010.
Horticultural land.
Defined, §132.010.
Horticultural value.
Defined, §132.010.
Mobile homes.
Defined, §132.010.
Municipal corporations.
City and urban-county government tax rate limitations, §132.027.
Net assessment growth.
Defined, §132.010.
Personal property.
Defined, §132.010.
Limits for certain districts on tax rate, §132.024.
Reduction of tax rate, §132.018.
Real property.
Defined, §132.010.
Recalls.
Petitions, §132.017.
Recall votes.
Levy exceeding four percent increase, §132.023.
Recreational vehicles.
Defined, §132.010.
Reduction of tax rate on personal property, §132.018.
Residential units.
Defined, §132.010.
Residents.
Defined, §132.010.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Levy —Cont'd
Special benefits.
Defined, §132.010.
Taxing districts.
Limits for certain districts, §132.023.
Taxpayers.
Defined, §132.010.
Liens.
Duration of lien, §134.420.
Multiple owners, where one does not pay taxes, 134.421.
Lists.
Property valuation administrator.
Failure to supply.
Penalty, §132.990.
Livestock.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Manufactured homes.
Classification of certain manufactured homes as real property, §132.751.
Manufacturing.
Products and machinery in course of manufacturing.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Maps.
Department of revenue.
Biennial review by department, §132.670.
Preparation of detailed maps, §132.670.
Mines and minerals.
Coal.
Unmined coal.
Assessment of reserves held separately from surface real property, §132.820.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Mobile home parks.
Defined, §132.720.
Mobile homes.
Ad valorem taxes.
Mobile homes and recreational vehicles subject to ad valorem taxes, §132.730.
Classification of certain mobile homes as real property, §132.751.
Defined, §132.010.
Persons providing rental space for parking.
Reports to property valuation administrator, §132.260.
Property valuation administrators.
Inspections of property on which mobile homes located, §132.260.
Units.
Defined, §132.720.
Mortgages and deeds of trust.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Motor vehicles.
Antique motor vehicles.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Centralized ad valorem tax system, §132.487.
Collection.
County clerk, §134.800.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Vehicles in interstate commerce system.
Route or operation partly in state.
Assessments.
Aggregate local rate to be set annually, §136.1877.
Appeal from notice of tentative assessment, §136.1877.
Collection of state taxes, §136.1877.
Multiple owners, where one does not pay taxes, 134.421.
Municipal corporations.
Fraternal benefit societies.
Funds exempt from city taxes, §132.210.
Rate.
City and urban-county government tax rate limitations, §132.027.
Reduction of tax rate on personal property, §132.018.
State tax.
Property subject to state tax also subject to taxation in city, §132.200.
Net assessment growth.
Defined, §132.010.
New property.
Defined, §132.010.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Notes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Notice.
Assessments.
Notice of assessment raised by department, §133.160.
Vehicles in interstate commerce system.
Route or operation partly in state.
Appeal from notice of tentative assessment, §136.1877.
Equalization.
Certificate of equalization, §133.170.
Oil and gas.
Assessment of reserves held separately from surface real property, §132.820.
Pollution control facilities.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Patents.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Payment of taxes.
County clerks.
Computation of amount due from each taxpayer, §132.550.
Penalties, §134.990.
Refunds.
Ad valorem taxes or taxes held unconstitutional, §134.590.
Sheriff as collector of taxes, §134.119.
Penalties.
Collection of taxes, §134.990.
County attorneys, §134.990.
County clerks.
Failure or neglect to perform duty, §132.990.
Failure to make settlement, §134.990.
Homestead exemption.
False applications, §132.990.
Payment of taxes, §134.990.
Property valuation administrator.
Failing to supply complete list of property, §132.990.
Sheriffs, §134.990.
Outgoing sheriffs, §134.990.
Permanent fixed foundation.
Defined, §132.720.
Personal property.
Appeals.
Assessments, §132.486.
Assessment system for.
Development and administration, §132.486.
Defined, §132.010.
Districts.
Limits for certain districts on tax rate, §132.024.
Exempt property.
Lease of for profit business, §132.195.
Foreign trade zones.
State ad valorem taxes on property located in foreign trade zones, §132.020.
Tangible personal property located in.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Intangible personal property.
Situs for tax purposes, §132.190.
Leased personal property exempt from taxation.
Property held in connection with for profit business.
Assessment, §132.193.
Liability of lessee, §132.193.
Property subject to taxation, §132.190.
Property valuation administrator.
Listing property with, §132.220.
Rate.
Reduction of tax rate, §132.018.
Rules and regulations.
Department of revenue to prescribe, promulgate and provide, §132.486.
Situs.
Property subject to taxation, §132.190.
Petitions.
Recall petition, §132.017.
Pledges.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Pollutant or contaminant.
Defined, §132.010.
Property subject to taxation, §132.190.
Property subject to state tax only.
Machinery or equipment used for recycling purposes, §132.200.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Property valuation administrator.
Annual revaluation of real property, §132.690.
Failure or neglect to perform duty.
Penalty, §132.990.
Failure to list property before administrator, §132.220.
Homestead exemption.
Failure to notify administrator of changes in qualifying requirements.
Penalty, §132.990.
Listing exempt real property, §132.220.
Lists.
Failure to provide administrator with lists.
Penalties, §132.990.
Maps.
Allocation of funds, §132.670.
Mobile homes.
Persons providing rental space for parking.
Reports to administrator, §132.260.
Motor vehicles.
Assessment, §132.487.
Penalties.
Failure or neglect to perform duty, §132.990.
Personal property.
Listing property with administrator, §132.220.
Qualifying voluntary environmental remediation property.
Defined, §132.010.
State tax.
Property subject only to state tax, §132.200.
Radio.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes on commercial radio, §132.020.
Rates.
Advertisements.
Proposed tax rates, §132.023.
Alcoholic beverages.
Valuation of spirits certified to county clerks.
Local tax rate, §132.150.
Assessments.
Rate not fixed until assessment certified, §133.185.
City and urban-county government tax rate limitations, §132.027.
Compensating tax rate.
Defined, §132.010.
Counties.
City and urban-county government tax rate limitations, §132.027.
Cumulative increase for 1982-83 only by taxing district, §132.025.
Fair cash value, §132.190.
Hearings.
Proposed tax rate, §132.023.
Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §160.473.
Personal property.
Hearings.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §132.024.
Limits for certain districts on tax rate, §132.024.
Reduction of tax rate on personal property, §132.018.
Recall petition, §132.017.
Reduction.
Personal property, §132.018.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Raw materials and in process materials.
Held for incorporation and finished goods.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Real property.
Annual revaluation of real property, §132.690.
Assessments.
Assessed in name of owner, §132.220.
Exempt real property.
Leased of for profit business, §132.195.
Listing with property valuation administrator, §132.220.
Listing.
Situs for listing, §132.220.
Physical examination, §132.690.
Property subject to taxation, §132.190.
Rate.
Computation by department of revenue, §132.020.
Computation by revenue cabinet, §132.020.
Revenue cabinet.
Computation of state tax rate, §132.020.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Real property —Cont'd
Situs.
Property subject to taxation, §132.190.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Unknown owners, §132.220.
Recalls.
Cumulative increase for 1982-83 only by taxing district.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §132.025.
Levy exceeding four percent increase, §132.023.
Personal property.
Recall not applicable on certain personal property tax rates, §132.024.
Reciprocity.
Exemptions from taxation, §132.192.
Recreational vehicle parks.
Defined, §132.720.
Recreational vehicles.
Ad valorem taxes, §132.730.
Classification of certain recreational vehicles as real property, §132.751.
Defined, §132.010.
Recycling purposes.
Machinery or equipment primarily used for recycling purposes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Refunds.
Ad valorem taxes or taxes held unconstitutional, §134.590.
Releases.
Defined, §132.010.
Reports.
Electrical inspectors.
Monthly reports to department of revenue, §132.815.
Mobile homes.
Person providing rental space for parking.
Reports to property valuation administrator, §132.260.
Residential unit.
Defined, §132.010.
Revenue cabinet.
Alcoholic beverages.
Certification of valuation to county clerks, §132.150.
Maps.
Biennial review by cabinet, §132.670.
Preparation of detailed maps, §132.670.
Real property.
Computation of state tax rate, §132.020.
Sales.
Ad valorem taxes.
Goods held for sale in regular course of business, §132.020.
Savings and loan associations.
Capital stock.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Collector of school taxes.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by board, §160.505.
Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates, §160.473.
Collector of school taxes, §160.500.
Boards of education.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by, §160.505.
Payment of taxes to depository.
Reports of tax collector, §160.510.
Delinquent school taxes.
Penalties for tax delinquency, §160.520.
State tax.
Property subject to state tax also subject to taxation in school districts, §132.200.
Use of school money, §160.530.
Sheriffs.
Bonds, surety.
Bond of sheriff generally, §134.230.
Collection of taxes.
Bond of sheriff as collector, §134.230.
Reports of taxes collected, §134.191.
Settlement of accounts, §134.192.
Sheriff as collector of taxes, §134.119.

PROPERTY TAXES —Cont'd
Sheriffs —Cont'd
Delinquencies.
Authority and compensation of sheriff for collecting delinquent taxes, §134.119.
Outgoing sheriffs.
Penalties, §134.990.
Penalties, §134.990.
Tax bills.
Forms.
Duties of sheriff, §133.220.
Situs.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Property subject to taxation, §132.190.
Real property.
Listing in taxing district, §132.220.
Special benefits.
Defined, §132.010.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Increase limitation of four percent.
Procedure if increased revenue greater, §132.0225.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Stock and stockholders.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Taxpayers.
Defined, §133.010.
Tax rolls.
County clerks.
Computation of amount due from each taxpayer, §132.550.
Telephones.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
Television.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Time.
Assessment dates, §132.220.
Tobacco.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Trademarks.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
Unconstitutional taxes.
Refund of ad valorem taxes or taxes held unconstitutional, §134.590.
United States.
Alcoholic beverages.
Taxes on distilled spirits on which federal tax is not paid, §132.160.
Units.
Defined, §132.720.
Warehouses.
Alcoholic beverages.
Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.
Report by proprietor, §132.130.
Tax on spirits in bonded warehouses upon which federal tax has not been paid, §132.160.

PROPRIETARY EDUCATION.
Commercial driver's license training schools, §165A.515.
Driver training schools.
Commercial driver's license training schools, §165A.515.
Textbook commission.
Basal texts.
Approval of materials for private and parochial schools, §156.445.

PSYCHOLOGISTS.
Activities not included in practice of psychology, §319.015.
Definitions, §319.010.
Practice of psychology.
Activities not included in, §319.015.
Defined, §319.010.
Psychotherapy.
Defined, §319.010.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.
Discrimination.
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
Prohibited, §207.135.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.
Discrimination.
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
Prohibited, §207.135.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE —Cont'd
Early intervention services, §§200.650 to 200.676.
See EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES.

PUBLICATION.
Administrative regulations.
Administrative register, §13A.050.
Copies to members of general assembly, §13A.060.
Notice of review process and procedure for public comment.
Each issue to contain, §13A.080.
Exclusive publication by legislative research commission, §13A.060.
Kentucky administrative regulations service, §13A.050.
Copies to members of general assembly, §13A.060.
Notice to compiler when hearing required before filing of regulations, §13A.160.
Legal notices, §§424.110 to 424.990.
See LEGAL NOTICES.
Preparing publications.
Chief state school officer, §156.230.
School districts.
Counties of 300,000.
Financial statements of school systems, §160.463.
School taxes authorized.
Notice of levy, §160.603.
School facilities construction commission.
Bond issues.
Sale of bonds.
Publication area, §157.630.
School laws and regulations, §156.240.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Summary plan description, §161.580.
Textbook commission.
List of books or programs, §156.435.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Display of historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols, and texts.
Local governments, §65.130.
State agencies or instrumentalities, §42.705.
Information technology.
Planning and mapping system for public buildings, §42.746.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT.
Benefits.
Death.
Amount of death benefit, §61.705.
Designation of beneficiary, §61.705.
Debt owed to system at time of death.
Amount deducted from death benefit, §61.705.
Increase of benefits, §61.691.
Service retirement allowance, §61.595.
Cessation of membership.
Conditions, §61.535.
Contributions.
Employee's contributions.
Delayed contribution, §61.552.
Service credits.
Regaining or obtaining, §61.552.
Death.
Beneficiary.
Designation, §61.705.
Benefits.
Amount of death benefit, §61.705.
Designation of beneficiary, §61.705.
Debt owed to system at time of death.
Amount deducted from death benefit, §61.705.
Employee's contributions.
Delayed contributions, §61.552.
Service credits.
Regaining or obtaining, §61.552.
Increase of benefits, §61.691.
Membership.
Cessation of membership.
Conditions, §61.535.
Service credits.
Interest payments, §61.552.
Noncertified employees, §78.606.
Purchase of current service, §61.552.
Formula for determining, §61.5525.
Method for determining, §61.5525.
Regaining or obtaining, §61.552.
Retirement allowance, §61.595.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT —Cont'd
Service credits —Cont'd
United States government service, §61.552.
Service retirement allowance.
Benefits, §61.595.
Surviving relative.
Collection of benefit less than $1,000, §61.703.

PUBLIC NECESSITY.
Use of school property for public purposes, §162.050.

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.
Abuse of public trust, §522.050.
Attachment.
Salaries of public officials and employees subject to attachment, §427.130.
Service of process, §427.130.
Bonds, surety.
Actions on bonds, §62.070.
Amount.
Blanket bonds, §62.170.
Officers, depositories and fiduciaries, §62.060.
Blanket bonds, §62.170.
Conditions of blanket bonds, §62.190.
Insurance companies that may participate, §62.170.
Condition of bonds of state officers, §62.180.
Blanket bonds, §62.190.
Corporate surety on bonds.
Approval as to form and legality, §62.200.
Filing, §62.200.
Generally, §62.200.
Depositories, §62.060.
Conditions, §62.060.
Liability for public funds placed in depository, §62.080.
Ex officio liability of officers, §62.180.
Fiduciaries, §62.060.
Forms, §62.060.
Corporate surety on bonds, §62.200.
Liability for public funds placed in depository, §62.080.
Liability of officers.
Ex officio liability, §62.180.
Officers.
Amount, §62.060.
Conditions, §62.060.
Form, §62.060.
Renewal, §62.060.
Recoveries on bonds, §62.070.
Renewal, §62.060.
When given, §62.050.
Cafeteria plan.
Flexible benefits plan for employees, §18A.227.
Definitions, §18A.227.
Commissions.
Issuance, §61.020.
Which officers required to have, §61.020.
Compensation.
Adjustment of salaries, §64.480.
Applicability of provisions dealing with compensation, §64.690.
Contingent funds.
Prohibited, §64.710.
Exceptions, §64.710.
Elective state officers, §64.480.
Expense accounts.
Prohibited, §64.710.
Exceptions, §64.710.
Local governmental units or districts other than counties or cities, §64.590.
Members of public boards and commissions, §64.660.
Miscellaneous statutes dealing with compensation.
Applicability, §64.690.
Political subdivisions other than counties or cities, §64.590.
Public boards and commissions, §64.660.
State employees.
Generally, §64.640.
State officers.
Generally, §64.640.
Conflicts of interest.
Incompatible offices, §61.080.
Procurement code, §45A.340.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Compensation of constitutional state officers, KY Const §96.

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES —Cont'd
Constitution of Kentucky —Cont'd
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Elections.
Time of election of constitutional state officers, KY Const §95.
Federal office incompatible with state office, KY Const §237.
Inferior state officers.
Appointment or election, KY Const §93.
Salaries.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §96.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Term of office.
Constitutional state officers not to succeed themselves, KY Const §93.
Corrupt influences.
Giving and taking bribes, §432.350.
Definitions.
Flexible benefits plan for employees, §18A.227.
Military affairs, §61.371.
Sick leave sharing program, §18A.196.
Social security for public employees, §61.420.
Depositories.
Bonds, surety.
Conditions, §62.060.
Liability for public funds placed in depository, §62.080.
Disaster services volunteers.
Leave time for, §61.395.
Elections.
Constitutional state officers.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Fiduciaries.
Bonds, surety, §62.060.
Funds.
Workers' compensation.
Employee workers' compensation.
State employee workers' compensation fund, §18A.375.
Garnishment.
Salaries of public officials and employees subject to garnishment, §427.130.
Service of process, §427.130.
Health maintenance organizations.
Flexible benefits plan for employees, §18A.227.
Health and dental care insurance coverage generally, §18A.225.
Income withholding.
Salaries.
Attachment.
Subject to attachment, §427.130.
Incompatible offices, §61.080.
Insurance.
Flexible benefits plan for employees, §18A.227.
Health and dental care insurance coverage, §18A.225.
Group health insurance board, §18A.226.
TRICARE supplement insurance, §18A.2256.
Self-funded health insurance.
Continuation coverage.
Members retired for disability, §18A.2286.
Interlocal cooperation.
Civil service.
Effect of laws and regulations upon transferred employees, §65.280.
Jury.
Leave for jury duty for teachers and state employees, §161.153.
Leaves of absence.
Disaster services volunteers, §61.395.
Military leave, §61.396.
Expiration of unused military leave, §61.394.
Right to return to position, §61.373.
Sick leave sharing program, §18A.197.
Definitions, §18A.196.
With pay, §61.394.
Life insurance.
Flexible benefits plan for employees, §18A.227.
Meetings.
Open meetings, §§61.800 to 61.850.
See MEETINGS.
Military affairs.
Appeals from failure to restore or discharge, §61.379.
Definitions, §61.371.
Health coverage for state personnel.
TRICARE supplement insurance, §18A.2256.

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES —Cont'd
Military affairs —Cont'd
Leaves of absence, §§61.377, 61.394, 61.396.
Expiration of unused military leave, §61.394.
Right to return to position, §61.373.
Restoration of public employee to position after military duty, §61.373.
Restored employee discharged only for cause for year.
Seniority, §61.375.
Oaths, KY Const §228.
Authority to administer, §62.020.
When taken, §62.010.
Personnel cabinet.
Report on number of employees, §61.392.
Removal.
Governor may remove appointments, §63.080.
Grounds for removal, §63.080.
Rules and regulations.
Social security for public employees.
Promulgation, §61.490.
Salaries.
Attachment.
Subject to attachment, §427.130.
Garnishment.
Subject to garnishment, §427.130.
Leaves of absence, §61.394.
Maximum limit on compensation of public officers, KY Const §246.
School districts.
Compensation of officers and employees, §64.590.
Sick leave.
Sharing programs, §18A.197.
Social security for public employees.
Applicability of provisions, §61.500.
Contingent liability fund.
Established, §61.470.
Purpose, §61.470.
Contribution fund.
Established, §61.470.
Purpose, §61.470.
Contributions.
By state employees, §61.450.
Collection, §61.450.
Employee contributions, §61.450.
State contributions, §61.480.
Counties.
Plans for coverage of employees of political subdivisions, §61.460.
Declaration of policy, §61.410.
Definitions, §61.420.
Federal security administrator.
Agreements with, §61.440.
Federal-state agreement, §61.430.
Interstate instrumentalities, §61.440.
Legislative declaration, §61.410.
Plans for coverage of employees of political subdivisions, §61.460.
Policy, §61.410.
Retroactive effect of provisions, §61.500.
Rules and regulations.
Promulgation, §61.490.
State contributions.
Authorized, §61.480.
State-federal agreement, §61.430.
State purchasing.
Procurement code.
Conflicts of interest, §45A.340.
United States.
Federal office incompatible with state office, KY Const §237.
Vacancies.
Filling.
Procedure, §63.190.
Governor to fill, §63.190.
Workers' compensation.
Employee workers' compensation.
State employee workers' compensation fund, §18A.375.

PUBLIC PRINTING.
Books.
State owned books to be marked for identification, §57.370.
Marking of state owned books for identification, §57.370.
Preparation of documents.
Agency preparing documents to be identified, §57.375.

PUBLIC PRINTING —Cont'd
State departments and agencies.
Documents.
Agency preparing documents to be identified, §57.375.

PUBLIC PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING.
Bonds, surety.
Procurement code.
Local public agencies.
Bid bonds, §45A.430.
Contract performance and payment bonds, §45A.435.
Forms, filings and copies, §45A.440.
Central stores purchases.
Recycled material content products.
Purchase of products with minimum recycled content materials, §45A.540.
Contractors.
Violations, §45A.485.
Effect of nondisclosure or noncompliance, §45A.485.
Definitions.
Procurement code.
Conflicts of interest, §§45A.335, 45A.445.
Handicapped persons, §45A.465.
Local public agencies, §45A.345.
Services, §45A.345.
High-calcium foods and beverages.
Preference in purchasing for school meals, §45A.620.
Penalties.
Procurement code.
Violations, §45A.990.
Unemployment compensation.
Noncompliance with insurance laws, §45A.480.
Workers' compensation.
Noncompliance with laws, §45A.480.
Procurement code.
Bids.
Cancellation.
Local public agencies, §45A.390.
Competitive negotiation.
Local public agencies, §45A.370.
Competitive sealed bidding.
Local public agencies, §45A.365.
Determination of responsibility.
Local public agencies, §45A.395.
Negotiation after competitive sealed bidding when all bids exceed available funds.
Local public agencies, §45A.375.
Noncompetitive negotiation.
Local public agencies, §45A.380.
Prequalification of bidders and offerors.
Local public agencies, §45A.400.
Resident bidders, preference for, §§45A.490 to 45A.494.
Definitions, §45A.490.
Legislative declarations, §45A.492.
Reciprocal preference, §45A.494.
Bonds, surety.
Bid bonds.
Local public agencies, §45A.430.
Contract performance and payment bonds.
Local public agencies, §45A.435.
Forms.
Local public agencies, §45A.440.
Breach of ethical standards, §45A.460.
Conflicts of interest.
Definitions, §§45A.335, 45A.445.
Public officers and employees, §45A.340.
Cooperative purchasing.
Limitations upon, §45A.300.
Local public agencies, §45A.420.
Restrictions upon, §45A.300.
Cost or pricing data.
Local public agencies, §45A.405.
Criminal penalties.
Violations, §45A.990.
Definitions.
Conflicts of interest, §§45A.335, 45A.445.
Handicapped persons, §45A.465.
Services, §45A.345.
Determinations.
Finality, §45A.355.

PUBLIC PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING —Cont'd
Procurement code —Cont'd
Disabled persons.
Definitions, §45A.465.
List of commodities and services, §45A.470.
Negotiation for identical products or services, §45A.470.
Preferences to be given to purchase of products made by certain persons, §45A.470.
Energy efficiency measures.
Declaration of public policy, §45A.351.
Guaranteed energy savings contracts, §§45A.352, 45A.353.
Felonies.
Violations, §45A.990.
Finality of determinations, §45A.355.
Gratuities, §45A.455.
Guaranteed energy savings contracts, §§45A.352, 45A.353.
High-calcium foods and beverages.
Preference in purchasing for school meals, §45A.620.
Inspection of contractor's place of business.
Local public agencies, §45A.410.
Kickbacks, §45A.455.
Local public agencies.
Adoption of provisions by local public agencies, §45A.343.
Audit of records, §45A.410.
Bids.
Action when no bids received, §45A.375.
Bonds, surety, §45A.430.
Contract performance and payment bonds, §45A.435.
Forms, §45A.440.
Cancellation of bids, §45A.390.
Competitive negotiation, §45A.370.
Competitive sealed bidding, §45A.365.
Cooperative purchasing, §45A.420.
Cost data, §45A.345.
Definitions, §45A.345.
Determination of responsibility, §45A.395.
Excess property, §45A.425.
Inspection of contractor's place of business, §45A.410.
Negotiations after competitive sealed bidding when all bids exceed available funds, §45A.375.
Noncompetitive negotiation, §45A.380.
Prequalification of bidders and offerors, §45A.400.
Pricing data, §45A.405.
Right of nondisclosure, §45A.395.
Rules and regulations, §45A.360.
Sealed bidding, §45A.365.
Small purchases, §45A.385.
Specifications.
Use, §45A.415.
Surplus property, §45A.425.
Misdemeanors.
Violations, §45A.990.
Noncompetitive negotiation.
Local public agencies, §45A.380.
Penalties.
Conflicts of interest, §45A.990.
Violations, §45A.990.
Policies, §45A.450.
Recovery of anything of value transferred or received, §45A.460.
Resident bidders, preference for, §§45A.490 to 45A.494.
Definitions, §45A.490.
Legislative declarations, §45A.492.
Reciprocal preference, §45A.494.
Small purchases.
Local public agencies, §45A.385.
Specifications.
Use.
Local public agencies, §45A.415.
Statement of public policy, §45A.450.
Surplus or excess property.
Local public agencies, §45A.425.
Use of confidential information, §45A.455.
Violations.
Penalties, §45A.990.
Public officers and employees.
Procurement code.
Conflicts of interest, §45A.340.
Recycled material content products.
Minimum recycled content materials.
Purchase through central stores, §45A.540.

PUBLIC PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING —Cont'd
Resident bidders, preference for, §§45A.490 to 45A.494.
Rules and regulations.
Procurement code.
Local public agencies, §45A.360.
School meals.
High-calcium foods and beverages.
Preference in purchasing, §45A.620.
Unemployment compensation.
Compliance with laws required, §45A.480.
Penalty for noncompliance, §45A.480.
Workers' compensation.
Compliance with laws required, §45A.480.
Penalty for noncompliance, §45A.480.

PUBLIC RECORDS.
Open records, §§61.870 to 61.884.
See RECORDS.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.
Gross receipts license tax for schools.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

PUBLIC WORKS.
Appeals.
Labor and wage conditions.
Prevailing wage.
Determination.
Judicial review, §337.525.
Bond issues.
Anticipation notes.
Grant anticipation notes, §58.155.
Revenue bond anticipation notes, §58.150.
Definitions.
Labor and wage conditions.
"Prevailing wage" defined, §337.505.
"Public works" defined, §337.010.
Engineers.
Unregistered engineers.
Prohibition of public works under, §322.360.
Hearings.
Labor and wage conditions.
Determination of prevailing wage, §337.522.
Labor and wage conditions.
Actions.
Remedies of laborer, §337.550.
Appeals.
Judicial review of determination of prevailing wage, §337.525.
Commissioner of workplace standards.
Inspections.
On-site inspections, §337.530.
Rules and regulations, §337.520.
Complaints by employers.
Duties of department as to, §337.550.
Definitions.
"Prevailing wage," §337.505.
"Public works," §337.010.
Enforcement of provisions, §337.550.
Hearings.
Prevailing wage.
Determination, §337.522.
Notice of hearing, §337.522.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §337.990.
Prevailing wage.
Attachment of prevailing wage review boards to labor cabinet, §337.522.
Contractor to pay, §337.530.
Contracts.
Duties of public authority as to inclusion in proposals and contracts, §337.510.
Defined, §337.505.
Determination, §337.520.
Appeals, §337.525.
Hearings, §337.522.
Notice, §337.522.
Publication, §337.522.
Review, §337.522.
Judicial review, §337.525.
Which rates to apply while review is pending, §337.524.
Fringe benefits included, §337.505.

PUBLIC WORKS —Cont'd
Labor and wage conditions —Cont'd
Prevailing wage —Cont'd
Individual officers.
Duties with respect to, §337.512.
Payment by contractors, §337.530.
Posting, §337.530.
Rules and regulations.
Commissioner of workplace standards, §337.520.
Violations of provisions.
Complaints by employers.
Duties of department as to, §337.550.
Penalties, §337.990.
Remedies of laborer, §337.550.
Notice.
Labor and wage conditions.
Hearing on determination of prevailing wage, §337.522.
Penalties.
Labor and wage conditions.
Violations of provisions, §337.990.

PURCHASES.
Textbook commission.
Conditions to be complied with before textbooks adopted or purchased, §156.415.
Subject programs.
Rules and regulations for purchase of subject programs, §156.437.
Textbooks.
Free distribution of textbooks, §157.100.

Q

QUALIFIED DOMESTIC RELATIONS ORDER.
Teachers' retirement system.
Definition of qualified domestic relations order, §161.220.
Exemption of benefits from taxation and process.
Honoring of qualified domestic relations orders, §161.700.

R

RACIAL MINORITIES.
Boards, commissions, councils, etc.
Appointments to reflect reasonable minority representation, §156.500.
Recruitment of minority teachers, §161.165.
School councils for school-based decision making, §160.345.
Screening committee.
Representation, §160.352.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Recruitment of minority teachers, §161.165.
Vacancies in positions.
Search to locate minority teachers for position, §160.380.

RADIO.
Legal notices.
Supplementation of printed notice by broadcast, §424.195.
Property taxes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes on commercial radio, §132.020.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.
Penalties for violations, §189.990.

RAILROADS.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Bridges.
Allocation of assessment, §136.200.
School buses.
Stopping at railroad crossings, §189.550.
Penalty for violations, §189.990.

RATES AND CHARGES.
Legal notices, §424.160.
Property taxes.
See PROPERTY TAXES.

READING.
Collaborative center for literacy development, early childhood through adulthood, §164.0207.
Legislative findings regarding reading, §158.791.

READING —Cont'd
Reading diagnostic and intervention fund.
Steering committee, §158.794.
Student achievement in math and reading.
Defined terms, §158.842.

REAL PROPERTY.
Property taxes.
See PROPERTY TAXES.

RECEIVERS.
Buildings.
Bond issues.
Default cases, §162.220.

RECIPROCITY.
Architects.
Licenses, §323.060.
Athlete agents.
Certificates of registration, §164.6909.
Concealed weapons licenses, §237.110.
Property taxes.
Exemptions from taxation, §132.192.
School contracts.
Reciprocal preference for resident bidders, §160.303.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists.
Licenses, §334A.060.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.

RECORDS.
Acknowledgments.
Electronic signature or record, §369.111.
Administrative hearings, §13B.090.
Official record of hearing, §13B.130.
Archives and records, state.
See ARCHIVES AND RECORDS.
Athlete agents, §164.6923.
Agency contracts.
Prohibited acts, §164.6925.
Certificates of registration.
Application.
Public record status of application, §164.6909.
Definition of record, §164.6903.
Federal act.
Effect, §164.6933.
Attorney general.
Open records.
Denial of inspection.
Role of attorney general, §61.880.
Distribution of explanatory materials, §15.257.
Boards and commissions.
Open records, §§61.870 to 61.884. See within this heading, "Open records."
Center for school safety.
Recordkeeping, §158.444.
Commissioner of education.
Access to records, §156.210.
Compulsory attendance.
Director of pupil personnel.
Duties of directors, §159.140.
Requirements as to attendance records, §159.150.
Transfers and withdrawals.
Facilitating transfer of records and data among schools and local districts, §159.170.
Criminal background and history.
See CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS.
Damages.
Open records.
Recovery for misuse of public records, §61.8745.
Definitions.
Open records, §61.870.
Education records.
Family education rights and privacy generally, §§160.700 to 160.730.
See FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
Electronic records.
Electronic transactions generally, §§369.101 to 369.120.
See ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS.

RECORDS —Cont'd
Employees.
Records to be kept by teachers, §161.200.
Exceptions, §161.200.
Expulsion of pupils.
Child's record, §158.153.
Transfer of expelled students' records, §158.155.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
History.
State archives and records, §171.580.
Jurisdiction.
Open records.
Actions to secure right to inspect, §61.882.
Juvenile justice department.
Access to education records of juveniles in facilities or programs, §15A.067.
Access to juvenile facility records, §15A.0651.
Juvenile proceedings.
Access to juvenile facility records, §15A.0651.
Meetings.
Open meetings.
Minutes to be recorded, §61.835.
Missing children.
Flagging of school records, §158.032.
Open records.
Actions to secure right to inspect.
Attorney fees, §61.882.
Burden of proof, §61.882.
Costs, §61.882.
Jurisdiction, §61.882.
Attorney general.
Denial of inspection, §61.880.
Distribution of explanatory materials, §15.257.
Court orders.
Right of inspection only on order of court, §61.878.
Damages.
Misuse of public records.
Recovery by public agency, §61.8745.
Definitions, §61.870.
Denial of inspection.
Role of attorney general, §61.880.
Exceptions to provisions, §61.878.
Strict construction, §61.871.
Findings of legislature, §61.8715.
Legislative findings, §61.8715.
Libraries and archives department.
Delivery of information about open records to Attorney General, §171.223.
Penalties for violations, §61.991.
Person's access records relating to himself, §61.884.
Public entities.
Applicability of act, §65.312.
Public policy, §61.871.
Required.
Exceptions to requirements, §61.878.
Penalties for violations, §61.991.
Right to inspection.
Actions, §61.882.
Court orders, §61.878.
Denial of inspection, §61.880.
Role of attorney general, §61.880.
Jurisdiction of circuit court in action seeking right of inspection, §61.882.
Person's access to record relating to himself, §61.884.
Rules and regulations.
Adoption by public agencies, §61.876.
Strict construction of exceptions, §61.871.
Penalties.
Open records.
Penalties for violations, §61.991.
Public records.
Open records, §§61.870 to 61.884. See within this heading, "Open records."
Pupils.
Disclosures, §158.153.
Punishment based on, §158.153.
Right to inspection.
Open records. See within this heading, "Open records."
School-based decision making councils and policies.
Recordkeeping, §160.345.

RECORDS —Cont'd
School districts.
Annuitants employed by districts, §161.643.
Audits.
Access to records, §156.285.
Boards of education.
Meetings, §160.270.
Polices on file considered public record, §160.340.
Secretary of board, §160.440.
Treasurer of board, §160.560.
School facilities construction commission.
Financial records, §157.617.
State archives and records.
See ARCHIVES AND RECORDS.
State departments and agencies.
Open records, §§61.870 to 61.884. See within this heading, "Open records."
Student records.
Family education rights and privacy generally, §§160.700 to 160.730.
See FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.
Suspension of pupils.
Child's record, §158.153.
Taxation.
Business entities, §67.760.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Approved records required to be kept by teachers, §161.200.
Exceptions, §161.200.
Certification.
Education professional standards board.
Proceedings of board, §161.028.
Discipline.
Certificates, discipline involving, §161.120.
Expungement of personnel records.
Criminal offense not leading to charges, §161.151.
Not guilty finding in complaint regarding assessment program, §161.795.
Tenure.
Termination of contract by board.
Cause, termination for.
Written record in support, §161.790.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees.
Record of proceedings, §161.320.
Falsifying record prohibited, §161.690.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §161.990.
Production of records in response to subpoena or court order, §161.585.
Universities and colleges.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLES.
Property taxes.
Ad valorem taxes, §132.730.
Classification of certain recreational vehicles as real property, §132.751.
Definition of "recreational vehicle," §132.010.
Homestead exemptions, §132.810.

RECYCLING.
Property taxes.
Machinery or equipment primarily used for recycling purposes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
School districts.
Recycling program for white paper and cardboard, §160.294.

REDUCTIONS IN FORCE.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Classified employees, §161.011.

REFERENDA.
School districts.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000, §160.485.

REGIONAL SERVICE CENTERS, §156.017.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.
Compensation.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §96.

RELIGION.
Bible to be read, §158.170.

RELIGION —Cont'd
Civil rights.
Defined, §344.030.
School prayer and other religious activities, §§158.181 to 158.187.
Compulsory attendance law.
Exemption.
Attendance at church regular day schools, §159.030.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Right of religious freedom, KY Const §5.
School money not to be used for church, sectarian or denominational school, KY Const §189.
School prayer and other religious activities, §§158.181 to 158.187.
Lord's prayer.
Recitation of Lord's prayer, §158.175.
Public buildings and grounds.
Display of historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols and texts, §§42.705, 65.130, 158.197.
School money not to be used for church, sectarian or denominational school, KY Const §189.
School prayer and other religious activities, §§158.181 to 158.187.
Survey of religious preferences may be made, §158.210.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Disclosure of religious affiliations.
Application forms not to require, §161.163.
Theory of creation.
Right to include Bible theory, §158.177.

RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.
Property.
Dissolution of religious society.
Disposition of property, §273.130.

REMOVAL OF STUDENT FROM CLASSROOM.
School safety, §158.150.

RENT.
Buildings, §162.230.
Disposition to be fixed by ordinance, §162.230.
State property and buildings commission.
Ownership of certain money, §162.550.

REPORTS.
Archives.
State archives and records.
Records management survey, §171.470.
Biennial report on education, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, §156.250.
Boiler safety.
Boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
Falsification of application or inspection report.
Penalty, §236.100.
Special boiler inspectors, §236.080.
Falsification of application or inspection report.
Penalty, §236.100.
Breakfast program, §157.065.
Business entities.
Taxation.
Compensation tax withholding, §67.783.
Center for school safety, §158.444.
Charitable gaming.
Financial accounting and reporting, §238.550.
Child dependency, abuse or neglect reports.
Confidentiality, immunity and investigation, §620.050.
Duty to report, §620.030.
Prosecutors, police and cabinet duties, §620.040.
Compulsory attendance.
False report of school census not to be made, §159.270.
Withdrawals and transfers.
Teachers to investigate and report, §159.170.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Boundary reports of cities and taxing districts, §136.190.
Day-care centers.
Child-care program activity, §199.8996.
Market-rate survey to determine rates for child-care services receiving public funds, §199.899.
Diseases.
Penalties for failure to make required reports, §214.990.
Early intervention system interagency coordination council.
Annual report, §200.658.
Eminent domain.
Commissioner's report, §416.580.

REPORTS —Cont'd
Employees.
Certification of school employees.
Local district alternative training programs.
Evaluation reports on candidates, §161.049.
Termination or nonrenewal of contracts for cause, §161.120.
Penalty for failure to make report, §161.990.
Reports to be made by teachers, §161.210.
Examining and supervising reports and accounts of boards of education and educational institutions, §156.200.
Expulsion of pupils.
Student conduct, §158.155.
Felonies.
Commission of certain felony offenses against students, §158.156.
Goals for Commonwealth schools.
Annual performance report, §158.6453.
Immunization results, §158.037.
Juvenile proceedings.
Investigations.
Predisposition investigations, §610.100.
Kentucky board of education.
School districts.
Boards of education to make reports to Kentucky board, §160.340.
Law enforcement reports on student conduct, §158.155.
Office of education accountability.
Duties, §7.410.
Personnel cabinet.
Report on number of public employees, §61.392.
Property taxes.
Electrical inspectors.
Monthly reports to department of revenue, §132.815.
Mobile homes.
Person providing rental space for parking.
Reports to property valuation administrator, §132.260.
Public officers and employees.
Report on number of public employees, §61.392.
School accountability.
Commonwealth accountability testing system, §158.6453.
School buses.
Supplementation of school bus transportation system by county out of general funds.
Annual report to interim joint committee on appropriations and revenue, §158.115.
School districts.
Annuitants employed by districts, §161.643.
Audits.
Accountant's reports, §156.275.
Boards of education.
Reports to state board for elementary and secondary education, §160.340.
Community schools.
Schools receiving state funds, §160.157.
Funds.
Receipt and expenditure of funds by school districts, §157.060.
State board of education.
Boards of education to make reports to state board, §160.340.
Superintendent of schools.
Outgoing superintendent, §160.400.
Required reports, §160.390.
Tax collector.
Payment of taxes to depository, §160.510.
School facilities construction commission, §157.617.
Secretary of state.
Acts of governor.
Reports to general assembly.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §91.
Special education.
School districts.
Annual reports of disabled children, §157.260.
Statewide special education programs, §157.224.
Statewide strategic planning committee for children in placement, §194A.146.
Student expulsions, §158.155.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Required reports to made by teachers, §161.210.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees, §161.320.
Disability retirement.
Gainful occupation other than teaching.
Required reports, §161.661.

REPORTS —Cont'd
Tuberculin skin tests, §158.037.
Universities and colleges.
Educational savings plan trust.
Audited financial reports, §164A.365.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Biennial report on vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, §156.250.
Warehouses and warehousemen.
Property taxes.
Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, §132.130.
Workers' compensation.
Penalties.
Failure of employer to submit, §342.990.

RESCUE SQUADS.
Termination of member due to absence from employment, §337.100.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.
Computers.
Data research initiative, §158.807.

RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM.
Accepted as meeting physical education requirement, §156.160.

RESIDENCE.
Universities and colleges.
Residency.
Tuition, §164.020.

RESIGNATION.
Superintendent of schools.
Restrictions on resignation, §160.350.
Vacancies created by resignation.
Duties of superintendent, §160.380.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Information as to facts and circumstances of resignation, §161.120.
Tenure.
Resigning voluntarily during school term.
Binding as of date of acceptance, §161.780.
Vacancies created by resignation, §160.380.

RESTITUTION.
Workers' compensation, §342.990.

RETIRED TEACHERS' WEEK, §2.245.

RETIREMENT.
Teachers' retirement system, §§161.220 to 161.716.
See TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

REWARDS.
Textbook commission.
Adoption of books.
Reward for adoption of books forbidden, §156.465.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.
Boiler safety.
Access to premises, §236.260.
Special boiler inspectors, §236.080.
Eminent domain.
Initiation of condemnation proceedings, §416.560.
Labor.
Child labor.
Department of workplace standards, §339.450.

RIGHT TO KNOW.
Open meetings generally, §§61.800 to 61.850.
See MEETINGS.
Open records, §§61.870 to 61.884.
See RECORDS.

ROADS.
Criminal law and procedure.
Obstructing highways or other public passages.
Before obtaining permit or refusing to remove obstruction, §416.990.
Motor vehicles.
Use of personal communication device, §§189.292, 189.294.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Roads or passageways to school buildings, §160.320.
Texting while driving, §§189.292, 189.294.

ROBERT E. LEE DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
Actions.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Determination if regulation is lawfully promulgated, §13A.337.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Administrative bodies.
Abolition.
Effect on administrative regulations, §13A.312.
Burden of proof in court challenge.
Promulgating administrative body to bear, §13A.140.
Defined, §13A.010.
Legislative research commission.
Assistance to administrative bodies, §13A.070.
Name change.
Actions required, §13A.312.
Administrative hearings, §13B.170.
Administrative register.
Copies to members of general assembly, §13A.060.
Notice of review process and procedure for public comment.
Each issue to contain, §13A.080.
Publication, §13A.050.
Administrative regulation in contemplation of a statute.
Defined, §13A.200.
Adoption, §13A.120.
Effective date of regulation, §13A.330.
Emergency administrative regulations, §13A.190.
Amendment.
Division of subject matter into topics.
Compliance with requirements of section, §13A.221.
Effective date.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.330.
Incorporation by reference.
Amendment of material previously incorporated by, §13A.2255.
Proposed administrative regulations.
Adoption and effect of date, §13A.330.
Drafting rules, §13A.222.
Filing of proposed amendments with compiler, §13A.220.
Incorporation by reference.
Amendment of material previously incorporated, §13A.2255.
Public meeting of subcommittee.
Effect of amendment during, §13A.320.
Statement of consideration, §13A.280.
Subsequent amendment to pending regulation.
Restrictions, §13A.125.
Public meeting of subcommittee.
Effect of amendment during, §13A.320.
Form of amendment, §13A.320.
Regulations with amendments already filed.
Restrictions, §13A.125.
Subsequent amendment to pending regulations.
Restrictions, §13A.125.
Applicability of provisions, §13A.350.
Authority over subject matter transferred to other administrative body, §13A.312.
Burden of proof.
Court challenges.
Promulgating administrative body to bear burden of proof, §13A.140.
Classes of regulated entities.
Tiering of administrative regulations, §13A.210.
Codes.
Incorporation by reference, §13A.2245.
Compiler.
Appointment, §13A.040.
Duties, §13A.040.
Filing with compiler, §13A.230.
Federal mandate comparison, §13A.230.
Forms, §13A.230.
Local mandate impact statement, §13A.230.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.220.
Regulatory impact statement, §13A.230.
Summaries, §13A.230.
Tiering.
Written statement as to why tiering was not used, §13A.230.
Construction and interpretation.
Drafting proposed rule, §13A.222.
Costs to local and state government, consideration of, §13A.250.
Defective regulations.
Procedurally defective.
Withdrawal, §13A.315.

RULES AND REGULATIONS —Cont'd
Administrative rulemaking process —Cont'd
Deficient regulations.
Reasons regulations found deficient shall not be considered deficient, §13A.335.
Definitions, §13A.010.
Administrative regulations in contemplation of a statute, §13A.200.
Emergency administrative regulations, §13A.190.
Ordinary administrative regulations, §13A.180.
Disciplinary procedures.
Matters required to be prescribed by administrative regulations, §13A.100.
Division of subject matter, §13A.221.
Drafting rules, §13A.222.
Incorporation by reference.
Amendment of material previously incorporated, §13A.2255.
Codes or uniform standards, §13A.2245.
Federal statutes and regulations not to be incorporated by reference, §13A.2261.
General requirement, §13A.224.
Information required when incorporating material by reference, §13A.2251.
Effective date, §13A.330.
Emergency administrative regulations, §13A.190.
Adoption, §13A.190.
Compiler's stamp.
Space for, §13A.190.
Content requirements, §13A.190.
Defined, §13A.190.
Effective date, §13A.190.
Expiration, §13A.190.
Filing requirements, §13A.190.
Legislative research commission.
Promulgation, §13A.075.
Proposed administrative regulations.
Drafting rules, §13A.222.
Filing with compiler, §13A.220.
Renewal, §13A.190.
Requirements, §13A.190.
Review, §13A.190.
Signatures, §13A.190.
Withdrawal, §13A.190.
Expiration, §§13A.300, 13A.315.
Extraordinary sessions.
Drafting rules, §13A.222.
Federal law or regulation governing subject matter.
Relationship with state administrative regulation, §13A.245.
Federal mandate analysis, §13A.245.
Federal mandate comparison.
Filing with compiler, §13A.230.
Federal statutes and regulations.
Incorporation by reference.
Prohibited, §13A.2261.
Fees.
Matters required to be prescribed by administrative regulations, §13A.100.
Exceptions, §13A.100.
Notice of ordinary administrative regulation proposing to establish or increase fees, §13A.030.
Filing.
Emergency administrative regulations, §13A.190.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.220.
Time for filing.
Specified time, §13A.150.
Finding of deficiency, §13A.030.
Reasons regulations found deficient shall not be considered deficient, §13A.335.
Fiscal note, §13A.250.
Forms.
Amendment of regulations.
Public meeting of subcommittee.
Form of amendment during, §13A.320.
Filing with compiler, §13A.230.
Prescription of forms, §13A.110.
Proposed administrative regulations.
Format, §13A.220.
Statement of consideration, §13A.280.
General subject matter.
Incorporation of material relating to general subject matter, §13A.221.

RULES AND REGULATIONS —Cont'd
Administrative rulemaking process —Cont'd
Hearings.
Matters required to be prescribed by administrative regulations, §13A.100.
Ordinary administrative regulations, §13A.255.
Notice, §13A.255.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.270.
Notice, §13A.270.
Statement of consideration, §13A.280.
Holidays.
Specified time for filing falling on, §13A.150.
Incorporation by reference, §13A.221.
Amendment of material previously incorporated, §13A.2255.
Codes or uniform standards, §13A.2245.
Federal statutes and regulations not to be incorporated, §13A.2261.
General requirement, §13A.224.
Information required when incorporating material by reference, §13A.2251.
Judicial notice, §13A.090.
Kentucky administrative regulations service, §13A.050.
Copies to members of general assembly, §13A.060.
Legislative research commission.
Assistance to administrative bodies, §13A.070.
Compiler.
Appointment by director of commission, §13A.040.
Definition of "commission," §13A.010.
Duties, §13A.050.
Filings with commission.
Specified time for, §13A.150.
Promulgation of administrative regulations, §§13A.070, 13A.075.
Emergency administrative regulations, §13A.075.
Local mandate impact statement.
Filing with compiler, §13A.230.
Matters required to be prescribed by administrative regulations, §13A.100.
Meetings.
Public meetings.
Amendment of regulation during, §13A.320.
Review of proposed administrative regulations, §13A.290.
Specified time for meetings, §13A.150.
Name change of administrative body.
Actions required, §13A.312.
Notice.
Fees, ordinary regulations, §13A.030.
Hearing required before filing of administrative regulation.
Notice to compiler, §13A.160.
Ordinary administrative regulations, §13A.255.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.270.
Ordinary administrative regulations.
Defined, §13A.180.
Presumptions.
Correctness of content of administrative regulations.
Rebuttable presumption, §13A.090.
Validity, §13A.140.
Prohibitions concerning promulgation of administrative regulations, §13A.120.
Promulgation.
Methods, §13A.170.
Prohibitions concerning promulgation, §13A.120.
Proposed administrative regulations.
Amendment.
Adoption and effect of date, §13A.330.
Drafting rules, §13A.222.
Filing with compiler, §13A.220.
Incorporation by reference.
Amendment of material previously incorporated, §13A.2255.
Public meeting of subcommittee.
Effect of amendment during, §13A.320.
Statement of consideration, §13A.280.
Subsequent amendment to pending regulation.
Restrictions, §13A.125.
Assignment to standing committees of general assembly during legislative session, §13A.331.
Date of adoption.
Effective date, §13A.330.
Deficient regulations.
Reasons regulations found deficient shall not be considered deficient, §13A.335.

RULES AND REGULATIONS —Cont'd
Administrative rulemaking process —Cont'd
Proposed administrative regulations —Cont'd
Drafting rules, §13A.222.
Incorporation by reference, §13A.224.
Amendment of material previously incorporated, §13A.2255.
Codes or uniform standards, §13A.2245.
Federal statutes and regulations not to be incorporated by reference, §13A.2261.
Information required when incorporating material by reference, §13A.2251.
Effective date.
Adoption, §13A.330.
Emergency administrative regulations.
Drafting rules, §13A.222.
Filing with compiler, §13A.220.
Expiration, §§13A.300, 13A.315, 13A.330.
Prohibition concerning promulgation of identical or substantially similar regulation, §13A.330.
Federal mandate analysis, §13A.245.
Filing with compiler, §13A.220.
Format, §13A.220.
Statement of consideration, §13A.280.
Hearing on, §§13A.270, 13A.280.
Incorporation by reference, §13A.2245.
Amendment of material previously incorporated, §13A.2255.
Codes or uniform standards, §13A.2245.
Federal statutes and regulations not to be incorporated by reference, §13A.2261.
Information required when incorporating material by reference, §13A.2251.
Repeal.
Adoption and effect of date, §13A.330.
Filing of proposed repeals with compiler, §13A.220.
Review by subcommittee, §13A.290.
Amendment during public meeting of subcommittee.
Effect, §13A.320.
Form of amendment, §13A.320.
Deferral, §13A.300.
Prohibited without agency request, §13A.300.
Promulgation following deferral, §13A.310.
Findings to be published, §13A.290.
Public meeting, §13A.290.
Administrative body representative to attend, §13A.290.
Amendment during meeting of subcommittee or public meeting, §13A.320.
Review by subject-matter committee or standing committee, §13A.290.
Statement of consideration, §13A.280.
Publication.
Administrative register, §13A.050.
Copies to members of general assembly, §13A.060.
Notice of review process and procedure for public comment.
Each issue to contain, §13A.080.
Exclusive publication by legislative research commission, §13A.060.
Kentucky administrative regulations service, §13A.050.
Copies to members of general assembly, §13A.060.
Notice to compiler when hearing required before filing of regulations, §13A.160.
Public meetings.
Amendment of regulation during, §13A.320.
Review of proposed administrative regulations, §13A.290.
Regulatory impact analysis, §13A.240.
Filing with compiler, §13A.230.
Repeal, §13A.310.
Division of subject matter into topics.
Compliance with requirements of section, §13A.221.
Proposed administrative regulations.
Adoption and effect of date, §13A.330.
Filing of proposed repeals with compiler, §13A.220.
Review subcommittee.
Chairman, §13A.020.
Composition, §13A.020.
Creation, §13A.020.
Duties, §13A.030.
Emergency administrative regulations, §13A.190.
Finding of deficiency, §13A.030.
Meetings, §13A.020.
Nonbinding determinations, §13A.030.

RULES AND REGULATIONS —Cont'd
Administrative rulemaking process —Cont'd
Review subcommittee —Cont'd
Recommendations, §13A.030.
Review of proposed administrative regulations, §13A.290.
Amendment during public meeting of subcommittee.
Effect, §13A.320.
Form of amendment, §13A.320.
Deferral, §13A.300.
Prohibited without agency request, §13A.300.
Promulgation following deferral, §13A.310.
Findings to be published, §13A.290.
Public meeting, §13A.290.
Administrative body representative to attend, §13A.290.
Amendment of regulation during meeting of subcommittee or public meeting, §13A.320.
Vacancies.
Filling, §13A.020.
Saturdays.
Specified time for filing falling on, §13A.150.
Standards.
Uniform standards.
Incorporation by reference, §13A.2245.
Standing committees of general assembly.
Assignment of administrative regulations to during legislative session, §13A.331.
Review of proposed administrative regulations, §13A.290.
Statement of consideration.
Proposed administrative regulations, §13A.280.
Subject matter.
Forms.
Prescription of forms, §13A.110.
Incorporation by reference.
Amendment of material previously incorporated, §13A.2255.
Codes or uniform standards, §13A.2245.
Federal statutes and regulations not to be incorporated by reference, §13A.2261.
General requirement, §13A.224.
Information required when incorporating material by reference, §13A.2251.
Matters which must be prescribed by administrative regulation, §13A.100.
Prohibited subject matter, §13A.120.
Matters prohibited as subject of internal policy memorandum or other form of action, §13A.130.
Topics.
Division of subject matter into topics, §13A.221.
Subject-matter subcommittee.
Review of proposed administrative regulations, §13A.290.
Substantially similar regulations.
Promulgation prohibited, §§13A.337, 13A.338.
Sundays.
Specified time for filing falling on, §13A.150.
Suspension, §13A.310.
Tables.
Prescription of forms and tables, §13A.110.
Tiering, §13A.210.
Classes of regulated entities, §13A.210.
Defined, §13A.010.
Methods, §13A.210.
Modifying tiers, §13A.210.
Nonuse.
Written statement as to why tiering was not used.
Filing with compiler, §13A.230.
Time for filing.
Specified filing, §13A.150.
Topics.
Separate administrative regulation for each topic, §13A.221.
Transfer of authority over subject matter, §13A.312.
Uniform standards.
Incorporation by reference, §13A.2245.
Void regulations, §§13A.337, 13A.338.
Withdrawal, §13A.315.
Withdrawal, §13A.310.
Procedurally defective and void regulations, §13A.315.
Archives.
State archives and records.
Department for libraries and archives, §171.450.
Blind persons.
School for the blind.
Authority to adopt rules, §167.240.

RULES AND REGULATIONS —Cont'd
Blind persons —Cont'd
School for the blind —Cont'd
Government and discipline of pupils, §167.150.
School for the deaf.
Deaf-blind children.
Promulgation, §167.240.
Boiler safety, §236.030.
Conformity required, §236.040.
Defined, §236.010.
Center for school safety.
Board of education, §158.444.
Construction and interpretation.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Drafting proposed rules, §13A.222.
Day-care centers.
Rating system, §199.8943.
Deaf persons.
School for the deaf.
Authority to adopt rules, §167.240.
Government and discipline of pupils, §167.150.
Definitions.
Boiler safety, §236.010.
Diseases.
Penalties for violations, §214.990.
Early childhood development authority, §200.703.
Educational improvement.
Management assistance program, §158.780.
Employees.
Life insurance program.
Adoption of rules and regulations to implement program, §161.159.
Fees.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Matters required to be prescribed by administrative regulations, §13A.100.
Exceptions, §13A.100.
Notice of ordinary administrative regulation proposing to establish or increase fees, §13A.030.
Food, drug and cosmetic act.
Power of secretary, §217.125.
Holidays.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Time for filing.
Specified time for filing falling on holidays, §13A.150.
Juvenile proceedings.
Educational programs for committed children, §605.110.
Kentucky board of education.
Promulgation, §156.160.
Labor.
Child labor, §339.230.
Legal notices.
Local administrative regulations required to be published, §424.270.
Motor vehicles and traffic.
Personal communications devices, use while driving.
Implementation and updating of provisions by rulemaking, §189.292.
Minors.
Implementation and updating of provisions by rulemaking, §189.294.
Publication and explanation of school laws and regulations, §156.240.
Public officers and employees.
Social security for public employees.
Promulgation, §61.490.
Records.
Open records.
Agencies to adopt rules and regulations, §61.876.
School buses.
Adoption and enforcement, §189.540.
Contracts.
Operation in violation of regulations.
Breach of contract, §189.540.
Officers and employees subject to regulations, §189.540.
Violation of regulations.
Removal of officers or employees from office, §189.540.
School safety center, §158.444.
State lands and buildings.
Special law enforcement officers.
Promulgation, §61.904.

RULES AND REGULATIONS —Cont'd
State purchasing.
Procurement code.
Local public agencies, §45A.360.
Sundays.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Time for filing.
Specified time for filing falling on Sundays, §13A.150.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Board of trustees, §161.310.
Conformity of participating employers' regulations to chapter, §161.310.
Textbook commission.
Factual errors in adopted textbook.
Reviewing and resolving claims of factual errors.
Rulemaking to establish process, §156.438.
Listing adoption, §156.437.
Procedure of the commission, §156.405.
Purchase of subject programs, §156.437.
Selection of textbooks, §156.410.
Textbooks.
Private use.
Sale for, §157.170.
Time.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Filing.
Specified time for filing, §13A.150.
Universities and colleges.
Educational savings plan trust.
Promulgation by board, §164A.325.
Weekends.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Time for filing.
Specified time for filing falling on Saturday or Sunday, §13A.150.

S

SAFETY.
Boiler safety, §§236.005 to 236.990.
See BOILERS.
Center for school safety, §§158.440 to 158.446.
See CENTER FOR SCHOOL SAFETY.
High school athletics coaches.
Sports safety course required, §160.445.

SALARIES.
Boards and commissions.
Compensation of members of public boards, §64.660.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Public officers and employees.
Maximum limit on compensation, KY Const §246.
Public officers and employees.
Attachment.
Subject to attachment, §427.130.
Leaves of absence, §61.394.
Maximum limit on compensation of public officers, KY Const §246.
School districts.
Superintendent of schools, §160.350.
Times for payment of salaries to school employees, §160.291.
School for the blind.
Salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
School for the deaf.
Salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
Speech-language pathologists and audiologists.
Supplement for persons employed by local board of education, §157.397.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Alternative certification program, §161.048.
Assault on teacher or employee while on duty.
Covering salary, §161.155.
Back salary.
Court order.
Effect of court order for back salary on teachers' retirement system, §161.614.
Classified employees.
Development of local policies concerning fringe benefits, §161.011.
Differentiated compensation plans, §157.075.
Fringe benefits, payments for extra duties, etc, §160.291.

SALARIES —Cont'd
Teachers and other school personnel —Cont'd
Group insurance.
Deductions from salary, §161.158.
Kentucky department of education.
Recommendations on teacher compensation, §157.075.
Mentoring, partnering or other professional development leadership.
Additional compensation, funding, etc, for providing, §157.390.
Schedule of salaries based on certification rank and experience, §157.390.
Schools for the blind.
Schedules of salary for teachers, §163.032.
Schools for the deaf.
Schedules of salary for teachers, §163.032.
Speech-language pathologists or audiologists employed by local board.
Supplement to salary, §157.397.
Supplement for national board certified teachers, §157.395.
Tenure.
Notice of salary to be paid to teacher, §161.760.
Time and manner of payment of salaries, §160.291.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Principals, §163.098.
Vocational schools.
Schedules of salary for teachers, §163.032.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Principals of vocational education centers or vocational technical schools.
Establishment of base salaries, §163.098.
Teachers.
Salary schedules, §163.032.

SALES.
Buildings.
Bond issues, §162.090.
How bonds sold, §162.180.
Child labor.
Furnishing or selling articles to minors for illegal sale.
Prohibited, §339.250.
Local governments.
Short-term borrowing.
Award of notes by legislation, §65.7717.
Minors.
Furnishing or selling articles to minors for illegal sale.
Penalty, §339.990.
Prohibited, §339.250.
Property taxes.
Ad valorem taxes.
Goods held for sale in regular course of business, §132.020.
State property and buildings commission.
Bond issues, §162.620.
Textbooks.
Obsolete textbooks, §157.160.
Private use of books, §157.170.

SALES AND USE TAXES.
Exemptions from taxation.
Certain sales, §139.496.
Schools or school-sponsored clubs and organizations, §139.497.
Nonprofit institutions.
Exemption of certain sales, §139.496.
Sales by schools or school-sponsored clubs and organizations.
Exemptions, §139.497.

SAMPLES.
Cigarettes and tobacco product distributions.
Distributing products to persons under age 18, §438.313.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Property taxes.
Capital stock.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.

SBDM.
See SCHOOL-BASED DECISION MAKING COUNCILS AND POLICIES.

SCHOLARSHIPS.
Child-care workers.
Professional development.
Universities and colleges, §164.518.

SCHOLARSHIPS —Cont'd
Pharmacy scholarship program.
Coal county scholarships, §164.7890.
Universities and colleges.
Educational excellence scholarship and supplemental award, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.

SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY.
Accountability index.
Formula to establish threshold requirement compliance, §158.6455.
Administration of program, §158.6458.
Administrative regulations.
Compliance with act, §158.6472.
Review, §158.6471.
Appeal of performance judgment, §158.6455.
Commonwealth accountability testing system, §158.6453.
Consequences for schools failing to meet requirements, §158.6455.
Defined terms, §158.6457.
Educational improvement.
See EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT.
Educational innovation incentive fund, §158.805.
Education assessment and accountability review subcommittee, §158.647.
Meetings to review administrative regulations, §158.6471.
Education assistance, §158.6455.
Highly skilled education assistance, §158.782.
Exceeding goals.
Rewards, §158.6455.
Failing schools.
Consequences, §158.6455.
Highly skilled education assistance, §158.782.
Implementation plan, §158.6458.
Legislative research commission.
Education assessment and accountability review subcommittee, §158.647.
Review of findings regarding administrative regulations, §158.6471.
National technical advisory panel on assessment and accountability, §158.6454.
National technical advisory panel on assessment and accountability, §158.6454.
Office of education accountability, §§7.410, 7.420.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Personnel evaluation, §158.6455.
Rewards for successful schools, §158.6455.
Scholastic audits, §158.6455.
School curriculum, assessment, and accountability council, §158.6452.
School improvement plans, §158.6455.
Testing system, §158.6453.
Transfer of students to successful schools, §158.6455.

SCHOOL AUDIT TEAM.
School council identified as needing improvement, §160.346.

SCHOOL-BASED DECISION MAKING COUNCILS AND POLICIES.
Appeals of decisions by council.
Process for, §160.345.
Assignment of students to classes and program, §160.345.
Authority of council, §160.345.
Budgets and administration.
Policies as to, §160.345.
Certified staff.
Participants in decision making, §160.345.
Classroom assignments, §160.345.
Class sizes.
Maximums, enforcement by commissioner of education.
Exception in case of school-based decision making schools, §157.360.
Community participation in policy making, §160.345.
Composition of council, §160.345.
Cooperation and collaboration with school district, §160.345.
Courses of study.
Advanced placement, international baccalaureate and dual enrollment/dual credit courses.
Offering and recruiting for curriculum including, §160.348.
Policy adoption by council, §160.345.
Curriculum.
Determination, §160.345.
Development plan, §160.345.
Discipline and classroom management.
Selection and implementation of techniques, §§158.148, 160.345.

SCHOOL-BASED DECISION MAKING COUNCILS AND POLICIES —Cont'd
District teacher certification loan fund.
Endorsement by council as condition for forgivable loan, §164.757.
Education accountability office.
Periodic review of policies, §7.410.
Educational improvement.
Achievement gaps.
Role of councils, §158.649.
Exemption from administrative structure.
Development of model for implementing school-based decision making, §160.345.
Extracurricular programs.
Selection, §160.345.
Family education rights and privacy.
Definition of school official includes council and committee members, §160.700.
Identification of council as needing improvement, §160.346.
Improvement program, §160.345.
Individual student progress.
Assessment, §160.345.
Instructional and noninstructional staff time.
Assignment, §160.345.
Instructional materials.
Councils may determine, §160.345.
Insurance.
Liability insurance coverage for protection of members, §160.345.
Juvenile courts and proceedings.
Committed children.
Implementation of provisions for school-based decision making, §605.110.
Kindergarten aides.
Ratio of aides to students.
Waiver by council, §157.360.
Local boards of education.
Implementation of policy, §160.345.
Meetings of school councils, §160.345.
Member removal, §160.347.
Membership qualifications, §160.345.
Nutrition assessments.
Reporting to council, §158.856.
Parent representatives on council, §160.345.
Criminal background checks, §160.380.
Personnel decisions.
Councils may make, §160.345.
Policy-making.
Implementation of policy.
Local boards of education, §160.345.
Process for policy adoption, §160.345.
Reports by local board to state board, §160.340.
Responsibilities.
Setting school policies, §160.345.
Prayer and other religious activities.
Copies of relevant law provided to council, §158.186.
Professional development days on school calendar.
Input of council, §158.070.
Recordkeeping, §160.345.
Removal of members, §160.347.
Procedure, grounds and conditions for removal of public school officers, §156.132.
Schedule of school day and week.
Determination, §160.345.
School accountability.
Highly skilled education assistance to schools and districts.
Strengthening school-based decision making process, training in, §158.782.
Program reviews and audits.
Addressing results, §158.6453.
Skin cancer.
Education on risks of exposure to ultraviolet rays.
Inclusion within health curriculum, §158.301.
Superintendent or highly skilled educator.
Training of superintendents, §156.111.
Transfer of functions to.
Audit teams recommending, §160.346.
Support services.
Councils may determine, §160.345.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Assignment of instructional and noninstructional staff time.
School-based decision making, §160.345.

SCHOOL-BASED DECISION MAKING COUNCILS AND POLICIES —Cont'd
Teachers and other school personnel —Cont'd
Decisionmaking on school personnel issues, §160.345.
National board certification.
Mentoring program to prepare teachers for certification, §161.134.
Representatives on council, serving as, §160.345.
Nonteaching time provided for serving on council, §158.060.
Professional development for teachers to improve effectiveness on council, §156.095.
Terms of council members, §160.345.
Textbooks.
Appeal by council of rejection of textbook plan by local board, §156.439.
Use of school space.
Determination, §160.345.
Waiver of administrative regulations.
Request by council to superintendent to request of state board of education, §156.160.
Waiver of district policies.
Requirements, §160.345.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM, §157.065.

SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY.
School facilities construction commission.
Successor agency of school building authority, §157.640.

SCHOOL BUSES.
Aged persons.
Contracts for use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services, §160.305.
Cell phones.
Use while operating bus, §281A.205.
Sanctions, §281A.190.
Contracts.
Operation in violation of regulations.
Breach of contract, §189.540.
Price contract agreements, §§156.152 to 156.154.
Counties.
Supplementation of school bus transportation system by county out of general funds, §158.115.
County roads.
Turn-around areas, §178.290.
Definitions.
Price contract agreements.
Standards and specifications, §156.153.
Disabled persons.
Contracts for use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services, §160.305.
District-owned vehicles.
When district may use, marking required, §156.153.
Drivers.
Cell phones, use while operating bus, §281A.205.
Sanctions, §281A.190.
Commercial driver's license, §189.540.
School bus endorsement, §281A.175.
Insurance.
Boards of education of school districts.
Providing insurance for school buses, §160.310.
Mirrors.
Exterior fender, mounted front view and side view mirrors.
Required, §156.153.
Motor carriers.
Exemption from motor carrier provisions, §281.605.
Passing stopped school bus.
Prohibited, §189.370.
Penalty, §189.990.
Purchase of school buses.
Price contract agreements, §§156.152 to 156.154.
Railroads.
Stopping at railroad crossings, §189.550.
Penalty for violations, §189.990.
Reports.
Supplementation of school bus transportation system by county out of general funds.
Annual report to interim joint committee on appropriations and revenue, §158.115.
Rules and regulations.
Adoption and enforcement, §189.540.

SCHOOL BUSES —Cont'd
Rules and regulations —Cont'd
Contracts.
Operation in violation of regulations.
Breach of contract, §189.540.
Officers and employees subject to regulations, §189.540.
Violation of regulations.
Penalties for violations, §189.990.
Removal of officers or employees from office, §189.540.
School districts.
Boards of education.
Contracts.
Use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services, §160.305.
Insurance for school buses.
Boards to provide, §160.310.
Price contract agreements for purchase of school buses by district boards of education, §§156.152, 156.154.
Signaling devices.
Use of stop signaling device, §189.375.
Penalties for violations, §189.993.
Standards, §156.153.
Stopping.
Railroad crossings, §189.550.
Penalty for violations, §189.990.
Signals, §189.380.
Stop signaling device, §189.375.
Penalties for violations, §189.993.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Definition of "school bus," §156.153.
Price contract agreements.
Definition of "school bus," §156.153.
Standards and specifications, §156.153.
Supplementation of school bus transportation system.
County to supplement out of general funds, §158.115.

SCHOOL COUNCILS.
See SCHOOL-BASED DECISION MAKING COUNCILS AND POLICIES.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, §§160.010 to 160.990.
Accountants.
Audits.
Selection and reports of accountants, §156.275.
Accounts and accounting.
Emergency loans to public common school districts.
Emergency revolving school loan fund account, §160.599.
Adjacent property to school district.
Transfer to school district other than that which located, §160.045.
Annexation.
Liability for indebtedness in case of annexation, §160.065.
Transfer of adjacent property to school district other than that in which located, §160.045.
Transfer of area containing school outside district, §160.048.
Annuitants employed by.
Records and annual reports, §161.643.
Appropriations.
Revenue bonds authorized by appropriation.
Listing of costs relating to issuance, §45.812.
Assistance plan for school.
School council identified as needing improvement, §160.346.
Athletics.
Scheduling of athletic competitions, §158.070.
Attendance.
Compulsory attendance.
General provisions, §§159.010 to 159.990.
See COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.
Audits.
Accounts.
Reports of accounts, §156.275.
Selection of accounts, §156.275.
Annual audits, §157.061.
Auditor of public accounts.
Annual audit of school district entities, §43.073.
Definitions, §156.255.
Expense of audits.
State committee for school district audits, §156.265.
Offenses, §156.295.
Penalties, §156.295.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Records.
Access to records, §156.285.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Audits —Cont'd
School building fund, §160.476.
School council identified as needing improvement, §160.346.
School taxes authorized.
Custodians of proceeds.
Audits of, §160.642.
State committee for school district audits, §156.265.
Expense of audits, §156.265.
Subpoenas, §156.285.
Witnesses, §156.285.
Banks.
Boards of education.
Depository of board.
Appointment, §160.570.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Boards of education.
Agricultural experiment station and extension work.
Boards may aid extension work, §247.080.
Appointment of members by chief state school officer, §160.210.
Borrowing money.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money, §160.540.
Bribery.
Giving and taking bribes, §432.350.
Budgets.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue.
Penalties, §160.990.
Buildings.
General provisions, §§162.060 to 162.387.
See BUILDINGS.
Insurance fund.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and in counties containing such city, §§162.440 to 162.500.
See BUILDINGS.
Roads or passageways to school buildings, §160.320.
Chairman.
Election of chairman, §160.160.
Changes in county district divisions.
Division not equal in population, §160.210.
Code of student rights and responsibilities.
Procedure for promulgation of code for secondary schools, §160.295.
Compensation.
Expense reimbursement, §160.280.
Contracts.
Reciprocal preference for resident bidders, §160.303.
School buses.
Contracts for use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services, §160.305.
Corporate powers, §160.160.
Counties of 300,000.
Financial statements of school system.
Publication, §160.463.
Depository of board.
Collateral guaranteed by surety, §160.570.
Duties, §160.570.
Devise to school board, §160.580.
Discipline of board members.
Suspension or removal of public school officers, §156.132.
Appointments to fill resulting vacancies, §156.136.
Divisions.
Dividing county districts into divisions, §160.210.
Duties of board.
General duties, §160.290.
Education technology.
Sale of bonds, notes or leases negotiated to provide, §160.160.
Election of board members.
Applicability of general election laws, §160.240.
Ballot.
Notice.
Publication of legal notice, §424.290.
County school districts.
Candidate receiving highest number of votes cast.
Declared elected, §160.260.
Number of candidates to be voted for, §160.260.
Election booth.
Definition of election booth, §160.250.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Boards of education —Cont'd
Election of board members —Cont'd
Election booth —Cont'd
Political affiliation of candidates.
Election officers or other persons within election booth not to tell or indicate to voters, §160.250.
Expense of election, §160.240.
General election laws apply, §160.240.
Independent school districts.
Candidates with highest number of votes.
Declared elected, §160.260.
Number of candidates to be voted for, §160.260.
Names of candidates.
Order in which names appear, §160.230.
Presentation of candidate names, §160.230.
Nominating petitions, §160.220.
Number of candidates to be voted for, §160.260.
Petitions.
Nominating petitions, §160.220.
Politics of candidate not to be indicated, §160.250.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Presentation of candidate names, §160.230.
Order in which names appear, §160.230.
Secret votes, §160.220.
Time of election, §160.200.
Vacancies.
Filling, §160.190.
Eligibility for membership on board of education, §160.180.
Employees.
Expenses.
Payment by board, §160.410.
Encumbrances.
Approval of state department required, §160.160.
Energy efficiency program, mandatory participation, §160.325.
Excise tax for schools.
Levy of tax.
Requirement, §160.603.
Executive agent of board.
Superintendent of schools, §160.370.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.550.
Expenses allowed board members, §160.280.
Financial statements of school system.
Counties of 300,000.
Publication, §160.463.
Financing.
Procedures for participation and financing, §160.160.
Funds.
Buildings.
Insurance fund.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and counties containing such city, §§162.440 to 162.500.
General powers and duties of board, §160.290.
Gift to school board, §160.580.
Grant to school board, §160.580.
How vacancies filled, §160.190.
Indigent persons.
Textbooks.
Free textbooks provided to, §160.330.
In-service training.
Requirements, §160.180.
Insurance.
Buildings.
Insurance fund.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and counties containing such city, §§162.440 to 162.500.
Group medical or dental insurance plans.
Participation by board members, §160.280.
School buses, §160.310.
Investigations by board, §160.300.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Power to summon witnesses, §160.300.
Leases.
Approval of state department required, §160.160.
Liens.
Approval of state department required, §160.160.
Loans.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Majority concurrence, §160.270.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Boards of education —Cont'd
Management and control of school district, §160.160.
Meetings.
Failure to attend three consecutive regular meetings.
Removal from office, §160.270.
Regular meetings, §160.270.
Special meetings, §160.270.
Merger of districts.
Independent district with county district, §160.041.
Procedure for merger, §160.040.
Minority representation, §156.500.
Moral instruction, §158.200.
Mortgages.
Approval of state department required, §160.160.
Nature, §160.160.
Number of members, §160.160.
Oath of board members, §160.170.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Levy of tax.
Requirement, §160.603.
Passways to school for pupils, §160.320.
Penalties.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.990.
Petitions.
Election of board members.
Nominating petition, §160.220.
Policies on specified matters.
Filing with state board for elementary and secondary education, §160.340.
School-based decision making.
Implementation by boards, §160.345.
Powers, §160.160.
General powers, §160.290.
Prohibited student activities, §160.295.
Property taxes.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Collector of school taxes.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by board, §160.505.
General school purposes.
Minimum equivalent tax rate, §160.470.
Levy of school taxes, §160.460.
Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates, §160.473.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §160.473.
Rate limits, §160.470.
Recall vote or reconsideration.
Levy exceeding four percent increase, §160.470.
Tax levying authority.
Boards defined as, §160.455.
Qualifications of board members, §160.180.
Quorum, §160.270.
Record of proceedings, §160.270.
Recreational facilities for school and community purposes.
Agreement with public agency for development and maintenance on school property, §160.293.
Recycling program for white paper and cardboard, §160.294.
Refurbished surplus technology.
Distribution to low-income students, §160.335.
Removal from office.
Grounds, §160.180.
Meetings.
Failure to attend three consecutive regular meetings, §160.270.
Reports.
State board for elementary and secondary education.
Reports by boards to, §160.340.
Retirement.
Teachers' retirement system.
General provisions, §§161.220 to 161.716.
See TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
Roads to school buildings for pupils, §160.320.
School-based decision making.
Policies on specified matters.
Implementation by board, §160.345.
School buses.
Contracts for use of school buses, §160.305.
Insurance for school buses, §160.310.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Boards of education —Cont'd
School buses —Cont'd
Price contract agreements.
Authority to secure agreements for purchase by district boards of education, §156.152.
Information available to district boards of education respecting established price agreements, §156.154.
School councils.
School-based decision making.
Implementation by board, §160.345.
Secretary of board.
Appointment, §160.440.
Duties of secretary, §160.440.
Meetings.
Attendance, §160.270.
Superintendent.
Appointment as secretary to board, §160.440.
Term, §160.440.
Student rights and responsibilities.
Procedure for promulgation of code of secondary schools, §160.295.
Prohibited student activities, §160.295.
Subpoenas.
Investigations by boards.
Summoning witnesses by subpoena, §160.300.
Superintendent of schools.
Appointed by board, §160.350.
Distribution of information to school board and school council, §160.395.
Executive agent of board, §160.370.
Expenses of superintendent.
Payment by board, §160.410.
Screening committee.
Appointment after receiving recommendations of, §160.352.
Secretary of board.
Appointment of superintendent as secretary, §160.440.
Supplies.
Furnishing necessary school supplies free of charge, §160.330.
Taxation.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Collector of school taxes.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by board, §160.505.
Term.
Time of election of board members, §160.200.
Textbooks.
Indigent children.
Free textbooks provided to, §160.330.
Time of election of board members, §160.200.
Transportation services.
Contracts for use of school buses to transport eligible persons, §160.305.
Treasurer of board.
Bond, §160.560.
Duties, §160.560.
Removal, §160.560.
Selection, §160.560.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
Levy of tax.
Requirement, §160.603.
Vacancies.
How filled, §160.190.
Vice-chairman.
Election of vice-chairman, §160.160.
Witnesses.
Investigations by board.
Power to summon witnesses, §160.300.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Bond issues.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.610.
Revenue bonds authorized by appropriation.
Listing of costs relating to issuance, §45.812.
Bonds, surety.
School taxes authorized.
Custodians of proceeds, §160.640.
Treasurer of board of education, §160.560.
Borrowing money.
Boards of education.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money, §160.540.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Budgets.
Balanced budgets.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.550.
Penalties, §160.990.
Boards of education.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue.
Penalties, §160.990.
Foundation program.
Exceeding levy authorized by school budgets, §157.440.
Legal notices.
Matters required to be published, §§424.250, 424.990.
Buildings.
Boards of education.
Leases.
Approval of department of education required, §160.160.
Mortgages, liens or other encumbrances.
Approval of department of education required, §160.160.
General provisions, §§162.060 to 162.387.
See BUILDINGS.
Independent school district.
Conveying property to city to provide buildings, §162.120.
Insurance.
Fire and extended insurance coverage, §160.105.
School building fund, §160.476.
Audit, §160.476.
Expenditures from fund, §160.476.
Investments, §160.476.
Taxes, §160.476.
Cable television service gross receipts license tax.
Authorized, §160.614.
Utility gross receipts license tax generally. See within this heading, "Utility gross receipts license tax for schools."
Career and technical education, §§158.808 to 158.816.
Center for school safety, §§158.440 to 158.446.
See CENTER FOR SCHOOL SAFETY.
City and county recreation facilities.
Providing and conducting with city or county, §97.010.
Code of student rights and responsibilities.
Procedure for promulgation of code for secondary schools, §160.295.
Community schools, §§160.155 to 160.158.
Definitions, §160.155.
Funding of community schools, §160.157.
Grant program, §160.156.
Reports.
Schools receiving state funds, §160.157.
State plan for community education, §160.156.
Compulsory attendance.
General provisions, §§159.010 to 159.990.
See COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.
Conflicts of interest.
Superintendent of schools.
Interest in teacher's claim prohibited.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Supplying goods or services for school where funds expended.
Employees of school districts not to have pecuniary interest, §156.480.
Construction and interpretation.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Effect of law, §160.488.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Boundary reports, §136.190.
Counties of 300,000.
Financial statements of school systems.
Publication of financial statements, §160.463.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Generally, §§160.482 to 160.488.
County clerks.
Property taxes.
Collector of school taxes.
Motor vehicle taxes, §160.500.
County school district.
Buildings.
Manner in obtaining school buildings, §162.300.
Composition, §160.010.
Property taxes.
Collector of taxes.
Sheriff, §160.500.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
County school district —Cont'd
What constitutes county school district, §160.010.
Debts.
Annexation.
Liability for indebtedness in case of annexation, §160.065.
Definitions.
Audits, §156.255.
Community schools, §160.155.
Deposits.
Excise tax for schools.
Deposit of proceeds, §160.633.
Elections.
Ballot.
Notice.
Publication of legal notice, §424.290.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §155.
Merger of districts.
Independent district with county district.
Election of members, §160.042.
Time of election, §160.044.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Referendum, §160.485.
School taxes authorized.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Voter registration.
Roster of voters eligible to participate in school board elections, §116.200.
Electronic consumer bulletin, §156.095.
Emergencies.
Loans to public common school districts, §160.599.
Employees' professional development, §156.017.
Energy conservation revenue bonds, §58.610.
Energy efficiency program, mandatory participation, §160.325.
Excise tax for schools, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Administration.
Costs, §160.637.
Apportionment of proceeds to districts, §160.644.
Assessments.
Tax self-assessing, §160.625.
Audits.
Custodians of proceeds, §160.642.
Boards of education.
Levy of tax.
Requirement, §160.603.
Bonds, surety.
Custodians of proceeds.
Required, §160.640.
Collection of tax.
Collector.
Department of revenue, §160.627.
Procedure, §§160.627, 160.637.
Department of revenue.
Collector, §160.627.
Administrative costs, §160.637.
Procedure, §160.637.
Deposit of proceeds, §160.633.
Confidentiality.
Information on state income tax liability, §160.627.
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Custodians of proceeds.
Audit, §160.642.
Bond required, §160.640.
Delinquent taxes.
When tax delinquent, §160.625.
Department of revenue.
Collector for school tax authorized, §160.627.
Administrative costs, §160.637.
Procedure, §160.637.
Deposit of proceeds, §160.633.
Distribution of proceeds, §160.644.
Expiration date, §160.635.
Hearings.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Individual income for schools, §160.621.
Excise tax on, §160.621.
Information on state income tax liability, §160.627.
Levy of tax.
Authorized, §160.621.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Excise tax for schools —Cont'd
Levy of tax —Cont'd
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Recall procedure, §160.597.
Requirement, §160.603.
Notice.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Payment.
When due and payable, §160.625.
Penalty.
Failure to submit return or pay, §160.648.
Publication.
Levy of tax.
Notice of hearing, §160.603.
Rate of tax.
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Maximum rate, §160.621.
Recall procedure.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Remittance, §160.625.
Tax remitted with state income tax return, §160.627.
Tax authorized to be known as, §160.601.
Finance officer.
Appointed by superintendent, §160.431.
Financial statements of school systems.
Counties of 300,000.
Publication, §160.463.
Fire insurance.
Buildings.
Fire and extended insurance coverage, §160.105.
Fiscal year of school districts, §160.450.
Funds.
Expenditure of funds.
Excess of income and revenue of any year, §160.550.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Formula for allocation, §160.345.
Loans.
Emergency loans to public common school districts.
Emergency revolving school loan fund account, §160.599.
Reports of funds received and spent by school districts, §157.060.
School building fund.
Audit, §160.476.
Expenditure, §160.476.
Investment, §160.476.
Tax for school building fund, §160.476.
Use of school money, §160.530.
Fund to support education excellence in Kentucky.
Eligibility of district for participation, §157.350.
Gifts.
Boards of education, §160.580.
Grants.
Boards of education, §160.580.
Community schools.
State plan for community education.
Grant program, §160.156.
Gross receipts tax.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648. See within this heading, "Utility gross receipts license tax for schools."
Hearings.
Property taxes.
Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §160.473.
School taxes authorized.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which located, §160.045.
Income.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income, §160.550.
Penalties, §160.990.
Income tax.
Excise tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Independent school district.
Buildings.
Conveying property to city to provide buildings, §162.120.
Manner in obtaining school buildings, §162.300.
Composition, §160.020.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Independent school district —Cont'd
Property taxes.
Collector of school taxes.
Special tax collector, §160.500.
What constitutes independent school district, §160.020.
Indigent children.
Textbooks.
Free textbooks.
Boards of education to provide, §160.330.
Insurance.
Boards of education.
Buildings.
Insurance funds.
Established by boards of education in cities of second class and in counties containing such city, §§162.440 to 162.500.
School bus insurance, §160.310.
Coverage on buildings.
Fire and extended insurance coverage, §160.105.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Insurance companies.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Interest.
Anticipation of taxes.
Money borrowed in anticipation, §160.540.
Interscholastic athletics.
Coaching positions, qualifications, §156.070.
Scheduling of athletic competitions, §158.070.
Intervention plans.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Investigations.
Boards of education, §160.300.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Investments.
School building fund, §160.476.
Kentucky board of education.
Policies on specified matters.
Filing with state board, §160.340.
Reports by boards of education to, §160.340.
Leases.
Boards of education.
Approval of state department of education required, §160.160.
School district finance corporations, lease of land for school construction, §162.387.
Liability.
Annexation cases.
Indebtedness.
Liability in case of annexation, §160.065.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.550.
Librarians.
Media librarians, §158.102.
Licenses.
Occupational license fees for schools, §§160.482 to 160.488.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Liens.
Boards of education.
Approval of department of education required, §160.160.
Loans.
Boards of education.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Emergency loans to public common school districts, §160.599.
Lunches.
Free and reduced priced lunches, §160.330.
Media library and librarians, §158.102.
Medicaid.
Access to funding for districts providing funding matches for services for eligible children with disabilities, §605.115.
Merger of districts.
Boards of education.
Independent district with county district, §160.041.
Procedure for merger, §160.040.
Generally, §160.040.
Independent district with county district, §160.041.
Boards of education.
Procedure, §160.041.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Merger of districts —Cont'd
Independent district with county district —Cont'd
Election of members, §160.042.
Time of election, §160.044.
Procedure generally, §160.041.
Terms of merged district board members.
Members of respective boards of education at time of merger.
Continuation in office, §160.042.
Time of election and terms, §160.044.
Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which it is located, §160.045.
Vacancies in membership.
Occurring after members elected.
Filling, §160.044.
Mortgages and deeds of trust.
Boards of education.
Approval of department of education required, §160.160.
Motor vehicles.
Collector of school taxes.
County clerks.
Motor vehicle taxes, §160.500.
Determination of maximum permissible school district revenue.
Tax on motor vehicles to be used in determining, §160.472.
Municipal utilities.
City owned light, water or gas plant may pay tax equivalent to school district, §96.536.
National guard.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Income received by members for active duty training.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Notice.
Administrative regulations.
Local administrative regulations required to be published, §424.270.
Bids for materials, supplies, equipment or services.
Matters required to be published, §424.260.
Boards of education.
Meetings, §160.270.
Superintendents.
Screening committee.
Parental member of screening committee, notice of election, §160.352.
Budgets.
Matters required to be published, §424.250.
Tax rate limits.
Hearings, §160.470.
Compliance with publication requirements.
Failure to comply, §424.380.
Elections.
Ballot cards.
Matters required to be published, §424.290.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Fines.
Legal notices.
Persons violating provisions, §424.990.
Forms.
Legal notices.
Contents or form of advertisements, §424.140.
Legal notices.
Budget adoption.
Summary of budget or text of budget ordinance advertised.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Collection of funds.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
Criminal law and procedure.
Persons violating provisions, §424.990.
Financial statements.
Preparation of itemized, sworn statement of funds collected, §424.220.
Optional monthly or quarterly statements, §424.230.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000, §§160.484, 160.485.
School taxes authorized.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Recall of levy, procedure, §160.597.
Superintendent of schools.
Personnel actions taken by superintendent, §160.390.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Notice —Cont'd
Superintendent of schools —Cont'd
Removal, §160.350.
Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which located.
Hearings, §160.045.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §160.614.
Collection of taxes.
Assessment, notice, §160.6154.
Oaths.
Boards of education, §160.170.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000, §§160.482 to 160.488.
Action for refund, §160.487.
Adoption, §160.485.
Collection of fees, §160.486.
Distribution of fees, §160.486.
Effect of law, §160.488.
Election.
Referendum on levy, §160.485.
Exemptions, §160.483.
Findings of general assembly, §160.482.
Limitation of actions.
Actions for refund, §160.487.
Order or resolution of fiscal court.
Adoption, §160.485.
Petitions.
Protest, §160.485.
Policy on occupational license, §160.482.
Protest.
Petition, §160.485.
Rate of fees, §160.483.
Referendum, §160.485.
Refund.
Action for refund, §160.487.
Time for action for refund, §160.487.
When discontinued, §160.484.
When imposed, §160.484.
Imposition.
Discretion of fiscal courts, §160.484.
Rate of tax.
Maximum rate, §160.607.
Occupational license tax for schools, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Administrative costs, §160.637.
Apportionment of proceeds to districts, §160.644.
Audits.
Custodian of proceeds, §160.642.
Banks.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Boards of education.
Levy of tax.
Requirement, §160.603.
Bonds, surety.
Custodian of proceeds.
Required, §160.640.
Collection of tax.
Administrative costs, §160.637.
Nonresidents of school districts.
Exemption from collection, §160.611.
Procedure.
Department of revenue.
Collection procedure, §160.637.
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Costs.
Administrative costs, §160.637.
Custodian of proceeds.
Audits, §160.642.
Bond required, §160.640.
Department of revenue.
Collection procedure, §160.637.
Distribution of proceeds, §160.644.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Nonresidents of school districts, §160.611.
Expiration date, §160.635.
Hearing.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Insurance companies.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Occupational license tax for schools —Cont'd
Levy of tax.
Authorized, §160.605.
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Exemptions, §160.605.
Recall procedure, §160.597.
Requirements, §160.603.
National guard.
Income received for active duty training.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Nonresidents of school districts.
Exemption from collection, §160.611.
Notice.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Penalty.
Failure to submit return or pay, §160.648.
Publication.
Levy of tax.
Notice, §160.603.
Rate of tax.
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Maximum rate, §160.607.
Recall procedure.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Savings and loan associations.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.
Tax authorized to be known as, §160.601.
Parks and recreation.
Development and maintenance of school property of recreational facilities.
Agreement with public agency for development and maintenance, §160.293.
Penalties.
Audits, §156.295.
Boards of education.
Election of board members.
Politics of candidate not to be indicated, §160.990.
Power to summon witnesses.
Violation of provisions, §160.990.
Conflicts of interest.
Supplying goods or services for which school funds expended, §156.480.
Delinquent school taxes.
General laws apply, §160.520.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue of any year, §§160.550, 160.990.
Superintendent of schools.
Interest in teacher's claim prohibited.
Violation of provisions, §160.990.
Violations generally, §160.990.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Petitions.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Protest, §160.485.
School taxes authorized.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which located, §160.045.
Transfer of area containing school outside district, §160.048.
Policies on specified matters.
Boards of education.
Filing with state board for elementary and secondary education, §160.340.
School-based decision making.
Boards of education to adopt policies implementing, §160.345.
Preschool education programs.
Required to provide, §158.100.
Professional development programs.
Certified personnel, §156.095.
Professions and occupations.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000, §§160.482 to 160.488.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Programs required to be provided, §158.100.
Prohibited student activities, §160.295.
Property.
Property of schools.
General provisions, §§162.010 to 162.050.
See PROPERTY.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Property taxes.
Ad valorem tax for school purposes, §160.475.
Maximum rates, §160.475.
Subdistrict taxes abolished, §160.475.
Amount of property subject to levy, §160.460.
Anticipation of taxes.
Boards of education.
Power to borrow money, §160.540.
Assessments.
Elections, §132.017.
Boards of education.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Collector of school taxes.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by board, §160.505.
General school purposes.
Minimum equivalent tax rate, §160.470.
Levy of school taxes, §160.460.
Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates, §160.473.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §160.473.
Rate limits, §160.470.
Recall vote or reconsideration.
Levy exceeding four percent increase, §160.470.
Tax levying authority.
Boards defined as, §160.455.
By whom school taxes levied, §160.460.
Collector of school taxes, §160.500.
Allowances to collector, §160.500.
County clerks.
Collector for motor vehicle taxes, §160.500.
County school districts.
Sheriffs, §160.500.
Independent school districts.
Special tax collector, §160.500.
Motor vehicle taxes.
County clerks collector, §160.500.
Payment of taxes to depository.
Reports of tax collector, §160.510.
Sheriffs.
Collector for county school district, §160.500.
Special collector, §160.500.
Tax bills, §160.500.
Collector of taxes.
Boards of education.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by, §160.505.
County clerks.
Collector of school taxes.
Motor vehicle taxes, §160.500.
County school district.
Collector of taxes.
Sheriff, §160.500.
Definitions.
Tax levying authority, §160.455.
Delinquent school taxes.
Penalties for tax delinquency, §160.520.
Fiscal year of school districts, §160.450.
Fraternal benefit societies.
Funds exempt from school taxes, §132.210.
Furnishing of assessment valuations, §160.460.
General school purposes.
Rate, §160.470.
Hearings.
Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §160.473.
Tax rate limit, §160.470.
Independent school district.
Collector of school taxes.
Special tax collector, §160.500.
Levy of school taxes.
Procedure, §160.460.
Motor vehicles.
Collector of school taxes.
County clerks, §160.500.
Determining maximum permissible school district revenue, §160.472.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Property taxes —Cont'd
Penalties.
Delinquent school taxes, §160.520.
Rates.
Ad valorem tax for school purposes.
Maximum rate, §160.475.
General school purposes, §160.470.
Limits for district board of education on personal property tax rates, §160.473.
Public hearing and recall not applicable, §160.473.
Tax rate limits, §160.470.
Recall vote or reconsideration.
Levy exceeding four percent increase, §160.470.
School building fund, §160.476.
Sheriffs.
Collector of taxes.
County school districts, §160.500.
State tax.
Property subject to state tax also subject to taxation in school districts, §132.200.
Subdistrict.
School tax levies.
Abolished, §160.475.
Tax levying authority.
Defined, §160.455.
Time of property subject to levy, §160.460.
Trailers.
Determining maximum permissible school district revenue, §160.472.
Use of school money, §160.530.
Publication.
Counties of 300,000.
Financial statements of school systems, §160.463.
School taxes authorized.
Notice of levy, §160.603.
Public utilities.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Records.
Annuitants employed by districts, §161.643.
Recreational facilities for school and community purposes.
Development and maintenance of school property.
Agreement with public agency for development and maintenance, §160.293.
Recycling program for white paper and cardboard, §160.294.
Referendums.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000, §160.485.
Refurbished surplus technology.
Distribution to low-income students, §160.335.
Reports.
Annuitants employed by districts, §161.643.
Audits.
Accountant's reports, §156.275.
Boards of education.
Reports to state board for elementary and secondary education, §160.340.
Community schools.
Schools receiving state funds, §160.157.
Funds.
Receipt and expenditure of funds by school districts, §157.060.
Superintendent of schools.
Outgoing superintendent, §160.400.
Required reports, §160.390.
Tax collector.
Payment of taxes to depository, §160.510.
Roads.
Boards of education.
Roads or passageways to school buildings, §160.320.
Salaries.
Officers and employees, §64.590.
Superintendent of schools, §160.350.
Times for payment of salaries to school employees, §160.291.
Savings and loan associations.
Boards of education.
Depository of board.
Appointment, §160.570.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Exemptions from tax, §160.605.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Scheduling of athletic competitions, §158.070.
School audit team.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
School council identified as needing improvement, §160.346.
School-based decision making.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Policies on specified matters.
Boards of education to adopt policies implementing, §160.345.
School council identified as needing improvement, §160.346.
School breakfast program, §157.065.
School buses.
Boards of education.
Contracts.
Use of school buses to transport persons eligible for transportation services, §160.305.
Insurance for school buses.
Boards to provide, §160.310.
Price contract agreements for purchase of school buses by district boards of education, §§156.152, 156.154.
School councils.
Audit team recommendations, §160.346.
School-based decision making.
Implementation by boards of education, §160.345.
School council identified as needing improvement, §160.346.
School facilities construction commission.
General provisions, §§157.611 to 157.665.
See SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.
School improvements plans.
School council identified as needing improvement, §160.346.
School intervention plans.
Persistently low-achieving schools, §160.346.
Schools outside districts.
Transfer of area containing, §160.048.
Sheriffs.
Property taxes.
Collector of school taxes.
County school districts, §160.500.
Special educational programs.
Annual reports of disabled children, §157.260.
Establishment and maintenance of special educational programs, §157.230.
Other than that of child's residence.
Furnishing of special educational program, §157.280.
State purchasing.
Cooperative purchasing, §§45A.360, 45A.420.
Student rights and responsibilities.
Procedure for promulgation of code for secondary schools, §160.295.
Prohibited student activities, §160.295.
Subpoenas.
Audits, §156.285.
Boards of education.
Investigations by board.
Summoning witnesses by subpoena, §160.300.
Superintendent of schools.
Appointment, §160.350.
Screening committee.
Appointment by board of education after receiving recommendation, §160.352.
Assessment, §156.111.
Boards of education.
Appointed by board, §160.350.
Executive agent of board, §160.370.
Expenses of superintendent.
Payment by board, §160.410.
Screening committee.
Appointment after receiving recommendations of, §160.352.
Secretary of board.
Appointment of superintendent as secretary, §160.440.
Certificate of administration and supervision.
Presenting to boards of education, §160.350.
Claim of teacher.
Interest in teacher's claim prohibited.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Condition of schools.
General duties as to condition, §160.390.
Contract extension, §160.350.
Discipline of superintendents.
Suspension or removal of public school officers, §156.132.
Appointments to fill resulting vacancies, §156.136.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Superintendent of schools —Cont'd
Discipline of superintendents —Cont'd
Suspension or removal of public school officers —Cont'd
Cause, removal for, §160.350.
Distribution of information to school board and school council, §160.395.
Duties as executive agent of board, §160.370.
Employees.
Personnel decisions.
Responsibility for, §160.390.
Recommendation of school employees, §160.380.
Evaluation, §156.557.
Executive agent of board, §160.370.
Duties as executive agent, §160.370.
Expenditure of funds in excess of income and revenue, §160.550.
Expenses of superintendent, §160.410.
Finance officer, appointment of, §160.431.
Nepotism.
Bar on employment of relatives, §160.380.
Notice.
Removal, §160.350.
Outgoing superintendent.
Duties of outgoing superintendent, §160.400.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §160.990.
Qualifications, §160.350.
Removal, §160.350.
Reports.
Outgoing superintendent, §160.400.
Required reports, §160.390.
Resignation.
Restrictions on resignation, §160.350.
Vacancies created by resignation.
Duties of superintendent, §160.380.
Salary, §160.350.
Screening committee, §160.352.
Term, §160.350.
Training, §156.111.
Vacancy, §160.350.
Supplies.
Free school supplies.
Board may furnish necessary school supplies free of charge, §160.330.
Taxation.
Anticipation of taxes.
Boards of education.
Power to borrow money, §160.540.
Apportionment of proceeds.
School taxes authorized, §160.644.
Audits.
School taxes authorized.
Custodians of proceeds.
Audits of, §160.642.
Boards of education.
Anticipation of taxes.
Power to borrow money in anticipation of taxes, §160.540.
Collector of school taxes.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by board, §160.505.
Bonds, surety.
School taxes authorized.
Custodians of proceeds, §160.640.
Collector of school taxes, §160.500.
Allowances to collector, §160.500.
Boards of education.
Certain taxes collected by persons appointed by board, §160.505.
County clerks.
Collector of motor vehicle taxes, §160.500.
County school districts.
Sheriffs, §160.500.
Independent school districts.
Special tax collectors, §160.500.
Motor vehicle taxes.
County clerks, §160.500.
Payment of taxes to depository.
Reports of tax collector, §160.510.
Special collector, §160.500.
Tax bills, §160.500.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Taxation —Cont'd
County clerks.
Collector of school taxes.
Motor vehicle taxes, §160.500.
Delinquent school taxes.
Penalties for tax delinquency, §160.520.
Department of revenue.
Collection procedure, §160.637.
Excise tax for schools.
Collector of tax, §160.627.
Depository.
Payment of taxes to depository, §160.510.
Reports to tax collector, §160.510.
Elections.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Excise tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Hearings.
School taxes authorized.
Levy, §160.603.
Income tax.
Excise tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Notice.
School taxes authorized.
Levy, §160.603.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000, §§160.482 to 160.488.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Penalties.
Delinquent school taxes, §160.520.
Petitions.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Proceeds.
School taxes authorized.
Apportionment to district, §160.644.
Professions and occupations.
Occupational license tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Publication.
School taxes authorized.
Notice of levy, §160.603.
Recall procedure.
Levy recall procedure, §160.593.
Sheriffs.
Collector of school taxes.
County school districts, §160.500.
Use of school money, §160.530.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools.
Generally, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Teachers' retirement system.
Records and annual reports for annuitants employed by districts or agencies, §161.643.
Textbooks.
Boards of education.
Indigent children.
Free textbooks provided to, §160.330.
Trailers.
Determination of maximum permissible school district revenue.
Tax on trailers to be used in determining, §160.472.
Training.
Superintendent of schools, §156.111.
Transfer of adjacent territory to school district other than that in which located, §160.045.
Transfer of area containing school outside district, §160.048.
Turnpike authority.
Toll exemptions, §175.525.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
Administrative costs, §160.637.
Allocation of payments, §160.6152.
Variance from district boundary information, §160.6153.
Apportionment of proceeds to districts, §160.644.
Audits.
Custodian of proceeds, §160.642.
Authorized, §§160.593, 160.613.
Cable television services and multichannel video programming, §160.614.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS —Cont'd
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools —Cont'd
Boards of education.
Levy of tax.
Requirement, §160.603.
Bonds, surety.
Custodian of proceeds.
Required, §160.640.
Boundaries of district.
Information provided by superintendent, §160.6152.
Allocation variance from district boundary information, §160.6153.
Cable television services and multichannel video programming, §160.614.
Collection of tax.
Department of revenue.
Collection procedure, §160.637.
Collection of taxes, §160.6154.
Consumer liability, §160.613.
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Costs.
Administrative costs, §160.637.
Custodian of proceeds.
Audit, §160.642.
Bond required, §160.640.
Definitions, §160.6131.
Department of revenue.
Collection procedure, §160.637.
Distribution of proceeds, §160.644.
Distributions to districts, §160.6154.
Exemption meaning of gross receipts, §160.613.
Expiration date, §160.635.
Extension of time for paying and filing return, §160.615.
Hearings.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Information provided by superintendent, §160.6152.
Levy of tax.
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Recall procedure, §160.597.
Requirement, §160.603.
Notice.
Levy of tax, §160.603.
Penalties, §160.6157.
Waiver, §160.6158.
Property of districts levying tax, §160.6155.
Publication.
Levy of tax.
Notice, §160.603.
Rate, §160.613.
Rate increase by utility subject to tax, §160.617.
Rate of tax.
Continuance of tax until reduced, §160.635.
Recall procedure.
Levy recall procedure, §160.597.
Refund, §160.6156.
Return, filing, time, §160.615.
Sourcing of communications services and rights of customers.
Laws applicable, §160.6151.
Tax authorized to be known as, §160.601.
When due and payable, §160.615.
Witnesses.
Audits, §156.285.
Boards of education.
Power to summon witnesses, §160.300.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Workers' compensation.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.

SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.
Accounts and accounting.
Bond issues.
Accounting procedures, §157.627.
Actions.
Power to sue and be sued, §157.617.
Audits.
Annual audits, §157.617.
Department to require audit, §157.632.

SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION —Cont'd
Bond issues, §157.625.
Accounting procedures, §157.627.
Defined, §157.615.
Investments.
Authorized investments, §157.625.
Issuance of bonds, §§157.625, 157.627.
Revenue bonds for state projects, §157.635.
Powers of commission, §157.611.
Reimbursement.
Bonds previously issued, §157.628.
Requirements for issuance, §157.627.
Revenue bonds for state projects, §157.635.
Sale of bonds, §157.630.
Publication area, §157.630.
Bonds, surety.
Officers, employees and agents of commission having custody of money, §157.617.
Composition, §157.617.
Contracts.
Power to contract, §157.617.
Conveyances.
Not deemed conveyances to or by the Commonwealth, §157.617.
Creation, §157.617.
Definitions, §157.615.
Education technology program.
Construction of certain provisions relating to educational technology, §157.650.
Generally, §157.655.
Powers of commission, §157.650.
School districts.
Assistance for education technology.
Procedures for providing, §157.660.
Qualifications for participation in program, §157.655.
Trust fund.
Kentucky education technology trust fund, §157.665.
Investments.
Bonds of commission.
Authorized investments, §157.625.
Kentucky department of education.
Definition of "department," §157.615.
Kentucky school building authority.
Successor agency of school building authority, §157.640.
Legislative intent, §157.611.
Number of members, §157.617.
Officers, §157.617.
Bonds, surety.
Officers having custody of money, §157.617.
Powers, §§157.611, 157.617.
Property.
Title to property acquired, §157.617.
Publication.
Bond issues.
Sale of bonds.
Publication area, §157.630.
Qualifications of members, §157.617.
Records.
Financial records, §157.617.
Reports, §157.617.
School building authority.
Successor agency of school building authority, §157.640.
School districts.
Assistance to school districts.
Priority order of needs, §157.622.
Procedures for providing, §157.622.
Boards of education.
Defined, §157.615.
Education technology program.
Assistance for education technology.
Procedures for providing, §157.660.
Qualifications for participation in program, §157.655.
Eligible districts.
Assistance to.
Procedures for providing, §157.622.
Defined, §157.615.
Participation.
Requirements, §157.620.
Procedure for providing assistance to school districts, §157.622.
Taxation.
Additional levies in districts with student population growth, §157.621.

SCHOOL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION —Cont'd
School districts —Cont'd
Taxation —Cont'd
Requirements for participation, §157.620.
Seals and sealed instruments.
Power to have and use corporate seal, §157.617.
Taxation.
School districts.
Requirements for participation, §157.620.
Terms of members, §157.617.
Title.
Property acquired by commission, §157.617.
Urgent and critical construction needs.
Funding, §157.623.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL.
Teachers and other school personnel.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

SCHOOL PRAYER AND OTHER RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES, §§158.175, 158.181 to 158.187.
Citation of provisions, §158.187.
Constitutional rights, conflicts, §158.184.
Copies of provisions sent to local school administrators, §158.186.
Definitions, §158.182.
Legislative intent, §158.181.
Permitted religious activities in schools, §158.183.
Popular name of provisions, §158.187.
Purpose of act, §158.181.
School-based decision making councils and policies.
Copies of relevant law provided to council, §158.186.
Teachers, administrators and employees engaging in activities, §158.185.

SCHOOL SAFETY, §§158.440 to 158.446.
See CENTER FOR SCHOOL SAFETY.

SCHOOLS TO CAREERS PROGRAM, §158.760.
Grant program, §158.7603.

SCHOOL THREATS.
False bomb/weapon threats, §508.080.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.

SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION SYSTEM, §151B.250.
Representative group, §151B.255.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.
Career and technical education, §§158.808 to 158.816.
Council for education technology, §§156.660 to 156.690.
See COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY.
Educational improvement.
Program to encourage studies in mathematics, science and related technologies, §§156.018, 158.798, 158.799.
Student achievement in STEM disciplines, §§158.845 to 158.849.
Universities and colleges.
STEM initiative task force, §§164.0285 to 164.0288.

SEALS AND SEALED INSTRUMENTS.
Corporations.
Power to have and alter corporate seal, §271B.3-020.
School facilities construction commission.
Power to have and use corporate seal, §157.617.

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.
Juvenile proceedings.
Dependency, neglect and abuse, §620.040.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Constitutional state officers, KY Const §91.
Duties, KY Const §93.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Recording acts of governor and reporting to general assembly, KY Const §91.

SECTARIAN BOOKS.
Prohibited, §158.190.

SECURITIES.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Custodian of securities, §161.380.

SEIZURE DISORDERS.
Emergency administration of seizure medications, §158.838.

SENATOR JEFF GREEN SCHOLARS, §164.7881.

SENTENCING.
Postincarceration supervision.
Persons prohibited from probation, parole or postincarceration supervision, §532.045.
Probation.
Persons prohibited from probation, §532.045.
Suspension of sentence.
Persons prohibited from, §532.045.

SERVICE OF PROCESS.
Attachment and garnishment.
Salaries of public officials and employees, §427.130.
Sums due from governmental agencies, §427.130.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION.
Residence prohibitions.
Exception, §17.545.
Schools.
Registrant prohibited from residing near or being present at, §17.545.
Superintendents not to hire sex crime convicts, §160.380.

SEX OFFENSES.
Kentucky department of education.
Employment of violent or sexual offenders prohibited, §156.483.
Private, parochial or church schools.
Convicts of sex crimes, employment, §160.151.
School property, offenses committed on, §158.154.
Student trips.
School sponsored or school endorsed trips.
Noncoach or nonfaculty assistants accompanying, qualifications, §161.185.
Superintendents not to hire sex crime convicts, §160.380.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Public postsecondary education institutions' initial hires, §164.281.
Sexual contact with student or minor.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.
Unlawful transactions with a minor.
Third degree, §530.070.

SEXUAL ABUSE.
Child sexual abuse multidisciplinary commission, §431.650.

SEXUAL CONTACT WITH STUDENT OR MINOR.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Discipline of employees.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to, §161.120.

SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL, BLOCKING TRANSMISSION, §156.675.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.
Control confidentiality act.
Penalties, §214.990.

SEXUAL OFFENDERS.
Employment of persons convicted of sex crimes, §160.380.

SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME.
Pediatric abusive head trauma, education segment during high school, §158.303.

SHERIFFS.
Bonds, surety.
Property taxes.
Bond of sheriff, §134.230.
Certification of officers, §§15.380 to 15.404.
See PEACE OFFICERS.
Deputy sheriffs.
Certification of officers, §§15.380 to 15.404.
See PEACE OFFICERS.
Property taxes.
Collection of taxes.
Bond of sheriff as collector, §134.230.
Reports of taxes collected, §134.191.
Settlement of accounts, §134.192.
Sheriff as collector of taxes, §134.119.
Outgoing sheriff.
Penalties, §134.990.
Penalties, §134.990.
Tax bill forms.
Duties of sheriff, §133.220.

SHERIFFS —Cont'd
School districts.
Property taxes.
Collector of school taxes.
County school districts, §160.500.

SICK LEAVE, §161.155.
Emergency leave.
Effect of emergency and personal leave on sick leave, §161.152.
Reductions in force, recall from.
Restoration of benefits, §161.011.
Teachers' retirement system.
Service credit.
Use of unused sick leave days to determine service credit, §161.623.
Transfer of employees.
Credits allowed transferred district employee, §156.026.
Transferred departmental employees.
Credit for accrued sick leave, §161.157.
Unused sick leave.
Compensation for unused sick leave at time of retirement, §157.420.

SIGNATURES.
Athlete agents.
Electronic signatures.
Federal act, effect, §164.6933.
Buildings.
Bond issues, §162.190.
Elections.
Nomination petitions for regular elections.
Solicitation of signatures, restricted period, §118.315.
Electronic signatures.
Electronic transactions generally, §§369.101 to 369.120.

SIGN LANGUAGE.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing, §§309.300 to 309.319.
See INTERPRETERS.

SIGNS.
Unlawful possession of weapon on school property.
Display of sign stating criminal penalties, §527.070.

SITE-BASED DECISION MAKING.
See SCHOOL-BASED DECISION MAKING COUNCILS AND POLICIES.

SKIN CANCER.
Education on risks of exposure to ultraviolet rays, §158.301.

SMALL BUSINESSES.
Administrative regulations.
Proposed administrative regulations.
E-mail of regulation to commission on small business advocacy, §13A.270.

SMOKING.
Juvenile proceedings.
Smoking cessation services for committed children, §605.110.
School premises.
Exceptions, §438.050.

SOCIAL SECURITY.
Public officers and employees.
Social security for public employees, §§61.410 to 61.500.
See PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS.
State registrar.
Transfer of children's social security numbers to department of education, §213.031.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL.
Penalties, §224.99-010.

SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.
Administrative hearings.
Procedure, request, time limit, §157.224.
Approval of plans for special education programs.
Tentative preapproval of plans, §157.290.
Certification requirement for teachers, §157.250.
Class sizes.
Maximums, enforcement by commissioner, §157.360.
Definitions, §157.200.
Establishment of special educational programs, §157.230.

SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS —Cont'd
Exceptional children/communication disorders.
Teachers.
Certification, §161.053.
Gifted and talented education council, §158.648.
Hospitals.
Instruction in child's home or in hospital, §157.270.
Individual education plans, §§157.195, 157.196.
Instructional leader improvement program, §156.101.
Instruction in child's home, §157.270.
Kentucky department of education.
Administrative functions, §157.220.
Advisory council for gifted and talented education, §158.648.
Contributions.
Authority to receive contributions and donations, §157.220.
Local facilities.
Approval of local facilities, §157.220.
Statewide plan for special education programs, §157.224.
Local boards of education.
Related services provided by local boards of education, §157.280.
Conditions, §157.285.
Maintenance of special educational programs, §157.230.
Mentor program, §157.197.
Parental responsibilities, §157.196.
Preapproval of plans.
Tentative preapproval of plans, §157.290.
Preschool program for disabled children, §157.226.
Privately furnishing special educational program.
Sharing costs, §157.280.
Transportation, §157.280.
Reports.
School districts.
Annual reports of disabled children, §157.260.
Statewide special education programs, §157.224.
School districts.
Establishment and maintenance of special educational programs, §157.230.
Other than that of child's residence.
Furnishing of special educational program, §157.280.
Reports.
Annual reports of disabled children, §157.260.
Special education trust fund, §157.224.
Statewide plan for special education programs, §157.224.
Suspension of exceptional children, §158.150.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Certification requirement, §157.250.
Tentative preapproval of plans, §157.290.
Transportation.
Furnishing of special educational program by district other than that of child's residence, §157.280.
Sharing costs, §157.280.
State schools for the deaf and blind.
Transportation to and from, §157.280.

SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS.
Board.
Definition of "board," §334A.020.
Case load limitations in public school, §334A.190.
Continuing professional education.
Requirement for license renewal, §334A.170.
Definitions, §334A.020.
Injunctions.
Violations of provisions, §334A.990.
Licenses.
Assistant's license, §334A.033.
Continuing professional education.
Requirement for renewal, §334A.170.
Examinations, §334A.050.
Licensure without examination, §334A.060.
Expiration, §334A.170.
Fees, §334A.160.
Application fee, §334A.160.
Delinquency fee, §334A.160.
Inactive license fee, §334A.160.
Initial license fee, §334A.160.
Renewal fee, §334A.170.
Interim licenses, §334A.035.
Provisional licenses, §334A.035.
Qualifications of applicants, §334A.050.
Reciprocity, §334A.060.

SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS —Cont'd
Licenses —Cont'd
Renewal, §334A.170.
Continuing professional education.
Requirement, §334A.170.
Fee, §334A.170.
Required, §334A.030.
Requirements for assistant's license, §334A.033.
Saving clause.
Waiver of certain requirements for applicants actively engaged in practice, §334A.060.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §334A.990.
Qualifications of license applicants, §334A.050.
Reciprocity.
Licenses, §334A.060.
Salary supplement for persons employed by local board of education, §157.397.
Speech-language pathology and teacher education programs.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.0206.
Supervision.
Assistant's license, §334A.033.
Universities and colleges.
Speech-language pathology and teacher education programs.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.0206.
Violations of provisions.
Injunction, §334A.990.
Penalties, §334A.990.

SPEECH TRANSLITERATORS.
Interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing, §§309.300 to 309.319.
See INTERPRETERS.

SPEEDING.
Speed limits near schools, §189.336.
Doubling of fines for speeding in school areas, §189.394.

SPORTS.
Agents.
Athlete agents, §§164.6901 to 164.6935.
See ATHLETE AGENTS.
Assault of sports official, §518.090.
High school athletics coaches.
Sports safety course required, §160.445.
School districts.
Coaching positions, qualifications, §156.070.
Scheduling of athletic competitions, §158.070.

STALKING.
Definitions, §508.130.
First degree stalking, §508.140.
Injunctions.
Restraining order against defendant, §508.155.
Second degree stalking, §508.150.

STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Administrative regulations by Kentucky board of education, §156.160.

STANDING ON ROADWAYS, §189.450.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
See KENTUCKY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

STATE BUDGET.
Finance and administration cabinet.
General administrative functions, §45.301.

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.
Archives.
State archives and records.
See ARCHIVES AND RECORDS.
Attachment.
Sums due from governmental agencies subject to attachment, §427.130.
Service of process, §427.130.
Blind persons.
Office for the blind, §§163.450 to 163.480.
Bond issues.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Bribery.
Giving and taking bribes, §432.350.

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES —Cont'd
Education.
See KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (KDE).
Employment and training office, §151B.280.
Garnishment.
Sums due from governmental agencies subject to garnishment, §427.130.
Service of process, §427.130.
Hearings.
Administrative hearings generally, §§13B.005 to 13B.170.
See ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS.
Kentucky department of education.
See KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (KDE).
Leases.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Loans.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Meetings.
Open meetings, §§61.800 to 61.850.
See MEETINGS.
Public printing.
Documents.
Agency preparing documents to be identified, §57.375.
Records.
Open records, §§61.870 to 61.884.
See RECORDS.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Blind persons.
Office for the blind, §§163.450 to 163.480.
Workers' compensation.
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.

STATE FAIR.
Excused absence for attendance, §158.070.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.
State agency children in state institution.
Reimbursement for school services, §158.135.

STATE POLICE.
Certification of officers, §§15.380 to 15.404.
See PEACE OFFICERS.
Concealed weapons permits.
Automated listing of licenseholders, §237.110.

STATE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS.
Arrest.
Special law enforcement officers.
Powers of arrest, §61.920.
Use of deadly force to make an arrest, §61.916.
Use of force less than deadly force, §61.918.
Bond issues.
Property and buildings commission.
Anticipation notes, §56.513.
Approval, §56.450.
Authority to issue and sell, §56.520.
Interim financing, §56.513.
Issuance, §56.450.
Purposes generally, §56.520.
Tax status, §56.513.
University and college projects, §56.495.
Definitions.
Property and buildings commission, §56.440.
Special law enforcement officers, §61.900.
Energy efficiency measures.
Conservation revenue bonds, §§58.600 to 58.610.
See ENERGY CONSERVATION REVENUE BONDS.
Fees.
Special law enforcement officers.
Applications, examinations and training for commissions, §61.908.
Grants of land.
When state made grantee or lessee of land, §56.030.
Jurisdiction.
Special law enforcement officers.
Area of jurisdiction of special officer, §61.920.
Lease of property for state use.
When state made grantee or lessee of land, §56.030.

STATE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS —Cont'd
Leases.
Governmental leasing, §§65.940 to 65.956.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
Property and buildings commission, §§162.520 to 162.620.
Alternates, §56.450.
Applicability of provisions to certain projects, §56.550.
Boards of education.
Commission to assist in school financing, §56.467.
Bond issues.
Anticipation notes, §56.513.
Approval, §56.450.
Authority to issue and sell, §56.520.
Duty of authority as to each bond issue, §162.580.
Identification, §162.600.
In name of authority, §162.600.
Interim financing, §56.513.
Investment designation, §162.600.
Investment of proceeds, §56.520.
Issuance, §56.450.
Ownership of money, §162.550.
Purposes generally, §56.520.
Sale of bonds, §162.620.
Conditions, §162.620.
Tax status, §56.513.
University and college projects, §56.495.
Definitions, §§56.440, 162.520.
Department of education.
Duty of department, §162.590.
Determination of ownership of certain moneys, §162.550.
Duties.
Bond issues, §162.580.
Interpretation of terms, §162.540.
When interpretation applied, §162.540.
Members, §56.450.
Ownership of certain moneys determined, §162.550.
Powers, §56.450.
Projects.
Applicability of provisions to certain projects, §56.550.
Approval required for certain projects.
University and college projects, §56.495.
Industrial development projects and building projects.
Interim financing, §56.513.
University and college projects, §56.495.
Rent.
Ownership of money, §162.550.
School financing.
Assistance, §56.467.
Taxation.
Status of revenue bond anticipation notes, §56.513.
Rules and regulations.
Special law enforcement officers.
Promulgation, §61.904.
Special law enforcement officers.
Act cited, §61.930.
Administration of provisions, §61.904.
Applications.
Fees, §61.908.
Appointments, §61.902.
Employees, §61.904.
Requirements for appointment, §61.906.
Arrest.
Power of arrest, §61.912.
Use of deadly force to make an arrest, §61.916.
Use of force less than deadly force, §61.918.
Citation of act, §61.930.
Commissions.
Fees, §61.908.
Revocation, §61.910.
Suspension, §61.910.
Concealed weapons.
Authorization to carry, §61.926.
Construction of provisions, §61.922.
Deadly force.
Use of force less than deadly force, §61.918.
Use to make an arrest, §61.916.
Definitions, §61.900.
Designation as peace officers, §61.926.
Emergency vehicles.
Use of public emergency vehicles, §61.924.

STATE PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS —Cont'd
Special law enforcement officers —Cont'd
Employees.
Appointment, §61.904.
Examinations.
Fees, §61.908.
Fees.
Applications, §61.908.
Commissions, §61.908.
Examinations, §61.908.
Jurisdiction.
Area of jurisdiction of special officer, §61.920.
Liberal construction of provisions, §61.922.
Miscellaneous powers, §61.914.
Motor vehicles.
Use of public emergency vehicles, §61.924.
Peace officers.
Special officers designated peace officers, §61.926.
Penalties for violations, §61.991.
Powers.
Arrest, §61.912.
Generally, §§61.912, 61.914.
Qualifications, §61.906.
Requirements for appointment, §61.906.
Rules and regulations.
Promulgation, §61.904.
Use of public emergency vehicles, §61.924.
Violations.
Penalties, §61.991.
Weapons.
Authorization to carry a concealed deadly weapon, §61.926.
Taxation.
Property and buildings commission.
Bond issues.
Tax status, §56.513.
Weapons.
Special law enforcement officers.
Concealed weapons.
Authority to carry, §61.926.

STATE REGISTRAR.
Transfer of children's social security numbers to Kentucky department of education, §213.031.

STATEWIDE PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS.
Closing schools.
Permitting professional employees to attend, §158.070.

STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN IN PLACEMENT, §§194A.145, 194A.146.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.
Occupational license fees for schools.
Counties of 300,000.
Actions for refund, §160.487.
Paternity.
Uniform act on paternity.
Determination of paternity, §406.031.

STERILIZATION.
Nontherapeutic sterilization.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §212.990.

STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS.
Common school fund.
Sale of stock in bank of Kentucky, KY Const §185.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Political subdivisions not to become stockholder in corporation, KY Const §179.
Property taxes.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN STEM DISCIPLINES, §§158.845 to 158.849.
Definitions, §158.845.
Grant programs, §158.848.
Legislative findings, §158.846.
Long-term statewide goals, §158.849.
Science and mathematics advancement fund, §158.847.
Grant programs, §158.848.

STUDENT CONDUCT.
History of abusive conduct or carrying weapon.
Notice to teacher, §161.195.

STUDENT CONDUCT —Cont'd
Supervision of pupils' conduct.
Administrators, §161.180.
Teacher aides.
Supervisory capacities, §161.180.
Teachers, §161.180.

STUDENT DISCIPLINE GUIDELINES, §158.148.
Discipline generally.
See DISCIPLINE.

STUDENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERING SYSTEM.
Kentucky board to create, §156.160.

STUDENT RECORDS.
Definition of education records.
Family education rights and privacy, §160.700.
Military children's education opportunity, compact, §156.730.
Family education rights and privacy generally, §§160.700 to 160.730.
See FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.

STUDENT TEACHERS.
Certification of school employees.
Responsibility to administrative staff and supervising teachers, §161.042.
Status of student teachers, §161.042.

STUDENT TRIPS.
School sponsored or school endorsed trips.
Teacher or staff member to accompany students, §161.185.

SUBPOENAS.
School districts.
Audits, §156.285.
Boards of education.
Investigations by board.
Summoning witnesses by subpoena, §160.300.
Teachers' retirement system, §161.585.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOLS TRUST FUND, §157.067.

SUICIDE PREVENTION.
Dissemination of information, §156.095.
Personnel, study of materials required, §§158.070, 161.011.

SUMMONS AND PROCESS.
Eminent domain.
Issuing summons, §416.590.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Funds exempt from taxation and process, §161.700.

SUNDAYS.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Specified time for filing falling on Sundays, §13A.150.

SUNSHINE LAW.
Open meetings, §§61.800 to 61.850.
See MEETINGS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, §156.010.
Commissioner of education.
Definition of chief state school officer as commissioner of education, §156.005.
Generally.
See COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SUPERVISORS.
Certification of school employees.
Generally, §§161.010 to 161.123.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

SUPPLIES.
Failure to pay for or rent school supplies.
Effect of failure to pay or rent, §158.108.
Payment for or rental of school supplies.
Effect of failure to pay or rent, §158.108.
Purchase contract for supplies, §156.074.
Refurbished surplus technology.
Distribution to low-income students, §160.335.

SURPLUS PROPERTY.
Finance and administration cabinet.
Division of surplus property, §42.024.

SURPLUS PROPERTY —Cont'd
Local public agencies, §45A.425.

SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS.
Archives.
State archives and records.
Records management survey, §§171.460, 171.470.
Definitions.
Land surveyors, §322.010.
Land surveyor in training.
Defined, §322.010.
Land surveyors.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §322.990.
Practice of land surveying.
Defined, §322.010.
Practice without being registered.
Prohibited, §322.020.

SURVIVING SPOUSES.
Employees' retirement system.
Collection of benefit less than $1,000, §61.703.
Teachers' retirement system.
Payment of contributions on death, §161.520.

SUSPENSION OF PUPILS, §158.150.
Child's record, §158.153.

SYNDICATES.
Criminal gang activity.
Composition of gang, §506.150.
Criminal gang recruitment, §506.140.
Defenses, §506.150.
Evidence to establish existence of criminal gang, §506.150.

T

TALENTED STUDENTS.
Gifted and talented students defined, §157.200.
Governor's scholars program, §158.796.
Teachers, special certification, §161.052.

TAXATION.
Agricultural and mechanical college.
Tax to remain in effect, KY Const §184.
Agricultural assessments.
Farm land.
Assessment according to value for farm purposes, KY Const §172A.
Area development districts.
Projects and property exempt from taxation, §147A.110.
Assessments.
Appeals, §131.110.
Making appeal after final ruling, §131.110.
Board.
Defined, §133.010.
Business entities.
Additional tax, §67.775.
County board of assessment appeals.
Defined, §133.010.
Farm land.
Assessments according to value for farm purposes, KY Const §172A.
Notice.
Department of revenue to mail, §131.110.
Personal property.
Defined, §133.010.
Protests.
Department of revenue, §131.110.
Real property.
Defined, §133.010.
Taxpayers.
Defined, §133.010.
Board of tax appeals.
Appeals to board.
Assessments, §131.110.
Bond issues.
County roads.
Tax levy to retire bonds and pay interest, §178.200.
Taxing districts.
Maximum indebtedness, KY Const §158.

TAXATION —Cont'd
Business entities.
Accounting methods.
Use of methods required for federal income tax purposes, §67.765.
Applicability of provisions, §67.795.
Assessment of additional tax, §67.775.
Audit of return, §67.775.
Cessation of business in tax district.
Liability for taxes, §67.763.
Compensation taxes, §67.785.
Compensation tax.
Employers to withhold, §67.780.
Report on tax withheld, §67.783.
Liability for payment, §67.785.
Confidentiality of information filed with tax district, §67.790.
Credit.
Claims for credit, §67.778.
Overpayments, §67.758.
Definitions, §67.750.
Dissolution of business.
Liability for taxes, §67.763.
Compensation tax, §67.785.
Employees.
Liability for compensation tax payment, §67.785.
Employers.
Liability.
Compensation tax payment, §67.785.
Failure to withhold or pay taxes, §67.783.
Penalties for failure to file return or pay tax, §67.790.
Withholding of compensation tax, §67.780.
Liability for failure to pay, §67.785.
Report on tax withheld, §67.783.
Extensions for filing returns, §67.770.
Federal income tax law.
Applicability, §67.760.
Use of accounting methods and fiscal year required for federal tax purposes, §67.765.
Federal income tax returns.
Copy to be submitted with return, §67.768.
Fiscal year.
Use of same fiscal year required by federal government, §67.765.
Interest.
Extensions on returns, §67.770.
Quarterly estimated tax payments.
Failure to submit, §67.755.
Levy of one-time tax rate, §67.793.
Liability.
Business that ceases doing business in tax district, §67.763.
Employees.
Compensation tax payment, §67.785.
Employers.
Compensation tax payment, §67.785.
Failure to withhold or pay taxes, §67.783.
Maximum and minimum tax liabilities, §67.773.
Compensation tax, §67.780.
Officers of business entity, §67.785.
Liens.
Employer's failure to withhold or pay taxes, §67.783.
Maximum and minimum tax liabilities, §67.773.
Compensation tax, §67.780.
Levy of one-time tax rate, §67.793.
Misdemeanor offenses, §67.790.
Notice.
Additional assessment, §67.775.
Officers.
Liability for payment of taxes, §67.785.
One-time tax rate, levy, §67.793.
Overpayments.
Credits, §67.758.
Payment of taxes, §67.773.
Employer's liability.
Compensation tax payment, §67.785.
Failure to pay taxes, §67.783.
Suits to restrain or delay payment prohibited, §67.778.
Payroll factor.
Apportionment of net profits or gross receipts, §67.753.
Penalties, §67.790.
Quarterly estimated tax payments, §67.755.
Refunds, §67.758.

TAXATION —Cont'd
Business entities —Cont'd
Reconciliation of tax withheld.
Employer required to file, §67.783.
Record keeping, §67.760.
Refunds.
Claims for refunds, §67.778.
Estimated taxes, §67.758.
Reports.
Employers.
Withholding of compensation tax, §67.783.
Returns, §67.760.
Auditing, §67.775.
Extensions for filing, §67.770.
Federal income tax return.
Use of accounting methods and tax year required for federal tax purposes, §67.765.
When to be made, §67.768.
Sale factor.
Apportionment of net profits or gross receipts, §67.753.
Suits to restrain or delay payment of taxes prohibited, §67.778.
Time limit for claiming refund or credit, §67.788.
When provisions applicable, §67.795.
Withdrawal of business from tax district.
Liability for taxes, §67.763.
Compensation tax, §67.785.
Withholding of compensation tax, §67.780.
Employer's liability for failure to withhold, §67.783.
Cable television.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Assessments.
Farm land.
Assessment according to value for farm purposes, KY Const §172A.
Budget for taxing districts, KY Const §157b.
Districts.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Maximum indebtedness of taxing districts, KY Const §158.
Maximum tax rate for taxing districts, KY Const §157.
Education.
Property exempt from taxation, KY Const §170.
County roads.
Bond issues.
Tax levy to retire bonds and pay interest, §178.200.
Special tax for construction of roads, §178.210.
Criminal offenses.
Business entities.
Tax violations, §67.790.
Corporation and utility taxes, §136.990.
Property taxes, §132.990.
Payment, collection and refund, §134.990.
Delinquent taxes.
Certificates of delinquency.
Private purchasers.
Collection restrictions, §134.452.
Notice to taxpayer, §134.490.
Legal notices.
Matters required to be published, §§424.330, 424.990.
Time and manner of publication of legal notices, §199.895.
Property taxes.
Collection.
See PROPERTY TAXES.
Department of revenue.
Assessments.
Notice of tax assessed, §131.110.
Protest of assessments, §131.110.
Districts.
Bond issues.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Maximum indebtedness of taxing districts, KY Const §158.
Budget requirements, KY Const §157b.
Indebtedness authorized or incurred prior to constitution, KY Const §158.
Maximum indebtedness of district, KY Const §157.

TAXATION —Cont'd
Districts —Cont'd
Maximum tax rate for taxing districts, KY Const §157.
Workers' compensation.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.
Educational television.
Kentucky authority for educational television.
No power of taxation, §168.100.
Elections.
Poll tax.
Authority of general assembly, KY Const §180.
Electricity.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Excise taxes.
Motor vehicles, §138.470.
School districts.
Excise tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Exemptions.
Constitutional provisions, KY Const §170.
Failure to file return or pay tax.
Business entities.
Additional assessments, §67.775.
Employer's liability for failure to pay, §§67.783, 67.785.
Penalties, §67.790.
Fraud.
Business entities.
Returns.
Additional assessments, §67.775.
Gross receipts tax.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Interest.
Business entities.
Extensions on returns, §67.770.
Failure to file or pay before due date, §67.790.
Quarterly estimated tax payments.
Failure to submit, §67.755.
Legal notices.
Delinquent taxes.
Matters required to be published, §424.330.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §424.990.
License taxes.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Liens.
Business entities.
Employer's failure to withhold or pay taxes, §67.783.
Income taxes.
Failure to pay tax, §134.420.
Local government.
Governmental leasing.
State and local taxation.
Exemption of leased property, §65.948.
Motor vehicles.
Excise taxes, §138.470.
Municipal utilities.
Light, water or gas plants may pay tax equivalent to school district, §96.536.
T.V.A. act.
Payment of sums equivalent to taxes based on book value, §96.820.
Proration and distribution among state, counties, cities and school districts, §96.895.
Notice.
Assessments.
Department of revenue to mail notice, §131.110.
Occupational license tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Oil and gas.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

TAXATION —Cont'd
Payment of taxes.
Business entities, §67.773.
Penalties for failure to pay, §67.790.
Suits to restrain or delay payment of taxes prohibited, §67.778.
Penalties.
Business entities, §67.790.
Poll tax, KY Const §180.
Professions and occupations.
School districts.
Occupational license tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Property exempt from taxation, KY Const §170.
Public service corporations.
Corporation and utility taxes, §136.120.
Public utilities.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Records.
Business entities, §67.760.
Refunds.
Business entities, §67.758.
Returns.
Business entities, §67.760.
Audit of returns, §67.775.
When to be made, §67.768.
Revenue cabinet.
Assessments.
Notice of tax assessed, §131.110.
Protest of assessments, §131.110.
School buildings.
Bond issues, §162.090.
Exemption, §162.190.
School districts.
Excise tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Occupational license tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
School facilities construction commission.
Additional levies in districts with student population growth, §157.621.
Requirements for participation, §157.620.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
State property and buildings.
Property and buildings commission.
Bond issues.
Tax status, §56.513.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Funds exempt from taxation, §161.700.
Telegraph and telephone companies.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Television.
Cable television and multichannel video programming.
School taxes.
Gross receipts license tax for schools.
Authorized, §160.614.
Usage tax on motor vehicles generally, §138.470.
Utility gross receipts license tax for schools.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Vote on tax for education other than in common schools, KY Const §184.
Water supply and waterworks.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Workers' compensation.
Insurance carriers.
Withdrawal from business before special fund assessments and other taxes fall due or failure to pay tax.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.

TAXATION —Cont'd
Workers' compensation —Cont'd
Tax districts.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.

TEACHER AIDES.
In-service training to teachers having, §161.044.
Preference to certified personnel, §161.044.
Requirements, §161.044.
Status, §161.044.
Supervision of pupils' conduct, §161.180.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.
Abuse of teachers.
Notice to teacher of student's history of physically abusive conduct, §161.195.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §161.990.
Prohibited, §161.190.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Adult volunteer personnel.
Requirement, §161.148.
Utilization, §161.148.
Advancements by local boards of funds for professional development education, §156.553.
Annexation.
Tenure.
Continuance of status in case of annexation of schools, §161.810.
Appeals of tenure decisions.
Demotion of administrative personnel, §161.765.
Leaves of absence.
Unrequested leave of absence, §161.770.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.
Assault, battery or abuse of school personnel.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Assignment of instructional and noninstructional staff time.
School-based decision making, §160.345.
Beginning teachers.
Certification of school employees, §161.030.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Blind persons.
Braille requirements for certification in education of blind and visually impaired students, §161.051.
School for the blind.
Hiring process and salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
Boards of education.
Oath of members as to hiring district employees and conflicts of interest, §160.170.
Bribery prohibited, §161.164.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §161.990.
Business entities.
Taxation.
Employers to withhold compensation tax, §67.780.
Liability for payment of compensation tax, §67.785.
Report on tax withheld, §67.783.
Center for middle school academic achievement.
Duties, §156.555.
Location, §156.555.
Certification, §§161.010 to 161.123.
Adjunct instructors.
Alternative certification program, §161.048.
Continuing service status.
Ineligible for, §161.046.
Defined, §161.046.
Employed on annual contract basis, §161.046.
Orientation program.
Development and implementation, §161.046.
Part-time services, §161.046.
Qualifications.
Administrative regulations, §161.046.
Qualified teachers with regular certificates.
Instructor not to fill position, §161.046.
Utilization.
Administrative regulations, §161.046.
Adult volunteer personnel, §161.148.
Alternative certification program.
Approval of local district alternative training program, §161.049.
Components of local district alternative training program, §161.049.
Eligibility for participation, §161.048.
Establishment, §161.048.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Certification —Cont'd
Alternative certification program —Cont'd
Professional support teams.
Evaluation reports on candidates, §161.049.
Provisional certificate.
Issuance upon meeting participation requirements, §161.048.
Testing requirement, §161.048.
Assessments.
Principals, §161.027.
Authority to certify.
Vested in education professional standards board, §161.030.
Beginning teachers.
Committee, §161.030.
Composition, §161.030.
Evaluation and recommendations on beginning teachers, §161.030.
Qualifications, §161.030.
Special training for persons serving on, §161.030.
Fees.
Tests, §161.030.
Initial certification, §161.030.
Internship, §161.030.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Resource teachers.
Minimum hours working with beginning teachers, §161.030.
Substitute teaching.
Issuance of certificate for, §161.030.
Testing of, §161.030.
Braille requirements for teacher certification.
Blind and visually impaired students, §161.051.
Classification of teachers, §161.1211.
Classified employees.
Defined, §161.011.
Establishment of classification, §161.011.
Qualifications.
Minimum qualifications, §161.011.
Continuing education for teachers, §161.095.
Continuing service status.
Adjunct instructors.
Ineligible for, §161.046.
Contracts.
Adjunct instructors.
Employed on annual contract basis, §161.046.
Definitions, §161.010.
Adjunct instructors, §161.046.
Classified employees, §161.011.
Noninstructional teacher's aide, §161.044.
Professional support teams, §161.049.
Deletions.
Certificates, certificate endorsements or subject specialization, §161.115.
Application, §161.115.
Requirements, §161.115.
Restoration of areas of certification, §161.115.
Disciplinary actions.
Controlled substances, illegal use.
Drug testing as condition of employment and reinstating or reissuing certificate, §161.175.
Revocation of certificates, §161.120.
Education professional standards board.
Adjunct instructors.
Adoption of administrative regulations, §161.046.
Qualifications and utilization, §161.046.
Appointment of members.
Governor, §161.028.
Authority, §161.028.
Certification authority vested in board, §161.030.
Chair.
Election, §161.028.
Compensation.
Service without compensation, §161.028.
Composition, §161.028.
Created, §161.028.
Executive secretary.
Appointment, §161.028.
Duties, §161.028.
Expenses.
Reimbursement, §161.028.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Certification —Cont'd
Education professional standards board —Cont'd
Governor.
Appointment of members, §161.028.
Local district training programs.
Adoption of administrative regulations, §161.048.
Meeting, §161.028.
Number of members, §161.028.
Principals.
Preparation program for principals, §161.027.
Professional support teams.
Establishment of training program, §161.049.
Responsibility, §161.028.
Revocation of certificates, §161.120.
Staff and support.
Provided by department of education, §161.028.
State board for elementary and secondary education.
Board successor to for performing duties authorized, §161.028.
Terms, §161.028.
Training of teachers.
Approval of curricula, §161.030.
Vacancies.
Filling, §161.028.
Emergency certificates, §161.100.
Issuance, §161.100.
Substitute teachers, §161.102.
Endorsements.
Deletion of certificate endorsements, §161.115.
Examinations.
Alternative certification program.
Testing requirement, §161.048.
Beginning teachers.
Testing of, §161.030.
Emergency certificates.
Passing of written examination before issued, §161.100.
Exceptional children/communication disorders teachers, §161.053.
Exceptional work experience.
Alternative certification program, §161.048.
Fees.
Beginning teachers.
Tests, §161.030.
Field other than education.
Alternative program, §161.048.
Filing requirements, §161.020.
Gifted education teachers, §161.052.
Grants.
Certification incentive fund, §161.032.
Hearings.
Revocation of certificate, §161.120.
Incentive fund, §161.032.
Internship.
Beginning teachers, §161.030.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Principals, §161.027.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel.
Chief state school officer.
Designated state official, §161.126.
Contracts under agreement.
Handling, §161.126.
Designated state official.
Chief state school officer, §161.126.
Enacted into law, §161.124.
Text of agreements, §161.124.
Issuance of certificates.
Requirements, §161.030.
Leaves.
Military leave.
Call to active military duty, §161.168.
Personal leave days, §161.154.
Sick leave, §161.155.
Victims of assault, §161.155.
Middle classroom teachers.
Alternative certification program.
Eligibility, §161.048.
Local district alternative training program, §161.048.
Military leave.
Call to active military duty, §161.168.
National board certification, §§161.131 to 161.134.
Fund, §161.133.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Certification —Cont'd
National board certification —Cont'd
Salary supplement, §157.395.
Teachers' national certification incentive trust fund, §161.133.
New teachers.
Initial certification, §161.030.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Notice.
Revocation of certificate, §161.120.
Out-of-state teachers.
Reciprocity, §161.123.
Personal leave days, §161.154.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Primary grade teachers.
Alternative certification program.
Local district alternative training program, §161.048.
Principals.
Assessments, §161.027.
Internship, §161.027.
Preparation program, §161.027.
Professionals from postsecondary institutions.
Alternative certification program, §161.048.
Professional support teams.
Defined, §161.049.
Local district alternative training programs.
Evaluation reports on candidates, §161.049.
Training program.
Establishment, §161.049.
Provisional certificates.
Alternative certification program.
Local district alternative training programs, issuance upon meeting participation requirements, §161.048.
Qualifications.
Interstate agreement on qualification of educational personnel, §§161.124, 161.126.
Reciprocity for out-of-state teachers, §161.123.
Reissuance of certificates.
Revocation of certificate.
Application for reissuance after revocation, §161.120.
Renewal of certification.
Discipline by nonrenewal of certification, §161.120.
Terms of renewal, §161.020.
Validity and terms for renewal, §161.020.
Renewal of contracts.
Reports of termination or nonrenewal for cause, §161.120.
Reports.
Local district alternative training programs.
Professional support teams, §161.049.
Termination of contract or nonrenewal for cause, §161.120.
Required of school employees, §161.020.
Resource teachers, §161.030.
Minimum hours working with beginning teachers, §161.030.
Revocation of certificates, §161.120.
Grounds, §161.120.
Hearing, §161.120.
Notice, §161.120.
Reissuance of certificate.
Application for, §161.120.
Reports on contract termination or nonrenewal for cause, §161.120.
School-based decision making.
Participation by certified staff in councils, §160.345.
Secondary classroom teachers.
Alternative certification program.
Eligibility, §161.048.
Local district alternative training program, §161.048.
Sick leave, §161.155.
Specialization.
Subject specialization.
Deletion, §161.115.
Student teachers.
Defined, §161.010.
Responsibility to administrative staff and supervising teachers, §161.042.
Status of student teachers, §161.042.
Substitute teachers.
Beginning teachers.
Issuance of certificate for substitute teaching, §161.030.
Emergency certificates, §161.102.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Certification —Cont'd
Teacher aides.
Defined, §161.010.
In-service training to teachers having, §161.044.
Instructional teacher aides.
Requirements, §161.044.
Noninstructional teacher's aide.
Defined, §161.044.
Requirements, §161.044.
Preference to certified personnel, §161.044.
Requirements, §161.044.
Status, §161.044.
Teacher education students.
Supplementary instructional activities.
Engaging in, §161.042.
Teach for America program participants, §161.048.
Termination of contracts.
Reports of contract termination or renewal for cause, §161.120.
Training of teachers.
Continuing education, §161.095.
Education professional standards board.
Approval of curricula, §161.030.
Local district alternative training programs.
Approval by department of education, §161.049.
Components of program, §161.049.
Evaluation reports on teacher candidates performance, §161.049.
Instructional requirements, §161.049.
Local district training program, §161.048.
Alternative to college teacher preparation program, §161.048.
Eligibility for participation, §161.048.
Provisional certificate, issuance upon meeting requirement, §161.048.
Testing requirement, §161.048.
Professional support team.
Establishment, §161.049.
Evaluation report on local district alternative training program candidates, §161.049.
Reports.
Evaluation reports on alternative training program candidates, §161.049.
University alternative program, §161.048.
Veterans discharged or released from active duty, §161.048.
Child dependency, abuse or neglect.
Duty of school personnel to report, §620.030.
Classification of teachers, §161.1211.
Classified employees.
Defined, §161.011.
Establishment of classification, §161.011.
Local board policies.
Development of employment, discipline and compensation policies, §161.011.
Review by department of education, §161.011.
Notice of nonrenewal of contract, §161.011.
Physical examination required for employment.
Cost of examination, §161.145.
Qualifications.
Minimum qualifications, §161.011.
Reductions in force, §161.011.
Registry of vacant positions, §161.011.
Written contracts and policies, §161.011.
Communication disorders/exceptional children.
Certification, §161.053.
Compulsory attendance.
General provisions, §§159.010 to 159.990.
See COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.
Computer purchase program, §156.690.
Conduct of pupils.
Supervision of pupils' conduct, §161.180.
Consolidation.
Tenure.
Continuance of status in case of consolidation of schools, §161.810.
Continuing education, §161.095.
Contracts.
Tenure.
Generally, §§161.720 to 161.810. See within this heading, "Tenure."

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Contracts —Cont'd
Termination or nonrenewal for cause.
Reports of termination or nonrenewal for cause, §161.120.
Controlled substance.
Illegal use of controlled substances, removal for, §161.175.
Councils.
School councils.
School-based decision making, §160.345.
Course of study.
Enforcing course of study, §161.170.
Removal for failure to enforce, §161.170.
Criminal background checks.
Initial hires of classified employees, §160.380.
Private, parochial and church schools.
Certified employees and student teachers, §160.151.
Public postsecondary education institutions' initial hires, §164.281.
Criminal offenses not leading to charges.
Expungement from personnel file, §161.151.
Criminal records check.
Volunteer personnel, §161.148.
Critical shortage areas.
Retired teachers appointed, §156.106.
Deaf persons.
School for the deaf.
Hiring process and salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
Definitions.
Emergency leave, §161.152.
Personal leave, §161.154.
Sick leave, §161.155.
Tenure law, §161.720.
Discipline of employees.
Administrative personnel.
Demotion procedures, §161.765.
Certificates, disciplinary actions relating to.
Due process for proceedings, §161.120.
Emergency action, §161.120.
Grounds for discipline, §161.120.
Scholarships.
Repayment obligations, failure to fulfill, §164.769.
Types of discipline, §161.120.
Controlled substances, illegal use.
Drug testing as condition of employment and reinstating or reissuing certificate, §161.175.
Courses of study, legally authorized textbooks, school regulations, etc.
Removal of teacher for failure to enforce, §161.170.
Criminal allegations or proceedings not resulting in charge or conviction.
Removal from personnel record, §161.151.
Separate investigation, pursuit, etc, of allegations, §161.151.
Discriminatory demotion, dismissal, etc, §161.164.
Felony conviction related to employment.
Termination from teachers' retirement system, §161.470.
Felony offense charged.
Transfer pending resolution, §160.380.
Performance improvement.
Notice of potential discipline, dismissal, etc, §156.557.
Policies as to dismissal, suspension, demotion.
Reports by boards to state board, §160.340.
School-based decision making councils and policies.
Investigation and resolution of complaints of frustrating or implementing school-based decision making, §160.345.
Removal of council members, §160.348.
Schools needing improvement.
School closure options including dismissal, demotion, nonrenewal of contract, etc, §160.346.
Superintendents or board members.
Duties as to hiring, dismissal, etc, §§160.370, 160.390.
Failure of board member to attend meetings, removal, §160.270.
Revocation of certificate.
Grounds, §160.990.
Suspension or removal of public school officers, §156.132.
Appointments to fill resulting vacancies, §156.136.
Cause, removal for, §160.350.
Termination of contract, §161.790.
Discrimination.
Prohibited, §161.164.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §161.990.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Elections.
Political activities.
Prohibited political activities, §161.164.
Electronic consumer bulletin.
Professional development.
Use of electronic bulletin to disseminate information, §156.095.
Emergency leave, §161.152.
Exceptional children/communication disorders.
Certification, §161.053.
Expungement of personnel records.
Criminal offense not leading to charges, §161.151.
Not guilty finding in complaint regarding assessment program, §161.795.
Foundation program.
Classification of teachers, §157.390.
Procedures for determination of amounts for salaries and other expenses, §157.390.
Salaries and other expenses.
Procedures for determination of amounts, §157.390.
General provisions, §§157.310 to 157.440.
See FOUNDATION PROGRAM (FUND TO SUPPORT EDUCATION EXCELLENCE IN KENTUCKY).
Funeral leave.
Sick leave, §161.155.
Gifted education teachers.
Certification, §161.052.
Group insurance, §161.158.
Deductions from salaries, §161.158.
Hearings.
Tenure.
Demotion of administrative personnel.
Contest, §161.765.
Leaves of absence.
Unrequested leave of absence, §161.770.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.
Higher education assistance.
District teacher certification loan fund, §164.757.
History of student's abusive conduct or carrying concealed weapon.
Notice to teacher, §161.195.
Instructional leader improvement program, §156.101.
Insurance.
Group insurance, §161.158.
Deductions from salary, §161.158.
Life insurance.
Adoption of rules and regulations to implement programs, §161.159.
Interns.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Investigations.
Statewide goals assessment program.
Expungement of records after finding of not guilty, §161.795.
Jury.
Leave for jury duty for teachers and state employees, §161.153.
Jury duty.
Leave for jury duty for teachers and state employees, §161.153.
Leaves for school employees.
Absence, leaves of.
Tenure, §161.770.
Emergency leave, §161.152.
Jury duty, §161.153.
Military leave.
Call to active military duty, §161.168.
Tenure.
Limited status employee on military leave.
Award of service credit, §161.740.
Personal leave days, §161.154.
Sick leave, §161.155.
Transferred departmental employees.
Credit for accrued sick leave, §161.157.
Victims of assault, §161.155.
Life insurance.
Adoption of rules and regulations to implement program, §161.159.
Literacy.
Collaborative center for literacy development, early childhood through adulthood, §164.0207.
Lunch periods.
Duty-free lunch period, §158.060.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Middle classroom teachers.
Certification of school employees.
Local district alternative training program, §161.048.
Military service.
Alternative certification program for military veterans, §161.048.
Call to active military duty.
Leave, §161.168.
Tenure.
Eligibility for continuing service status.
Reinstatement after service in armed forces, §161.740.
Limited status employee on military leave.
Award of service credit, §161.740.
Minimum wage, §337.275.
Penalties for violations, §337.990.
Minority teachers.
Recruitment, §161.165.
National board certification, §§161.131 to 161.134.
Salary supplement, §157.395.
Nepotism, §160.380.
New teachers.
Certification of school employees, §161.030.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Nonteaching time, §158.060.
Notice.
Criminal record check on applicant, §160.380.
Student's history of physically abusive conduct or carrying concealed weapon, §161.195.
Tenure.
Contracts.
Limited contracts nonrenewable, §161.750.
Demotion of administrative personnel, §161.765.
Salaries.
Notice of salary to be paid teachers, §161.760.
Termination of contract, §161.780.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.
Performance.
Standards for improving, §156.557.
Personal leave days, §161.154.
Physical examination.
Cost of examination required for employment of classified personnel, §161.145.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Policies of schools.
School-based decision making.
School councils, §160.345.
Political activities.
Prohibited political activities, §161.164.
Presumptions.
Tenure.
Acceptance of employment, §161.750.
Primary grade teachers.
Certification of school employees.
Local district alternative training program, §161.048.
Probationary employees.
Criminal background checks.
Conditioning employment on passing check, §160.380.
Professional compensation fund, §157.075.
Professional development programs, §156.095.
Advancements by local boards of funds for professional development education, §156.553.
Professional growth fund.
Courses, §156.553.
Definitions, §156.551.
Duties of department of education, §156.553.
Purposes, §156.553.
Pupils' conduct.
Supervision of pupils' conduct, §161.180.
Racial minorities.
Recruitment of minority teachers, §161.165.
Reading.
Collaborative center for literacy development, early childhood through adulthood, §164.0207.
Records.
Approved records required to be kept by teachers, §161.200.
Expungement of personnel records.
Criminal offense not leading to charges, §161.151.
Not guilty finding in complaint regarding assessment program, §161.795.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Recruitment of teachers.
Program to encourage persons to enter profession, §161.167.
Reduction in number of teachers.
Suspension of contracts, §161.800.
Reductions in force.
Classified employees, §161.011.
Religion.
Disclosure of religious affiliations.
Application forms not to require, §161.163.
Religious affiliation.
Application form for teachers not to require disclosure of affiliation, §161.163.
Removal.
Enforcement of course of study and use of books.
Removal for failure, §161.170.
Illegal use of controlled substances, §161.175.
Removal of references to criminal allegations not leading to charges, §161.151.
Reports.
Required reports to be made by teachers, §161.210.
Failure to make, §161.990.
Reports to be made by teachers, §161.210.
Penalty for failure to make reports, §161.990.
Resignation.
Information as to facts and circumstances of resignation, §161.120.
Tenure.
Voluntary resignation during term.
Binding at date of acceptance, §161.780.
Vacancies created by resignation, §160.380.
Resource teachers.
Certification of school employees, §161.030.
Retired teachers, employment, §161.605.
Retired teachers' week, §2.245.
Retirement.
Teachers' retirement system.
General provisions, §§161.220 to 161.716.
See TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
Rules and regulations.
Life insurance program.
Adoption of rules and regulations to implement program, §161.159.
Salaries.
Alternative certification program, §161.048.
Assault on teacher or employee while on duty.
Covering salary, §161.155.
Back salary.
Court order.
Effect of court order for back salary on teachers' retirement system, §161.614.
Classified employees.
Fringe benefits.
Local policies, §161.011.
Differentiated compensation plans, §157.075.
Fringe benefits, payments for extra duties, etc, §160.291.
Classified employees.
Local policies, §161.011.
Group insurance.
Deductions from salary, §161.158.
Kentucky department of education.
Recommendations on teacher compensation, §157.075.
Mentoring, partnering or other professional development leadership.
Additional compensation, funding, etc, for providing, §157.390.
Schedule of salaries based on certification rank and experience, §157.390.
Schools for the blind.
Schedules of salary for teachers, §163.032.
Schools for the deaf.
Schedules of salary for teachers, §163.032.
Speech-language pathologists or audiologists employed by local board.
Supplement to salary, §157.397.
Supplement for national board certified teachers, §157.395.
Tenure.
Notice of salary to be paid to teacher, §161.760.
Time and manner of payment of salaries, §160.291.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Principals, §163.098.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Salaries —Cont'd
Vocational schools.
Schedules of salary for teachers, §163.032.
Scholarships, §164.769.
School-based decision making.
Decisionmaking on school personnel issues, §160.345.
Professional development for teachers to improve effectiveness on council, §156.095.
School councils, §160.345.
School councils.
School-based decision making, §160.345.
School employee certification generally, §§161.010 to 161.123. See within this heading, "Certification."
School for the blind.
Hiring process and salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
School for the deaf.
Hiring process and salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
Secondary classroom teachers.
Certification of school employees.
Local district alternative training program, §161.048.
Sick leave, §161.155.
Bank, §161.155.
Donation program, §161.155.
Emergency leave.
Effect of emergency and personal leave on sick leave, §161.152.
Reductions in force, recall from.
Restoration of benefits, §161.011.
Transferred departmental employees.
Credit for accrued sick leave, §161.157.
Unused sick leave.
Compensation for unused sick leave at time of retirement, §157.420.
Special education programs.
Certification requirement, §157.250.
Standards for improving performance, §156.557.
Statewide goals assessment program.
Investigation for improper activity relating to, §161.795.
Student's history of abusive conduct or carrying concealed weapon.
Notice to teacher, §161.195.
Student teachers.
Certification of school employees.
Responsibility to administrative staff and supervising teachers, §161.042.
Status of student teachers, §161.042.
Suicide prevention.
Dissemination of information, §156.095.
Study of materials required, §§158.070, 161.011.
Superintendents.
Duties as to hiring, dismissal, etc, §§160.370, 160.390.
Revocation of superintendent's certificate.
Grounds, §160.990.
Taxation.
Business entities.
Employers to withhold compensation tax, §67.780.
Liability for payment of compensation tax, §67.785.
Report on tax withheld, §67.783.
Teacher aides.
In-service training to teachers having, §161.044.
Preference to certified personnel, §161.044.
Requirements, §161.044.
Status, §161.044.
Supervision of pupils' conduct, §161.180.
Teacher education students.
Supplementary instructional activities with pupils, §161.042.
Teacher institutes, §156.097.
Teachers' retirement system.
General provisions, §§161.220 to 161.716.
See TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
Tenure, §§161.720 to 161.810.
Administrative personnel.
Demotion of personnel, §161.765.
Annexation of schools.
Continuance of status in case of annexation, §161.810.
Appeals.
Demotion of administrative personnel, §161.765.
Leaves of absence.
Unrequested leave of absence, §161.770.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Tenure —Cont'd
Armed forces.
Limited status employee on military leave.
Award of service credit, §161.740.
Reinstatement after service, §161.740.
Assignment of personnel, §161.760.
Consolidation of schools.
Continuance of status in case of consolidation, §161.810.
Continuing service status.
Eligibility for status, §161.740.
Superintendents.
Continuing contract status, §161.721.
Limited or continuing contracts with teachers required, §161.730.
Military service.
Reinstatement after service in armed forces, §161.740.
Superintendents.
Eligibility for continuing contract status, §161.721.
Transfer teachers, §161.740.
Vocational education teachers, §161.740.
Contracts.
Continuing contracts.
Required, §161.730.
Superintendent.
Eligibility for continuing contract status, §161.721.
Leaves of absence.
Return to service.
Resumption of contract status, §161.770.
Limited contracts, §161.730.
Nonrenewal of limited contracts, §161.750.
Notice.
Limited contracts nonrenewable, §161.750.
Superintendent.
Continuing contract status.
Eligibility, §161.721.
Suspension of contracts on reducing number of teachers, §161.800.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.
Termination of contract by teacher or superintendent, §161.780.
Definitions for teachers' tenure law, §161.720.
Demotion of administrative personnel.
Procedures for demotion, §161.765.
Disability.
Leaves of absence, §161.770.
Hearings.
Demotion of administrative personnel.
Contest, §161.765.
Leaves of absence.
Unrequested leave of absence, §161.770.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.
Leaves of absence, §161.770.
Limited status employee on military leave.
Award of service credit, §161.740.
Notice.
Contracts.
Limited contracts nonrenewable, §161.750.
Demotion of administrative personnel, §161.765.
Salary to be paid to teacher, §161.760.
Increases of salary, §161.760.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.
Termination of contract by teacher or superintendent, §161.780.
Presumption of acceptance of employment, §161.750.
Reducing number of teachers.
Suspension of contracts, §161.800.
Resigning voluntarily during school term.
Binding as of date of acceptance, §161.780.
Responsibilities.
Reductions in responsibility, §161.760.
Salaries.
Notice of salary to be paid to teacher, §161.760.
Increases of salary, §161.760.
Reductions in responsibility, §161.760.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.
Termination of contract by teacher or superintendent, §161.780.
Venue.
Termination of contract by board.
Appeals, §161.790.
Vocational education teachers.
Continuing service status.
Eligibility, §161.740.

TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL —Cont'd
Textbook commission.
Official or employee of school not to act as book agent, §156.460.
Textbooks.
Distribution of books.
Employees or teachers engaged in distribution not to sell school supplies, §157.180.
Use of legally authorized textbooks.
Teachers to enforce, §161.170.
Removal for failure, §161.170.
Removal for failure to enforce, §161.170.
Training.
Education professional standards board.
Approval of curricula, §161.030.
Instructional leader improvement program, §156.101.
Pilot teacher internship program, §161.1222.
Professional development programs, §156.095.
Teacher institutes, §156.097.
Transfer of employees.
Credits allowed transferred district employee, §156.026.
Employees of department of education.
Transferring to become employees of local school districts.
Credit for accrued sick leave, §161.157.
Credits for years of employment, §161.157.
Trial.
Tenure.
Termination of contract by board.
Suspension pending trial, §161.790.
Trips.
Accompanying students on school indorsed trips, §161.185.
School sponsored or school endorsed trips.
Teacher to accompany students, §161.185.
Use of books.
Enforcing use of books, §161.170.
Removal for failure to enforce use, §161.170.
Vacancies.
Filling, §160.345.
Venue.
Tenure.
Termination of contract by board.
Appeals, §161.790.
Veterans.
Alternative certification program, §161.048.
Victims of assault.
Leave time, §161.155.
Virtual high school on-line coaches.
Training program, §161.166.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
Tenure.
Continuing service status.
Eligibility, §161.740.
Volunteer personnel, §161.148.
Weapons.
Student's history of carrying concealed weapon.
Notice to teacher of, §161.195.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM, §§161.220 to 161.716.
Accounts of members.
Another state's system.
Computation of benefits of member, §161.608.
Confidentiality of accounts, §161.585.
Individual accounts to be kept, §161.580.
Production of records in response to subpoena or court order, §161.585.
Active military duty by contributing member.
Credit for, §161.507.
Actuaries.
Data to be kept, §161.390.
Duties of actuary, §161.400.
Employment of actuary, §161.400.
Administration of retirement system.
Cost of administration, §161.330.
How paid, §161.330.
Office space, §161.330.
Allowances.
Amount of retirement allowances, §161.620.
Benefit options.
Retirement allowance, §161.630.
Compensation in excess of limitations, §161.620.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Allowances —Cont'd
Marital property.
Retirement allowances not considered, §161.700.
Annuities.
Death of member eligible to retire.
Election by survivor to receive annuity, §161.525.
Disability retirement.
Death of members retired for disability.
Election of survivor to receive annuity, §161.522.
Payment of annuities, §161.640.
Retirement allowances.
Life annuities, §161.620.
Summary plan description.
Providing to annuitants, §161.580.
Appeals.
Board of trustees, §161.250.
Appropriations.
Funding of past statutory benefit improvement.
Schedules for appropriations, §161.553.
Assets of system.
Purposes, §161.420.
Attachment.
Exemption.
Benefits and funds, §161.700.
Attorneys at law.
Board of trustees.
Legal adviser of board, §161.370.
Auditor of public accounts.
Board of trustees.
Auditor of board, §161.370.
Audits.
Annual audit of teachers' retirement system, §161.370.
Back salary.
Court order, §161.614.
Beneficiaries.
Accumulated contributions.
Death of member.
Amount of payments, §161.520.
Death benefits generally, §161.655.
Death of member eligible to retire.
Monthly minimum allowance to surviving spouse, §161.525.
Options of beneficiary, §161.525.
Death of retired member.
Payment to beneficiary, §161.650.
Designation of beneficiary, §161.480.
Change after effective date of retirement, §161.480.
Investigation of member statements, §161.490.
Life insurance benefit, §161.655.
Receipt of accumulated benefits on death of members, §161.650.
Divorce.
Designation of beneficiary.
Subsequent divorce voids, §161.480.
Life insurance, §161.655.
Marriage.
Designation of beneficiary.
Subsequent marriage voids, §§161.480, 161.655.
Mistakes in payments.
Correction of errors, §161.680.
Trust designated as beneficiary.
Divorce decree not to terminate, §161.480.
Life insurance benefit, §161.655.
Receipt of accumulated benefits on death of members, §161.650.
Benefits.
Account with another state system.
Computation of benefits of member, §161.608.
Annuities.
Death of member eligible to retire.
Election of survivor to receive annuity, §161.525.
Disability retirement.
Death of member retired for disability.
Election of survivor to receive annuity, §161.522.
Beneficiary redesignation after retirement, §161.630.
Change in benefit options, §161.630.
Death benefits, §161.655.
Accumulated contributions.
Payments to beneficiary, §161.650.
Death of member eligible to retire.
Election of survivor to receive annuity, §161.525.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Benefits —Cont'd
Death benefits —Cont'd
Disability retirement.
Election of survivor to receive annuity, §161.522.
Disqualification from receiving benefit.
Notice to system, §161.520.
Domestic relations orders.
Exception to exemption from taxation and process, §161.700.
Eligibility for retirement benefits.
Responsibilities of members, §161.624.
Forfeiture of benefits.
Felony convictions, §161.470.
Funding of past statutory benefits improvements, §161.553.
Health insurance for eligible recipients of retirement allowance, §161.675.
Insurance trust fund, §161.677.
Liens.
Improper receipt of benefits and failure to repay.
Lien in favor of system, §161.520.
Life insurance, §161.655.
Marital property.
Not considered marital property, §161.700.
Mistakes in payments.
Correction of errors, §161.680.
Options, §161.630.
Payment of accumulated contributions on death, §161.520.
Qualified governmental excess benefit plan, §161.611.
Schedule for appropriations funding statutory benefit improvements, §161.553.
Selection of type of benefits.
Responsibilities of members, §161.624.
Supplemental retirement plan, §161.611.
Survivor's benefit.
Disability retirement.
Election of survivor to receive annuity, §161.522.
Payment of accumulated contributions on death, §161.520.
Taxation, §161.569.
Board of trustees.
Actuary.
Designation, §161.400.
Appeals, §161.250.
Attorney general.
Legal advisor of board, §161.370.
Audit of board, §161.370.
Auditor of public accounts.
Auditor of board, §161.370.
Best practices model, §161.250.
Bond of officers, §161.340.
Chairperson.
Elected for membership, §161.340.
Compensation of board members, §161.290.
Conflicts of interest.
Interest in investments.
Employees and trustees not to have interest, §161.460.
Contracting for services and commodities, §161.340.
Control of retirement system, §161.250.
Education program for trustees, §161.250.
Election of members, §161.260.
Vacancies, §161.270.
Executive secretary.
Appointment, §161.340.
Compensation, §161.340.
Qualifications, §161.340.
Expenses of board members, §161.290.
Funds.
Investment of funds, §161.430.
Trustees of all funds of system, §161.420.
Health insurance for eligible recipients of retirement allowance, §161.675.
Information to be posted and available to public, §161.250.
Interest in investments.
Employees and trustees not to have interest, §161.460.
Investment of funds, §161.430.
Duties, §161.430.
Legal advisor of board, §161.370.
Liability insurance, §161.340.
Meetings, §161.290.
Membership, §161.250.
Determination of eligibility, §161.470.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Board of trustees —Cont'd
Oath of board members, §161.280.
Officers of board, §161.340.
Orientation for new trustees, §161.250.
Personnel of system, §161.340.
Quorum, §161.300.
Record of proceedings, §161.320.
Reports.
Annual report, §161.320.
Rules and regulations, §161.310.
Securities.
Custodian.
Appointment, §161.380.
Service credit.
Basis of credit, §161.500.
State treasurer.
Treasurer of board, §161.370.
Summary plan description.
Furnishing to members, §161.580.
Supplemental retirement benefit plan.
Board authorized to provide, §161.611.
Teacher trustees.
Membership, §161.250.
Treasurer of board, §161.370.
Trustee education program, §161.250.
Vacancies.
How filled, §161.270.
Vice chairperson.
Elected for membership, §161.340.
Voting, §161.300.
Bonds, surety.
Board of trustees, §161.340.
Personnel of system, §161.340.
Calculation of retirement allowances, §161.620.
Change from optional retirement plan.
Election by employee, §161.568.
Compensation in excess of limitations, §161.620.
Confidentiality.
Account of member confidential, §161.585.
Conflicts of interest.
Investments.
Trustees and employees not to have interest in investments, §161.460.
Contracts.
Board of trustees.
Contracting for services and commodities, §161.340.
Health and major medical insurance.
Disability or service retirement, §161.675.
Inviolable contracts, §161.714.
Contributions.
Accumulated contributions.
Death.
Payment of contributions on death, §161.520.
Death of retired member.
Payments to beneficiary, §161.650.
Marital property.
Contributions not considered, §161.700.
Correction of incorrect deductions, §161.560.
Cumulative contributions.
When contributions paid, §161.470.
Death.
Accumulated contributions.
Payment on death, §161.520.
Deduction of teachers' contributions, §161.560.
Federal educational acts.
Employer contributions for members employed in positions established under, §161.555.
Forfeiture of members' account.
Previous provisions of section.
Restoration of funds to account, §161.530.
Forwarding of teachers' contributions, §161.560.
Leaves of absence.
Those granted leaves, §161.545.
Medical insurance fund contributions, §§161.540, 161.550.
Members' contributions, §161.540.
Picked up employee contributions, §161.540.
Military service.
Credit for active military service by contributing member, §161.507.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Contributions —Cont'd
Optional retirement plan.
Effect of election to participate in, §161.569.
Out-of-state service credit, §161.515.
Part-time service, §161.545.
Picked up contributions, §161.540.
Deduction and forwarding of teachers' contributions, §161.560.
Leaves of absence, §161.545.
Substitute or part-time service, §161.545.
University faculty member, §161.565.
Prior service credit.
Veterans' credit, §161.507.
Reduction.
University faculty member, §161.565.
Regional educational cooperatives.
Employer contributions for members employed by, §161.556.
State's contribution to system, §161.550.
Substitute teachers, §161.545.
University faculty members.
Reduction and pick up of contributions, §161.565.
Veterans.
Prior service credit for veterans, §161.507.
Corporate powers and privileges, §161.230.
Cost of living increases, §161.553.
Retirement allowances, §161.620.
Death.
Accumulated contributions.
Death of retired member.
Payments to beneficiary, §161.650.
Payment of contributions on death, §161.520.
Benefits upon death of member retired for service or disability, §161.655.
Disability retirement.
Survivor of member retired for disability may elect annuity, §161.522.
Eligibility to retire, §161.525.
Monthly minimum allowance to surviving spouse, §161.525.
Definitions, §161.220.
Out-of-state service credit, §161.515.
Disability retirement.
Accumulated contributions.
Payment on death of member retired for disability, §161.520.
Continuing status in school district.
Status of disabled teachers and superintendents, §161.662.
Death of member retired for disability.
Annuities.
Election of survivor to receive, §161.522.
Death of retired member.
Payments to beneficiary, §161.650.
Discontinuance of benefits.
Reinstatement, §161.661.
Duration, §161.661.
Effect of employment, §161.661.
Eligibility, §161.661.
Disability retirement with less than required years of service, §161.663.
Examinations, §161.661.
Gainful occupation other than teaching.
Reduction of benefits, §161.661.
Reports required, §161.661.
Health and major medical insurance for members.
Contracts for health and major medical insurance, §161.675.
Less than required years of service, §161.663.
Marital property.
Disability allowance not considered, §161.700.
Medical insurance coverage.
Continuation of coverage, §161.661.
Medical review committees, §161.661.
Misdemeanor.
Serving as teacher within or without state while receiving allowance, §161.661.
Penalties for violation of provisions, §161.990.
Presumption.
Permanent disability, §161.661.
Recovery to disability.
Reinstatement to active continuing status, §161.663.
Re-employment of teachers or superintendents.
Recovery from disability, §161.662.
Reinstatement of benefits after discontinuance, §161.661.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Disability retirement —Cont'd
Service credit.
Members continued to earn, §161.661.
Service retirement.
Recalculation of benefits, §161.661.
Status of disabled teachers and superintendents, §161.662.
Survivor of member retired for disability may elect annuity, §161.522.
Termination of contract of teacher or superintendent.
Disability not cause for, §161.662.
Divorce.
Benefit options.
Cancellation of optional plan selected at retirement, §161.630.
Designation of beneficiaries.
Subsequent divorce voids designation, §161.480.
Domestic relations orders.
Exemption of benefits from taxation and process.
Honoring of qualified domestic relations orders, §161.700.
Election of rights and remedies.
Disability retirement.
Survivor of member retired for disability may elect annuity, §161.522.
Employment in positions covered by other Kentucky retirement systems.
Election of options, §161.607.
Elections.
Board of trustees, §161.260.
Vacancies, §161.270.
Election to change from optional retirement system, §161.568.
Electronic payments for purchasing service credit, §161.597.
Employment in position covered by other Kentucky retirement system.
Effect, §161.607.
Established, §161.230.
Examinations.
Disability retirement, §161.661.
Executions.
Benefits and funds exempt from execution, §161.700.
Federal laws.
Precedence over Kentucky statutes, §161.716.
Felony convictions.
Forfeiture of benefits, §161.470.
Forfeitures.
Members' account forfeited under previous provisions of section.
Restoration of forfeited account, §161.530.
Returned to teaching and covered position restoration of funds to account, §161.530.
Fraud.
Records.
Falsifying record in attempt to defraud system, §161.690.
Funds.
Allowance reserve fund, §161.420.
Exempt from taxation and process, §161.700.
Expense fund, §161.420.
Guarantee fund, §161.420.
Interest.
Assignment of interest to funds, §161.440.
Investment of funds, §161.430.
Names of funds of retirement system, §161.420.
School employee annuity fund, §161.420.
State accumulation fund, §161.420.
Taxation.
Exempt from taxation, §161.700.
Garnishment.
Exemption.
Benefits and funds, §161.700.
General assembly.
Retention of membership and teachers' retirement system.
Contributions, §161.607.
Service credit.
Member of retirement system having service as Kentucky legislator, §161.547.
Health insurance.
Disability or service retirement contracts for health and major medical insurance, §161.675.
Insurance trust fund, §161.677.
Retirement allowance.
Eligible recipients, §161.675.
Insurance trust fund, §161.677.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Income withholding.
Contributions.
Correction of incorrect deductions, §161.560.
Deductions, §161.560.
Individual accounts.
Confidentiality, §161.585.
Keeping individual accounts, §161.580.
Other data, §161.580.
Installment payments for purchase of service credit, §161.597.
Insurance.
Disability retirement.
Medical insurance coverage.
Continuation of coverage, §161.661.
Health insurance trust fund, §161.677.
Liability insurance, §161.340.
Major medical insurance for members retired for service or disability.
Contracts for health and major medical insurance, §161.675.
Disabled child of member, §161.675.
Insurance trust fund, §161.677.
Premiums exempt from premium tax, §161.675.
Interest.
Funds.
Assignment of interest to funds, §161.440.
Investigations.
Statement of member, §161.490.
Investments.
Authorized investments, §161.430.
Board of trustees.
Duties, §161.430.
Funds to be invested, §161.430.
Interest in investments, §161.460.
Trustees and employees not to have interest in investments, §161.460.
Investment counselor.
Duties, §161.430.
Kentucky Peace Corps.
Purchase of service credit, §161.515.
Leaves of absence.
Contributions.
Those granted leaves, §161.545.
Executive branch appointments.
Transfer of all leave balances, §161.340.
Liens.
Improper receipt of benefits and failure to repay.
Lien in favor of system, §161.520.
Life insurance.
Benefits, §161.655.
Local system merged with state system, §161.710.
Provisions concerning merger, §161.710.
Marriage.
Benefit options.
Selection of new options, §161.630.
Benefits not considered marital property, §161.700.
Designation of beneficiaries.
Subsequent marriage voids designation, §§161.480, 161.655.
Master degree.
Service credit.
Teachers outside of teaching profession for purposes of obtaining.
Purchase of service credit, §161.545.
Medical insurance fund.
Employee contributions, §161.540.
State medical insurance fund stabilization contribution, §161.550.
Medical review committees.
Disability retirement, §161.661.
Membership, §161.470.
Accumulated contributions.
When contributions paid, §161.470.
Board of trustees.
Determination of eligibility, §161.470.
Eligibility.
Board of trustees.
Determination, §161.470.
Forfeiture of service credit, §161.470.
Reinstatement, §161.470.
Other retirement systems.
Service requirements.
Use of service under other systems to meet, §161.470.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Membership —Cont'd
Part-time service.
Individuals providing, §161.612.
Refund of contributions, §161.470.
Responsibilities of members, §161.624.
Statement of member, §161.480.
Investigation of statement, §161.490.
Substitute service.
Individuals providing, §161.612.
Termination of membership, §161.470.
Withdrawal.
Forfeiture of service credit, §161.470.
Merger.
Local system merged with state system, §161.710.
Military affairs.
Service credit.
Active military duty by contributing member, §161.507.
Contribution to system when called to active service, §161.168.
Prior service credit for veterans, §161.507.
Mistake or error.
Correction of mistake in payment, §161.680.
Name of retirement system, §161.230.
Notice.
Disqualification from receiving benefit.
Notice to system, §161.520.
Oaths.
Board of trustees, §161.280.
Optional retirement plan.
Authorized for designated employees of certain public universities, §161.567.
Effect of election to participate in, §161.569.
Eligibility to participate in, §161.568.
Other Kentucky retirement systems.
Employment in position covered by system, §161.607.
Effect, §161.607.
Retention of membership and teachers' retirement system, §161.607.
Out-of-state teaching service.
Resumption of teaching by retired member, §161.605.
Part-time service.
Contributions, §161.545.
Membership of individuals providing, §161.612.
Service credit, §161.545.
Substitute teaching by retired teacher, §161.605.
Payroll deductions.
Payment of annuities, §161.640.
Peace corps.
Federal peace corps volunteers.
Purchase of service credit, §161.515.
Kentucky Peace Corps volunteers.
Purchase of service credit, §161.515.
Penalties.
Disability retirement.
Violations of provisions, §161.990.
Records.
Falsifying record prohibited, §161.990.
Personnel of system.
Bond of officers and employees, §161.340.
Employment by board of trustees, §161.340.
Interest in investments.
Trustees and employees not to have interest in investments, §161.460.
Presumptions.
Disability retirement.
Permanent disability, §161.661.
Prior service.
Veteran's credit, §161.507.
Publications.
Summary plan description, §161.580.
Purchase of retirement credits.
Surviving spouse of active contributing member, §161.600.
Purpose of retirement system, §161.230.
Qualified governmental excess benefit plan, §161.611.
Qualifying for service retirement.
Requirements to be met, §161.600.
Records.
Board of trustees.
Record of proceedings, §161.320.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Records —Cont'd
Falsifying record prohibited, §161.690.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §161.990.
Production of records in response to subpoena or court order, §161.585.
Reemployment of retirees.
Critical shortage areas, §161.605.
Limited defined contribution plan, §161.615.
Regional community mental health program.
Service credit, §§161.548, 161.5461.
Regional educational cooperatives.
Employer contributions for members employed by, §161.556.
Reinstatement.
Court order, §161.614.
Reports.
Board of trustees, §161.320.
Disability retirement.
Gainful occupation other than teaching.
Required reports, §161.661.
Requirements for service retirement, §161.600.
Resumption of teaching by retired member.
Substitute teaching, §161.605.
Retired teachers resuming teaching.
Substitute teaching or part-time employment in non-teaching capacity, §161.605.
Retirement allowances.
Amount, §161.620.
Benefit options, §161.630.
Compensation in excess of limitations, §161.620.
Health insurance for eligible recipients, §161.675.
Insurance trust fund, §161.677.
Marital property.
Allowance not considered, §161.700.
Retirement conditions, §161.600.
Rules and regulations.
Board of trustees, §161.310.
Conformity of participating employers' regulations to chapter, §161.310.
School districts.
Records and annual reports for annuitants employed by districts or agencies, §161.643.
Securities.
Custodian of securities, §161.380.
Separation-from-service requirements.
Retired member returning to work, §161.605.
Service credit.
Active military duty by contributing member, §161.507.
Additional service credit, §161.595.
Basis of credit, §161.500.
Disability retirement.
Members continue to earn, §161.661.
Effective date of retirement from service.
No service credit to be added, §161.590.
Electronic payment for purchasing, §161.597.
Entitlement, §161.500.
Federal head start agency work, §161.549.
Federal peace corps, §161.515.
Forfeiture of benefits.
Felony convictions, §161.470.
Forfeiture of service credit, §161.470.
Fractional service.
Pro rata service credit, §161.500.
General assembly.
Member of system having service as Kentucky legislator, §161.547.
Generally, §161.595.
Installment payments for purchase, §161.597.
Kentucky Peace Corps, §161.515.
Master degree.
Teachers outside of teaching profession for purposes of obtaining purchase of service credit, §161.545.
Other retirement system.
Credit for all or part of service creditable under, §161.595.
Out-of-state service credit, §161.515.
Contributions, §161.515.
Part-time service, §161.545.
Individuals providing, §161.612.
Prior service credit.
Veterans, §161.507.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Service credit —Cont'd
Purchase credit, §161.500.
Members with twenty years service credit, §161.5465.
Regional community mental health program, §161.548.
Retirement.
Service credited at retirement, §161.590.
Sick leave.
Use of unused sick leave days to determine service credit, §161.623.
Cost to system, §161.623.
Employer participation optional, §161.623.
Exclusivity of choice under chapter, §161.623.
Substitute teachers, §161.545.
Individuals providing substitute service, §161.612.
Total service credited, §161.590.
United States.
Service of United States government.
Credit for, §161.595.
Use of service under other retirement systems for purposes of meeting requirements, §161.470.
Veterans prior service credit, §161.507.
Service credit in other state retirement systems.
Used in meeting retirement service requirements, §161.600.
Service retirement.
Conditions, §161.600.
Disability retirement.
Recalculation of benefits, §161.661.
Sick leave.
Service credit.
Use of unused sick leave days to determine service credit, §161.623.
Cost to system, §161.623.
Employer participation optional, §161.623.
Exclusivity of choice under chapter, §161.623.
State medical insurance fund stabilization contribution, §161.550.
Employee contributions, §161.540.
State of Kentucky.
Contribution to system, §161.550.
Federal law takes precedence over Kentucky statutes, §161.716.
States.
Account with another state system.
Computation of benefits of member, §161.608.
Subpoena of records, §161.585.
Substitute teachers.
Contributions, §161.545.
Membership, §161.612.
Retired teachers substituting, §161.605.
Service credit, §161.545.
Summary plan description, §161.580.
Board of trustees.
Furnishing to members, §161.580.
Publication, §161.580.
Recipients, §161.580.
Summons and process.
Funds exempt from taxation and process, §161.700.
Supplemental retirement benefit plan.
Board of trustees authorized to provide, §161.611.
Surviving spouse.
Payment of contributions on death, §161.520.
Taxation.
Funds exempt from taxation, §161.700.
Health insurance for eligible recipients of retirement allowance.
Exemption from premium tax, §161.675.
Temporary teachers, §161.605.
Termination of membership, §161.470.
Treasury department.
Board of trustees.
State treasurer.
Treasurer of board, §161.370.
State treasurer.
Duties, §161.380.
Trust designated as beneficiary.
Divorce decree not to terminate, §161.480.
Life insurance benefit, §161.655.
Receipt of accumulated benefits on death of members, §161.650.
United States.
Federal law takes precedence over Kentucky statutes, §161.716.
Service of United States government.
Service credit, §161.595.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM —Cont'd
Universities and colleges.
Authorization for optional retirement, §161.567.
Contributions by faculty members.
Reduction and picked up contribution, §161.565.
Effect of election to participate in optional retirement plan, §161.569.
Eligibility to participate in optional retirement plan, §161.568.
Veterans.
Prior service credit, §161.507.
Contributions, §161.507.
Withdrawal from covered employment.
Continued payment into fund, §161.600.
Withdrawal of membership.
Forfeiture of service credit, §161.470.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
Career and technical education, §§158.808 to 158.816.

TECHNOLOGY.
Council for education technology, §§156.660 to 156.690.
See COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY.
Energy technology career track program, §158.808.
Refurbished surplus technology.
Distribution to low-income students, §160.335.

TELEVISION.
Cable television.
School taxes.
Utility gross receipts license tax generally.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Educational television, §§168.010 to 168.100.
See EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION.
Property taxes.
Property subject to state tax only, §132.200.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.

TEN COMMANDMENTS.
Display, §158.178.
Liability insurance.
Prohibition against refusal to pay on policy for school sued for posting, §304.12-260.
Public buildings and grounds.
Display of historic religious and nonreligious artifacts, monuments, symbols and texts, §§42.705, 65.130, 158.197.

TENURE, §§161.720 to 161.810.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

TERM.
Holidays and days closed, §158.070.

TERRORISTIC THREATENING, §§508.075 to 508.080.
First degree, §508.075.
Second degree, §508.078.
Third degree, §508.080.

TEXTBOOK COMMISSION.
Adoption of textbooks.
Conditions to be complied with before textbooks adopted, §156.415.
Factual errors in adopted textbook.
Reviewing and resolving claims of factual errors.
Rulemaking to establish process, §156.438.
Multiple textbook adoption, §156.474.
Reward for adoption of books forbidden, §156.465.
Rules and regulations for listing adoption, §156.437.
School subjects, §156.400.
Agents.
Official or employee of school not to act as book agent, §156.460.
Appointment of members, §156.405.
Basal texts.
Only approved books to be used as basal text, §156.445.
Exceptions, §156.445.
When changes to be effective, §156.445.
Private and parochial schools.
Approval of materials for schools, §156.445.
Blind persons.
American printing house for the blind.
Furnishing with text in electronic format.
Publisher of adopted textbook to furnish, §156.476.
Children with impaired vision, §156.476.
Bonds, surety.
Conditions for person, firm or corporation offering textbooks, §156.420.

TEXTBOOK COMMISSION —Cont'd
Bonds, surety —Cont'd
Person, firm or corporation offering textbooks, §156.420.
Form of statement and bond, §156.425.
Supplemental statement and bond, §156.425.
Violation of bond, §156.430.
Chairman.
Election of chairman, §156.405.
Citation of act, §156.475.
Composition, §156.405.
Contracts.
List of books or programs.
Execution of contracts, §156.435.
Textbook contracts, §156.400.
Definitions.
Instructional materials, §156.395.
District allocation for textbooks and instructional materials, §156.439.
Duties.
General provisions, §156.405.
Errors.
Factual errors in adopted textbook.
Reviewing and resolving claims of factual errors.
Rulemaking to establish process, §156.438.
Evaluation of textbooks, §156.410.
Expenses of commission, §156.405.
Factual errors in adopted textbook.
Reviewing and resolving claims of factual errors.
Rulemaking to establish process, §156.438.
Instructional materials.
Defined, §156.395.
District allocation for, §156.439.
List of approved materials, §156.433.
Review procedure, §156.433.
List of books or programs.
Adoption of list, §156.435.
Execution of contracts, §156.435.
Publication of list, §156.435.
Rejections, §156.435.
Rules and regulations for listing and adopting, §156.437.
Meetings, §156.405.
Model and practice schools, §156.472.
Multiple textbook adoptions, §156.474.
Organization, §156.405.
Penalties.
Violations of provisions, §156.990.
Practice schools, §156.472.
Private and parochial schools.
Basal texts.
Approval of materials for schools, §156.445.
Procedure of the commission.
Rules and regulations for procedure, §156.405.
Proprietary education.
Basal texts.
Approval of materials for private and parochial schools, §156.445.
Publication.
List of books or programs, §156.435.
Purchases.
Conditions to be complied with before textbooks adopted or purchased, §156.415.
Subject programs.
Rules and regulations for purchase of subject programs, §156.437.
Purpose of commission, §156.405.
Qualifications of members, §156.405.
Rewards.
Adoption of books.
Reward for adoption of books forbidden, §156.465.
Rules and regulations.
Listing adoption, §156.437.
Procedure of the commission, §156.405.
Purchase of subject programs, §156.437.
Selection of textbooks, §156.410.
Samples of textbooks, §156.440.
Disposition of sample books, §156.470.
School subjects, §156.400.
Selection of textbooks, §156.410.
Short title, §156.475.
Staff, §156.407.

TEXTBOOK COMMISSION —Cont'd
Terms of members, §156.405.
Textbook reviewers, §156.405.
Duties, §156.407.
Selection, §156.407.
Staff, §156.407.
Title of chapter, §156.475.

TEXTBOOKS.
Authorized textbooks.
Use of legal authorized textbooks.
Teachers to enforce, §161.170.
Removal for failure, §161.170.
Commission, §§156.395 to 156.476.
See TEXTBOOK COMMISSION.
Custodian of textbooks, §157.150.
Distribution.
Purchase of textbooks for free distribution, §157.100.
Teachers or employees engaged in distribution of books not to sell school supplies, §157.180.
Facilities.
Free textbooks for children in facilities, §157.190.
Factual errors in adopted textbook.
Reviewing and resolving claims of factual errors.
Rulemaking to establish process, §156.438.
Free textbooks.
Pupils who are unable to rent or purchase, §157.110.
Purchase of textbooks for free distribution, §157.100.
Grades.
Determination of grades for which textbooks to be provided, §157.110.
Indigent children.
Free textbooks.
Boards of education to provide, §160.330.
Obsolete textbooks.
Sale of obsolete textbooks, §157.160.
Parents.
Responsibility of parents for books not returned, §157.140.
Enforcement of provisions, §157.140.
Penalties for violation of provisions, §157.990.
Private use.
Sale of books for private use, §157.170.
Property of state, §157.150.
Purchase of textbooks.
Free distribution, §157.100.
Rebinding of textbooks, §157.145.
Rental, §157.110.
Return of books.
Responsibility for unreturned books, §157.140.
Sale of textbooks.
Obsolete textbooks, §157.160.
Private use, §157.170.
Subjects.
Determination of grades and subject for which textbooks to be provided, §157.110.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Use of legally authorized textbooks.
Teachers to enforce, §161.170.
Removal for failure, §161.170.
Use of books.
Authorized textbooks.
Teachers to enforce, §161.170.

TEXTING WHILE DRIVING, §§189.292, 189.294.

THEFT.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.

THREATS.
False bomb/weapon threats, §508.080.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.
Terroristic threatening, §§508.075 to 508.080.

TIME.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Election of constitutional state officers, KY Const §95.
Corporation and utility taxes.
Interest.
When interest period begins, §136.050.
Payment of taxes, §136.050.
Elections.
Gubernatorial elections, KY Const §95.

TIME —Cont'd
Elections —Cont'd
Nominations.
Certificates and petitions of nomination.
Time for filing, §118.365.
Primaries, §118.025.
General assembly.
When laws to take effect.
Constitution of Kentucky, KY Const §55.
Property taxes.
Assessment dates, §132.220.
Rules and regulations.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Filing.
Specified time for filing, §13A.150.

TITLE.
Local governments.
Governmental leasing.
Title to property subject to the lease, §65.952.
Property of school, §162.010.
Transfer of property from one district to another, §162.020.
School facilities construction commission.
Property acquired by commission, §157.617.

TOBACCO.
Advertising.
Billboard advertising within five hundred feet of school, §438.047.
Property taxes.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.
School areas.
Billboard advertising within five hundred feet of school, §438.047.

TOWING.
Stopping, standing or repairing vehicle on roadway or shoulder of highway.
Removal of vehicles in violation of provisions, §189.450.

TRADEMARKS.
Property taxes.
State ad valorem taxes, §132.020.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES.
Flasher lights near schools, §189.336.
Doubling of fines for speeding in school areas, §189.394.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.
Personal communication devices.
Exclusions to prohibition, §§189.292, 189.294.
Use while operating a motor vehicle, §§189.292, 189.294.
Stopping or standing on roadways.
Authority of police to move vehicle in violation, §189.450.
Texting while driving, §§189.292, 189.294.
Turning signals required, §189.380.

TRAILERS.
School districts.
Determination of maximum permissible school district revenue.
Tax on trailers to be used in determining, §160.472.

TRANSCRIPTS.
Fraudulent use of educational records, §§434.441, 434.442.

TRANSFER OF STUDENTS.
Documents required upon, §158.032.

TRANSPORTATION.
Foundation program.
Allotment of transportation units, §157.370.
Pupil transportation, §158.110.
School buses generally.
See SCHOOL BUSES.
Special educational programs.
Furnishing of special educational program by district other than that of child's residence, §157.280.
Sharing costs, §157.280.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Claims upon the treasury.
Board of claims.
Composition, §44.070.
Hearing officers, §44.070.
Settlement, §44.070.
Deposits.
Securities, §41.240.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT —Cont'd
Deposits —Cont'd
State depository banks.
Pledge of securities required of depositories, §41.240.
Funds.
Local government economic development fund.
Transfers from development fund to assistance fund.
Allocation of remaining moneys, §42.4592.
Securities.
Depositories.
Pledge of securities required of depositories, §41.240.
State treasurer.
Constitution of Kentucky.
Compensation, KY Const §96.
Constitution of state officers, KY Const §91.
Duties, KY Const §93.
Elections.
Time of election, KY Const §95.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees.
Treasurer of board, §161.370.
Duties, §161.380.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Custodian of funds, §§151B.155, 151B.205.
Teachers' retirement system.
Board of trustees.
State treasurer.
Treasurer of board, §161.370.
State treasurer.
Duties, §161.380.

TRIAL.
Eminent domain.
By court on pleadings, §416.610.
Interlocutory judgment, §416.610.
Exceptions to interlocutory judgment, §416.620.
Questions as to compensation tried by jury, §416.620.
Appeals, §416.620.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Tenure.
Termination of contract by board.
Suspension pending trial, §161.790.

TRIPS.
Accompanying students on school indorsed trips.
Staff member or teacher to accompany students, §161.185.
Nonfaculty coach or assistant accompanying, §161.185.

TRUANCY.
Compulsory attendance.
General provisions, §§159.010 to 159.990.
See COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

TRUST COMPANIES.
Debts.
Maximum debt of persons to trust company, §§286.3-280, 286.3-290.

TRUST FUNDS.
Efficient school design trust fund, §157.455.
Teachers' national certification incentive trust fund, §161.133.
Teachers' retirement system.
Insurance trust fund, §161.677.

TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES.
Teachers' retirement system.
Trust designated as beneficiary.
Divorce decree not to terminate, §161.480.
Life insurance benefit, §161.655.
Receipt of accumulated benefits on death of members, §161.650.

TUBERCULOSIS.
Classified employees.
Risk assessment required for employment, §161.145.
Minors.
See MINORS.
Report of tuberculin skin tests, §158.037.

TUITION.
Community colleges.
Teachers.
Supervising and resource teachers.
Tuition-free courses, §164.2845.
Nonresident pupils, §158.120.

TUITION —Cont'd
Universities and colleges.
Determination.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.020.
Kentucky educational excellence scholarships, §§164.7871 to 164.7885.
Non-Kentucky residents.
Determining, §164.020.
Residency, §164.020.
Veterans.
Completing high school course without tuition, §158.105.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Fees and tuition in vocational schools, §151B.165.

TURN SIGNALS.
Required, §189.380.

U

UMPIRES.
Assault of sports officials, §518.090.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.
State purchasing.
Compliance with laws required, §45A.480.
Penalty for noncompliance, §45A.480.

UNIFIED JUVENILE CODE.
Definitions, §600.020.
Dependency, neglect and abuse.
See JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.
Procedural matters.
General provisions.
See JUVENILE COURTS AND PROCEEDINGS.

UNIFORM LAWS.
Electronic transactions.
Uniform electronic transactions act, §§369.101 to 369.120.

UNIFORM SCHOOL SYSTEM.
Maintenance of uniform school system, §158.010.
Variations, §158.010.

UNITED STATES.
Buildings.
Contracts for buildings.
Competitive bidding.
Unnecessary on purchases from federal government, §162.075.
Common school fund.
Refund of federal direct tax part of school fund, KY Const §188.
Compact for education.
Cooperation with federal government, §156.710.
Federal office incompatible with state office, KY Const §237.
Flag.
Display on public buildings and schools, §2.040.
Printing or lettering on flag prohibited, §2.050.
Supplied to schools, §2.040.
Use for advertising purposes.
Penalty, §2.990.
Prohibited, §§2.050, 2.060.
Forests and forestry.
Federal forest reserve appropriations.
County roads and schools, §149.130.
Penalties.
Flags.
United States flag.
Use for advertising purposes, §2.060.
Property taxes.
Alcoholic beverages.
Taxes on distilled spirits on which federal tax is not paid, §132.160.
Public officers and employees.
Federal office incompatible with state office, KY Const §237.
Teachers' retirement system.
Federal law takes precedence over Kentucky statutes, §161.716.
Service of United States government.
Service credit, §161.595.
Vocational education and rehabilitation.
Federal acts relating to vocational rehabilitation accepted, §§151B.145, 151B.200.
State treasury.
Custodian of federal funds, §151B.155.

UNIVERSITY ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM.
Verification of school employees, §161.048.

URBAN-COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.
Retirement.
Disability, health maintenance organization or hospitalization coverage.
Adoption of coverage, §79.080.
Form, §79.080.
Options, §79.080.
Presumption as to disability, §79.080.
Short-term borrowing, §§65.7701 to 65.7721.
See LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

USAGE TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES, §138.470.

USURPATION.
Action to prevent usurpation of office or franchise.
Duties of attorney general, §415.050.
Judgment against usurper, §415.070.
Enforcement, §415.070.
Proceedings for usurpation against person holding office, §415.060.

UTILITIES.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

V

VACCINATIONS.
See IMMUNIZATION.

VANDALISM.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.

VENEREAL DISEASES.
Minors.
Diagnosis and treatment.
Consent, §214.185.
Liability for payment, §214.185.
Sexually transmitted disease control confidentiality act.
Penalties, §214.990.

VENUE.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Certification of school employees.
Revocation appeals, §161.120.
Tenure appeals.
Termination of contract by board, §161.790.

VETERANS.
Burials.
Military burial honor guards, §§36.390 to 36.396.
Excused absence for students who participate in, §§36.396, 158.294.
Funerals.
Military burial honor guards, §§36.390 to 36.396.
High school.
Tuition.
Completing high school course without tuition, §158.105.
High school course.
War veterans may complete course without tuition, §158.105.
High school diploma.
Veterans of World War II, the Korean conflict or the Vietnam war.
Awarding, §158.140.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Certification.
Alternative certification program, §161.048.
Teachers' retirement systems.
Prior service credit, §161.507.
Contributions, §161.507.
Tuition.
High school course.
Completing high school course without tuition, §158.105.

VETERANS DAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.
Observance in public schools, §158.075.

VETERANS' SERVICE ORGANIZATION BURIAL HONOR GUARD.
Student participation in program.
Excused absences, §158.294.

VICTIMS OF CRIME.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Leaves for victims of assault, §161.155.

VIDEO TELECONFERENCE.
Meetings, §61.826.

VIOLENCE.
Suspension or expulsion of pupils, §158.150.

VIRTUAL HIGH SCHOOL.
Credit for, §158.622.
Training program for on-line coaches, §161.166.

VISION EXAMINATION FOR STUDENTS, §156.160.

VISITORS.
Criminal background checks, §§160.151, 160.380.

VITAL STATISTICS.
State registrar.
Transfer of children's social security numbers to department of education, §213.031.

VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION.
Requirements, §158.140.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION.
Affirmative action.
Office for the blind.
Preference in hiring qualified blind persons, §163.470.
Bequests.
Application of bequests or donations, §163.095.
Blind persons.
Employment service.
Office's authority to contract with nonprofit organization, §163.480.
Kentucky industries for the blind.
Transition of operation, §163.475.
Office for the blind.
Duties, §163.470.
Employment services.
Authority to contract with nonprofit organization, §163.480.
Purposes, §163.450.
Career and technical education, §§158.808 to 158.816.
See CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
Career centers.
Distribution of general funds, §157.069.
Carl D. Perkins Vocational Training Center.
Drivers of motor vehicles transporting student bodies of school.
Liability insurance authorized for drivers, §167.250.
Chief state school officer.
Report, §156.250.
Council, §151B.245.
Deaf persons.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing, §§163.500 to 163.527.
Appointment of members, §163.506.
Compensation, §163.506.
Composition, §163.506.
Data to be provided to commission, §163.520.
Deaf and hard of hearing defined, §163.500.
Deaf or hard of hearing appointees, §163.506.
Definitions, §163.500.
Duties, §163.510.
Executive director, §163.515.
Duties, §163.515.
Governor.
Appointment of members, §163.506.
Membership, §163.506.
Number of members, §163.506.
Telecommunications access program.
Distribution of equipment, §§163.525, 163.527.
Terms, §163.506.
Telecommunications access program.
Distribution of equipment, §§163.525, 163.527.
Definitions.
Blind persons.
Office for the blind, §163.460.
Deaf persons.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing.
Deaf and hard of hearing, §163.500.
Department of vocational rehabilitation.
Intent of legislature, §151B.180.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION —Cont'd
Department of vocational rehabilitation —Cont'd
Legislative declaration.
Intent behind provisions, §151B.180.
Discrimination.
Office for the blind.
Discrimination in hiring prohibited, §163.470.
Donations.
Application of bequests or donations, §163.095.
Eligibility for services, §151B.190.
Federal aid.
Acceptance of federal acts relating to vocational rehabilitation, §§151B.145, 151B.200.
State treasurer.
Custodian of federal funds, §151B.155.
Fees.
Tuition and fees in vocational schools, §151B.165.
Funds.
State treasurer custodian of funds, §§151B.155, 151B.205.
Gifts.
Application of bequests or donations, §163.095.
Office of vocational rehabilitation.
Executive director authorized to receive, §151B.210.
Governor.
Commission on deaf and hard of hearing.
Appointment of members, §163.506.
Office for the blind.
Executive director.
Appointment, §163.470.
Incentive program for job placement of certain persons.
Authority of executive director, §§151B.195, 163.470.
Insurance.
Medical and accident insurance.
Students, §151B.175.
Motor vehicles owned and operated by career and technical education office, §151B.170.
Students.
Medical and accident insurance, §151B.175.
Interagency commission on educational and job training, §§156.740 to 156.749.
See INTERAGENCY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL AND JOB TRAINING.
Kentucky board of education.
Administration of funds, §156.035.
Compensation of members, §156.060.
Legal status, §156.035.
Location of office, §156.060.
Meetings, §156.060.
Qualifications of members, §156.040.
Quorum, §156.060.
Magnet technology centers.
Distribution of general funds, §157.069.
Motor vehicles.
Owned and operated by career and technical education office.
Liability insurance, §151B.170.
Office of vocational rehabilitation.
Composition, §151B.185.
Created, §151B.185.
Employee retirement systems, §151B.185.
Executive director, §151B.185.
Authority, §151B.195.
Gifts, receipt, §151B.210.
Funds received.
State treasurer designated as custodian, §151B.205.
Independent living council, §151B.240.
Powers and duties.
Generally, §151B.185.
Statewide council for vocational rehabilitation, §151B.245.
Principals.
Vocational education centers or vocational technical schools.
Salaries.
Establishment of base salaries, §163.098.
Reports.
Biennial report on vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, §156.250.
Salaries.
Principals of vocational education centers or vocational technical schools.
Establishment of base salaries, §163.098.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION —Cont'd
Salaries —Cont'd
Teachers in vocational schools and schools for blind and deaf, §163.032.
State departments and agencies.
Blind persons.
Office for the blind.
Generally, §§163.450 to 163.480.
State treasurer.
Custodian of funds, §§151B.155, 151B.205.
Teachers and other school personnel.
Salary schedules for teachers, §163.032.
Tenure.
Continuing service status.
Eligibility, §161.740.
General provisions, §§161.720 to 161.810.
See TEACHERS AND OTHER SCHOOL PERSONNEL.
Tuition.
Fees and tuition in vocational schools, §151B.165.
United States.
Federal acts relating to vocational rehabilitation accepted, §§151B.145, 151B.200.
State treasury.
Custodian of federal funds, §151B.155.

VOLUNTEERS.
Adult volunteer personnel, §161.048.
Requirement, §161.148.
Utilization, §161.148.
Criminal background checks.
Superintendent may require check, §160.380.
Public postsecondary education institutions.
Criminal background checks, §164.281.

VOTER REGISTRATION.
City elections.
Voters eligible to participate in city and school board elections, §116.200.
Education in registration, voting and absentee ballots, §158.6450.
Forms.
High school students.
Providing forms for, §116.046.
School board elections.
Roster of voters eligible to participate, §116.200.

VOTING MACHINES.
Ballot labels.
Officers failing to prepare, §117.995.
Ballots.
Secret ballots, §118.025.
County clerks.
Violations of chapter, §117.995.
General laws applicable, §118.025.
Penalties.
Violations of chapter, §117.995.
Special ballots.
Officers failing to prepare or furnish.
Penalty, §117.995.

W

WAGES.
Commissioner of workplace standards.
Defined, §337.010.
Deductions.
Statement of wage deductions.
Employer to furnish employee with.
Penalty for violations, §337.990.
Definitions, §337.010.
Public works, §337.010.
"Prevailing wage," §337.505.
Executive director of workplace standards.
Defined, §337.010.
Gratuities.
Defined, §337.010.
Remittance of gratuity.
Unlawful for employer to require.
Penalty, §337.990.
Minimum wages, §337.275.
Penalties for violations of provisions, §337.990.

WAGES —Cont'd
Overtime.
Employment in excess of 40 hours in work week, exceptions.
Penalty for violation, §337.990.
Payment of wages.
Time and a half.
Employment in excess of forty hours a week.
Penalties for violations of provisions, §337.990.
Work done on seventh day of week.
Penalty for violations, §337.990.
When employers to pay.
Penalty for violation, §337.990.
Time and a half.
Employment in excess of forty hours a week.
Penalties for violations of provisions, §337.990.
Work done on seventh day of week.
Penalty for violations, §337.990.
Withholding.
Unlawful for employer to withhold wages.
Penalty for violation, §337.990.

WAIVER.
Administrative regulations.
Request by district superintendent, §156.160.
Education, boards of.
Reporting requirement for statutory paperwork, §156.072.

WANTON ENDANGERMENT.
First degree wanton endangerment, §508.060.
Second degree wanton endangerment, §508.070.

WARE ACT.
Special education programs, §§157.200 to 157.290.
See SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

WAREHOUSES AND WAREHOUSEMEN.
Alcoholic beverages.
Property taxes.
Distilled spirits in bonded warehouses.
Report by proprietor, §132.130.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Holiday designation, §2.110.

WATER PLANT OPERATORS.
Certification of competency.
Legislative intent, §223.160.
Limited certificate of competency, §223.160.
Required, §223.160.

WATER POLLUTION.
Penalties, §224.99-010.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATERWORKS.
School districts.
Utility gross receipts tax for schools.
General provisions, §§160.593, 160.601 to 160.648.
See SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

WEAPONS.
See FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS.

WEATHER-RELATED EMERGENCIES.
School days missed because of, §158.070.

WEEKENDS.
Rules and regulations.
Administrative rulemaking process.
Time for filing.
Specified time for filing falling on Saturday or Sunday, §13A.150.

WELLNESS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON, §12.550.

WELLNESS POLICY.
School councils, school-based decision making, §160.345.

WILLS.
Motor vehicles.
Excise tax.
Vehicles transferred by will, §138.470.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES.
Possession and use by public school students, §158.165.
School buses.
Use while operating bus, §281A.205.
Sanctions, §281A.190.

WITNESSES.
Commissioner of education.
Examining and compelling attendance, §156.210.
School districts.
Audits, §156.285.
Boards of education.
Power to summon witnesses, §160.300.
Penalty for violation of provisions, §160.990.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Failure to attend or to testify.
Penalty, §156.990.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.
Counties.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.
Department of workers' claims.
Canceled insurance, notification, §342.340.
Employees.
Coverage, §342.640.
Violations, §342.990.
Employers.
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Duty to insure or provide security for liability to employees, §342.340.
Penalties for violations, §342.990.
Enforcement of civil and criminal penalties, §342.990.
Funds.
State personnel.
State employee workers' compensation fund, §18A.375.
Insurance.
Classification and experience rating system, §304.13-167.
Employers.
Duty to insure or provide security for liability to employees, §342.340.
Self-insurers.
Duty of employer to insure or provide security for liability to employees, §342.340.
Violation of provisions, §342.990.
Violation of provisions, §342.990.
Municipal corporations.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Violation of section, §342.990.
Penalties, §342.990.
School districts.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Violation of section.
Penalty, §342.990.
Self-insurance.
Employers.
Duty to insure or provide security for liability to employees, §342.340.
State of Kentucky.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.
Coverage of employers, §342.630.
Violation of section, §342.990.
State personnel.
Employee workers' compensation.
State employee workers' compensation fund, §18A.375.
State purchasing.
Compliance with laws required, §45A.480.
Penalty for noncompliance, §45A.480.
Taxation.
Insurance carriers.
Withdrawal from business before special fund assessments and other taxes fall due or failure to pay tax.
Violation of section, §342.990.
Tax districts.
Coverage of employees, §342.640.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.
Universities and colleges.
Needs assessment.
Council on postsecondary education, §164.035.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT CABINET.
Blind persons.
Office for the blind.
See VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION.
General education development (GED), §§151B.125, 151B.127, 151B.130.
Office of school-to-work, §151B.250.
Representative group, §151B.255.
School-to-work transition system, §151B.250.
Representative group, §151B.255.
Technical education department.
Motor vehicle insurance, §151B.170.

WORKFORCE INVESTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF.
Adult and technical education.
Vocational education generally.
See VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION.
Career and technical education, office of.
See CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
Definitions, §151B.010.
Departments and administrative bodies.
Employment and training office, §151B.280.
Workforce investment board, §151B.025.

WORKPLACE STANDARDS DEPARTMENT.
Child labor, §§339.205 to 339.990.
See CHILD LABOR.
Commissioner.
Defined, §339.205.
Definition of department, §337.010.
Definition of office, §337.010.
Executive director.
Bond, surety, §62.160.
Defined, §337.010.

WRITINGS.
Electronic transactions.
Governmental agencies.
Conversion of written records by, §369.117.
Provision of information in writing, §369.108.

X

X RAYS.
Abused, neglected or dependent children.
Authority to take x-rays without consent of parent or guardian, §620.050.

Y

YEAR.
Beginning and end of school year, §158.050.

YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL PROGRAM, §158.070.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.
Definitions, §600.020.
Detention.
Costs.
Assessment against parents after hearing, §610.295.

Z

ZONED EDITION.
Definitions, §424.110.
Legal notices.
Newspapers, §424.120.