1		AN	ACT relating to the levy of taxes.
2	Be i	t enac	ted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:
3		→ S	ection 1. KRS 132.017 is amended to read as follows:
4	(1)	As ı	used in this section, "local governmental entity" includes a county fiscal court
5		and	legislative body of a city, urban-county government, consolidated local
6		gove	ernment, charter county government, unified local government, or other taxing
7		distr	rict.
8	(2)	(a)	<u>The</u> [That] portion of a tax rate levied by an ordinance, order, resolution, or
9			motion of a local governmental entity or district board of education subject to
10			recall as provided for in KRS 68.245, 132.023, 132.027, and 160.470, shall go
11			into effect seventy-five (75)[forty-five (45)] days after its passage.
12		(b)	During the seventy-five (75) days [the forty-five (45) days next] following the
13			passage of the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion, any five (5) qualified
14			voters, who reside in the area where the tax levy will be imposed, may
15			commence petition proceedings to protest the passage of the ordinance, order,
16			resolution, or motion by filing an affidavit with the county clerk. The
17			affidavit shall state:
18			1. The five (5) qualified voters [an affidavit stating that they] constitute the
19			members of the petition committee:
20			2. The petition committee [and that they will be] responsible for
21			circulating the petition:
22			3. The petition committee will file the petition [and filing it] in the proper
23			form within the seventy-five (75)[forty-five (45)] days from the passage
24			of the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion:
25			4. The affidavit shall state their names and addresses of the petition
26			committee members; and
27			5. [specify] The address to which all notices to the committee are to be

1			sent.	
2	<u>(c)</u>	Upo	on recei	ipt of the affidavit, the county clerk shall immediately:
3		1.	[At t	he time of filing of the affidavit,]Notify the petition committee of
4			all s	tatutory requirements for the filing of a valid petition under this
5			section	on;
6		2.	[At t	he time of the filing of the affidavit,]Notify the petition committee
7			that	the clerk will publish a notice identifying the tax levy being
8			chall	enged and providing the names and addresses of the petition
9			comi	mittee in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, if:
10			<u>a.</u>	There is a newspaper within the county in which to publish the
11				notice; and
12			<u>b.</u>	[such publication exists, if]The petition committee remits an
13				amount equal to the cost of publishing the notice determined in
14				accordance with the provisions of KRS 424.160 at the time of the
15				filing of the affidavit.
16			If the	e petition committee elects to have the notice published, the clerk
17			shall	publish the notice within five (5) days of receipt of the affidavit;
18			and	
19		3.	Deliv	ver a copy of the affidavit to the appropriate local governmental
20			entity	y or district board of education.
21	<u>(d)</u> [((c)]	The	petition shall be filed with the county clerk within seventy-five
22		<u>(75)</u>	<u>[forty-</u>	five (45)] days of the passage of the ordinance, order, resolution, or
23		mot	ion <u>an</u>	d meet the following requirements:[.]
24		<u>1.</u>	All p	papers of the petition shall be <u>substantially</u> uniform in size and style
25			and s	shall be assembled in one (1) instrument for filing:[.]
26		<u>2.</u>	Each	sheet of the petition <u>may[shall]</u> contain the names of voters from
27			more	e than one (1) voting precinct: only, and shall include the name,

1		number and designation of the precinct in which the voters signing the
2		petition live. The inclusion of an invalid signature on a page shall not
3		invalidate the entire page of the petition, but shall instead result in the
4		invalid signature being stricken and not counted.]
5	<u>3.</u>	Each <u>nonelectronic petition</u> signature shall be executed in ink or
6		indelible pencil <u>:</u>
7	<u>4.</u>	Each electronic petition signature shall comply with the requirements
8		of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, KRS 369.101 to 369.120;
9	<u>5.</u>	Each electronic and nonelectronic petition signature[and] shall be
10		followed by the printed name, street address, [and]Social Security
11		number or birthdate, and the name and number of the designated
12		voting precinct of the person signing; and[.]
13	<u>6.</u>	The petition shall be signed by a number of registered and qualified
14		voters residing in the affected jurisdiction equal to at least five percent
15		(5%)[ten percent (10%)] of the total number of votes cast in the last
16		preceding presidential election. Electronic petition signatures that
17		comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be included in
18		determining whether the required number of petition signatures have
19		been obtained. The inclusion of an invalid electronic or nonelectronic
20		petition signature on a page shall not invalidate the entire page of the
21		petition, but shall instead result in the invalid petition signature being
22		stricken and not counted.
23	<u>(e)[(d)]</u>	Upon the filing of the petition with the county clerk, the ordinance,
24	orde	er, resolution, or motion shall be suspended from going into effect until
25	after	the election referred to in subsection (3) of this section is held, or until
26	the 1	petition is finally determined to be insufficient and no further action may
27	be ta	aken pursuant to paragraph (i) ((h)) of this subsection.

(f)(e) The county clerk shall immediately notify the presiding officer of the appropriate local governmental entity or district board of education that the petition has been received and shall, within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the petition, make a determination of whether the petition contains enough signatures of qualified voters to place the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion before the voters.

(g)[(f)] If the county clerk finds the petition to be sufficient, the clerk shall certify to the petition committee and the local governmental entity or district board of education within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (f)[(e)] of this subsection that the petition is properly presented and in compliance with the provisions of this section, and that the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion levying the tax will be placed before the voters for approval.

(h)[(g)] If the county clerk finds the petition to be insufficient, the clerk shall, within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (f)[(e)] of this subsection, notify, in writing, the petition committee and the local governmental entity or district board of education of the specific deficiencies found. Notification shall be sent by certified mail and shall be published at least one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation within the county containing the local governmental entity or district board of education levying the tax_[-or,] If there is not a newspaper within the county in which to publish the notification, then the notification [no such newspaper,] shall be posted at the courthouse door.

(i)[(h)] A final determination of the sufficiency of a petition shall be subject to final review by the Circuit Court of the county in which the local governmental entity or district board of education is located, and shall be limited to the validity of the county clerk's determination. Any petition

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challenging the county clerk's final determination shall be filed within ten (10)
days of the issuance of the clerk's final determination.

(i)[(i)] The local governmental entity or district board of education may cause the cancellation of the election by reconsidering[the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion, or motion to levy a tax rate which will produce revenue[no more revenue] from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, equal to[than four percent (4%) over] the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010[from real property]. The action by the local governmental entity or district board of education shall be valid only if taken within fifteen (15) days following the date the clerk finds the petition to be sufficient.

- (a) If an election is necessary under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, the <u>local governmental entity</u> [county fiscal court, legislative body of a city, urban county government, consolidated local government, or other taxing district] shall cause to be submitted to the voters of the <u>district</u> [county, district, consolidated local government, or urban county] at the next regular election, the question as to whether the property tax rate shall be levied. The question shall be submitted to the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election.
- (b) If an election is necessary for a school district under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, the district board of education may cause to be submitted to the voters of the district in a called common school election not less than thirty-five (35) days nor more than forty-five (45) days from the date the signatures on the petition are validated by the county clerk, or at the next regular election, at the option of the district board of education, the question as to whether the property tax rate shall be levied. If the election is held in

conjunction with a regular election, the question shall be submitted to the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election. The cost of a called common school election shall be borne by the school district holding the election. Any called common school election shall comply with the provisions of KRS 118.025.

- (c) In an election held under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, the question shall be so framed that the voter may by his or her vote answer "for" or "against." If a majority of the votes cast upon the question oppose its passage, the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion shall not go into effect. If a majority of the votes cast upon the question favor its passage, the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion shall become effective.
- (d) If the ordinance, order, resolution, or motion fails to pass pursuant to an election held under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, the property tax rate which will produce <u>revenue</u>[four percent (4%) more revenues] from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, <u>equal to</u>[than] the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, shall be levied without further approval by the local governmental entity or district board of education.
- (4) Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, if a local governmental entity or district board of education has not established a final tax rate as of September 15, due to the recall provisions of this section, KRS 68.245, 132.027, or 160.470, regular tax bills shall be prepared as required in KRS 133.220 for all districts having a tax rate established by that date; and a second set of bills shall be prepared and collected in the regular manner, according to the provisions of KRS Chapter 132, upon establishment of final tax rates by the remaining districts.
- 26 (5) If a second billing is necessary, the collection period shall be extended to conform with the second billing date.

1 (6) All costs associated with the second billing shall be paid by the taxing district or 2 districts requiring the second billing.

3 → Section 2. KRS 160.470 is amended to read as follows:

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- 4 (1) (a) Notwithstanding any statutory provisions to the contrary, no district board of education shall levy a general tax rate which will produce more revenue, exclusive of revenue from net assessment growth as defined in KRS 132.010, than would be produced by application of the general tax rate that could have been levied in the preceding year to the preceding year's assessment, except as provided in *subsection* (9)[subsections (9) and (10)] of this section and KRS 157.440.
 - (b) If an election is held as provided for in KRS 132.017 and the question should fail, *the*[such] failure shall not reduce the "...general tax rate that could have been levied in the preceding year...," referred to in *paragragh* (a) of this subsection[(1)(a) of this section], for purposes of computing the general tax rate for succeeding years.
 - In the event of a merger of school districts, the limitations contained in this section shall be based upon the combined revenue of the merging districts, as computed under the provisions of this section.
- 19 (2) No district board of education shall levy a general tax rate within the limits imposed 20 in subsection (1) of this section which respectively exceeds the compensating tax 21 rate defined in KRS 132.010, except as provided in <u>subsection (9)</u>[subsections (9) 22 and (10)] of this section, KRS 157.440, and KRS 157.621, until the district board of 23 education has complied with the provisions of subsection (7) of this section.
- 24 (3) Upon receipt of property assessments from the Department of Revenue, the 25 commissioner of education shall certify the following to each district board of 26 education:
- 27 (a) The general tax rate that a district board of education could levy under the

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1			provisions of subsection (1) of this section, and the amount of revenue
2			expected to be produced;
3		(b)	The compensating tax rate as defined in KRS 132.010 for a district's general
4			tax rate the amount of revenue expected to be produced; <u>and</u>
5		(c)	The general tax rate which will produce, respectively, no more revenue from
6			real property, exclusive of revenue from new property, than four percent (4%)
7			over the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in
8			KRS 132.010, and the amount of revenue expected to be produced.
9	(4)	Upo	n completion of action on property assessment data, the Department of Revenue
10		shal	I submit certified property assessment data as required in KRS 133.125 to the
11		chie	f state school officer.
12	(5)	Witl	nin thirty (30) days after the district board of education has received its
13		asse	ssment data, the rates levied shall be forwarded to the Kentucky Board of
14		Edu	cation for its approval or disapproval. The failure of the district board of
15		educ	eation to furnish the rates within the time prescribed shall not invalidate any
16		levy	made thereafter.
17	(6)	(a)	Each district board of education shall, on or before January 31 of each
18			calendar year, formally and publicly examine detailed line item estimated
19			revenues and proposed expenditures for the subsequent fiscal year. On or
20			before May 30 of each calendar year, each district board of education shall
21			adopt a tentative working budget which shall include a minimum reserve of
22			two percent (2%) of the total budget.
23		(b)	Each district board of education shall submit to the Kentucky Board of
24			Education no later than September 30, a close estimate or working budget
25			which shall conform to the administrative regulations prescribed by the
26			Kentucky Board of Education.
27	(7)	(a)	Except as provided in <u>subsection (9)</u> [subsections (9) and (10)] of this section

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Page 8 of 22} \\ \text{XXXX} \end{array}$

1		and KRS 157.440, a district board of education proposing to levy a general tax
2		rate within the limits of subsection (1) of this section which <u>exceeds</u> [exceed]
3		the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 shall hold a public hearing
4		to hear comments from the public regarding the proposed tax rate. The hearing
5		shall be held in the principal office of the taxing district or, in the event the
6		taxing district has no office, or the office is not suitable for <u>the[such a]</u>
7		hearing, the hearing shall be held in a suitable facility as near as possible to
8		the geographic center of the district.
9	(b)	The district board of education shall advertise the hearing by causing the
10		following to be published at least twice for two (2) consecutive weeks, in the
11		newspaper of largest circulation in the county, a display type advertisement of
12		not less than twelve (12) column inches:
13		1. The general tax rate levied in the preceding year, and the revenue
14		produced by that rate;
15		2. The general tax rate for the current year, and the revenue expected to be
16		produced by that rate;
17		3. The compensating general tax rate, and the revenue expected from it;
18		4. The revenue expected from new property and personal property;
19		5. The general areas to which revenue in excess of the revenue produced in
20		the preceding year is to be allocated;
21		6. A time and place for the public hearing which shall be held not less than
22		seven (7) days nor more than ten (10) days after the day that the second
23		advertisement is published;
24		7. The purpose of the hearing; and
25		8. A statement to the effect that the General Assembly has required

this paragraph[herein].

publication of the advertisement and the information contained within

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(c)	In lieu of the two (2) published notices, a single notice containing the required
	information may be sent by first-class mail to each person owning real
	property, addressed to the property owner at his or her residence or principal
	place of business as shown on the current year property tax roll.

- (d) The hearing shall be open to the public. All persons desiring to be heard shall be given an opportunity to present oral testimony. The district board of education may set reasonable time limits for testimony.
- (8) (a) That portion of a general tax rate, except as provided in <u>subsection</u>

 (9)[subsections (9) and (10)] of this section, KRS 157.440, and KRS 157.621, levied by an action of a district board of education which will produce, respectively, revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property, <u>in excess of</u>[more than four percent (4%) over] the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, shall be subject to a recall vote or reconsideration by the district board of education as provided for in KRS 132.017, and shall be advertised as provided for in paragraph (b) of this subsection.
 - (b) The district board of education shall, within seven (7) days following adoption of an ordinance, order, resolution, or motion to levy a general tax rate, except as provided in <u>subsection (9)</u>[subsections (9) and (10)] of this section and KRS 157.440, which will produce revenue from real property, exclusive of revenue from new property as defined in KRS 132.010, <u>in excess of</u>[more than four percent (4%) over] the amount of revenue produced by the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010, cause the following to be published, in the newspaper of largest circulation in the county, a display type advertisement of not less than twelve (12) column inches:
 - 1. The fact that the district board of education has adopted *the*[such a] rate;
 - 2. The fact that the part of the rate which will produce revenue from real

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Page 10 of 22} \\ \text{XXXX} \end{array}$

property, exclusive of new property as defined in KRS 132.010, in

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2			excess of [four percent (4%) over] the amount of revenue produced by
3			the compensating tax rate defined in KRS 132.010 is subject to recall;
4			and
5			3. The name, address, and telephone number of the county clerk of the
6			county or urban-county in which the school district is located, with a
7			notation to the effect that that official can provide the necessary
8			information about the petition required to initiate recall of the tax rate.
9	(9)	(a)	Notwithstanding any statutory provisions to the contrary, effective for school
10			years beginning after June 30, 1990, the board of education of each school
11			district shall levy a minimum equivalent tax rate of thirty cents (\$0.30) for
12			general school purposes. Equivalent tax rate is defined as the rate which
13			results when the income collected during the prior year from all taxes levied
14			by the district for school purposes is divided by the total assessed value of
15			property plus the assessment for motor vehicles certified by the Department of
16			Revenue. School districts collecting school taxes authorized by KRS 160.593
17			to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, or 160.635 to 160.648 for less than twelve
18			(12) months during a school year shall have included in income collected
19			under this section the pro rata tax collection for twelve (12) months.
20		(b)	If a board fails to comply with paragraph (a) of this subsection, its members
21			shall be subject to removal from office for willful neglect of duty pursuant to
22			KRS 156.132.
23	[(10) A di	strict board of education may levy a general tax rate that will produce revenue
24		from	real property, exclusive of revenue from new property, that is four percent
25		(4%)) over the amount of the revenue produced by the compensating tax rate as
26		defiı	ned in KRS 132.010.]
27		→ S	ection 3. KRS 160.485 is amended to read as follows:

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1	(1)	The	imposition of license fees authorized hereby shall be by order or resolution of
2		the 1	iscal court. There shall be no more than one (1) order or resolution passed in
3		any	one (1) calendar year. In the case of license fees required to be imposed
4		purs	uant to [subsection (2) of]KRS 160.484 (2), the fiscal court shall make the
5		orde	r or resolution within ten (10) days following receipt of the first request which
6		mak	es [subsection (2) of] KRS 160.484 <u>(2)</u> effective.
7	(2)	(a)	The order or resolution of the fiscal court imposing license fees pursuant to
8			[subsections (1), (2), or (4) of]KRS 160.484 (1), (2), or (4) shall go into
9			effect seventy-five (75)[forty five (45)] days after its passage.
10		(b)	During the <u>seventy-five (75)[forty-five (45)]</u> days [next] following the passage
11			of the order or resolution, any five (5) qualified voters, who reside in the
12			county, may commence petition proceedings to protest the passage of the
13			order or resolution by filing an affidavit with the county clerk. The affidavit
14			shall state:
15			1. The five (5) qualified voters[an affidavit stating that they] constitute the
16			members of the petition committee:
17			2. The petition committee[and that they] will be responsible for circulating
18			the petition <u>:</u>
19			3. The petition committee will file the petition[and filing it] in the proper
20			form within seventy-five (75)[forty-five (45)] days from the passage of
21			the order or resolution:[.]
22			4. The affidavit shall state their names and addresses of the petition
23			committee members; and
24			<u>5.</u> [specify] The address to which all notices to the committee are to be
25			sent.
26		<u>(c)</u>	Upon receipt of the affidavit, the county clerk shall <u>immediately</u> :
27			1. [At the time of filing of the affidavit,]Notify the petition committee of

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1		all statutory requirements for the filing of a valid petition under this
2		section;
3	2.	[At the time of the filing of the affidavit,]Notify the petition committee
4		that the clerk will publish a notice identifying the tax levy being
5		challenged and providing the names and addresses of the petition
6		committee in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, if:
7		a. There is a newspaper within the county in which to publish the
8		notice, and
9		<u>b.</u> [such publication exists, if]The petition committee remits an
10		amount equal to the cost of publishing the notice determined in
11		accordance with the provisions of KRS 424.160 at the time of the
12		filing of the affidavit.
13		If the petition committee elects to have the notice published, the clerk
14		shall publish the notice within five (5) days of receipt of the affidavit;
15		and
16	3.	Deliver a copy of the affidavit to the fiscal court and the impacted school
17		districts.
18	<u>(d)</u> [(e)]	The petition shall be filed with the county clerk within <u>seventy-five</u>
19	<u>(75)</u>	[forty-five (45)] days of the passage of the order or resolution and meet
20	the j	following requirements:[.]
21	<u>1.</u>	All papers of the petition shall be <u>substantially</u> uniform in size and style
22		and shall be assembled in one (1) instrument for filing:[.]
23	<u>2.</u>	Each sheet of the petition <u>may[shall]</u> contain the names of voters from
24		more than one (1) voting precinct: only, and shall include the name,
25		number and designation of the precinct in which the voters signing the
26		petition live. The inclusion of an invalid signature on a page shall not
27		invalidate the entire page of the petition, but shall instead result in the

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Page 13 of 22} \\ \text{XXXX} \end{array}$

1	invalid signature being stricken and not counted.]
2	3. Each <u>nonelectronic petition</u> signature shall be executed in ink or
3	indelible pencil <u>:</u>
4	4. Each electronic petition signature shall comply with the requirements
5	of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, KRS 369.101 to 369.120;
6	5. Each electronic and nonelectronic petition signature [and] shall be
7	followed by the printed name, street address,[and] Social Security
8	number or birthdate, and name and number of the designated voting
9	<u>precinct</u> of the person signing; <u>and</u> [.]
10	6. The petition shall be signed by a number of registered and qualified
11	voters residing in the affected jurisdiction equal to at least five percent
12	(5%)[ten percent $(10%)$] of the total number of votes cast in the last
13	preceding presidential election. Electronic petition signatures that
14	comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be included in
15	determining whether the required number of petition signatures have
16	been obtained. The inclusion of an invalid electronic or nonelectronic
17	petition signature on a page shall not invalidate the entire page of the
18	petition, but shall instead result in the invalid petition signature being
19	stricken and not counted.
20	(e) [(d)] Upon the filing of the petition with the county clerk, the order or
21	resolution shall be suspended until after the election referred to in subsection
22	(3) of this section is held, or until the petition is finally determined to be
23	insufficient and no further action may be taken pursuant to paragraph (i) [(h)]
24	of this subsection.
25	(f)[(e)] The clerk shall immediately notify the fiscal court and the impacted
26	school districts that the petition has been received and shall, within thirty (30)
27	days of the receipt of the petition, make a determination of whether the

(3)

petition	contains	enough	signatures	of	qualified	voters	to	place	the	order	or
resolutio	on before	the vote	rs.								

(g)[(f)] If the county clerk finds the petition to be sufficient, the clerk shall certify to the petition committee, the fiscal court, and the impacted school boards within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (f)[(e)] of this subsection that the petition is properly presented and in compliance with the provisions of this section, and that the order or resolution levying the tax will be placed before the voters for approval.

(h)[(g)] If the county clerk finds the petition to be insufficient, the clerk shall, within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (f)[(e)] of this subsection, notify, in writing, the petition committee, the fiscal court and the impacted school districts of the specific deficiencies found. Notification shall be sent by certified mail and shall be published at least one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation within the county or, if there is not a newspaper within the county in which to publish the notification, then the notification [no such newspaper,] shall be posted at the courthouse door.

(i) [(h)] A final determination of the sufficiency of a petition shall be subject to final review by the Circuit Court of the county and shall be limited to the validity of the county clerk's determination. Any petition challenging the county clerk's final determination shall be filed within ten (10) days of the issuance of the clerk's final determination.

Upon validation of the petition, the fiscal court shall submit to the voters of the county at the next regular election or called common school district election, which shall be held not less than thirty-five (35) days nor more than forty-five (45) days from the date the signatures on the petition are validated by the county clerk, the question as to whether the license fees for common school purposes shall be levied. Any called common school election shall comply with the provisions of KRS

1	118.025. If the election is held in conjunction with a regular election, the question						
2	shall be submitted to the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in Augus						
3	preceding the regular election. The question shall be so framed that the voter may						
4	by his or her vote answer, "for" or "against." If a majority of the votes cast upon the						
5	question oppose its passage, the order or resolution shall not go into effect. If						
6	majority of the votes cast upon the question favor its passage, the order or resolution						
7	shall go into effect.						
8	(4) License fees imposed pursuant to KRS 160.482 to 160.488 shall become effective						
9	on the date specified in the order or resolution, but no later than the first day of the						
10	calendar year first beginning after the day the order or resolution is made.						
11	→ Section 4. KRS 160.597 is amended to read as follows:						
12	Any school tax authorized by KRS 160.593 to 160.597, 160.601 to 160.633, and 160.635						
13	to 160.648 may be recalled as follows:						
14	(1) (a) The order or resolution levying any of the school taxes designated in this						
15	section shall go into effect not less than seventy-five (75)[forty-five (45)] days						
16	nor more than ninety (90) days after its passage.						
17	(b) During the <u>seventy-five (75)[forty-five (45)]</u> days immediately following the						
18	passage of the order or resolution, any five (5) qualified voters, who reside in						
19	the school district levying the tax, may commence petition proceedings to						
20	protest the passage of the order or resolution by filing an affidavit with the						
21	county clerk. The affidavit shall state:						
22	1. The five (5) qualified voters [an affidavit stating that they] constitute the						
23	members of the petition committee:						
24	2. The petition committee [and that they] will be responsible for circulating						
25	the petition:						
26	3. The petition committee will file the petition [and filing it] in the proper						

form within seventy-five (75)[forty-five (45)] days from the passage of

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I			the order or resolution:
2		<u>4.</u>	The affidavit shall state their names and addresses of the petition
3			committee members; and
4		<u>5.</u>	[specify]The address to which all notices to the committee are to be
5			sent.
6	<u>(c)</u>	Upon	receipt of the affidavit, the county clerk shall immediately:
7		1.	[At the time of filing of the affidavit,]Notify the petition committee of
8			all statutory requirements for the filing of a valid petition under this
9			section;
10		2.	[At the time of the filing of the affidavit,]Notify the petition committee
11			that the clerk will publish a notice identifying the tax levy being
12			challenged and providing the names and addresses of the petition
13			committee in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, if:
14			a. There is a newspaper within the county in which to publish the
15			notice; and
16			<u>b.</u> [such publication exists, if]The petition committee remits an
17			amount equal to the cost of publishing the notice determined in
18			accordance with the provisions of KRS 424.160 at the time of the
19			filing of the affidavit.
20			If the petition committee elects to have the notice published, the clerk
21			shall publish the notice within five (5) days of receipt of the affidavit;
22			and
23		3.	Deliver a copy of the affidavit to the school board or combined taxing
24			district.
25	<u>(d)</u> [(e	:)]	The petition shall be filed with the county clerk within <u>seventy-five</u>
26		<u>(75)</u> [forty-five (45)] days of the passage of the order or resolution and meet
27		the fo	ollowing requirements: [.]

1	<u>1.</u>	All papers of the petition shall be <u>substantially</u> uniform in size and style
2		and shall be assembled in one (1) instrument for filing:[.]
3	<u>2.</u>	Each sheet of the petition <u>may[shall]</u> contain the names of voters from
4		more than one (1) voting precinct: only, and shall include the name,
5		number and designation of the precinct in which the voters signing the
6		petition live. The inclusion of an invalid signature on a page shall not
7		invalidate the entire page of the petition, but shall instead result in the
8		invalid signature being stricken and not counted.]
9	<u>3.</u>	Each <u>nonelectronic petition</u> signature shall be executed in ink or
10		indelible pencil;
11	<u>4.</u>	Each electronic petition signature shall comply with the requirements
12		of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, KRS 369.101 to 369.120;
13	<u>5.</u>	Each electronic and nonelectronic petition signature[and] shall be
14		followed by the printed name, street address,[and] Social Security
15		number or birthdate, and name and number of the designated voting
16		<u>precinct</u> of the person signing; <u>and</u> [.]
17	<u>6.</u>	The petition shall be signed by a number of registered and qualified
18		voters residing in the affected jurisdiction equal to at least five percent
19		(5%)[ten percent (10%)] of the total number of votes cast in the last
20		preceding presidential election. Electronic petition signatures that
21		comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be included in
22		determining whether the required number of petition signatures have
23		been obtained. The inclusion of an invalid electronic or nonelectronic
24		petition signature on a page shall not invalidate the entire page of the
25		petition, but shall instead result in the invalid petition signature being
26		stricken and not counted[, except in consolidated local governments,
27		where the petition shall be signed by a number of registered and

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qualified voters equal to at least five percent (5%) of the total number of	
votes cast in the last preceding presidential election].	

Upon the filing of the petition with the county clerk, the order or (e)[(d)]resolution shall be suspended from going into effect for that district until after the election provided for in subsection (2) of this section is held, or until the petition is finally determined to be insufficient and no further action may be taken pursuant to paragraph (i) f(h) of this subsection.

(f)[(e)]The county clerk shall immediately notify the school board or combined taxing district that the petition has been received and shall, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the petition, make a determination of whether the petition contains enough signatures of qualified voters to place the order or resolution before the voters.

(g)[(f)] If the county clerk finds the petition to be sufficient, the clerk shall certify to the school board or combined taxing district and the petition committee within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (f) $\{(e)\}$ of this subsection, that the petition is properly presented and in compliance with the provisions of this section, and that the order or resolution levying the tax will be placed before the voters for approval.

(h)[(g)]If the county clerk finds the petition to be insufficient, the clerk shall, within the thirty (30) day period provided for in paragraph (f) f(e) of this subsection, notify, in writing, the petition committee and the school district or combined taxing district levying the tax of the specific deficiencies found. Notification shall be sent by certified mail, and shall be published at least one (1) time in a newspaper of general circulation within the county containing the school district levying the tax or, if there is not a newspaper within the county in which to publish the notification, then the notification no such newspaper, shall be posted at the courthouse door.

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(i) {(h)} A final determination of the sufficiency of a petition shall be subject to
final review by the Circuit Court of the county in which the school district is
located, and shall be limited to the validity of the county clerk's determination.
Any petition challenging the county clerk's final determination shall be filed
within ten (10) days of the issuance of the clerk's final determination.

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- If the petition is sufficient, the county clerk shall, at the option of the district board of education, either submit the question to the voters of the school district at the next regular election or submit the question to the voters of the school district at a called common school election, which is to be held not less than thirty-five (35) days nor more than forty-five (45) days from the date the signatures on the petition are validated by the county clerk. Any called common school election shall comply with the provisions of KRS 118.025. If the election is to be held in conjunction with a regular election, the question shall be submitted to the county clerk not later than the second Tuesday in August preceding the regular election. The question shall be so framed that the voter may by his or her vote answer, "for" or "against." If a majority of the votes cast in a district or combined taxing district upon the question oppose its passage, the order or resolution shall not go into effect in that district or combined taxing district. If a majority of the votes cast in a district or combined taxing district upon the question favor its passage, the order or resolution shall go into effect in that district. If the election is to be held in more than one (1) school district within a county, the votes shall be counted separately. The cost of a called common school election shall be borne by the school district causing the election to be held.
- 24 (3) If any statute in existence on June 17, 1978, is found to be in conflict with any provision of this section, the provisions of this section shall prevail.
- Section 5. KRS 82.095 is amended to read as follows:
- 27 (1) Any city with a population equal to or greater than three thousand (3,000) but less

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1 than twenty thousand (20,000) based upon the most recent federal decennial census,

2 located in a county containing a consolidated local government, which provides

police, fire, or garbage collection services for the residents of the city may levy a

- 4 supplemental tax which shall be in addition to ad valorem property taxes.
- 5 (2) Such supplemental tax shall be in an amount not to exceed the reasonable cost of
- 6 police, fire, and garbage collection services actually provided by the city. The rate
- of such tax shall be established by an ordinance which shall have readings at no less
- 8 than two (2) different meetings of the city legislative body before passage.
- 9 (3) The rate of such supplemental tax may be apportioned in a reasonable manner, other
- than an ad valorem approach, so that the recipient of police, fire, or garbage
- 11 collection services pays an amount based on the cost of services actually received.
- 12 (4) Any ordinance levying a supplemental tax pursuant to subsection (2) of this section
- may be recalled as provided in [subsections (2) and (3) of]KRS 160.485 (2) and
- 14 (3)[, provided that the petition for recall shall be effective upon the signature of a
- 15 number of registered and qualified voters as described therein equal to five percent
- 16 (5%) instead of the percentage provided therein].

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- → Section 6. KRS 132.018 is amended to read as follows:
- 18 (1) If the tax rate applicable to real property levied by a county fiscal court, district 19 board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district is reduced as a result of 20 21 reconsideration by the county fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative 22 body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other 23 taxing district under the provisions of KRS 132.017(2)(j) (i), the tax rate 24 applicable to personal property levied under the provisions of KRS 68.248(1), 25 132.024(1), 132.029(1), and 160.473(1) shall be reduced by the respective county 26 fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated

local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district to an amount

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which will produce the same percentage increase in revenue from personal property as the percentage increase in revenue from real property resulting from the reduced tax rate applicable to real property.

If the tax rate applicable to real property levied by a county fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district is reduced, under the provisions of KRS 132.017(3), as a result of a majority of votes cast in an election being opposed to such a rate, the tax rate applicable to personal property levied by the respective county fiscal court, district board of education, or legislative body of a city, consolidated local government, urban-county government, or other taxing district shall be reduced, without further action by the levying body, to an amount which will produce the same percentage increase in revenue from personal property as the percentage increase in revenue from real property resulting from the reduced tax rate applicable to real property.