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EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

KENTUCKY COMMON SCHOOL LAWS 1954

Published by

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WENDELL P. BUTLER
Superintendent of Public Instruction

ISSUED QUARTERLY
Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1933, at the post office at Frankfort, Kentucky, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Vol. XXII June, 1954 No. 2

KENTUCKY COMMON SCHOOL LAWS

1954

With Abstracts from the Decisions of the Court of Appeals to and including Vol. 266, p. 321



Published by Order of the State Board of Education



STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

DUNNE PRESS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
PRINTERS TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY



FOREWORD

This volume of school laws has been prepared in compliance with Section 156.240, Kentucky Revised Statutes, which imposes upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction the duty of preparing for publication by the State Board of Education the school laws of the Commonwealth.

The compilation of statutes and the annotations of court decisions were prepared by Gordie Young, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction. It includes school laws of the Commonwealth, including the Acts of the General Assembly of 1954. The annotated decisions of the Court of Appeals have been arranged immediately following sections which they interpret. Some of these decisions may not apply to the specific section which they follow. They are so applicable, in whole or in part, as to furnish valuable information in the proper interpretation of the specific section.

By referring to the tops of the pages, one may determine what sections of law are included on the two pages.

This volume is the property of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is published as a handbook to aid school officials as well as others interested in school matters.

WENDELL P. BUTLER

Superintendent of Public Instruction

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CHAPTER I

KENTUCKY CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

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

Nicholas, et al. v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434. The statute providing supplementary transportation for children attending school in compliance with compulsory school attendance laws, providing for payment of such transportation from general funds of county, making transportation available to children attending common, private, sectarian, or parochial schools, is tax legislation for a public purpose and is not violative of constitutional provision prohibiting special privilege or requiring tax levies for public purposes only. (November 27, 1945.)

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

Ficke, et al. v. Board of Trustees of Erlanger Consolidated Graded School District, 262 Ky. 312. School districts have liens on personal property. If Governor neither approves nor disapproves act with emergency clause it becomes effective when returned to Secretary of State's Office.

Emergency statute declaring inadequacy of existing remedies and intention to provide additional remedies for collecting school taxes held intended to apply retroactively. (January 24, 1936.)

§ 59. Local and Special Legislation. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special acts concerning any of the following subjects, or for any of the following purposes, namely:

(25) To provide for the management of common schools.

Johnson, Governor v. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith, Atty. Gen., 291 Ky. 829. State executive departments, boards, or commissions may be represented by an attorney other than the Attorney General. (August 26, 1942.)

Stone v. Wilson, 102 Ky. 423, 43 S. W. 397. Local or special legislation applies exclusively to special or particular places, or special or particular persons, and is distinguished from the statute intended to be general in its operation and that relating to classes of persons or subjects.

§ 91. Constitutional State Officers; Election, Qualifications, Term of Office; Duties; Secretary of State to Record Acts to Governor and Report them to General Assembly. A Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Register of the Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at the same time the Governor is elected for the term of four years, each of whom shall be at least thirty years of age at the time of his election, and shall have been a resident citizen of the state at least two years next before his election. The duties of all these officers shall be such as may be prescribed by law, and the Secretary of State shall keep a fair register of and attest all the official acts of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before either

house of the General Assembly. The officers named in this section shall enter upon the discharge of their duties the first Monday in January after their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

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

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

§ 96. Compensation of Constitutional State Officers. All officers mentioned in section ninety-five shall be paid for their services by salary, and not otherwise.

§ 152. Vacancies; When Filled by Appointment, When by Election; Who to Fill. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, vacancies in all elective offices shall be filled by election or appointment, as follows: If the unexpired term will end at the next succeeding annual election at which either city, town, county, district or state officers are to be elected, the office shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term. If the unexpired term will not end at the next succeeding annual election at which either city, town, county, district or state officers are to be elected, and if three months intervene before said succeeding annual election at which

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

Brown v. Rose, 233 Ky. 549, 26 S. W. (2d) 503. One elected to office to fill vacancy on county board of education must qualify within reasonable time thereafter. Sixty days held to be unreasonable time.

County board was within its rights in declaring a vacancy in its membership and appointing person to fill vacancy, where one elected to fill vacancy had not qualified 33 days after receiving certificate of election.

County board of education is not constitutional office. (March 25, 1930.)

§ 155. School Elections Not Governed By Constitution. The provisions of sections one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and fifty-four, inclusive, shall not apply to the election of school trustees and other common school district elections. Said elections shall be regulated by the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

§ 157. Maximum Tax Rate for Cities, Counties and Taxing District; Indebtedness Exceeding Income Provided for Year Not to be Incurred Without Popular Vote. The tax rate of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts and other municipalities, for other than school purposes, shall not, at any time, exceed the following rates upon the value of the taxable property therein, viz.: For all towns or cities having a population of fifteen thousand or more, one dollar and fifty cents on the hundred dollars; for all towns or cities having less than fifteen thousand and not less than ten thousand, one dollar on the hundred dollars; for all towns or cities having less than ten thousand, seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars and for counties and taxing districts, fifty cents on the hundred dollars; unless it should be necessary to enable such city, town,

county, or taxing district to pay the interest on, and provide a sinking fund for the extinction of indebtedness contracted before the adoption of this Constitution. No county, city, town, taxing district, or other municipality shall be authorized or permitted to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount exceeding in any year, the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose; and any indebtedness contracted in violation of this section shall be void. Nor shall such contract be enforceable by the person with whom made; nor shall such municipality ever be authorized to assume the same.

Dunn v. Allen, et al., 308 Ky. 774, 215 S. W. (2d) 957. Purpose of appropriation act providing for supplementing salaries of teachers in common schools was to benefit teachers and not school board. (December 14, 1948.)

Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1. The expenditure by Jefferson County Board of Education, for maintenance of a recreational plan, of tax funds collected for educational purposes, common school purposes, and the common school system, is not violative of constitutional provisions that taxes collected for such purposes should not be applied to other purposes, since the terms "education," "common school purpose," and "common school system" embrace recreational training. (June 23, 1944.)

Blancett v. Leet, et. al., 297 Ky. 141. Where board of education made no expenditures in excess of those shown by budget and floating indebtedness was the aggregate of annual deficiencies in tax collection, plus interest accumulated thereon, the floating indebtedness was not incurred in excess of "income and revenue" within constitutional provision establishing maximum indebtedness and therefore the indebtednss was fundable. (March 24, 1944.)

Rowan County Board of Education v. Citizens Bank, et al., 279 Ky. 413. This suit tests the validity of a proposed bond issue of the county board of education. Judgment of the lower court affirmed and the issue of bonds of $62,500 is thereby approved. (June 23, 1939.)

Citizens' Bank v. Rowan County Board of Education, 274 Ky. 481. Warrants issued over a period of six years for governmental expenses of board of education and which did not exceed, with prior indebtedness, the revenue that could be lawfully anticipated for the particular year, were valid obligations when issued, and hence a note by which warrants were taken up was valid regardless of whether amount of note exceeded the anticipated revenue for the year in which note was executed. June 24, 1938.)

Abbott, et al. v. Oldham County Board of Education, 272 Ky. 654. If outstanding indebtedness when created did not exceed anticipated revenue as shown by budget and money was expended for lawful purposes, funding bonds may be issued and proceeds applied to reduction of said indebtedness. (May 5, 1938.)

Scott County Board of Education v. McMillen, 270 Ky. 483. The plan of the county board of education providing for conveyance to holding corporation properties which were to be jointly mortgaged to secure payment of bonds, was not invalid because all properties were jointly subject to lien for payment of bonds or because provision for refunding of any taxes paid by bondholders if annual payment was within board's unencumbered annual income. (November 5, 1937.)

Bales v. Holt, County School Superintendent, et al., 270 Ky. 272. County board of education should assume indebtedness of the independent district which becomes part of the county district. (October 22, 1937.)

Fiscal Court of Jackson County, et al. v. Board of Education of Jackson County, 269 Ky. 258. Board of Education authorized to convey school site to fiscal court for purpose of issuing bonds to finance construction of school building. (June 15, 1937.)

Fiscal Court of Jackson County, et al. v. Board of Education of Jackson County, 268 Ky. 336. This contract to lease a building provides for continuance from year to year and is illegal. It could be remedied by making lease for one year.

Meade v. Board of Education of Johnson County, et al., 268 Ky. 71. Board of education has legal authority to issue bonds to refund validly created indebtedness.

Lee v. Board of Education of Bell County, 261 Ky. 379. Debt which arose from unexpected decrease in value of property of county school district held a valid obligation as regards validity of bonds authorized to fund such obligations. (November 19, 1935.)

Davis v. Board of Education of City of Newport, et al., 260 Ky. 294. Thirty-year lease of school building to board on condition of paying $15,000 a year until all rentals paid on condition that building would be conveyed to board held unconstitutional. Lease of building to board by city for annual rental which does not exceed budget for year constitutional. (May 31, 1935.)

City of Frankfort v. Fuss, et al., 235 Ky. 143. This case very similar to Hogan v. Lee Fiscal Court, et al., 235 Ky. 100, and was decided on the same day, June 20, 1930. It contains the dissenting opinion in detail by Chief Justice Thomas and Judges Rees and

Dietzman. The county board of education being purely an administrative body and without tax levying authority, can expend only such revenue as comes to it through the channels of law. It has no authority to expend any sum over and above the amount that it obtains by submission of its budget to the fiscal court. (June 20, 1930.)

Hogan v. Lee Fiscal Court, et al., 235 Ky. 100. Amount of indebtedness counties may incur depends on how much revenue would have been raised by imposing full constitutional tax rate and not actual revenue. County may fund legally created indebtedness by issuing bonds. Dissenting opinion given by Chief Justice Thomas and Judges Rees and Dietzman. (June 20, 1930.)

Billings v. Bankers Bond Co., 199 Ky. 490, 251 S. W. 643. A certain contract in which a board of education under the guise of Reynolds, attempted to secure the erection of a school building, for an amount in excess of the revenues for the current year, was invalid.

Fall v. Read, 194 Ky. 135, 238 S. W. 177. The outstanding indebtedness of a city is not to be considered in determining indebtedness that may be incurred by a school district of which the city forms a part.

Flanders v. Board of Trustees of Little Rock Graded School, 170 Ky. 627, 186 S. W. 506. If a municipality creates a debt greater than the income and revenue for such year without the assent of the voters, the same is in violation of this section, although the amount is divided in equal installments, payable in a series of years.

§ 158. Maximum Indebtedness of Cities, Counties and Taxing Districts; Indebtedness Authorized or Incurred Prior to Constitution. The respective cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, and municipalities shall not be authorized or permitted to incur indebtedness to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in aggregate exceeding the following names maximum percentage on the value of the taxable property therein, to be estimated by the assessment next before the last assessment previous to the incurring of the indebtedness, viz.: Cities of the first and second classes, and of the third class having a population exceeding fifteen thousand, ten per centum; cities of the third class having a population of less than fifteen thousand, and cities and towns of the fourth class, five per centum; cities and towns of the fifth and sixth classes, three per centum; and counties, taxing districts and other municipalities, two per centum: Provided, Any city, town, county, taxing district or other municipality may contract an indebtedness in excess of such limitations when the same has been authorized under laws in force prior to the adoption of this Constitution, or when necessary for the completion of and payment for a public improvement undertaken and not completed and paid for at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: And provided further, If, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, the aggregate indebtedness, bonded or floating, of any city, town, county, taxing district or other municipality including that which it has been or may be authorized to contract as herein provided, shall exceed the limit herein prescribed, then no such city, or town shall be authorized or permitted to increase its indebtedness in an amount exceeding two per centum, and no such county, taxing district or other municipality, in an amount exceeding one per centum, in the aggregate upon the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained as herein provided,

until the aggregate of its indebtedness shall have been reduced below the limit herein fixed, and thereafter it shall not exceed the limit, unless in case of emergency, the public health or safety should so require. Nothing herein shall prevent the issue of renewal bonds, or bonds to fund the floating indebtedness of any city, town, county, taxing district or other municipality.

Howard, et al. v. Board of Education of Harlan Independent School District, 311 Ky. 130, 223 S. W. (2d) 721. Where a resolution providing for school bond election stated bonds should be callable at any time before maturity within discretion of board of education, board was without authority to omit element of callability in resolution providing for issuance and had no right to sell non-callable bonds. (October 11, 1949.)

City of Louisville, et al. v. Board of Education of Louisville, 302 Ky. 647, 195 S. W. (2d) 291. Sec. 162.090 (2) KRS, valid bonds of boards of education of first and second class cities charge against city. (June 21, 1946.)

Blancett v. Leet, et al., 297 Ky. 141. Where board of education made no expenditures in excess of those shown by budget and floating indebtedness was the aggregate of annual deficiencies in tax collection, plus interest accumulated thereon, the floating indebtedness was not incurred in excess of "income and revenue" within constitutional provision establishing maximum indebtedness and therefore the indebtedness was fundable. (March 24, 1944.)

Board of Education of Kenton County v. Highland Cemetery, 292 Ky. 374. Board of education must spend funds for purposes for which they were voted or levied. Where board used funds for general purposes which were collected over and above what was needed for bonds and did not pay bonds it cannot refuse to pay bonds when due, etc. (December 8, 1942.)

Whitworth v. Breckinridge County Board of Education, 276 Ky. 346. Board of Education may refund a funded legal debt and add to the original debt the accumulated interest which it has been unable to pay because of lack of income therefor. (January 17, 1939.)

Arrowood v. Board of Education of Paintsville Graded School District, 271 Ky. 812. The board of education is limited in its annual spending to its budgeted revenue. The board has the burden of establishing the validity of indebtedness. A proposed issue of school bonds to fund an alleged indebtedness will be approved so far as such consisted of final judgment in a bona fide suit against the school board. (March 24, 1938.)

Runyon v. Simpson, Mayor, et al., 270 Ky. 646. "The lapse of eight years between election authorizing bond sale and proposed issue of same did invalidate them if indebtedness is legal." (Nov. 16, 1937.)

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

Knuckles v. Board of Education of Bell County, 272 Ky. 436. Position of superintendent or assistant superintendent is incompatible with that of teacher in the public schools. (April 21, 1938.)

Polley v. Fortenberry, et al., 268 Ky. 369. Constitution nor statutes prohibit holding two state offices or employment at same time. Office of member of county board of education is not incompatible with maintenance supervisor of roads. (May 4, 1937.)

Board of Trustees of Fairview Graded Common School District, et al. v. Renfro, 259, Ky. 644. Principal of a school a state employee and not disqualied to be employed by trustees even though he was a member of the General Assembly. (May 28, 1935.)

§ 169. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July of each year, unless otherwise provided by law.

§ 179. Political Subdivision Not to Become Stockholder in Corporation, or Appropriate Money or Lend Credit to Any Person, Ex-

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

Board of Education of City of Corbin v. City of Corbin, et al., 301 Ky. 686. Section 179, Constitution prohibits city from giving to the board of education of that city certain of its income to be used for school purposes. For example: Income from municipally owned water and light plants. (February 26, 1946.)

§ 180. Poll Tax; Act or Ordinance Levying Any Tax Must Specify Purpose, for Which Alone Money May Be Used. The General Assembly may authorize the counties, cities or towns to levy a poll tax not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per head. Every act enacted by the General Assembly, and every ordinance and resolution passed by any county, city, town or municipal board or local legislative body levying a tax shall specify distinctly the purpose for which said tax is levied, and no tax levied and collected for one purpose shall ever be devoted to another purpose.

Board of Education of Madison County, et al. v. Wagners, Sheriff-Tax Collector, et al., 239 S. W. (2d) 48. Under the constitutional provisions, the school fund which may not be diverted from other than school purposes is only the net amount for school taxes produced after deducting the fee chargeable to its collection as long as the fee reasonably approximates the cost of making the collection, but if the fee percentage produces a substantial sum applied to a use other than paying the reasonable cost of collections then a part of the school tax is appropriated to something other than "school purposes" in violation of the Constitution. (February 16, 1951.)

Board of Education of Spencer County et al. v. Spencer County Levee, Flood Control and Drainage Dist. No. 1, by its Board of Com'rs, et al., 230 S. W. (2d) 81. Board of education could not be required to pay assessment by county flood and drainage district to help build a flood wall notwithstanding board and children in its district would benefit thereby since such expenditure would be for "other than educational purpose" prohibited by Constitution. (May 16, 1950.)

Dickson, Sheriff, et al. v. Jefferson County Board of Education et al., 311 Ky. 781. The statute providing four per cent fee for collection of school taxes violates constitutional provisions against diverting taxes or school funds, where fee of one per cent would be sufficient and additional three per cent would create excess of more than $50,000 annually. (October 18, 1949.) (Rehearing denied January 31, 1950.)

Nichols, et al. v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434. The statute providing supplementary transportation for children attending school in compliance with compulsory school attendance laws, providing for payment of such transportation from general funds of county, making transportation available to children, attending common, private, sectarian, or parochial schools, is tax legislation for a public purpose and is not violative of constitutional provision prohibiting special privilege or requiring tax levies for public purposes only. (November 27, 1945.)

Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1. The exenditure by Jefferson County Board of Education, for maintenance of a recreational plan, of tax funds collected for educational purposes, common school purposes, and the common school system, is not violative of constitutional provisions that taxes collected for such purposes should not be applied to other purposes, since the terms "education," "common school purpose," and "common school system" embrace recreational training. (June 23, 1944.)

Begley, et al. v. George E. Dum Co., 293 Ky. 351. Validity of claim against the board for school supplies was not challenged prior to time board entered into agreement with seller to settle original claim. Board should be held to agreement. (February 23, 1943.)

City of Ashland, et al. v. Board of Education of City of Ashland, 286 Ky. 69. Where board of education issued school bonds in excess of amount found necessary, application of surplus fund to payment of principal and interest is not prohibited by Constitutional provision against diversion of tax funds. (March 23, 1941.)

§ 183. General Assembly to Provide for School System. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, provide for an efficient system of common schools throughout the state. (See Sec. 158.010 KRS.)

Hodgkin, Superintendent of Public Instruction, et al. v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S. W. (2d) 1008. Common school is taught in district laid out by authority of school law, under control of trustees elected under these laws. A school operated in conjunction with the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home cannot be a common school.

Law authorizing distribution of funds to the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home is unconstitutional and is not within the scope of the intention of Sections 183 to 186 of the Constitution. (October 19, 1951.)

Board of Education of Louisville v. Society of Alumni of Louisville Male High School, Inc., 239 S. W. (2d) 931. Provision in deed of property for school purposes by which the Louisville School Board agreed to hold the property for exclusive use of white male students was void as a ceding away by the school board of its governmental powers or a restriction of the discretion by the school board and as contrary to public policy. (March 16, 1951.)

Jefferson County Board of Education, et al. v. Goheen, 306 Ky. 439, 207 S. W. (2d) 567. Kentucky Children's Home is home of children committed to it. Jefferson County Board of Education required to furnish educational facilities for them because the home through its officers stood in loco parentis to the children. (April 29, 1947.)

City of Louisville, et al. v. Board of Education of Louisville, 302 Ky. 647, 195 S. W. (2d) 291. Sec. 162.090 (2) KRS, valid bonds of boards of education of first and second class cities charge against city. (June 21, 1946.)

Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, et al., 294 Ky. 469. The portion of the school law requiring that pupils attending private schools be given the same transportation rights and paid for from public school funds as pupils of the public schools is unconstitutional. (December 18, 1942.)

Board of Education of Calloway County, et al. v. Talbott, Auditor of Public Accounts, 261 Ky. 66. Held unconstitutional to pay equalization money to teachers because constitution required money for payment of teachers to be distributed on census of pupils. (June 11, 1935.)

§ 184. Common School Fund; What Constitutes; Use; Vote on Tax for Education Other Than in Common Schools. The bond of the Commonwealth issued in favor of the board of education for the sum of one million, three hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars shall constitute one bond of the Commonwealth in favor of the board of education, and this bond and the seventy-three thousand, five hundred dollars of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, held by the board of education, and its proceeds shall be held inviolate for the purpose of sustaining the system of common schools. The interest and dividends of said fund, together with any sum which may be produced by taxation or otherwise for purposes of common school education, shall be appropriated to the common schools and to no other purpose. No sum shall be raised or collected for education other than in common schools until the question of taxation is submitted to the legal voters, and the majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of such taxation; provided, the tax now imposed for educational purposes, and for the endowment and

maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, shall remain until changed by law. (See Sec. 157.010, KRS.)

Dickson, Sheriff, et al. v. Jefferson County Board of Education, et al., 311 Ky. 781. The statute providing four per cent fee for collection of school taxes violates constitutional provisions against diverting taxes or school funds, where fee of one per cent would be sufficient and additional three per cent would create excess of more than $50,000 annually. (October 18, 1949.) (Rehearing denied January 31, 1950.)

Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1. The expenditure by Jefferson County Board of Education, for maintenance of a recreational plan, of tax funds collected for educational purposes, common school purposes, and the common school system, is not violative of constitutional provisions that taxes collected for such purposes should not be applied to other purposes, since the terms "education," "common school purpose," and "common school system" embrace recreational training. (June 23, 1944.)

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Schuerman, et al. v. State Board of Education, et al., 284 Ky. 556. Boards of education are authorized to pay out of public school funds annual membership dues in the Kentucky Association of School Board Members. (May 10, 1940.)

Pollitt v. Lewis, et al., 269 Ky. 680. State Constitution does not permit statute authorizing boards of education to establish junior colleges and require council to levy tax to pay for its operation. (June 25, 1937.)

Larue v. Redman, 168 Ky. 487, 182 S. W. 622. Legislature may provide a tax for common school purposes without submitting the question to legal voters.

Louisville Banking Co. v. Com., 142 Ky. 690; Com. v. Thomas, 14 Ky. 789, 131 S. W. 797. Although the title to escheated property is vested in the Commonwealth, provides that the school board may take possession for benefit of common schools.

City of Newport, ex parte, 141 Ky. 329, 132 S. W. 580. It was held that the indebtedness of the board of education in a city of the second class is not a portion of the indebtedness of the city, since the bonded indebtedness is secured by a lien upon the school property.

Brown v. Board of Education, 22 R. 483, 108 Ky. 783; Board of Education v. Lee, 153 Ky. 661, 156 S. W. 375. Trustees have no power to levy a tax for school purposes exceeding in one year the income provided for such year without the assent of two-thirds of the voters.

§ 185. Interest on School Fund; Investment. The General Assembly shall make provision, by law, for the payment of the interest of said school fund, and may provide for the sale of the stock in the Bank of Kentucky; and in case of a sale of all or any part of said stock the proceeds of sale shall be invested by the sinking fund commission in other good interest-bearing stocks or bonds which shall be subject to sale and reinvestment, from time to time, in like manner, and with the same restrictions, as provided with reference to the sale of the said stock in the Bank of Kentucky. (See Sec. 157.010, KRS.)

§ 186. Distribution and Use of School Fund. All funds accruing to the school fund shall be used for the maintenance of the public schools of the Commonwealth, and for no other purpose, and the General Assembly shall by general law prescribe the manner of the distribution of the public school fund among the school districts and its use for public school purposes. (1954)

Hodgkin, Superintendent of Public Instruction, et al. v. Board for Louisville & Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S. W. (2d) 1008.
Common school is school taught in district laid out by authority of school law, under control of trustees elected under these laws. A school operated in conjunction with the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home cannot be a common school.

Law authorizing distribution of funds to the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home is unconstitutional and is not within the scope of the intention of Sections 183 to 186 of the Constitution. (October 19, 1951.)

Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1. The expenditure by Jefferson County Board of Education, for maintenance of a recreational plan, of tax funds collected for educational purposes, common school purposes, and the common school system, is not violative of constitutional provisions that taxes collected for such purposes should not be applied to other purposes, since the terms "education," "common school purposes," and "common school system" embrace recreational training. (June 23, 1944.)

A. & M. College v. Hager, 121 Ky. 87, S. W. 1125; Higgins v. Prater, 91 Ky. 6 ,14 S. W. 910. Legislature may impose a tax in aid of educational institutions not a part of the common school system. A. & M. College is not a part of the common school system.

Superintendent of Public Instruction v. Auditor, 97 Ky. 180, 30 S. W. 404. The legislature has constitutional authority to charge the common school fund with the payment of "The expenses of the State Department of Education of whatsoever character or kind" in aid of common schools.

Auditor v. Holland, 14 Bush 147. The General Assembly cannot abdicate its control over the school fund and abandon it to the county courts.

Board of Trustees v. Thomas, 12 R. 832, 15 S. W. 67; Newman v. Thompson, 9 R. 199, 4 S. W. 341. An appropriation of the fund for teaching the higher branches in common schools is valid.

§ 187. White and Colored to Share Fund Without Distinction; Separate Schools. In distributing the school fund no distinction shall be made on account of race or color, and separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained.

Board of Education of Berea, et al. v. Ballard, et al., 299 Ky. 370. The constitutional provision that in distributing school fund no distinction shall be made on account of race or color and separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained was not violated because the term of colored graded school was one month shorter during the year than that of similar school for white pupils, especially where there was no allegation that the faculty, facilities, or equipment of the schools were unequal. (February 9, 1945.)

Asher, et al. v. Huffman, 295 Ky. 312. Any person having an appreciable admixture of negro blood is not legally entitled to attend a school conducted for white people. (October 1, 1943.)

Board of Education of Calloway County, et al. v. Talbott, Auditor of Public Accounts, 261 Ky. 66. Held unconstitutional to pay equalization money to teachers because constitution required money for payment of teachers to be distributed on census of pupils. (June 11, 1935.)

City of Pineville v. Moore, 190 Ky. 357, 227 S. W. 477. This section does not forbid a tax upon the property of white citizens for the support of colored schools.

§ 188. Refund of Federal Direct Tax Part of School Fund; Irredeemable Bond. So much of any moneys as may be received by the Commonwealth from the United States, under the recent act of congress refunding the direct tax, shall become a part of the school fund, and be held as provided in Section 184; but the General Assembly may authorize the use, by the Commonwealth, of the moneys so received, or any part thereof, in which event a bond shall be executed to the board of education for the amount so used, which bond shall be held on the same terms and conditions, and subject to the provisions of Sec. 184, concerning the bond therein referred to.

§ 189. School Money Not to be Used for Church, Sectarian or Denominational School. No portion of any fund or tax now existing, or that may hereafter be raised or levied for educational purposes, shall be appropriated to, or used by, or in aid of, any church, sectarian or denominational school. (See further Constitution, Sec. 5.)

Williams v. Board of Trustees, Etc., 173 Ky. 708. The Constitution not only forbids the appropriation for any purpose of the common school fund to sectarian institutions, but it contemplates that the separation between the common school and the sectarian school shall be open, notorious and complete.

Williams, et al. v. Board, et al., 173 Ky. 708, 191 S. W. 507. Under this section a public school cannot enter into any contract, agreement or arrangement whereby such school may be brought directly or indirectly under the influence, control or supervision of any sectarian institution or school.

Halbert v. Sparks, 9 Bush 259; Riggs v. Stephens, 92 Ky. 393. Appropriations of the common school fund can only be made for the benefit of common schools controlled and supervised by common school officers.

§ 228. Oath of Officers and Attorneys. Members of the General Assembly and all officers, before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, and all members of the bar, before they enter upon the practice of their profession, shall take the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully execute, to the best of my ability the office of ..... according to law; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the adoption of the present Constitution, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within the State nor out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge, to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, nor aided or assisted any person thus offending, so help me God.

§ 237. Federal Office Incompatible With State Office. No member of Congress, or person holding or exercising an office of trust or profit under the United States, or any of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible to hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this Constitution, or the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Waddle, et al. v. Hughes, Superintendent of Ferguson Independent Graded School District No. 76, et al., 260 Ky. 269. Letter carrier ineligible to hold office of member of the board of education because of violation of Section 237 of the state constitution. This decision quotes from the case in United States v. McCrory (C.C.A.) 91 F. 295, 296 which holds: "Letter carriers are appointed by the postmaster general under authority of the act of congress, practically during good behavior. They are sworn and give bond for the faithful performance of their duties. They are paid from moneys appropriated for the purpose of congress, and their salaries are fixed by law. They have regularly prescribed services to perform, and their duties are continuing and permanent, not occasional or temporary." (June 21, 1935.)

§ 246. Maximum Limit on Compensation of Public Officers. No public officer or employe except the Governor, shall receive as compensation per annum for official services, exclusive of the compensation of legally authorized deputies and assistants which shall be fixed and provided for by law, but inclusive of allowance for living expenses, if any, as may be fixed and provided for by law,

any amount in excess of the following sums: Officers whose jurisdiction or duties are co-extensive with the Commonwealth, the mayor of any city of the first class, and Judges and Commissioners of the Court of Appeals, twelve thousand dollars; Circuit Judges, eight thousand four hundred dollars; all other public officers, seven thousand two hundred dollars. Compensation within the limits of this amendment may be authorized by the General Assembly to be paid, but not retroactively, to public officers in office at the time of its adoption, or who are elected at the election at which this amendment is adopted. Nothing in this amendment shall permit any officer to receive, for the year 1949, any compensation in excess of the limit in force prior to the adoption of this amendment. (1948.)

Schranx v. Board of Education of Louisville et al., 307 Ky. 590, 211 S. W. (2d) 861. Principals and supervisors employed by board of education of Louisville are "employees" and not "public officers" within constitutional prohibition against paying public officers, except the Governor, more than $5,000 per annum. (May 28, 1948.)

Weber v. True et al., 304 Ky. 681, 202 S. W. (2d) 174. In counties where sheriff is compensated by fees, sheriff is not entitled to charge 4% fee enacted by 1946 session of Legislature since this would increase his compensation during present tenure of office. (May 6, 1947.)

CHAPTER II

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UNITED STATES FLAG

2.040 [2089i-1; 2089i-2] **U. S. Flag to be Displayed on Public Buildings and Schools; to be Supplied Schools.** (1) The Flag of the United States shall be displayed on the main administration building of every public institution, and, during school days, either from the flagstaff or, in inclement weather, within the school building of every schoolhouse.

(2) The Flag, with staff or flagpole, shall be provided for every schoolhouse.

2.050 [2089i-3; 2089i-4] **Printing or lettering on U. S. Flag, or Use for Advertising Purposes.** Printing or lettering of any kind

on the Flag of the United States, or the use of the Flag for advertising purposes in any manner, is prohibited.

2.060 [2089i-5] **Marking, Mutilating, Defacing or Defiling Flag; Use to Advertise Merchandise.** No person shall in any manner for exhibition or display, place or cause to be placed upon, or expose or cause to be exposed to public view any flag, standard, colors or ensign of the United States upon which has been placed, or to which is attached, appended, affixed or annexed, any word, figures, mark, picture design or drawing or advertisement of any nature; nor shall any person manufacture, sell, expose for sale or to public view or give away or have in possession for sale or to be given away or for use for any purpose, any article of merchandise or a receptacle for merchandise or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise upon which has been placed a representation of any such flag, standard, colors or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish the article on which so placed; nor shall any person publicly mutilate, deface, defile, or defy, trample upon or cast contempt, either by word or act, upon any such flag standard, colors or ensign.

2.120 [2089i] **Flag Day.** The 14th day of June of each year is "Flag Day."

2.990 [2089i-5] **Penalty.** Any person violating any of the provisions of KRS 2.060 shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both.

DEPARTMENT DIVISIONS

12.030 [4618-154] **Division of Departments.** The work of each department shall be distributed among the boards, commissions, divisions and institutions provided for by law. On recommendation of the head of a department concurred in by the Commissioner of Finance, the Governor in writing may authorize the head of any statutory department to establish additional divisions, divide or combine existing divisions, change the name of divisions, or transfer functions and staff from one division to another within his department. The Commissioner of Finance, with prior written approval of the Governor, may authorize any department head to create, combine or divide subordinate units within a division or institution, or otherwise, alter the internal organization of a division or institution.

12.120 [4618-162] **Power to Swear and Examine Witnesses.** The head of each administrative department and any representative

authorized by him may administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath relative to any matter properly subject to inquiry, hearing or investigation in the conduct of the work of the department.

Divisions of Department Education, KRS 156.020.

12.190 Reproduction of Records or Papers by Photographic Process; Use in Evidence; Destruction of Originals. **(1)** Whenever the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or any state administrative department ,agency, commission or institution or the principal officer thereof shall have, either in whole or in part, any records or papers photographed, photostated, microphotographed, microfilmed or filmed and preserved for record, the originals thereof may be disposed of or destroyed.

(2) Any reproductions provided for hereinabove shall be deemed the originals of the records or papers for all purposes, and any facsimiles, certified copies or reproductions thereof, or any prints or enlargements of the reproductions shall be admissible as evidence in any court or proceeding of this Commonwealth, and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth in and the contents of the original records or papers. (1948, c. 97)

FILING ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Note: Functions assigned to State Revision Commission transferred to Legislative Research Commission in 1954 by Senate Bill 163. Therefore, the wording "Statute Revision Commission" should be read "Legislative Research Commission" in KRS 13.080 through 13.125.

13.080 Definitions and Construction. As used in KRS 13.080 to 13.125, unless the context otherwise requires: (1) "State agency" includes any officer, department, bureau, division, board, authority, agency, commission or institution of this state except the judicial and the legislative branches.

(2) "Regulation" includes every rule or regulation made by any state agency, except a rule, regulation or order which:

(a) Relates only to the organization or internal management of the state agency;

(b) Is directed to a specifically named person or to a group of persons, and does not apply generally throughout the state;

(c) Is duly served by the state agency in the manner authorized by law upon the person or persons designated therein as the party or parties legally affected;

(d) Establishes or fixes rates or tariffs; or

(e) Relates to the use of public works, including streets and

highways, under the jurisdiction of any state agency when the effect of such rule, regulation or order is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals.

(3) Nothing in KRS 13.080 to 13.125 shall prevent any state agency, in its discretion and subject to the approval of the Statute Revision Commission, from filing, and the Statute Revision Commission from distributing in accordance with KRS 13.080 to 13.125, any rates, tariffs or other documents not required by KRS 13.080 to 13.125 to be filed.

(4) Compliance with the provisions of KRS 13.080 to 13.125 does not dispense with the requirements of any other law necessary to make the regulation effective. (1952, c. 63, § 1)

13.085 Regulations of State Agencies Must be Filed to be Eftive; Requisites of Filing. (1) No regulation made by any state agency after June 19, 1952 shall become effective until thirty days after an original and two duplicate copies of the regulation are filed in the office of the Statute Revision Commission, except that when the state agency finds that an emergency exists, and such finding is concurred in by the Governor, by written endorsement upon the original regulation, a regulation may become effective immediately upon being filed in the office of the Statute Revision Commission.

(2) Each regulation shall include a citation of the authority pursuant to which it ,or any part of it, was adopted.

(3) The Statute Revision Commission shall cause to be endorsed on the original and duplicate copies of each regulation filed the time and date of the filing thereof, and shall maintain a file of such regulations for public inspection, with suitable indexes.

13.090 Functions of Statute Revision Commission. (1) The Statute Revision Commission shall prescribe rules governing the manner and form in which regulations shall be prepared, to the end that all regulations shall be prepared in a uniform manner. The commission may refuse to accept for filing any regulation that does not conform to the rules.

(2) The Statute Revision Commission shall furnish advice and assistance to all state agencies in the preparation of their regulations, and in revising, codifying and editing existing or new regulations. (1952, c. 63, § 3)

13.095 Publication and Distribution of Regulations; Revolving Fund Created. (1) Any person who desires to receive copies of

regulations filed with the Statute Revision Commission may at any time file with the commission an application containing his name and mailing address, together with a list of the names of the agencies a copy of whose regulations he desires to receive. For each agency whose regulations he desires to receive he shall pay, with his application, a fee of five dollars. Thereupon, for a period of one year from the date of the application, the Statute Revision Commission shall mail to the applicant, forthwith after filing, a copy of each regulation of the designated agency or agencies filed during the year.

(2) Any person desiring to receive a copy of all regulations of any state agency in force as of a particular date shall be furnished the same by the Statute Revision Commission upon his paying the cost thereof.

(3) Any printed compilation of regulations of state agencies published prior to the effective date of KRS 13.080 to 13.125 shall be sold by the Statute Revision Commission, at cost, to persons desiring to purchase the compilation.

(4) Any sums paid to the Statute Revision Commission under this section shall be placed in the State Treasury to the credit of a revolving, trust or agency fund account, for use by the Statute Revision Commission in carrying out the provisions of this section. (1952, c. 63, § 4)

13.100 Effect to be given Filing and Publication of Regulations. The filing of a regulation under KRS 13.080 to 13.125 shall raise a rebuttable presumption that: (1) The regulation was duly adopted, issued or promulgated;

(2) The regulation was duly filed with the Statute Revision Commission and made available for public inspection at the day and hour endorsed on it; and

(3) All requirements of KRS 13.080 to 13.125 and the rules prescribed thereunder relative to such regulations have been compiled with. (1952, c. 63, § 5)

13.105 Judicial Notice. The courts shall take judicial notice of any regulation duly filed under the provisions of KRS 13.080 to 13.125, after the regulation has become effective. (1952, c. 63, §6)

13.115 File of Ineffective Regulations to be Kept. When any regulation filed with the Statute Revision Commission expires by

its own terms, or is susperseded or revoked, the commission shall cause the same to be placed in a "dead" file. (1952, c. 63, § 8)

13.125 Notice and Hearings on Proposed Regulation. Where practicable to do so, state agencies are encouraged to give notice, to interested persons, of proposed regulations, and conduct hearings upon the proposed regulations prior to adoption thereof. (1952, c. 63, § 10)

CREDIT FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

38.470 Student's Credit When Called Into Active Service. When the Kentucky National Guard of Kentucky Active Militia is called into active state service by the Governor for any purpose, requiring the service of members thereof who are students in any institution of learning in the state, no teacher, professor, principal or president of the institution shall discriminate against any such student by reason of his absence, but shall credit him with all academic work accomplished to the date of his absence. (1954, c. 98 § 25)

INTEREST-BEARING WARRANTS

41.180 Interest-Bearing Warrants; How and When Issued. (1) Whenever any warrant issued by the Department of Finance is presented to the Treasurer for payment and the cash balance for such purpose does not equal the amount on the face of the warrant, the Treasurer shall make the warrant interest-bearing as of the date it was presented for payment unless to do so would exceed any statutory or constitutional limitation as to the amount of interest-bearing state warrants which may be issued or outstanding at any one time. The Treasurer, with the written approval of the Governor and the Commissioner of Finance, shall fix the interest at the lowest rate possible, taking into consideration the current money market, but the rate of interest shall not exceed five percent. The treasurer may contract with any purchaser or holder of such warrant to accept interest at a lower rate than that received by other holders. Interest-bearing warrants shall draw interest from the date they are stamped interest-bearing until they are called for payment.

(2) The Commissioner of Finance shall provide the forms of all warrants issued under the provisions of this section. (1942, c. 114, § § 1, 3, 4)

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—PRIVATE

41.290 Private Funds and Contributions. Every department,

institution or other agency of the state government having private funds or contributions available for its support or for the purpose of defraying the expenses of any work done under its direction shall deposit such funds or contributions with the Treasurer, through the Department of Finnace, and shall certify to the Department of Finance the sources from which the funds or contributions were received, the terms and conditions under which, and the purpose for which, they were received, the names of the trustees or administrators of the funds or contributions, and the name of the person authorized to approve expenditures from each fund or contribution. The Treasurer shall keep each such fund or contribution entirely separate and distinct from all other funds. All disbursements from such funds and contributions shall be made by the Treasurer on the warrants of the Department of Finance, which shall issue such warrants only upon adequate vouchers approved by the person authorized to approve the expenditures. Separate sets of accounts with each of such funds and contributions, and the receipts and disbursements thereof, shall be maintained by the Department of Finance. This section does not apply to private funds of students in state educational institutions nor to the private funds of patients or prisoners in state charitable or correctional institutions, when such funds are deposited with an officer of such institutions for safekeeping, nor to the private funds or contributions made and available to the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky. (1946, c. 149, § 1)

REMOVAL EMPLOYES

42.140 [4618-90] **Removal of State Employes.** The appointing officer of each state agency may remove any subordinate officer or employe under his jurisdiction, and upon doing so he shall forthwith notify the Division of Personnel Efficiency. If the subordinate officer or employe so removed requests it in writing, the officer who removed him shall file with the division a statement setting forth the reasons for the removal, which statement shall be open to public inspection. In all such cases the action of the officer making the removal shall be final if he acted within his authority.

See Section KRS 156.140.

EMPLOYES' EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

45.180 Expense Accounts of State Officers and Employes; Contracts for Services; Assignment of Claims; Regulations. (1) Except

as otherwise provided by law, each state officer or employe who is authorized by law to receive, from corporations or from the State Treasury or any fund appropriated out of the State Treasury, his traveling or other expenses incident to the discharge of his official duties, shall submit to the Department of Finance an itemized statement of such expenses, accompanied by a receipt, on a blank furnished by the Department of Finance, for each item of expense in excess of two dollars, before the department shall audit or pay such expenses.

(2) The Department of Finance may issue rules and regulations to permit state agencies and institutions to contract with airlines, railroads, hotels or other companies for services to a group of their employes while on official travel status. Such expenses are to be submitted to the Department of Finance on forms prescribed by the Department of Finance before the department shall audit or pay such expenses.

(3) The Department of Finance may issue rules and regulations to permit state officers or employes to assign their claim for reimbursement of travel expenses to airline, railroad, hotel, or other companies in payment of services rendered as provided for in subsection (2) of this section and as shown on the itemized statement and receipts as provided for in subsection (1) of this section, which statement and receipts shall indicate that such company has extended credit to said officer or employe in the name of the state and incident to the discharge of his official duties.

(4) Each state officer or employe who by reason of the duties assigned to his office, is required to be at the state capital for the majority of the time, or who has an office located at the state capital, shall not be permitted to charge for expenses except from the state capital to the place where the business he is transacting is to be transacted, and from that place back to the state capital, and each officer or employe who is assigned to duty at some place other than the state capital shall only be permitted to charge to the state such expenses as are incurred in going from that place to the place where the business is transacted, and returning. Expenses in going from the state capital or the place where the officer or employe is assigned to duty to the officer's or employe's real place of residence, or in return therefrom, shall not be allowed unless it is shown that it was necessary for him to make the trip in the discharge of business for the state. (1950, c. 56; 1954, c. 241, § 1)

COMMONWEALTH AS GRANTEE IN DEEDS

56.030 [2337a-2; 2337a-6] **State, When Made Grantee or Lessee of Land.** (1) Except as provided in KRS 177.060, 177.070 and 183.120, the Commonwealth shall be named as the grantee of any land given or devised to the state, or partly or wholly paid for out of state funds, and of any land or interest in land conveyed to it or for its use or for the use of any of its agencies or officers.

(2) Except as provided in KRS 183.120, the Commonwealth shall be named as the lessee in all leases for governmental purposes or for the use of the state.

School property, how title taken, KRS 160.160, 162.010, 162.020.

MAY DO OWN PRINTING

57.045 Printing by State Educational Institutions for Own Use. Any state educational institution that has an established printing plant therein for the instruction of students in printing may produce printing of any class for use by the institution, but not for any outside agency. The rates charged for this printing shall not be in excess of the rates established in current contracts by KRS 57.070, except for educational publications based on research, the rates for which shall be computed on the basis of actual cost. (1946, c. 136, § 2; 1952, c. 170, § 1)

BIENNIAL REPORT

57.140 Number of Copies Printed and Bound. (2) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have printed by the contractor for state printing the following number of copies of the biennal report of the State Board of Education: One copy for each school district, one for each superintendent of schools, seven hundred and fifty copies for the General Assembly and for exchange with superintendents of other states, and five hundred copies for general distribution. (1950, c. 58)

COMMISSIONS ISSUED

61.020 [3758] **Commissions, Which Officers Required to Have.** The following officers shall have commissions issued to them by the Governor: Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Railroad Commissioners, judges of the

circuit courts, county judges, police judges, Commonwealth's attorneys, justices of the peace, notaries public and all the officers of the militia of rank and grade higher than and including the rank and grade of captain.

INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES

61.080 Incompatible Offices. (1) No person shall, at the same time, be a state officer, a deputy state officer or a member of the General Assembly, and an officer of any county, city or other municipality, or an employe thereof.

(2) The offices of justice of the peace, county judge, surveyor, sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailer and clerk or deputy clerk of a court, shall be incompatible, the one with any of the others. The office of county judge and county school superintendent are incompatible.

(3) No person shall, at the same time, fill a county office and a municipal office.

(4) No person shall, at the same time, fill two municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities.

(5) The following offices shall be incompatible with any other public office:

(a) Member of the Public Service Commission of Kentucky;

(b) Member of the Workmen's Compensation Board;

(c) Commissioner of the fiscal court in counties containing a city of the first class;

(d) County indexer;

(e) Member of the legislative body of cities of the first class;

(f) Mayor and member of the legislative body in cities of the second class; and

(g) Mayor and member of council in cities of the fourth class.

(6) No office in the Kentucky Active Militia shall be incompatible with any civil office in the Commonwealth, either state, county, district or city. (Impliedly amended by 1942, c. 4, § 13)

PUBLISHING ANNUAL STATEMENT

61.290 Local Officers to Make Annual Statement of Collections and Disbursements; Publication; Penalty for Failure; Publication of List of Delinquent Taxpayers; When Legal Publications to Be in Newspaper with Largest Bona Fide Circulation. (1) Except in counties containing a city of the first class and cities required by law

to publish an annual audit of their financial affairs, of the kind and character contemplated by this section, every public officer of any county, graded school district, city, or subdivision or district less than a county, whose duty it is to collect, receive, have the custody, control or disbursement of public funds, shall at the expiration of each fiscal year prepare an itemized, sworn statement of the funds collected, received, held or disbursed by him during the fiscal year just closed. The statement shall show the amount of public funds collected and received, from what sources received, the amount disbursed, the date of each disbursement, for what purpose expended, and to whom paid; provided, however, that only the total of the amounts paid as salary during the fiscal year to each official or employe of the governmental unit shall be shown in the statement. The officer shall procure and include in or attach to the report as a part thereof a certificate from the cashier or other proper officer of the banks in which the funds are or have been deposited during the past year, showing the balance, if any, of public funds to the credit of the officer making the statement. The officer shall, within sixty days after the close of the fiscal year, cause the statement or the complete audit report, which shall include all the information required for the statement herein provided for, to be published in full in the newspaper published in the county that has the largest bona fide circulation in the governmental unit or district for which the statement is published, and shall file a written or printed copy of the statement or audit report and a copy of the published statement or audit report, subscribed and sworn to, in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the officer holds office.

(2) The fiscal court of each county not containing a city of the first class shall cause to be published annually in the newspaper published in the county that has the largest bona fide circulation therein a statement showing the names of all persons returned by the sheriff on his return of tax warrants, and the amount due from each for the preceding year, with such other information as the fiscal court deems proper to be published, within 30 days after the return has been filed.

(3) All newspaper publications or advertisements required by this section and all newspaper publications or advertisements required by other laws shall be published in the newspaper published in the county which has the largest bona fide circulation in the governmental unit or district for which the publication or advertisement is required. The publications or advertisements shall

be made in the size of type provided by law and at the rate provided by law, and paid for out of the funds in the hands of the officer making the publication or advertisement. If no newspaper is published in the county, the officer charged with having the publication or advertisement made shall determine how same shall be made.

(4) Any public officer who fails, refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. The fine shall be paid into the treasury of the county, city or other governmental unit in which the convicted officer holds office. (1944, c. 155)

ON RETIRING FROM OFFICE

61.330 [4384-33] **Superintendent of Public Instruction to Deliver Effects to Successor; Penalty for Failure.** Upon retiring from office the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall deliver to his successor all books, papers and effects belonging to the office, and on failure to do so he shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, which shall be recovered by indictment in the Franklin circuit court.

REINSTATEMENT OF WAR VETERANS

61.370 Reinstatement of War Veterans in Public Position or Employment Held Before Entering Service. (1) Any person (other than a person appointed for a definite term and those persons who received a dishonorable discharge) who has heretofore entered, or shall hereafter enter, service in the Armed Forces of the United States in the war with foreign powers which began on December 8, 1941, or in the Korean conflict which began on June 25, 1950, and who, at the time of entering such service, was employed in a position in any agency or department of the state government, or any political subdivision thereof, shall, upon being discharged from such service, be forthwith reemployed for a period of not less than one year at the same status in the same position in which he was employed at the time he entered service, or if such position no longer exists, in an existing or created position of equal class and compensation rate. Salary increments which would have normally accrued if the veteran had remained in the state service shall be added to the salary he was receiving at the time he entered service in the Armed Forces. If more than one person has entered the Armed Forces from the same position in any agency or department of the state government or

any political subdivision thereof, and each of such persons desires reemployment in such position, the one with seniority in time of service shall be reemployed in such position and the other shall be employed in the order of their entering military service.

(2) Any person entitled to reemployment under the provisions of this section who, upon application, is not reemployed as required by this section shall have a civil action for damages against the officer having the power of appointment to such position, and said action shall be brought in the courts of the county where the office of the person violating this section is located. In addition to the civil liability, any officer having the power of appointment to a position in which any person is entitled to reemployment under this section, who fails, upon due application, to make such reemployment, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, in the courts of the county where the offense is committed.

(3) This section is not intended to require the reemployment of any person unless such person makes application for reemployment within three months after his discharge from service in the Armed Forces nor unless such person is physically able to perform the duties of the position in which he seeks reemployment.

(4) "Person" as used in this section shall mean and include all employes other than heads of departments and those persons employed in an emergency, provisional, temporary or probational status at the time of entering the military service. (1946, c. 144, 1954, c. 84)

Reinstatement of teacher after military service, KRS 161.740.

BONDS OF OFFICERS

62.060 Bonds of Officers, Depositories and Fiduciaries; Form; Conditions; Amount; Renewal. (1) The bond required by law to be executed and given by any public official, depository of public funds, or any fiduciary, and other bond required by law for the discharge or performance of any public or fiducial office, trust or employment, shall be a covenant to the Commonwealth of Kentucky from the principal and surety or sureties that the principal will faithfully discharge his duties, and there shall be no other obligation in the bond. The bond shall be limited in a definite penal sum, which shall be determined and fixed by the officer or officers whose duty it is to approve the bond. The bond of each fiduciary shall be fixed in a penal sum of not less than the estimated value of the estate

which the fiduciary is in charge of. The officer or officers taking any bond mentioned in this section may, at any time when it appears to be to the interest of the obligee, increase the penal sum of the bond or require a renewal thereof with other or additional sureties.

(2) A bond or obligation taken in any form other than that required by subsection (1) shall be binding on the parties thereto according to its terms.

(3) This section shall not apply to bonds given pursuant to KRS 61.160 to 62.200. (1946, c. 27, § 6)

RECOVERY ON BOND

62.070 [186d-1; 3752] **Action and Recovery on Bond.** Actions may be brought from time to time on any bond required by law for the discharge or performance of any public or fiducial office, trust or employment, in the name of the Commonwealth, for its benefit or for that of any person injured by a breach of the covenant or condition, at the proper costs of the party suing, against the parties jointly or severally, together with the personal representatives, heirs and devisees or distributees of such of them as may be dead. Recovery against the surety shall be limited to the amount of the penalty fixed in the bond, but recovery against the principal shall not be limited by the amount of the penalty fixed in the bond. Recovery on the bond shall not be restricted to duties or responsibilities belonging to the office, trust or employment at the date the bond is executed, but may include any duties or responsibilities thereafter imposed by law or lawfully assumed.

62.080 [186d-1] **Liability for Public Funds Placed in Depository.** All persons required by law to give bonds for the discharge or performance of any public or fiducial office, trust or employment are relieved from all liability as insurers of funds that come into their hands or subject to their control after the funds are deposited in good faith in a depository or depositories in the county approved by the fiscal court, and the obligors in the bonds shall not be responsible for loss of, or delay in payment of such funds by reason of the failure or suspension of such depository.

62.160 Bonds of State Officers; Minimum Sum; Increase or Renewal. The state officers elected by the voters of the state at large (except the Governor and Lieutenant Governor), the heads of statutory administrative departments of the state government, the

Adjutant General, the Director of the Division of Banking, the Director of the Division of Insurance, the Director of the Division of Motor Transportation, the Director of the Division of Game and Fish, the Executive Director of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, the members of the Public Service Commission (other than the Chairman, who will give bond as Commissioner of Business Regulation), the members of the State Fair Board, Kentucky Aeronautics Commission, and Game and Fish Commission, and the associate members of the State Tax Commission and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, shall give bond. The amounts of the bonds shall be fixed by the Governor, which amounts as to those offices hereinafter set forth in this section shall be not less than the amounts set forth for the respective offices. At any time when it appears to be to the interest of the Commonwealth the Governor may increase the penal sum of any bond or require a renewal thereof with other or additional surety. The minimum sum of the bond for the following offices shall be as follows:

Secretary of State	$ 10,000
Attorney General	10,000
State Treasurer	300,000
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics	10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	50,000
Auditor of Public Accounts	25,000
Clerk of the Court of Appeals	10,000
Adjutant General	10,000
Commissioner of Finance	100,000
Commissioner of Revenue	50,000
Commissioner of Highways	50,000
Commissioner of Welfare	25,000
Commissioner of Health	10,000
Commissioner of Business Regulation	10,000
Commissioner of Industrial Relations	5,000
Commissioner of Conservation	10,000
State Librarian	5,000
Chief of the Department of Mines and Minerals	5,000
Commissioner of Alcoholic Beverage Control	10,000
Director of Division of Banking	25,000
Director of Division of Insurance	50,000
Director of Division of Motor Transportation	10,000
Director of Division of Game and Fish	5,000

Executive Director of Unemployment Compensation Commission	20,000
Member of Public Service Commission	10,000
Member of State Fair Board	10,000
Member of Kentucky Aeronautics Commission	5,000
Member of Game and Fish Commission	1,000
Associate member of State Tax Commission	10,000
Associate member of Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	5,000

(1946, c. 27 § 1)

62.170 Bonds of State Employes; Requirement of; Amount. The head of each constitutional administrative department of the state government (except the Governor), the head of each statutory administrative department of the state government, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the Director of the Division of Game and Fish, shall at all times require a bond from each officer, employe or deputy, in or attached to his department or his office, whose duties or functions involve the handling of money or licenses or property intended to be sold or exchanged for money in the ordinary operation of the office or department, except the members and employes of boards or commissions which by statute are stated to be a part of, included in or attached to the department. The Commissioner of Welfare shall also require a bond from the superintendent and received of each penal or eleemosynary institution under the management and direction of the Department of Welfare. Each board or commission that exercises any executive or administrative function of the state, or that receives any appropriation of state funds, except the Legislative Council, the Judicial Council, and boards and commissions that are stated by statute to have only advisory functions, shall require a bond of the officer, employe or appointee of such board or commission who constitutes the chief fiscal agent of such board or commission or of any institution under its management or control, and shall also require bond of each officer or employe whose duties or functions involve the handling of money or of licenses or property intended to be sold or exchanged for money in the ordinary operations of the board or commission. The amounts of the bonds required by this section shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Finance in accordance with the duties and responsibilities indicated by the personnel classification schedules of the Division of Personnel Efficiency, and in accordance with the amounts of money and prop-

erty handled by the respective officers and employes. (1946, c. 27, § 2)

62.180 Condition of Bonds of State Officers and Employes; Ex Officio Liability. Each bond provided for in KRS 62.160 and 62.170 shall be a covenant to the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the principal will faithfully discharge his duties and will faithfully account for and pay over all money and property that may come into his possession by virtue of his office or position. Liability on the bond of any officer shall extend to any position held by him ex officio. (1946, c. 27, § 3)

62.190 Blanket Bonds for State Departments. (1) Any department head, officer, board or commission required by KRS 62.170 to take a bond from particular officers, employees, deputies, or appointees may secure a position bond, blanket bond, or bond of a similar type, providing coverage under one contract, for one premium, for all officers, employees or positions, or classes or groups of officers, employees or positions, in the department, office or agency headed by such department head, officer, board or commission, excepting only such officers, employees or positions, or classes thereof, for which such blanket coverage cannot be secured. In the event such a bond is secured the individual bonds required by KRS 62.170 shall not be required as to any officer, employee, deputy, appointee or position within the coverage of the blanket or position bond.

(2) Where the Commissioner of Finance deems it to be for the best interest of the state, he may require a department head, officer, board or commission to secure a bond of the nature contemplated by subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The bonds provided for by this section shall be covenants to the Commonwealth of Kentucky that the officers, employees or holders of positions covered by the bond will faithfully account for and pay over all money and property that may come into their possession by virtue of their office, employment or position.

(4) The penal amounts of the bonds taken under this section shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Finance in accordance with the duties and responsibilities indicated by the personnel classification schedules of the Division of Personnel Efficiency, and in accordance with the amounts of money and property handled by the respective officers and employees. (1946, c. 27, § 4; 1950, c. 23 § 1)

62.200 Corporate Surety on Bonds of State Officers and Employes; Approval As to Form and Legality; Filing. (1) Each bond mentioned in KRS 62.160 to 62.190 shall be executed by a corporate surety authorized to do a surety business in Kentucky. No bond shall be accepted until it has been approved by the Attorney-General as to form and legality, except the bond of the Attorney-General which shall be accepted when approved in such respects by the Governor.

(2) All bonds given pursuant to KRS 62.160 to 62.190, except the bond of the Secretary of State, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The bond of the Secretary of State shall be filed in the office of the Governor. (1946, c. 27, § 5; 1950, c. 23, § 2)

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

63.080 Governor May Remove Officers Appointed by Him, Without Cause, Except in Case of Boards of State University and Colleges. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section and otherwise provided by law, any person appointed by the Governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, may be removed from office by the Governor for any cause the Governor deems sufficient, by an order of the Governor entered in the Executive Journal removing the officer.

(2) Members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, members of the Board of Regents respectively of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Morehead State Teachers College and Murray State Teachers College may not be removed except for cause. (1948, c. 25)

The word "Teachers" has been removed from the names of the State Colleges. See KRS 164.290.

VACANCIES FILLED

63.190 [3758] **Vacancies Filled by the Governor.** In every case where there is no other provision of law for the filling of a vacancy in any office, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor.

COMPENSATION

64.480 Compensation of Elective State Officers. Effective, with respect to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, on the fifth Tuesday following the regular November election in 1955, and with respect to the other offices named in this section, on the first Monday in January, 1956, the compensation of the following named

officers, payable monthly out of the State Treasury, shall be the sum per annum designated for the respective offices, as follows:

Governor, $15,000.

Lieutenant Governor, $6,000, this to be in addition to any per diem received during sessions of the General Assembly while serving in the capacity of President of the Senate, and any compensation received while acting in the place of the Governor.

Attorney General, $11,000.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, $10,000.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, $9,000.

Secretary of State, $9,000.

State Treasurer, $9,000.

Auditor of Public Accounts, $9,000.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, $9,000. (1950, c. 123, § 1; 1954)

64.590 Compensation of Officers and Employes of Political Subdivisions or Local Governmental Units or Districts Other than Counties or Cities, Including School Districts. In the case of any political subdivision or local governmental unit or district other than a county or city, having a governing body or authority composed of more than one member, such governing body or authority shall fix the compensation of every officer and employe of the political subdivision, local governmental unit or district whose compensation is payable from the funds of the political subdivision, governmental unit or district, except that in the case of officers elected by popular vote the same limitations and restrictions shall apply as are applicable under KRS 64.580 to the fixing of compensation of city officers elected by popular vote. Nothing in this section is intended to confer any power on any governing board or authority, with respect to the compensation of its own members, that it does not specifically possess under other statutes. This section applies to school districts, but is not intended to supersede any present provision of law relating to the fixing or payment of the compensation of teachers. (1950, c. 123, §15)

64.600 School Officers and Employes Deemed to be Local. For the purposes of KRS 64.480 to 64.760 officers and employes of school districts are deemed to be officers and employes of a local governmental unit, and not of the state. (1950, c. 123, § 16)

64.620 Limit on Compensation of Local Officers and Employes. With the exception of the office of mayor of any city of the first class, the compensation of any officer or employe of a county, city,

political subdivision, local governmental unit or district, or of any city or county board or commission, or combined city-county board or commission, for services rendered in one or more offices or positions of employment, shall not exceed the constitutional limit for officers, which is $7,200 per annum. (1950, c. 123, § 18)

64.640 Compensation of State Officers and Employes Generally. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, and excepting officers elected by popular vote, commissioners of the Court of Appeals, employes of the General Assembly, including employes of the Legislative Research Commission, members of boards and commissions, and presidents and employes of the University of Kentucky and the state colleges, the Division of Personnel in the Department of Finance shall prepare a schedule of compensation, payable out of the State Treasury, with a minimum and maximum salary rate, and such intermediate salary rates as are deemed necessary or advisable, for the office or position of employment of every state officer and employe, including specifically the offices and positions of employment in every constitutional administrative department, statutory administrative department, independent agency, or other unit of state government. Such schedules shall be based upon studies of the duties and responsibilities of the offices and positions and upon a comparison with rates being paid for similar or comparable services elsewhere, and in the preparation of such schedules, the Division of Personnel shall ascertain and record the duties, responsibilities and authority pertaining to the various offices and positions in the state service, and classify such positions in the manner provided in KRS 42.120. No such schedule shall become effective until it has been approved by the Governor.

(2) The Governor shall set the compensation payable out of the State Treasury to each office or position in the state service hereinafter named but such compensation shall not exceed the maximum sums listed herein:

(a) Commissioner of Conservation, Commissioner of Economic Security, Commissioner of Finance, Commissioner of Health, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Mental Health, Commissioner of Revenue, $12,000;

(b) Adjutant General, Administrator of Distilled Spirits Unit, Administrator of Malt Beverages Unit, Chief of the Department of Mines and Minerals, Commissioner of Aeronautics, Commissioner of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Commissioner of Banking, Commissioner

of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Commissioner of Industrial Relations, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Motor Transportation, Commissioner of State Police, Commissioner of Welfare, Director of the Kentucky Crippled Children's Commission, Director of Strip Mining and Reclamation, Executive Director of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Executive Director of State Property and Buildings Commission, Executive Director of the State Tuberculosis Sanatoria Commission, Manager of the Kentucky State Fair, Private Secretary to the Governor, Reviser of Statutes, $10,000;

(c) Members of the Public Service Commission of Kentucky, and of the Workmen's Compensation Board (the provisions of KRS 64.660 to the contrary notwithstanding), and heads of statutory departments and agencies other than those named in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the subsection, $7,500.

(3) The compensation payable out of the State Treasury to officers and employes subordinate to any office or position listed in subsection (2) of this section shall not exceed the maximum rate established pursuant to subsection (2) of this section for such office or position, except with respect to physicians as provided in KRS 64.655 and employes of the Public Service Commission of Kentucky whose compensation shall be fixed, within constitutional limits, by the Division of Personnel of the Department of Finance with the approval of the Governor as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The compensation payable out of the State Treasury to any subordinate officer or employe in any department, agency, board or commission of the state government not covered by subsection (3) of this section and except elective officers and their employes, shall not exceed $7,500 per annum.

(5) Nothing in this section shall preclude the allowance of maintenance to officers and employes of the state. (1950, c. 123, § 22; 1952, c. 98; 1954, c. 174, § 1)

University of Kentucky and state colleges not to be included in Department of Education, KRS 164.285.

64.645 Maximum Salary of University President and State College Presidents. The maximum annual salary payable out of the State Treasury for the offices and positions of President of the University of Kentucky, President of Eastern Kentucky State College, President of Western Kentucky State College, President of Murray State College, President of Morehead State College, and

President of Kentucky State College, shall be $9,000, and KRS 64.650 shall be applicable to subordinate positions. (1952, c. 28, § 4)

64.660 Compensation of Members of Public Boards and Commissions. Nothing in KRS 64.480 to 64.760 is intended to authorize the increase of the compensation now fixed by law for the members of any public board or commission for their services as members of the board or commission, except members of fiscal courts to the extent authorized in subsection (3) of KRS 64.530. (1950, c. 123, § 24)

64.670 Compensation of Public Officers and Employes for 1950. For the year 1950, any increased compensation authorized or allowed for any public officer or employe by virtue of KRS 64.480 to 64.760 or under authority conferred by KRS 64.480 to 64.760 shall be payable at the new rate only for such full months of the year 1950 as remain after June 30. In the case of officers paid wholly or in part from fees, the maximum limit on the compensation of such officer fixed by or pursuant to KRS 64.480 to 64.760 shall be deemed to constitute his annual rate of compensation, and he shall be entitled to receive as compensation for the year 1950 only such sum as would be allowable under this section had his compensation been paid and received in the form of a monthly salary. (1950, c. 123, § 25)

Board of Education of Lawrence County v. Workman, Sheriff, 256 S. W. (2d) 528. Proof in action for declaratory judgment determining amount of sheriff's compensation for collecting school taxes was not adequate to enable final and correct decision to be made, and case would be remanded for taking of further proof designed to show what portion of time of sheriff and his deputies was devoted to tax collection work. (March 27, 1953.)

64.680 Applicability of KRS 64.480 to 64.760 to Officers in Office on June 30, 1950. Except as otherwise provided in KRS 64.480 to 64.760, it is the express intent of the General Assembly, in accordance with the authority granted by Section 246 of the Constitution, as amended, that any change in compensation made or authorized to be made by KRS 64.480 to 64.760 shall apply to officers in office on June 30, 1954, subject to the express limitation that when one change in the compensation of any officer in office on June 30, 1950, has been made or become effective by or under KRS 64.480 to 64.760, during his term of office, no further change in his compensation may be made or become effective during his term. (1950, c. 123, § 25)

64.690 Applicability of Other Statutes Dealing With Compensation. (1) Except as provided in KRS 64.610 and 64.700 and in sub-

sections (2), (3) and (4) of this section, KRS 64.480 to 64.760 are intended to supersede any existing statute, or provision of the Civil Code or Criminal Code, and any other Act enacted at the 1950 Session of the General Assembly, fixing the compensation, or authorizing any public officer or body to fix the compensation, of any public officer or employe covered by KRS 64.480 to 64.760.

(2) Any public officer or body which now has authority to fix the compensation of any state officer or employe covered by KRS 64.640 shall continue to exercise such authority, subject to the schedule and limits of compensation for the particular office or position prescribed under KRS 64.640.

(3) KRS 64.480 to 64.760 are not intended to supersede any existing statute, or any Act enacted at the 1950 Session of the General Assembly with respect to the compensation of circuit clerks, county clerks, sheriffs, jailers, master commissioners and receivers, and their deputies and assistants, in counties containing a population of 75,000 or more, or county tax commissioners, their deputies and assistants, in any county.

(4) Until such time as the new rates of compensation for the officers named in KRS 6.190, 6.235 and 64.480 become effective under those sections, KRS 64.480 to 64.760 are not intended to supersede the existing statutes relating to the compensation of those officers, and KRS 64.480 to 64.760 are not intended at any time to supersede the existing statutes relating to the compensation of the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives except as to subsection (3) of KRS 6.230. (1950, c. 123, § 27)

64.700 Old Compensation Rates Applicable Until Specific Action Taken by Salary-Fixing Authority. Until such time as the public officer or body authorized by KRS 64.480 to 64.760 to fix the compensation or the limits of compensation of a public officer or employe exercises such authority with respect to such officer or employe, the compensation of such officer or employe shall not exceed that fixed under the statutory law in force and effect prior to June 30, 1950, or, in case of any officer whose compensation was limited only by the Constitution and not by statute, shall not exceed the limit fixed by Section 246 of the Constitution prior to its amendment. Nothing in KRS 64.480 to 64.760 is intended to authorize an increase of the compensation of any officer in office on June 30, 1950, during his term of office, except where KRS 64.480 to 64.760 makes such increase or where the public officer or body having

authority under KRS 64.480 to 64.760 to fix the compensation or the limits of compensation takes specific action to make such increase. (1950, c. 123, § 28)

64.710 Expense Accounts and Contingent Funds Prohibited; Exceptions. No public officer or employe shall receive or be allowed or paid any lump sum expense allowance, or contingent fund for personal or official expenses, except where such allowance or fund either is expressly provided for by statute or is specifically appropriated by the General Assembly. (1950, c. 123, § 30)

TAXING DISTRICT BONDS

66.210 [186c-6; 938q-4] **Bonds or Obligations of County, City or Taxing District Not to Be Issued Until Approved.** No county, city or taxing district shall issue and offer to sell any of its bonds or obligations until the issuance thereof has been approved as provided in KRS 66.310, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, declaring the bonds or obligations are based upon and cover a valid indebtedness of the county, city or taxing district within the constitutional limitation governing the creation of the indebtedness. Any bond sold, assigned or transferred without being so approved in advance of its issuance is void, and shall not thereafter, directly or indirectly, be assumed or paid by the county, city or taxing district.

Stith v. Board of Education of Pendleton County School District, 293 Ky. 536. Only valid indebtedness may be funded. Did not establish fact that teachers' claims will not be for current year before year closes so as to determine what indebtedness will be. (March 9, 1943.) (See also 292 Ky. 91.)

Stith v. Board of Education of Pendleton County School District, 292 Ky. 91. A county board of education, renting school building from corporation which constructed it, had no right to incur indebtedness at taxpayers' expense to reconstruct building after its destruction by fire, nor to issue funding bonds for payment of such indebtedness, though board might become owner of building under rental contract after liquidating corporation's bonded indebtedness for original construction of building by paying rentals to corporation. (November 17, 1942.) (See also 293 Ky. 536.)

Ebert v. Board of Education of School District of City of Newport, et al., 278 Ky. 75. Board cannot validly anticipate revenue in excess of amount which it has fixed in its budget. Proof established the validity of approximately $73,000 of the $90,000 asked so bond issued could be approved in amount of $73,000. (April 28, 1939.)

Ebert v. Board of Education of School District of City of Newport, et al., 277 Ky. 633. In order to establish validity of indebtedness records in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction should show the same situation as record submitted to the court. (March 24, 1939.)

Williams, et al. v. Board of Education of Paintsville, et al., 274 Ky. 624. Court refused to approve bonds, where board of education paid out of its current revenue, a debt declared to be invalid, and then issued warrants for what appeared to be current operating expenses. (June 24, 1938.)

Hancock v. Henderson County Board of Education, 272 Ky. 432. Political unit desiring to issue funding bonds should plead and prove sources of revenue available to unit so as to enable the court to determine for itself the aggregate amount of revenue that might be anticipated for each year. (April 21, 1938.)

Hancock v. Henderson County Board of Education, 271 Ky. 473. County board of education given authority to refund indebtedness. (January 14, 1938.)

Marcum v. Borders, et al., 269 Ky. 59. Valid indebtedness may be funded if bonded indebtedness does not exceed anticipated revenue for the year. Sets up conditions for funding debt by a board of education. (June 4, 1937.)

66.220 [186c-7] **Proof Required to Obtain Approval of County, City or Taxing District Bonds or Obligations.** (1) The court shall

not approve any bond or obligation of a county, city or taxing district unless and until the county, city or taxing district has alleged and proved that the indebtedness which the bond or obligation is intended to evidence was created within the constitutional limitation governing it, and has set forth in appropriate pleading every item of indebtedness created and existing or unpaid and owing by the county, city or taxing district during the period of time in which the indebtedness was created and which the proposed bond or obligation is intended to cover. If it appears in the action that the officials of the county, city or taxing district in office at the time the indebtedness was created did not have due regard for the finances of the county, city or taxing district, during the time in which the indebtedness was created, the court shall not have the power to approve the bond issue. On all disputed issues in the action the burden of proof shall be on the county, city or taxing district.

(2) If any judgment is rendered against a county, city or taxing district and an action is brought under KRS 66.210 to refund any indebtedness evidenced by the judgment, a copy of the judgment and of the pleadings and proof in the action in which it was rendered, shall be made a part of the petition in the action to have the bonds approved, and unless such judgment, pleadings and proof clearly establish that the indebtedness of the county, city or taxing district does not exceed the limit fixed by Const. 158, the court shall not have jurisdiction to approve the bond issue. No such judgment rendered against a county, city or taxing district declaring the amount of its indebtedness shall be received as evidence in any court unless the pleadings and proof upon which it was entered clearly establish that the indebtedness of the county, city or taxing district, as shown by the judgment, does not exceed the limit fixed by Const. 158.

(3) This section and KRS 66.210 are retroactive and apply to proceedings to fund prior floating indebtedness.

Stith v. Board of Education of Pendleton County School District, 293 Ky. 536. Only valid indebtedness may be funded. Did not establish fact that teachers' claims will not be for current school year before year closes so as to determine what indebtedness will be. (March 9, 1943.) (See also 292 Ky. 91.)

DEFINITION OF PUBLIC WORKS

66.430 Uses to Which Fund May Be Devoted; Definition of "Public Works." (1) The uses to which such a Public Works Cumulative Reserve Fund shall be devoted are to acquire, contruct, maintain, alter, repair, or improve any municipal public works.

(2) The term "Public Works" shall refer to lands, or buildings

and structures, or either, or both, and shall include—municipal buildings wherein any governmental function of the municipality, or any department, or agency thereof, may be located and carried on; schools, cultural or recrational buildings, centers, structures or lands; bridges, viaducts, overpasses, and underpasses; streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, alleys, sewers, incinerators garbage disposal plants and other public sanitary structures or lands; public housing projects; public redevelopment or reclamation projects; and public utilities;—the foregoing enumeration is to be construed as illustrative rather than exclusive, and other types of public buildings, structures or lands which appear useful or necessary for municipal purposes shall be included in the term "Public Works." (1944, c. 142, § 3)

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

67.300 Disposition of School Districts Upon Consolidation. (1) In case of the consolidation of counties as provided in KRS 67.190 to 67.290, the counties as consolidated shall constitute one county school district and the members of the boards of education of the county school districts thus consolidated may serve out the terms for which they were elected and qualified. The board of education of this consolidated district shall operate the schools of said district in accordance with the laws providing for the operation of county school districts.

(2) The district resulting from the consolidation of said school districts shall take over all the assets and legal liabilities of the districts joining in the consolidation; the tax levy authorized for the payment of interest and the retirement of bonds or the provision for sinking funds for such purposes shall continue to be levied and collected over the same area by or for the new board in accordance with the laws under which the levies were originally made until all bonded obligations of the old district or districts shall have been retired.

(3) The county superintendents in office at the time of said consolidation may serve for the remainder of their contract periods. They shall cast lots at the first meeting of the new board of education to determine which one will serve as superintendent and which one will serve as assistant superintendent for this remaining contract period. (1942, c. 48, § 12)

IN COMMISSION GOVERNMENT BOARD OF EDUCATION NOT AFFECTED

89.280 [3235c-28; 3480b-28; 3606b-28] **Board of Education Not Affected by Commission Form of Government; Exception.** Nothing contained in KRS 89.010 to 89.270 shall be construed to apply to the organization, existence or conducting the affairs of the board of education in cities of the second, third and fourth classes, except that in cities of the third class the board of education shall render to the board of commissioners an itemized monthly statement of all receipts and expenditures.

EQUIVALENT TO SCHOOL TAX

96.536 City-Owned Light, Water or Gas Plant May Pay Tax Equivalent to School District. (1) Each board of education of a public school district in which is located the property or properties of a publicly-owned light, water, or gas plant may each year be paid by the governing board of such plant from the proceeds of the sale of electrical energy, water or gas an amount which shall not exceed that determined by multiplying the book value of the property or properties of such publicly-owned light, water or gas plant as of the beginning of each year by the current tax rate levied for school purposes for the school district in which such property or properties may be located. "Book value," as used in this section, means the cost of tangible property plus additions, extensions and betterments, less reasonable depreciation or retirement reserve, and "year" as herein used shall mean the twelve-month period ending June 30. The book value so determined shall be in accordance with standard accounting practices. No payment may be made under this section except pursuant to a resolution of the governing board of the plant, adopted by a unanimous vote of the members of the board.

(2) Amounts for any year, as provided in subsection (1) of this section, shall be paid to the board of education on or before January 1 of each year.

(3) This section shall not apply to any publicly-owned electric plant that is subject to the provisions of KRS 96.820.

(4) This section shall be construed only as an enabling Act and shall in no wise confer upon any board of education of a public school district authority to require this money to be paid to it. (1948, c. 54.)

96.895 Proration and Distribution Among the State Counties, Cities and School Districts of Payments of Sums Equivalent to Taxes

Based on Book Value. (1) Except for payments made directly by the Tennessee Valley Authority to counties, the total fiscal year payment received by the Commonwealth of Kentucky from the Tennessee Valley Authority, as authorized by Section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act as amended, shall be prorated thirty per cent to the General Fund of the Commonwealth and seventy per cent among counties, cities, and school districts as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The payment to each county, city, and school district shall be determined by the proportion that the book value of Tennessee Valley Authority property in such taxing distrist, multiplied by the current tax rate, bears to the total of the book values of Tennessee Valley Authority property in all such taxing districts in the Commonwealth, multiplied by their respective tax rates.

(3) As soon as practicable after the amount of payment to be made to the Commonwealth of Kentucky is finally determined by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Kentucky Department of Revenue shall determine the book value of Tennessee Valley Authority property in each county, city, and school district and shall prorate the total payments received from the Tennessee Valley Authority, except payments received directly from the Tennesse Vally Authority, among the distributees as provided in subsection (2) of this section. The Department of Revenue shall certify the payment due each taxing district to the Department of Finance which shall make the payment to such district.

(4) As used in subsection (2) and (3) of this section, "Tennessee Valley Authority Property" means land owned by the United States and in the custody of the Tennessee Valley Authority, together with such improvements (including work in progress but excluding temporary construction facilities) as have a fixed situs thereon if and to the extent that such improvements either: (a) were in existence when title to the land on which they are situated was acquired by the United States; or (b) are allocated by the Tennessee Valley Authority or determined by it to be allocable to power; provided however, that manufacturing machinery as interpreted by the Department of Revenue for franchise tax determination shall be excluded. As used in said subsections "book value" means original cost less accrued depreciation as reflected in Tennessee Valley Authority's books of account. "Book value" shall be determined, for purposes of applying said subsections, as of the June 30 used by the Tennessee Valley Authority in computing the annual payment

to the Commonwealth which is subject to redistribution by the Commonwealth.

(5) This section shall be applicable to all payments received after June 30, 1954 from the Tennessee Valley Authority under Section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act as amended. (1952, c. 61)

RECREATION CENTERS

97.010 [3909a-1; 3909a-4] **Playgrounds and Recreation Centers Authorized in Cities and Counties; Acquisition of Land for; Joint Use of.** (1) The maintenance and operation of playgrounds and recreation centers is a proper municipal purpose for all cities and counties. The legislative body of any city or the fiscal court of any county may dedicate for use as playgrounds and recreation centers any lands or buildings owned or leased by the city or county and not devoted to an inconsistent public use, and may acquire real property for such purposes by purchase, lease, condemnation or otherwise.

(2) Any two or more cities, or any city and county, may jointly establish, maintain and conduct a recreation system. Any school district may join with any city or county in providing and conducting public playgrounds and recreation centers.

Wilson, et al. v. Graves County Board of Education, et al., 307 Ky. 203, 210 S. W. (2d) 350. School Board not authorized to purchase single-handedly a lakeside tract in another county for joint benefit of public school pupils and 4-H Club members under statute authorizing a school district to join with city or county in providing recreation center or statute empowering school boards to promote health and welfare of pupils, as provided in Section 97.010 and 160.290, KRS. (March 9, 1948.)

Dodge v. Jefferson County Board of Education, 298 Ky. 1. The expenditure by Jefferson County Board of Education, for maintenance of a recreational plan, of tax funds collected for educational purposes, common school purposes, and the common school system, is not violative of constitutional provisions that taxes collected for such purpose should not be applied to other purposes, since the terms "education," "common school purpose," and "common school system" embrace recreational training. (June 23, 1944.)

NOMINATING SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

118.130 When Certificates and Petitions of Nomination to Be Filed. (4) Petitions and certificates of nomination made under KRS 118.080 and 118.090 for the nomination of candidates for city offices or of candidates for members of boards of education shall be filed not less than forty-five nor more than sixty days before the day fixed by law for the election of the person in nomination, except that where any independent graded school district comprises parts of two or more counties the petitions or certificates shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than fifty-five days prior to the day fixed for the election of the person in nomination.

Certificates of nomination for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than fifty-five days prior to the date fixed by law for the election of such electors. (1946, c. 242.)

MAXIMUM TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS

132.150 [4108] **Valuation of Spirits Certified to County Clerks; Local Tax Rate.** Immediately after the valuation of the distilled spirits has been finally fixed, the department shall certify to the county clerks of the respective counties the amount liable for county, city or district taxation, and the date when the bonded period will expire on the spirits. The report shall be filed by the county clerk in his office, and certified by him to the proper collecting officer of the county, city or taxing district for collection. The spirits, in addition to the tax for state purposes, shall be taxed for county, school and city purposes at the prevailing rates of taxation on tangible personal property in the respective counties, school districts and cities in which the spirits are stored, but the combined rate of taxation for city and school purposes in cities of the first class shall not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed value of the spirits.

National Distillers Products Corp. v. Board of Education of Franklin County ex rel. Reeves, 256 S. W. (2d) 481. Under statute permitting deferment of payment of ad valorem liquor taxes on each September 1st assessment of whiskey in certain instances, tax rate levied for school purposes in calendar year after each September 1st assessment date was applicable, and not tax rate levied prior to September 1st assessment to whiskey held in bond after due date for payment of general ad valorem taxes. (March 27, 1953.)

Reeves et al. v. Jefferson County et al., 245 S. W. (2d) 606. Where State Tax Commission assessed distilled spirits in bonded warehouses for ad valorem property tax purposes at $42 per barrel after equalization, and such assessment was supported by essential findings and it was not shown that Commission arbitrarily abused discretion in making the assessment, petition seeking to compel reassessment on ground that assessment was arbitrary and at less than fair cash value of the spirits estimated at a price the spirits would bring at a fair voluntary sale as required by constitution and statutes, did not state a cause of action. (November 21, 1951.)

PROPERTY SUBJECT TO TAXATION

132.190 Property Subject to Taxation; Situs. (1) The property subject to taxation, unless exempted by the Constitution, shall be as follows:

(a) All real and personal property within this state, including intangible personal property of nonresidents and corporations not organized under the laws of this state that has acquired a business situs within this state, except that twenty-five domestic fowls to each family shall be exempt from taxation for any purpose.

(b) All intangible personal property of individuals residing

in this state and of corporations organized under the laws of this state, wherever located.

(2) The property enumerated in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall be considered and estimated in fixing the valuation of corporate franchises.

(3) Property shall be assessed for taxation at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale.

(4) The situs of intangible personal property for purposes of taxation shall be at the residence of the real or beneficial owner, and not at the residence of the fiduciary or agent having custody or possession. All intangible personal property shall have a situs and be subject to taxation in this state in so far as the General Assembly can subject it to taxation under the Constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky. Any intangible property owned by a resident shall be taxable in this state, unless by the date of assessment he has changed his place of abode to a place without this state with the bona fide intention of continuing actually to abide permanently without this state. The fact that a person again abides within this state within six months from so changing his actual place of abode shall be prima facie evidence that he did not intend permanently to have his actual place of abode without this state. A person so changing his actual place of abode and not intending permanently to continue it without this state and not having listed his property for taxation as a resident of this state shall, for the purpose of having his property assessed for taxation within this state, be deemed to have resided, on the day when his property should have been so assessed, at his last actual or habitual place of abode within this state. The fact that a person does not claim or exercise the right to vote at public elections within this state shall not of itslef constitute him a nonresident of this state.

(5) An administrator, executor, trustee, committee, curator or agent residing in this state shall not be liable for taxes on intangible personal property held by him if the real or beneficial owner of the property resides outside of this state. This exemption shall not apply in the case of an executor or administrator in the exercise of his office as personal representative while the estate of a deceased person is in process of settlement and before the share of the nonresident legatee or beneficiary is set apart to him, or before the legatee or beneficiary is entitled to be paid his share.

(6) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the liability for franchise taxes payable by corporations organized under the laws

of this state; nor the method of taxation of banks and trust companies provided in KRS 136.270; nor the method of taxation of building and loan associations provided in KRS 136.300; and nothing contained in this section shall alter or repeal KRS 136.030. (1948, c. 33)

School building bonds, KRS 162.190; 162.300.
State teachers college building bonds, KRS 162.350.
State warrants, KRS 41.200.
Teacher retirement system funds and rights, KRS 161.700.
Uniformity of taxes on property required, Const. 171.
Value of property for taxation, how estimated, tax to be based on value, Const. 172, 174.

132.200 Property Subject to State Tax Only. All property subject to taxation for state purposes shall also be subject to taxation in the county, city, school or other taxing district in which it has a taxable situs, except the classes of property described in KRS 132.030 and 132.050, and the following classes of property, which shall be subject to taxation for state purposes only:

(1) Farm implements and farm machinery owned by a person actually engaged in farming and used in his farm operation.

(2) Livestock and domestic fowls.

(3) Capital stock of building and loan associations.

(4) Machinery and products in course of manufacture, of individuals or corporations actually engaged in manufacturing, and their raw material actually on hand at their plants for the purpose of manufacture. Individuals or corporations actually engaged in the printing, publication and distribution of a newspaper or operating a job-printing plant shall be deemed to be actually engaged in manufacturing.

(5) Unmanufactured agricultural products (except that the same shall be exempt from taxation for state purposes to the extent of the value, or amount, of any unpaid nonrecourse loan or loans thereon granted by the United States Government or any agency thereof), and except that cities and counties may each impose an ad valorem tax of not exceeding five cents on each one hundred dollars of the fair cash value of all unmanufactured tobacco, and not exceeding fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars of the fair cash value of all other unmanufactured agricultural products, subject to taxation within their limits that are not actually on hand at the plants of manufacturing concerns for the purpose of manufacture, nor in the hands of the producer or any agent of the producer to whom the products have been conveyed or assigned for the purpose of sale.

(6) Money in hand, notes, bonds, accounts and other credits, whether secured by mortgage, pledge or otherwise, or unsecured, and shares of stock, except that nothing in this section shall forbid local taxation of franchises of corporations or of the shares of banks, trust companies or combined banks and trust companies doing business in this state, or domestic life insurance companies. (1948, c. 207; 1954, c. 159, § 1; effective during the taxable year 1955.)

This section which excepts certain classes of property but providing that they shall be subject to taxation for state purposes only means state purposes only as contra-distinguished from all forms of local taxation, including school taxation. A corporation owning and operating a plant for the generation of electricity is actually engaged in manufacturing so that its machinery is subject to taxation for state purposes only.
Kentucky & West Virginia Power Co. v. Holiday, 216 Ky. 78, 287 S. W. 212.

LEVY AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES
(Affects Teacher Retirement)

132.215 Right to Receive Income; Basis of Assessment; Rate of Tax; Retrospective Assessment. (1) To the extent that the present right to receive income for the period of a life or lives, or other indeterminate period, may be held to be subject to assessment and taxation, the sole basis of the assessment value shall be the fair cash value estimated at the price that the particular right to receive income in question would bring at a fair voluntary sale. The value of such a right determined on the assumption that the recipient of such income will live to some future date determined by reference to a Mortality Table shall not be substituted for the fair cash value estimated at the price that the particular right to receive income will bring at a fair voluntary sale. No tax assessor, county board of supervisors, state tax commissioner, court or other person authorized to determine values for the purpose of assessment, shall receive or consider evidence of, or determine the assessment value by the use of Mortality Tables to estimate the period during which said right to receive income will be enjoyed.

(2) To the extent that a present right to receive income from any source for a life or lives or other indeterminate period, including the right to receive installment payments, even though for a determinate period, under the terms of a life insurance policy, payable by reason of the death of the insured, may be held to be subject to assessment for ad valorem taxes, the owner or person enjoying such right on July 1, 1948 and 1949, January 1, 1951 and January 1 of each year thereafter shall pay a tax to the state of five cents upon each one hundred dollars of the fair cash value of his

right on the assessment date, estimated at the price such right would bring at a fair voluntary sale. No other tax shall be assessed by the state or by any county, city, school district, or other taxing district on any such right, or aginst the holder of any such right on account thereof. (Subsection (2) amended, 1949 ex. s., c. 4, § 6)

(3) No action nor proceeding shall be commenced or maintained to assess for taxation for any period prior to July 1, 1946, for ad valorem tax purposes, the present value of the right to receive future income for a life or lives, or other indeterminate period, including the right to receive installment payments, even though for a determinate period, under the terms of a life insurance policy, payable by reason of the death of the insured, if such right has been listed for taxation as of July 1, 1946. (1946, c. 39.)

DUTY COUNTY CLERK

132.550 County Clerk to Compute Amount Due From Each Taxpayer; Compensation of Clerk. (1) After the county clerk has completed the services required of him upon delivery of the tax rolls and schedules to him by the county tax commissioner, he shall then calculate the taxes due the state, county, school, county polls and school polls for each individual taxpayer, opposite their name in the tax rolls, upon the form prescribed by the Department of Revenue. The rolls and forms shall be a permanent record of the county clerk's office.

(2) For performing the services required by this section the county clerk shall be paid the sum of fifteen cents for each tax list on the tax rolls, one-half of this sum to be paid by the state, and the other one-half to be paid by the county. (1952, c. 203, § 1)

ASSESSMENTS IN ANNEXED TERRITORY

133.070 [4128-1; 4128-2] **Assessment Where Property Is Later Annexed to Another Civil Division.** (1) All assessments of property made in territory that is later annexed to another civil division shall be certified by the county tax commissioner making the assessment to the annexing civil division, and submitted by it to its supervisors to be equalized. When equalized, the regular annual tax of the annexing division shall be levied by the proper authority, placed upon its tax bills and collected as its other taxes. The taxes, if allowed to become delinquent, shall be subject to the same interest and penalty charged and enforced in the manner provided

by the law governing the annexing division.

(2) If the supervisors are about to adjourn or have adjourned when the assessment is certified, their session may be extended for a reasonable time or they shall be reconvened to pass upon such certified assessment. Should the assessment and equalization be completed after the regular levy of taxes for that year has been made, a levy may thereafter be made, as soon as practicable, for that year's tax.

133.120 Appeal to Board of Supervisors From Assessment by Tax Commissioner. (1) Any taxpayer aggrieved by an assessment made by the tax commissioner may appeal to the board of supervisors. A letter or other written petition stating the reasons for appeal shall be filed with the county clerk between the date the inspection period begins and the date the board of supervisors convenes. The board of supervisors may review and change any assessment made by the tax commissioner upon recommendation of the tax commissioner, Department of Revenue, county judge, chief finance officer of any city using the county assessment or the superintendent of any school district in which the property is located, provided, such recommendation is made to the board in writing specifying the property recommended for review. If the board of supervisors determines that any such assessment should be increased, then it shall give the taxpayer notice in the manner required by Subsection (2) of KRS 132.450, specifying a date when the board will hear the taxpayer, if he so desires, in protest of such increase. (1950, c. 18, § 1)

133.185 Tax Rate Not to Be Fixed Until Assessment Is Certified Under KRS 133.180. No tax rate for any county or school district levy to be based upon the assessment of property required to be equalized by the Kentucky Tax Commission shall be determined before the assessment of property for the county in which such district lies is certified by the Kentucky Tax Commission to the county court clerk as provided in KRS 133.180. (1942, c. 131, §§ 26, 32)

Ross v. First Nat. Bank, 213 Ky. 453, 281 S. W. 517. The tax rate prevailing at the time the taxes for a particular year became due and payable is the rate to be applied to the taxes for such year, regardless of when the assessment was made or completed. (March 12, 1926).

ACTION AGAINST SHERIFF

134.270 [4134] **Limitation of Action Against Sheriff and Sureties.** Neither the sheriff nor a surety shall be liable for any

act or default of the sheriff in connection with his revenue duties unless notice of the act or default of the sheriff giving rise to a claim upon the bond has been given to the surety by the Department of Revenue, the county judge, the county attorney or other person asserting the claim within ninety days after discovery or at the latest within one year after the end of the year within which the bond was executed.

Cotton, et al. v. Walton-Verona Independent Graded School District, 295 Ky. 478. Bond of sheriff in this case effective for his whole term even though law had been changed. (October 15, 1943.)

134.290 Compensation of Sheriff for Collecting State and County Taxes. (1) The sheriff shall be allowed by the Department of Revenue, for collecting state taxes, a commission of ten per cent upon the first five thousand dollars and four per cent upon the residue collected or accounted for and paid into the State Treasury in each year.

(2) He shall be allowed by the county treasurer, for collecting the county revenue, ten per cent upon the first five thousand dollars collected, and four per cent upon the residue.

(3) In counties containing a population of less than seventy-five thousand, the aggregate annual compensation of the sheriff for official services shall not exceed seven thousand two hundred dollars, independent of the compensation of legally authorized deputies and assistants and reasonable expenses as limited by the fiscal court. (1954, c. 179, § 1)

Compensation for collecting school taxes, KRS 160.500.

134.310 Annual Settlement of Accounts of Sheriff with County; Exceptions; Appeals; Payment of Balance Due; Statements of Funds and Expenditures to be Filed; Deduction of Total Funds from Total Expenses; Allowance of Commissions. (1) The sheriff shall annually settle his accounts for county and district taxes with the fiscal court, before making settlement with the Department of Revenue. At the regular October term each year the fiscal court shall appoint some competent person other than the Commonwealth's or county attorney to settle the accounts of the sheriff for money due the county or district. The report of this settlement shall be filed in the county clerk's office and approved by the county court. The settlement shall show the amount of poll tax and ad valorem tax collected, and an itemized statement of the money disbursed.

(2) The settlement shall be published for at least two weeks in a paper published and having general circulation in the county

or, if there is no such paper, it shall be published by handbills posted at the front door of the courthouse and at least three other public places in the county. The report of the settlement shall be subject to exceptions by the sheriff or by the county attorney, who shall represent the state and county, and the county court shall try and determine the exceptions.

(3) An appeal may be prosecuted by either party from the judgment of the county court on the settlement, in the same manner as provided by law for appeals from judgments of the quarterly court, except that the county attorney shall not be required to give an appeal bond; or actions may be instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction to correct the settlement. The settlement, when approved, shall be recorded in the county clerk's office.

(4) On the final settlement the sheriff shall pay to the county treasurer all money that remains in his hands, and take receipts as provided in KRS 134.300.

(5) In counties containing a population of less than seventy-five thousand, the sheriff shall file annually with his final settlement:

(a) A complete statement of all funds received by his office for official services, showing separately the total income received by his office for services rendered, exclusive of his commissions for collecting taxes, and the total funds received as commissions for collecting state, county and school taxes; and

(b) A complete statement of all expenditures of his office, including his salary, compensation of deputies and assistants, and reasonable expenses.

(6) There shall be deducted from the total of such expenses the total funds received by the sheriff's office, exclusive of commissions for collecting taxes. From the balance, if any, of such expenses, shall be deducted the commissions allowed for collecting state and county taxes as prescribed by subsections (1) and (2) of KRS 134.290. The balance, if any, of the expenses shall be paid to the sheriff from the commissions allowed to him for the collection of school taxes, but in no event shall the amount of such commissions exceed four per cent of the total amount of school taxes collected by him. The amount paid the sheriff for collecting school taxes shall be prorated among the school districts in the county in proportion that the amount of school taxes collected from each district bears to the total school taxes collected. (1954, c. 179, § 2)

LEIN AGAINST PROPERTY

134.420 [4021; 4257a-7] **Lien for Taxes.** (1) The state and each county, city or other taxing district shall have a lien on the property assessed for taxes due them respectively for five years following the date when the taxes become delinquent, and also on any real property owned by a delinquent taxpayer at the date when the sheriff offers the tax claims for sale as provided in KRS 134.430 and 134.440. This lien shall not be defeated by gift, devise, sale, alienation or any means whatever except by sale to a bona fide purchaser, but no purchase of property made before final settlement for taxes for a particular assessment date has been made by the sheriff shall preclude the lien covering such taxes. The lien shall include all interest, penalties, fees, commissions, charges and other expenses incurred by reason of delinquency in payment of the tax bill or in the process of collecting it, and shall have priority over any other obligation or liability for which the property is liable. The lien of any city, county or other taxing district shall be of equal rank with that of the state. When any proceeding is instituted to enforce the lien provided in this subsection, it shall continue in force until the matter is judicially terminated.

(2) The state shall have a lien of equal rank with the lien provided in subsection (1) of this section on all property of a taxpayer who owes any property tax, license tax, inheritance or estate tax, excise tax, income tax, or other tax, when such taxes are not included in or covered by the lien provided in subsection (1) of this section. This lien shall accrue at the time the liability becomes fixed. The Department of Revenue may file notice of the lien with the county clerk of any county where the taxpayer has property, giving the name and address of the taxpayer and the amount of the lien. The clerk shall file the notice in the same manner as notices of lis pendens are filed, and the file shall be designated Miscellaneous State Tax Liens. The notice, when filed, shall be constructive notice to all persons of the lien on the property having a legal situs in that county, except that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter or change in any way the law relative to the rights and duties of a holder in due course as provided in Chapter 356, or affect the rights of any person taking the property or a lien thereon for value without actual or constructive notice. The clerk may charge a fee of $1.25 for filing the notice of lien. The fee shall become a part of the lien as an added cost of the delinquent taxpayer to be paid by him as a part of the amount necessary to

release the lien, and in no event shall the state be required to pay the fee.

TIME PAYMENT TAXES

136.050 [4086; 4091; 4103] **Time of Payment of Corporation Property and Franchise Taxes; Interest; Penalties.** (2) All state taxes assessed against any corporation under the provisions of KRS 136.120 to 136.220 shall be due and payable as provided in KRS 131.110. All county, city, school and other taxes so assessed shall be due and payable thirty days after notice of the amount of the tax is given by the collecting officer. Every corporation so assessed that fails to pay its taxes when due shall be deemed delinquent, a penalty of ten per cent on the amount of the tax shall attach, and thereafter the tax shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cen per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF EVALUATIONS

136.180 [4083; 4084; 4102] **Certification of Public Service Corporation Valuations to Corporation and to County Clerks.** The Department of Revenue shall, immediately after fixing the value of the franchise and other property of a public service corporation for taxation, notify the corporation of the valuation, and the amount of assessment for state and local purposes. When the valuation has been finally determined, the department shall immediately certify to the county clerk of each county in which any portion of the corporate franchise or tangible assessment of the corporation is liable to local taxation, the amount thereof liable for county, city or district tax. The certificate shall be filed by each county clerk in his office, and by him certified to the proper collecting officer of the county, city or taxing district for collection.

Ry. v. Com., 253 Ky. 24, 68 S. W. (2d) 774.
Railroad to whom had been certied the amount of taxes due from it to the county, the county schools and a consolidated school district tendered to the sheriff the amounts due on the first two items and stated that it contested the validity of the last but agreed to pay it if the courts should declare it owed said items. Held it was the duty of the sheriff to take the amount tendered and if he refused to do so, the railroad company was not liable for interest or penalties thereon thereafter.

TAXING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

136.190 [4099; 4399-16] **School Superintendent and County Clerk to Report Boundaries of Taxing District to Corporations.** (1) The superintendent of schools in each district in which any franchise-paying corporation operates shall, on or before the first day of January in each year, furnish to such corporation the

boundary of his school district in which is located any property belonging to the corporation. A copy of the report shall be filed with the county clerk of the county in which the district is situated.

(2) The county clerk of any county containing any other taxing district in which any railroad or bridge is located shall make a similar report to the railroad or bridge corporation.

136.200 [4102] **Valuation of Railroads and Railroad Bridges for Local Taxation.** The value of the average of each mile of the lines of a railroad, as determined by the Department of Revenue, shall be used in fixing the value of the number of miles of line in each county, city or taxing district for taxation by it. Railroad bridges spanning any river that constitutes a boundary of the state shall be assessed as of the counties in which they are located, and the local tax derived therefrom shall be applied to each city, county or taxing district in which the bridges are located.

TAX ON SHARES STOCK

136.270 [4092] **Tax on Bank and Trust Company Shares; Rates.** (4) A tax not exceeding forty cents on the one hundred dollars of the fair cash value of the shares may be imposed for school purposes in the district in which the bank or trust company is located.

136.280 Reports of Banks and Trust Companies; Assessment, Equalization and Collection of Taxes on Shares and Real Property. (2) The assessing officer of the county, city or taxing district in which any trust company or state or national bank is situated shall assess its shares for taxation for state, county, city and taxing district purposes. Each bank and each trust company may have deducted from the total valuation placed on its shares the assessed value of its tangible property in this state. (1949, ex. s., c. 4, § 18)

136.990 [4019a-15; 4029; 4087; 4091; 4099; 4103; 4230; 4231; 4232; 4236; 4237; 4281j-7] **Penalties.** (2) Any corporation that fails to pay its taxes, penalty and interest as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 136.050, after becoming delinquent, shall be fined fifty dollars for each day the same remains unpaid, to be recovered by indictment or civil action, of which the Franklin circuit court shall have jurisdiction.

EXEMPTIONS POLL TAX

142.020 Individuals Who Are Exempt From Poll Tax. (1) All citizens of this state who are sixty-five years of age or older are

exempt from all poll taxes.

(2) Any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who has served ninety days or more in the military or naval forces of the United States, who was a resident of this state at the time of his induction into service, and who is totally disabled as evidenced by pension certificate or award of compensation, is exempt from all poll taxes. (1944, c. 119)

LIBRARY EXTENSION

171.130 Library Extension Division; Director. The agency of the state government heretofore known as the Library Extension Division of the Department of Library and Archives shall hereafter constitute an independent agency of the state government, within the meaning of KRS Chapter 12, under the name of Library Extension Division. The division shall be headed by a director who shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor, and who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the Governor, subject to the provisions of KRS 64.640. The director shall have had technical training in the field of library science and shall have had at least two years of library experience in an administrative capacity. (1954, c. 41, § 1)

171.140 [2438c-4] **General Powers and Duties.** (1) The extension division shall give assistance and advice to all school, state institutional, free and public libraries, and to all communities in the state which propose to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and administering them, selecting and cataloging books, and other details of library management, and may send any of its members to aid in organizing such libraries or assist in the improvement of those already established.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

171.350 Depository Libraries for Reports and Publications of State Agencies. (1) It shall be a public duty to collect, preserve, and make accessible to historians, teachers, students and others interested in public records, all those printed and mimeographed materials, as well as those materials reproduced in multiple copies by other processes, which are issued by any department, board, commission, officer or other agency of the Commonwealth for general public distribution at public expense after June 30, 1950, including, without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, bulletins,

publications and other public books and documents reproduced and distributed at public expense, but not including the Kentucky Revised Statute editions.

(2) Inasmuch as the performance of said duty requires the establishment of a depository or depositories for the proper acquisition, administration and distribution of such materials, the Library of the University of Kentucky is hereby constituted the central depository for public books and documents. College, university, and public libraries, located within Kentucky shall be constituted depository libraries by said central depository upon written request to the Library of the University of Kentucky. (1950, c. 44, §§ 1, 2; 1954, c. 42, § 23)

171.360 Supplying Reports and Publications to Central Depository; Distribution to College, University and Other Depository Libraries. It shall be the duty of all departments, boards, commissions, officers and other agencies of the Commonwealth to supply promptly to said central depository seventy-five copies of each of their reports, bulletins, publications, and other public books and documents of the type mentioned in KRS 171.350. Two copies of each document shall be supplied by the central depository to Eastern Kentucky State College, Western Kentucky State College, Morehead State College, Murray State College, and Kentucky State College upon written request by the librarians of each institution. Thirty copies shall be available to the University of Kentucky Library for exchange with out-of-state libraries and state agencies in order to maintain and increase its comprehensive collection of state documents. Such duty shall be exclusive of and in addition to any duties imposed by other provisions of law as to furnishing or delivering any such materials. It shall be the duty of the central depository promptly to supply each depository library one copy of all such material received and to replace any loss or miscarriage in the transportation of such material to the extent extra copies shall be available for such purpose. Such duty shall be exclusive of and in addition to the duty of any other agency to distribute certain books or documents under other provisions of laws; provided, that the central depository need not make distribution, to a particular depository library, of such material as the latter shall be entitled to receive under other provisions of law. (1950, c. 44, § 3; 1954, c. 42, § 24)

171.370 Lists of Reports and Publications. For the guidance of

librarians of the depository libraries which shall be designated pursuant to KRS 171.350 and 171.360, it shall be the duty of the Library of the University of Kentucky to issue semi-annually, to each depository library located within Kentucky, two copies of a list of all materials of the kind mentioned in KRS 171.360. It shall be the duty of each department, board, commission, officer and other agency of the Commonwealth to furnish to the Library of the University of Kentucky semi-annually on January 1 and June 30 of each year a list of all of its materials of the kind mentioned in KRS 171.350. (1950, c. 44, § 4; 1954, c. 42, § 25)

FREE TOLLS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

180.320 Persons Crossing Toll Bridges and Ferries Must Pay Toll. No person except officers and employes of the Department of Highways while engaged in the discharge of their duties, or children going to or returning from school, and school busses and other vehicles used exclusively in the transportation of school children to and from school, and persons exempted by KRS 38.430, shall pass over or upon any bridge or ferry owned or operated by the Department of Highways, upon which bridge or ferry tolls are at such time regularly collected, without paying the prescribed toll to the collector of tolls stationed at the bridge or ferry at the time of the passage. (1944, c. 112, § 2)

School district to pay toll for children crossing private toll bridge, KRS 280.320.

FORT KNOX

186.015 License Plates and Operators' Licenses for Residents of Fort Knox.
Note—This section was ruled unconstitutional by the Attorney General on the grounds it violated "Good Roads" Amendment to the State Constitution. Therefore, the section has been omitted from this edition.

SCHOOL BUSES

186.050 Registration Fees. (5) Any person owning a truck or bus used solely in transporting school children and school employes may have the truck or bus registered as a school bus and obtain a license for $4.50 by filing with the county clerk, in addition to other information required, an affidavit stating that the truck or bus is used solely in the transportation of school children and persons employed in the schools of the district, that he has caused to be printed on each side of the bed of the truck or bus and on the rear door or part of the bed the words "School Bus" in letters at least six inches high and of a conspicuous color and that the truck or bus will be used during the next twelve months only for the purpose stated. (1942, c. 78, § 7; 1944, c. 59, § 1)

186.060 Motor Vehicles Owned by Governmental Units. (1) Applications for registration of motor vehicles owned exclusively by a county, city or board of education in the state or by the state or Federal government shall be accompanied by a statement from the head of the department of the governmental unit that owns the motor vehicle, certifying that the motor vehicle is exclusively owned and operated by the governmental unit. The application and statement shall be forwarded by the county clerk to the department, which shall give special authority to the clerk to register it. Upon receiving that authority the clerk shall issue a registration receipt and the official number plate described in KRS 186.240 (3), and report the registration to the head of the department authorizing the registration. For his services in issuing such certificate of registration and number plate and reporting the same, the county clerk shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents in each instance, to be paid by the department upon whose authorization such license was issued.

(2) After such registration of any vehicle owned exclusively by the state and after issuance of such number plate for such vehicle so owned, no subsequent registration or renewal of same, and no subsequent renewal of a number plate of said vehicle shall be necessary so long as said vehicle is owned exclusively by the state, except in the case of loss or destruction of said license plate. In the event of such loss or destruction, said number plate shall be replaced in the same manner as if no plate had ever been issued.

(3) No person shall use on a motor vehicle, not exclusively owned by a county, city board of education in the state, or the state or Federal government, any license plate that has been issued for use on a motor vehicle owned by such a governmental unit. (1946, c. 122; 1948, c. 126, §§ 1, 2, 3)

186.600 Age Limit For Drivers of School Buses and Public Passenger-Carrying Vehicles; Rules and Regulations as to Drivers of School Busses. No person under the age of eighteen shall drive a motor vehicle while it is in use as a school bus for the transportation of pupils to or from school, or drive a motor vehicle while it is in use as a public passenger-carrying vehicle. (1944, c. 60; 1848, c. 208, § 9; 1950, c. 176, § 4)

189.050 [2739g-24; 2739g-50; 2739g-89; 2739g-90] **Rear, Side, and Clearance Lights.** (1) All vehicles shall display at the rear one red light visible when lighted for at least five hundred feet. A red reflector meeting the requirements may be used in lieu of a red light.

(2) Every motor bus used for the transportation of persons for hire shall be equipped with at least one red light in the rear with the word "stop" on it which can be seen for one hundred and fifty feet when illuminated.

189.070 [2739g-69d] **Trucks to Carry Flares or Similar Signals.** (1) No person shall operate any motor truck upon a highway outside of a business or residence district at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise unless that vehicle carries not less than three flares, electric lanterns or other signals capable of continuously producing three warning lights, each visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet for a period of at least eight hours. A motor vehicle transporting flammables, however, may carry red reflectors in place of the other signals mentioned in this section. Every flare, lantern, signal or reflector shall be of a type approved by the department. The department shall publish lists of those devices which it has approved as adequate for the purpose of this section.

189.120 Safety Glass Required in Motor Vehicles. (1) On and after January 1, 1949, no person shall sell any new motor vehicle in this state nor shall any new motor vehicle be registered in this state unless the vehicle is equipped with safety glass wherever glass is used in the windshield, doors or windows.

(2) As used in this section, "safety glass" means any product composed of glass, so manufactured, fabricated, or treated as substantially to prevent shattering and flying of the glass when struck or broken, or such other or similar product as may be approved by the Department of Revenue.

(3) The Department of Revenue shall compile and publish a list of types of glass by name approved by the department as meeting the requirements of this section, and shall cause a copy of the list to be furnished to each county court clerk. No motor vehicle which is subject to the provisions of this section shall be registered unless it is equipped with an approved type of safety glass as required by this section, and the Department of Revenue may prescribe and enforce such regulations as are necessary to effectuate this section. If the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission differ the common carriers may elect to apply the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission. (1948, c. 171, § 1)

189.370 [2739g-46a; 2739g-69L] **Passing Stopped School Bus Prohibited.** (1) Whenever any school bus is stopped upon a highway

for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers, the operator of a vehicle approaching from any direction shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop and shall not start up or attempt to pass until the school bus has finished receiving or discharging passengers and has been put into motion.

(2) Subsection (1) shall be applicable only in the event the school bus bears on the front and rear a plainly visible sign containing the words "SCHOOL BUS" in letters not less than six inches in height, which can be removed or covered when the vehicle is not in use as a school bus. (1950, c. 96, § 1)

See 189.990 for penalty for violation of this section.
Commonwealth v. Mullins, 296 Ky. 190. In passing school bus subsection (1) applies to city or congested traffic and every operator of a vehicle approaching from any direction shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop and not start up or attempt to pass until the school bus has finished receiving or discharging passengers.
Subsection (2) applies to open territory and where there is no congested traffic. Operators in passing a school bus in this territory shall come to a complete stop and then proceed with due caution for the safety of any children and may not in any event drive in excess of ten miles in passing a school bus. (December 14, 1943.)

189.380 Signals. (1) No person shall turn a vehicle from a direct course upon a highway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety, and only after a clearly audible signal has been given by sounding the horn if any pedestrian shall be affected by the movement. No person shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided in the event any other vehicle may be affected by such movement.

(2) A signal of the intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously for not less than the last one hundred feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

(3) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the operator of any vehicle immediately in the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.

(4) All signals required herein shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by a signal lamp or lamps or a mechanical signal device, except that the operator of a motor vehicle used for the transportation of persons for hire with taxicabs excluded, the operator of a school bus, and the operator of any vehicle so constructed or loaded that a hand and arm signal would not be visible both to the front and rear of such vehicle must indicate an intention to turn by use of a signal lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device and must indicate an intention to stop or suddenly decrease speed by illuminating at least one red or yellow light with the word "Stop"

on it on the rear of the vehicle. (Subsection (4) amended, 1954, c. 142, § 1)

(5) All signals herein required given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner, and such signals shall indicate as follows:

a. Left turn—Hand and arm extended horizontally.

b. Right turn—Hand and arm extended upward.

c. Stop or decrease speed—Hand and arm extended downward. (1950, c. 54)

189.450 Stopping, Standing or Repairing Vehicle on Highways. (1) No person shall stop a vehicle, leave it standing or cause it to stop or to be left standing upon the main traveled portion of a highway; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to prevent parking off the main traveled portion of a highway or street in a city or suburban area where such parking is otherwise permitted. This subsection shall not apply to:

(c) Vehicles operating as common carriers of passengers for hire and school buses while taking passengers on such vehicle or discharging passengers therefrom, provided that such vehicle shall not stop for such purposes at any point within one hundred fifty feet from the brow of a hill or within one hundred fifty feet from a curve or when a view of any vehicle approaching from either direction is obstructed for a distance of one hundred fifty feet. (1952, c. 206, § 3; 1954)

189.540 [2739g-69m] **Regulations for School Buses.** (1) The State Board of Education by and with the advice of the State Highway Patrol shall adopt and enforce regulations to govern the design and operation of all school buses used for the transportation of school children when buses are owned and operated by any school district or privately owned and operated under contract with any school district. Such regulations shall by reference be made a part of such a contract with a school district. Every school district, its officers and employes and every person employed under contract by a school district shall be subject to those regulations.

(2) Any officer or employe of any school district who violates any of the regulations or fails to include obligations to comply with the regulations in any contract executed by them on behalf of a school district shall be guilty of misconduct and subject to removal from office or employment. Any person operating a school bus under contract with a school district who fails to comply with any

of the regulations shall be guilty of breach of contract and his contract shall be canceled after notice and hearing by the responsible officers of such school district.

189.550 [1376r-10] **School Buses to Stop at Railroad Crossings.** Operators of motor vehicles transporting school children shall stop their motor vehicles before crossing over any steam or electric interurban railroad main tracts at a grade. The stop shall be made at not less than ten feet nor more than thirty feet from the nearest railroad over which the highway crosses, except where the crossing is protected by gates or a flagman employed by the railroad. After making the stop, the operator shall carefully look in each direction for approaching cars or trains and shall not start his vehicle until it is ascertained that no cars or trains are approaching in either direction.

CHILD LABOR

200.140 [331L-16; 331L-17] **County Children's Bureaus; Members; Term; Compensation.** (1) The fiscal court of any county, with the advice and assistance of the Department of Welfare, may establish county children's bureaus. When the fiscal court has authorized the establishment of such a bureau, the county judge and the county superintendent of schools shall submit to the department a list of nine persons, or if the county contains a city of the first or second class, fifteen persons, including both men and women. From this list, the department shall recommend three persons, or if the county contains a city of the first or second class, five persons, who shall then be appointed by the county judge and the county superintendent of schools.

DUTIES OF HEALTH OFFICERS

212.210 [2054a-14; 2057] **Powers and Duties of all Health Boards.** (1) The State Board of Health and the local boards of health may examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness that may, in their opinion, be injurious to the health of the inhabitants in any county in this state, or in any vessel within any harbor or port in any county in this state. Whenever any such nuisance, source of fifth or cause of sickness is found to exist on any private property, or in any vessel within any port or harbor in any county in this state, or upon any watercourse in this state, the State Board of Health or the local board of health may order, in writing, the owner or occupant thereof, at his own expense, to remove the

same within twenty-four hours, or within such reasonable time thereafter as the board may order.

(2) If drinking water used by school children is found to be dangerous to their health, the local board of health or State Board of Health may order that a supply of pure water be furnished at the expense of the county or city board of education.

(3) If in the opinion of the local board of health or State Board of Health a school building is constructed in violation of law and is found to be unsanitary or unsafe for the housing of children, the local board of health or State Board of Health may institute an action in the circuit court of the county where the building is situated, and the court, after due hearing and verifying the facts, may order a safe and sanitary school building to be erected within a reasonable time by the county or city board of education in accordance with the laws of the state governing the erection of schoolhouses and the control of disease, and the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health.

212.260 Powers and Duties of City, County, and Department Health Officers. (3) The health officer or health administrator of a county that has formed a county department of health shall: (g) Visit the schools of the county and make such inspections of surroundings, premises or inmates as the county board of health or State Board of Health may determine are necessary to protect the public from communicable diseases. If in school examinations of children for defective eyesight and hearing, diseased tonsils and teeth, and adenoids, such conditions are found either by himself or his assistant, a confidential report in writing shall be made to the parent or guardian of the child, calling attention to the defect or disease and requesting that such condition be corrected. (Subsection (3) amended, 1954)

FIRE DRILL

227.220 Duties of Commissioner Relating to Fire Loss. (2) The commissioner is authorized to:

(e) Direct and assist owners of educational institutions, places of public assembly, institutional buildings, public buildings, factories, business buildings, or other places where persons congregate, in the instruction of fire prevention, and the holding of fire drills. (1954, c. 201, § 3)

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

247.080 [4636g-2] **Fiscal Courts and Boards of Education May Aid Extension Work.** Fiscal courts and county boards of education may appropriate such sums of money out of their annual funds as in their wisdom are necessary to aid in carrying on extension work in agriculture and home economics in their respective counties, in connection with the University of Kentucky.

TRESPASSING

259.200 Trespassing on Park, Camp Grounds or Floodwalls Prohibited. No person shall permit any cattle to run or trespass upon any state or national parks, encampment grounds, scout camps, grounds dedicated to religious, educational or recreational purposes or floodwalls erected at public expense. (1954, c. 229, § 1)

SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

262.030 State Committee; Membership; Part of the Department of Conservation. The State Soil Conservation Committee shall consist of the following: the Commissioner of Conservation, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Director of Vocational Education, or the designated representatives of those officials, and a representative farmer appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The committee may invite the United States Secretary of Agriculture to appoint one person to serve with the members as an advisory member of the committee. The committee shall be a part of the Department of Conservation, and for purposes of administration shall function through the office of the Commissioner of Conservation. (1950, c. 106, § 1)

DONATIONS BY CORPORATIONS

271.125 Corporate Powers. Each corporation formed under the provisions of this chapter shall have power:

(1) To have a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure;

(2) To continue as a corporation for the time limited in its articles of incorporation, or, if no such time limit is specified then perpetually;

(3) To sue and be sued in its corporate name;

(4) To contract and be contracted with;

(5) To acquire, hold, sell, dispose of, pledge or mortgage any

such property as its purposes may require, subject to any limitation prescribed by law or the articles of incorporation;

(6) To elect and appoint such officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to remove them, to define their duties and fix their compensation and to require a bond for the faithful discharge of their duties;

(7) To make bylaws not inconsistent with law;

(8) To conduct the business and promote the purposes for which it was formed in this state and elsewhere as may be permitted by law;

(9) To dissolve and wind up as provided in KRS 271.495 to 271.545;

(10) To acquire, hold, mortgage, pledge or dispose of the shares, bonds, securities and other evidences of indebtedness of any domestic or foreign corporation;

(11) To indemnify its directors and officers as set out in KRS 271.375;

(12) To accept gifts and to carry out any terms, requests or conditions prescribed or made by the doner thereof;

(13) To make donations for public welfare, scientific, religious or educational purposes. (1946, c. 141; 1952, c. 94, § 1)

RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES

273.010 Not Subject to General Corporation Law, Except as to Process Agent. Unless expressly included, corporations organized under KRS 273.020 shall not be subject to any statutes relating to corporation having a capital stock or organized for pecuniary profit, except KRS 271.385, requiring an agent for process, but shall at all times be subject to visitation by the legislature. (1946, c. 141, § 15)

273.020 [879] **Who May Organize; Articles of Incorporation.** Any number of persons may organize a corporation having no capital stock for religious, educational or any charitable purpose, from which no private pecuniary profit is derived. These persons shall sign articles of incorporation, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and recorded in the county clerk's office of the county where the principal place of business of the corporation is located. The articles shall set forth the name of the corporation, which shall not be the name of any existing corporation, the object for which it is formed, and any other facts the signers consider it proper to mention.

273.030 [880] **When Organized; Powers.** When the articles are filed and recorded and a certificate of that fact is issued by the Secretary of State, the corporation shall be considered organized and may sue and be sued, contract, have and use a common seal, and alter it at pleasure, and to receive and hold property necessary to promote the objects of the corporation. It may sell or dispose of its property at pleasure, unless the property has been received as a gift or devise for some special purpose in which case the property shall be used only for the purpose specified.

273.040 [881] **Directors to Adopt Rules; Not to Engage in Banking or Insurance.** The directors, trustees or managers of any corporation organized under KRS 273.020 may adopt rules for its government and operation but no such corporation shall engage in any plan of banking or insurance.

273.050 Changing Charter or Articles of Incorporation. Two-thirds of the directors, managers or trustees of any corporation organized under KRS 273.020, or of any other existing corporation, association or society heretofore incorporated or charted for charitable, religious or educational purposes, and not operated, managed or used for private profit, may change its charter or articles of incorporation by filing and recording the amendment as original articles are required to be filed and recorded under KRS 273.020. Any amendments or changes in charters or articles of incorporation heretofore made in this manner shall be deemed valid the same as though made pursuant to the provisions of this section. (1950, c. 141, § 1)

INJURY TO PUBLIC PROPERTY

273.060 [3952] **Rights Against Person Injuring Property.** The governing body of any educational institution, place of worship or public charity shall have the same rights, civil and penal, against any person injuring or intruding upon any property belonging to it as are granted in KRS 433.490 concerning the public property of a county. The net proceeds shall be paid to the governing body entitled thereto. Death, resignation or removal of any member of the governing body shall not impede any civil action for these injuries.

ADJUNCT COLLEGES

273.070 [4756] **Incorporated College May Establish Adjunct Schools.** Any incorporated college or university in this state may

establish adjunct schools and colleges in any part of the state to be operated in connection with it. In order to establish and operate any adjunct school or college the institution establishing it may solicit and receive subscriptions and donations.

273.080 [4757] **Power Over Adjunct School.** All property procured for any adjunct school or college shall be held and applied by the governing body of the institution establishing it for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the adjunct school. The governing body may procure grounds and erect buildings for its use and occupation, appoint and remove its teachers, prescribe a course of study for its students, confer degrees of graduation from it and exercise the same general supervision and control over it that they may exercise over their own institution.

273.130 [323] **Disposition of Property in Case of Dissolution of Religious Society.** If any religious society holding land dissolves, the title shall vest in the trustees of the county seminary in which the land lies for the use of that seminary; and if there is no such seminary, then in the county court, for the benefit of common schools in the county.

TOLLS, BRIDGES

280.320 [1342a-1] **Failure to Pay Toll; School District to Pay Toll for Children and Buses.** (1) No person, unless he is entitled by law to free passage, shall pass or take any vehicles over or upon any part of any privately-owned toll bridge or toll ferry without paying in legal tender to the collector of tolls then stationed at the bridge or ferry the amount of toll prescribed by law or regulation for passage over the bridge or ferry.

(2) The school board of the district which is furnished school service for the children shall pay the proper toll charges over privately-owned toll bridges or toll ferries for children going to or returning from school, and for school busses and other vehicles used exclusively in the transportation of school children to and from school. (1944, c. 112, § 1)

280.330 [1342a-2] **Parking on Toll Bridge Forbidden.** No person shall park any vehicle upon any public or privately-owned toll bridge at any time.

280.990 [1342a-3] **Penalties.** (10) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 280.320 or 280.330 shall be fined not less

than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

EXEMPTION SCHOOL BUSES MOTOR TRANSPORTATION LAWS

281.605 Exemption of Motor Vehicles Used for Certain Purposes. (1) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply, except as to safety regulations, to:

(a) Motor vehicles used as school buses and while engaged in the transportation of students, under the supervision and control and at the direction of school authorities. (1950, c. 63, § 8)

INDEBTEDNESS: EXCEPTIONS TO SECTION 583, KENTUCKY STATUTES, WHICH IS SECTIONS 287.280 AND 287.290, KRS

287.280 [581; 583; 609; 610] **Maximum Debt of Persons to Bank or Trust Company.** (1) No bank or trust company shall permit any person to become indebted to it or to become obligated as guarantor or surety to it in an amount exceeding twenty per cent of its capital stock actually paid in and its actual amount of surplus, unless such person pledges with it good collateral security or executes to it a mortgage upon real or personal estate which at the time is of more than the cash value of the indebtedness or obligation above all other encumbrances.

(2) No bank or trust company shall permit any of its directors or officers to become indebted or obligated as guarantor or surety to it in an amount exceeding ten per cent of its capital stock actually paid in, without securing the excess by the mortgage or pledge of real or personal property double in value the amount of the excess.

(3) In no event shall the indebtedness or obligation of any person exceed thirty per cent of the paid-in capital and actual surplus of a bank or trust company.

(4) In computing the indebtedness of a partnership, the liability of the individual members shall be included, and any obligation entered into for the benefit of a person, partnership or association shall be included in the total liabilities of the person, partnership or association.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required from stockholders as from nonstockholders.

(6) The discount of bills of exchange drawn against actually existing value, and the purchase or discounting of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating such paper shall not be considered as borrowed money within the meaning of

this section in fixing the limit of indebtedness or obligation of any person selling or negotiating such paper to a bank.

287.290 Exceptions to Maximum Debt to Banks. In the case of obligations to banks and trust companies, the limitations and restrictions of KRS 287.280, shall not apply to:

(1) Obligations of the United States or of the State of Kentucky;

(2) Obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or the State of Kentucky; or all obligations to the extent secured or covered by guarantees or by commitments or agreements to take over or to purchase the same made by any Federal Reserve Bank or by the United States or by any department, bureau, board, commission or establishment of the United States, including any corporation wholly owned directly or indirectly by the United States; or obligations issued under authority of the Federal Farm Loan Act and its amendments or issued by the Federal home loan banks or the Home Owners Loan Corporation; or obligations which are insured by the Federal Housing Administrator pursuant to Title 12, Section 1713, United States Code, if the debenture to be issued in payment of such insured obligations are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or obligations of national mortgage associations;

(3) Obligations of Kentucky counties and school districts incurred through borrowing in anticipation of the current year's tax receipts as authorized by KRS 68.320 and 160.540. (1944, c. 15; 1946, c. 177).

LICENSED ENGINEER

322.360 [1599e-18] **Public Work Under Unlicensed Engineer Prohibited.** (1) Neither the state nor any of its political subdivisions shall engage in the construction of any public work involving engineering, unless the plans, specifications and estimates have been prepared and the construction executed under the direct supervision of a licensed engineer or a licensed architect.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any public work in which contemplated expenditure for the completed project does not exceed two thousand dollars or to the maintenance or repair of any existing state or county highway.

PREVAILING WAGES

337.510 [2290c-2] **Schedule of Prevailing Wages to be Included in Specifications.** Before advertising for bids or entering into any

contract for construction of public works, every public authority shall ascertain the prevailing rates of wages of laborers, workmen, mechanics, helpers, assistants and apprentices for the class of work called for in the construction of such public works in the locality where the work is to be performed. This schedule of wages shall be attached to and made a part of the specifications for the work and shall be printed on the bidding blanks and made a part of every contract for the construction of public works.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

339.210 Definition of "Gainful Occupation." As used in KRS 339.220 to 339.450 "gainful occupation" does not include employment in farm work or in domestic service in a private home, nor occasional employment by a householder in connection with the household and not in connection with the householder's business or occupation, such as grass cutting or carrying ashes or similar casual domestic tasks; nor the delivery of newspapers on regularly scheduled routes. (1948, c. 107, § 1).

339.220 Minors Under Fourteen Not to be Employed. No minor under fourteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any gainful occupation at any time. (1948, c. 107, § 2)

339.230 Minors Between Fourteen and Sixteen, Restrictions on Employment of; Special Restrictions for Females. A minor who has passed his fourteenth birthday but is under sixteen years of age may be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any gainful occupation, except: (1) He may not be employed during regular school hours, unless:

(a) He has been granted a special employment certificate in accordance with the provisions of KRS 339.260, and then only in such occupations as are authorized in accordance with that section; or

(b) The school authorities have made arrangement for him to attend school at other than the regular hours, in which event he may be employed subject to KRS 339.260, during such of the regular school hours as he is not required to be in attendance under the arrangement; or

(c) He has graduated from high school.

(2) He may not be employed:

(a) In, about or in connection with any manufacturing or mechanical establishment.

(b) On or in connection with any power-driven machinery except under school supervision as provided in KRS 339.430.

(c) As a messenger for any person, firm or corporation engaged primarily in the business of transmitting or delivering goods or messages.

(d) In the manufacture, transportation, or use of explosives or highly inflammable substances; in or about mines or quarries; in any tunnel or excavation; in logging operations or in any sawmill, lathe mill, shingle mill, or cooperage stock mill; as engineers, firemen, brakemen, or switchmen on any railroad; in the operation of motor vehicles; upon any scaffolding or in heavy construction work; in operating steam boilers carrying a pressure of fifteen pounds or more; in operating or assisting in operating elevators, cranes, derricks, or hoists; in operating or assisting in operating any punch presses or stamping machines, metal or paper cutting machines having a guillotine action, metal shears or plate bending machines, machines used for cold rolling of heavy metal stock, wood-working machines, grinding, abrasive or polishing machines, laundry or dry cleaning machines, calendar rolls or mixing rolls in paper or rubber manufacturing, dough breakers or dough mixing machines, or machines used for opening, picking or carding of cotton or wool; in ore reduction works; smelters; hot rolling mills; plant manufacturing iron and steel; foundries; forging shops, and in any other place in which the heating, melting, or heat treatment of metals is carried on; in the manufacture or use of dangerous or poisonous dyes or chemicals and their compounds, or in the manufacture of lead, or in exposure to lead or its compounds; in any occupation involving exposure to radiotive substances; in oiling or cleaning machinery in motion; in stone cutting or polishing; or in assorting, manufacturing or packing tobacco.

(e) In, about or in connection with any establishment where alcoholic liquors are distilled, rectified, compounded, brewed, manufactured, bottled, sold for consumption or dispensed (except he may be employed in places where the sale of alcoholic beverages by the package is merely incidental to the main business actually conducted), or in a pool or billiard room.

(f) In any place of employment, or at any occupation, that is hazardous or injurious to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minor.

(g) In a public bowling alley.

(3) A female minor of such age may not be employed in the distribution or sale of newspapers, magazines or periodicals or in the street occupations of peddling or bootblacking or in any other occupation pursued in any street or public place. (1948, c. 107, § 3; 1950, c. 105; 1952, c. 178, § 1)

Note: The 1950 amendment to KRS 339.230 created paragraph (g) from a provision previously in paragraph (e), with the result that KRS 339.240 no longer applies to the employment mentioned in paragraph (g).

Alcoholic beverage licensee not to employ person under 21, except in bottling house or office, KRS 244.090.

Safety and health of employes, Ch. 338.

339.240 Minors Between Sixteen and Eighteen, Restrictions on Employment of; Special Restrictions for Females. (1) A minor who has passed his sixteenth birthday but is under eighteen may be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any gainful occupation, except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) A minor of such age may not be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any of the occupations enumerated or described in paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of subsection (2) of KRS 339.230, except that such a minor who is employed under a written apprenticeship agreement that has been approved by the State Apprenticeship Council may perform work in, about or in connection with such enumerated or described occupations if the work is incidental to the apprentice training, is performed intermittently for short periods of time, and is under the direction and supervision of an instructor as a necessary part of the apprentice training.

(3) A female minor of such age may not be employed in the distribution or sale of newspapers, magazines or periodicals, or in the streets occupations of peddling or bootblacking or in any other occupation pursued in any street or public place, nor as a messenger for any person, firm or corporation engaged primarily in the business of transmitting or delivering goods or messages. (1948, c. 107, § 4; 1952, c. 178, § 2)

339.250 Furnishing or Selling Articles to Minors for Illegal Sale. No person shall furnish or sell to any minor any article of any description with the knowledge that the minor intends to sell said article in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450. No person shall continue to furnish or sell articles of any description to a minor after having received written notice from any officer charged with the

enforcement of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, or from the officer issuing employment certificates, that the minor is not permitted to sell such articles, (1948, c. 107, § 5)

No person to permit minor child to sell obscene literature or accounts of bloodshed, lust or crime, KRS 436.110.

339.260 Hours of Employment for Minors. (1) No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any gainful occupation more than six consecutive days in any one week, nor more than eight hours in any one day, nor more than forty hours in any week, except that the six-day limitation shall not apply to employment as a newsboy in the sale or delivery of newspapers.

(2) No minor under sixteen years of age who is attending school and working outside of the hours he is required to be in attendance at school shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work for more than three hours on a school day or more than twenty-three hours during a school week.

(3) No minor of sixteen or seventeen years of age who is attending school in session during the day other than a part-time or continuation school, and working outside of the hours he is required to be in attendance at school, shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work for more than four hours on a school day or more than twenty-eight hours during a school week.

(4) No minor under fifteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any gainful occupation before seven o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening of any day; nor shall any minor fifteen years of age be employed, permitted or suffered to work before seven o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening of any day; nor shall any minor of sixteen and seventeen years of age be employed, permitted or suffered to work before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day, provided that minors between sixteen and eighteen years of age may be employed in a concert or theatrical performance up to 11:00 p. m. (1948, c. 107, § 6; 1952, c. 178, § 3)

339.270 Lunch Period. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be permitted to work for more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least thirty minutes for a lunch period, and no period of less than thirty minutes shall be deemed to interrupt a continuous period of work. (1948, c. 107, § 7)

339.280 Employment Certificates Required. Before any minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any gainful occupation, the person employing such minor shall procure and keep on file and accessible to any school attendance officer, inspector of labor or other person authorized or charged with the enforcement of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, an employment certificate for such minor as hereinafter provided. (1948, c. 107, § 8)

339.290 Kinds of Employment Certificates; Special Certificates for Minors Incapable of Profiting from Schooling. (1) Employment certificates shall be of three kinds: General employment certificates, vacation employment certificates, and special employment certificates. A general employment certificate shall permit the employment of a minor between sixteen and eighteen, or a minor who has completed high school, during the entire year. A vacation employment certificate shall permit the employment of a minor between fourteen and sixteen during school vacations or outside the hours the minor is required to be in attendance at school. A special employment certificate shall permit the employment during the entire year of a minor fourteen or fifteen years of age who has been excused from compulsory school attendance under the provisions of paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection (1) of KRS 159.030. A special employment certificate shall be issued to a minor who has been so excused from compulsory attendance, upon compliance with the same requirements as in the case of a general employment certificate, except that a school record shall not be required. A special employment certificate shall not authorize the employment of a minor in or in connection with or for a factory.

(2) If on account of mental condition a minor has been exempted from attendance at school or recommended by a state child guidance clinic or other approved examiner to be placed in an institution for retarded children, the certificating officer shall issue an employment certificate to such minor only when satisfied that the work available and the supervision under which it will be performed are such that the job is suitable and safe for said minor to undertake. (1948, c. 107, § 9; 1952, c. 178, § 4)

339.300 Who to Issue Certificates; Rules as to Form and Conditions. The employment certificates required by KRS 339.210 to 339.450 shall be issued by the local board of education through its superintendent or other authorized agent, in such form and under

such conditions as may be prescribed by the Department of Education; provided, that in any county containing a city of the first or second class, probation officers may issue the special employment certificates provided for in KRS 339.290, in accordance with the regulations prescribed, and upon the forms furnished, under KRS 339.310. (1948, c. 107, § 10; 1952, c. 178, § 5)

339.310 Regulations for Issuance of Employment and Age Certificates; Furnishing of Blank Forms; Duplicates. The Department of Education shall prescribe such rules and regulations for the issuance of employment certificates and age certificates as will promote uniformity and efficiency in the administration of KRS 339.210 to 339.450. It shall also supply to local issuing officers all blank forms to be used in connection with the issuance of such certificates. Duplicates of each employment or age certificate shall be mailed by the issuing officer to the Department of Industrial Relations within one week after issuance. (1948, c. 107, § 11)

339.320 Denial of Certificate. A person designated to issue employment certificates may refuse to grant such a certificate if in his judgment the best interests of the minor would be served by such refusal. (1948, c. 107, § 12)

339.330 Revocation or Cancellation of Certificate. The Department of Industrial Relations, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or the officer issuing any employment certificate or age certificate, may revoke any such certificate if in its or his judgment it was improperly issued or if the minor is illegally employed, and may cancel any employment certificate or age certificate at any time it is found that the conditions for its legal issuance do not exist. The employer shall be notified of such revocation or cancellation in writing, and such minor shall not thereafter be employed or permitted to work until a new certificate has been legally obtained. If the revocation or cancellation is made other than by the Department of Industrial Relations, the department shall be notified thereof in writing, and if the revocation or cancellation is made other than by the issuing officer, such officer shall be notified thereof in writing. (1948, c. 107, § 13)

339.340 Application for Certificate; What Must Contain; Evidence of Age; Physical Examination; School Record. The person designated to issue employment certificates shall issue such certificates only upon the application in person of the minor desiring em-

ployment, accompanied in case he is under sixteen years of age by his parent, guardian, or the person having control or custody of him, and after having approved and filed the following papers:

(1) A promise of employment signed by the prospective employer or by one duly authorized by him, setting forth the specific nature of the occupation in which he intends to employ such minor, and the number of hours per day and days per week which said minor shall be employed.

(2) Evidence of age showing that the minor is of the age required by KRS 339.210 to 339.450, which evidence shall consist of one of the following proofs of age and shall be required in the order herein designated, as follows:

(a) A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a register of vital statistics, or other officer charged with the duty of recording births, or;

(b) A baptismal certificate or transcript of the record of baptism, duly certified, and showing the date and place of birth, or;

(c) Other documentary record of age (other than a school record not based on school census or an affidavit of age) such as a Bible record, school census record, passport or transcript thereof, duly certified; or life insurance policy which shall appear to the satisfaction of the issuing officer to be good and sufficient evidence of age, or;

(d) In the case none of the aforesaid proofs of age shall be obtainable, and only in such case, the issuing officer may accept the signed statement of the physician authorized to make the physical examination required by this section, stating that, after examination, it is his opinion that the minor has attained the age required by law for the occupation in which he expects to engage. Such statement shall be accompanied by an affidavit, signed by the minor's parent or guardian, certifying to the name, date and place of birth of the minor and that the proofs of age specified in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection cannot be produced.

(3) A statement of physical fitness, signed by a public health or public school physician, or in case there are no such physicians available, by a private physician who has examined the minor, certifying the medical examination of the minor shows that he is physically fit to be employed at the work he intends to do, or to be employed at such work under limitations specified in the statement. If the statement of physical fitness is limited, the employment certificate issued thereon shall state clearly the limitations upon its use,

and shall be valid only when used under the limitations so stated. In any case, where the physician shall deem it advisable, he may issue a certificate of physical fitness for a specified period of time, at the expiration of which the person for whom it was issued shall appear and be re-examined before being permitted to continue to work. Such examination shall be made in accordance with standards and procedures prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in consultation with the Commissioner of Health and Commissioner of Industrial Relations, and shall be recorded on a form furnished by the Department of Education. Where examinations are given by public health or public school physicians, they shall be made without charge to the minor.

(4) A school record signed by the principal of the school which the minor last attended or by someone duly authorized by him, giving the full name, date of birth, grade last completed, scholastic standing and residence of the minor. (1948, c. 107, § 14)

339.350 Oaths; No Fee for Certificates; Contents of Certificates; Issuance in Triplicate. (1) The officer authorized to issue employment certificates shall administer the oaths required by KRS 339.340, but no fee shall be charged for administering the oaths or for issuing the certificate.

(2) The certificate shall be issued in triplicate. One copy shall be mailed to the prospective employer of the minor for whom it is issued, one shall be sent to the Department of Industrial Relations, and one copy shall be kept on file in the issuing office. It shall be signed by the issuing officer and by the minor for whom it is issued in the presence of such officer. It shall contain the name and address of the child, the name and address of the employer, the industry and occupation in which the minor is to be employed, the type of evidence of age accepted, and such other information as the Department of Education shall require. (1948, c. 107, § 14)

339.360 Age Certificates, Issuance of. Upon request, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to issue employment certificates to issue to any minor between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years desiring to enter employment a certificate of age upon presentation of the same proof of age as is required for the issuance of employment certificates under KRS 339.210 to 339.450. (1948, c. 107, § 15)

339.370 Employment or Age Certificate as Evidence of Age in Other Proceedings. An employment certificate or certificate of age

duly issued shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the minor for whom issued in any proceeding involving the employment of the minor under the child labor or workmen's compensation law or any other labor law of the state, as to any act occurring subsequent to its issuance. (1948, c. 107, § 16)

Effect of age certificate on right to recover workmen's compensation, KRS 342.065, 342.170.

339.380 Part-time Schools. School districts may organize part-time schools and any child to whom an employment certificate is issued may be required to attend such school. (1948, c. 107 § 17)

339.390 Duties of Employer with Respect to Certificate; Certificate Valid Only for Designated Employment; Evidence of Illegal Employment. (1) Every employer receiving an employment certificate shall, upon the commencement of the employment of such minor, so notify the issuing officer in writing, and immediately after termination of the employment shall return said certificate to the issuing officer. A new certificate shall not be issued for any minor except upon presentation of a new promise of employment and a new certificate of physical fitness. An employment certificate shall be valid only for the employer for whom issued and for the occupation designated in the promise of employment.

(2) Said employer shall, during the period of the child's employment, keep such certificate on file at the place of employment and accessible to any issuing officer, attendance officer, inspector, or other person authorized to enforce KRS 339.210 to 339.450. The failure of any employer to produce for inspection such employment certificate, or the presence of any minor under eighteen years of age in his place of work at any time other than that specified in the posted schedule of hours required by KRS 339.210 to 339.450, shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful employment of the minor, except that in common meeting places such as drug stores and neighborhood stores, actual evidence of employment other than mere presence must be obtained. (1948, c. 107, § 18)

339.400 Employer's Register; Posting Copy of Law and Working Hours. Every person employing minors under eighteen years of age shall keep a separate register containing the names, ages and addresses of such employes, and the time of commencing and stopping work for each day, and the time of the beginning and ending of the daily meal period, and shall post and keep conspicuously posted in the establishment wherein any such minor is employed, permitted

or suffered to work, a printed abstract of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, and a list of the occupations prohibited to such minors, together with a notice stating the working hours per day for each day in the week required of them. These records and files shall be open at all times to the inspection of the school attendance and probation officers, and representatives of the Department of Industrial Relations and the Department of Education. (1948, c. 107, § 19)

339.410 Female Employes Not To Be Kept Standing Constantly. No female under twenty-one years shall be employed or permitted to work at any occupation that compels her to remain standing constantly. (1948, c. 107, § 20)

Female employes to be provided with seats, KRS 338.110.

339.420 Limewashing or Painting Walls and Ceilings of Work Places. The walls and ceilings of each room in every manufacturing establishment where minors are employed shall be limewashed or painted when, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Industrial Relations, it would be conducive of the health or cleanliness of the persons working there. (1948, c. 107, § 21)

339.430 Machinery Used in School Courses. Nothing in KRS 339.210 to 339.450 shall prevent the use of suitable machinery for instruction in schools where the mechanical arts are taught in connection with and as part of the usual school curriculum. The use of such machinery in any public or private school shall be subject to the approval of the board of education of the district where the school is situated, and shall be subject to the general industrial safety standards as to supplying safeguards for the protection of those using such machinery. (1948, c. 107, § 22)

339.440 Safeguards for Machinery. In any manufacturing establishment where any person under twenty-one years of age is employed, the owner, his agent, superintendent or person in charge shall furnish and maintain when practicable, belt shifters or other safe mechanical contrivances to throw belts on or off pulleys. Whenever practicable, machinery therein shall be provided with loose belts. All vats, pans, saws, planes, cogs, gearings, belting, set screws and machinery which is palpably dangerous shall be properly guarded. No person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to any such appliance or machinery, while in use,

except to make immediate repairs. All such safeguards shall be promptly replaced. (1948, c. 107, § 23)

Safety and health of employes, Ch. 338.

339.450 Enforcement of Law; Right to Enter and Inspect Premises and Records. (1) It shall be the duty of the Department of Industrial Relations and of the inspectors and agents of said department, with the assistance of the school attendance officers, police officers and juvenile court probation officers, to enforce the provisions of KRS 339.210 to 399.450, to make complaints against persons violating the provisions of those sections, and to prosecute violations thereof. The Department of Industrial Relations, its inspectors and agents shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any place or establishment covered by KRS 339.210 to 339.450, and to have access to employment certificates kept on file by the employer and such other records as may aid in the enforcement of KRS 339.210 to 339.450. School attendance officers are likewise empowered to visit and inspect places where minors may be employed, and shall report any cases of employment that they find in violation of KRS 339.210 to 399.450 to the Department of Industrial Relations.

(2) Any person authorized to enforce KRS 339.210 to 339.450 may require an employer of a minor for whom an employment certificate is not on file either to furnish him within ten days the evidence required for an employment certificate showing that the minor is at least eighteen years of age or to cease to employ or permit or suffer such minor to work. Proof of the making of such demand and of failure to deliver such proof of age shall be prima facie evidence, in any prosecution brought for violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, that such minor is under eighteen years of age and is unlawfully employed. (1948, c. 107, § 24)

School attendance officers may investigate places where children are employed, KRS 159.130.

339.460 Exemption of Minors Employed at Least Ninety Days Prior to June 17, 1948. (1) Minors sixteen and seventeen years of age who have been lawfully employed for a period of at least ninety days prior to June 17, 1948, shall be exempt from the provisions of KRS 339.210 to 339.450.

(2) Minors fourteen and fifteen years of age who have been lawfully employed during school hours for a period of at least ninety days prior to June 17, 1948, may continue to be so employed subject

to all other provisions of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of KRS 339.230. (1948, c. 107, § 28)

339.990 Penalties. Whoever employs or permits or suffers any minor to be employed or to work in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, or of any order or ruling issued under the provisions thereof, or obstructs the Department of Industrial Relations, its officers, or agents, or any other person authorized to inspect places of employment under KRS 339.210 to 339.450, or whoever, having under his control or custody any minor, permits or suffers him to be employed or to work in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450, or who sells to a minor any article with the knowledge that the minor intends to sell said article in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450 shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. Every employer who continues to employ a minor in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450 after he has been notified by the Department of Industrial Relations, its officers or agents, shall be fined twenty-five dollars for each day the violation continues and the employment of any minor in violation of KRS 339.210 to 339.450 shall with respect to each minor so employed constitute a separate and distinct offense. (Old KRS 339.990 repealed and new one substituted, 1948, c. 107, § § 25, 26)

Parent responsible for violation of school attendance law by child, after notice of violation, KRS 159.180.

MILLERS TOLLS

363.100 [2721] **Millers, Regulations and Tolls.** (1) Every owner or operator of a mill grinding meal flour, bread stuff, feed or similar products shall keep therein and use sealed half-bushel and peck measures and a sealed toll dish, and shall measure all grain by strike measure or weight.

(2) Every miller shall, in due time and in the order received, well and sufficiently grind or manufacture the grain brought to his mill, giving preference only to what is necessary for the use of his own family. No miller shall take or demand for toll more than one-eighth of all grain ground, manufactured or exchanged in his mill, if it is a water mill, or more than one-seventh of such grain if it is a power mill not operated by water.

363.990 [2721; 4819a-1; 4819a-6; 4823; 4823a-1; 4823b-3] **Penalties.** (5) Any person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (1) of KRS 363.100 shall for each offense be fined five dollars, for the use of the school district in which the mill is located.

BONA FIDE NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

424.010 [14a-1a; 3742-1a] **Bona Fide Circulation; Definition Of.** "Bona fide circulation" means a circulation consisting of paid subscribers and, when applied to a newspaper, does not include any newspaper, whose circulation or any part thereof consists of the distribution of free copies other than copies to active correspondents, checking copies to advertisers and advertising agencies, and copies exchanged with other publications. The term does not include any newspaper whose circulation or any part thereof is paid for by some advertiser, merchant or promoter.

ATTACHMENT OF TEACHERS' SALARIES

427.130 Salaries of Public Officials and Employes Subject to Attachment or Garnishment. (1) Salaries or other sums due state, county, city and school board officers and employes shall be subject to attachment or garnishment. (1942, c. 102, § § 1, 2; 1948, c. 188, § 1)

BRIBERY, BOARDS OF EDUCATION

432.350 [1366] **Giving and Taking Bribes; Limitation of Action; Exemption.** (1) Any person who promises, offers, gives or causes or procures to be promised, offered or given any money or other thing of value, or makes or tenders any contract, obligation, gratuity or security for the payment of money or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, to any member of the General Assembly, or to any judicial, executive or ministerial officer of this state, or to any county or city executive, ministerial, judicial or legislative officer, including members of boards of education and subdistrict trustees, after he has been elected, and before or after he has been qualified and assumed office or taken his seat, with intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter, cause or proceeding pending in the General Assembly or before such officer, or pending before any committee of the General Assembly, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or confined in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years, or both.

(2) Any member of the General Assembly or any other executive, judicial, ministerial or legislative officer of this state or of any county or city, including members of boards of education and subdistrict trustees, who takes or agrees to take any bribe to do or omit to do any act in his official capacity shall be fined not less than fifty

dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or confined in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years, and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from the right of suffrage for ten years.

(3) Any prosecution under this section shall be commenced within five years from the date of the commission of the offense.

(4) Any person who gives to any subdistrict trustee any remuneration in return for recommendation or appointment to any position in the school system shall be exempt from prosecution under this section if he appears as a witness against the subdistrict trustee.

Bribery in school system, KRS 160.600.
Commonwealth v. Huddleston, 283 Ky. 465. The trial court was without power to dismiss a bribery indictment on motion of the county attorney over protest of the Commonwealth's attorney. (June 14, 1940.)

PUBLIC PROPERTY

433.180 [1162] **Stealing from Public Building; Robbing Person in House; Housebreaking.** If any person shall feloniously take out of or from any church, chapel, or meeting-house, schoolhouse, court house or other public building, any goods or chattels, or other thing of value belonging thereto; or shall rob any person in his dwelling-house or place, or in any booth or tent in a fair or market, he, his wife, children or servants or other persons then being within; or shall feloniously break any dwelling-house or any part thereof, or any out-house belonging to or used with any dwelling-house, with intent to steal, or shall feloniously take therefrom or destroy any goods, wares or other thing of value although the owner or any person may not be there, he shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than ten years. (1942, c. 140, § § 1, 2)

433.480 [1258] **Willfully Damaging Public Building.** Any person who willfully and unlawfully damages any church, courthouse, schoolhouse or other public building shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

433.490 [3951] **Fines for Trespass on or Injury to Public Property of the State or a County.** Any person, for trespass on or injury to any public property of the state or of a county, shall be fined, in the discretion of the jury, in addition to his civil liability. The net proceeds of a fine for trespass on public property of a county shall be paid to the county treasury.

CIGARETTES

438.050 [1277a-4] **Smoking Cigarettes Around School.** Any person who smokes a cigarette in any school building or any part of any building used for school purposes, or upon school grounds, while children are assembled there for lawful purposes, shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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156.010 Department of Education; Composition; Functions. (1) The Department of Education shall consist of the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be the head of the Department.

(2) The Department of Education shall exercise all the administrative functions of the state in relation to the management and control of the public common schools, of vocational education and rehabilitation of West Kentucky Vocational School, and of the Kentucky School for the Blind.

(3) The Board of Commissioners of the Kentucky School for the Deaf and the State Textbook Commission are included in the Department of Education and constitute divisions thereof, but each shall continue to exercise all the functions conferred upon it by law. (1952, c. 41, § 1)

156.020 [4384-6] **Divisions of Department.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall recommend for approval by the State Board of Education the establishment of such divisions of the State Department of Education as he deems necessary for the successful administration and supervision of the common schools and other educational agencies placed under the management and control of the board. In addition to an Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction who is authorized to act in the absence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the following divisions shall be included in the organization of the State Department of Education: Finance and inspecting; attendance; supervision; teacher training and certification; public relations; research and statistics; vocational education; vocational rehabilitation and special education; school buildings and grounds; and Negro education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction may group the established divisions under such bureaus as he deems wise.

Divisions of statutory departments may be created, KRS 12.030.

156.030 [4377-2; 4377-4; 4384-5; 4527-63] **Composition of State Board of Education.** There shall be a State Board of Education composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and seven lay

members. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be chairman of the board. Beginning with 1940 the Governor shall appoint two lay members every year for a term of four years to take the place of the members appointed under the provisions of Chapter 65 of the Acts of 1934 whose terms expire that year, except that every fourth year the Governor shall appoint one lay member for a term of four years to take the place of the lay member whose term expires that year. The terms of the lay members of the board shall begin on July 1 in the year in which they are appointed. In the case of a vacancy the Governor shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The board shall be a corporation by the name of the Kentucky State Board of Education, with the usual corporate powers.

156.040 [4377-5] **Qualifications of Board Members.** The members of the State Board of Education shall have the same qualifications as school board members, except that members of the State Board of Education shall be at least thirty years of age. Appointments shall be made without reference to place of residence in the state, occupation, political affiliation, or similar considerations. No member at the time of his appointment or during the term of his service shall be engaged as a professional educator.

Qualification of school board members, KRS 160.180.

156.050 [4377-7] **Rules; Secretary.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall within ten days after the appointment of members of the State Board of Education call a meeting of the board. At this meeting the board shall organize and adopt rules and regulations governing its action and policy. The board shall elect a secretary who shall be an employe in the Department of Education. The secretary shall have charge of the board's correspondence and keep a record of its proceedings.

156.060 Quorum; Meetings; Location of Office; Per Diem; Traveling Expenses. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall meet every three months and at such other times as it may be called as provided in this section. Special meetings of the board may be called by the chairman, and upon written request of three members the chairman shall call a special meeting of the board. The chairman shall give notice through the secretary by registered mail to each member of the board at least ten days prior to the time of any meeting, unless all members of the board waive notice in writing. The offices of the

board shall be at the seat of government in the Department of Education and shall be provided by the state. Members of the board may receive a per diem of ten dollars for each regular or special meeting attended and actual expenses for attending meetings, and may be reimbursed for other actual and necessary expenditures incurred in the state in the performance of their duties authorized by the board. The per diem and expenses shall be paid out of the appropriation for the State Board of Education. However no member of said Board shall receive more than $100.00 per annum for per diem under the provisions of this section. (1942, c. 201, § § 1, 2)

156.070 General Powers and Duties of Board; Publication of Rules, Courses of Study, Bulletins and Other Material. (1) The State Board of Education shall have the management and control of the common schools, public vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, West Kentucky Vocational School, and the Kentucky School for the Blind.

(2) The State Board of Education may, on the recommendation and with the advice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, prescribe, print, publish and distribute at public expense such rules, regulations, courses of study, curriculums, bulletins, programs, outlines, reports and placards as it deems necessary for the efficient management, control and operation of the schools under its jurisdiction. All rules and regulations of the board shall be published before they will be deemed in full force and effect.

(3) In its capacity as a board of control for the West Kentucky School, the board may receive by any legal mode of conveyance, and hold and enjoy, property of any description. (1952, c. 41, § 2)

Budgets for school districts to be approved or disapproved by State Board of Education, KRS 160.470.
Forms for budgets of school districts, State Board of Education to prescribe, KRS 160.470.
Free textbooks for children in correctional institutions, duties as to, KRS 157.190.
Reports of local boards to State Board of Education, KRS 160.340.
Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare material for publication, KRS 156.230, 156.240.
Teachers' certificates, State Board of Education may revoke, KRS 161.120.
Bell et. al. v. Board of Education of Shelby County, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S. W. (2d) 1007. Undertaking by county board of education to erect a new high school building and issue revenue bonds to finance the project without submitting revised financial program in the form of an amended or supplemental budget to State Board of Education and obtaining its approval thereof was without legal authority and subject to injunction. (December 17, 1948.)

156.080 [4434-30] **School Census; Forms and Rules For.** The State Board of Education shall provide the forms to be used in the permanent and continuing school census, and may make rules and

regulations for the operation of the census.

School census, KRS 159.240, 159.250.

156.090 [4502-12] **Certificates of School Employes; Board to Publish Regulations Concerning.** The State Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall publish bulletins containing information on the kinds and grades of certificates issued, the rules and regulations governing the issuance of each kind and grade of certificate, schools offering teacher-training courses, the renewal of certificates, the transfer of certificates to and from other states, the acceptance of credentials from institutions of other states, and such other information relating to the training and certification of teachers as it deems advisable.

Certification of school employes, Ch. 161, KRS.

156.095 Program of In-Service Teacher Training. The State Department of Education is hereby authorized to establish, direct and maintain a state-wide program of in-service teacher training. Said program shall be organized and operated for the purpose of improving instruction in the public common schools and for the improvement of the leadership qualities and professional competence of principals, supervisors and teachers and for such other services in the improvement of instruction in the public common schools as may be approved from time to time by the State Board of Education on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The program shall be directed and supervised by the Division of Teacher Training and Certification in accordance with a program approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education approved on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (1950)

156.100 Board May Accept Federal Aid or Gift, Donation or Devise. The State Board of Education is authorized in its discretion to accept the provisions of any act of Congress appropriating and apportioning funds to the state for use in connection with any phase of the state's system of education. It shall prescribe such regulations as it finds necessary to provide for the proper apportionment and disbursement of these funds in accordance with the state and federal laws. Said State Board of Education may accept and provide for the administration of any gift, donation or devise to the schools under its supervision or control. (1942, c. 26, §§ 1, 2)

156.110 [4377-13; 4384-13] **Removal of School Board Members and Public School Officials.** (1) The State Board of Education shall remove any school board member under its jurisdiction from office for immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency or willful neglect of duty. A copy of the charges preferred against the officer shall be furnished him, and he shall be given an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel upon not less than ten days' notice. Vacancies in office caused by such removal shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

(2) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall recommend by written charges the removal by the State Board of Education of any school board member within the system of public education under the management and control of the State Board of Education who in his opinion is guilty of immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency or willful neglect of duty.

(3) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall recommend by written charges to the proper school authorities the removal of any superintendent of schools, principal, teacher or other public school officer who in his opinion is guilty of immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency or willful neglect of duty.

156.120 [4384-2; 4384-3; 4384-4; 4384-9] **Superintendent of Public Instruction; Location of Office; Traveling Expenses.** (1) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall keep his office at the Capitol in such public buildings as may be provided. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

(4) He and his assistants shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary traveling expenses and disbursements incurred or made by them in the performance of their official duties, and no part of the reimbursement shall be included in or accounted as a part of their salaries. (1946, c. 26, § 5)

Election, term and qualifications of superintendent, Const. 91, 95.
Oath, Const. 228.
Succeeding term, not eligible for, Const. 93.
To be paid by salary only, Const. 96.
Johnson, Governor v. Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith, Atty. Gen., 291 Ky. 829. State executive departments, boards, or commissions may be represented by an attorney other than the Attorney General. (August 26, 1942.)

156.130 Superintendent is Executive Officer of State Board of Education; General Duties. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the executive officer of the State Board of Education in its administration of all public education placed under its management and control, and shall perform such duties as are assigned to him by the board. He shall be responsible for the administration of

the Department of Education. He shall execute, under the direction of the State Board of Education, the educational policies decided upon by the board, and shall direct, under general rules and regulations adopted by the board, the work of all persons engaged in the administration of the common schools and public vocational education and vocational rehabilitation. He may clothe his assistants with full power of attorney to act for him in the supervision, inspection and administration of the schools over which he has supervisory and administrative control. (1952, c. 41, § 3)

Combs v. State Board of Education, et al., 249 Ky. 320. Since the Superintendent of Public Instruction sent representatives and made investigation as required by statutes, and thereafter made no charges and required no hearing by State Board of Education, and since people have relief sought through the courts, State Board of Education is not required to take further action. (May 23, 1933.)

156.140 [4384-7; 4434-31] **Superintendent to Control and Appoint Division Heads and Employes.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have general supervision of all the assistants, agents, and employes in the department. He shall, subject to the provisions of KRS 42.110 to 42.150, appoint and set the salary of all division heads, assistants, agents and employes of the Department, but the appointment and dismissal of all division heads and other professional staff members shall be upon the approval of the State Board of Education. The Department of Education shall employ at least one person who shall devote full time to the supervision of the enforcement of the compulsory attendance and school census laws.

Dismissal of subordinate officers and employes, KRS 42.140.

156.160 [4384-17; 4384-21; 4384-23; 4384-24 to 4384-30] **Superintendent to Prepare School Budget and Rules and Regulations Governing Schools, for Adoption by Board.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare or cause to be prepared and submit for approval and adoption by the State Board of Education:

(1) The biennial state school budget;

(2) Minimum courses of study for the different grades and kinds of common schools, and regulations governing educational equipment of the schools;

(3) Rules and regulations for grading, classifying and accrediting all common schools, and for determining the scope of instruction that may be offered in the different classes of schools, and the minimum requirements for graduation from the courses offered;

(4) Rules and regulations for taking and keeping a school census, and the forms and blanks to be used in taking and keeping the census and in compiling the required reports thereof;

(5) Regulations for the sanitary and protective construction of public school buildings, toilets, physical equipment of school grounds, school buildings and classrooms;

(6) Regulations governing medical inspection, physical education and recreation, and other rules and regulations deemed necessary or advisable for the protection of the physical welfare and safety of the public school children;

(7) Rules and regulations concerning the transportation of children to and from school;

(8) Rules and regulations for approving private and parochial schools of elementary or high school grade, and commercial schools;

(9) Rules and regulations fixing the holidays on which schools may be closed and special days to be observed, and the pay of teachers during absence because of sickness or quarantine or when the schools are closed because of quarantine;

(10) Rules and regulations governing the preparation of budgets and salary schedules for the several school districts under the management and control of the State Board of Education;

(11) A uniform series of forms and blanks, educational and financial, including forms of contract, for use in the several school districts.

Free textbooks for children in correctional institutions, duties as to, KRS 157.190.
School buses, regulations concerning, KRS 189.540.
Transportation of school children, KRS 158.110, 158.115.

Pulliam et al. v. Williams et al., 304 Ky. 351, 200 S. W. (2d) 731. Where high school attendance was below 60, the minimum requirement for accreditment until after order for discontinuance was made, and where sudden increase was made to obtain rescission of the order discontinuing school, injunction to require discontinuing was not and could not be granted. (February 21, 1947.)

Dicken et al. v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 304 Ky. 343, 199 S. W. (2d) 977. Regulation of State Board of Education requiring 60 students as a minimum to maintain a high school is valid and does not constitute a legislative function. (February 21, 1947.)

Phelps et al. v. Witt et al., 304 Ky. 473, 201 S. W. (2d) 4. County Board of Education abused its discretion in locating a school building in that it did not have approval of Superintendent of Public Instruction, contrary to recommendation of Department of Education, not in center of population. (February 11, 1947.)

City of Middlesboro et al. v. Board of Education of Middlesboro, 302 Ky. 683, 195 S. W. (2d) 288. Boards of education must include in budget a reasonably anticipated amount of collection of delinquent taxes for the previous year based upon experience. It may deduct amount of anticipated delinquencies in collection of taxes under current levy. (June 21, 1946.)

Madison County Board of Education v. Skinner, et al., 299 Ky. 707. Board of Education required to furnish transportation for remainder of school year 1944-45 if and when it can because of condition of roads. (April 17, 1945).

Leslie County Board of Education v. Melton, 277 Ky. 772. Contract of teacher required to be in writing. A verbal contract is not enforceable. (April 18, 1939.)

Ebert v. Board of Education of School District of City of Newport, et al., 277 Ky. 633. In order to establish validity of indebtedness records in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction should show the same situation as record submitted to court. (March 24, 1939.)

156.170 [4384-22] **Superintendent May Take Special School Census.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction may take a special school census in any school district if he believes that the whole or any part of a census has not been accurately reported.

School census, KRS 159.240, 159.250.

156.180 [4384-10] **Superintendent May Attend Educational Conferences.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction may attend educational associations, conventions and conferences within or without the state for the purpose of keeping informed upon and familiar with progressive educational policies and practices. When thus engaged his traveling expenses shall be paid, but his total expenses for that purpose shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars in any one year.

Reeves, Com'r. of Revenue v. Talbott, Com'r. of Finance, 289 Ky. 581. When an executive officer makes a requisition for out of state travel in accordance with the statutes, the Commissioner of Finance should regard it as prima facie valid and proper, etc. (Dec. 16, 1941.)

156.190 [4384-16] **Superintendent May Call School Conferences.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction may call and conduct conferences of boards of education, superintendents, supervisors, principals, teachers, attendance officers and other regular public school employes, on matters relating to the condition, need and improvement of the schools. Personal traveling expenses incurred by those attending conferences called by the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be a legitimate public expense and may be paid by boards of education.

156.200 [4384-14; 4384-30] **Superintendent to Examine and Supervise Reports and Accounts of Boards of Education and Educational Institutions.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive and examine all reports required by law or by the State Board of Education and, in person or through his assistants, shall examine and advise on the expenditures, business methods and accounts of all boards of education and all institutions placed under the management and control of the State Board of Education. He shall see that all financial and educational accounts are accurately and neatly kept and that all reports are made according to the forms adopted by the State Board of Education.

Reports of local boards to State Board of Education, KRS 160.340.

Combs v. State Board of Education, et al., 249 Ky. 320. Since the Superintendent of Public Instruction sent representatives and made investigation as required by statutes, and thereafter made no charges and required no hearing by State Board of Education, and since people have relief sought through the courts, State Board of Education is not required to take further action. (May 23, 1933.)

156.210 [4384-12; 4384-15] **Superintendent to Have Access to Records; May Examine and Compel Attendance of Witnesses; Shall Report Law Violations.** (1) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have access to the papers, books and records of all teachers, trustees, superintendents or other public school officials.

(2) He may administer oaths, and may examine witnesses under oath in any part of the state in any matter pertaining to the public schools, and may cause the testimony to be reduced to writing. He may issue process to compel attendance of witnesses before him and compel witnesses to testify in any investigation he is authorized to make.

(3) When he or his assistants find any mismanagement, misconduct, violation of law or wrongful or improper use of any district or state school fund, or neglect in the performance of duty on the part of any official, he shall report the same, and any other violation of the school laws discovered by him, to the State Board of Education, who shall, through the Superintendent of Public Instruction or one of his assistants, call in the county attorney or the Commonwealth's attorney in the county or district where the violation occurs, and the attorney so called in shall assist in the indictment, prosecution and conviction of the accused. If prosecution is not warrantable, the State Board of Education may rectify and regulate all such matters.

Heads of administrative departments may administer oaths and examine witnesses, KRS 12.120.

156.220 [4384-12] **Superintendent to Decide Controversies.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall decide without expense to the parties concerned all controversies and disputes involving the proper administration of the public schools, but in all such matters he shall freely consult the Attorney-General.

156.230 Superintendent to Prepare Publications. (1) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall annually prepare or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and publication by the State Board of Education, a list of all public and private high schools or other secondary schools in the state, showing the classification of each.

(2) He shall, from time to time, prepare or cause to be prepared, and submit for approval and publication by the State Board of Education, such bulletins, programs, outlines of courses, placards, and courses of study as he deems useful in the promotion of the interest of the public schools, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation.

(3) He shall also prepare for publication by the State Board of Education the rules, regulations, minimum standards for schools and educational policies or programs adopted by the board for the

operation, regulation and government of the schools under its supervision. (1952, c. 41, § 4)

156.240 [4384-11; 4384-18] **Superintendent to Prepare for Publication and Explain School Laws and Regulations.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare for publication, biennially, by the State Board of Education, the complete school laws of the state, including abstracts of decisions of the Court of Appeals, and opinions and interpretations of the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He shall explain the true intent and meaning of the school laws and the published rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, and in doing so he shall freely consult the Attorney-General.

156.250 [4384-20] **Biennial School Report.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall biennially prepare the report of the State Board of Education to be submitted to the Governor and the General Assembly. The report shall set out the number attending the public schools, the amount of state funds apportioned and the source from which derived, the amount raised by county school and independent school district taxes or from other sources of revenue for school purposes, the amount expended for salaries of teachers, for the erection of school buildings, and for incidental and other expenses in the operation of the public schools under his supervision, together with such other facts, statistics and information as may be deemed of interest, including recommendations for the improvement of the schools.

Copies of biennial report, number to be printed, KRS 57.140(2).

156.400 Classification of School Subjects; Adoption Groups and Schedule of Periods of Adoption; Extensions of Existing Textbook Contract; Adoption Periods. (1) On or before July 1, 1954, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall classify the elementary and secondary school subjects included in the State Courses of Study as prescribed by the State Board of Education under seven subject fields as follows: (a) Language Arts; (b) Social Studies; (c) Science and Health; (d) Mathematics; (e) Fine and Practical Arts; (f) Foreign Languages; (g) Vocational and Business Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall arrange the seven subject fields into four adoption groups. The four adoption groups shall be arranged as nearly equal in number and purchase cost as possible.

(2) The schedule for the periods of adoption shall be as follows:

Adoptions in Group I shall be made in 1955 and the period of adoption shall be for four years.

Adoptions in Group II shall be made in 1955 and the period of adoption shall be for three years.

Adoptions in Group III shall be made in 1955 and the period of adoption shall be for two years.

Adoptions in Group IV shall be made in 1955 and the period of adoption shall be for one year.

Provided, however, in 1955 not more than one-half of the textbooks in use in any subject may be changed with the exception of the subjects in Group I in which all textbooks in use shall be adopted; or

Provided, further, that the State Textbook Commission, by mutual agreement with the textbook publishers now under contract with the State of Kentucky, may extend the present contracts as follows:

Contracts for all or part of the textbooks in use for the subjects in Group IV may be extended for a period of one year.

Contracts for all or part of the textbooks in use for the subjects in Group III may be extended for a period of two years.

Contracts for all or part of the textbooks in use for the subjects in Group II may be extended for a period of three years.

Upon the expiration of the periods of adoption or contract extensions as set in the aforesaid schedule for the periods of adoption and contract extensions in each of the above fields, adoptions shall be made for a period of four years for each adoption group in which textbooks for all the subjects shall be adopted. (1952, c. 184, § 1)

156.405 State Textbook Commission; Appointment and Vacancies; Qualifications; Reimbursement for Expenses; Meetings and Organization. (1) The State Textbook Commission shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight appointive members. The eight members shall be appointed by the State Board of Education upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for terms of four years, excepting the 1954 appointments. Eight members shall be appointed on or before July 1, 1954 for the following terms: two members for terms of one year; two

members for terms of two years; two members for terms of three years; and two members for terms of four years. Beginning with 1955 and each year thereafter, upon the expiration of the terms of the appointees, two members shall be appointed for terms of four years. All vacancies that occur on the State Textbook Commission shall be filled in like manner for the remainder of the unexpired terms. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to affect the tenure of office of persons serving on the State Textbook Commission on June 19, 1952.

(2) The appointive members of the State Textbook Commission shall have had not less than five years teaching or supervising experience in the public schools of Kentucky and must have had at the time of their appointment at least four years of college training in a recognized institution of higher education. Five members of the Commission shall be classroom teachers actively employed in the public schools of Kentucky as teachers in subject field or fields for which the commission will select books. Two members shall be principals, supervisors, or superintendents of public schools or public school systems. One member shall be a member of the faculty of a public institution of higher education engaged in teacher education. In selecting the members of the State Textbook Commission the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall give due regard to representation from rural and urban areas and both elementary and secondary levels when both educational levels are included in the subject field or fields for which adoptions are to be made.

(3) Members of the State Textbook Commission shall serve without remuneration except reimbursement for their actual expenses while attending Commission meetings.

(4) The meetings of the State Textbook Commission shall be open to the public.

(5) Not later than July 15 each year the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall call the State Textbook Commission into session at the State Capitol. The members of the State Textbook Commission shall elect one of its members as chairman and shall adopt rules and regulations for the procedure of the Commission. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the Secretary of the Commission. (1952, c. 184, § 2)

156.410 Duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Selection and Adoption of Textbooks; Regulations Pertaining to Textbook Samples and Agents. (1) The Superintendent of Public

Instruction shall prepare minimum manufacturing standards and specifications, construct score cards, and formulate other criteria for use in the selection and adoption of textbooks in Kentucky.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare all necessary forms for use in the selection and adoption of textbooks, such as advertising for textbook bids, forms for bids, bonds and contracts, and other forms.

(3) The State Board of Education upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have authority to prescribe (a) rules and regulations pertaining to all textbook samples for use on the State and local levels; and (b) shall have authority to prescribe rules and regulations relating to the agents and representatives of textbooks as to the number participating and the methods and procedures for use in textbook adoptions on the State and local levels.

(4) The Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before July 20 prior to any adoption year, shall properly advertise the subjects for which textbook adoptions will be made and notify the different publishers of the same. The publishers, on or before August 20, prior to any adoption year, shall file with the Superintendent of Public Instruction textbook samples, filing fees, textbook bids and bonds, and other specified information relative to the books that they desire to offer for adoption. (1952, c. 184, § 3)

156.415 Conditions to be Complied With Before Textbooks Adopted or Purchased. Before textbooks offered for adoption and use in public schools of Kentucky may be lawfully approved and listed by the State Textbook Commission or purchased by any board of education, the person, firm or corporation offering the books for adoption and use shall file with the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

(1) Copies of all textbooks that the person, firm or corporation desires to offer for adoption and use, with a sworn statement of the list price, the lowest wholesale price and the lowest exchange price at which each of the books is sold in any adopting unit;

(2) A statement that all the books offered for sale, adoption, use and exchange do comply with the standards and specifications for textbooks designated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction as regards to paper, binding, printing, illustrations, subject matter, and other items included in the standards and specifications;

(3) Copies of any revision or special editions of the textbooks filed, with a statement describing in detail each point of difference from the regular edition filed, and the list price, the lowest wholesale price and the lowest exchange price at which the revision or special edition is sold anywhere in the United States;

(4) A fee of five dollars for each book filed except when a series of books is filed, in which case the fee shall be five dollars for the first book and one dollar for each additional book in the series. The fee provided by this subsection shall be paid at each and every adoption period;

(5) A bond running to the Comomnwealth of Kentucky, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this State, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars to be determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (1952, c. 184, § 4)

156.420 Conditions of Bond of Person Offering Textbooks. The bond required by the person, firm or corporation offering the books for adoption shall be so condition that:

(1) The person, firm or corporation will furnish any of the books listed in the statement filed for the period of adoption from the date of the bond to any school district in Kentucky, or to any dealer appointed by the district, at the lowest wholesale price contained in the statement, f.o.b. the publisher's nearest shipping point;

(2) The person, firm or corporation will automatically reduce such prices in Kentucky whenever reductions are made anywhere in the United States, so that no such book shall at any time be sold in Kentucky at a higher wholesale price than is received for that book elsewhere in the United States;

(3) If the person, firm or corporation prepared an abridged or special edition of any book that has been listed and sells it elsewhere at a lower wholesale price than the wholesale price set out in the filed statement, the person will file a copy of the special edition with the price thereof in a supplemental statement with the Superintendent of Public Instruction;

(4) All books sold in Kentucky will be identical with the specimen books filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction as regards size, paper, binding, print, illustrations, subject-matter, and other particulars which may affect the value of the books;

(5) The person, firm, or corporation will not enter into any agreement, understanding or combination to control the price of textbooks or to restrict competition in their sale in Kentucky. (1952, c. 184, § 5)

156.425 Form of Statement and Bond; Duration; Supplemental Statement and Bond. The form of the sworn statement and bond required shall be prescribed by the Attorney-General. The bond shall be in force for the adoption period. The person, firm, or corporation may at any time while the bond is in force file a supplemental statement covering additional books or special editions of books previously filed. The supplemental statement shall expire at the date of expiration of the original statement and bond. Prior to the expiration of any statement and bond the person may file a new statement and bond for a further period of adoption, and if he fails to do so his right to offer textbooks for adoption and use in the public schools of Kentucky shall expire on the date of expiration of the former bond. (1952, c. 184, § 6)

156.430 Violation of Bond; Suit on. The superintendent of schools of each school district shall notify the Superintendent of Public Instruction of any violation of any of the conditions in any bond so filed. If the Superintendent of Public Instruction finds that a violation has occurred, he shall instruct the Attorney-General to bring suit on the bond. Any sum recovered in such suit shall be paid into the State Treasury. (1952, c. 184, § 7)

156.435 Adoption of Selection Lists; Rejection of Books Containing Subversive Matter; Execution of Contracts for Selected Books; Selection of Books for Districts not Making Adoptions; Publication of List of Adopted Books. (1) The State Textbook Commission shall, not later than October 1 prior to any adoption year, select, approve, and publish a list of ten books in each subject and grade, taking into account the needs of the various types of school organizations. Not more than two books for any subject and grade so listed shall be from the same person, firm, or corporation. If less than ten books in any subject and grade are offered, the Commission may list fewer than ten, but in that event it shall not list more than one book for the same subject and grade from the same person, firm, or corporation.

The list shall be certified and presented to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before October 10 following the selection.

(2) The State Textbook Commission shall have the authority to reject any book which contains subversive material or information that is offered for listing or adoption. If the Commission finds on the multiple list any book which contains subversive material or information, provided the publisher of such a book has been given written notice by the Secretary of the Commission not less than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting, the Textbook Commission shall have authority to remove the book from the state multiple list. The State Textbook Commission shall have the authority to add books to the state list when the number of books on the list is less than ten per subject and grade or when the list does not contain books for subjects added to the State Courses of Study.

(3) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall make and execute contracts for the selected books with the publishers within fifteen days of the approval of the books selected by the Commission. Except for the adoptions in 1955 described heretofore in KRS 156.400, all contracts shall run for four years.

(4) The State Textbook Commission, during the interval from April 15 to April 25 inclusive, shall designate one book on the State multiple list for each subject and grade for use in the school district or districts that decline or fail to make textbook adoptions on or before April 1.

(5) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare a list of the adopted books and publish same and send a copy to the superintendents of each county and independent school district in Kentucky on or before October 15 of each adoption year. (1952, c. 184, § 8)

156.440 Publishers to Furnish Textbook Samples to Local Boards of Education; Adoption of Basal Texts by Local Boards; Use of Books on State Multiple List in District not Making Textbook Adoptions; Certification of Adopted Book List. (1) Textbook publishers, upon the request of the superintendents of the county and independent school districts shall furnish to the local boards of education the requested sample copies of their books that were selected and placed on the State multiple list of textbooks by the Textbook Commission. The textbook publishers shall ship and bill these copies to the local boards of education at the lowest wholesale price with shipping charges prepaid. After the school districts have made their textbook adoptions and certified them to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, all sample copies of books shall be

returned to the publishers from whom obtained by May 1, shipping charges to be paid by the publishers. On the other hand, the local boards of education may retain the books but shall pay the publishers the lowest wholesale price for them.

(2) The board of education of each county and independent school district shall upon the recommendation of its superintendent and not later than April 1 of any adoption year, select from the State multiple list one book for each subject and grade to be used as a basal text, in its school system for a period of four years.

(3) County and/or independent school district or districts, however, may decline to make textbook adoptions. Such a school district or districts that decline or fail to make textbook adoptions on or before April 1 shall use the books on the State multiple list designated by the State Textbook Commission for each subject and grade for the adoption period.

(4) After the local board of education has adopted the basal textbooks for use of the district and not later than April 15, the superintendent of schools shall send to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a complete list of books adopted properly certified by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Education. (1952, c. 184, § 9)

156.445 Only Approved Books to be Used as Basal Texts; When Changes Effective. No textbook shall be used in any public school in Kentucky as a basal textbook unless it has been approved and listed on the State multiple list of textbooks by the State Textbook Commission. Any changes of textbooks made by the State Textbook Commission shall not become effective until grades and classes of the respective county and independent school districts have completed work for which the adopted book then in use was originally intended. Nothing in this section shall apply to the supplementary books that are needed from time to time. (1952, c. 184, § 10)

156.450 Distribution of Books; Agents. Each board of education may appoint one or more dealers to act as official retail agents for the sale of books for use in the school district, or any school unit may purchase and distribute books to its own patrons. Persons whose books have been adopted under these provisions shall furnish the books, either through the official retail agents or through respective boards of education, at the lowest wholesale price and the lowest exchange price listed with the Superintendent of Public In-

struction f.o.b. the publisher's nearest shipping point. Each official retail agent shall give a reasonable bond, if required, to the persons who have contracts to furnish adopted texts. All orders given by the retail agent or board of education shall be promptly filled. The official retail agent shall sell the books at not more than twenty per cent in excess of the listed wholesale price. Where old books, displaced by new adoption, are offered by pupils in exchange for the corresponding new books, the new books shall be offered at a price not more than twenty per cent in excess of the listed exchange price. If any agent violates the requirements of this section, or fails to give reasonable bond requested by any person who has a contract to furnish adopted texts, the board of education that appointed the agent may, by giving notice prior to May 1 in any year, revoke the appointment on July 1 of that year. When an agent's permit is revoked or terminated, all textbooks as per inventory of the agent must be paid for at wholesale price by the person from whom the textbooks were purchased, if the textbooks are of the lawful adoption. (1952, c. 184, § 11)

156.455 Pupil Removing from District; Purchase of Books From. When a pupil removes from any school district, the board of education of the district shall, if requested, purchase from the pupil the textbooks in actual use by him at the time. The price shall be based upon the condition of the books. The books may be sold by the board of education, or furnished to indigent children in the district. (1952, c. 184, § 12)

156.460 School Official or Employe not to Act as Book Agent. No superintendent, teacher or other official or employee of any institution supported wholly or in part by public funds shall act, either directly or indirectly, as agent for any person whose school textbooks are filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (1952, c. 184, § 13)

156.465 Reward for Adoption of Books Forbidden. No person shall secure or attempt to secure the adoption of any school textbook in any school district in this State by rewarding or promising to reward, directly or indirectly, any person in any public school in the State. No person shall offer or give any emolument to any person in any school district for any vote or promise to vote, or the use of his influence, for any school textbook to be used in this State. (1952, c. 184, § 14)

156.470 Disposition of Sample Books. Sample books submitted to the State Textbook Commission for examination shall remain the property of the person submitting them if claimed within thirty days after adoption. If not claimed within that period they shall be sold by the State Board of Education. (1952, c. 184, § 15)

156.990 Penalties. (1) Any witness who fails, without legal excuse, to attend or to testify, when required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction under these provisions, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 156.400 to 156.470 shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than three months, or both. (1952, c. 184, § 16)

Note: By 1952, c. 184 § 17, KRS 156.990 was repealed, together with KRS 156.260 to 156.380. The penalty provisions of this section relate only to KRS 156.400 to 156.470 and do not relate to the sections repealed by 1952, c. 184, § 17.

CHAPTER IV

STATE SUPPORT OF EDUCATION

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CROSS REFERENCES

Colored students, tuition and fees in institutions outside of state to be furnished, KRS 166.160.
General Assembly to provide for schools, Const. 183.
Sectarian schools, appropriation for forbidden, Const. 189.

157.010 [4370-1; 4370-2] **School Fund; What Constitutes.** The school fund shall consist of the fund dedicated by the Constitution and laws of this Comomnwealth for the purpose of sustaining a system of common schools therein. The annual resources of the fund shall consist of:

(1) The interest on the bond of the Commonwealth for $1,327,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

(2) The interest on the proceeds of $52,000 formerly invested in Liberty Loan Bonds under authority of Chapter 6 of the Acts of 1920, now invested by the State Board of Education.

(3) The dividends from whatever remains of the original investment of $73,500 in the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky.

(4) The interest on the bond of the Commonwealth for $381,986.08 due the several counties and remaining a perpetual obligation against the Commonwealth for the benefit of the respective counties, at the rate of six per cent per annum payable annually on the first day of July to the counties entitled to it and in the proportion to which they are entitled, to be used exclusively in aid of common schools.

(5) The interest at six per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January and July each year, on $606,641.03 received from the United States under an Act approved March 2, 1891 for which the Commonwealth has executed bond pursuant to Chapter 6 of the Acts of 1892.

(6) Such sums as are appropriated by the General Assembly in aid of the common schools.

Fund set apart for common schools, Const. 184, 188.
Investment and distribution of school fund, Const. 185, 186.
Race or color not to affect distribution of school fund, Const. 187.
Hodgkin, Superintendent of Public Instruction, et al. v. Board for Louisville &

Jefferson County Children's Home, 242 S. W. (2d) 1008. Section 186 of the Constitution requires school funds to be distributed to each school district.

Common school is school taught in district laid out by authority of school law, under control of trustees elected under these laws. A school operated in conjunction with the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home cannot be a common school.

Law authorizing distribution of funds to the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home is unconstitutional and is not within the scope of the intention of Sections 183 to 186 of the Constitution. (October 19, 1951.)

Commonwealth, by Board of Revenue Agent v. Louisville National Bank, 220 Ky. 89. School taxes can be classified only as state taxes, and not as local taxes levied and collected exclusively for particular territory, district, or subdivision in which they may be expended. (May 20, 1927.)

See also: **City of Louisville v. Commonwealth for School Board, 134 Ky. 488, 121 S. W. 411; City of Louisville v. Board of Education, 154 Ky. 316, 157 S. W. 379; Whitt v. Wilson, 212 Ky. 281, 278 S. W. 609; North Vernon Lumber Co. v. City of Louisville, 163 Ky. 467, 173 S. W. 1120; Hoskins v. Ramsey, 197 Ky. 465, 247 S. W. 371.** (May 20, 1927.)

Crabbe, Etc. v. Board of Trustees, 132 Ky. 478. School fund to be used solely for educational purposes.

Collins v. Henderson, 11 Bush 74. It was held that the school fund must be used exclusively in aid of common school, and an act appropriating a part of the school fund to purchase "Collins' History of Kentucky" was unconstitutional.

157.030 [4370-3] **Net Revenue to be Distributed; Incidental Expenses Not to be Deducted.** The net revenue of the common school fund accruing during each school year shall constitute the sum to be distributed. No fee, discount, check or other incidental expense shall be paid out of the distributable share of the revenue apportioned to any school district.

157.060 [4370-5] **Reports of Funds Received and Spent by School Districts.** The officials of each educational institution and each school district supported in whole or in part from taxation shall make a report to the State Board of Education at the close of each scholastic year, showing in detail all funds received from the state and from all other sources during the year, and a detailed statement of all expenditures for the year.

FREE TEXTBOOKS

157.100 [4421c-1; 4421c-4] **Purchase of Textbooks for Free Distribution.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, shall purchase textbooks from the publishers whose books have been adopted by the State Textbook Commission and distribute them without cost to pupils attending grades one to eight, of the free public schools of the state, in the manner and upon the conditions set out in KRS 157.110 to 157.180.

Indigent children, board of education of school district may furnish free textbooks to, KRS 160.330.

State Textbook Commission, adoption of books by, KRS 156.400 to 156.470.

State Board of Education, et al. v. Kenney, et al., 230 Ky. 287. Providing for purchasing and paying for free textbooks in common schools, held not violative of Constitution, section 49, as creating debt beyond constitutional limit. Payment for free school books not intended to be appropriated from common school fund of Commonwealth, and purchasing of books not to be construed as ordinary expense of government. No fund appropriated for same, cannot buy, board of education could not purchase and pay for free textbooks to be used in common schools of Commonwealth under acts of

1928, chapter 48 and Kentucky Statutes, Supplement of 1928, section 4019, where none of school fund had been appropriated for that purpose, and where general fund has been exhausted by appropriating power of legislature, under acts of 1928, chapter 128, leaving no fund out of which warrants for price of books could be paid. Acts of 1928, chapter 48, providing for purchasing and paying for free textbooks in common schools, held not violative of Constitution, section 49, as creating debt beyond constitutional limit. (July 3, 1929.)

157.110 [4421d-1] **Order of Distribution to Grades.** In the purchase and distribution of textbooks the State Board of Education shall first furnish textbooks to the first grade, then, if additional funds are available, to the second grade, and so on, until the fund is exhausted. If sufficient funds are not available to furnish all the textbooks to any grade, then the board may determine for what subject or subjects in that particular grade textbooks shall be provided.

157.120 [4421c-4; 4421c-5] **Requisitions for Books; Shipments; Invoices.** Purchase of books shall be upon requisitions of county superintendents, independent graded school principals or city superintendents. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare or cause to be prepared requisition forms on which each county superintendent, independent graded school principal, or city superintendent shall requisition the books needed for the next ensuing school term in his district. The requisition shall be filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction at least 120 days before the beginning of school in the various districts. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, under the direction of the State Board of Education, shall order from the various publishers the textbooks that have been requisitioned. The textbooks shall be shipped by the publisher, by prepaid freight, express or parcel post, as directed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, direct to the county superintendent, city superintendent, or independent graded school principal. The publishers shall issue invoices in triplicate. One shall be sent direct to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and two shall be sent to the superintendent or principal receiving the books. Upon receipt of the books the superintendent or principal shall check the shipment against the invoice and send one verified invoice to the Superintendent of Public Instruction as a receipt for the shipment. The State Board of Education may then order payment.

157.130 [4421c-7; 4421c-11; 4421d-1] **Rules to be Made Concerning Purchase, Requisition, Distribution, Care and Use of Books.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, make rules and regulations governing the purchase, requisition, distribution, assignment to

pupils, care, use and return of textbooks and a plan for permanently labeling the textbooks as the property of the state.

157.140 [4421c-11] **Return of Books; Reissuance to White and Colored Children.** Each pupil, or his parent or guardian, shall be responsible to the teacher for all books not returned by the pupil, and a pupil not returning all books delivered to him shall not be entitled to the benefits of KRS 157.100 to 157.180 until the books are paid for by the parent or guardian or accounted for in keeping with the regulations of the State Board of Education. No textbook issued under KRS 157.100 to 157.180 to a white school child shall ever be reissued to a colored school child, and no textbook issued to a colored school child shall ever be reissued to a white school child.

157.150 [4421c-6] **Books are Property of State; Requisitioning Officer to Have Custody and Issue.** All textbooks purchased under the provisions of KRS 157.100 are the property of the state. Each superintendent or principal making requisition for the books is custodian of the books in his district. He shall issue the books to the various schools in his district according to the rules and regulations formulated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education.

157.160 [4421c-8] **Worn-out Books; Sale of.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, shall make rules and regulations for the disposal of textbooks no longer in condition to be used for purposes of instruction. Any funds accruing from the sale of such books shall be paid into the treasury.

157.170 [4421c-9] **Private Use; Sale of Books for.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, shall make rules and regulations governing the sale of textbooks by superintendents or principals to pupils, parents, or guardians of pupils attending the public schools of the state who desire to hold textbooks as their own property. Principals or superintendents shall not sell textbooks to private or sectarian schools. Books sold under this section shall be sold at the retail contract price. Funds accruing from the sales shall be paid into the treasury.

157.180 [4421c-7] **Teachers or Employes Engaged in Distribution of Books Not to Sell School Supplies.** No teacher or school employe engaged in the distribution of textbooks under the provisions of

KRS 157.100 to 157.170 shall sell, distribute, or in any way deal in any kind of school furniture or supplies for use in the public schools.

157.190 Free Textbooks for Children in Correctional Institutions. (1) The Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, shall provide basally adopted textbooks without cost to all children between the ages of six and eighteen who are confined in any State correctional institution in this State and who are regularly enrolled in classes of Elementary grades. The textbooks shall be provided upon requisitions made by the person or persons in charge of the correctional institution.

(2) The Superintendent of Public Instruction may have an investigation made, at any time, to determine the need for the number and kinds of books requisitioned and to determine if the books are being properly taken care of. If he finds anything that is improper about the requisitioning and use of such books he shall report it to the State Board of Education.

(3) The books provided pursuant to this section shall be paid for out of the appropriations for the purchase of free textbooks for pupils attending free public schools. (1942, c. 24, § 1 to 4)

157.200 Definitions for KRS 157.210 to 157.300. As used in KRS 157.210 to 157.300:

(1) "Physically handicapped children" means children of sound mind between the ages of three and twenty-one years who suffer from any disability making it impracticable or impossible for them to benefit from or participate in the normal classroom program of the public schools in the school district in which they reside and whose education requires a modification of the normal classroom program.

(2) "Educable mentally handicapped children" means children between the ages of five and twenty-one years who because of retarded mental growth (as determined by recognized standardized tests) are incapable of being educated profitably and efficiently through ordinary classroom instruction but who may be expected to benefit from special educational facilities designed to make them economically useful and socially adjusted.

(3) "Special education facilities" means special schools, special classes, and special instruction. All special education facilities shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (1948, c. 4, § 1)

157.210 Division of Special Education for Handicapped Children; Duties and Functions; Director; Assistants. The State Board of Education shall create a "Division of Special Education for Handicapped Children," within the Bureau of Instruction in the State Department of Education, separate from any other existing division, to supervise and direct a state program of special education for physically and educable mentally handicapped children of this Commonwealth. It shall be the duty of this division to register all such children, to classify types of physically and mentally handicapped children who may receive school instruction together, to recommend rules and regulations for adoption by the State Board of Education, and generally carry out the special program provided for in KRS 157.210 to 157.300. This division shall have a director and necessary assistants appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. No person shall be employed as Director of the Division of Special Education for Handicapped Children who has not had thirty or more hours of graduate work, at least twenty of which shall have been in the field of special education (or the equivalent thereof). The director shall have had successful teaching or supervisory experience in at least one area of the field of special education, or otherwise be qualified for the duties of this position on the basis of education, training, and experience. (1948, c. 4, § 2)

Vocational education and rehabilitation, Ch. 163.

157.220 Administrative Functions of State Department of Education in Handicapped Children Program; Contributions; Approval of Local Facilities. (1) The State Department of Education is hereby designated as the agency for cooperation with the State and Federal Governments, the approved treatment centers and local schools of Kentucky in carrying out the provisions of KRS 157.210 to 157.300. The State Board of Education shall make necessary rules and regulations in keeping with the provisions of KRS 157.210 to 157.300 for their proper administration.

(2) The State Department of Education is authorized to receive contributions and donations to be used in conjunction with any appropriation that may be made to carry out the provisions and requirements of KRS 157.210 to 157.300.

(3) Local supervision of special educational facilities shall be approved by the Division of Special Education for Handicapped Children according to rules and regulations approved by the State Board of Education. (1948, c. 4, § 3)

157.230 Authority of Local School Districts to Provide Special Education Facilities. School boards of any school district may, subject to any limitation specified in KRS 157.240 to 157.300, establish and maintain special educational facilities for physically or educable mentally handicapped children who are residents of their school districts, and, in accordance with the provisions of KRS 157.280, who are residents of other school districts. (1948, c. 4, § 4)

Special education for deaf or blind children, KRS 159.050.
Special employment certificate for child incapable of profiting from further schooling, KRS 339.290.

157.240 Determination of Status of Child as Physically or Mentally Handicapped. (1) No physically handicapped child shall be allowed special education facilities except upon a certified diagnosis of a physical defect by competent and appropriate professional authorities acceptable to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(2) The Director of Special Education for Handicapped Children, upon the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall prescribe rules, regulations and tests for determining what children shall be classified as educable mentally handicapped, and questionable cases shall be decided by the director after adequate examination and consideration of sepcific case histories. (1948, c. 4, § 5)

157.250 Qualifications of Teachers of Handicapped Children; Special Training for Teachers. No person shall be employed to teach any class in any school authorized by KRS 157.230 unless he holds a valid teacher's certificate as provided by law and unless he has had such special training as the State Board of Education may require. The State Board of Education is hereby directed to develop plans for the proper education of teachers of mentally or physically handicapped children and to prescribe and issue such standards and regulations as may be necessary and reasonable for certifying teachers and supervisors for exceptional children. 1948, c. 4, § 6)

157.260 Reports by Attendance Officers. The attendance officer of each school district shall ascertain annually all children within his district who are physically or mentally handicapped and shall report the same to the Division of Special Education for Handicapped Children on forms provided by the State Department of Education and according to regulations prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (1948, c. 4, § 7)

157.270 Instruction in Child's Home or in Hospital. If in any district there are handicapped children not able even with the help

of transportation to be assembled in a school, instruction may be provided in the child's home or in hospitals or sanatoria. Children so instructed may be counted under the provisions of KRS 157.230, counting however, a minimum of two hours of instruction by a teacher provided by the board of education as equivalent to the attendance of one child five days in school. (1948, c. 4, § 8)

157.280 Furnishing of Special Education Facilities by District Other Than That of Child's Residence; Transportation; Tuition; Recovery of Excess Per Capita Cost. (1) If a child resident of one school district, because of his handicap attends a class or school for any of such types of children in another school district, the school district in which he resides shall pay to the school district maintaining the school or class he attends, his tuition in a sum equal to the per capita cost of educating normal children in the district of his residence. If the normal per capita cost in the school district maintaining such special education services is greater than the normal per capita cost in the district of the child's residence, then the school district which provides the special education to the child may claim the difference as part of the excess per capita cost, for the purpose of KRS 157.300.

(2) The school board of the school district in which any such child resides shall pay for his transportation to the class in the other school district, unless the school board of the other district provides his transportation to the class, in which case the cost of transportation may, for the purposes of KRS 157.300 be included as part of the excess per capita cost in the school district providing the special education services. (1948, c. 4, § 9)

157.290 Conditional Preapproval of Plans for Special Educational Facilities. The local superintendent of schools shall present to the Superintendent of Public Instruction an application for conditional preapproval of a plan for special education facilities to handicapped children before the local school district shall be eligible to receive state reimbursement for these special educational services. (1948, c. 4, § 10)

157.300 Payment by State of Excess Per Capita Cost of Educating Handicapped Children; Budgets; Reports; Applications. (1) The board of education of a school district providing special education facilities for handicapped children described in KRS 157.200 to 157.300, shall include in its annual budget a sum sufficient

to provide such special education facilities, including salaries for qualified teachers, maintenance and transportation of pupils, special books and special equipment, and other approved expenses.

(2) Accurate, detailed, and separate accounts of all monies paid out for special education facilities for handicapped children shall be kept by the local school district. The district shall make an annual report thereof to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, indicating the excess per capita cost for each handicapped child for the current school year over the ascertained per capita cost for normal children for the same year. The report shall be accompanied by an application for reimbursement of the excess per capita cost, addressed to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and setting forth the plan of special education facilities provided and maintained in accordance with KRS 157.210 to 157.300.

(3) Upon the approval, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the application for reimbursement, the Department of Finance shall draw its warrant upon the State Treasurer, in favor of the treasurer of the school district, for the amount of the excess per capita cost above the average per capita for the school district, as so determined, computed, reported, and approved, but in no event to exceed the sum of $275 per annum for each physically handicapped child, or $125 per annum for each educable mentally handicapped child. The State Treasurer shall pay such warrants out of funds in the State Treasury that have been appropriated for the purpose.

(4) No school district may be reimbursed under KRS 157.210 to 157.300 for costs for which financial aid is paid under any other Act. (1948, c. 4, § 11)

FOUNDATION PROGRAM

157.310 Declaration of Legislative Intent in Enacting Foundation Program Legislation. In KRS 157.310 to 157.440 and subsection (2) of KRS 157.990, it is the intention of the General Assembly to assure substantially equal public school educational opportunities, through a foundation program, for those in attendance in the public schools of the Commonwealth, but not to limit nor to prevent any school district from providing educational services and facilities beyond those assured by the foundation program; and to provide, as additional state funds are made available for the public schools, for the use of such funds for the further equalization of educational

opportunities. KRS 157.310 to 157.440 and subsection (2) of KRS 157.990 shall be interpreted as a measure to provide for an efficient system of public schools throughout the Commonwealth, as prescribed by section 183 of the Constitution of Kentucky, and for the manner of distribution of the public school fund among the districts and its use for public school purposes, as prescribed by section 186 of the Constitution. (1954, c. 214, § 1; effective July 1, 1954.)

157.320 Definitions for KRS 157.310 to 157.445. As used in KRS 157.310 to 157.440, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Average daily attendance" means the aggregate days attended by pupils in a public school, divided by the actual number of days the school is in session for the year;

(2) "Average daily membership" means the aggregate days of membership of pupils in a public school divided by the actual number of days the school is in session for the year;

(3) "Board" means the board of education of any county or independent school district;

(4) "Classroom unit" means the unit for measuring educational needs for foundation program purposes;

(5) "District" means any school district as defined by law;

(6) "Elementary school" means a school consisting of grades one through eight, or any appropriate combination of grades within this range, as determined by the plan of organization for schools authorized by the district board;

(7) "Foundation program" means the level of educational services and facilities, as defined in KRS 157.310 to 157.440, which is to be provided in each district from the required local tax effort and the public school foundation program fund;

(8) "Isolated school" means an elementary or secondary school which had fewer than one hundred pupils in average daily attendance during the previous school year and which meets such standards for isolation as shall be prescribed by the regulations of the State Board of Education, based on factors to include distance by the nearest passable road from another appropriate school center which is able to receive the pupils, and the time for transportation necessary to attend another school; provided, however, that the Superintendent of Public Instruction, under regulations of the State Board of Education, may annually classify a school as "temporarily isolated" for a period not to exceed five years if satisfactory facilities

for the pupils cannot be provided at another appropriate school center;

(9) "Public school foundation program fund" means the fund created by KRS 157.330 for use in financing education in public elementary and secondary schools;

(10) "Regulations of the State Board of Education" means those regulations which the State Board of Education may adopt upon the recommendation and with the advice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall recommend for adoption of the State Board of Education such rules and regulations as he deems necessary for carrying out the purposes of KRS 157.310 to 157.440.

(11) "Required local tax effort" means the amount of money required to be provided by a district from local revenue sources toward the cost of the foundation program in the district;

(12) "Secondary school" means a school consisting of grades seven through twelve, or any appropriate combination of grades within this range as determined by the plan of organization for schools authorized by the district board. When grades seven through nine or ten are organized separately as a junior high school, or grades ten through twelve are organized separately as a senior high school and are conducted in separate school plant facilities, each shall be considered a separate secondary school for the purposes of KRS 157.310 to 157.440;

(13) "Single salary schedule" means a schedule adopted by a local board and approved by the State Board of Education upon recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which is based on training, experience and such other factors as the board may authorize and which does not discriminate between salaries paid elementary and secondary teachers;

(14) "Teacher" means any full-time regular or special teacher, principal, supervisor, superintendent, assistant superintendent, librarian, director of pupil personnel, or other full-time member of the teaching or professional staff engaged in the service of the public elementary and secondary school for whom certification is required as a condition of employment;

(15) "Transportation unit" means the unit for measuring pupil transportation needs for foundation program purposes. (1954, c. 214, § 2; effective July 1, 1954)

157.330 Foundation Program Fund, What Constitutes. (1) There is hereby established the public school foundation program fund which shall consist of two accounts: one to be designated the per capita account and the other to be designated the equalization account, consisting of appropriations for distribution to districts in accordance with the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440.

(2) The resources of the public school foundation program fund shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be drawn out or appropriated only in aid of public schools as provided by statute. (1954, c. 214, § 3; effective July 1, 1954)

157.340 Distribution of Funds from Per Capita Account. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, on or before July 1 in each year, ascertain for the school year the amount of the per capita account to which each district will be entitled according to the number of children listed in its census enumeration as shown by the annual report of the director of pupil personnel; provided, however, that not more than $26,212,500 shall be apportioned on a per capita basis in any year. The Department of Finance shall furnish the Superintendent of Public Instruction any data needed in making the apportionment. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, as soon as practicable, file a copy of the apportionment with the Department of Finance, and inform the board of each district of the amount to which the district is entitled. (1954, c. 214, § 4; effective July 1, 1954)

157.350 Eligibility of Districts for Participation in Equalization Account. Each district which meets the following requirements shall be eligible to share in the distribution of funds from the equalization account of the public school foundation program fund:

(1) Employs and compensates all teachers for not less than nine scholastic months; provided, that the State Board of Education, upon recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall prescribe procedures whereby this requirement may be reduced during any year for any district which employs teachers for less than nine scholastic months, in which case the eligibility of a district for participation in the equalization account shall be in proportion to the length of time teachers actually are employed;

(2) Operates all schools for a length of term which meets the requirements of KRS 158.070 and regulations of the State Board of Education; provided, that if the school term is less than nine months

the eligibility of a district for participation in the equalization account shall be in proportion to the length of term the schools actually operate;

(3) Compensates all teachers on the basis of a single salary schedule and in conformity with the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440;

(4) Makes the required local tax effort, except as otherwise provided by subsection (2) of KRS 157.400;

(5) Provides for the assessment and levy of school taxes in an amount which shall not be less during 1954-55 or 1955-56 than the amount received by the district from this source during 1953-54 unless the Department of Revenue certifies to the Superintednent of Public Instruction a decreased total value of property subject to taxation for school purposes in such district;

(6) Includes no nonresident pupils in its average daily attendance, except by written contract with the district of the pupils' legal residence. (1954, c. 214, § 5; effective July 1, 1954)

157.360 Allotment of Classroom Units by Superintendent of Public Instruction. (1) In determining the cost of the foundation program for each district, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall allot to each district classroom units for elementary and secondary schools, classroom units for vocational education, classroom units for special instructional services for exceptional children, classroom units for superintendents, principals and their certificated assistants and special instructional service personnel, classroom units for supervisors of instruction, and classroom units for directors of pupil personnel; provided, however, that the number of classroom units allotted any district shall not exceed the number of teachers employed by the district.

(2) In allotting classroom units for elementary and secondary schools, one classroom unit shall be included for each twenty-seven pupils in average daily attendance; provided, however, that one classroom unit shall be included for each isolated one-teacher school and one unit shall be included for each twenty-five pupils in average daily attendance at all other isolated schools; provided, however, that one twenty-seventh of a classroom unit shall be included for each pupil in average daily attendance at Lincoln Institute if such attendance is under provisions of a written contract between Lincoln Institute and the district of the pupil's legal residence.

(3) Allotments of classroom units in accordance with subsec-

tion (1) of this section shall be made on the average daily attendance for the previous school year; provided, however, that if the average daily attendance in any district for the first two months of the current school year is greater than the average daily attendance of the district for the first two months of the previous school year, upon application of the district board, made prior to December 1, the total number of classroom units allotted the district shall be increased by the percent of increase; and provided further, that if the average daily attendance of any district shall have been reduced more than three percent during the previous school year due to such factors as epidemics, inclement weather, or disaster, upon application of the district superintendent, made before July 1 of that year, the number of classroom units allotted the district for the ensuing school year shall be increased by the difference in percent between the ratio of the average daily attendance to the average daily membership for the scholastic year just ended, and the ratio of the average daily attendance to the average daily membership for the two highest of the three preceding scholastic years.

(4) In allotting classroom units for vocational education, one classroom unit shall be allotted for each full-time teacher, and a proportionate fraction of a classroom unit shall be allotted for each less than full-time teacher, of vocational classes that meet the regulations of the State Plan of Vocational Education as approved by the State Board of Education; a proportionate fraction of a classroom unit shall be allotted for each teacher employed to teach evening, part-time, or short unit classes for less than a school day or a school year, that meet the regulations of the State Plan of Vocational Education as approved by the State Board of Education.

(5) In allotting classroom units for special instructional services for exceptional children, one classroom unit shall be included for each teacher approved to teach such children in accordance with the provisions of law and regulations of the State Board of Education.

(6) In allotting classroom units for superintendents, principals, their certificated assistants, and special instructional service personnel, the total number of classroom units allotted in subsection (2) through (5) inclusive shall be divided by eight and the quotient shall be the number of classroom units allotted to the district for superintendents, principals, their certificated assistants and such

special instructional service personnel as are authorized by regulations of the State Board of Education.

(7) In allotting classroom units for supervisors of instruction, one-half of a classroom unit shall be allotted each district which is allotted twenty-five through forty-nine classroom units; one unit shall be allotted each district which is allotted fifty to one hundred classroom units; one unit shall be allotted for each one hundred classroom units, or major fraction thereof in districts allotted more than one hundred classroom units.

(8) In allotting classroom units for directors of pupil personnel, who shall have the qualifications and duties prescribed by statute for attendance officers, one classroom unit shall be allotted each district which is allotted thirty-six to one hundred and sixty-six classroom units, and a unit for each additional two hundred and sixty-six classroom units. For districts having less than thirty-six classroom units, a proportionate fraction of a classroom unit shall be allotted.

(9) In allotting classroom units under subsections (1) through (8) the Superintendent of Public Instruction, under regulations of the State Board of Education, may allot units on the basis of an area larger than a district for educational services which cannot be adequately and economically provided on a district basis. (1954, c. 214, § 6; effective July 1, 1954)

157.370 Allotment of Transportation Units; Study of Pupil Transportation by Legislative Research Commission. (1) In determining the cost of the foundation program for each district, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall allot to each district transportation units.

(2) One transportation unit shall be allotted for each eighty pupils in average daily attendance who are transported to school at public expense and who live one or more miles from school by the nearest traveled road; provided, that handicapped children may be included who live less than this distance from school.

(3) One transportation unit shall be allotted for each fifty square miles served by school transportation facilities of the district if seventy-five percent or more of the total miles of bus routes of the district is hard-surfaced; one transportation unit for each forty-five square miles if between forty and seventy-four percent of the total miles of bus routes of the district is hard-surfaced; and one transpor-

tation unit for each forty square miles if less than forty percent of the total miles of bus routes of the district is hard-surfaced.

(4) Where more than one transportation system is required by law or regulations of the State Board of Education, additional transportation units shall be allotted on application of the district board.

(5) The Legislative Research Commission is hereby directed to conduct a study of pupil transportation in Kentucky and report its findings to the General Assembly on or before January 1, 1956. (1954, c. 214, § 7; effective July 1, 1954)

157.380 Department of Revenue to Determine Aggregate Assessed Value of Property Subject to School Tax; Procedure for Determining Required Local Tax Effort. (1) On or before July 1 of each year the Department of Revenue shall determine the aggregate assessed value of all property subject to assessment for school tax purposes, and shall determine the percentage the equalized value of property in each district is of the total equalized value of all property in the Commonwealth subject to taxation for school purposes and shall certify such information to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for use in determining the required local tax effort for each district. If such assessment has not become final by July 1 of any year, the Department of Revenue shall, on the basis of other information as may be available, make an estimate of the assessment of all property subject to local school tax in each school district and the estimate shall be used in lieu of the aggregate assessed value.

(2) In determining the required local tax effort for districts which participate in the equalization account, including the capital outlay allotment, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall divide the aggregate assessed value of all property in the Commonwealth subject to taxation for school purposes by one hundred and multiply the quotient thereof by one dollar and ten cents. The product thereby obtained shall be multiplied by each district's percentage of the total equalized value of all property in the Commonwealth subject to taxation for school purposes. In determining the required local tax effort for districts which do not participate in the capital outlay allotment of the equalization account, the multiplier shall be one dollar.

(3) Any district's levy shall be at such rate as is necessary to provide the required local tax effort.

(4) A portion of funds received by any district from the

federal government in lieu of taxation of property shall be added to the district's required local tax effort. The portion of such federal funds added to the district's required local tax effort shall be the percentage the required local tax effort is of the total levy for school current expense purposes made in the district during that year; provided, however, that any part of federal funds received by the district that is charged against the district in determining its allotment under Public Law 874 or similar laws shall not be added to the district's required local tax effort, and provided further, that any funds received by any districts under KRS 96.895 shall not be added to the districts' required local tax effort during the biennium 1954-1956. (1954, c. 214, § 8; effective July 1, 1954)

157.390 Classification of Teachers; Procedure for Determination of Amounts for Teachers' Salaries, and Other Expenses. (1) The Superintendent of Public Instruction, under regulations of the State Board of Education, shall classify teachers in ranks as follows:

RANK I. Those holding regular certificates and who have a master's degree and who have earned twenty-four semester hours of approved graduate work beyond the master's degree;

RANK II. Those holding regular certificates and who have a master's degree or its equivalent or one year of approved graduate work beyond the bachelor's degree;

RANK III. Those holding regular certificates and who have an approved four-year college degree or the equivalent;

RANK IV. Those holding certificates based on ninety-seven to one hundred and twenty-eight semester hours of college training or the equivalent;

RANK V. Those holding certificates based on sixty-five to ninety-six semester hours of college training or the equivalent; provided, however, that persons holding emergency certificates shall not be classified higher than this rank;

RANK VI. Those holding certificates based on thirty-three to sixty-four semester hours of college training or the equivalent;

RANK VII. Those holding certificates or permits based on less than thirty-three semester hours of college training or the equivalent.

In determining rank equivalents, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, under regulations of the State Board of Education, shall classify teachers who hold certificates as of July 1, 1954, in the respective ranks according to earned semester hours of credit. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in defining preparation for certain types of vocational teachers as equivalent to college training, shall give consideration to apprenticeship training and industrial experience.

(2) The amount to be included in the foundation program of a district for teachers' salaries shall be determined by multiplying the number of teachers in each rank, not to exceed the number of classroom units allowed, by the amount set fourth in the following allotment schedule for each rank:

Rank I	$3,500
Rank II	3,200
Rank III	2,900
Rank IV	2,400
Rank V	2,100
Rank VI	1,800
Rank VII	1,500

provided the amount to be included for vocational units, supervisory units, and units for administrators, directors of pupil personnel and special instructional services shall be increased proportionately if the personnel for such units are employed for longer than the regular school term and such employment is approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction under regulations of the State Board of Education. Where the actual number of teachers employed by the district varies from the number allowed under the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440, the number to be included in each rank shall be in the same ratio that the number of teachers actually in each rank is to the total number of teachers employed.

(3) The amount to be included in the foundation program for other current expenses shall be determined by multiplying the number of classroom units by six hundred dollars.

(4) The amount to be included in the foundation program for capital outlay shall be determined by multiplying the number of classroom units by four hundred dollars.

(5) The amount to be included in the foundation program for transportation shall be determined by multiplying the number of transportation units by sixteen hundred dollars.

(6) The total cost of the foundation program for each district shall be the sum of the allotments in subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this section. (1954, c. 214, § 9; effective July 1, 1954)

157.400 Procedure for Determining Amount Distributable to Each District from Equalization Account. (1) The amount of money distributable to each district from the equalization account shall be determined by subtracting the required local tax effort, any portion of federal funds required to be included, as set forth in subsection (4) of KRS 157.380, and the amount of funds from the per capita account to which each district is entitled, from the total foundation program allotment for the district as determined in KRS 157.390.

(2) If a district fails for any reason to make the required local tax effort, as provided in KRS 157.380, the amount of the apportionment of the equalization account to be paid to such district shall be reduced by the percentage of loss from the required local tax effort.

(3) So much of the equalization account which would not be distributed under subsection (1), due to the failure of one or more participating districts to meet the full requirements, shall be held in the account for distribution the following year among districts which meet the requirements for participation. (1954, c. 214, § 10; effective July 1, 1954)

157.410 Procedure for Payments of Funds to Districts. For each school year the Department of Finance, on the certification of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall draw warrants as specified hereinafter on the State Treasurer for the amount of the public school foundation program fund due each district. Checks shall be issued by the State Treasurer and transmitted to the Department of Education for distribution to the proper officials of the several school districts when the districts have fully complied with the school laws and rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall determine on or before July 15 of each year the tentative allotment of school funds to which each district is entitled under the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440. Beginning August 1 of each year and on the first of each

month thereafter for seven successive months one-twelfth of each district's share of the public school foundation program fund shall be distributed. On or before March 1 of each year the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall determine the exact amount of the public school foundation program fund to which each district is entitled and the remainder of the amount due each district for the year shall be distributed in four equal installments beginning March 15 and for three successive months thereafter. (1954, c. 214, § 11; effective July 1, 1954)

157.420 Restrictions Governing Expenditure of Funds from Equalization Account. Public school foundation program funds made available to the credit of each district during any year, together with the funds required from local tax effort, shall be received, held and expended by the district board, subject to the provisions of law and regulations of the State Board of Education. The following restrictions shall govern the expenditure of funds from the equalization account:

(1) Funds allotted each district for salaries of teachers shall be used only for teachers holding properly authorized certificates. The average salary paid any rank of teachers shall be at least equivalent to the equalization account allotment for that rank as established in subsection (2) of KRS 157.390, and no teacher shall be paid less than ninety percent of the equalization account allotment for that rank;

(2) The capital outlay allotment for each district from the equalization account and from local sources shall be kept in a separate fund and may be used by the district only for capital outlay projects approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with requirements of law, and based on a survey made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Education. These funds shall be used for the following purposes:

(a) For direct payment of construction costs;

(b) For debt service on bonds issued subsequent to the passage of this Act;

(c) For payment on lease-rental agreements under which the board eventually will acquire ownership of a school plant;

(d) For debt service on bonds issued prior to July 1, 1954, if it has been determined by the survey that this district has met all of its major capital outlay needs;

(e) As a reserve fund for the above named purposes, to be carried forward in ensuing budgets, if not needed for the current year; provided, however, if any district has a special levy for capital outlay that is equal to the capital outlay allotment or a proportionate fraction thereof; and spends the proceeds of that levy for the above named purposes, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, under regulations of the State Board of Education, may authorize the district to use all or a proportionate fraction of its capital outlay allotment for current expenses. (1954, c. 214, § 12; effective July 1, 1954)

157.430 Procedure for Percentage Reduction of Amounts Distributable to Districts in Case of Insufficient Appropriations by General Assembly. (1) If, when the apportionments are being determined under the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440, funds appropriated by the General Assembly to the public school foundation program fund plus the funds required under subsection (1) of KRS 157.400 the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall make a percentage reduction in the amount included for the foundation program to funds available, provided that no district shall receive less than the amount provided for under KRS 157.340 and provided that during fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56, no district which received equalization funds during 1953-54 fiscal year shall receive a smaller amount than the amount it would receive under KRS 157.340 plus the amount of equalization funds it received during the 1953-54 fiscal year, unless the average daily attendance for the district is reduced from that of 1952-53 in which case the amount of equalization funds shall be reduced proportionately.

(2) Under the terms of subsection (1) of this section, the State Board of Education upon recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction may waive any or all of the requirements contained in subsections (1) and (2) of KRS 157.350, subsection (3) of KRS 157.360 and subsections (1) and (2) of KRS 157.420 and that part of subsection (1) of KRS 157.360 which provides that the number of classroom units allotted any district shall not exceed the number of teachers employed by the district.

(3) Whenever it shall become necessary to invoke subsection (2) of this section, each district affected shall submit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the approval of the State Board of Education a plan through which maximum use will be made of the funds apportioned to attain, in so far as possible, the objectives set

forth in this foundation program act, provided that such plan does not result in the payment to any teacher of a salary less than the amount paid for the same proportionate time in 1953-54. (1954, c. 214, § 13; effective July 1, 1954)

157.440 Authority of Districts to Exceed Levies Authorized by KRS 157.380 or 160.475. In addition to the local tax effort required by KRS 157.380 for participation in the equalization account of the public school foundation program fund, such districts or any other district may exceed this levy or the maximum levy provided by KRS 160.475 provided that, upon request of the board, the tax levying authority of the district shall adopt an ordinance or resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the district, in the manner of submitting and voting as prescribed in subsection (1) of KRS 160.477, the question as to whether a rate of more than one dollar and fifty cents or the required local tax effort, whichever rate is higher, shall be levied. If a majority of those voting on the question favor the increased rate, the tax levying authority shall, when the next tax rate for the district is fixed, levy the rate requested by the board not to exceed the rate authorized by the voters. (1954, c. 214, § 14; effective July 1, 1954)

157.990 Penalties. (1) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of KRS 157.100 to 157.180 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

(2) Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of KRS 157.310 to 157.440 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. (Subsection (2) enacted 1954, c. 214, § 15; effective July 1, 1954)

CHAPTER V

CONDUCT OF SCHOOLS

158.010 Uniform school system to be maintained.
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158.021 Exceptions to requirement of separate schools for white and colored students.
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158.050 School year.
158.060 School month and school day.
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158.200 Moral instruction; board of education may provide.
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158.270 Instruction as to nature and effect of alcoholic liquor and narcotics required; textbooks to include these subjects.
158.280 Instruction in conservation; selection of books for.
158.990 Penalties.

CROSS REFERENCES

Cigarette smoking prohibited on school ground, KRS 438.050.
Courses of study, Department of Education to prescribe, KRS 156.160.
Flags to be furnished schools, KRS 2.040.
Libraries of schools, Library Extension to aid, KRS 171.140.
Practice schools, KRS 164.380.
Students called into active service in National Guard, KRS 38.470.
Textbooks, selection and use, KRS 156.400 to 156.470.
Truant schools, KRS 159.190 to 159.230.

158.010 [4363-1] **Uniform School System to be Maintained.** A uniform system of common schools shall be maintained in Kentucky.

Local or special Act for common school prohibited, Const. 59(25).

158.020 [4363-8; 4399-49] **Separate Schools for White and Colored Children.** (1) Each board of education shall maintain separate schools for the white and colored children residing in its district.

(2) No person shall operate or maintain any college, school or institution where persons of both the white and colored races are received as pupils.

(3) No instructor shall teach in any college, school or institution where persons of both the white and colored races are received as pupils.

(4) No white person shall attend any college, school or institution where colored persons are received as pupils or receive instruction.

(5) No colored person shall attend any college, school or institution where white persons are received as pupils or receive instruction.

(6) The provisions of this section do not apply to any penal institution or house of reform.

Colored blind, education of, KRS 167.180.
White and colored to share school fund proportionately, separate schools for, Const. 187.

Asher, et al. v. Huffman, 295 Ky. 312. Any person having an appreciable admixture of Negro blood is not legally entitled to attend a school conducted for white people. (October 1, 1943.)

Prowse v. Board of Education of Christian County, 134 Ky. 365. Although the Constitution requires the general assembly to maintain separate schools for white and colored children, it does not require a separate system of education for each.

Berea College v. Com., 123 Ky. 209. So much of this section as prohibits the operation by any institution of learning of separate and distinct branches for white and colored persons less than twenty-five miles distant from each other is unreasonable and void as not being within the police power of the state.

158.021 Exceptions to Requirement of Separate Schools for White and Colored Students. The provisions of KRS 158.020 shall not be construed to prohibit the giving or receiving of instruction in any course of study, above high school level, in any institution of higher education, public or private, at the undergraduate or graduate grade or on the professional level, or in any course of instruction for adults conducted or sponsored by or under the auspices of public or private corporations, groups or bodies, provided the governing authorities of the institution, corporation, group or body so elect, and provided that an equal, complete and accredited course is not available at the Kentucky State College for Negroes. (1950, c. 155)

Regional educational compact, education of Negroes under, KRS 164.540.
Separate schools for white and colored, Const. 187.

158.030 Common School Defined; Who May Attend; Age of Entrance. A "common school" is an elementary or secondary school of the state supported in whole or in part by public taxation. No school shall be deemed a "common school" or receive support from public taxation unless the school is taught by a qualified teacher for a term of eight or more months during the school year and every

child residing in the district who is six years of age and over has had the privilege of attending it. Provided, however, that any child who is six years of age or who may become six years of age by December 30 following the opening of school may enter school provided that he enters within thirty calendar days of the beginning of that school year, with the exception that in schools having mid-year promotions any child who is six years of age or who may become six years of age within thirty calendar days after the opening of the second semester may enter school at the beginning of that semester. Any child who becomes six years of age later than December 30 following the opening of the school year shall not enter school during that year and in schools having mid-year promotions any child who becomes six years of age later than thirty days after the opening of the second semester shall not enter school during that semester. (1946, c. 155, § 1; 1950, c. 108; 1952, c. 145, § 1)

Turner et al. v. City Board of Education of City of Mayfield, 231 S. W. (2d) 27. Where houses in which certain school children lived were partly within and partly without limits of city school district, ruling that such of the children whose houses were more than half and as much as two-thirds within the city should be adjudged to reside in the city and were entitled to attend city schools without payment of any tuition was proper. (June 23, 1950.)

Collins v. Henderson, 11 Bush 74. Common schools are schools actually taught by teachers qualified according to law to teach in districts laid out by authority of the school law and under the control of the trustees elected under those laws.

Newman v. Thompson, 9 R. 199. Teaching of higher branches of learning in common school is not a violation of common school law.

158.050 [4363-3] **School Year.** The school year shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30.

Fiscal year for school districts, KRS 160.450.

158.060 [4363-6] **School Month and School Day.** Twenty school days, or days in which teachers are actually employed in the schoolroom, shall constitute a school month in the common schools. The legal holidays designated by the State Board of Education to be observed shall be counted as school days. No teacher shall teach on Saturdays except in cases of emergency and then only upon authorization of the State Board of Education. Six hours of actual school work shall constitute a school day. The daily session, including recesses and intermissions, shall not exceed nine hours.

158.070 School Term; Exceptions. (1) The minimum school term shall be nine months. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon the approval of the State Board of Education, may extend the minimum term to ten months when the resources of the school fund or contributions by local taxation or donations justify the extension, but no extension shall be made if it reduces the salaries of the

teachers below the minimum fixed by law. A board of education may extend its terms beyond the minimum term set by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(2) If extending the term to the minimum provided in subsection (1) of this Section will reduce the salaries of teachers in districts because of extending the terms of grades which were operated for less than nine months during the school year ending June 30, 1952, boards of education may operate such grades for less than nine months for such a term as will be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction as meeting the requirements of this Section. (1952, c. 104)

158.080 [4434-3] **Private Schools; Courses; Term.** Private and parochial schools shall be taught in the English language and shall offer instruction in the several branches of study required to be taught in the public schools of the state. The term of the school shall not be for a shorter period in each year than the term of the public school provided in the district in which the child attending the school resides.

158.090 [4399-50] **Kindergartens; Night Schools.** The board of education of any school district may establish and maintain kindergartens for children from four to six years of age and, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may establish such night schools, industrial schools and other schools for the residents of the district as it deems advisable.

158.100 [3480-1; 3480-2; 4363-5a; 4399-2; 4399-3] **School Service, Districts to Provide.** (1) Each county school district shall provide at least an approved twelve-grade school service. An approved eight-grade service for all pupils residing in the district shall be provided by maintaining the schools or by contract with another district. An approved high school service for all children of high school grade under twenty-one years of age residing in the district shall be provided either by maintaining the schools within the county or by contract with an independent district within the county.

(2) Each independent school district shall provide at least an approved twelve-grade school service. An approved eight-grade school service shall be provided for the white children residing in the district by maintaining schools. An approved eight-grade service for colored children residing in the district shall be provided either by maintaining the schools or by contract with another dis-

trict. An approved high school service for all children of high school grade under twenty-one years of age residing in the district shall be provided either by maintaining the schools within the district or by contract with another independent district in the county.

(3) If the number of pupils of high school grade below twenty-one years of age of either race in any county or independent district is not sufficient to maintain a high school for that race, the board shall provide high school service by contract with another county or independent district that maintains an approved high school, and shall furnish daily transportation to the high school, or in lieu of transportation shall provide for the board and room of the pupils within reasonable walking distance of such school if it is found more feasible or more economical to do so. The board and room shall not cost more than one hundred dollars per annum for any pupil.

(4) The board of education of an independent district embracing a city of the third class may contract with any private institution, which offers a course of study approved by the State Board of Education as an accredited high school course in commercial subjects, for the instruction of students residing in the district. The contract shall provide the amount, manner and time of payments for the instruction.

Part-time schools for employed children, KRS 339.380.
Special education facilities for handicapped children, KRS 157.230 to 157.300.

Dicken et al. v. Kentucky State Board of Education, 304 Ky. 343, 199 S. W. (2d) 977. Regulation of State Board of Education requiring 60 students as a minimum to maintain a high school is valid and does not constitute a legislative function. (February 21, 1947.)

Board of Education of Berea, et al. v. Ballard, et al., 299 Ky. 370. The constitutional provision that in distributing school fund no distinction shall be made on account of race or color and separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained was not violated because the term of colored graded school was one month shorter during the year than that of similar school for white pupils, especially where there was no allegation that the faculty, facilities, or equipment of the schools were unequal. (February 9, 1945.)

Board of Education of Taylor County v. Board of Education of City of Campbellsville, et al., 292 Ky. 261. Where school property held in trust for the particular purpose of educating colored children and where nothing in statutes prohibits, it is only reasonable and just that the use and control of the property should be placed under jurisdiction of the city board upon which the statutes place the duty of educating them. (November 27, 1942.)

Bd. of Trustees of Bromley Ind. Sch. Dist., No. 38 v. State Bd. of Edu., 269 Ky. 253, 106 S. W. (2d) 985. State Board may authorize an independent graded school district which has less than 250 pupils to run temporarily as such district for a period of one year or any number of years not exceeding four. Its action in consolidating it with the county district will not be disturbed unless it be shown that it acted arbitrarily and unreasonably. It was not shown that it had so acted in this case. State Board did not abuse discretion in placing into county district independent district of Bromley. State Board may grant permit to operate as independent district for period from one to four years. (June 15, 1937.)

City of Covington v. State Tax Commission, 231 Ky. 606. Court held, "That the northern boundary of the city of Covington under the descriptions found in the controlling instruments bearing upon that question is the Ohio River, and that there is nothing contained in such descriptions limiting such boundary to low water mark on the south shore of that stream, that in such case the law construes the boundary as extending to the center or thread of the stream, and which rule applies to a municipal boundary on such streams the same as to boundaries of a riparian owner on a water course." (Nov. 22, 1929.)

Nelson v. Board of Education of the City of Williamsburg, et al., 215 Ky. 40. Where a fourth class city district, which voted bonds with which to build a schoolhouse, was abolished and a graded school district succeeded it, the board of trustees of the graded

school district has authority to sell these bonds and expend the proceeds for building a schoolhouse, especially where boundaries of the new school district are the same as the boundaries of the abolished district.

Elkhorn Coal Co. v. Wright, et al., 230 Ky. 33. Where graded common school districts have been established and in operation for a long time, public policy is against declaring original organization fatally defective unless there is some unsuperable obstacle present. (June 11, 1929.)

158.105 War Veterans May Complete High School Course Without Tuition. Each school district in this state shall admit to its twelve-grade school service, without tuition, any veteran of the Armed Forces whose attendance was interrupted, before completing the approved twelve-grade school course, by reason of induction or enlistment in the Armed Forces, who applies for re-enrollment in the public school system of the district of his residence not later than four years after his honorable discharge from the Armed Forces. However, this is not intended to apply to enrollment by veterans in special courses for whom tuition is paid under the provisions of Federal laws, or otherwise. (1948, c. 123)

158.110 [4399-20] **Transportation of Pupils.** Boards of Education shall furnish transportation from their general funds or otherwise for pupils of elementary grade who do not reside within reasonable walking distance of the school provided for them, and any board of education may provide transportation from its general funds or otherwise for any pupil of any grade who does not live within a reasonable walking distance from the school provided for him. The boards of education shall adopt such rules and regulations as will insure the comfort, health and safety of the children who are transported, consistent with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education dealing with the transportation of pupils. (1944, c. 173, § 10)

Insurance of school busses, KRS 160.310.
Sectarian school, state aid to prohibited, Const. 189.
Transportation of pupils, regulations concerning, KRS 158.160.

Bowen et al. v. Meyer et al., 255 S. W. (2d) 490. Under statute requiring boards of education to furnish transportation to elementary pupils who do not reside within reasonable walking distance of the school provided for them, the board was not required to furnish transportation for pupils who resided in a suburban area one to two and one-quarter miles from school and had school safety patrol to escort them across busy streets, along with county traffic patrol women, and to assist them in riding public buses, which pupils could ride to school for a five to six and one-half cent fare. (January 30, 1953.)

Pike County Board of Education et al. v. Varney et al., 253 S. W. (2d) 253. In action by nine year old bicycle rider for injuries received when his bicycle collided with school bus at intersection, evidence upon issues of bus driver's negligency and rider's contributory negligence was for jury. Jury gave judgment for $5,000. (December 5, 1952.)

Whitt et al v. Reed et al., 239 S. W. (2d) 489. In action for injuries sustained by school pupil on school premises, petition alleging that defendants school superintendent, principal, maintenance supervisor and janitor were negligent in performance or nonperformance of their ministerial duties stated cause of action against them as individuals.

In action for injuries sustained by a school pupil on school premises, petition alleging that county board of education, members, sued as individual defendants, violated certain statutes in undertaking to authorize school building alterations, which

resulted in defective condition causing injuries, stated cause of action against them on ground that their failure to perform mandatory legal duties was a cause of injuries.

Public Officers, empowered to appoint their subordinates, are bound to exercise ordinary care in selecting proper persons for various positions, to superintend their conduct, and to assign them no tasks for which they are known by officers to be incompetent and in execution of which it is reasonable to infer that disastrous consequences will result. (April 24, 1951.)

Alford et al. v. Shaw et al., 230 S. W. (2d) 102. Where children were entitled to transportation to embarkation point for the school which County Board of Education designated for their attendance, they were entitled to transportation to same embarkation point even though they chose to proceed from that point to school of their own choice. (May 19, 1950.)

Schmidt et al. v. Payne et al., 304 Ky. 58, 199 S. W. (2d) 990. The hazards and highway conditions of any particular route should be considered in determining what constitutes a reasonable walking distance from school as respects duty of school board to furnish transportation to pupils, and such hazards and highway conditions may be more decisive than the mere distance involved. (February 18, 1947.)

Roland et al. v. Coleman, 303 Ky. 650, 198 S. W. (2d) 978. School bus operator, in carriage of school children, is not required to guard against consequences which no reasonable man could expect to occur. (January 14, 1947.)

Madison County Board of Education v. Skinner, et al., 299 Ky. 707. Board of Education required to furnish transportation for remainder of school year 1944-45 if and when it can because of condition of roads. (April 17, 1945.)

Kirkpatrick's Adm'x. (Bronaugh) v. Murray, et al., 294 Ky. 715. Members of boards of education are individually responsible if they fail to act as required by statute concerning carrying liability insurance on school buses. (June 15, 1943.)

Smith v. Rose, 293 Ky. 583, 169 S. W. (2d) 609. Superintendent cannot force recommendation of bus operator.

Hines v. Pulaski County Board of Education, et al., 292 Ky. 100. Statute requiring free transportation for all children of elementary grades not within reasonable walking distance of the school they are to attend is mandatory. (November 17, 1942.)

Sherrard v. Jefferson County Board of Education, et al., 294 Ky. 469. The portion of the school law requiring that pupils attending private schools be given the same transportation rights and paid for from public school funds as pupils of the public schools is unconstitutional. (December 18, 1942.)

Lincoln County Board of Education, et al. v. Carter, 240 Ky. 112. County board of education did not act arbitrarily in refusing to pay tuition where it furnished school and transportation to same which made it convenient for pupil to attend. (May 8, 1931.)

158.115 Supplementation of School Bus Transportation System by County Out of General Funds. Each county may furnish transportation from its general funds, and not out of any funds or taxes raised or levied for educational purposes or appropriated in aid of the common schools, to supplement the present school bus transportation system for the aid and benefit of all pupils of elementary grade attending school in compliance with the compulsory school attendance laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky who do not reside within reasonable walking distance of the school they attend and where there are no sidewalks along the highway they are compelled to travel; and any county may provide transportation from its general funds to supplement the present school bus transportation system for the aid of any pupil of any grade who does not live within reasonable walking distance of the school attended by him in compliance with the compulsory school attendance laws and where there are no sidewalks along the highway he is compelled to travel. (1944, c. 156)

Nichols, et al. v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434. The statute providing supplementary transportation for children attending school in compliance with compulsory school attendance laws, providing for payment of such transportation from general funds of county, making transportation available to children attending common, private, sectarian, or parochial schools, is tax legislation for a public purpose and is not violative of constitutional provision prohibiting special privilege or requiring tax levies for public purposes only. (November 27, 1945.)

Madison County Board of Education v. Skinner, et al., 299 Ky. 707. Board of Education required to furnish transportation for remainder of school year 1944-45 if and when it can because of condition of roads. (April 17, 1945.)

158.120 [4399-51] **Nonresident Pupils; Tuition.** Any board of education may charge a reasonable tuition fee per month for each child attending its schools whose parent, guardian or other legal custodian is not a bona fide resident of the district. Any controversy as to the fee shall be submitted to the State Board of Education for final settlement. The fee shall be paid by the board of education of the school district in which the pupil resides, except in cases where the board makes provision for the child's education within his district. If a board of education is required to pay a pupil's tuition fee, the pupil shall be admitted to a school only upon proper certificate of the board of education of the district in which he resides.

Jenkins Independent School District v. Hunt, 237 S. W. (2d) 65. Where boundaries of city extended beyond those of independent school district, and such school district was authorized by statute to charge tuition for nonresident pupils, school board was entitled to an injunction prohibiting father from sending his children to such school until tuition was paid. (March 2, 1951.)

Board of Education of Louisville v. County Board of Education for Jefferson County, et al., 265 Ky. 447. When inmate of children's home is placed in a home the child becomes a resident of that district wherein it is placed and such district has right to include child in census and receive school per capita from the Commonwealth. (October 6, 1936.)

Wirth, et al. v. Board of Education for Jefferson County, et al., 262 Ky. 291. A child in an orphans' home is a resident of the district wherein he was placed and was entitled to attend school while in boarding home without paying tuition. (November 26, 1935.)

Hellier Graded School District, et al. v. Pike County Board of Education, 233 Ky. 63. Where there was no written or verbal contract, county board of education was not obligated by implied contract to pay graded school district for tuition of pupils within county but outside of district attending such graded school. (February 14, 1930.)

Board of Education of City of Jackson v. Breathitt County Board, 222 Ky. 46. Oral agreement of county school board relative to payment to city of expense of tuitioning and housing pupils in city's colored school held valid and biinding on county board. (November 25, 1927.)

158.130 [4399-52] **Pupils Sent to Other Districts.** When it appears to the board of education of any school district that it is convenient for a pupil of any grade residing in that district to attend an approved public school in another district, the board of education may enter into a tuition contract with the public school authorities of the other school district for that purpose, but before such a contract is entered into with public school authorities in another state the school must have been approved by the state school authorities of that state through the grades in which the pupil belongs. When a district undertakes, under operation of a tuition contract or of law, to provide in its school for pupils residing in another district, the district of their residence shall share the total cost of the school, including transportation when furnished at public expense, in proportion to the number of pupils or in accordance with contract agreement between the two boards.

Special education of handicapped child in district other than that of his residence, KRS 157.280.

158.140 [4363-5] **Admission to High School; Promotion; Classification.** When a pupil in any public elementary school or any approved private or parochial school completes the prescribed elementary course of study he is entitled to a certificate of completion signed by the teacher or teachers under whom the course was completed. The certificate shall entitle the pupil to admission into any public high school. Any promotions or credits earned in attendance in any approved public school are valid in any other public school to which a pupil may go, but the superintendent or principal of a school, as the case may be, may assign the pupil to the class or grade to which the pupil is best suited. In case a pupil transfers from the school of one district to the school of another district an assignment to a lower grade or course shall not be made until the pupil has demonstrated that he is not suited for the work in the grade or course to which he has been promoted.

158.150 [4363-9] **Suspension or Expulsion of Pupils.** All pupils admitted to the common schools shall comply with the lawful regulations for the government of the schools. Willful disobedience or defiance of the authority of the teachers, habitual profanity or vulgarity, or other gross violation of propriety or law constitutes cause for suspension or expulsion from school. The superintendent, principal or head teacher of any school may suspend a pupil for such misconduct, but shall report such action in writing immediately to the superintendent. The board of education of any school district may expel any pupil for misconduct as defined in this section, but such action shall not be taken until the parent, guardian or other person having legal custody or control of the pupil has had an opportunity to have a hearing before the board. The decision of the board shall be final.

Teacher responsible for conduct of children, KRS 161.180.

Mosier v. Barren County Board of Health; Stuart v. Barren County Board of Health, 308 Ky. 829, 215 S. W. (2d) 967. Under statutes, school board can promulgate and enforce its own rules requiring compulsory vaccination of school children or can enforce in its own right such a rule promulgated by either county or state board of health. (December 17, 1948.)

Byrd, et al. v. Begley, 262 Ky. 422. Action of superintendent in suspending pupil for willful disobedience is proper exercise of authority. (Jan. 31, 1936.)

Cross v. Trustees, 129 Ky. 35. It was held that a pupil's conduct in refusing to take part in a dialogue in the annual commencement exercises constituted insubordination and was good cause for suspension. Trustees of a graded school district have no right to arbitrarily expel a pupil from a school which he has attended, or to arbitrarily refuse him the privilege of attending the school in the future.

Board of Education v. Booth, 110 Ky. 807, 62 S. W. 872. Pupil may be expelled for violation of rules of school, and courts will not interfere with or control action of trustee unless it was arbitrary or malicious.

158.160 [4399-59] **Diseases; Epidemics; School May be Closed.** If any family has an infectious or communicable disease, no member of the family shall attend any school until the superintendent of the district, upon the advice of the health officer of the county in which the school district is located, allows them to do so. During the prevalence in any district of dangerous epidemics, the board of education of the school district may order the school closed.

158.170 [4363-7] **Bible to be Read.** The teacher in charge shall read or cause to be read a portion of the Bible daily in every classroom or session room of the common schools of the state in the presence of the pupils therein assembled, but no child shall be required to read the Bible against the wish of his parents or guardian.

Hacket v. Brooksville, Trustee, 120 Ky. 608. The Bible is not a sectarian book and the reading thereof without comment does not constitute sectarian instruction.

158.180 [4363-11a] **Books Critizing School of Healing Prohibited.** No person connected with the public school system shall use or cause to be used, read or taught in the public schools any textbook or printed matter of any kind that contains any statement that criticizes or condemns, or could be deemed discrediting, discriminating or harmful to, any legally constituted school or system of healing, science or profession in Kentucky.

158.190 [4363-11] **Sectarian, Infidel or Immoral Books Prohibited.** No book or other publication of a sectarian, infidel or immoral character, or that reflects on any religious denomination, shall be used or distributed in any common school. No sectarian, infidel or immoral doctrine shall be taught in any common school.

158.200 [4363-7a] **Moral Instruction; Board of Education May Provide.** The boards of education of independent and county school districts may provide for moral instruction of pupils subject to their jurisdiction, in the manner provided in KRS 158.210 to 158.260.

158.210 [4363-7b] **Survey of Religious Preferences May be Made.** The board of education of each school district may authorize a complete survey of all the pupils attending the public schools within the district and ascertain those pupils who desire moral instruction and have the consent of parent or guardian for the instruction.

158.220 [4363-7c] **Time and place of Moral Instruction.** The boards of education shall fix one day each week when pupils who

have expressed a desire for moral instruction may be excused for at least one hour to attend their respective places of worship or some other suitable place to receive moral instruction in accordance with the religious faith or preference of the pupils.

158.230 [4363-7d] **Arrangements with Persons in Charge.** Each board of education may make such arrangements with the persons in charge of the moral instruction as the board deems necessary and advisable.

158.240 [4363-7e] **Credit for Moral Instruction.** Pupils attending the classes for moral instruction at the time specified and for the period fixed shall be credited with the time spent as if they had been in actual attendance in school.

158.250 [4363-7f] **Pupils Not Taking Moral Instruction.** Any pupil who fails to take advantage of the moral instruction shall remain in school during the time when the instruction is being given, but shall not receive any educational advantage over children receiving the moral instruction.

158.260 [4363-7g] **Cost of Moral Instruction.** The moral instruction shall be given without expense to any board of education beyond the cost of the original survey.

158.270 Instruction as to Nature and Effect of Alcoholic Liquor and Narcotics Required; Textbooks to Include These Subjects. (1) The nature of alcoholic liquor and of narcotics and their injurious effects on the human system shall be taught in each of the grades, four to ten inclusive, of the common schools. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent and principal of every school and the president of every university, college or academy to have presented for a period of 30 minutes to the entire student body in assembly, at least on two occasions each term or semester by an appropriate program, the scientific, social and moral aspects of alcoholic beverages, stimulants and narcotics.

(2) The failure of any superintendent, principal or teacher to comply with the terms of this section shall be deemed a cause for the revocation of his contract of employment, and upon notice to the Board of Education employing such superintendent, principal or teacher that he has failed to do so it shall be the duty of said Board to conduct a hearing and if the charge be proved to dismiss or discharge said superintendent, principal or teacher.

(3) When text books on physiology and hygiene shall be hereafter adopted or approved for the schools, such books shall contain a substantial text, to be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, devoted to the nature of alcoholic liquors and narcotics and their effect upon the human system. (1942, c. 50)

158.280 Instruction in Conservation; Selection of Books for. Instruction in all phases of conservation and preservation shall be included in the curriculum of the public schools of Kentucky; and text books regarding the proper use and protection of forests, soils, water, minerals and wild life shall be prepared or selected by the State Text Book Commission for this purpose. (1944, c. 157)

158.990 [4363-7; 4363-8; 4363-11a] **Penalties.** (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (2) or (3) of KRS 158.020 shall be fined one thousand dollars, and any person who continues to violate such provisions after being convicted shall be fined one hundred dollars for each day the violation continues.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (4) or (5) of KRS 158.020 shall be fined fifty dollars for each day the violation occurs.

(3) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 158.180 shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

(4) Failure of a teacher to conform to KRS 158.170 is cause for revocation of his certificate.

(5) Any member of a school board who votes to permit entrance to a school of any child not eligible therefor under the provisions of KRS 158.030 shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars. (Subsection (5) added, 1952, c. 145, § 2)

CHAPTER VI

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

159.010 Parent or custodian to send child to school; age limits for compulsory attendance.
159.020 Transferring child from one district to another.
159.030 Exemptions from compulsory attendance.
159.040 Attendance at private and parochial schools.
159.050 Attendance of blind or deaf children at special schools.
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159.080 Appointment, salary and tenure of attendance officers.
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159.100 Qualifications of attendance officers.
159.110 Expenses of attendance officers.
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159.130 Powers of attendance officers.
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159.170 Withdrawals and transfers; teachers to investigate and report.
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159.190 Parental or truant schools may be provided in certain districts.
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159.250 Nature of census.
159.260 Report of census to Superintendent of Public Instruction.
159.270 False report of census not to be made.
159.990 Penalties.

159.010 [4434-1; 4434-18] **Parent or Custodian to Send Child to School; Age Limits for Compulsory Attendance.** Except as provided in KRS 159.030, each parent, guardian or other person residing in the state and having in custody or charge any child between the ages of seven and sixteen shall send the child to a regular public day school for the full term that the public school of the district in which the child resides is in session, or to the public school that the board of education of the district makes provision for the child to attend. A child's age is between seven and sixteen when the child has reached his seventh birthday and has not passed his sixteenth birthday. Any parent or guardian who elects to send a child six years of age to school shall keep the child in regular attendance. Every child actually resident in this state is subject to the laws relating to compulsory attendance, and neither he nor the person in charge of him shall be excused from the operation of those laws or the penalties under them on the ground that the child's residence is seasonable or that his parent is a resident of another state.

159.020 [4434-2] **Transferring Child from One District to Another.** Any parent, guardian or other person having in custody or charge any child between the ages of seven and sixteen who removes the child from a school district during the school term shall enroll the child in a regular public day school in the district to which the child is removed, and the child shall attend school in the district to which he is removed for the full term provided by that district.

159.030 Exemptions From Compulsory Attendance. (1) The board of education of the district in which the child resides shall exempt from the requirement of attendance upon a regular public day school every child of compulsory school age:

(a) Who is a graduate from an accredited or an approved four-year high school; or

(b) Who is enrolled and in regular attendance in a private or parochial regular day school approved by the State Board of Education; or

(c) Whose physical or mental condition prevents or renders inadvisable attendance at school or application to study; or

(d) Who is deaf or blind to an extent that renders him incapable of receiving instruction in the regular elementary or secondary schools, but whose mental condition permits application to study.

(2) Before granting an exemption under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section the board of education shall require satisfactory evidence, in the form of a signed statement of a licensed physician or public health officer, that the condition of the child prevents or renders inadvisable attendance at school or application to study. On the basis of such evidence the board may exclude any such child from school. (1948, c. 107, § 27)

Part-time schools for employed children, KRS 339.380.

Special employment certificate for child incapable of profiting from further schooling, KRS 339.290.

Nichols, et al. v. Henry, 301 Ky. 434. The statute providing supplementary transportation for children attending school in compliance with compulsory school attendance laws, providing for payment of such transportation from general funds of county, making transportation available to children attending common, private, sectarian, or parochial schools, is tax legislation for a public purpose and is not violative of constitutional provision prohibiting special privilege or requiring tax levies for public purposes only. (November 27, 1945.)

159.040 [4434-3] **Attendance at Private and Parochial Schools.** Attendance at private and parochial schools shall be kept by the authorities of such schools in a register provided by the State Board of Education, and such school authorities shall make attendance and scholarship reports in the same manner as is required by law or by regulation of the State Board of Education of public school officials.

Such schools shall at all times be open to inspection by attendance officers and officers of the Department of Education.

Courses of instruction and term required of private and parochial schools, KRS 158.080.

159.050 [4434-3] **Attendance of Blind or Deaf Children at Special Schools.** In school districts that operate schools for the education of children who are blind or deaf to an extent that renders them incapable of receiving instruction in the regular elementary or secondary schools, such children between the ages of seven and sixteen whose mental condition permits application to study shall be enrolled in and attend such schools regularly for the full term of the schools or until discharged by the board of education of the district. If no provision for the education of such children is made by the school district in which any such child resides, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on recommendation of the State Attendance Officer, may cause the child to be enrolled in one of the state institutions for the education of such special groups.

Education of Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Ch. 167 KRS.

159.070 [4434-5; 4436-6] **Attendance Districts.** Each school district shall constitute a separate attendance district unless two or more contiguous school districts, with the approval of the State Board of Education, units to form one attendance district. Controversies arising in attendace districts relating to attendance matters shall be submitted to the State Board of Education for settlement, and in case an agreement suitable to all parties cannot be reached the State Board of Education may dissolve a united district. In case of dissolution, each school district involved may unite with other contiguous school districts in forming a united attendance district or may act as a separate attendance district.

159.080 [4434-6] **Appointment, Salary and Tenure of Attendance Officers.** Each board of education shall, upon the nomination and recommendation of the superintendent, appoint and fix the salary of an attendance officer and such assistant attendance officers as are deemed necessary. An attendance officer may be appointed for a term of one, two, three or four years, to take office July 1. He shall be responsible to the superintendent of schools and may be removed for cause at any time by a vote of three members of the board. He shall take an oath of office. In the case of a vacancy in the office for an unexpired term, the appointment shall be made so the term will end on June 30.

Bernard v. Humble, 298 Ky. 74. School attendance officer is a "public officer" since office is created by laws for a fixed term, and appointee is required to take oath of office and is invested with certain portions of government to be exercised for public benefit. (May 9, 1944.)

Bernard v. Sims, et al., 279 Ky. 565. Board of education shall hire an attendance officer upon recommendation and nomination of superintendent unless it is shown that the person does not possess the qualifications prescribed by the statutes or other valid reasons. (June 13, 1939.)

159.090 [4434-6] **Attendance Officers for United Districts.** When the boards of two or more contiguous school districts unite to form one attendance district there shall be appointed at least one attendance officer or assistant attendance officer for each eight thousand children or major fraction of that number in the combined school census of the districts. The superintendents of the united districts shall jointly make the nominations and recommendations relating to attendance officers to the boards of education meeting jointly, and the majority vote of each board shall determine all questions. The salary of attendance officers in united districts shall be borne by the employing boards in the proportion the school census of each district bears to the total school census of the united district.

Bernard v. Humble, 298 Ky. 74. School attendance officer is a "public officer" since office is created by laws for a fixed term, and appointee is required to take oath of office and is invested with certain portions of government to be exercised for public benefit. (May 9, 1944.)

159.100 [4434-6] **Qualifications of Attendance Officers.** Each attendance officer and assistant attendance officer shall be twenty-five years of age and shall throughout his tenure of service hold a valid certificate issued in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, except that attendance officers and assistant attendance officers in office on July 1, 1934, may be reappointed to succeed themselves.

159.110 [4434-6] **Expenses of Attendance Officers.** Attendance officers and assistant attendance officers shall be allowed their necessary and authorized expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Each board shall bear the expense of its attendance officer and assistant attendance officers incurred in its district.

Bernard v. Humble, 298 Ky. 74. School attendance officer is a "public officer" since office is created by laws for a fixed term, and appointee is required to take oath of office and is invested with certain portions of government to be exercised for public benefit. (May 9, 1944.)

159.120 [4434-7] **Office Quarters of Attendance Officers.** The office of the superintendent of schools shall be the office of the attendance officer and suitable space shall be provided therein or adjacent thereto for him.

159.130 Powers of Attendance Officers. The attendance officer and assistant attendance officers shall be vested with the powers of peace officers, provided, however, that they shall not have the authority to serve warrants. They may investigate in their district any case of nonattendance at school of any child of compulsory school age or suspected of being of that age. They may take such action in accordance with law as the superintendent of schools directs or as the attendance officer deems proper in the absence of specific directions. They may, under the direction of the superintendent of schools and the board of education, the State Attendance Officer, or the State Board of Education, institute proceedings against any person violating any of the provisions of the laws relating to compulsory attendance and the employment of children. They may enter all places where children are employed and do whatever is necessary to enforce the laws relating to compulsory attendance and the employment of children of compulsory school age. No person shall refuse to permit or in any way interfere with the entrance therein of an attendance officer or in any way interfere with any investigation therein. (1946, c. 30)

Child Labor, Ch. 339, KRS.

159.140 [4434-6; 4434-8; 4434-9; 4434-10] **Duties of Attendance Officers.** The attendance officer shall:

(1) Devote his entire time to the duties of his office;

(2) Enforce the compulsory attendance and census laws in the attendance district which he serves;

(3) Acquaint the school with the home conditions of the child, and the home with the work and advantages of the school;

(4) Ascertain the causes of irregular attendance and truancy, and seek the elimination of these causes;

(5) Secure the enrollment in school of all children who should be enrolled and keep all enrolled children in reasonably regular attendance;

(6) Visit the homes of children who are absent from school or who are reported to be in need of books, clothing or parental care;

(7) Ascertain and report to the superintendent of schools in the district in which the child resides the number and cost of books and school supplies needed by any child whose parent, guardian or custodian does not have sufficient income to furnish the child with the necessary books and school supplies;

(8) Keep the records and make the reports that are required

by law, by regulation of the State Board of Education, by the State Attendance Officer, and by his superintendent and board of education;

(9) Perform any other duties assigned him by the State Board of Education or by his district board of education.

Board of education to furnish books and supplies for indigent children, KRS 160.330.

Bernard v. Humble, 298 Ky. 74. School attendance officer is a "public officer" since office is created by laws for a fixed term, and appointee is required to take oath of office and is invested with certain portions of government to be exercised for public benefit. (May 9, 1944.)

159.150 [4434-14] **Truancy; What Constitutes.** Any child who has been absent from school without valid excuse for more than three days, or tardy on more than three days, is a truant. Any child who has been reported as a truant more than three times is an habitual truant. Being absent for less than half of a school day shall be regarded as being tardy.

159.160 [4434-15] **Teachers' Reports to Superintendent.** The principal or teacher in charge of any public, private or parochial school shall report to the superintendent of schools of the district in which the school is situated the names, ages and places of residence of all pupils in attendance at his school together with any other facts that the superintendent may require to facilitate carrying out the laws relating to compulsory attendance and employment of children. The reports shall be made within the first two weeks of the beginning of school in each school year.

Hunter, et al. v. Board of Education of Floyd County, 265 Ky. 162. Court not authorized to substitute its judgment for that of board and the variety of evidence and facts it considered. Information furnished does not show that the board of education acted arbitrarily or without creditable, competent and relevant evidence. Held that board acted within its discretion in removing him from office. (June 23, 1936.)

159.170 [4434-16] **Withdrawals and Transfers; Teachers to Investigate and Report.** Whenever any child of compulsory school age withdraws from school, the teacher of the child shall ascertain the reason. The fact of the withdrawal and the reason for it shall be immediately transmitted by the teacher to the superintendent of schools of the district in which the school is located. If the child has withdrawn because of change of residence, the next residence shall be ascertained and included in the report. The superintendent shall thereupon forward a card showing the essential facts regarding the child and stating the place of his new residence to the superintendent of schools of the district to which the child has moved. The State Board of Education shall prescribe the forms to be used in the operation of this section.

159.180 [4434-17] **Parents Responsible for Children's Violations.** Every parent, guardian or custodian of a child residing in any school district in this state is legally responsible for any violation of KRS 159.010 to 159.170 or KRS 339.040 by the child. Before any proceedings are instituted against the parent, guardian or custodian for violation of KRS 159.010 to 159.170 or KRS 339.040 a written notice of the violation shall be served on the person by the attendance officer, and one day shall be given for the termination of the violation. After such notice, if the violation is continued or if the provisions of KRS 159.010 to 159.170 or KRS 339.040 are again violated during the school term by the child, no further notice shall be necessary and the parent or guardian shall be punishable as provided in KRS 159.990. A notice by registered mail or by personal service by the attendance officer shall be a legal notice.

159.190 [4434-32] **Parental or Truant Schools May be Provided in Certain Districts.** The board of education of any independent school district embracing a city of the first or second class may equip, maintain, conduct, and adopt rules concerning parental or truant schools for the purpose of affording a place where children of compulsory school age who come within the provisions of this chapter and of the statutes concerning neglected, dependent and delinquent children may be enrolled for the purpose of discipline and instruction.

159.200 [4434-32] **Location of Parental or Truant Schools.** A parental or truant school may be located either within or without the corporate limits of the city, but shall not be located outside the county in which the city is located or near any penal institution.

159.210 [4434-32] **Religious Instruction in Parental or Truant Schools.** No religious instruction shall be given in a parental or truant school except as is allowed by law to be given in public schools, but the board of education shall make suitable regulations so that inmates shall receive religious training in accordance with the belief of their parents or guardians, either by allowing the religious services to be held in the institution or by arranging for the attendance of public service elsewhere.

Religious instruction in common schools, KRS 158.170, 158.200 to 158.260, 158.990.

159.220 [4434-32] **Probation; Children Placed On.** Any child committed to a parental or truant school upon an order duly entered by the county court may be allowed to return home and remain there

upon probation, subject to the friendly visitation and supervision of a probation officer of the county court. If the child, in the opinion of the county court, violates the terms and conditions of probation, he shall be returned to the school. No child shall be released upon probation in less than four weeks from the time of his commitment, nor shall a child be thereafter released upon probation unless the court is satisfied that the child will attend regularly some public or private school. If any child so released upon probation is regular in his attendance in school, and his conduct as a pupil is satisfactory for a period of one year from the date upon which he was released upon probation, he shall be finally discharged from the parental or truant school, and shall not be recommitted thereto, except in a subsequent proceeding undertaken according to the provisions of this chapter and of the statutes concerning neglected, dependent and delinquent children.

159.230 [4434-32] **Violation of Probation; Effect of.** Any child released from a parental or truant school upon probation as provided in KRS 159.220 who violates the conditions of his probation at any time within one year thereafter shall, upon the order of the county court, be returned to the parental or truant school and shall not again be released upon probation within a period of three months from the date of reentering. If such child violates the conditions of a second release upon probation, he shall be recommitted to the school and shall not be released therefrom on probation until he has remained in the school one year.

159.240 [4434-25] **Continuing School Census to be Maintained.** Each board of education shall maintain a permanent and continuing school census.

Department of Education to make rules for operation of census, KRS 156.080.

159.250 [4434-25; 4434-26] **Nature of Census.** The attendance officer of each school district, working under the direction of the superintendent of schools, shall institute and maintain a complete, accurate, permanent and continuous census of all children between the ages of six and eighteen that reside in the school district. A child's age is between six and eighteen when the child has reached his sixth birthday and has not passed his eighteenth birthday. The school census shall specify the name, date of birth and sex of each child; the name, nationality, occupation and post office address of each parent, guardian or custodian of the child; the school district

in which the child resides; and the school to which the child belongs. The school shall be described by number and name. The census shall contain any other data required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Each board of education shall furnish its attendance officer with such assistance as it deems necessary for the institution and maintenance of the census.

159.260 [4434-27] **Report of Census to Superintendent of Public Instruction.** The attendance officer of each school district shall, on or before June 1 each year, prepare a report showing the number of children residing in the school district or districts that he serves who will, on July 1 following, be between the ages of six and eighteen years. The report shall list the children according to the schools to which they belong in each school district. The report shall be made on forms furnished by the State Board of Education and shall contain any other information required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It shall be sworn to before a notary public as being a correct statement as shown by the census on file in the office of the attendance officer. The original and a duplicate copy of the report shall be filed with the district board of education. The board shall mail the original to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and retain the copy in its office.

Louisville School Board v. Superintendent, 102 Ky. 394, 43 S. W. 718. State superintendent may question in a judicial proceeding the accuracy of reports as to the number of children.

159.270 [4434-28] **False Report of Census Not to be Made.** No attendance officer or other person shall willfully or fraudulently report a larger number of children of school age in any district than the actual number, or otherwise make a false report of the census to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

159.990 [4434-13; 4434-20; 4434-21; 4434-22; 4434-23; 4434-24; 4434-28] **Penalties.** (1) Any parent, guardian or custodian who willfully fails to comply with the requirements of KRS 159.010 to 159.170 shall be fined not more than ten dollars for the first offense, and not more than twenty dollars for each subsequent offense. The court trying the case may suspend enforcement of the fine if the child is immediately placed in attendance at a school, and may finally remit the fine if the attendance continues regularly for the full school term. School attendance may be proved by an attested certificate of the principal or teacher in charge of the school.

(2) Any principal, teacher, attendance officer, assistant attend-

ance officer or other school officer who willfully fails to comply with the provisions of KRS 159.010 to 159.260, or of KRS 160.330 shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars. Upon conviction under this subsection an attendance officer or assistant attendance officer shall be removed from office and have his certificate revoked, and a principal, teacher or other school officer may have his certificate revoked.

(3) Any person, other than those persons mentioned in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter relating to compulsory attendance, or who violates any of the provisions of KRS 159.130, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than sixty days, or both.

(4) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 159.270 shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by law for the crime of false swearing. If he is an officer he shall be removed from office, and if he is an attendance officer his certificate shall be revoked.

(5) All fines imposed and all sums required to be paid as penalties under this section shall, after payment of the costs of prosecution and recovery thereof, be paid into the treasury of the district board of education and become a part of the school fund of the district.

CHAPTER VII

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

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160.010 [4399-2] **County School District; What Constitutes.** Each county in this state constitutes a county school district, except that in counties in which there are independent school districts the county school district consists of the remainder of the county outside of the boundaries of the independent school districts.

Thomas, et al. v. Spragens, et al., 308 Ky. 97, 213 S. W. (2d) 452. Section 160.050 provides the exclusive procedure by which independent school districts may annex territory of county school district, and boundaries of Lebanon Independent School District were not extended by virtue of annexation of adjacent territory by city of Lebanon by proceedings for having no relation to school purposes. (June 25, 1948.)

City of Covington v. State Tax Commission, 231 Ky. 606. Court held, "That the northern boundary of the city of Covington under the descriptions found in the controlling instruments bearing upon that question is the Ohio River, and that there is nothing contained in such descriptions limiting such boundary to low water mark on the south shore of that stream, that in such case the law construes the boundary as extending to the center or thread of the stream, and which rule applies to a municipal boundary on such streams the same as the boundaries of a riparian owner on a water course." (Nov. 22, 1929.)

160.020 [4399-3] **Independent School District; What Constitutes.** All school districts embracing cities of the first five classes together with the territory within their limits, including any territory that has been added for school purposes outside of the city limits, and all independent graded common school districts having a school census enumeration of two hundred or more white children, constitute independent school districts, except such of them as have merged

with a county school district since June 14, 1934. No independent district other than a city of the first five classes shall continue to operate when its school census enumeration of white children falls below two hundred pupils unless it appears to the State Board of Education that the district can maintain a more efficient program of school service by operating as an independent district.

Nethery et al. v. McMullen et al., 230 S. W. (2d) 79. Where Shelby County had operational control of high school located in Mt. Eden school district lying in Shelby and Spencer Counties, and district was abolished, and both counties continued to operate school until Spencer County agreed to pay Shelby County tuition rate for each Spencer resident educated in school, and State Board of Education deferred accrediting school because it did not report sixty pupils during year, action by Shelby Board of Education in consolidating high school with other high schools in county, which were located as advantageously as possible for all students in county, and continuing Mt. Eden school for first nine grades, was not an abuse of discretion. (May 16, 1950.)

Thomas, et al. v. Spragens, et al., 308 Ky. 97, 213 S. W. (2d) 452. Section 160.050 provides the exclusive procedure by which independent school districts may annex territory of county school district, and boundaries of Lebanon Independent School District were not extended by virtue of annexation of adjacent territory by city of Lebanon by proceedings for having no relation to school purposes. (June 25, 1948.)

Board of Education of City of Corbin v. City of Corbin, et al., 301 Ky. 686, 192 S. W. (2d) 951. Section 179 Constitution prohibits city from giving to the Board of Education of that city certain of its income to be used for school purposes. For example: Income from municipally owned water and light plants. (February 26, 1946.)

City of Covington v. State Tax Commission, 231 Ky. 606. Court held, "That the northern boundary of the city of Covington under the description found in the controlling instruments bearing upon that question is the Ohio River, and that there is nothing contained in such descriptions limiting such boundary to low water mark on the south shore of that stream, that in such case the law construes the boundary as extending to the center or thread of the stream, and which rule applies to a municipal boundary on such streams the same as to boundaries of a riparian owner on a watercourse." (Nov. 22, 1929.)

Nelson v. Board of Education of the City of Williamsburg, et al., 215 Ky. 40. Where a fourth class city district, which voted bonds with which to build a schoolhouse, was abolished, and a graded school district succeeded it, the board of trustees of the graded school district has authority to sell these bonds and expend the proceeds for building a schoolhouse, especially where boundaries of the new school district are the same as the boundaries of the abolished district. (June 8, 1926.)

160.030 [4399-3] **Temporary Independent District.** The State Board of Education may permit any independent district, other than a city of the first five classes, with a census enumeration of white children below two hundred to operate as a temporary independent school district for one-year periods beginning with July 1, 1938, if it appears to the State Board of Education that the district can maintain a more efficient program of school service by operating as a temporary independent district. The decision of the State Board of Education shall be final. At the end of each one-year period the State Board of Education may permit a temporary independent district to operate for an additional one-year period on the condition that inspection made by the State Board of Education shows that it is operating a school in accordance with the school law and the standards, rules and regulations set up by the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education may by order make any temporary independent school district a part of the county district whenever it is not complying with the school law and the standards, rules and regu-

lations of the State Board of Education, and after it has been given a reasonable time, fixed by the State Board of Education, within which to so comply. Each application of an independent district to operate as a temporary independent district for a one-year period shall be filed with the State Board of Education not later than May 1.

Bd. of Trustees of Bromley Ind. Sch. Dist., No. 38 v. State Bd. of Edu., 269 Ky. 253, 106 S. W. (2d) 985. State Board may authorize an independent graded school district which has less than 250 pupils to run temporarily as such district for a period of one year or any number of years not exceeding four. Its action in consolidating it with the county district will not be disturbed unless it be shown that it acted arbitrarily and unreasonably. It was not shown that it had so acted in this case. State Board did not abuse discretion in placing into county district independent district of Bromley. State Board may grant permit to operate as independent district for period from one to four years. (June 15, 1937.)

160.040 [4399-4] **Merger of Districts.** Boards of education of any two or more contiguous school districts may by concurrent action merge their districts into one. In case of a merger the members of the boards of education of the merged districts may serve out the terms for which they were elected. The resulting district shall take over all the assets and legal liabilities of the districts joining in the merger. Tax levies authorized for the payment of interest and the retirement of bonds or to create sinking funds for such purposes shall continue to be levied and collected over the same area by or for the new board in accordance with the laws under which the levies were originally made until all bonded obligations of the old district have been retired.

Board of Education of Caverna Independent School District et al. v. Butler et al., 256 S. W. (2d) 516. Contiguous school districts, portions of which lay in different counties, could under statute, merge into one school district, and fact that merger gave rise to difficult question of a fiscal nature did not make merger unconstitutional or invalid. (March 27, 1953.)

Hopkins County Fiscal Court et al. v. Commonwealth ex rel. Attorney General et al., 252 S. W. (2d) 875. Where program for merger of two boards of education appear to be financially sound and within the limits of authority granted by the legislature to boards of education, Fiscal Court might not substitute its judgment as to soundness of program for that of boards.

We find no merit in the Fiscal Court's argument that the Board is acting arbitrarily and is abusing its discretion. The program appears to be financially sound and is within the limits of authority. The contention that the program has not been approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction also is without merit. (November 13, 1952.)

Board of Education of Hopkins County et al. v. Hopkins County et al., 247 S. W. (2d) 54. Opponents to the action of the Hopkins County Board of Education and the Madisonville Independent District Board of Education in effecting a merger of the Hopkins County District and the Madisonville Independent School District could not have such merger declared invalid because of the fact that the merger agreements showed:

That the Madisonville Independent District was included in one or more of the five educational divisions from which board members would be elected.

That the merger itself does not affect effectually the building program nor change the school system in any way.

That the new superintendent would receive an increase in salary over that he had received as superintendent of the independent district. (March 7, 1952.)

Hopkins County Board of Education v. Hopkins County et al., 242 S. W. (2d) 742. Court held that the merger was legal but left open an opportunity for appellees or other parties to bring new suit to call attention to any illegal or arbitrary action of the merged boards. (August 20, 1951.)

LaFollette et al. v. Ovesen et al., 236 S. W. (2d) 457. The statute providing for merger of independent school districts with county school districts by agreement, without directions as to terms or conditions of merger, is supplementary to and not in conflict with previous statute providing that members of all merged contiguous school district's Boards of Education may serve out terms for which they were elected, so that merged county school district's and contiguous independent school district's

Boards of Education had authority to agree that members of independent district board should serve on new enlarged district's board until expiration of their terms. (January 30, 1951.)

Martin v. Board of Education of Bath County, et al., 284 Ky. 818, 146 S. W. (2d) 12. Where superintendent's contract for an independent district provided that in event of merger with county system independent district board's contract ceased county board had no obligation to employ superintendent of independent district. (Dec. 20, 1940.)

Piggott v. Kasey, et al., 271 Ky. 651, 113 S. W. (2d) 5. Where bonds for school purposes were issued by city and later school merged with county district the bonds were valid and county board assumed all obligation of the independent district board. Bonds may be sold to private persons. (March 17, 1938.)

Webster County Board of Education v. Hocket, et al., 267 Ky. 498. Where independent districts were merged with county district prior to repeal of statutes authorizing county board to assume liabilities of districts of such merger, county board authorized to issue refunding bonds and not required to make levy on property of these districts to pay off such indebtedness. (March 2, 1937.)

160.041 Merger of Independent District With County District. (1) When a board of education of an independent school district desires to have its district become a part of the county school district, it shall by motion so record its desire in the minutes of the board. The board, or its executive officer, shall convey this request to the county board of education. At its next regular meeting, or at a special meeting held prior thereto, the county board of education shall pass upon this request.

(2) If the county board of education refuses, or the two boards of education cannot agree upon such a proposition of merger of the independent district with the county district, the independent board of education may appeal to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and ask that its request to become a part of the county school district be submitted to the State Board of Education for final settlement.

(3) If the State Board of Education approves the proposition of merger, it shall become effective and the independent district shall become a part of the county school district on the basis of the conditions of merger as set out by action of the State Board of Education. (1948, c. 238)

Hopkins County Board of Education v. Hopkins County et al., 242 S. W. (2d) 742. Court held that the merger was legal but left open an opportunity for appellees or other parties to bring new suit to call attention to any illegal or arbitrary action of the merged boards. (August 20, 1951.)

LaFollette et al. v. Ovesen et al., 236 S. W. (2d) 457. The statute providing for merger of independent school districts with county school districts by agreement, without directions as to terms or conditions of merger, is supplementary to and not in conflict with previous statute providing that members of all merged contiguous school districts' Boards of Education may serve out terms for which they were elected, so that merged county school district's and contiguous independent school district's Boards of Education had authority to agree that members of independent district board should serve on new enlarged district's board until expiration of their terms. (January 30, 1951.)

160.042 Election of Members of County Board of Education of Merged District to be From District at Large. Upon a merger under the provisions of Section 160.040 and Section 160.041 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes of an independent school district in a city of the first class with a county school district in counties con-

taining a city of the first class, the members of the county board of education of the merged county school district, shall be elected from the county school district at large. (1952, c. 90, § 1)

160.043 Terms of Board Members Unaffected by Merger; Vacancies Not to be Filled. Each member of the respective boards of education at the time of the merger of the districts, may continue to hold office until the expiration of his or her term of office, but any vacancy occurring among such members for any reason shall not be filled. (1952, c. 90, § 2)

160.044 Time of Election and Terms of Merged District Board Members; Vacancies. (1) At the regular November election during the first even number year nearest to the time of the merger of the districts, as above set out, two members of the county board of education shall be elected from the county at large for a term of four years, and two years after such first election, three members of the county board of education shall be elected for a term of four years, and in each even numbered year thereafter an election shall be held from the county at large to fill the membership of the county board of education for the term that will expire on the first Monday in January following, and the regularly elected members shall hold office for four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the county board after members have been elected from the county at large, shall be filled as now provided by KRS 160.190. (1952, c. 90, §§ 3, 4)

160.045 Territory in City or Annexed to City May Become Part of School District in Which Greater Portion of City is Located. (1) Whenever any territory in any municipality or any territory which may become incorporated in any municipality, is located in a county school district, the owners of real property in such territory are given the right to demand of the board of education of the county school district in which their property is located that said property should be placed in and become a part of the school district in which the greater part of said municipality is located and embraced; whether said school district be a county or independent school district.

(2) If seventy-five per cent of the owners of real property located in such territory in a county school district shall present a written petition to the board of education of the school district in

which their property is located demanding of said board of education that their property be placed in another school district, the board of education of the school district in which said property is located shall proceed at once to place said property in the school district as demanded by said petitioners.

(3) The board of education of the recipient school district shall first give their consent and approval to the demand made by the petitioners and by giving said consent and approval will indicate thereby that they favor and request the territory to be placed in and annexed to said recipient school district; said approval and consent shall be made by the countersigning of the petition by the chairman of the board of education of the recipient school district or by a majority of the board of education of said recipient school district signing said petition.

(4) Should the board of education of the school district of which the demand is made for the transfer of certain property as set out in subsection (1) of this section, refuse to comply with the request presented by the petition as set out in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the property owners who have signed said petition or one or more of them on behalf of all of said property owners may resort to the circuit court of the county in which said property is located and may proceed by mandamus or other procedure.

(5) The purpose of this section is to enable all property located within any municipally incorporated territory to be placed in one school district as such procedure tends to promote school and civic spirit. (1946, c. 140; subsection (1) amended, 1948, c. 90)

Board of Education of Fayette County et al. v. Board of Education of Lexington Independent School District et al., 250 S. W. (2d) 1017. Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district merely granted authority to taxing power to levy tax in addition to maximum school levy provided by statute, and did not impose a tax in future.

Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district to pay rentals for school buildings to be erected and financed by fiscal court by issuing revenue bonds did not create an indebtedness and such tax was leviable each year, only upon property within the district at the time annual levy was made, and property transferred to city school district after special tax was voted, was not liable for special tax levied after transfer.

City school district to which territory was transferred from county school district was not liable for any part of such revenue bonds under statute providing for assumption of proportional part of indebtedness, since revenue bonds did not constitute an indebtedness of county school district. (June 20, 1952.)

Board of Education of Kenton County v. Mescher et al., 310 Ky. 453, 220 S. W. (2d) 1016. The statute granting owners of realty in territory, which may become incorporated in any municipality and is located in county school district, to demand that property be placed in school district in which greater part of municipality is located, does not violate the Constitution prohibiting special legislation where a general law can be made applicable. KRS 160.045; Const. sec. 59, subd. 29. (May 27, 1949.)

Thomas et al. v. Spragens et al., 308 Ky. 97, 213 S. W. (2d) 452. Section 160.050 provides the exclusive procedure by which independent school districts may annex territory of county school district, and boundaries of Lebanon Independent School District were not extended by virtue of annexation of adjacent territory by city of Lebanon by proceedings for having no relation to school purposes. (June 25, 1948.)

160.050 [4399-4b] **Annexation of Adjacent Part of County School District by Independent District; Approval; Vote.** Any independent school district may annex any part of a county district lying adjacent to the independent district. When a part of a county district is to be annexed to an independent district, the board of education of the independent district shall secure the approval of the county board of education and of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In giving approval the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall consider the ratio of the per census pupil wealth of the territory proposed to be added to the independent district to that of the average per census pupil wealth of the county district as a whole and the effect of the proposed territorial loss of the county district on the educational program of the county district. When such approval has been secured in writing, the board of education of the independent district shall submit to the legal voters of the territory proposed to be annexed the question of whether or not the territory shall become a part of the independent district. If the proposal is adopted by a majority vote of the legal voters residing in the territory to be annexed, the territory shall become a part of the independent district.

Title to school property in transferred territory, KRS 162.020.

Board of Education of Kenton County v. Mescher et al., 310 Ky. 453, 220 S. W. (2d) 976. The statute granting owners of realty in territory, which may become incorporated in any municipality and is located in county school district, to demand that property be placed in school district in which greater part of municipality is located, does not violate the Constitution prohibiting special legislation where a general law can be made applicable. KRS 160.045; Const. sec. 59, subd. 29. (May 27, 1949.)

Thomas et al. v .Spragens et al., 308 Ky. 97, 213 S. W. (2d) 452. Section 160.050 provides the exclusive procedure by which independent school districts may annex territory of county school district, and boundaries of Lebanon Independent School District were not extended by virtue of annexation of adjacent territory by city of Lebanon by proceedings for having no relation to school purposes. (June 25, 1948.)

160.060 [4399-4b] **Annexation of Part of Independent District by County District.** Any county district may annex a part of an independent district lying within, partly within, or adjacent to the county district. When a part of an independent district is to be annexed to a county district, the board of education of the county district shall secure the approval of the board of education of the independent district and of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In giving approval the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall consider the ratio of the per census pupil wealth of the territory proposed to be added to the county district to that of the average per census pupil wealth of the independent district and the effect of the proposed territorial loss of the independent district on the educational program of the independent district. When such approval has been secured in writing, the board of education of the county district

shall submit to the legal voters of the territory proposed to be annexed the question of whether or not the territory shall become a part of the county district. If the proposal is adopted by a majority of the legal voters residing in the territory to be annexed, the territory shall become a part of the county district.

Title to school property in transferred territory, KRS 162.020.
Transfer of teachers in case of annexation, KRS 161.810.

160.065 Liability for Indebtedness in Case of Annexation. When any property assessable for school purposes in one school district is annexed by or transferred to another school district, the recipient district shall assume a part of the indebtedness, if any, of the other school district incurred for school buildings and grounds in the proportion the assessed valuation of property taxable for school purposes transferred bears to the total assessed valuation of property taxable for school purposes in the district losing the territory. (1942, c. 197)

Title to school property in transferred territory, KRS 162.020.

160.070 [4399-6; 4399-14] **Subdistricts; County Board of Education May Change; Exceptions; Boundaries of Districts.** (1) The boundary lines of subdistricts of county school districts existing on June 14, 1934, shall not be changed except as provided in this section. Any county board of education may change the boundaries of school subdistricts of the county school system and, when necessary, establish new subdistricts, unite subdistricts or parts of subdistricts, discontinue subdistricts, or transfer a child to other subdistricts. No subdistrict shall exist that has less than fifty white census pupils residing in it, unless the State Board of Education, upon application of a county board of education, authorizes the maintenance of the subdistrict as an emergency subdistrict from year to year.

(2) Except upon approval of the State Board of Education, the boundary of any independent school district that may become a part of a county school district shall not be reduced nor shall the district be abandoned as a subdistrict.

(3) The boundary of any subdistrict having a bonded indebtedness shall not be extended except upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the legal voters in the territory proposed to be added to the subdistrict, and all subdistrict tax levies that have been authorized may continue to be collected for the benefit of the subdistrict for which they were levied until the expiration of the time for which the levy was made. The boundary of any subdistrict that levies a tax for pur-

poses other than for bonds may be changed by the county board of education upon the request of a majority of the voters within the territory proposed to be added to the subdistrict that levies the tax.

(4) The board of education of each school district shall keep recorded in its office a complete description of the boundary of the district and of all subdistricts of the district, and of any changes of such boundaries. The record of boundaries shall be accessible to any teacher, attendance officer or other employe of the board and to officers of the Department of Education.

Smith, et al. v. Withers, et al., 270 Ky. 568. County board of education may discontinue subdistricts and court will not interfere with action except in case of abuse of authority. (November 9, 1937.)

Simpson County Board of Education, et al. v. Strickler, 268 Ky. 72. Subdistrict was not abolished. It was merely enlarged and the subdistrict trustee had authority to recommend the teachers. (March 26, 1937.)

Bell County Board of Education, et al. v. Wilson, et al., 223 Ky. 556. County board of education may exercise reasonable though not arbitrary discretion in consolidating districts. This case held abuse of discretion. (March 27, 1936.)

County Board of Education of Bath County, Ky., et al. v. Goodpaster, 260 Ky. 198, 84 S. W. (2d) 55. County board of education has authority to discontinue subdistricts provided it can show necessity therefor and if the results would be reasonably useful, convenient, and proper. The board has discretion to exercise this authority. The constitutionality of the new school code is determined by this case. The constitutionality of the new school code was referred to by the court in the case of **County Board of** Education of Montgomery County, et al., on petition ex Parte, 260 Ky. 246. (June 18, 1935.)

Audus, et al. v. Logan County Board of Education, 246 Ky. 534. County board of education may consolidate schools in two ways: (1) Action of county board, (2) vote of the people. Whether consolidation is necessary rests within sound discretion of county board. County board of education, after suit was commenced, could amend original order consolidating subdistricts by making it more definite. (December 16, 1932.)

Whalen, et al. v. County Board of Education of Harrison County, 239 Ky. 341. Court cannot interfere with county board's exercise of discretion in consolidating subdistrict unless abused. Whether consolidation is necessary rested within county board's discretion. (May 29, 1931.)

Brown, et al. v. Bailey, et al., 238 Ky. 287. Whether transfer of pupils from subdistrict to public school of another subdistrict is "desirable" is matter for determination by county board of education. (March 27, 1931.)

City of Covington v. State Tax Commission, 231 Ky. 606. Court held, "That the northern boundary of the city of Covington under the descriptions found in the controlling instruments bearing upon that question is the Ohio River, and that there is nothing contained in such descriptions limiting such boundary to low water mark on the south shore of that stream, that in such case the law construes the boundary as extending to the center or thread of the stream, and which rule applies to a municipal boundary on such streams the same as to boundaries of a riparian owner on a water course." (November 22, 1929.)

Holton, Etc. v. Board, Etc., 176 Ky. 578. The county board of education is authorized to create a consolidated school district out of parts of subdistricts, as well as out of entire subdistricts.

Laurel County Board of Education, et al. v. Bowling, 267 Ky. 763. When boundary of a subdistrict includes the owner of farm, it also includes farm and those living on it, in absence of words of exclusion. (March 16, 1937.)

160.080 [4399-15] **Subdistricts in Two or More Counties.** (1) With the concurrence of the county boards of education, the county superintendents of two or more adjoining counties, where the division line intersects a neighborhood whose convenience requires it, may lay off a subdistrict composed of parts of each of such counties. The selection and payment of teachers and control of such subdistricts shall be in the county board of the county in which the school building is located, but the county board of the other contracting

county or counties shall pay such proportion of the total expense of conducting the school as is mutually satisfactory and stated in a written contract, which shall also state definitely the boundaries of the subdistrict. The contract shall be entered in the minutes of each board and duplicate copies signed by the chairman and secretary of each board shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of each of the contracting counties. The school census of such a subdistrict shall list the children according to the counties of their residence and shall show the total number of school age in the entire subdistrict and the total number in the subdistrict residing in each of the respective counties. Copies of the census shall be filed with the superintendent of each district represented.

(2) In case an independent district is reverted to the county and is composed of parts of two counties, the school shall be operated as provided by law for subdistricts in parts of two counties. The board of education of the county in which the building is located shall have control of the school, and the board of education of each county concerned shall pay for operation of the school such amount of the total cost as the number of census pupil children in each district bears to the whole number in the school census. In case the reverted independent district has bonded indebtedness, the tax for bond purposes shall be levied by the fiscal courts of the respective counties, collected by the tax collectors of the respective counties, and turned over to the treasurer of the board of education of the county in which the building is located for the purpose of retiring the bonds.

Nethery et al. v. McMcMullen et al., 230 S. W. (2d) 79. Where Shelby County had operational control of high school located in Mt. Eden school district lying in Shelby and Spencer Counties, and district was abolished, and both counties continued to operate school until Spencer County agreed to pay Shelby County tuition rate for each Spencer resident educated in school, and State Board of Education deferred accrediting school because it did not report sixty pupils during year, action by Shelby Board of Education in consolidating high school with other high schools in county, which were located as advantageously as possible for all students in county, and continuing Mt. Eden school for first nine grades, was not an abuse of discretion. (May 16, 1950.)

160.090 [4399-7; 4399-8; 4399-10] **Trustee of Subdistrict; Qualifications; Term.** Each subdistrict shall elect one subdistrict trustee who shall serve for a term of four years from the third Saturday in July next succeeding his election and until his successor is elected or appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed for cause. Each candidate for the office of subdistrict trustee shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall have resided in the subdistrict at least six months prior to the date of election. A subdistrict trustee may suc-

ceed himself. Any subdistrict trustee who is not an actual resident of the subdistrict for a period of sixty days shall forfeit his office.

160.100 [4399-8] **Election of Subdistrict Trustee; Notice of Candidacy; Qualifications of Voters; Ballots.** (1) Each candidate for the office of subdistrict trustee shall make known his intention of becoming a candidate for that office by giving written notice to the superintendent of schools of his county district, not less than fifteen nor more than sixty days prior to the date of election.

(2) Each legal voter of the subdistrict is eligible to vote in the election of subdistrict trustee, if he has resided in the subdistrict for at least sixty days prior to the date of the election.

(3) Elections for subdistrict trustees shall be by secret ballot. The board of education of the county school district shall furnish separate printed ballots in a number at least ten per cent in excess of the estimated number of legal voters in the subdistrict. The name of each qualified candidate for subdistrict trustee shall be printed on the ballots for the subdistrict. The names shall be printed in the order in which the written notifications were filed with the county superintendent. As many blank spaces shall be left on each ballot as there are subdistrict trustees to be elected. There shall also be blank spaces provided for the signatures of the judge and the clerk and no ballot shall be valid unless it bears the name of either the judge or the clerk of the election.

School elections to be regulated by General Assembly, Const. 155.

Bates, et al. v. Dixon, et al., 250 Ky. 479. Evidence in school election contest sustained in finding that voter owning no property in election subdistrict, and alleged to be only temporarily absent from district, was not legal voter. Evidence sustained finding that three specified voters did not live in election subdistrict and hence were not legal voters in school election. Evidence in school election contest failed to establish that voter not permanently present within district had made his home with his uncle living within election subdistrict so as to become legal voter. Contestant declared receiving highest number of votes cast. (October 3, 1933.)

Harris v. Caudill, 2222 Ky. 162. Contest of election for school trustee must be filed within ten days after final action of Board of Canvassers under Kentucky Statutes, section 1596a-12 (122.070, 122.080, 122.090 and 122.100 KRS), which under present law is county board of education. (December 2, 1927.)

Penny v. McRoberts, 163 Ky. 313, 173 S. W. 786. A person is not authorized to vote in the common school district in which he has resided for sixty days before the election, unless he has resided in the county for at least six months preceding the election, and in the state one year preceding the election.

160.110 [4399-8] **Time, Place and Method of Conducting Election.** Subdistrict trustee elections shall be held between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the second Saturday of July every four years, beginning with 1934. The elections shall be held at such place or places in the subdistrict as the board of education of the county directs. The election shall be conducted by at least three qualified voters of the subdistrict, appointed by the county board of education. One of the election officers shall serve as judge, one as sheriff, and one as clerk.

The county board of education may appoint more than one clerk to serve at the elections. The election officers shall serve without pay, but one officer of each subdistrict, or other person or persons designated by the county board of education, is entitled to actual expenses incurred in delivering ballots and ballot boxes to the voting place and returning them to the office of the board of education. The county board of education shall provide ballot boxes with locks and shall make other necessary arrangements for conducting the elections. The expenses of the election shall be paid out of the county school fund. The county board of education shall provide for the safekeeping of the ballots and ballot boxes. The counting of ballots shall start not later than 10 a.m. on the next week day following the election and shall proceed by subdistricts until the count is completed. Any candidate in the election may be present in person or by a representative during the counting of the ballots in his subdistrict. As soon as the counting is finished in any subdistrict the tabulators shall announce, at the door of the counting room, the results for that subdistrict and shall certify the results to the county board of education, whereupon the county board of education shall issue a certificate of election to the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes.

School elections to be regulated by General Assembly, Const. 155.

160.120 [4399-11] **Duties of Subdistrict Trustee Generally.** Each subdistrict trustee shall exercise general control over the school property of the subdistrict under the general supervision of the county board of education. Each shall advise freely with the superintendent of the county district on all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the school or schools in his subdistrict.

160.130 [4399-9] **Nomination of Teachers in Subdistricts.** (1) The subdistrict trustee shall nominate a competent and qualified teacher for each teaching position in the schools in his subdistrict in which only the first eight grades are taught. No subdistrict trustee shall nominate any person related to him as father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or first counsin. The board of education of the county school district shall elect to each teaching position the person nominated by the subdistrict trustee for that position unless it rejects the nomination for cause. All rejections shall be stated in writing. In the event of the rejection of a person nominated the

subdistrict trustee shall nominate another person for the position and the board of education may reject that nomination for cause.

(2) The nomination of teachers shall be made in writing between February 1 and April 1 next preceding the beginning of the school year. If the subdistrict trustee does not recommend a teacher within that time the county board of education shall elect a teacher upon the recommendation of the county superintendent.

(3) After a written recommendation has been filed with the county board of education, the subdistrict trustee may not withdraw the recommendation except for legal cause or by permission of the county board of education. In case the subdistrict trustee withdraws his recommendation for cause or by permission of the county board of education, he shall make another recommendation on or before the next regular meeting of the board.

Hall, Superintendent of Schools of Floyd County, et al. v. Cooley, et al., 277 Ky. 429, 126 S. W. (2d) 811. Where teacher recommended by subdistrict trustee was not employed because of unprofessional conduct and subdistricts had been discontinued before nomination was rejected county superintendent had authority to recommend teacher. (March 17, 1939.)

Simpson County Board of Education, et al. v. Strickler, 268 Ky. 72, 103 S. W. (2d) 705. Subdistrict was not abolished. It was merely enlarged and the subdistrict trustee had authority to recommend the teachers. (March 26, 1937.)

Bowling, et al. v. Combs, et al., 266 Ky. 56, 98 S. W. (2d) 51. County superintendent is largely a ministerial officer and as such it is his duty to accept and submit to the county board of education all applications for teaching positions if made within the prescribed time. (November 6, 1936.)

Hamilton v. Board of Education of Pike County. Injunction of Judge Thomas in which the whole court considered the motion when subdistrict trustee has actually made a recommendation between February 1 and April 1 such right continues at least until school begins. (October 22, 1936.)

Swinford v. Chasteen, et al., 261 Ky. 249, 87 S. W. (2d) 373. Subdistrict trustee may recommend teachers between February 1 and April 2. After that date county superintendent has sole recommending authority. (November 8, 1935.)

Taylor v. Bell County Board of Education, 260 Ky. 253, 84 S. W. (2d) 9. Where two teachers were to be chosen, county board held unauthorized to consider the teacher's nomination signed by trustee and filed two months after filing of same trustee's nominations of two other teachers. County board of education must consider employment of teachers nominated. (June 21, 1935.)

Reynolds, et al. v. Spurlock, 257 Ky. 582, 78 S. W. (2d) 787. Qualifications of teacher determined when applicant begins to teach. Withdrawal of recommendation not valid because trustee was not before the board and no record was made of his attempted withdrawal. (February 1, 1935.)

Wilson, et al. v. Alsip, et al., 256 Ky. 466. Subdistrict trustee has authority to nominate teachers in schools where only elementary grades are taught through the eighth grade. County superintendent nominates in all other schools. (November 23, 1934.)

Trosper, et al. v. Woodford County Board of Education, et al., 248 Ky. 780. County board of education, having reduced two-teacher to one-teacher school, must select qualified teacher recommended by subdistrict trustee. Sec. 4399a-7, Ky. Statutes. Acts 1932, c. 79. (April 28, 1933.)

Logan County Board of Education, et al. v. Funk, 245 Ky. 701, 54 S. W. (2d) 38. When board elected second recommendee as teacher, status of parties became fixed, and board could not subsequently without legal cause, pass new resolution to make it appear that trustee had withdrawn first recommendation. Subdistrict trustee's filing recommendation of teacher with board held not withdrawal of prior recommendation of another, in view of rule that trustee having once recommended teacher in writing, could not withdraw that except by writing filed with the board or by statement before board in session and its recordation in minutes of board. (November 4, 1932.)

Carter v. Lewis County Board of Education, et al., 242 Ky. 748. Because teacher had recommendation of the subdistrict trustee for a position in which he could recommend, the board of education had the burden. Subdistrict trustee could not nullify his written recommendation of teacher by orally telling board it could dispose of application of person recommended as it saw fit. Subdistrict trustee can withdraw written recommendation of teacher only in writing or by appearing before board in meeting. (February 9, 1932.)

Logan County Board of Education v. Fowler, 241 Ky. 166, 43 S. W. (2d) 691. County board of education without authority to fill a teaching position while a vacancy in the

trusteeship exists. County board must elect teacher recommended by subdistrict trustee who moved out of subdistrict or fill the vacancy existing in the trusteeship and give him a chance to recommend the teacher. (November 20, 1931.)

Abrams v. Jackson County Board of Education, 230 Ky. 151. Under contract for employment of school teacher for seven months, it was duty of school board to furnish house in which to teach and in absence of stipulation in contract for cessation of teacher's salary during such period. Failure of board to furnish a suitable house in which to teach constituted a breach of contract. School teacher held not entitled to recover for breach of employment contract to teach school for seven months on destruction of school building by fire, in absence of evidence showing that she attempted to find similar employment in locality. (June 21, 1929.)

Rice v. Gilliam, 226 Ky. 613. County board of education under mandatory duty to elect teacher nominated by subdistrict trustee where he was qualified at time of meeting at which selection of teachers was to be made, though he had no teacher's certificate at time he was nominated. (November 30, 1928.)

Lovelace v. Steinbeck, 225 Ky. 669. County board must elect teacher, if she is qualified when election takes place. She must take responsibility of being qualified when school begins. Subdistrict trustee having recommended teacher who possessed necessary qualifications, it was duty of county board of education to elect her, as against one whose application did not bear indorsement of subdistrict trustee. (October 5, 1928.)

Foreman v. Board of Education of Christian County, 219 Ky. 573. County board given discretion to appoint or reject persons recommended by subdistrict trustees in view of provisions permitting county superintendent to include other recommendations and county board's authority to remove teachers for incompetency or unfitness. (April 29, 1927.)

Christian County Board of Education v. Gee, 217 Ky. 561. Where subdistrict trustee, after notice, failed to recommend teacher for colored school in his subdistrict, board of education may, after reasonable time, hire teacher on recommendation by any of its members notwithstanding acts of 1924, chapter 52, section 3. (January 14, 1927.)

160.140 [4399-10] **Vacancy in Office of Subdistrict Trustee; How Filled.** In the event of a vacancy in the office of subdistrict trustee, the board of education of the county school district shall, at its next regular meeting, on the recommendation of the county superintendent, appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy. The subdistrict trustee so appointed shall serve until the next regular time for the election of subdistrict trustees. Any person removed from the office of subdistrict trustee for cause is ineligible for appointment by the board of education of the county district to fill any vacancy in the office of subdistrict trustee prior to the date of the next regular election of such trustees.

Resignations, Removals and Vacancies, Ch. 63 KRS.

Ellis, et al. v. Van Horn, 245 Ky. 188, 53 S. W. (2d) 367. County board of education's attempt to select successor of school district trustee, who withdrew resignation before it was acted on, held void. (October 7, 1932.)

160.160 [4399-17; 4399-18] **Boards of Education; Nature; Corporate Powers.** Each school district shall be under the management and control of a board of education consisting of five members, to be known as the "Board of Education of ....., Kentucky." Each board of education shall be a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession. It may sue and be sued; make contracts; purchase, receive, hold and sell property; issue its bonds to build and construct improvements; and do all things necessary to accomplish the purposes for which it is created.

Joint board on consolidation of counties, KRS 67.300.
Jury service, members of boards of education exempt from, KRS 29.030

Perry County Board of Education, et al. v. Deaton, et al., 311 Ky. 227, 223 S. W. (2d)

882. County boards of education are given broad discretion under statute in the selection of school sites and in the establishment of schools as they deem necessary for the promotion of education and the general welfare of the pupils. KRS 160.160, 160.290.

Where county board of education has obtained approval of superintendent of public instruction of its plans for a new building, courts will not interfere with proposed plans unless there is positive proof of fraud, collusion or a clear abuse of discretion. (October 18, 1949.)

Justice, et al. v. Clemons, et al., 308 Ky. 820, 215 S. W. (2d) 992. Selection of school site is particularly for exercise of unfettered good faith judgment of county boards, and after approval by state superintendent of public instruction, courts will not interfere without positive proof of fraud, collusion, or clear abuse of discretion. (December 17, 1948.)

Board of Education of Kenton County v. Talbott, Commissioner of Finance Department, et al.—Same v. Commonwealth ex rel. Martin, Commissioner of Revenue, 286 Ky. 543, 151 S. W. (2d) 42. Constitutional provisions exempting educational institutions from taxation does not exempt county board from payment of gasoline tax used for transportation of school children. (March 28, 1941.)

Hunter, et al. v. Board of Education of Floyd County, 265 Ky. 162. Court not authorized to substitute its judgment for that of board and the variety of evidence and facts it considered. Information furnished does not show that the board of education acted arbitrarily or without creditable, competent and relevant evidence. Held that board acted within its discretion in removing him from office. (June 23, 1936.)

160.170 [4399-23] **Oath of Board Members.** Every person elected to a board of education shall, before assuming the duties of his office, take the following oath, in addition to the Constitutional oath:

"State of Kentucky,

"County of .....

".....", being duly sworn, says that he is eligible under the law to serve as a member of the board of education, and that he will not, while serving as a member of such board, become interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with or claim against the board, and that he will not be influenced during his term of office by any consideration except that of merit or fitness in the appointment of officers or engagement of employes.

".....

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of.....

".....

The oath shall be kept on record by the board.

Constitutional oath, Const. 228.

160.180 [4399-22] **Qualifications of Board Members; When Not to Vote.** (1) No person shall be eligible to membership on a board of education:

(a) Unless he has attained the age of twenty-four years; and

(b) Unless he has been a citizen of Kentucky for at least three years preceding his election and is a voter of the district for which he is elected; and

(c) Unless he has completed at least the eighth grade in the common schools as shown by the records of the school in which

the eighth grade was completed or by affidavits of the teacher or teachers under whom the work was completed, or unless he has the equivalent of an eighth grade education as determined by an examination held under rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Education; or

(d) Who holds or discharges the duties of any civil or political office, deputyship or agency under the city or county of his residence; or

(e) Who, at the time of his election, is directly or indirectly interested in the sale to the board of books, stationery or any other property, materials, supplies, equipment or services for which school funds are expended; or

(f) Who has been removed from membership on a board of education for cause.

Commonwealth ex rel. Buckman, Jr., Atty. Gen., v. Preece. Clark et al v. Preece, 257 S. W. (2d) 51. Statutory requirement that member of county board of education must have completed at least the eighth grade in common schools must be met before such member is elected to office.

Appellee did not establish by the methods provided by KRS 160.180(c) that he had successfully completed the eighth grade at the Lynn Bark School and that the judgment declaring the appellee to possess the educational qualifications for the office of board member is erroneous and should be to the contrary. (February 6, 1953.)

(2) If, after the election of any member of the board, he becomes interested in any contract with or claims against the board, of the kind mentioned in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of this section, or becomes a candidate for nomination or election to any office or agency the holding and the discharging of the duties of which would have rendered him ineligible before election, or if he moves his residence from the district for which he was chosen, or if he does anything that would render him ineligible for reelection, his office shall without further action be vacant.

(3) A board member shall be eligible for reelection unless he becomes disqualified.

(4) No member of a board of education shall vote regarding the appointment or employment in any capacity of any person related to him as father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or first cousin, and the majority vote of the remainder of the board is required in case of appointment or employment of such person.

Incompatible offices, Const. 165, 237.
Removal of board members, KRS 156.110.

Hall et al. v. Allen et al., 231 S. W. (2d) 702. Where member of county board of education appeared before board and tendered his resignation in order to remove himself so that another person could be appointed, and another person was appointed and

undertook to act as a duly qualified member of the board, the office was "abandoned" by the member who tendered resignation. (July 6, 1950.)

Kirwan v. Speckman, 232 S. W. (2d) 841. A member of board of education is a state and not a county officer. (June 6, 1950.)

Commonwealth, by Funk, Attorney General, v. Clark; Commonwealth by Funk, Attorney General v. Waters, 311 Ky. 714. The burden rests on person whose educational qualification as member of county board of education is properly challenged, as in action in nature of quo warranto, to establish his eligibility by school records, affidavits of one or more teachers under whom he completed required school work, or present examination. The statute prescribing ways of establishing educational qualifications of member of county board of education does not contemplate consideration of verbal testimony of member or his schoolmates as to his completion of required school work. A documentary official record should be accepted as evidence of fact to which it relates where it is not impeached and person making contradictory affidavit testifies that fact stated therein was otherwise. (November 11, 1949.) (Rehearing denied January 10, 1950.)

Board of Education of Martin County et al. v. Cassell, 310 Ky. 274, 220 S. W. (2d) 552. Duly elected member of county board of education was a state officer and if, after he had qualified by taking oath of office, he was removed because he lacked educational qualifications, it was necessary that removal be by proper proceedings by the Commonwealth on the relation of Attorney General or under his authority. KRS 160.180.

County board of education cannot declare vacant the seat of a member who has been duly elected and has qualified, on ground that member does not possess some statutory qualifications for membership. KRS 160.180. (May 10, 1949.)

Commonwealth by Dummit, Atty. Gen. v. Mullins, 307 Ky. 383, 211 S. W. (2d) 133. Statute providing that members of county boards of education must have an eighth grade education and setting forth manner in which qualification may be shown is mandatory, and one or other of specific methods of furnishing proof.

Neither affidavit of board member's teacher which stated that he taught all the grades except the eighth, nor certificate of rergistrar of normal school showing that member had been registered in the normal school for one term, was sufficient to show that member was eligible for office. KRS 160.180 (May 7, 1948.)

Salyers v. Lyons, 304 Ky. 320, 200 S. W. (2d) 749. Board of Education cannot declare office of Board Member vacant. Attorney General only has this authority. (March 21, 1947.)

Commonwealth v. Mullins, 286 Ky. 242, 150 S. W. (2d) 668. Examination to qualify for membership on a board of education must be taken under rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. (April 25, 1941.)

Saylor v. Rockcastle County Board of Education, et al., 286 Ky. 63. Individual seeking to recover office must allege and prove eligibility. (March 28, 1941.)

Commonwealth by Meredith, Atty. Gen. v. Hardin, 286 Ky. 404. Where undisputed facts showed that sale was made before election and note turned over to son on dissolution of partnership with no obligation to look to candidate for its payment, candidate retained no interest in collection of note which would disqualify him to hold office of county board member. (March 21, 1941.)

Commonwealth v. Begley, 273 Ky. 636. A person holding a contract to teach in the district at the time of his election is disqualified thereby to hold office as a member of the board of education. Attorney General may determine whether an emergency exists as to employment of counsel when he gives permission to bring suit in his name. (May 20, 1938.)

Commonwealth, by Meredith, Atty. Gen. v. Moye, et al., 273 Ky. 384. Affidavit of substitute teacher and testimony of fellow students that member had completed the eighth grade not sufficient and could not be considered. (May 3, 1938.)

Bert Whitaker and Orville T. Wilson v. Commonwealth of Kentucky, 272 Ky. 794. Bert Whittaker filed an affidavit of his teacher. This affidavit stated that the teacher does not have the records of the school and cannot state from memory what grade he was in but that he passed and completed to the best of her knowledge whatever grade he was taking each of the two years she taught in the Burnside school. He also filed affidavits of persons who went to school with him which stated that they were in the eighth grade with Whittaker.

In passing on this information the court said, as in the case of Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Norfleet, that it is " . . . mandatorily required that such qualification must be manifested by (a) the record of the school in which the eighth grade was completed, or (b) the affidavit of the teacher or teachers who taught the pupil through the eight grade." The court further said that since he failed to meet all of the requirements of (a) and (b) above cited, and failed to take advantage of (c), which provides for an examination, he was not qualified to serve.

In the case of Wilson, the court held that because of the fact that he was employed as a teacher in the common schools when he was elected, he violated section 4399-22, Kentucky Statutes (160.180 KRS), and was, therefore, not eligible to serve as a member of the board of education. (May 12, 1938.)

Commonwealth v. Griffen, 268 Ky. 830, 105 S. W. (2d) 1063. Former teacher of candidate for board of education testified that said candidate had been his pupil and had completed the eighth grade as "he was entitled to a diploma as having completed the work if I had the right to give it." Held this was sufficient evidence of the educational qualification required of such candidate.

Polley v. Fortenberry, et al., 268 Ky. 369. Constitution nor statutes prohibit holding two state offices or employment at same time. Office of member of county board of education is not incompatible with maintenance supervisor of roads. (May 4, 1937.)

Commonwealth ex rel. Vincent, Atty. Gen. v. Withers, 266 Ky. 29, 98 S. W. (2d) 24.

Evidence held to fail to establish that member of county board had forfeited his office by being interested in contracts with the board. Nature of disqualifying interest to cause vacation of office discussed. (Nov. 4, 1936.)

Hall v. Boyd County Board of Education, et al., 265 Ky. 500, 97 S. W. (2d) 38. Member of a board of education may refuse to vote for a teacher related to another member as prohibited by law even though recommended by superintendent and otherwise qualified or else statute requiring unanimous vote of the remainder of the board would be made ineffective. (October 9, 1936.)

160.190 [4399-30] **Vacancies; How Filled.** Any vacancy in any board of education shall be filled for the unexpired term by the other members of the board within ninety days after the vacancy occurs. If the vacancy is not filled by the other members of the board within ninety days, it shall be filled by the State Board of Education within thirty days after information has been filed by any citizen of the district that the vacancy has existed for more than ninety days. The member so chosen shall hold office for the unexpired term and until his successor is elected and has qualified.

Kash v. Day et al., 239 S. W. (2d) 959. Since the person elected to office was not eligible to hold the office, a vacancy existed on the date the term of office of such person would have begun had he been eligible. The limitation period on authority of the board to fill the vacancy began to run the day the vacancy began.

Since it was not filled by the board within 90 days, the board had no power to fill it. (May 15, 1951.)

McClendon, et al. v. Hamilton; Acton v. Jasper, et al., 277 Ky. 734, 127 S. W. (2d) 605. In the absence of statutory authority to the contrary a judgment in quo warranto proceeding cannot be suspended pending final appeal. Offices of board members became vacant January 29, 1938, when circuit court rendered judgment. (May 2, 1939.)

Spurlock, et al. v. Spradlin, et al., 266 Ky. 164. Failure to attend three successive meetings constitutes no vacancy until board takes action on such failure. (November 13, 1936.)

Barton, et al. v. Brafford, et al., 264 Ky. 480. By authority of section 160.190 empowering "other members" to fill vacancies one member may fill a vacancy when four others have been removed, etc. (May 26, 1936.)

Board of Trustees of Salt Lick Graded Common School District, et al. v. Kercheval, et al., 242 Ky. 1. Remaining members of board cannot fill a vacancy if there does not exist a quorum. Where a deadlock exists, the Governor may, after reasonable time, exercise power of appointment. (August 19, 1931.)

Middleton v. Middleton, et al., 239 Ky. 759. (Evarts G. S. Dist., Harlan County.) School trustees may perform only duties enumerated in statute. Constitution and statute held intended to prohibit same person from filling two offices at the same time. Office of school trustee is "state office" and office of city councilman or town trustee is "municipal office" and are incompatible. (June 4, 1931.)

160.200 [4399-24; 4399-27] **Time of Election of Board Members; Term.** (1) All elections for members of boards of education shall be in even numbered years, for a term of four years. Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the elections shall be held at the regular November election. In all county districts and in those independent districts embracing cities of the second or third class, two members shall be elecetd in 1942 and three in 1944. In all other school districts three members shall be elected in 1942 and two in 1944.

(2) In each even numbered year thereafter, there shall be held an election in every county and independent district to fill the membership of the boards of education for the terms that will expire on the first Monday in January following, and the regularly

elected members shall hold office for four years and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

(3) Any independent school district embracing a city of the fifth class may, at the discretion of its board of education, hold its election of board members at its public school building on the first Saturday in May. The election shall be held by three officers appointed by the board of education and the expenses of the election shall be paid from the treasury of the school district. In all other respects the provisions of this chapter relating to holding elections for board members shall apply.

Branham v. Branham, 276 Ky. 767. Statute providing that each legal voter of a subdistrict shall reside in the subdistrict 60 days previous to the election means to be a legal voter one must have resided in the state a year, in the county 6 months, as well as in the subdistrict 60 days prior to the election. (February 10, 1939.)

Brown v. Rose, 233 Ky. 549. Directions to General Assembly given by Constitution, section 236, to prescribe time when general officers authorized and directed by Constitution to be elected or appointed shall enter upon duties where time is not fixed by Constitution held to have no application to membership on county board of education which is not constitutional office. It is general rule that one elected to office to fill a vacancy must qualify within reasonable time after he has received certificate of election to office. (March 25, 1930.)

Ridings v. Jones, 213 Ky. 810. The provisions in the Corrupt Practice Act, sections 1565b-1, to 1565b-18, inclusive, providing for the filing of a pre-election expense account is mandatory, but directory only as to the time of filing, the prevailing candidate for county board of education failing to file a pre-election account, as required by this act, cannot be declared a duly elected officer, nor can his contestant be declared elected, but the election must be declared void. (March 26, 1926.)

160.210 [4399-24] **Manner of Election of Board Members.** (1) In independent school districts, the members of the school board shall be elected from the district at large. In county school districts, members shall be elected from divisions.

(2) The board of education of each county school district shall, not later than July 1, 1940, divide its district into five divisions as nearly equal in population and containing integral voting precincts in so far as is practicable. In first dividing the county district into divisions the board shall, if more than one of its members reside in one division, determine by lot which member from that division shall represent that division, and which members shall represent the divisions in which no member resides. The members so determined to represent divisions in which no member resides shall be considered the members from those divisions until their terms expire, and thereafter the members from those divisions shall be nominated and elected as provided in KRS 160.200 and KRS 160.220 to 160.250.

(3) When it is made necessary by changes in precinct boundaries or shifts in population, the county board of education may alter the boundaries of the divisions in order to equalize the population of the divisions or to make them conform to precincts, but no

change shall be made in the boundaries of the divisions within six months prior to the day on which a member of the school board is to be elected from any division. A record of the boundaries of each division and any changes made therein shall be kept in the office of the county board of education, and shall be published by the county board of education in a newspaper of general circulation.

(4) Any citizen in the district may prosecute an appeal to the county court from the action of the board in making a division line or a change thereof, and from the county court to the circuit court of the county in which the district is located. The procedure on appeal shall be the same as in other civil cases.

Commonwealth ex rel. Meredith, Atty. Gen. v. Whitt, et al., 291 Ky. 682. Action of county board of education in establishing districts noncontiguous, if wrong, was merely erroneous and not void. Action cannot be maintained against newly elected member from noncontiguous districts that they were usurpers. (October 23, 1942.)

Mason, et al. v. Montgomery County Board of Education, et al., 291 Ky. 654. Appeals from an order of the county board of education making a change in school district boundary lines does not permit litigants to proceed beyond the judgment of the circuit court. (October 20, 1942.)

160.220 [4399-25] **Secret Ballots; Nominating Petitions.** All elections for members of boards of education shall be by secret ballot. The ballot shall be on a separate sheet from all other ballots used in any election. The county clerk shall cause to be printed on the ballot the names of legally eligible candidates in whose behalf he is petitioned to do so in writing by not less than fifty legal voters of the county school district division or independent school district as the case may be, except that in independent school districts embracing a city of the first or second class the number of such petitioners shall not be less than one hundred. The petitions must be filed as provided in (KRS 118.120 and 118.130)* Each petition must be signed by the requisite number of qualified persons, and shall show the district or the division of the county district, as the case may be, and the place of residence of each person signing it. In county school district divisions no person shall sign more than one petition, and in independent school districts not more petitions than the number of offices to be filled.

Note—These state not less than 45 days and not more than 60 days before election. See General Provisions for time for candidate for board member to file petition.

Branham v. Branham, 276 Ky. 767. In order to cast a legal vote, one must have lived in the state and county for time required by Const. 145, and must also have lived in the school district or voting precinct for sixty days before the election. (February 10, 1939.)

160.230 [4399-25] **Form of Ballot; Order in Which Names Appear.** The ballot shall be in the form prescribed for ballots by the general election law, except that no party emblem or dis-

tinguishing mark shall be placed upon the ballot, save the words "School Ballot" at the head thereof. The name of all candidates for membership on the board of education shall be printed on the first fifty ballots in a single column in the order the petitions are filed. On each of the succeeding fifty ballots the names shall be printed in the same order, except that the last name on the preceding fifty ballots shall be shifted to the first place, and so on thereafter throughout, a like change being made in the printed order of names for every fifty ballots. The ballots shall be so bound that in the book of ballots for each voting precinct each candidate's name will apear first on approximately the same number of ballots as that of every other candidate. As many additional lines shall be left blank as there are members to be elected from the district or division as the case may be.

Bowling v. Amis, 286 Ky. 738. Purpose of law requiring place of residence of signer was to enable officers and others to determine if subscribers were qualified. (May 23, 1941.)

160.240 [4399-25] **General Election Laws Apply; Procedure; Expense.** (1) The general election laws shall apply to all elections of school board members. The sheriff of the county in which the school district is situated shall provide for each precinct in the district a separate box for the reception of ballots used in the election of members of the board of education. The judge of election of the opposite political party to the clerk of election in each precinct shall issue the school ballots and observe, as to these ballots, the regulations for the issue and deposit of ballots as are prescribed for elections generally.

(2) In school districts embracing cities of the first five classes the expense of the election shall be paid by the city from its general funds. In all other districts the expense shall be paid by the fiscal court out of its general funds.

Montague v. Collins; Heird, et al. v. Same, 296 Ky. 57. Defendants having failed to contest the election within 30 days or to present facts to show election void, were precluded from the election. (December 3, 1943.)

160.250 [4399-25] **Politics of Candidate Not to be Indicated.** No election officer or other person within an election booth shall tell or indicate to a voter the political affiliation of any candidate.

160.260 [4399-26] **Number of Candidates to be Voted for.** (1) The voting in county districts shall be by divisions. Each voter shall be issued a school ballot and shall vote for only one candidate by making a cross in the square opposite the name of the

candidate for whom he wishes to vote. The legally eligible candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast in his division shall be declared elected.

(2) In independent school districts each voter may vote for as many candidates as there are members to be elected by making a cross in the square opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote, and the ballot shall shown the number of board members to be elected. The candidates, in number equal to the number of members to be chosen, who have the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Note:—School elections do not come within and are not controlled by the provisions of sections 145 to and including 154 of the Constitution. (See section 155 of the Constitution of Kentucky.)

Huff, et al. v. Black, et al., 259 Ky. 550. Person whose name was written on the ballot entitled to contest in election even though not on a petition. Signatures on first petition not invalidated because later signed another petition. (May 14, 1935.)

Horn v. Wells, 253 Ky. 494. Unsuccessful candidate held entitled to contest election on ground prevailing candidate violated Corrupt Practice Act, though successful contest would not give contestant office. (May 10, 1934.)

Howard v. Whittaker, 250 Ky. 836. Evidence established that bribery was committed in interest of candidate for county board of education with candidate's knowledge. (1565b-1 et seq.)

Candidate's knowledge of violation of Corrupt Practice Act may be established by showing he committed, consented to, or authorized others to commit, or personally observed commission of, prohibited acts or by circumstances surrounding candidate and his workers during preparation for election and on day thereof.

Large plurality received by candidate held not to entitle him to office where violation of Corrupt Practice Act was shown. (October 24, 1933.)

Caudill v. Stidham, 246 Ky. 174. Election commission held authorized to dissolve tie between candidates for election as member of county board of education by lot and issue certificate of election to winner thereby determined.

Election of member of county board of education must be held void and vacancy declared where vote of one precinct in which over 20 per cent of votes cast were illegal, exceeded such percentage of total vote. (November 25, 1932.)

160.270 [4399-20; 4399-29] **Meetings; Regular and Special; Quorum; Record of Proceedings.** (1) Each board of education shall hold at least one regular meeting each month, at a time and place fixed by the board. Special meetings may be called by the chairman. On request of three members of the board the secretary shall call a special meeting. Each member of the board shall have timely notice of each meeting and the nature, object and purpose for which it is called. Any board member failing to attend three consecutive regular meetings, unless excused by the board for reason satisfactory to it, shall be deemed to have vacated his office. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(2) The secretary shall be present at the meetings of the board and shall record in a book provided for that purpose all its official proceedings, which shall be a public record open to inspection.

Baisden v. Floyd County Board of Education, et al., 270 Ky. 839. Where member of county board was absent from one meeting and was absent from the next two meetings,

although he made trips to town for purposes of attending meetings because of board's failure to inform him of change in time of holding meetings board's removal of such member was arbitrary and improper. (November 12, 1937.)

Montague v. Collins; Heird, et al. v. Same, 296 Ky. 57. Defendants having failed to contest the election within 30 days or to present facts to show election void, were precluded from the election. (December 3, 1943.)

Brown v. Turman, 264 Ky. 407. All members must have legal notice of meeting of board of education. Electing superintendent under conditions cited in this case held illegal. (May 19, 1936.)

Board of Education of Wurtland Independent School District, et al. v. Stevens, et al., 261 Ky. 475. Office of member missing three consecutive meetings not vacant unless action of board so declares. Boards of education had authority to merge districts. (November 26, 1935.)

160.280 Per Diem and Expenses Allowed County Board Members. Members of boards of education shall receive no salaries, but members of county boards of education may receive a per diem of ten dollars and their actual expenses for each regular or special meeting attended, and may be reimbursed for other actual and necessary expenditures incurred in the district in the performance of their duties authorized by the board. In no case shall the expense or per diem of any member exceed two hundred dollars per annum. All claims shall be made out according to law and filed with the secretary of the board and shall be approved and paid as other claims against the board. (1954, c. 220, § 1, effective July 1, 1954.)

160.290 [4399-20; 4399-33] **General Powers and Duties of Board.** (1) Each board of education shall have general control and management of the public schools in its district and may establish such schools and provide for such courses and other services as it deems necessary for the promotion of education and the general health and welfare of pupils, consistent with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. Each board shall have control and management of all school funds and all public school property of its district and may use such funds and property to promote public education in such ways as it deems necessary and proper. Each board shall exercise generally all powers in the administration of its public school system, appoint such officers, agents and employes as it deems necessary and proper, prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation and terms of office.

Carter et al. v. Taylor, Judge, et al., 231 S. W. (2d) 601. Where 150 county high school pupils had been cared for by contract with independent school board and by maintaining county high school with elementary grade pupils in inconvenient part of county, and county had existing bonded debt of $225,000 and board of education a debt of nearly $100,000, but more than enough money was available for servicing debts and meeting obligations for new school, approval of plan by which board of education and fiscal court proposed to erect high school and issue $250,000 in bonds payable from rents received annually from board over 20 years period was not abuse of discretion. (July 6, 1950.)

(2) Each board shall make and adopt, and may amend or repeal rules, regulations and bylaws for its meetings and proceedings for the government, regulation and management of the public

schools and school property of the district, for the transaction of its business, and for the qualification and employment of teachers and the conduct of pupils. The rules, regulations, and bylaws heretofore made by any governing body of a school district, or hereafter made by a board of education, shall be consistent with the general school laws of the state and shall be binding on the board of education and parties dealing with it until amended or repealed by an affirmative vote of three members of the board. The rules, regulations and bylaws shall be spread on the minutes of the board and be open to the public.

Conferences of public school officials, board to pay expenses of, KRS 156.190.
Flags to be supplied for display at school, KRS 2.040.
Injury to school property, board to bring action for, KRS 273.060.
Machinery used for manual training, board of education to approve, KRS 339.130.
School employes, provisions as to, Ch. 161, KRS teachers' retirement, board to make salary deductions and reports for, KRS 161.560, 161.570.
(For other powers and duties of board see other chapters in this title.)

Clemons, et al. v. Bottom, et al., 262 S. W. (2d) 85. Where a school had been built at disputed location and its construction had been approved by Superintendent of Public Instruction, evidence was sufficient to establish that board's closing of school was in exercise of its good faith judgment and not an abuse of its discretion. (October, 16, 1953.)

Lewis, et al. v. Morgan, et al., 252 S. W. (2d) 691. County board of education possesses not only the powers specifically conferred by statute, but also such implied powers as are reasonably inferable from the express powers and objects to be attained by creation of such board.

Statutory provisions requiring annual audit of school building funds by public accountant or accountant approved by the State Department of Education are not mere grants of power to county board of education to conduct audits, but create an absolute duty which boards are required to perform.

Statutory provisions requiring audits of school building funds, authorizing county boards of education to require audits of accounts and records of outgoing treasurers of school boards and providing for depositories of school funds and authorizing county boards of education to have audits made of records of depositories are merely additions to powers of county boards of education, and are not intended to limit or restrict inherent powers of boards to conduct their fiscal affairs. (November 7, 1952.)

Whitt, et al. v. Reed, et al., 239 S. W. (2d) 489. In action for injuries sustained by school pupil on school premises, petition alleging that defendants school superintendent, principal, maintenance supervisor and janitor were negligent in performance or non-performance of their ministerial duties stated cause of action against them as individuals.

In action for injuries sustained by a school pupil on school premises, petition alleging that county board of education, members, sued as individual defendants, violated certain statutes in undertaking to authorize school building alterations, which resulted in defective condition causing injuries, stated cause of action against them on ground that their failure to perform mandatory legal duties was a cause of injuries.

Public Officers, empowered to appoint their subordinates, are bound to exercise ordinary care in selecting proper persons for various positions, to superintend their conduct, and to assign them no tasks for which they are known by officers to be incompetent and in execution of which it is reasonable to infer that disastrous consequences will result. (April 24, 1951.)

Perry County Board of Education, et al. v. Deaton, et al., 311 Ky. 227, 223 S. W. (2d) 882. County boards of education are given broad discretion under statute in the selection of school sites and in the establishment of schools as they deem necessary for the promotion of education and the general welfare of the pupils. KRS 160.160, 160.290.

Where county board of education has obtained approval of superintendent of public instruction of its plans for a new building, courts will not interfere with proposed plans unless there is positive proof of fraud, collusion or a clear abuse of discretion. (October 18, 1949.)

Justice, et al. v. Clemons, et al., 308 Ky. 820, 215 S. W. (2d) 992. Selection of school site is particularly for exercise of unfettered good faith judgment of county boards, and after approval by state superintendent of public instruction, courts will not interfere without positive proof of fraud, collusion, or clear abuse of discretion. (December 17, 1948.)

Wilson, et al. v. Graves County Board of Education, et al., 307 Ky. 203, 210 S. W. (2d) 350. School Board not authorized to purchase single-handedly a lakeside tract in another county for joint benefit of public school pupils and 4-H Club members under statute authorizing a school district to join with city or county in providing recreation center or statute empowering school boards to promote health and welfare of pupils, as provided in Sections 97.010 and 160.290, KRS. (March 9, 1948.)

Board of Education of Louisville v. Klein, et al., 303 Ky. 234, 197 S. W. (2d) 427. A football game is not a "nuisance per se." The operation of high school stadium for night high school football games was not a "nuisance per se."

Injunction against proposed night high school football games on assumption that they would constitute a nuisance per se or that they would become a nuisance per accident was erroneous.

A thing may or may not be a nuisance according to the manner in which it is used, the situation in which it is placed, or the time it has been carried on without complaint, when measured by the mind and taste of the average citizen. (November 8, 1946.)

Thacker v. Pike County Board of Education, 301 Ky. 781. County board of education being a public agency is immune from liability to laborers and others in and while discharging functions of such agency for injuries sustained by negligence of its employees. (March 15, 1946.)

Begley, et al. v. George E. Dum Co., 293 Ky. 351. Validity of claim against the board for school supplies was not challenged prior to time board entered into agreement with seller to settle original claim. Board should be held to agreement. (February 23, 1943.)

Board of Education of Kenton County v. Talbott, Commissioner of Finance Department, et al.; Same v. Commonwealth ex rel. Martin, Commissioner of Revenue, 286 Ky. 543. Constitutional provisions exempting educational institutions from taxation does not exempt county board from payment of gasoline tax used for transportation of school children. (March 28, 1941.)

Schuerman, et al. v. State Board of Education, et al., 284 Ky. 556. Boards of education are authorized to pay out of public school funds annual membership dues in the Kentucky Association of School Board Members. (May 10, 1940.)

Weaks v. Board of Education, Graves County, et al., 282 Ky. 241. The plan the Graves County Board of Education adopted to convey to a holding company approximately twenty per cent of the school property of the county school district for the erection of a school building but not the site on which the building was to be erected was unauthorized and the board of education would be enjoined from conveying properties beyond the limits approved heretofore accorded in Scott County Board of Education v. McMillen. (February 27, 1940.)

Scott County Board of Education v. McMillen, 270 Ky. 483. The plan of the county board of education providing for conveyance to holding corporation properties which were to be jointly mortgaged to secure payment of bonds, was not invalid because all properties were jointly subject to lien for payment of bonds or because provision for refunding of any taxes paid by bondholders if annual payment was within board's unencumbered annual income. (November 5, 1937.)

Emmons v. Board of Education of Lewis County, 260 Ky. 17. County board of education has authority to deed property to holding corporation with understanding it will be deeded back when bonds are paid. (June 11, 1935.)

Thompson v. Pendleton County Board of Education, et al., 258 Ky. 843. Findings of the county board of education in proceeding wherein principal-teacher and principal teachers were tried on charge were conclusive on court unless it is clearly shown that the board abused its discretion. (April 23, 1935.)

Montgomery County Board of Education, et al. v. Messer, 257 Ky. 836. (1) Board of education may establish qualification higher than the minimum required by the statutes. (2) The board may require transcript of college work led before application of the teacher is placed before the board. (3) Board may require sixty-four semester hours' college training of teachers under its order except those who taught in the county the preceding year. (January 22, 1935.)

Board of Education of Bowling Green v. Simmons, 245 Ky. 515. Creation by board of education of position of nurse and employment to fill such position held for interest of schools of city within statutes and Constitution. City school board cannot itself raise revenue to defray school expenses, but may make appropriation out of school funds in its hand not otherwise appropriated by law. Statutes controlling qualifications of teachers held inapplicable to position of school nurse and teacher of health and physical education. (Ky. Stat., Secs. 3464, 3474, 3478; Constitution, Sec. 184.) (October 25, 1932.)

Trustees of Congregational Church of Evarts v. Board of Trustees of Evarts Graded Common School District, 230 Ky. 94. Where board of school trustees made sale of school property to church without fraud, school trustees, subsequently elected could not nearly five years after sale rescind sale because it decided it was a bad trade, since school board is continuing body and was in the position of a natural person. (June 14, 1929.)

Elliott County Fiscal Court v. Elliott County Board of Education, 193 Ky. 66, 234 S. W. 947. The county board of education is a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession, and therefore a debt created by the board is a continuing obligation of the board, regardless of any change in its membership, and no question of assumption of indebtedness which an old board contracted can arise. Where the county board of education prepares and submits to the fiscal court a detailed expense budget for the succeeding year, it is incumbent on the fiscal court to make a levy for the amount required unless the board acted corruptly or in bad faith, or embraced in their expenditures items not authorized by law. A budget of the county board of education filed with the fiscal court may include outstanding indebtedness.

160.300 [4399-55] Investigations by Board; Power to Summon Witnesses. (1) A board of education may, in any investigation

or proceeding before it, concerning a matter that may be a proper subject of inquiry by it, summon witnesses by subpoena, enforce their attendance, and require that they testify under properly administered oath.

(2) No person so summoned shall refuse to attend or to produce a written statement to be used as legal evidence in the investigation or proceeding, or, if present, refuse to testify concerning any matter that may be a proper subject of inquiry.

160.310 [4399-20a; 4399-20b] **Board to Provide for Insurance for School Buses.** Each board of education may set aside funds to provide for liability and indemnity insurance against the negligence of the drivers or operators of school buses owned or operated by the board. If the transportation of pupils is let out under contract, the contract shall require the contractor to carry indemnity or liability insurance against negligence in such amount as the board designates. In either case the indemnity bond or insurance policy shall be issued by some surety or insurance company authorized to transact business in this state, and shall bind the company to pay any final judgment rendered against the insured for loss or damage to property of any school child or death or injury of any school child or other person.

Regulations as to school buses, KRS 189.540.
Age limit for drivers of school buses, KRS 186.600.
Transportation of school children, KRS 158.110, 158.115.

Bowen, et al. v. Meyer, et al., 255 S. W. (2d) 490. Under statute requiring boards of education to furnish transportation to elementary pupils who do not reside within reasonable walking distance of the school provided for them, the board was not required to furnish transportation for pupils who resided in a suburban area one to two and one-quarter miles from school and had school safety patrol to escort them across busy streets, along with county traffic patrol women, and to assist them in riding public buses, which pupils could ride to school for a five to six and one-half cent fare. (January 30, 1953.)

Pike County Board of Education, et al. v. Varney, et al., 253 S. W. (2d) 253. In action by nine year old bicycle rider for injuries received when his bicycle collided with school bus at intersection, evidence upon issues of bus driver's negligency and rider's contributory negligence was for jury. Jury gave judgment for $5,000. (December 5, 1952.)

Whitt, et al. v. Reed, et al., 239 S. W. (2d) 489. In action for injuries sustained by school pupil on school premises, petition alleging that defendants school superintendent, principal, maintenance supervisor and janitor were negligent in performance or nonperformance of their ministerial duties stated cause of action against them as individuals.

In action for injuries sustained by a school pupil on school premises, petition alleging that county board of education, members, sued as individual defendants, violated certain statutes in undertaking to authorize school building alterations, which resulted in defective condition causing injuries, stated cause of action against them on ground that their failure to perform mandatory legal duties was a cause of injuries.

Public Officers, empowered to appoint their subordinates, are bound to exercise ordinary care in selecting proper persons for various positions, to superintend their conduct ,and to assign them no tasks for which they are known by officers to be incompetent and in execution of which it is reasonable to infer that disastrous consequences will result. (April 24, 1951.)

Thacker v. Pike County Board of Education, 301 Ky. 781. County board of education being a public agency is immune from liability to laborers and others in and while discharging functions of such agency for injuries sustained by negligence of its employees. (March 15, 1946.)

Kirkpatrick's Adm'x. (Bronaugh) v. Murray, et al., 294 Ky. 715. Members of boards of education are individually responsible if they fail to act as required by statute concerning carrying liability insurance on school buses. (June 15, 1943.)

Taylor v. Knox County Board of Education, 292 Ky. 767. Statutes authorizing boards of education to carry liability and indemnity insurance does not make board liable. It permits board to be sued to determine measure of insurance carrier's liability. It authorizes child to maintain action against board for negligence of drivers where board of education carries such insurance. (December 15, 1942.)

Wallace v. Laurel County Board of Education, et al., 287 Ky. 454. A school district or a school board, in the absence of a statute imposing it, is not subject to liability for injuries to pupils of public schools received in connection with their attendance thereat, since boards of education are engaged in a governmental function. (June 14, 1941.)

Dalzell v. Bourbon County Board of Education, et al., 193 Ky. 171. Boards may purchase insurance from mutual companies. (December 6, 1921.)

160.320 [4399-61] **Passways to School for Pupils; Provision for.** Any board of education may make provision for roads or passways to its school buildings to accommodate all pupils who are entitled to attend school, and may apply to the county court or the governing authority of the city having jurisdiction to open the same as other roads and passways are opened for public necessity and convenience. If there is no road or passway from the residence of any pupil to the school building which he attends it shall be lawful for such pupil, in attending school, to walk over the property of any person between the residence of the pupil and the school building.

School board to pay toll at private bridges and ferries for school children and school buses, KRS 280.320.

School children and school buses exempt from toll on state-owned bridges and ferries, KRS 180.320.

Toll not to be charged pupils crossing toll bridge to attend school, KRS 280.320.

Madison County Board of Education v. Skinner, et al., 299 Ky. 707. Board of education required to furnish transportation for remainder of school year 1944-45 if and when it can because of condition of roads. (April 17, 1945.)

160.330 [4363-12; 4434-11] **Free Textbooks; Boards May Furnish.** Each board of education may furnish textbooks and other necessary school supplies free of charge to indigent children in its school district or to such other children as it deems advisable, under such rules and regulations as it may adopt. The superintendent shall report to the tax levying authority of the district the number and cost of textbooks and school supplies needed by the indigent school children of the district, and the tax levying authority shall appropriate a sum of money sufficient for the purchase of textbooks and school supplies for such children. The sum appropriated annually by the tax levying authority shall not be less than two hundred dollars in a county school district and fifty dollars in an independent school district.

Attendance officer to report needs of indigent children to superintendent, KRS 159.140.

Books of pupils leaving district to be purchased by board, KRS 156.350.

Free textbooks furnished by state, Ch. 157, KRS.

Penalty for failure of superintendent to report, KRS 159.990.

160.340 [4399-54] **Reports by Boards to State Board of Education; Other Reports.** Each board of education shall, on the forms

prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and approved by the State Board of Education, prepare and submit to the State Board of Education reports on all phases of its school service. Each board may prepare and publish for the information of the public a report on the progress of its schools.

City having commission form of government, reports of board of education to, KRS 89.280.
Financial matters, reports to State Board of Education with respect to, KRS 157.060.
Superintendent of Public Instruction to supervise accounts and reports of local boards, KRS 156.160, 156.200.
Teachers' retirement, records for to be kept, KRS 161.560, 161.570.

160.350 Superintendent of Schools; Appointment; Term; Salary; Vacancy; Qualifications; Removal. Each board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools whose term of office shall begin on July 1 following his appointment. The appointment may be for a term of one, two, three or four years. The board shall fix the salary of the superintendent at not less than $1,200 per annum, to be paid in monthly installments. In the case of a vacancy in the office for an unexpired term, the board of education shall make the appointment so that the term will end on June 30. Before any superintendent assumes his duties he shall present to the board of education that elected him a statement signed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction that he has been duly issued a certificate of administration and supervision issued in accordance with the provisions of law and which qualifies him to hold the position to which he has been elected, and he shall hold such certificate throughout the period of his employment. A superintendent of schools may be removed for cause by a vote of four members of a board of education. Written notice setting out the charges for removal shall be spread on the minutes of the board and given the superintendent fifteen days before action is taken on his removal. (1942, c. 113, § 13)

Certification of school employes, Ch. 161, KRS.
Jury service, superintendent exempt from, KRS 29.030.
Leave of absence, KRS 161.770.
Reinstatement of former superintendent returning from Armed Forces, KRS 161.740.
Removal of superintendent for failure to cause instruction as to alcohol and narcotics, KRS 158.270.
Resignations, Removals and Vacancies, Ch. 63.
Superintendent eligible for continuing contract status under teachers' tenure law, KRS 161.721.
Termination of contract, KRS 161.780.
Treatment of superintendents when counties consolidate, KRS 67.300.
Bourbon County Board of Education, et al. v. Darnaby, 235 S. W. (2d) 66. Court held that no legal cause for removal of superintendent by board of education was shown.
The work "cause" in a statute authorizing the removal of officers for cause means legal cause, and not any cause which the Board authorized to make such removal may deem sufficient. It is implied that they cannot be removed at the mere will of those vested with power of removal, or without any cause. It must be a cause relating to, and affecting, the administration of the office, and must be restricted to something of a substantial nature directly affecting the rights and interests of the public. (December 15, 1950.)

Chestnut, et al. v. Reynolds, 291 Ky. 231. When superintendent is elected as prescribed by statute, such election cannot be rescinded. Superintendent may be removed from office as prescribed by statute. Appointment of superintendent does not result from contract negotiated between the board and appointee but from a formal election as provided by statutes. (June 19, 1942.)

Duff v. Chaney, et al., 291 Ky. 308. A teacher who is legally qualified for a position and who has been duly nominated by proper officer and whose name has not been withdrawn acquires a "vested right" to teach and to receive emoluments of employment. Such teacher may recover damages from members of the board and new superintendent individually. (April 21, 1942.)

Talbott, Commissioner of Finance v. Public Service Commission, et al., 291 Ky. 109. Five thousand dollar salary limit applies to public offices except Governor, president and professors of University of Kentucky and teachers colleges, etc. It does not apply to persons rendering services under contract for Commonwealth of irregular or temporary nature, etc. (Feb. 24, 1942.)

Starns v. Board of Education of Bourbon County, 280 Ky. 747. Board did abuse its authority of law by dismissing the superintendent of schools. (December 8, 1939.)

Maynard v. Allen, et al., 276 Ky. 485. A superintendent may be appointed before the first day of April in the year in which his term begins, provided the appointment is made by the same board authorized to act when the vacancy actually occurs and by members whose terms extend beyond the date when term of appointed office begins. (January 24, 1939.)

Knuckles v. Board of Education of Bell County, 272 Ky. 436. Position of superintendent or assistant superintendent is incompatible with that of teacher in the public schools. (April 21, 1938.)

Whitley County Board of Education v. Rose, 267 Ky. 283. Salary and expense of superintendent of schools could not be reduced during term of office under Kentucky Statutes, 1930. Successor could serve only remainder of the term. (February 16, 1937.)

Hunter, et al. v. Board of Education of Floyd County, 265 Ky. 162. Court not authorized to substitute its judgment for that of board and the variety of evidence and facts it considered. Information furnished does not show that the board of education acted arbitrarily or without creditable, competent and relevant evidence. Held that board acted within its discretion in removing him from office. (June 23, 1936.)

J. W. Smith v. Board of Education of Ludlow, et al., 264 Ky. 150. Held that facts in the case did not warrant conclusion that the charges or evidence was sufficient to remove appellant superintendent from his office. In quoting from 22 R. C. L., page 571, section 822, the court held that the word "cause" in the statutes authorizing the removal of the officers for cause means legal cause and not any cause which the board authorized to make such removal may deem sufficient. Where an officer holds for a fixed term and is removable for cause only, it is essential to a valid removal that the charges be legally sufficient. (February 25, 1936.)

Commonwealth ex rel. Baxter, Commonwealth's Attorney v. Burnett, 237 Ky. 473. County superintendent not county officer and therefore, cannot be proceeded against by Commonwealth's Attorney. (February 17, 1931.)

160.360 Assistant Superintendents. Each board of education may, on the nomination of the superintendent of schools, appoint as many assistant superintendents as it deems necessary, whose compensation shall be fixed by the board. (1942, c. 113, § 13)

Assistant superintendent is under teachers' tenure law, KRS 161.720.

Knuckles v. Board of Education of Bell County, 272 Ky. 436. Position of superintendent or assistant superintendent is incompatible with that of teacher in the public schools. (April 21, 1938.)

160.370 [4399-34] **Executive Agent of Board; Superintendent Is; Duties As.** The superintendent shall be the executive agent of the board that appoints him and shall meet with the board except when his own tenure, salary, or the administration of his office is under consideration. As executive officer of the board, the superintendent shall see that the laws relating to the schools, the bylaws, rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, and the regulations and policies of the district board of education are carried into effect. He may administer the oath required by the board of education to any teacher or other person. He shall be the professional adviser of the board in all matters, except as provided

in KRS 160.430. He shall prepare, under the direction of the board, all rules, regulations, bylaws and statements of policy for approval and adoption by the board. He shall have general supervision, subject to the control of the board of education, of the general conduct of the schools, the course of instruction, the management of teachers, the discipline of pupils, and the management of business affairs, except as provided in KRS 160.430.

Boundaries of district, superintendent to furnish to railroad or bridge company, KRS 136.190, 136.990.
Conferences of public school officials, superintendent to attend, KRS 156.190.
County children's bureau, superintendent to appoint members of, KRS 200.140.
Reports of financial matters to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

Bourbon County Board of Education, et al. v. Darnaby, 235 S. W. (2d) 66. Court held that no legal cause for removal of superintendent by board of education was shown.

The work "cause" in a statute authorizing the removal of officers for cause means legal cause, and not any cause which the Board authorized to make such removal may deem sufficient. It is implied that they cannot be removed at the mere will of those vested with power of removal, or without any cause. It must be a cause relating to, and affecting, the administration of the office, and must be restricted to something of a substantial nature directly affecting the rights and interests of the public. (December 15, 1950.)

Duff v. Chaney, et al., 291 Ky. 308. A teacher who is legally qualified for a position and who has been duly nominated by proper officer and whose name has not been withdrawn acquires a "vested right" to teach and to receive emoluments of employment. Such teacher may recover damages from members of the board and new superintendent individually. (April 21, 1942.)

160.380 School Employes; Superintendent to Recommend; Qualifications; When Employed. Except as provided in KRS 160.130 and 160.430, all appointments, promotions and transfers of principals, supervisors, teachers and other public school employes shall be made only upon the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, subject to the approval of the board. If the board of education cannot agree with the superintendent as to any legally qualified person recommended by the superintendent, the board of education may appeal to the State Board of Education to review the case and the decision of the State Board of Education shall be final. All employes of the board shall have such qualifications as are prescribed by law and by the regulations of the State Board of Education and of the employing board. Supervisors, principals, teachers and other employes may be appointed by the board of education for any school year at any time after April 1 next preceding the beginning of the school year. (1942, c. 113, § 13)

Deduction from salaries for teachers' retirement fund, KRS 161.560, 161.570.
Jury service, school employes exempt from, KRS 29.030.
School employes, provisions as to, Ch. 161, KRS.

Marshall, et al. v. Walters, 265 S. W. (2d) 787. In absence of specification in teacher's contract specifying the school and the class of position in which he is to be employed, school authorities have authority to transfer teacher from one school or class of position to another. (March 5, 1954.)

Marshall, Superintendent, et al. v. Conley, 258 S. W. (2d) 911. Board of education has authority to transfer teachers from school to school or from position to position in the same school, even though they hold continuing contracts.

Status relating to seniority rights of school rights deals with seniority only as it affects employment and not as it affects position.

Teacher transferred to an elementary school from a high school position and who refused to accept the elementary position admittedly breached any kind of contract which he might claim for himself.

The court would not determine what kind of contract, if any, he should have been given. (June 5, 1953.)

Welch v. Board of Education of Magoffin County, 247 S. W. (2d) 536. Principal could not claim position as teacher when refused a principal's job because he declined the position and sought employment elsewhere.

Annual salary of $3200 paid in monthly installments means annual salary, and ten months work means pay for only ten months or an allocate part of the $3200. (March 28, 1952.)

Reed, et al. v. Greene, et al., 243 S. W. (2d) 892. Janitors, bus drivers and mechanics are "public school employees" within provisions of KRS 160.380. (November 16, 1951.)

Board of Education of Bath County, et al. v. Hogge, 239 S. W. (2d) 459. Provision of contract that County Board of Education had right to transfer school principal from one position to another or from one school to another from time to time would prevail unless it contravened statute.

When principal's continuing contract was suspended in March and was not reinstated prior to July 6 meeting of County Board of Education, and suspension was based on order discontinuing school which was rescinded in May, and outgoing superintendent recommended that contract be reinstated at June meeting, and motion in June to reinstate failed for lack of second, and board at July meeting acted on assumption that principal was entitled to be employed for coming year, Board could not base any right to reduce principal's salary for the coming year upon mere absence of formal order reinstating the contract. (May 8, 1951.)

Smith v. Beverly et al., 236 S. W. (2d) 914. Act of members of school board in refusing to appoint one who had been recommended as principal of high school by superintendent, and employing substitute principals and paying them school funds, rendered members of school board liable as individuals, jointly and severally, and rendered substitute principals also liable individually for money had and received by them as illegal employees, if they had knowledge of nomination of nominee. (February 16, 1951.)

Bourbon County Board of Education et al. v. Darnaby, 235 S. W. (2d) 66. Court held that no legal cause for removal of superintendent by board of education was shown.

The work "cause" in a statute authorizing the removal of officers for cause means legal cause, and not any cause which the Board authorized to make such removal may deem sufficient. It is implied that they cannot be removed at the mere will of those vested with power of removal, or without any cause. It must be a cause relating to, and affecting, the administration of the office, and must be restricted to something of a substantial nature directly affecting the rights and interests of the public. (December 15, 1950.)

Williamson v. Cassady, et al., 311 Ky. 666. Under Teachers' Retirement and Tenure Act, board of education on recommendation of county superintendent of schools had authority to transfer principal of a high school to a teaching position in another high school although it did not have authority to reduce teacher's salary. (November 18, 1949.)

Beverley, et al. v. Highfield, 307 Ky. 179, 209 S. W. (2d) 739. Appointment of high school principal by County Board without recommendation of Superintendent was void. Failure of Superintendent of Schools to object to appointment without her recommendation of principal under limited contract during War did not estop Superintendent from objecting to validity of appointment, where it was being used in an attempt to perpetuate appointee in such office. (March 9, 1948.)

Thacker v. Pike County Board of Education, 301 Ky. 781. County board of education being a public agency is immune from liability to laborers and others in and while discharging functions of such agency for injuries sustained by negligence of its employees. (March 15, 1946.)

Ritchie v. Dunn, et al., 297 Ky. 410. Teacher Tenure Act does not mean teacher must be reemployed in same school. One must show eligibility to teach in a certain district before such claim can be made. (May 2, 1944.)

O'Daniel v. McDaniel, County Superintendent of Schools, et al., 290 Ky. 77. Former superintendent attempted to comply with statutes on recommending teachers, but county board of education adopted tactics to circumvent the selection of employees until after retirement of superintendent. Such attempt to recommend held substantial compliance with statutes and county board of education required to carry into effect the recommendation. (March 20, 1942.)

Amburgey, et al. v. Draughn, 288 Ky. 128. Where a teacher has been legally nominated and name has not been legally withdrawn law implies a contract and performances will be enforced. Where board employed and paid teachers not recommended by superintendent, the recommended teachers are entitled to recover from members of the board and substituted teachers. Teachers and bus drivers must show that board's failure to employ them required them to remain out of employment. It is their duty to show that an effort was made to get other employment which would minimize damages for lack of employment. (October 28, 1941.)

Board of Education of Wolfe County, et al. v. Rose, et al.; Board of Education of Wolfe County v. Same, 285 Ky. 217. County superintendent entered into an agreement to resign on certain date and cannot be heard to complain that such agreement is opposed to public policy as he was as guilty as other parties thereto and law will not intervene. (December 20, 1940.)

Wisdom's Adm'r. v. Sims, County Superintendent of Schools, et al., 284 Ky. 258. Schools and School Districts. Failure of qualified teacher, whose application had been rejected by county board, to assert her right to appointment, by reason of her recommendation by county superintendent, until institution of injunction suit seven months later, could not be construed as a "ratification" of appointment of another teacher so as to estop rejected applicant from then asserting her rights. (October 25, 1940.)

Beckham, et al. v. Kimbell, et al. (three cases), 282 Ky. 648. County board of education compelled to elect teachers nominated by superintendent if they are legally and morally qualified. The burden of showing lack of qualification is on the board of education. Law contemplates that nominations be made before July 1. (April 23, 1940.)

Coleman, et al. v. Board of Education of Pike County, et al., 277 Ky. 588. Where person recommended as primary teacher appeared at hearing before county board on charges preferred against him and refused to deny the most far-reaching charges, board was justified in rejecting recommendation. (March 24, 1939.)

Board of Trustees of Fairview Graded Common School District, et al. v. Renfro, et al., 259 Ky. 644. Principal of a school a state employee and not disqualified to be employed by trustees even though he was a member of the General Assembly. (May 28, 1935.)

Stith, et al. v. Powell County Superintendent of Schools, et al., 251 Ky. 155. County board of education cannot reject nominations made by county superintendent of school for principals, assistant principals and teachers for county consolidated and high schools, except for lack of moral and educational qualifications, as to which board has discretion in determining fitness. Order requiring county board to elect principal and teachers nominated by county superintendent held proper, where nominees were morally and educationally qualified.

County superintendent could withdraw nomination at meeting of county board where nomination was considered.

Election of principal by county board after county superintendent notified board at its meeting that he withdrew nomination held void, though information of withdrawal was received by board not in accordance with parliamentary rules. (November 3, 1933.)

Rynerson v. Mercer County Board of Education, et al., 244 Ky. 292. Only principals and teachers nominated by county superintendent can be elected for high schools by county board of education. (May 27, 1932.)

Board of Education for Logan County, et al. v. Akers, et al., 243 Ky. 177. County board cannot reject a teacher because she has no certificate when selected where certificate was received before commencement of school year.

Board cannot adopt rules precluding teacher from securing a position because of active support of candidate for office of subdistrict trustee. (March 25, 1932.)

Floyd County Board of Education, et al. v. Hall, et al., 242 Ky. 680. County board of education without authority to choose a principal of a school without his first being nominated by county superintendent. (March 8, 1932.)

Gover v. Stovall, et al., 237 Ky. 172. (1) Written contract required of teachers. (2) Define misconduct for which teacher may be dismissed. (January 30, 1931.)

Abrams v. Jackson County Board of Education, 230 Ky. 151. Under contract for employment of school teacher for seven months, it was duty of school board to furnish house in which to teach and in absence of stipulation in contract for cessation of teacher's salary during such period. Failure of board to furnish suitable house in which to teach constituted a breach of contract. School teacher held not entitled to recover for breach of employment contract to teach school for seven months on destruction of school building by fire, in absence of evidence showing that she attempted to find similar employment in locality. (June 21, 1929.)

Lovelace v. Steinbeck, 225 Ky. 669. County board must elect teacher, if she is qualified when election takes place. She must take responsibility of being qualified when school begins.

Subdistrict trustee having recommended teacher who possessed necessary qualifications, it was duty of county board of education to elect her, as against one whose application did not bear indorsement of subdistrict trustee. (October 5, 1928.)

Moss, et al. v. Eubank, et al., 176 Ky. 739. If a school has been designated and created by the county board of education as a high school, the authority for the employment of teachers, in the entire school is with the county board of education, and the trustee of the district in which the high school is created has no authority to appoint or designate teachers in the school, not even for the branches taught in the common school before it was designated as a high school.

160.390 [4399-34] **Superintendent May Appoint Clerks; General Duties as to Condition of Schools; Reports.** (1) The superintendent of schools may appoint necessary clerks, and may remove them at pleasure. The number and salaries of the clerks shall be determined by the board.

(2) The superintendent shall devote himself exclusively to his duties. He shall exercise general supervision of the schools

of his district, examine their condition and progress, and keep himself informed of the progress in other districts. He shall prepare or have prepared all budgets, salary schedules and reports required of his board by the State Board of Education. He shall advise himself of the need of extension of the school system of the district, shall receive and examine reports from teachers and other school officers, and shall make reports from time to time as required by the rules of his board or as directed by the board. He shall be responsible to the board for the general condition of the schools.

Reports of financial matters to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.
Superintendent of Public Instruction to supervise financial reports, KRS 156.160, 156.200.

160.400 [4399-34] **Outgoing Superintendent; Duties of.** An outgoing superintendent shall, before his last month's salary is paid, make all reports required by law to date of his retirement and shall have information assembled to date of his retirement for any reports to be made by the incoming superintendent.

160.410 [4399-35] **Expenses of Superintendent and Employes.** A board of education may pay the necessary expenses of its superintendent and other employes when such expenses are incurred on order of the board.

Whitley County Board of Education v. Rose, 267 Ky. 283. Salary and expense of superintendent of schools could not be reduced during term of office under Kentucky Statutes, 1930. Successor could serve only remainder of term. (February 16, 1937.)

160.420 [4399-36] **Interest in Teacher's Claim Prohibited.** No superintendent shall buy for himself or for another any teacher's claim, nor shall he be interested, directly or indirectly, in such claim.

160.430 [4399-37] **Business Directors in Cities of the First Two Classes.** (1) Boards of education of independent districts embracing a city of the first or second class may appoint a business director. The business director may, at the discretion of the board, be directly responsible to the board of education or he may be recommended by the superintendent of schools and serve as an assistant superintendent of schools in charge of business affairs, responsible directly to the superintendent of schools. If the business director is made assistant superintendent of schools in charge of business affairs he shall perform all duties set out in this section only with the approval and under the direction of the superintendent of schools. He may be appointed for a term of one, two, three

or four years, the term to begin on July 1 following his appointment. In the case of a vacancy in the office for an unexpired term, the board of education shall make the appointment so that the term will end on June 30. He may be removed for cause by a vote of three members of the board. His qualifications and salary shall be determined by the board. He shall qualify by taking the oath prescribed by law unless he is designated as an assistant to the superintendent of schools. He may be required to give such bond as the board deems necessary. If the bond is executed by a surety company, the board shall pay the premium.

(2) The business director shall execute for the board, in its name, its contracts and obligations and shall see that all contracts made by or with the board are fully and faithfully performed. He shall oversee the construction of buildings in process of erection and the repairs of buildings owned or controlled by the board. He shall advertise for bids and shall purchase all supplies and equipment authorized by the board, and shall manage the business affairs of the board. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office. He shall make the reports required by the rules, regulations and bylaws of the board and such special reports as the board may require of him, and he shall furnish the superintendent of schools such information as the superintendent may need in making reports to the State Board of Education or the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(3) The business director shall appoint and may remove, subject to the approval of the board of education, engineers, janitors and such other custodial employes as may be necessary for the proper management of the school properties. The board shall fix the salary of such employes. The employes shall be under the direction of the business manager, and he shall be responsible for their work. The board of education may prescribe such requirements as it deems necessary for the positions of engineers, janitors and other custodial employes consistent with the general school laws and with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education.

Jury service, school employes exempt from, KRS 29.030.

160.440 [4399-38] **Secretary of Board of Education.** Each board of education shall appoint a secretary for a term of one, two, three or four years. The secretary shall not be a member of the board of education. The board of education of any district may appoint its superintendent as secretary, and the board of education

of an independent school district embracing a city of the first or second class may appoint business manager or assistant superintendent of schools in charge of business affairs as secretary. The board may fix a reasonable salary for the secretary. The secretary shall keep the records of the board and perform other duties imposed upon him by the board. All orders of the board must be signed by the secretary and countersigned by the chairman of the board. The secretary shall be custodian of all securities, documents, title papers and other papers of the board under such conditions as the board may direct. The secretary, when other than the superintendent, shall make all records of the board available to the superintendent at any time and shall furnish the superintendent of schools such information as is revealed by his records at any time upon the request of the superintendent.

Jury service, school employes exempt from, KRS 29.030.

160.450 [4399-39] **Fiscal Year of School Districts.** The fiscal year of all school districts shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30, except in those districts where the law governing the municipality which they embrace provides otherwise.

Fiscal year, Const. 169.
School year, KRS 158.050.

160.460 School Taxes, by Whom Levied; Amount of Levy; When Levy to be Made; Property Subject to Levy; Furnishing of Assessment Valuations. (1) All school taxes shall be levied by the fiscal court of each county except in independent school districts embraced by cities of the first four classes. In such districts the tax shall be levied by the governing body of the city. The tax levying authority shall levy such ad valorem tax and such poll tax as specified by the district board of education within the limits prescribed in KRS 160.475, which will obtain for the school district the amount of money needed as shown in such district's general school budget submitted under the provisions of KRS 160.470.

(2) The tax levying authority shall make an annual school levy not later than July 1. The school levy shall not be made until the general school budget has been received by the tax levying authority. The failure of the authority to make the levy by the date prescribed shall not invalidate any levy made thereafter.

(3) All school taxes shall be levied on all property subject to local taxation in the jurisdiction of the tax levying authority. If the school levy is to be made upon the city assessment as author-

ized in subsection (1), the clerk of such city shall furnish to the school district or districts which the city embraces, the assessed valuation of property subject to local taxation in the school district, as determined by its tax assessor. If the school levy is to be made upon the county assessment the county clerk shall furnish to the proper school district or districts the assessed valuation of property subject to local taxation in such district or districts, as certified by the Kentucky Tax Commission. (1949, ex. s., c. 7, § 1; 1950, c. 71)

Boundaries of school district to be furnished to railroad or bridge company to enable it to determine tax due, KRS 136.190, 136.990.

Common school fund, distribution of, Const. 186; Ch. 157, KRS.

Department of Revenue to certify to county clerk the portion of corporate franchises or tangible property subject to local taxation, KRS 136.180.

Lien for taxes, KRS 134.420.

Penalties for violation of law as to millers' tolls to be paid to county school fund, KRS 363.990.

Property of dissolved religious society to go to county school fund, KRS 273.130.

Property subject to local taxation, KRS 132.150, 132.190, 132.200, 136.180, 136.200, 136.270, 136.280.

Surplus in county livestock fund to be paid to county school fund, KRS 258.340.

Board of Education of Louisville v. Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. et al., 263 S. W. (2d) 112. Statute authorizing school district by vote of the people to determine whether special school building tax rate should be levied at rate of not less than five cents nor more than fifty cents on each $100 valuation of property subject to local taxation, was merely an enabling statute for statute authorizing annual tax on bank stock for school purposes not to exceed forty cents on $100 valuation, and did not authorize an increase of the forty cent rate.

Where an act treats a subject in general terms and contains no provisions which contradict or conflict with provisions of a prior statute having particular and specific terms, new act must be regarded as not having intended to affect existing statute, and both will be construed together. (December 18, 1953.)

Board of Education of Fayette County et al. v. Board of Education of Lexington Independent School District et al., 250 S. W. (2d) 1017. Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district merely granted authority to taxing power to levy tax in addition to maximum school levy provided by statute, and did not impose a tax in future.

Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district to pay rentals for school buildings to be erected and financed by fiscal court by issuing revenue bonds did not create an indebtedness and such tax was leviable each year, only upon property within the district at the time annual levy was made, and property transferred to city school district, after special tax was voted, was not liable for special tax levied after transfer.

City school district to which territory was transferred from county school district was not liable for any part of such revenue bonds under statute providing for assumption of proportional part of indebtedness, since revenue bonds did not constitute an indebtedness of county school district. (June 20, 1952.)

Fyfe, et al. v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S. W. (2d) 165. Where Board of Education of county concluded that it was necessary to enlarge and improve school facilities of county . . . and board requested Fiscal Court to cooperate with it in issuance of school revenue bonds, court acted without authority in refusing to issue bonds merely because court disagreed with board as to the need for new school buildings. (October 17, 1947.)

Stokley, County Judge, et al. v. Fleming County Board of Education, etc., 305 Ky. 602, 205 S. W. (2d) 168. A board of education has exclusive right to determine within lawful limits the amount necessary to be expended and items for which it shall be expended in operation of schools, and governing authorities of tax levying district must levy a tax within limits prescribed by Constitution and statutes sufficient to raise the revenue required under budget filed by board, in absence of sharing of illegal expenditure, computation unlawfully arrived at, or bad faith of board.

Inaccuracies in estimated items in county school budget due to subsequent developments did not justify fiscal court in refusing to levy taxes required by budget in absence of showing that budget was tainted with illegality or bad faith. (October 17, 1947.)

Board of Education of Kenton County v. Highland Cemetery, 292 Ky. 374. Board of education must spend funds for purposes for which they were voted or levied. Where board used funds for general purposes which were collected over and above what was needed for bonds and did not pay bonds it cannot refuse to pay bonds when due, etc. (December 8, 1942.)

City of Paducah, et al. v. Board of Education of Paducah, 289 Ky. 284. Board of Commissioners of second class city properly refused to levy a tax for school purposes at a rate which would produce more revenue than set out in its budget which deducted

amount of taxes the board of education anticipated would not be collected. (January 27, 1942.)

Duke, White, Mayor, et al. v. Board of Education of the City of Maysville, 263 Ky. 1. Held that the city council should make the levy requested by the board. (February 28, 1936.)

Allen County Fiscal Court v. Allen County Board of Education, 242 Ky. 546. Fiscal court must make the tax levy demanded by the county board of education in absence of bad faith or illegal items in the budget. (February 23, 1932.)

Hockensmith v. County Board of Education of Franklin County, 240 Ky. 76. Board of education only an administrative body with no power to levy and collect taxes. Since board of education could have procured levy sufficient to pay indebtedness, it is not authorized to incur an indebtedness where board did not request increased levy. Bond issue to fund floating indebtedness held unauthorized. (KRS 68.110, 68.990, 92.360, 92.990, Sec. 157 Const.) (June 19, 1931.)

160.470 School Budgets. (1) Each district board of education shall prepare a general school budget on forms prescribed and furnished by the State Board of Education, showing the amount of money needed for current expenses, debt service, capital outlay, and other necessary expenses of the schools during the succeeding fiscal year, the estimated total amount that will be received from the common school fund and other sources, the assessed valuation of property subject to local taxation in the school district furnished as provided in subsection (3) of KRS 160.460, an estimate made by the Department of Revenue of franchise assessments and assessments of other property in the school district not furnished under the provisions of subsection (3) of KRS 160.460 and the amount that will be needed to be raised by local taxation, including the rate of levy necessary to raise such an amount. Three copies of the budget shall be filed with the clerk of the tax levying authority of the district within three days after the school district has received its assessment data. The clerk shall present the budget to the proper tax levying authority when the authority convenes to fix its school levy. The failure of the district board of education to furnish the budget within the time prescribed shall not invalidate any levy made thereafter. Within three days after the tax levying authority has fixed the tax rate, the district board of education shall forward two copies of the budget to the State Board of Education for its approval or disapproval. The budget shall be disapproved if it is financially unsound or fails to comply with the law and the State Board of Education shall state its reason for disapproval. In such event the district board of education shall amend its budget to obviate the reasons for disapproval. If the budget as amended specifies a tax levy different from that levied under the disapproved budget, the tax levying authority shall amend its levy in accordance therewith, so that the levy as amended shall comply with the provisions of subsection (1) of KRS 160.460. No general school budget shall become effective until approved by the State Board of Education.

(2) Each district board of education shall, if required by the State Board of Education, prepare and submit to it not later than September 15, a close estimate or working budget which shall conform to the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Education, and which shall be consistent in its major divisions with the general school budget previously prepared. (1949, ex. s., c. 7, § 2)

Bell, et al. v. Board of Education of Shelby County, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S. W. (2d) 1007. Undertaking by county board of education to erect a new high school building and issue revenue bonds to finance the project without submitting revised financial program in the form of an amended or supplemental budget to State Board of Education and obtaining its approval thereof was without legal authority and subject to injunction. (December 17, 1948.)

Stokley, County Judge, et al. v. Fleming County Board of Education, etc., 305 Ky. 602, 205 S. W. (2d) 168. A board of education has exclusive right to determine within lawful limits the amount necessary to be expended and items for which it shall be expended in operation of schools, and governing authorities of tax levying district must levy a tax within limits prescribed by Constitution and statutes sufficient to raise the revenue required under budget filed by board, in absence of sharing of illegal expenditure, computation unlawfully arrived at, or bad faith of board.

Inaccuracies in estimated items in county school budget due to subsequent developments did not justify fiscal court in refusing to levy taxes required by budget in absence of showing that budget was tainted with illegality or bad faith. (October 17, 1947.)

Blancett v. Leet, et al., 297 Ky. 141. Where board of education made no expenditures in excess of those shown by budget and floating indebtedness was the aggregate of annual deficiencies in tax collection, plus interest accumulated thereon, the floating indebtedness was not incurred in excess of "income and revenue" within constitutional provision establishing maximum indebtedness and therefore the indebtedness was funded. (March 24, 1944.)

Ebert v. Board of Education of School District of City of Newport, et al., 277 Ky. 633. In order to establish validity of indebtedness records in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction should show the same situation as record submitted to the court. (March 24, 1939.)

Lawson v. Board of Education of Greenup County School District, 265 Ky. 630. Board of education may refund valid debt. (October 16, 1936.)

Madison County Board of Education v. Madison County Fiscal Court, 246 Ky. 201. County board of education is judge of needs of school districts and rate of taxation to be levied to meet board's requirements. Fiscal court must make levy demanded within statutory limits in absence of bad faith or inclusion of illegal items in budget. Where board demands rate patently insufficient to meet budget requirements, fiscal court must make adequate levy within statutory limits. Indebtedness of board caused by fiscal court's failure to fix sufficient rate held legally incurred and properly included in budget for subsequent year. (November 4, 1932.) (See rehearing of June 2, 1933.)

McCreary County Fiscal Court v. McCreary County Board of Education, 236 Ky. 149. (1) Board of education presenting budget to fiscal court held equivalent to submission to county clerk, he being ex officio clerk of fiscal court. (2) Where budget showed 75 cents levy was necessary in school district, fiscal court improperly fixed levy at fifty cents, though school could not be maintained in view of revenue for eight months, where state board of education approved shorter term. (Novemebr 21, 1930.)

County Board of Education of Marshall County v. Fiscal Court of Marshall County, 229 Ky. 774. Fiscal court must levy a tax for school purposes within the limits of law sufficient to take care of the budget submitted by the county board of education, if the budget is fairly made up and contains items allowable under the law. (May 28, 1929.)

160.475 Ad Valorem Tax for School Purposes, Minimum and Maximum Rates; Poll Tax; Subdistrict Taxes Abolished. (1) The ad valorem tax levy for school purposes, other than sinking fund purposes, in each school district, shall be not less than twenty-five cents annually on each one hundred dollars of property subject to local taxation nor more than one dollar and fifty cents annually on each one hundred dollars of property subject to local taxation.

(2) The board of education of any district may request the levy of a poll tax, not exceeding two dollars on each male in-

habitant within the district over twenty-one years of age who is not exempt by law from payment of poll tax.

(3) All existing subdistrict school tax levies, except those required to retire voted bonds, are hereby abolished. (1946, c. 36, §§ 1 (1), (2), 2)

City of first class may levy tax for support of municipal university, KRS 165.030.
Sinking fund purposes, tax levy for, KRS 162.090.

Board of Education of Louisville v. Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. et al., 263 S. W. (2d) 112. Statute authorizing school district by vote of the people to determine whether special school building tax rate should be levied at rate of not less than five cents nor more than fifty cents on each $100 valuation of property subject to local taxation, was merely an enabling statute for statute authorizing annual tax on bank stock for school purposes not to exceed forty cents on $100 valuation, and did not authorize an increase of the forty cent rate.

Where an act treats a subject in general terms and contains no provisions which contradict or conflict with provisions of a prior statute having particular and specific terms, new act must be regarded as not having intended to affect existing statute, and both will be construed together. (December 18, 1953.)

Board of Education of Fayette County et al. v. Board of Education of Lexington Independent School District et al., 250 S. W. (2d) 1017. Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district merely granted authority to taxing power to levy tax in addition to maximum school levy provided by statute, and did not impose tax in future.

Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district to pay rentals for school buildings to be erected and financed by fiscal court by issuing revenue bonds did not create an indebtedness and such tax was leviable each year, only upon property within the district at the time annual levy was made, and property transferred to city school district after special tax was voted, was not liable for special tax levied after transfer.

City school district to which territory was transferred from county school district was not liable for any part of such revenue bonds under statute providing for assumption of proportional part of indebtedness, since revenue bonds did not constitute an indebtedness of county school district. (June 20, 1952.)

Commonwealth for Use and Benefit of McCreary Board of Education, et al. v. Cincinnati, N. O. & T. P. Ry. Co., 246 Ky. 684. Fiscal court's action in levying school tax must be regarded as having been taken on sufficient information authorizing court's exercise of discretion. Board's failure to maintain school standards anticipated by law, or properly spend money, could not affect validity of fiscal court's levy of tax. (Decided December 16, 1932; modified January 24, 1933.)

Newell, et al. v. Cincinnati, N. O. & T. P. Ry. Co., 246 Ky. 628. Fiscal court must make levy recommended in good faith by board of education to produce revenue to cover all legal items. If levy requested by board is insufficient to maintain schools, fiscal court must provide adequate tax. Board's failure to maintain school standards anticipated by law or to properly spend money, could not affect validity of fiscal court's levy of tax. Board of education must comply with statute to compel fiscal court to make levy board regards necessary for school purposes. Maintenance of eight months' term or in alternative shorter term with consent of State Board of Education, held not requisite condition for levying of school tax in excess of fifty cents. (October 11, 1932.)

Madison County Board of Education v. Madison County Fiscal Court, 246 Ky. 201. County board of education is judge of needs of school districts and rate of taxation to be levied to meet board's requirements. Fiscal court must make levy demanded within statutory limits in absence of bad faith or inclusion of illegal items in budget. Where board demands rate patently insufficient to meet budget requirements, fiscal court must make adequate levy within statutory limits. Indebtedness of board caused by fiscal court's failure to fix sufficient rate held legally incurred and properly included in budget for subsequent year. (November 4, 1932.) (See rehearing of June 2, 1933.)

Fiscal Court v. Board of Education, 191 Ky. 263, 230 S. W. 57. Mandamus may issue to compel the calling of a special term of the fiscal court and the making of a levy under this statute.

160.476 School Building Fund; Tax for; Other Resources; Investment; Expenditures; Audit. (1) The board of education of any district may, in addition to other taxes requested for school purposes, request the levy of not less than four cents nor more than twenty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation of property subject to local taxation, to provide a special fund for the purchase of sites for school buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of school buildings, and for the major alteration, enlarge-

ment and complete equipping of existing buildings, provided, however, that such tax shall come within the maximum school tax levy provided by KRS 160.475. In addition to or in lieu of this special tax, and board of education may pay into this special fund at the close of any fiscal year the proceeds from the sale of land or property no longer needed for school purposes and all or any balances remaining in the general fund over and above the amount necessary for discharging obligations for the fiscal year in full.

(2) The special fund provided for herein shall be kept in a separate account designated as "School Building Fund." The fund shall be kept in the depository selected by the board of education, or invested in bonds of the United States, of this state, or county or municipality in this state, provided however, that such investments shall be approved by the State Board of Education.

(3) All expenditures from such fund shall be made solely for the purposes enumerated herein and shall be made in accordance with the school laws of the state at such times as the board of education determines. The board of education shall cause to be made annually an audit of the building fund by a certified public accountant or by an accountant approved by the State Department of Education. (1946, c. 36, § 1 (3))

Board of Education of Louisville v. Williams, 256 S. W. (2d) 29. A high school stadium is not a "school building" within statute setting up special taxes and special bond issues for school buildings, precluding use of funds raised thereby for repair of stadium. (March 13, 1953.)

Lewis et al. v. Morgan et al., 252 S. W. (2d) 691. County board of education possesses not only the powers specifically conferred by statute, but also such implied powers as are reasonably inferable from the express powers and objects to be attained by creation of such board.

Statutory provisions requiring annual audit of school building funds by public accountant or accountant approved by the State Department of Education are not mere grants of power to county board of education to conduct audits, but create an absolute duty which boards are required to perform.

Statutory provisions requiring audits of school building funds, authorizing county boards of education to require audits of accounts and records of outgoing treasurers of school boards and providing for depositories of school funds and authorizing county boards of education to have audits made of records of depositories are merely additions to powers of county boards of education, and are not intended to limit or restrict inherent powers of boards to conduct their fiscal affairs. (November 7, 1952.)

Board of Education of Fayette County et al. v. Board of Education of Lexington Independent School District et al., 250 S. W. (2d) 1017. Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district merely granted authority to taxing power to levy tax in addition to maximum school levy provided by statute, and did not impose a tax in future.

Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district to pay rentals for school buildings to be erected and financed by fiscal court by issuing revenue bonds did not create an indebtedness and such tax was leviable each year, only upon property within the district at the time annual levy was made, and property transferred to city school district, after special tax was voted, was not liable for special tax levied after transfer.

City school district to which territory was transferred from county school district was not liable for any part of such revenue bonds under statute providing for assumption of proportional part of indebtedness, since revenue bonds did not constitute an indebtedness of county school district. (June 20, 1952.)

160.477 School Building Fund, Voted Tax for; Other Resources of Fund; Expenditures; Audits. (1) (a) Upon request of the board

of education of any school district, the tax levying authority of the district shall adopt an ordinance or resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the district, the question as to whether a special school building tax rate of not less than five cents nor more than fifty cents as requested by the board shall be levied on each one hundred dollars of property subject to local taxation. This tax levy shall be in addition to the maximum school tax levy provided by KRS 160.475. The income from the tax shall be used for the purchase or lease of school sites and buildings, for the erection and complete equipping of new school buildings, for the major alteration, enlargement and complete equipping of existing buildings, for the purpose of retiring, directly or through rental payments, school revenue bonds issued for such school building improvements, and for the purpose of financing any program for the acquisition, improvement, or building of schools. The question shall be so framed that the voter may by his vote answer "For" or "Against."

(b) The election shall be held at a time fixed in the ordinance or resolution, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the time the request of the board is filed with the tax levying authority, and reasonable notice of the election shall be given. The election shall be conducted and carried out in the school district in all respects as required by the general election laws, and shall be held by the same officers as required by the general election laws. The expense of the election shall be borne by the fiscal court except where the election is held in a district embracing a city of the first five classes, in which case the cost of the election shall be borne by the governing body of the city.

Board of Education of Louisville et al. v. City of Louisville et al., 258 S. W. (2d) 707. Statute making school bonds obligation of city where city school district embraces city, cannot be applied where city boundaries extend beyond boundaries of school district; therefore, bonds are obligations of school district, only property within district may be taxed, and only voters within district may vote on question of issuance of bonds.

Where city school district does not embrace all of city, expenses of holding election on question of issuance of bonds for school purposes must be borne by fiscal court. (May 29, 1953.)

(c) If a majority of those voting on the question favor the special school building tax levy, the tax levying authority shall when the next tax rate for the district is fixed levy the special rate specified by the board of education of the school district for the school building fund in addition to the levy provided by KRS 160.475. (Subsection (1) amended, 1952, c. 77, §1)

Turner et al. v. Board of Education of Scottsville Independent School District et al., 266 S. W. (2d) 321. The test as to whether a public question is submitted for a vote in a proper form is whether the voters are afforded an opportunity to express and do fairly express their will.

Ballot which contained question "are you for or against levying" each year for 20

years a special school building fund tax was not misleading, when there was wide publicity of the election and advertisements of advocates of the tax made it clear that a "yes" vote was one which favored the tax. (March 26, 1954.)

(2) There may be included, in the maximum levy provided for in KRS 160.475, a special levy for building fund purposes as authorized by KRS 160.476, which shall be in addition to the levy authorized by vote as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) In addition to or in lieu of this special tax, any board of education may pay into this special fund at the close of any fiscal year the proceeds from the sale of land or property no longer needed for school purposes and allow any balances remaining in the general fund over and above the amount necessary for discharging obligations for the fiscal year in full.

(4) The special fund provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be kept in a separate account designated as "Special Voted School Building Fund." The fund shall be kept in the depository selected by the board of education, or invested in bonds of the United States, of this state, or of any county or municipality in this state, provided however, that such investment shall be approved by the State Board of Education.

(5) All expenditures from such fund shall be made solely for the purposes enumerated in this section and shall be made in accordance with the school laws of the state at such times as the board of education determines. The board of education shall cause to be made annually an audit of the building fund by a certified public accountant or by an accountant approved by the State Department of Education. (1950, c. 142)

Ewing et al. v. Peak et al., 266 S. W. (2d) 300. Where school board and fiscal court issued resolutions informing voters that money derived from special school building tax was to be used to acquire a site for and constructing and equipping of school building adequate to accommodate the pupil population in the locality in grades 1 to 12, the resolution did not amount to a contract by school board to conduct high school in new building, and subsequent decision to use new building for grades 1 to 8 was within school board's powers and did not constitute diversion of voted money.

A school board cannot by contract divest itself or its successors of discretionary powers granted it by the Legislature.

None of the money can be spent for operational or maintenance purpose in connection with any school building. (January 29, 1954.)

Board of Education of Louisville v. Citizens Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. et al., 263 S. W. (2d) 112. Statute authorizing school district by vote of the people to determine whether special school building tax rate should be levied at rate of not less than five cents nor more than fifty cents on each $100 valuation of property subject to local taxation, was merely an enabling statute for statute authorizing annual tax on bank stock for school purposes not to exceed forty cents on $100 valuation, and did not authorize an increase of the forty cent rate.

Where an act treats a subject in general terms and contains no provisions which contradict or conflict with provisions of a prior statute having particular and specific terms, new act must be regarded as not having intended to affect existing statute, and both will be construed together. (December 18, 1953.)

Lewis et al. v. Morgan et al., 252 S. W. (2d) 691. County board of education possesses not only the powers specifically conferred by statute, but also such implied powers as are reasonably inferable from the express powers and objects to be attained by creation of such board.

Statutory provisions requiring annual audit of school building funds by public accountant or accountant approved by the State Department of Education are not mere

grants of power to county board of education to conduct audits, but create an absolute duty which boards are required to perform.

Statutory provisions requiring audits of school building funds, authorizing county boards of education to require audits of accounts and records of outgoing treasurers of school boards and providing for depositories of school funds and authorizing county boards of education to have audits made of records of depositories are merely additions to powers of county boards of education, and are not intended to limit or restrict inherent powers of boards to conduct their fiscal affairs. (November 7, 1952.)

Board of Education of Fayette County et al. v. Board of Education of Lexington Independent School District et al., 250 S. W. (2d) 1017. Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district merely granted authority to taxing power to levy tax in addition to maximum school levy provided by statute, and did not impose a tax in future.

Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district to pay rentals for school buildings to be erected and financed by fiscal court by issuing revenue bonds did not create an indebtedness and such tax was leviable each year, only upon property within the district at the time annual levy was made, and property transferred to city school district after special tax was voted, was not liable for special tax levied after transfer.

City school district to which territory was transferred from county school district was not liable for any part of such revenue bonds under statute providing for assumption of proportional part of indebtedness, since revenue bonds did not constitute an indebtedness of county school district. (June 20, 1952.)

Fendley et al. v. Board of Education of Oldham County School District, 240 S. W. (2d) 837. Question, which was submitted to voters and affirmatively answered, relative to levying of special school building tax rate of not less than five cents nor more than thirty-nine cents on each $100 of property valuation, was not improper because it failed to specify particular rate which school board was authorized to fix annually.

It was not invalid for failure to specify duration of newly established tax rate, and levy of tax was not limited to 30-year liquidation period of revenue bonds which might have been issued.

It did not limit newly established tax rate to any particular project and put voters on notice that they were asked to approve such increase as might be necessary to carry out effective school plans for indefinite number of years. (June 22, 1951.)

Folks et al. v. Barren County et al., 232 S. W. (2d) 1010. Board of education was authorized by Section 160.477 KRS to set a tax rate between five and fifty cents for purposes of raising funds to be used for school building purposes. The fifteen to thirty days mentioned in the Statutes is directory and the fact that thirty-one days elapsed before the election was substantial compliance therewith and was sufficient notice. The publication of the notice of the election twice in two weekly newspapers, once on July 20 and once on August 3, was reasonable notice. (September 29, 1950.)

160.500 Collector of School Taxes; Allowances to; Special Collector; Tax Bills. (Note: See KRS 134.290 and 134.310 in General Provisions of this volume.) (1) School taxes shall be collected by the regular tax collectors for the tax levying authorities that make the school levies for the various school districts, at the same time and in the same manner as other local taxes are collected, except as provided in this section and in KRS 160.510. The bond of the regular tax collector shall be made to cover his duties as the tax collector of the school district or districts for which he collects taxes. The tax collector shall be entitled to a fee at the rate of four percent for the collection of school taxes, which fee may be charged only for collecting or receiving school taxes or school funds received from the local school levy. No allowance shall be made for the collection of school taxes to any collecting officer who continues to collect taxes after his term that would not be allowed him had he collected the taxes during his term.

(2) An independent school district may select a special tax collector to collect its school taxes, and in the event such independent school district does so select a special tax collector, a majority of the

members of the independent school district board of education shall fix a fee for such special tax collector at a rate of not less than one percent nor more than four percent of the school taxes or school funds collected by such special tax collector from the local school levy in such independent school district. The special tax collector shall be required to execute bond in the same manner as provided in KRS 160.560 for the execution of a treasurer's bond, and the penal sum of the bond shall not be less than the aggregate of the tax bills that come into the hands of the special tax collector.

(3) The clerk shall include all school taxes on the regular tax bills furnished the tax collector except in case an independent district has selected a special tax collector, in which case the school taxes shall be listed by the clerk on a separate bill. The clerk shall be allowed a fee not to exceed three cents for each separate school tax bill, to be paid by the independent district board of education. (1946, c. 143)

Method of determining fee, KRS 134.290 and 134.310.

County clerk to calculate taxes due school districts, KRS 132.550.

Board of Education of Mason County et al. v. Collins, 259 S. W. (2d) 17. Where board of education contended that reasonable fee for collection of school taxes in amount of $201,210.40 by sheriff should not exceed $800, and sheriff withheld fee of $8,048.40, and court determined that sheriff was entitled to $3,782.75, as compensation, and that sheriff was liable for interest on amount in excess of commission allowed him, court properly divided the costs between board and sheriff. (June 19, 1953.)

Board of Education of Lawrence County v. Workman, Sheriff, 256 S. W. (2d) 528. Proof in action for declaratory judgment determining amount of sheriff's compensation for collecting school taxes was not adequate to enable final and correct decision to be made, and case would be remanded for taking of further proof designed to show what portion of time of sheriff and his deputies was devoted to tax collection work. (March 27, 1953.)

Board of Education of Grant County v. Ballard, Sheriff, 249 S. W. (2d) 956. Each case involving cost estimates for collection of school taxes must be decided upon particular facts involved.

Under the facts, allowance fixing reasonable cost of collection of school taxes at 2% of school taxes collected was proper. (June 20, 1952.)

Davie, Sheriff, v. Board of Education of Hickman City Schools, 249 S. W. (2d) 954. School taxes must pay fair share of total expenses incurred in maintaining sheriff's office, but one year's taxes should not be charged with expenses for other years, and therefore the proper charge for such services would be based upon a year's cost calculation rather than basis of eight months, the time ordinarily elapsing between date sheriff received tax bills and time he made his final settlement with state, and rather than eighteen month period used by sheriff, and cost as thus calculated totaled 2.9% of total taxes collected.

In computing sheriff's allowance for school taxes, the sheriff's deputies' basic salaries would be taken on twelve month basis, interest would be disallowed, and sheriff would be allowed $200 a month on a yearly basis.

Allocations of cost of collecting school taxes on basis of one-third against boards of education and two-thirds against sheriff was fair. (June 20, 1952.)

Wells, Sheriff v. Board of Education of Menifee County et al., 244 S. W. (2d) 160. Where sheriff did work of collecting school taxes himself and did not employ a deputy, proper basis for determining his compensation was reasonable value of time required to be expended by the sheriff.

The integrity, judgment and responsibility required of sheriff, as elected public officer, are elements to be considered in determining value of his servics, and such value should not be limited to the sum for which a competent clerk could have been hired.

Approximately $1100 computed on basis of $250 per month, was proper compensation for sheriff's services for collecting school taxes of $39,812 in relatively poor county. (December 6, 1951.)

Board of Education of Madison County et al. v. Wagers, Sheriff-Tax Collector, et al., 239 S. W. (2d) 48. Under the constitutional provisions, the school fund which may not be diverted from other than school purposes is only the net amount for school taxes produced after deducting the fee chargeable to its collection as long as the fee reasonably approximates the cost of making the collection, but if the fee percentage produces

a substantial sum applied to a use other than paying the reasonable cost of collections then a part of the school tax is appropriated to something other than "school purposes" in violation of the Constitution. (February 16, 1951.)

Stokley, County Judge, et al. v. Fleming County Board of Education, etc., 305 Ky. 602, 205 S. W. (2d) 168. A board of education has exclusive right to determine within lawful limits the amount necessary to be expended and items for which it shall be expended in operation of schools, and governing authorities of tax levying district must levy a tax within limits prescribed by Constitution and statutes sufficient to raise the revenue required under budget filed by board, in absence of sharing of illegal expenditure, computation unlawfully arrived at, or bad faith of board.

Inaccuracies in estimated items in county school budget due to subsequent developments did not justify fiscal court in refusing to levy taxes required by budget in absence of showing that budget was tainted with illegality or bad faith. (October 17, 1947.)

Russell County Board of Education v. Leach, Sheriff, et al., 288 Ky. 769. The 1934 amendment to law for sheriff's bond covers all bonds executed by the sheriff. Failure to give proper notice precludes collections under bond but does not preclude recovery from sheriff under statutory and common law obligations to pay over all school taxes properly collected. (November 14, 1941.)

Board of Education of Newport v. City of Newport, et al., 283 Ky. 215. Where discretion is vested in city treasurer as to manner of collecting delinquent taxes mandamus would not lie to compel treasurer to collect in a particular manner, etc. (May 24, 1940.)

Mt. Vernon Independent Graded School Dist., et al. v. Clark, et al., 281 Ky. 230. Where no officer had been appointed to collect taxes sheriff was by virtue of his office "collector of school taxes" and sureties on bond were liable for shortage. (January 12, 1940.)

Commonwealth, for Use and Benefit of Phillips, County Treasurer, et al. v. Tate, et al., 247 Ky. 517. In action to charge sheriff with failure to pay over amount of settlement due the county school board, amount with which sheriff was properly chargeable must first be ascertained by records in county court clerk's office, which must stand as correct, unless impeached in proper manner. (Sections 132.420, 133.020, 133.050, 133.080, 133.220 and 134.140, KRS Mistake in assessment may be corrected by county court under statute, but if not corrected thereunder, sheriff is responsible for amount for which he receipts to county clerk. (Section 133.110, 133.130, KRS.) (February 17, 1933.)

Livingston County, et al. v. Dunn, et al., 244 Ky. 460. Tax books made by county clerk and sheriff's receipt are conclusive against sheriff and county, sheriff must account for taxes shown thereby, unless exonerated as prescribed by law. Former sheriff, who after expiration of term, received money due county on road fund, held chargeable therefor. Sheriff held entitled to only one per cent commission for collecting school taxes. (June 14, 1932.)

Bell County Board of Education v. Lee, 239 Ky. 317. County board had power to employ auditor for sheriff's books to discover money due board on contingent fee basis. Auditor's fee on this basis does not include money which sheriff voluntarily paid. (May 26, 1931.)

Breathitt County Board of Education v. Cockrell, et al., 238 Ky. 694. County board held entitled to recover amount in sheriff's hands after settlement, with interest and penalty. Delivery and receipt of sheriff's check for school taxes constituted no payment of amount in excess of sum paid by bank thereon after treasurer's alteration of amount. (May 5, 1930.)

Co. ex rel. Hewlett, et al. v. Towery, Sheriff, et al.: Same ex rel. Caldwell County Board of Education v. Towery, Sheriff, et al., 232 Ky. 802. In suit by taxpayers to recover school taxes collected by sheriff, where sum due common school fund was never certified to county board and tax books did not show whether taxpayers were in grade or common school districts and they contained many errors growing out of duplicate settlements and erroneous lists, both as to property and polls. Commissioner to whom case was referred held to have properly made settlement by reference to cash books kept by sheriff, where cash books correctly reported every dollar collected from every source due common school fund. (December 17, 1929.)

160.510 [4399-40] **Taxes Paid to Depository; Reports of Tax Collector.** The tax collector shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, pay to the depository of the district board of education the amount of school tax collected up to and including the last day of the preceding month. The amount so paid together with the classes of property from which it was received shall be reported in writing to the treasurer of the board. The report shall be accompanied by a duplicate of the receipt for the money given to the tax collector by the depository. The tax collector shall make final settlement with the district board of education at the same time he makes

final settlement with the local taxing authority to which he is responsible. Blanks for such purposes shall be furnished by the State Board of Education.

Board of Education of Mason County et al. v. Collins, 259 S. W. (2d) 17. Where board of education contended that reasonable fee for collection of school taxes in amount of $201,210.40 by sheriff should not exceed $800, and sheriff withheld fee of $8,048.40, and court determined that sheriff was entitled to $3,782.75, as compensation, and that sheriff was liable for interest on amount in excess of commission allowed him, court properly divided the costs between board and sheriff. (June 19, 1953.)

160.520 [4399-40] **Penalties for Tax Delinquency; General Laws Apply.** The laws applying to penalties on and the collection of delinquent school taxes shall be the same as the general laws applying to penalties on and the collection of delinquent taxes of the taxing districts which embrace the various school districts.

Taxes on corporate franchises, when due, KRS 136.180.
Taxes on railroad bridge, when due, KRS 136.050, 136.990.
City of Pineville v. Board of Education of Pineville Independent School District, 272 Ky. 636. Penalties and interest on taxes collected by fourth class cities on school taxes must be paid to the board of education. (May 5, 1938.)

160.530 Use of School Money. The money collected by taxation under the provisions of KRS 160.460 to 160.520 and other school money shall be expended by the board of education in accordance with the recommendations contained in the budget submitted to the tax levying authority. (1954, c. 214, § 16; effective July 1, 1954)

Agricultural extension work, appropriations may be made from school funds for, KRS 247.080.
Conferences of school officials, expenses of to be paid from school funds, KRS 156.190.
Finincial matters to be reported to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.
Minimum salary for teachers, KRS 161.150.
School district not to lend credit or become stockholder in corporation, Const. 179.
State school fund, distribution of, Const. 186; Ch. 157, KRS.
Superintendent of Public Instruction to supervise accounts of local boards, KRS 156.160, 156.200.
Board of Education of Fayette County et al. v. Board of Education of Lexington Independent School District et al., 250 S. W. (2d) 1017. Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district merely granted authority to taxing power to levy tax in addition to maximum school levy provided by statute, and did not impose a tax in future.
Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district to pay rentals for school buildings to be erected and financed by fiscal court by issuing revenue bonds did not create an indebtedness and such tax was leviable each year, only upon property within the district at the time annual levy was made, and property transferred to city school district, after special tax was voted, was not liable for special tax levied after transfer.
City school district to which territory was transferred from county school district was not liable for any part of such revenue bonds under statute providing for assumption of proportional part of indebtedness, since revenue bonds did not constitute an indebtedness of county school district. (June 20, 1952.)
Board of Education of Kenton County v. Highland Cemetery, 292 Ky. 374. Board of education must spend funds for purposes for which they were voted or levied. Where board used funds for general purposes which were collected over and above what was needed for bonds and did not pay bonds it cannot refuse to pay bonds when due, etc. (December 8, 1942.)

160.540 [4399-44] **Power to Borrow Money in Anticipation of Taxes.** Any board of education may borrow money on the credit of the board and issue negotiable notes in anticipation of revenues from school taxes for the fiscal year in which the money is borrowed, and

may pledge the school taxes for the payment of principal and interest on the loan. The rate of interest charged shall not exceed six percent per annum, and the principal shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the anticipated revenue for the fiscal year in which it is borrowed. In all cases such loans shall be repaid within the fiscal year in which they are borrowed.

Banks not limited in loans to school districts, KRS 287.290.
Bonds, power to issue, KRS 162.080 to 162.100, Ch. 66.

Begley, et al. v. George E. Dum Co., 293 Ky. 351. Validity of claim against the board for school supplies was not challenged prior to time board entered into agreement with seller to settle original claim. Board should be held to agreement. (February 23, 1943.)

Emmons v. Board of Education of Lewis County, 260 Ky. 17. County board of education has authority to deed property to holding corporation with understanding it will be deeded back when bonds are paid. (June 11, 1935.)

Reneer v. Centertown Educational Corp., 253 Ky. 328. Educational corporation contract with the board of education held valid. (May 3, 1934.)

Hardin v. Owensboro Educational Association, 244 Ky. 390. Constitutional provision for creating debt by municipal corporation for a particular year cannot be defeated by the form of transaction. Here educational corporation was to assume a debt created beyond constitutional limit. (April 22, 1932.)

Kirkpatrick v. City Board of Education of Russellville, et al., 234 Ky. 836. Contract to sell school site to corporation with option to lease and re-purchase held valid and not violative of constitutional debt limitation. School building having been condemned by fire marshal, city board of education, to meet emergency, sold school site to corporation which agreed to erect school building thereon and to lease property to board from year to year, not exceeding twenty years, at annual rental within constitutional debt limit of board, which rent should be used to discharge bonds secured by mortgage on property used for construction of building, with option in board to require reconveyance on discharge of mortgages and all other liens and claims and providing that if board should not occupy premises for entire twenty years, property should be sold and proceeds used to pay liens, and to pay surplus to board. (June 17, 1930.)

Nelson v. Board of Education of City of Williamsburg, 213 Ky. 714. Burning of schoolhouse held not to create an emergency within Constitution, section 158, validating bond issue for erection of another in excess of two per cent of assessed valuation of property in district. After limiting such indebtedness to two per cent, construes unless in case of emergency the public health or safety should so require. Court says, "Before this exception can be invoked it must plainly appear that the additional expenditure is required for the public health or safety." (March 23, 1926.)

City of Dayton v. Bd. of Cy. of Dayton, 201 Ky. 566. Indebtedness of a municipality is not to be taken into account in estimating the indebtedness of the school board of the district which covers the same territory. A municipal taxing district is subject to the imposition of a tax by one sovereignty, a city, while a different sovereignty, the board of education, may upon its own account levy another although the two cover and include the same territory and property. (November 11, 1923.)

Elliott County Fiscal Court v. Elliott County Board of Education, 193 Ky. 66, 234 S. W. 947. The county board of education is a body politic and corporate with perpetual succession, and therefore a debt created by the board is a continuing obligation of the board regardless of any change in its membership, and no question of assumption of indebtedness which an old board contracted can arise. Where the county board of education prepares and submits to the fiscal court a detailed expense budget for the succeeding year, it is incumbent on the fiscal court to make a levy for the amount required unless the board acted corruptly or in bad faith, or embraced in their expenditures items not authorized by law. A budget of the county board of education filed with the fiscal court may include outstanding indebtedness.

160.550 [4399-45] **Budget Not to be Exceeded.** No superintendent shall recommend and no board member shall vote for an expenditure in excess of the income and revenue of any year, as shown by the budget adopted by the board and approved by the State Board of Education, except for a purpose for which bonds have been voted or in case of an emergency declared by the State Board of Education.

Bell, et al. v. Board of Education of Shelby County, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S. W. (2d) 1007. Undertaking by county board of education to erect a new high school building and issue revenue bonds to finance the project without submitting revised financial program

in the form of an amended or supplemental budget to State Board of Education and obtaining its approval thereof was without legal authority and subject to injunction. (December 17, 1948.)

160.560 [4399-42] **Treasurer of Board of Education; Appointment; Bond; Duties.** (1) Each board of education shall elect a treasurer for the board. The board may elect its secretary to serve as treasurer. The board may remove the treasurer from office at any time for cause by a vote of three members of the board.

(2) The treasurer shall execute an official bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, to be approved by the local board and the State Board of Education. The bond shall be guaranteed by at least three solvent personal sureties whose solvency must exceed the amount of the bond, or by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, and shall be in an amount determined by the board of education in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. If the treasurer is required to execute a surety company bond, the premium on the bond shall be paid by the board of education. A copy of the bond shall be filed with the board of education and with the State Board of Education. All treasurer's bond forms shall be prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and approved by the State Board of Education.

(3) The treasurer shall receive all moneys to which the board is entitled by the Constitution or by the statutes, except as otherwise provided by law, or which may in any way come into its possession, and deposit such funds in the properly designated depository. He shall withdraw such funds from the depository only upon proper order of the board. He shall keep a full and complete account of all funds in such manner and make such reports concerning them as is required by the board of education or by the State Board of Education. He shall preserve all records relating to the transactions and duties of the office and turn them over to his successor along with all public funds in his hands and all accounts and records after due and proper audit is made by a competent outside agent when he is required to do so by the board of education.

(4) A copy of a list of all items and accounts that the board of education has ordered paid shall be certified to the treasurer by the board and shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the board, and a certified copy of such list shall be furnished the depository by the secretary of the board. The treasurer shall issue his check on the depository for each item on account on the list certified by the chairman and secretary of the board.

Bonds of public officers, conditions, recovery on, KRS 62.060 to 62.080.
Employes of boards of education exempt from jury service, KRS 29.030.

Lewis et al. v. Morgan et al., 252 S. W. (2d) 691. County board of education possesses not only the powers specifically conferred by statute, but also such implied powers as are reasonably inferable from the express powers and objects to be attained by creation of such board.

Statutory provisions requiring annual audit of school building funds by public accountant or accountant approved by the State Department of Education are not mere grants of power to county board of education to conduct audits, but create an absolute duty which boards are required to perform.

Statutory provisions requiring audits of school building funds, authorizing county boards of education to require audits of accounts and records of outgoing treasurers of school boards and providing for depositories of school funds and authorizing county boards of education to have audits made of records of depositories are merely additions to powers of county boards of education, and are not intended to limit or restrict inherent powers of boards to conduct their fiscal affairs. (November 7, 1952.)

Miller, et al. v. Rockcastle County, 248 Ky. 291. County treasurer's bond held valid, as against contention that it was invalid because no penal sum was fixed by fiscal court. Failure of court, board or officer to approve or file official bond will not affect its validity because government is not responsible for laches or wrongful acts of its officers. County treasurer's sureties held not liable for any default occurring during period treasurer held over after expiration of term. (March 21, 1933.)

Citizens' Bank of Morehead v. Rowan County Board of Education, 245 Ky. 384. Bank could not apply county school funds held by it as treasurer of county board of education to matured debt of board. As such treasurer bank and its sureties were responsible for all funds of county board of education under Ky. Stats., and had authority to pay out such funds only on appropriations ordered by a majority of board, of record signed by chairman and secretary of board under Sections 4399a-3 and 4399a-5, Ky. Stats. (October 11, 1932.)

Edwards, et al. v. Logan County, 244 Ky. 296. "County Treasurer" and his surety held not liable for loss of funds caused solely by failure of depository selected by fiscal court. (March 1, 1932.)

U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. v. Board of Education of City of Maysville, 228 Ky. 426. Not necessary for bond to be signed by principal. When the intention of the company is shown, the instrument is binding. (March 12, 1929.)

160.570 [4399-43] **Depository of Board; Bond; Duties.** (1) Each board of education shall appoint a bank or trust company to serve as its depository, and if its annual receipts from all sources exceed one hundred thousand dollars it may designate two depositories. The depository may be designated for a period not to exceed two years, and before entering upon its duties shall agree with the board as to the rate of interest to be paid on average daily or monthly balances.

(2) The depository selected shall, before entering upon its duties, execute bond for the faithful performance of its duties, to be approved by the local board of education and the State Board of Education. The bond shall be guaranteed by at least five solvent personal sureties whose solvency must exceed the amount of the bond, or by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, or through the execution of a collateral bond consistent with the general banking laws of the state and the bonding laws applying to the safeguarding of state funds. The penal sum of the depository bonds shall be determined by the board of education in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. A board of education may enter into an agreement with its depository whereby the premium on a bond guaranteed by a surety company may be paid either by the board or by the depository. If the board

pays the premium, the depository shall allow the board not less than two percent interest on its average daily or average monthly balances. All depository bond forms shall be prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and approved by the State Board of Education.

(3) The depository shall hold for the board all funds deposited by the treasurer of the board or its tax collector or duly authorized agent, subject to withdrawal by the board at any time, and shall pay all funds so deposited to such person and in such manner as the board directs. The depository shall keep full and complete accounts of all of the board's funds, and make reports to the board or its authorized agents upon request. The depository shall keep all records relating to the transactions and duties of the office and turn them over to the successor of its office along with all school funds in hand. The board of education may at any time require a due and proper audit of the depository's records of the funds of the board by a competent outside agent.

(4) A board of education may designate as its depository the authorized and bonded depository of the governing authority of the territory which the school district embraces. In such cases, the bond of the depository shall be made to cover specifically the safekeeping of the school board's funds, and all conditions set out in this section shall be carried out.

Bonds of depositories of public funds, conditions, recovery on, KRS 62.060 to 62.080.

Lewis et al. v. Morgan et al., 252 S. W. (2d) 691. County board of education possesses not only the powers specifically conferred by statute, but also such implied powers as are reasonably inferable from the express powers and objects to be attained by creation of such board.

Statutory provisions requiring annual audit of school building funds by public accountant or accountant approved by the State Department of Education are not mere grants of power to county board of education to conduct audits, but create an absolute duty which boards are required to perform.

Statutory provisions requiring audits of school building funds, authorizing county boards of education to require audits of accounts and records of outgoing treasurers of school boards and providing for depositories of school funds and authorizing county boards of education to have audits made of records of depositories are merely additions to powers of county boards of education, and are not intended to limit or restrict inherent powers of boards to conduct their fiscal affairs. (November 7, 1952.)

Phillips, et al. v. Board of Education of Pineville, 283 Ky. 173. Where board of education sought to recover on depository bond where erasures and changes in instrument had been made burden was upon plaintiff claiming benefit to prove alterations were made before its execution by the sureties or if subsequent by agreement. (March 5, 1940.)

Edwards, et al. v. Logan County, 244 Ky. 296. "County Treasurer" and his surety held not liable for loss of funds solely by failure of depository selected by fiscal court. (March 1, 1932.)

Harlan County v. Blair, et al., 243 Ky. 777. Court forbid an officer to receive compensation for services which the law had not expressly fixed therefor.

U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. v. Board of Education of City of Maysville, 228 Ky. 426. Not necessary for bond to be signed by principal. When the intention of the company is shown, the instrument is binding. (March 12, 1929.)

160.580 [4399-57] **Gift, Grant or Devise to School Board.** All sums arising from any gift, grant or devise by any person wherein the intent is expressed that the same is to be used to aid in the educa-

tion of white or colored children in any school district in this state shall be held and used for the purposes specified in the gift, grant or devise. The district board of education shall receive the gift, grant or devise for the benefit of the white or colored schools of its district and shall hold and use it as requested by the donor or devisor, provided that the purpose for which it is used shall be in harmony with the aims and general program of public education in this state.

Board of Education of Guthrie Independent Graded School Dist. v. Todd County Board of Education, et al., 289 Ky. 803. Where board of education is naked trustee of property the benefit of colored district or people, the colored district, as equitable owner, was entitled to the proceeds of an insurance policy as against claim that policy was a personal contract insuring to the benefit of the board of education. (March 13, 1942.)

160.590 [4399-60] **Special Funds; Disposition of.** A board of education of a district owning a fund from which it is to receive only the income may, if there is no constitutional or other lawful provision to the contrary, convert the same to its general school fund. If two or more districts are entitled to the income of the same fund, they may by concurrent action divide the fund between them in proportion to their census enumeration.

160.600 [4399-58] **Accepting Bribe for Employment of School Employe.** Any person, board of education, board of regents, board of trustees or other board of control of any public school system, or agent thereof, having authority to employ, vote for employment or recommend for employment any teacher or other person, who accepts, either directly or indirectly, for the employment of a teacher or other school employe any valuable consideration other than the services of the teacher or other person employed shall be punished in the same manner as is provided in KRS 432.350 for persons accepting bribes.

160.631 Definitions for KRS 160.630 and 160.635. As used in KRS 160.630 and 160.635, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Out-of-district children," means those children of school age resident in a state-operated institution who were placed therein from school districts other than the one in which the institution is located.

(2) "Current costs and expenses," means all expenditures, other than for capital outlay and debt service, which, in the final result, are an actual charge on the tax revenue of the school district for the furnishing of school services to out-of-district children. Among other things, "current costs and expenses" does not include

those expenditures for which the school district receives reimbursement from any source, other than from the state under the provisions of KRS 160.630 and 160.635. (1952, c. 88, § 1)

160.632 Reimbursement of Districts for School Services to Out-of-District Children; Reports; Payment. (1) Any county or independent school district which provides elementary or secondary school services to out-of-district children shall be reimbursed by the Department of Education, out of funds not required by law to be expended for other purposes or in any other manner, in an amount equal to all current costs and expenses of the district for furnishing such services in excess of any per capita distribution received from the Common School Fund on behalf of the children. The school services furnished to out-of-district children shall be substantially equal to those furnished to other school children of the district.

(2) The school district shall make to the Superintendent of Public Instruction such reports as he requires concerning school services for out-of-district children, and shall file with the state agency operating the institution in which the children are resident a copy of the annual report made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(3) The school district, at the end of each school year, shall make application to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the reimbursement due on behalf of school services furnished during the year just ended. After approving the application, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall notify the Commissioner of Finance who shall cause a warrant, in the appropriate amount, to be drawn in favor of the school district. (1952, c. 88, § § 2, 3, 4)

160.990 [4399-25; 4399-34; 4399-36; 4399-45; 4399-55] **Penalties.** (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.250 shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.300 shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

(3) Any superintendent who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.350 to 160.400 shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and the violation is grounds for revocation of his certificate.

(4) Any superintendent who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.420 shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

(5) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 160.550 shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall be subject to removal from office.

Duff v. Chaney, et al. 291 Ky. 308. A teacher who is legally qualified for a position and who has been duly nominated by proper officer and whose name has not been withdrawn acquires a "vested right" to teach and to receive emoluments of employment. Such teacher may recover damages from members of the board and new superintendent individually. (April 21, 1942.)

CHAPTER VIII

SCHOOL EMPLOYES, TEACHERS' RETIREMENT AND TENURE

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PENALTIES

161.990 Penalties.

CERTIFICATION OF SCHOOL EMPLOYES

161.010 [4502-2] **Definitions of Terms Used in KRS 161.020 to 161.130.** As used in KRS 161.020 to 161.130:

(1) "Standard college or university" means an institution that is a member of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the Southern States, the American Association of Teachers Colleges, or the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Universities, or that is recognized as an accredited four-year institution by the University of Kentucky.

(2) "Standard college or university work of graduate grade" means approved work in a standard college or university that has a program of work extending beyond four years of college or university work.

(3) "Semester" means eighteen weeks (one-half year) of standard college or university work.

(4) "Semester hour" means one academic or college hour per week for one semester.

161.020 [4502-6; 4502-10; 4502-11; 4503-2] **Certificates Required of School Employes; to be Filed; Validity of Certificates Issued Under Former Law.** (1) No person shall be eligible to hold the position of superintendent, principal, teacher, supervisor, attendance officer, or other public school position for which certificates may be issued, or receive salary for services rendered in such position, unless he holds a certificate of legal qualifications for such position.

(2) No person shall enter upon the duties of a position requiring certification qualifications until his certificate has been filed or credentials registered with the board of education employing him.

(3) The validity of any certificate or license in force on June 14, 1934 is not impaired by the provisions of KRS 161.020 to 161.130, and such certificate or license shall be reissued or renewed in accordance with the terms of the law applying at the date of issue.

Richardson v. Bell County Board of Education, 296 Ky. 520. Positions of teacher and Asst. Supt. incompatible. (February 1, 1944.)
Martin v. Knott County Board of Education, 275 Ky. 483. Qualifications of applicant as teacher must be determined at the time he begins to fulfill contract and not at the time that application is made. (November 22, 1938.)

161.030 [4502-1] **Certification Authority.** (1) The certification of all superintendents, principals, teachers, supervisors, attendance officers and other administrative, supervisory or instructional employes is vested in the State Board of Education. All certificates issued under KRS 161.010 to 161.130 shall be issued in accordance with the published rules and regulations of the State Board of Education through the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(2) Certificates shall be issued, reissued and renewed to persons who have completed, at the state teachers colleges of Kentucky for white persons or at the College of Education of the University of Kentucky, the curricula prescribed by the Council on Public Higher Education and approved by the State Board of Education for the certificates.

(3) Certificates shall be issued to persons who have attended the state institutions for colored persons in accordance with law and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education.

(4) The State Board of Education shall approve the curricula of any standard college or university, or of any department thereof for the training of teachers, when the curricula comply with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, and are equivalent to any or all the curricula prescribed for the state institutions for the issuance of certificates to students of the state institutions, and when the institution has otherwise met the terms and conditions provided in KRS 161.010 to 161.130. Any student of such institution who has completed any of these curricula or the equivalent thereof, as approved by the State Board of Education, and who in addition thereto has completed the prescribed requirements for the issuance of certificates for teaching to students of the state institutions may, by the State Board of Education, be granted a certificate for teaching of the same validity and tenure as certificates issued to students completing like requirements in the state institutions.

Certification of teachers of handicapped children, KRS 157.250.

Daviess County Board of Education v. Vanover, 219 Ky. 565; and **McLeod v. State,** 122 S. W. 737. When a teacher has completed the qualifications required by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not otherwise unfit morally or in ill health, and meets the educational standard fixed by the county board of education, he had a right to teach in the common schools and that an attempt of the county board to prevent married women who meet the above qualifications from teaching in the county schools is unauthorized, and an abuse of discretion. (April 29, 1927.)

161.035 Validity of Certificates Issued Prior to 1950. The validity of any certificate which is in force on June 30, 1950 shall not be impaired by the repeal of KRS 161.050 to 161.090 and such certificate shall be issued, renewed or extended in accordance with the terms of the law applying at the date of issue of such certificate. (1950, c. 103, § 2)

161.040 General Qualifications for Certificates. No person shall receive or hold any certificate who does not present evidence of good moral character or who is under eighteen years of age. (1950, c. 103, § 1)

Redding, et al. v. Fincel, 311 Ky. 534. Where plaintiff's standard elementary teaching certificate expired on June 30, 1946, and was not renewed at beginning of following school term, teacher's tenure contract between plaintiff and city board of education entered into in October, 1942, expired and plaintiff had no further right under that contract, so that board was within its rights in terminating plaintiff's employment effective last day of the 1947-48 school term. (June 7, 1949.)

Conley, et al. v. Ousley, 251 Ky. 583. Teacher whose certificate expired before acquisition of second of two additional high school units necessary for renewal could not obtain renewal on subsequent acquisition of necessary unit. (December 5, 1933.)

Fugate v. Fields, 247 Ky. 603. Teacher, whose certificate expired before acquisition of additional scholarship necessary for renewal, could not obtain renewal on subsequent acquisition of necessary scholarship. (January 13, 1933.)

Richmond v. Lay, 261 Ky. 138. Provisions of Chapter 13, Acts 1934, that any teacher who had taught for more than twenty years prior to the effective date thereof should have life certificate issued held invalid as not within scope of Governor's call for the special Legislature to enact revenue measures or to make appropriations, as not relating to previous provisions of statutes providing for a charge of $2 on one year extension of teacher's certificate. (November 1, 1935.)

Simpson County Board of Education, et al. v. Bradley, et al., 246 Ky. 822. Holder of life certificate is entitled to teach without further examination and without requirements of scholastic training. (January 17, 1933.)

Bracken County Board of Education, et al. v. Nickoson, 249 Ky. 419. Teacher must be designated as principal when employed in order for rule and law to apply to that party. (May 26, 1933.)

161.100 [4502-5] **Emergency Certificates.** When a district board of education satisfies the State Board of Education that it is impossible to secure qualified teachers for a position in a school under the control of the district board, the State Board of Education may, on approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, issue emergency certificates to persons who meet the qualifications determined by the State Board of Education for emergency certificates. An emergency certificate shall be valid only for the specific job for which issued and for the current school term. The State Board of Education may require the passing of a written examination before an emergency certificate is issued. The examination shall be prepared and administered and the papers graded in the State Depart-

ment of Education under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in accordance with rules and regulations approved by the State Board of Education.

161.110 [4502-13] **When Certificates to be Renewed.** The State Board of Education may renew any certificate for teaching or for holding administrative position which expires on June 30 of any year if renewal requirements have been completed and filed with the Superintendent of Public Instruction before September 1 of the year in which the certificate expires.

161.120 [4502-9] **Revocation of Certificates.** Any certificate issued under KRS 161.010 to 161.110, or any certificate or license issued under any previous law to superintendents, principals, teachers, supervisors, attendance officers or other administrative, supervisory or instructional employes may be revoked by the State Board of Education, on the written recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for immorality, misconduct in office, incompetency or willful neglect of duty. Before the certificate is revoked the defendant shall be given a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity, upon not less than ten days' notice, to be heard in person or by counsel.

Additional grounds for revocation of certificates, KRS 158.990, 159.990, 161.990.
Removal of school employees, KRS 156.110.
Suspension of certificate in case of breach of contract by teacher, KRS 161.780.

161.130 Fees for Certificates; Agency Fund Account. (1) A fee of four dollars shall be paid for each certificate valid for three or more years, and a fee of two dollars for each renewal thereof and for each emergency certificate.

(2) All fees collected under this section shall be paid into the State Treasury through the Department of Finance and shall be credited to an agency-fund account for the Department of Education under the provisions of KRS 45.140, and shall be withdrawn or expended as provided in said section. (1950, c. 103, § 3)

REGULATIONS AS TO SCHOOL EMPLOYES

161.140 [4503-1] **Duties of School Employes Prescribed by Board of Education.** Each board of education shall prescribe the duties to be performed by all persons in public school service in the district.

Employment of school employees, KRS 160.350, 160.360, 160.380, 160.390, 160.990.
Removal of school employes, KRS 156.110.
School employes exempt from jury service, KRS 29.030.
Superintendent to supervise teachers, KRS 160.370 to 160.390, 160.990.
Teachers not to be interested in or sell school supplies, KRS 157.180.
Abrams v. Jackson Co. Board of Education, 230 Ky. 151. Under contract for employ-

ment of school teacher for seven months, it was duty of school board to furnish house in which to teach and in absence of stipulation in contract for cessation of teacher's salary during such period failure of board to furnish a suitable house in which to teach constituted a breach of contract. School teacher held not entitled to recover for breach of employment contract to teach for seven months on destruction of school building by fire, in absence of evidence showing that she attempted to find similar employment in locality. (June 21, 1929.)

County Board of Education v. Dudley, 154 Ky. 426. To be enforceable a contract for teacher's services must be executed in writing.

Mock v. County Board of Education of Nelson County, 145 Ky. 715, 141 S. W. 38. A county board of education is liable to a teacher for salary due under the teacher's contract; it is not liable for the wrongful acts of individual trustees in unlawfully dismissing the teacher.

Vaughan v. Hindman, 145 Ky. 507, 140 S. W. 641. A teacher had a contract with a board of trustees to teach a public school for a term of six months; the school building was destroyed by fire before expiration of the six months and no other building was provided. The teacher had no right of recovery for the salary for the remainder of the term.

Noble, Etc. v. Williams, Etc., 50. Ky. 439. Supplies voluntarily furnished by teacher cannot be recovered from the school board.

161.155 Sick Leave for Teachers. (1) For the purpose of this section, "teacher" shall mean any person for whom certification is required as a basis of employment in the common schools of the state with the exception of superintendents, supervisors and attendance officers.

(2) Each district board of education shall allow to each teacher in its common school system not less than ten days sick leave during each school year, without deduction of salary, provided he presents a personal affidavit or a certificate of a reputable physician stating that he was ill on the day or days absent.

(3) Any days of sick leave not taken during any school year shall accumulate and may be taken in any subsequent school year or years, except that no teacher shall be entitled to take more than twenty days of accumulated sick leave unless the district board of education, in its discretion, authorizes a greater number of days to be accumulated. Any district board of education may, in its discretion, allow teachers in its common school system sick leave in excess of the number of days prescribed in this section. (1948, c. 88)

161.156 Free Physical Examination. The State Department of Health, through the facilities of the local health units, shall provide for all school teachers, free of charge, the physical examinations required by their employing authority in the educational system. (1950, c. 204)

161.170 [4503-3] **Teachers to Enforce Course of Study and Use of Books; Removal for Failure.** Each teacher in the public schools shall enforce the course of study, the use of the legally authorized textbooks, and the rules and regulations prescribed for the schools. If any teacher willfully refuses or neglects to comply with the law or such rules and regulations the board of education, upon recom-

mendation of the superintendent, may remove him at any time. When so removed the teacher shall receive payment only for the time taught.

Removal of teachers by Department of Education, KRS 156.110.

161.180 [4503-4] **Teachers Responsible for Pupils' Conduct.** Each teacher in the public schools shall hold pupils to a strict account for their conduct in school, on the way to and from school, on the playgrounds, and during intermission or recess.

Suspension of pupils, KRS 158.150.

City Board of Education v. Dudley, et al., 154 Ky. 426. Teachers; rights and liabilities of.

Cross v. Trustees, 129 Ky. 35. It was held that a pupil's conduct in refusing to take part in a dialogue in the annual commencement exercises constituted insubordination and was good cause for suspension.

Trustees of a graded school district have no right to arbitrarily expel a pupil from a school which he has attended, nor to arbitrarily refuse him the privilege of attending the school in the future.

Board of Education v. Booth, 110 Ky. 807, 62 S. W. 872. Pupils may be expelled for violations of rules of school, and courts will not interfere with or control the action of trustees unless they acted arbitrarily or maliciously.

161.190 [4503-8] **Abuse of Teacher Prohibited.** No person shall upbraid, insult or abuse any teacher of the public schools in the presence of the school or in the presence of a pupil of the school.

161.200 [4503-5] **Records to be Kept by Teachers.** Each teacher in the public schools shall keep an approved record which shall be left with the superintendent or as he directs at the close of the term. The record shall show the program of recitations, classification, attendance and grading of all pupils who attended school at any time during the school year, and such other facts as are required.

161.210 [4503-6; 4503-7] **Reports to be Made by Teachers.** (1) Each teacher or other person in the public schools shall make reports and inventories to the district superintendent at the time and in the manner prescribed by the district board of education and the State Board of Education.

(2) No teacher shall willfully make a false monthly or term report of time taught or other item or shall willfully fail to make a required report.

(3) Any teacher who closes any school term before the close of the school year shall make a report to the superintendent immediately after the close of the term. Any teacher who is teaching any school at the end of the school year shall in his annual report include all statistics for the entire school year, notwithstanding any previous report for a part of the year.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT

161.220 [4506b-2] **Definitions of Terms Used in KRS 161.230 to 161.710.** As used in KRS 161.220 to 161.710, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Retirement system" means the arrangement provided for in KRS 161.230 to 161.710 for the payment of retirement allowances or disability allowances to teachers.

(2) "Retirement allowance" means the amount annually payable during the course of his natural life to a member who has been retired by reason of superannuation.

(3) "Disability allowance" means the amount annually payable before the deductions authorized in KRS 161.670 during the course of his natural life to a member who has been retired by reason of disability before reaching the age of sixty years.

(4) "Teacher" means:

(a) Any full-time regular or special teacher, principal, supervisor, superintendent, assistant superintendent, librarian, attendance officer, or other full-time member of the teaching or professional staff engaged in the service of the public elementary and secondary schools for whom certification is required as a condition of employment;

(b) All members of the instructional and administrative staffs of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Murray State Teachers College, Morehead State Teachers College, Kentucky School for the Deaf, Kentucky School for the Blind, Kentucky State College for Negroes, West Kentucky Vocational Training School and Mayo State Vocational school who are regularly employed by a board of education, board of regents or board of trustees for a full term for which school is maintained;

(c) The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the division heads and other professional staff members of the State Department of Education appointed in accordance with KRS 156.140; and

(d) Any member of a local retirement system who became a member of the state retirement system according to the provisions of 1938, 1st ex.s., c. 1, § 49.

(5) "Present teacher" means any teacher who was a teacher on or before July 1, 1940, and became a member of the retirement system created by 1938, 1st ex.s., c. 1, on the date of the inauguration of the system or within one year after that date, and any teacher

who was a member of a local teacher retirement system in the public elementary or secondary schools of the state on or before July 1, 1940, and continued to be a member of such system until he, with the membership of the local retirement system, became a member of the state retirement system.

(6) "New teacher" means any teacher not a present teacher.

(7) "Prior-service" means the number of years during which the member was a teacher in Kentucky prior to July 1, 1941, as allowed in his prior-service certificate, except that not more than thirty years' prior service shall be allowed or credited to any teacher.

(8) "Subsequent service" means the number of years during which the teacher is a member of the state retirement system after July 1, 1941.

(9) "Prior service certificate" means the certificate issued by the board of trustees of the retirement system designating the amount of accredited service, not to exceed thirty years, of a member prior to July 1, 1941.

(10) "Annual salary" means the average annual salary which the member has received for his service as a teacher in the public schools of Kentucky for five years or for as many years if less than five, prior to July 1, 1941, except that any salary which exceeds two thousand dollars shall be considered two thousand dollars; and during the five years or for as many years if less than five years, immediately preceding the following dates herein, except that any salary which exceeds two thousand dollars in any year prior to July 1, 1946, shall be considered two thousand dollars and any salary for any year subsequent to July 1, 1946, and prior to July 1, 1954, which exceeds two thousand four hundred dollars shall be considered two thousand four hundred dollars and any salary subsequent to July 1, 1954, shall be the actual arithmetic average salary for any five consecutive years which will provide the highest average. (Subsection (10) amended, 1954, c. 196, § 1)

(11) "Annual compensation" after July 1, 1954, means the contractual salary and additions thereto received by a member as compensation for his services as a teacher in the public schools of Kentucky during a given fiscal year before any deductions. (Subsection (11) amended, 1954, c. 196, § 2)

Note: By 1954, c. 196, § 5, the amendments to subsections (10) and (11) of this section are to become effective on July 1, 1954, or subsequently on any certain July 1 immediately following appropriation by the General Assembly of funds sufficient to match the contributions required by the Act.

(12) "Age of retirement" means the age attained at the last birthday of the member preceding the date of retirement.

(13) "Age of entrance" means the age attained at the last birthday of any member at the time of the establishment of the retirement system, if the member was a teacher subject to membership in the system at that time. Otherwise it means the age attained at the last birthday of any member at the time he first becomes a member of the retirement system. Any birthday occurring on February 29 shall be considered as occurring on February 28.

(14) "Regular interest" means interest at three percent per annum compounded annually.

(15) "Accumulated contributions" means the contributions of a member plus regular interest.

(16) "Annuitant" means a person who receives a retirement allowance or a disability allowance.

(17) "Local retirement system" means any teacher retirement or annuity system created in any public school district in Kentucky in accordance with the laws of Kentucky.

(18) "Fiscal year" means the twelve-month period from July 1 to June 30.

(19) "Public schools" means the schools and other institutions mentioned in subsection (4) of this section.

161.230 [4506b-1] **Retirement System; Purpose; Name.** The teachers' retirement system is established as of July 1, 1940, for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for teachers, under the provisions of KRS 161.220 to 161.710. It shall have the powers and the privileges of a corporation and shall be known as the "Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Kentucky." Its business shall be transacted, its funds invested, and its cash and securities held in that name.

Board of Education of Louisville v. City of Louisville, et al., 228 Ky. 656. Declares Teachers' Retirement Act constitutional and that retired teachers of Louisville pensions to be met by funds of regular levy. (December 16, 1941.)

161.240 Districts, Institutions and Offices Included in System; Junior Colleges. (1) The retirement system shall embrace all of the public elementary and secondary schools of the state and the institutions and offices enumerated in subsection (4) of KRS 161.220.

(2) The retirement system shall further embrace any existing public junior colleges established and maintained under KRS 165.160 to 165.260, the members of the instructional and administrative staffs of which shall on and after July 1, 1948, be eligible to membership

in the teachers' retirement system of the State of Kentucky with the following options as to said membership:

(a) Any present member of the instructional and administrative staffs may individually decline membership and waive all obligations and rights under KRS 161.220 to 161.710, by acknowledgement on a proper form provided by the board of trustees.

(b) Any present member of the instructional and administrative staffs may come into membership with the status of "new" teacher entering service on July 1, 1948.

(c) Any present member of the instructional and administrative staffs may make the retirement contribution provided by law for any year or years subsequent to July 1, 1940, taught in the institution in which now employed and in addition thereto an actuarial adjustment of three percent compound interest and receive service credit as if payment had been made currently as their respective duties were performed. Members of the staff taking this option shall be entitled to prior service credit as defined in KRS 161.220 (7). A true record of all such service shall be filed in the office of the board of trustees of the teachers' retirement system.

(3) The foregoing options must be determined in writing prior to July 1, 1948. If no option is made on the part of any member of the staffs, his status shall be that of option (b) and membership in the retirement system shall be required as a condition of employment. On and after July 1, 1948, membership shall be compulsory as a condition of employment for all new members of the instructional and administrative staffs of said existing public junior colleges.

(4) The obligations, rights, benefits, and privileges created by subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall be extended to any public junior college or colleges created after July 1, 1948, and created and maintained under KRS 165.160 to 165.260, under such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the statutes as the board of trustees of the teachers' retirement system may adopt. (1948, c. 194)

161.250 [4506b-5] **Board of Trustees to Control Retirement System; Membership.** The general administration and management of the retirement system, and the responsibility for its proper operation and for making effective the provisions of KRS 161.220 to 161.710, are vested in a board of trustees to be known as the "Board of Trustees of the Teacher's Retirement System of the State of Kentucky." The members of the board of trustees shall be the Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction, the Attorney-General, the State Treasurer, and four other members elected as provided in KRS 161.260. Three of the elective members shall be members of the retirement system, to be known as teacher members, and one shall be a person who is not a member of the teaching profession, to be known as the lay member.

161.260 [4506b-6; 4506b-6a] **Election of Members of Board of Trustees; Term.** An election shall be held on or before June 1 each year to elect one member of the board of trustees. The member to be elected each year shall depend upon the respective terms of the members elected under 1938, 1st ex.s., c. 1, § 7, and 1940, c. 192, § 7a, Each member shall assume office on July 1 following his election and shall serve for a term of four years. The elections shall be conducted by ballot under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Each teacher who is a member of the retirement system shall have the right to vote. Nomination for membership on the board of trustees shall be made by a nominating committee consisting of one delegate from the membership of each of the districts of the Kentucky Education Association, the President of the Kentucky Negro Education Association and one member appointed by him from the membership of the Kentucky Negro Education Association. No person may be a member of the nominating committee who is not a member of the system. The President of the Kentucky Education Association shall preside over the meeting of the nominating committee. Two persons shall be nominated by the nominating committee. All expenses of the election shall be paid by the board of trustees out of its general expense fund.

161.270 [4506b-7] **Vacancies; How Filled.** Vacancies occurring during the terms of the elective members shall be filled by the remaining members of the board of trustees by election for the unexpired terms.

161.280 [4506b-9] **Oath of Board Members.** Each member of the board of trustees shall, within ten days after his appointment or election, take an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Kentucky, that he will diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the board, and that he will not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any provisions of the law applicable to the retirement system. The oath of office shall be subscribed to by the member making it and certi-

fied to by the officer before whom it is taken, and shall be immediately filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Constitutional oath, Const. 228.

161.290 [4506b-8; 4506b-15] **Compensation and Expenses of Board Members; Office Quarters.** The members of the board of trustees shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed from the expense fund for all necessary expenses they incur through service on the board. Suitable office quarters for the operation of the retirement system shall be provided by the state at the capital.

161.300 [4506b-10] **Quorum.** A majority of the board of trustees shall constitute a quorum. Each trustee shall be entitled to one vote. Four votes shall be necessary for a decision by the trustees at any meeting of the board.

161.310 [4506b-11] **Rules and Regulations.** The board of trustees shall from time to time establish rules and regulations for the administration of the funds of the retirement system and for the transaction of business.

161.320 [4506-17] **Record of Proceedings; Annual Report.** The board of trustees shall keep a record of all its proceedings which shall be open to public inspection. It shall publish on or before January 1 of each year a report giving an account of the operation of the system, showing the fiscal transactions of the system for the preceding year and the amount of the accumulated cash and securities of the system, and containing the last balance sheet showing the financial condition of the system by means of an actuarial valuation of its assets and liabilities.

161.330 [4506b-14] **Cost of Administration; How Paid.** The cost of administration of the retirement system shall be paid out of the expense fund established for that purpose by the board of trustees.

161.340 [4506b-12] **Chairman and Secretary of Board; Personnel of System.** The board of trustees shall elect from its membership a chairman and shall by a majority vote of all its members appoint a secretary who is not a member of the board. The secretary shall at the time of appointment be at least thirty-five years of age, a graduate of a standard four-year college, have had at least ten years' experience as a teacher, and be eligible for membership in the retirement system. He shall not have held, by appointment or election, an elective office within the five-year period next preceding the date of

appointment. The board shall engage such actuarial, legal, medical and other technical services and such clerical or other services as are required to transact the business of the retirement system. The compensation of all persons engaged by the board and all other expenses of the board necessary for the operation of the retirement system shall be paid at such rates and in such amounts as the board approves.

161.360 [4506b-35] **Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Compensation May be Adopted for Employes.** The board of trustees may elect workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation coverage for its employes. Any contributions required for such coverage shall be considered proper expense payable from the expense fund.

161.370 [4506b-18] **Treasurer, Auditor and Legal Adviser of Board.** The State Treasurer, the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Attorney-General shall be treasurer, auditor and legal adviser, respectively, of the board of trustees, and shall be liable upon their official bonds for the faithful performance of such duties. They shall serve without compensation. When the board of trustees deems it for the best interests of the retirement system, it may employ attorneys and auditors and pay reasonable fees for the services rendered.

161.380 [4506b-22] **Duties of Treasurer.** The State Treasurer is the custodian of all funds of the retirement system. He shall honor and pay all vouchers drawn on the retirement funds when there is attached to the vouchers certified copies of resolutions of the board authorizing the respective payments. All securities purchased by order of the board of trustees shall be forthwith placed in the hands of the treasurer. He shall collect the interest and principal thereon as it becomes due and payable and place it in the guarantee fund. The treasurer shall, upon delivery of the securities to him, honor and pay all vouchers drawn on the retirement funds for payment of securities purchased upon order of the board, when there is attached to the vouchers certified copies of resolutions of the board authorizing the purchases. The board may sell any of the securities upon like resolution, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid by the purchaser to the treasurer upon delivery to him of the securities by the treasurer. All payments from the several funds of the retirement

system shall be made only upon vouchers signed by the secretary of the retirement system.

161.390 [4506b-16] **Actuarial Data to be Kept.** The board of trustees shall keep in convenient form the data necssary for the actuarial valuation of the various funds of the retirement system and for determining the administrative costs of the system.

161.400 [4506b-20] **Actuary; Employment; Duties.** The board of trustees shall designate as an actuary a competent person who shall be the technical adviser of the board on matters regarding the operation of the funds of the system and who shall perform such other duties as are required in connection therewith. At least once in each five-year period after the first year of operation of the system the actuary shall make an actuarial investigation into the mortality, earnable interest, and service and compensation of the members and beneficiaries of the retirement system, make a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the funds of the system, and recommend to the board of trustees such charges as may be deemed necessary to keep the retirement system on a sound financial basis. On the basis of the results of such investigations the board of trustees shall make necessary charges in the retirement system within the provisions of law, and shall recommend the contributions payable by the state within the limits specified in KRS 161.550.

161.410 [4506b-19] **Medical Director; Employment; Duties.** The board of trustees shall designate a medical director. The medical director shall arrange for and pass upon all required medical examinations, investigate all essential statements and certificates by or on behalf of a member in connection with an application for disability allowance, and report in writing to the board of trustees his conclusions and recommendations upon all such matters referred to him. The board of trustees may acquire such additional medical advice and information as it deems necessary.

161.420 [4506b-35] **Funds of the Retirement System.** All the assets of the retirement system shall be credited according to the purpose for which they are held to one of the following funds:

(1) The expense fund shall consist of the funds set aside from year to year by the board of trustees to defray the expenses of the administration of the retirement system. Each fiscal year an amount not greater than four percent of the receipts of the state accumula-

tion fund shall be set aside into the expense fund or expended for the administration of the retirement system.

(2) The teachers' savings fund shall consist of the assessments paid by members of the retirement system and interest assigned by the board of trustees from the guarantee fund. The accumulated contributions of a member returned to him upon his withdrawal or paid to his estate or designated beneficiary in the event of his death shall be paid from the teachers' savings fund. Any accumulated contributions forfeited by a failure of a teacher or his estate to claim the same shall be transferred from the teachers' savings fund to the guarantee fund. The accumulated contributions of a member shall be transferred from the teachers' savings fund to the allowance reserve fund in the event of retirement by reason of superannuation or disability.

(3) The state accumulation fund shall consist of the state's appropriations to the retirement system, excluding money assigned to the expense fund, together with interest assigned by the board of trustees from the guarantee fund. At the time of the retirement of a member by reason of superannuation or disability there shall be transferred from the state accumulation fund an amount which together with the sum transferred from the teachers' savings fund will be sufficient to provide the member the allowance granted in KRS 161.620 and 161.660.

(4) The allowance reserve fund shall be the fund from which shall be paid all allowances, or benefits in lieu thereof, on account of which moneys have been transferred from the teachers' savings fund, the state accumulation fund or the guarantee fund.

(5) The guarantee fund shall be established to facilitate the crediting of uniform interest on the amounts of the other funds, except the expense fund, and to provide a contingent fund out of which special requirements of any of the other funds may be covered. All income, interest and dividends derived from the authorized deposits and investments shall be paid into the guarantee fund. Any funds received from gifts and bequests, which the board is hereby authorized to accept, shall be credited to the guarantee fund. Any funds transferred from the teachers' savings fund by reason of lack of claimant or because of a surplus in any fund, and any other moneys whose disposition is not otherwise provided for, shall also be credited to the guarantee fund. The interest allowed by the board of trustees to each of the other funds shall be paid to such funds from

the guarantee fund. Any deficit occurring in any fund that would not be automatically covered shall be met by the payments from the guarantee fund to that fund.

161.430 Investment of Funds. (1) The Board of Trustees shall be the trustee of the funds of the retirement system, and shall have full power and responsibility for the investment and disbursement of the funds. No investment shall be made of the funds except in the following:

(a) Obligations of the United States and obligations for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of the interest and principal.

(b) Obligations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and obligations of its departments.

(c) Obligations of any city of the first, second, third, and fourth classes of the Commonwealth of Kentucky which are payable from voted taxes.

(d) School improvement bonds issued in accordance with authority granted under KRS 162.080 to and including KRS 162.100.

(e) School building revenue bonds issued in accordance with authority granted under KRS 162.120 to and including KRS 162.300, provided the issuance of such bonds is approved by the State Department of Education.

(f) Revenue bonds issued by educational institutions of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as authorized by KRS 162.340 to and including KRS 162.380.

(g) Bonds issued by corporations organized under the laws of the United States or of any state in the United States, or of the District of Columbia, when such bonds have a rating of the highest or next highest classification made by a nationally known major rating service.

(h) Deposits in banks or trust companies in the Commonwealth of Kentucky organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, when such deposits are interest bearing at the rate not lower than two per centum per annum, and when such deposits are fully secured by direct obligations of the United States Government, placed in the hands of the State Treasurer and approved by the Board of Trustees.

(2) (a) Not more than twenty-five percent of any one issue may be purchased by the Board of Trustees as an investment; and not more than five percent of the invested funds of the retirements

system may be invested in the obligations of any issuer except in the case of obligations of the United States Government. No investment may be made in the obligation of any issuer which has been in default on any of its bonds or interest during a period of the last ten years immediately preceding the purchase.

(b) Not more than sixteen percent of the receipts of any fiscal year may be invested in all of the foregoing classifications of (c), (d), (e), and (f); and not more than eight percent of the receipts of any fiscal year may be invested in corporate bonds of classification (g) of subsection (1).

(3) No investment or disbursement of the funds shall be made unless authorized by resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees. (1954, c. 215)

161.440 [4506b-23] **Interest on Funds; Disposition of.** At the end of each fiscal year the board of trustees shall assign from the guarantee fund to each of the other funds, except the expense fund, interest at the rate of three percent on the average amount of such funds during that fiscal year. The amounts so allowed shall be due and payable to the funds, and shall be annually credited thereto by the board of trustees from interest and other earnings on money of the retirement system.

161.450 [4506b-24] **Cash on Deposit.** For the purpose of meeting disbursements for allowances and other payments there may be left available cash on deposit in such sums as the board of trustees may direct in one or more banks or trust companies in this state organized under the laws of this state or of the United States. The total amount of cash on hand and unsecured deposits at any time shall not exceed the receipts of the retirement system from all sources during the previous twelve months.

161.460 [4506b-25] **Interest in Investments; Trustees and Employes Not to Have.** No member or employe of the board of trustees shall have any interest in the gain or profits of any investment made by the board, or for himself or as an agent for another use any of the assets of the retirement system in any manner except to make current and necessary payments authorized by the board, or become an endorser, surety or obligor for moneys loaned to or borrowed from the board, or otherwise profit from any transaction of the board.

161.470 [4506b-27] **Membership of Retirement System.** The membership of the retirement system shall consist of all new teach-

ers, and all present teachers except those who filed statements declining membership as provided in 1938, 1st ex.s., c. 1, § 29, and did not withdraw the statements within the time allowed by that section.

161.480 [4506b-29] **Statement to be Filed on Becoming Member.** Each person, upon becoming a member of the retirement system, shall file a detailed statement of all of his previous service as a public employe, his date of birth, his age at entrance into the system, the salary received as a public school employee in this state, and such other facts as the board of trustees require for the proper operation of the retirement system.

161.490 [4506b-30] **Investigation of Statement; Issuance of Certificate.** To the extent to which it is used in determining the liability of any fund of the retirement system, the board of trustees shall ascertain the correctness of the statement filed under KRS 161.480 by the best evidence it is able to obtain. If official records are not available as to length of service, age, salary or other information required for the administration of the retirement system, the board may use its discretion as to the evidence to be accepted. When all the statements have been properly investigated and recorded, the secretary of the retirement system shall issue to each member a certificate of membership in the system.

161.500 [4506b-31] **Prior-Service Certificates; Issuance of.** (1) Upon confirmation of the statements required by KRS 161.480 the board of trustees shall issue prior-service certificates to each member certifying the length of prior service with which he is credited on the basis of his statement of service. While membership continues a prior-service certificate shall be final and conclusive evidence of such service, except that on evidence of error any member may, within one year from the date of issuance or modification of the certificate, request the board of trustees to modify or correct his prior-service certificate. When membership ceases the prior-service certificate becomes void. If the teacher again becomes a member he shall enter the system as a member not entitled to prior-service credit except as provided under KRS 161.520.

(2) The board of trustees shall fix by rules and regulations how much service in any year is equivalent to one year of service, but in no case shall more than one year of service be creditable for all service in one calendar year. Service rendered for the regular school

year in any district or institution shall be equivalent to one year's service.

161.505 Prior Service Credit to War Veterans for Military Service. Any honorably discharged veteran of World War I who is a member of the Teachers Retirement System in good standing, may receive prior service credit for such military service, not to exceed an enlistment of four years, upon presenting his discharge papers or a certified photostatic copy of the same to the Board of Trustees of the Teachers Retirement System and their acceptance of this or other sufficient evidence as to the validity of the military service presented for credit. In no case shall any member receive credit for more than thirty years of prior service including any military service accredited. (1954, c. 64)

161.510 [4506b-32] **Prior Service Allowed New Members.** A teacher who was not employed for the 1940-41 school year but who was employed as a teacher in this state prior to the 1940-41 school year shall, when again employed, be considered a new teacher, and membership in the retirement system shall be compulsory for him. He may receive credit for prior service when he produces evidence that he was regularly employed as a teacher in this state for full terms in three of the six school years preceding July 1, 1940.

161.515 Out-of-state Service Credit; Teachers in Noneducational State Institutions Authorized to Come into Retirement System. (1) For the purposes of this section, "out-of-state service" shall mean service in any other state in a comparable position, which would be covered if in Kentucky.

(2) (a) After a teacher has been a member of the retirement system for at least one full scholastic year, he may present for credit, service rendered out-of-state subsequent to July 1, 1940, not to exceed eight such years actually taught as a certified or licensed teacher, provided such member pays to the retirement system the amount he would have paid had he been teaching in Kentucky and in addition thereto three percent compound interest on each annual contribution from the last day of the scholastic year in which the service was rendered to date of payment to the retirement system. For each year for which the retirement system shall accept the contribution and interest, on year of subsequent service credit shall be given, excepting that for the year 1940-41 prior service credit

shall be given. Not more than eight years may be contributed for under this section.

(b) For each such year so paid for and for any additional years for which contributions have been paid currently, not to exceed eight years in all, any member of the retirement system may offer bona fide out-of-state service for credit as prior service but not a greater number of years than the number for which contributions are paid, and in no case more than eight years of service prior to July 1, 1940.

(c) All such service, both subsequent and prior, shall be certified to by the member and verified according to KRS 161.480 and 161.490. Appropriate forms for this purpose shall be furnished by the Board of Trustees and used by the member making application. After additional out-of-state service credit has been granted under this section, the member receiving such service credit shall return his retirement certificate to the Board of Trustees and the secretary of the retirement system shall enter thereon, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, the additional credit allowed any such member.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a member of the Kentucky Retirement System to leave the profession in Kentucky to teach in another state and during such service or upon return to teaching in the schools of Kentucky apply for the validation of such subsequent service under the provisions of this section.

(4) It is further provided that certificated teachers employed in, entering upon or transferring to service in the noneducational state institutions of Kentucky under the direction of the Department of Welfare as teachers or as supervisors of instruction may upon request to the Board of Trustees come into or continue in membership and pay their retirement contributions under such rules and regulations as said Board of Trustees may adopt not inconsistent with the Retirement Act for the payment of said contributions. (1946, c. 111, § 2)

161.516 Teachers in Noneducational State Institutions Authorized to Come Into Retirement System. Teachers and supervisors of instruction holding valid certificates issued by the State Department of Education and employed in, entering upon, or transferring to teaching service in the noneducational state institutions of Kentucky under the direction of the Department of Welfare may by request be accepted by the Board of Trustees to come into or con-

tinue in membership and pay their retirement contributions to the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Kentucky under such rules and regulations as the Board of Trustees of said retirement system may adopt for payment of said contributions and which are not inconsistent with the retirement laws of the Teachers' Retirement System. (1946, c. 102)

161.520 [4506b-33] **Termination of Membership.** (1) Member ship in the retirement system shall be terminated:

(a) By retirement for disability or superannuation;

(b) By death;

(c) By withdrawal;

(d) When a teacher who is absent from service withdraws his deposits in the fund; or

(e) When a teacher who is absent from service withdraws his consecutive years, unless the board of trustees in accordance with its rules and regulations grants a longer period, not in excess of six years, of absence from active service as a teacher without the loss of his status as a member.

(2) Prior-service rights shall be forfeited upon withdrawal, and if the teacher again enters the service it shall be as a new teacher, except that any teacher who withdraws by claiming his deposits may, before he is absent from service three school years, repay to the system the sums he received from it upon his withdrawal with regular interest and thus reestablish his prior-service rights.

(3) In case of withdrawal from service prior to retirement the board of trustees shall return to the teacher all of his accumulated contributions, with regular interest, but the teacher shall have no claim upon any contributions made by the state with a view to his retirement.

(4) In case of death prior to retirement the board of trustees shall pay to the estate of the deceased member or to his assigns all of his accumulated contributions, with regular interest, but the estate or assigns shall have no claim on any contributions made by the state with a view to the retirement of the teacher.

(5) The board of trustees shall determine the number of installments in which the return of the accumulated contributions shall be made in case of death or withdrawal, but in no case shall the number of installments be greater than four or the expired time longer than one year from the date of the establishment of the claim.

161.530 [4506b-34] **Forfeiture of Claim.** After a lapse of ten years from the date of termination of membership in the retirement system, if no previous request has been made for the return of the member's contribution, his accumulated contribution shall be forfeited and converted to the guarantee fund of the retirement system.

161.540 Members' Contributions to System. Each member whose age on the first day of any current scholastic year is less than thirty years shall contribute to the Retirement System three per cent of his annual compensation. Each member whose age on the first day of any current scholastic year is thirty years and less than forty years shall contribute to the Retirement System four per cent of his annual compensation. Each member whose age is forty years or more on the first day of any current scholastic year shall contribute to the Retirement System five per cent of his annual compensation. The contribution of a member shall not exceed his percentage, determined by his age, on his current annual compensation. (1946, c. 111, § 3; 1954, c. 196, § 3)

Note: By 1954, c. 196, § 5, the amendment to this section is to become effective on July 1, 1954, or subsequently on any certain July 1 immediately following appropriations by the General Assembly of funds sufficient to match the contributions required by the Act.

161.550 [4506b-37] **State's Contribution to System.** Beginning with July 1, 1942, the state shall annually contribute to the retirement system a permanent amount equal to that contributed by all members, and shall annually contribute a temporary amount equal to two per cent of the salaries of all present teachers, in order to cover the obligation assumed by the state for prior-service credit.

161.560 [4506b-38] **Deduction of Teacher's Contributions; Employing Agency to Make.** Each agency employing members of the retirement system shall deduct from the compensation of each member for each payroll period subsequent to the date upon which the teacher became a member such percentage of his earnable compensation as is due under the rates prescribed in KRS 161.540, and shall certify the amounts so deducted to the treasurer of the employing agency, together with a list of all members contributing and the amounts contributed by each. Upon receipt of such certificate the treasurer shall immediately transmit the collections to the secretary of the retirement system together with a list of all members contributing and the amounts contributed by each. The secretary of the retirement system, after making a record of all such receipts, shall pay them to the State Treasurer. The deductions shall

be made notwithstanding the fact that the pay resulting therefrom may be less than the minimum compensation provided by law for teachers. Every member shall be deemed to consent and agree to the deductions and the deductions shall be considered as having been paid to the member.

City of Louisville, et al. v. Board of Education of Louisville, et al., 291 Ky. 7. Teachers entitled to present distribution of funds of Teacher Retirement System rather than receive it from time to time as they cease to teach. (June 2, 1942.)

161.570 [4506b-38] **Reports by Employing Agency.** (1) Each agency employing members of the retirement system shall during the month of July of each year, or at such other time as the board of trustees approves, certify to the board of trustees the names and salaries of all teachers to whom the retirement system applies, and shall on the first day of each calendar month, or at less frequent intervals which the board of trustees may approve, notify the board of trustees of the employment of new teachers, removals, withdrawals, and changes in salaries of teachers that have occurred during the month preceding or the period since the period covered by the last notification.

(2) Each agency employing members of the retirement system shall keep such other records and furnish such other information and assistance to the board of trustees as it requires in the discharge of its duties.

161.580 [4506b-39] **Individual Accounts to be Kept; Other Data.** The board of trustees shall provide for the maintenance of an individual account with each member showing the amount of the member's contribution and interest accumulations. It shall collect and keep in convenient form such data as is necessary for the preparation of the required mortality and service tables and for the compilation of such other information as is required for the actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the various funds of the retirement system.

161.590 [4506b-40] **Service Credited at Retirement.** At retirement the total service credited to a teacher shall consist of the membership service rendered by him for which credit has been allowed and, if his prior-service certificate is in full force and effect, all service certified on his prior-service certificate.

161.600 [4506b-41] **Retirement; Conditions of.** Any member who has attained the age of sixty years and who has completed twenty years of service as a teacher in Kentucky, five years of

which have immediately preceded retirement, may retire upon written application to the board of trustees of the retirement system. The filing of the application shall, unless it is withdrawn, retire the member at the end of the current fiscal year. Any member shall be automatically retired at the end of the fiscal year during which he attains the age of seventy years. Members who are seventy years of age or older on July 1, 1942, shall be automatically retired on that date.

161.605 Substitute Teaching by Retired Teachers. Retired teachers may do substitute teaching in the public schools of Kentucky for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days in any one school year, and receive compensation for same without reduction in retirement annuities. (1952, c. 226)

161.610 Withdrawal After Thirty Years; Benefit Rights; Options. (1) Any person who has been a teacher in Kentucky for thirty years or more who withdraws from teaching after June 12,, 1940, and before reaching the age of sixty years, may refuse to withdraw his deposits and continue to pay into the fund each year until the end of the fiscal year in which he reaches the age of sixty years the same amount that he was required to contribute during his last full year as a teacher. If he so elects he shall, at the end of the fiscal year in which he attains the age of sixty years and thereafter, be entitled to receive the same retirement allowance as a teacher who retires at the age of sixty years.

(2) Any member who has completed thirty years of service in Kentucky, which service is eligible for credit, and who withdraws from teaching subsequent to July 1, 1950, may refuse to withdraw his deposits and irrespective of age apply for a retirement allowance on July 1 of any scholastic year, but not later than the end of the year in which he attains his sixty-fifth birthday. Such a member shall notify the board of trustees in writing of his intention to withdraw under the provisions of this subsection and shall be deemed to have a vested interest in the retirement funds. The retirement allowance in final amount at age of retirement shall be determined by an actuarial factor equivalent to one at age seventy. Said factors shall be determined by the actuary of the system and approved by the board of trustees. (1950, c. 194)

161.620 Retirement Allowances; Amount of. (1) The retirement allowance of the member retiring for superannuation whose

age of retirement is seventy years shall be one per cent of his average annual prior service salary for each year of prior service credit plus one and one-half per cent of his average annual compensation for each year of subsequent service between the years 1941 and July 1, 1954, plus a percentage in excess of one and one-half per cent, to be determined by the actuary of the system and approved by the board of trustees, said determined percentage to be taken of his annual subsequent service salary for the years after July 1, 1954. The retirement allowance of a member retiring for superannuation whose age at time of retirement is less than seventy years shall be reduced to that amount which the value of the retirement allowance computed as provided in this section at age seventy will purchase as of the actual age of retirement of the member, according to the actuarial tables in use by the system. Retirement allowance in final amount at age of retirement shall be determined by an actuarial factor equivalent to one at age seventy. Said factors shall be determined by the actuary of the retirement system and approved by the board of trustees.

(2) For any member retiring on or after July 1, 1954, no retirement allowance shall be greater than one-half of the average annual compensation.

(3) Effective July 1, 1954, and including living retired members and members who retire subsequently, no retirement allowance shall be less than eighteen dollars per service credit year, multiplied by the number of years of service credit, but by not more than thirty-five years. This minimum shall not exceed six hundred and thirty dollars. A member eligible for retirement having less than thirty-five years of service credit shall receive not less than his or her number of years multiplied by eighteen dollars, but in no case less than one hundred and twenty dollars. Any retirement allowance which has been or will be computed to be less than the applicable minimum herein provided shall be increased to said minimum. (1946, c. 111, § 4; subsection (3) amended, 1950, c. 78, § 1; subsections (1) and (2) amended, 1954, c. 196, § 4, effective July 1, 1954; subsection (3) amended, 1954, c. 194; effective July 1, 1954)

Note: By 1954, c. 196, § 5 ,the amendments to subsections (1) and (2) of this section are to become effective on July 1, 1954, or subsequently on any certain July 1 immediately following appropriation by the General Assembly of funds sufficient to match the contributions required by the Act.

161.630 [4506b-48] **Benefit Options.** The beneficiary of a retirement allowance shall receive retirement allowances in the form of a life annuity, as provided in KRS 161.620, unless he elects, before

the first payment of a retirement allowance is made, to receive equivalent benefits under such options as the board of trustees approves. No option shall provide for a benefit with an actuarial value at the age of retirement greater than that provided in KRS 161.620. No payment during any year on account of one beneficiary shall be greater than one thousand dollars under such options. This section does not apply to disability allowances.

161.640 Payment of Annuities; Time of. Retirement annuities shall be payable monthly. The first payment to annuitant shall be made at the payment date at the end of one fully payment period after his retirement and shall consist of one regular monthly payment. (1952, c. 144, § 1)

161.650 [4506b-47] **Death of Retired Member; Payment to Estate.** In case of death of a member who has retired by reason of superannuation or disability, any portion of the member's contributions, including regular interest to the date of retirement, that has not been paid as an allowance or benefit shall be paid to the member's estate in such manner as the board of trustees elects.

161.660 Disability Allowance. Any member, before he has attained the age of sixty, who has completed twenty years of accredited service in the public schools of the state of Kentucky, five of which immediately preceded retirement, may retire for disability and shall be granted a disability allowance to be paid from the funds of the retirement system. The disability allowance of each member retiring for disability shall be calculated in the same manner as the allowance for a superannuated member, excepting and providing that the factor used in final determination of the annuity shall be the factor corresponding to age sixty and not the factor corresponding to age at retirement. The minimum and maximum provisions as apply for members retiring for superannuation shall apply in all cases of retirement for disability. (1946, c. 111, § 5; 1950, c. 79, § 1)

161.670 [4506b-45] **Disability to be Established by Medical Examination.** (1) Retirement for disability shall be granted only after the applicant has established his claim through medical examination. The medical examination shall be made upon application by the member or by a person acting in his behalf, or by the agency employing him, stating that the member is physically or mentally incapacitated for the performance of duty and ought

to be retired. If the medical examination conducted by a physician selected by the board of trustees shows that the member is physically or mentally incapacitated for the performance of duty and ought to be retired, the examining physician shall so report to the board of trustees and the board of trustees shall forthwith retire the member for disability.

(2) A member retired for disability shall, until reaching the age of sixty years, be required to undergo periodic examinations at the discretion of the board of trustees in order to determine whether the disability allowance shall be continued. When an examination shows that the disability has been removed, the allowance shall cease. If the beneficiary of a disability allowance is able to engage in a gainful occupation other than teaching, the benefit shall be reduced, until the beneficiary reaches the age of sixty years, to an amount which with the earned income will not exceed the average salary for the five years preceding retirement, except that in no case shall the disability allowance be reduced to less than one hundred dollars.

161.680 [4506b-50] **Mistake in Payment; Correction Of.** If any change or error in a record results in any employe or beneficiary receiving from the retirement system more or less than he was entitled to receive, the board of trustees shall, when the error is discovered, correct the error, and as far as practicable adjust the payments so that the actuarial equivalent of the benefit to which he was entitled shall be paid.

161.690 [4506b-50] **Falsifying Record Prohibited.** No person shall knowingly make any false statement, nor shall any person falsify or permit to be falsified any record of the retirement system in an attempt to defraud the system.

161.700 [4506b-51] **Taxation and Process; Funds and Rights Under System Exempt From.** The right of a teacher to a retirement allowance and to the return of contributions, any benefit or right accrued or accruing to any person under the retirement system, and the money in the various funds of the retirement system are exempt from any state or municipal tax, are not subject to execution, garnishment, attachment or other process, and are unassignable except as provided in this chapter.

161.705 Voluntary Contribution to System. (1) Any member of the Teachers' Retirement System, or the Board of Education,

employing such member, or both, may make voluntary contributions of two per cent or more of such member's annual compensation to the retirement system for the benefit of such member. Such contributions shall be invested as provided in KRS 161.430.

(2) Upon retirement, any such members shall receive in addition to retirement allowances provided by law, such annuity as has been earned by the voluntary contributions made by or for such member, computed upon an actuarial basis. The member shall have the same benefit options with respect to such additional annuity as are provided in KRS 161.630, excepting as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Upon the death or withdrawal from the retirement system of any member for any reason other than retirement, such member or the estate of such member, and the Board of Education shall each be reimbursed respectively for any voluntary contributions made by or on behalf of such member to the retirement system. Such reimbursement shall be made in a lump sum with average earned interest or a rate of interest fixed by the Retirement Board. Upon death after retirement no such reimbursement shall be made. (1950, c. 79, § 2)

161.710 [4506b-49] **Local System Merged With State System; Provisions Concerning.** (1) The local retirement systems merged with the state retirement system under the provisions of 1938, 1st ex.s.c, . 1, § 49, shall be discontinued. The payment of all benefits to members on the retired roll at the time of discontinuance shall become the obligation of the school district in which the local system was operated prior to its discontinuance. The method of determining and paying refundable deposits due members of the local system shall be as provided in 1938, 1st ex.s., c. 1, § 49.

(2) Payments to annuitants in cities of the first class shall not exceed the amount being received by them at the time the local retirement system is discontinued. The sum that remains after the death of all annuitants shall be used by the local board of education for general school purposes.

(3) The local board of education shall continue to invest the funds transferred to it for the benefit of the existing annuitants as long as such annuitants live. Such investment shall be governed by 1934, c. 65, Art. IX, except that the local board of education is substituted for the board of trustees of the local retirement system. The local board of education shall keep all funds transferred to it

by the local retirement system and all income from the investment of such funds in a separate fund to be known as the Annuity Fund. The local board of education may pay from the fund any reasonable expenses necessary for the fund's administration and general management. The local board of education shall safeguard the fund by requiring such additional surety bond of the treasurer as it deems necessary, by providing for an annual audit by a reputable auditing firm, by spreading on the minutes of the board of education at least annually a report of investments, assets and liabilities, and the names, addresses and annuities of annuitants, and by making such an appropriation to the fund from local school revenues as will guarantee the full and complete discharge of all obligations to annuitants.

City of Louisville, et al. v. Board of Education of Louisville, et al., 291 Ky. 7. Teachers entitled to present distribution of funds of Teacher Retirement Fund System rather than receive it from time to time as they cease to teach. (June 2, 1942.)

Board of Education of Louisville v. City of Louisville, et al., 288 Ky. 656. Declares Teachers' Retirement Act constitutional and that retired teachers of Louisville pensions to be met by funds of regular levy. (December 16, 1941.)

TEACHERS' TENURE

161.720 Definitions for Teachers' Tenure Law. (1) The term "teacher" for the purpose of KRS 161.720 to 161.810 shall mean any person for whom certification is required as a basis of employment in the public schools of the state with the exception of the superintendent.

(2) The term "year" as applied to terms of service means actual service of not less than seven school months within a school year, provided, however, that any board of education may grant a leave of absence for professional adavncement with full credit for service.

(3) The term "limited contract" shall mean a contract for the employment of a teacher for a term of four years or less.

(4) The term "continuing service contract" shall mean a contract for the employment of a teacher which shall remain in full force and effect until the teacher resigns or retires or until it is terminated or suspended as provided in KRS 161.790 and 161.800.

(5) The term "continuing status" means employment of a teacher under a continuing contract.

(6) The term "standard" or "college" certificate for the purpose of KRS 161.720 to 161.810 shall mean any certificate issued upon the basis of graduation from a standard four-year college. (1942, c. 113, § 1; 1944, c. 98)

Marshall, et al. v. Walters, 265 S. W. (2d) 787. In absence of specification in teacher's contract specifying the school and the class of position in which he is to be employed, school authorities have authority to transfer teacher from one school or class of position to another. (March 5, 1954.)

Marshall, Superintendent, et al. v. Conley, 258 S. W. (2d) 911. Board of education has authority to transfer teachers from school to school or from position to position in the same school, even though they hold continuing contracts.

Status relating to seniority rights of school rights deals with seniority only as it affects employment and not as it affects position.

Teacher transferred to an elementary school from a high school position and who refused to accept the elementary position admittedly breached any kind of contract which he might claim for himself.

The court would not determine what kind of contract, if any, he should have been given. (June 5, 1953.)

Payne, et al. v. Stevens, 251 S. W. (2d) 469. A teacher, eligible for continuing contract under the Teachers' Tenure Act, after having taught two years under a limited contract, acquired no absolute right to a continuing contract on subsequent re-employment under a limited contract. (September 26, 1952.)

Payne, et al. v. Bush, 249 S. W. (2d) 789. A teacher, eligible for a continuing contract under the Teachers' Tenure Act, after having taught two years under a limited contract, acquires no absolute right to a continuing contract on subsequent re-employment under a limited contract. (June 20, 1952.)

Board of Education of Bath County, et al. v. Hogge, 239 S. W. (2d) 459. Provision of contract that county board of education had right to transfer school principal from one position to another or from one school to another from time to time would prevail unless it contravened statute.

When principal's continuing contract was suspended in March and was not reinstated prior to July 6 meeting of county board of education, and suspension was based on order discontinuing school which was rescinded in May, and outgoing superintendent recommended that contract be reinstated at June meeting, and motion in June to reinstate failed for lack of second, and board at July meeting acted on assumption that principal was entitled to be employed for coming year, board could not base any right to reduce principal's salary for the coming year upon mere absence of formal order reinstating the contract. (May 8, 1951.)

Redding, et al. v. Fincel, 311 Ky. 534. Where plaintiff's standard elementary teaching certificate expired on June 30, 1946, and was not renewed at beginning of following school term, teacher's tenure contract between plaintiff and city board of education entered into in October, 1942, expired and plaintiff had no further right under that contract, so that board was within its rights in terminating plaintiff's employment effective last day of the 1947-48 school term. (June 7, 1949.)

161.721 Superintendent Eligible for Continuing Contract Status. The superintendent shall be eligible for continuing contract status when he meets all requirements prescribed in KRS 161.720 to 161.810 for continuing contracts for teachers. (1944, c. 98)

161.730 Limited or Continuing Contracts With Teachers Required. Each board of education shall enter into either limited or continuing contracts for the employment of all teachers. (1942, c. 113, § 2; 1944, c. 98)

161.740 Eligibility for Continuing Service Status; Reemployment of Those Eligible; Transfer Teachers; Reinstatement After War Service. (1) Teachers eligible for continuing service status in any school district shall be those teachers who meet quilifications listed in this section:

(a) Hold a standard or college certificate as defined in KRS 161.720;

(b) When a teacher is recommended for reemployment after teaching four years in a district, the superintendent shall recommend said teacher for a continuing contract, and, unless the board of education by a four-fifth vote of its

full membership rejects the continuing contract of the teacher, a written continuing contract shall be issued. If the board of education rejects the continuing contract of the teacher recommended, the superintendent may recommend employment of such teacher, under a limited contract for not to exceed two years, but upon subsequent reemployment only a written continuing contract shall be entered into;

(c) When a teacher has attained continuing contract status in one district and is employed in and transfers to another district, upon the recommendation of the superintendent the board of education may at the time of employment, or at any time within a two year period, declare any transfer teacher eligible for a written continuing contract and extend to such teacher such contract. If during the two year period the teacher has not received a written continuing contract and the teacher is recommended for reemployment at the end of the two year period, the superintendent shall recommend said teacher for a continuing contract and if reemployed a written continuing contract shall be issued;

(d) Any teacher who has taught six years or more and is eligible for a continuing contract but has not received such contract shall, if employed for the school year 1955-56, receive a written continuing contract.

(2) Any teacher or superintendent who has been or may be hereafter inducted into the Armed Forces of this country for service in the present war, shall at the expiration of such service be reemployed or reinstated in his or her former position as of the beginning of the next school year provided application is made at least thirty days before the opening of school, unless physically or mentally incapacitated. Any teacher or superintendent desiring reinstatement in his or her former position shall file application for same with the board of education within a period of sixty days immediately following discharge from the Armed Forces of the country. Vacancies created by military leaves shall be filled by teachers or superintendents employed by the board of education under limited contracts only. (1942, c. 113; 1944, c. 98, 1954, c. 60)

Payne, et al. v. Bush, 249 S. W. (2d) 789. A teacher, eligible for a continuing contract under the Teachers' Tenure Act, after having taught two years under a limited contract, acquires no absolute right to a continuing contract on subsequent re-employment under a limited contract. (June 20, 1952.)

Welch v. Board of Education of Magoffin County, 247 S. W. (2d) 536. Principal could not claim position as teacher when refused a principal's job because he declined the position and sought employment elsewhere.

Annual salary of $3200 paid in monthly installments means annual salary, and ten months work means pay for only ten months or an allocate part of the $3200. (March 28, 1952.)

Redding, et al, v. Fincel, 311 Ky. 534. Where plaintiff's standard elementary teaching certificate expired on June 30, 1946, and was not renewed at beginning of following school term, teacher's tenure contract between plaintiff and city board of education entered into in October, 1942, expired and plaintiff had no further right under that contract, so that board was within its rights in terminating plaintiff's employment effective last day of the 1947-48 school term. (June 7, 1949.)

Beverley, et al. v. Highfield, 307 Ky. 179, 209 S. W. (2d) 739. Appointment of high school principal by County Board without recommendation of Superintendent was void. Failure of Superintendent of Schools to object to appointment without her recommendation of principal under limited contract during War did not estop Superintendent from objecting to validity of appointment, where it was being used in an attempt to perpetuate appointee in such office. (March 9, 1948.)

Lone Jack Graded School Dist. v. Hendrickson, 304 Ky. 317, 200 S. W. (2d) 736. Board of Education speaks only through its minutes. Must have contract to be enforceable. It was held teacher had no contract. Action of Board was refusal of recommendation of Superintendent. (March 21, 1947.)

Ritchie v. Dunn, et al. 297 Ky. 410. Teacher Tenure Act does not mean teacher must be reemployed in same school. One must show eligibility to teach in a certain district before such claim can be made. (May 2, 1944.)

161.750 Limited Contracts; When to be Entered Into; Reemployment on Expiration; Period of Contracts. (1) A limited contract may be entered into by each board of education with each teacher who has not been in the employ of the board for at least four years and shall be entered into, regardless of length of previous employment, with each teacher employed by the board who does not hold a Standard or College Certificate.

(2) Any teacher employed under a limited contract and ineligible for a continuing contract shall at the expiration of such limited contract be deemed reemployed under the provisions of KRS 161.720 to 161.810 for the succeeding school year at the same salary plus any increment or decrease as provided by the salary schedule unless the employing board shall give such teacher written notice on or before the thirty-first day of March of its intention not to reemploy him. Such teacher shall be presumed to have accepted such employment unless he shall notify the board of education in writing to the contrary on or before the first day of May, and a contract for the succeeding year shall be executed accordingly. Provided, however, that:

(a) Beginning teachers, who have not been previously employed as a teacher in any school, shall be employed for one year only.

(b) New teachers who have had at least one year's experience as teacher in other schools may be employed from one to three years at the discretion of the board of education.

(c) Upon reemployment after the termination of the first contract and subsequent contracts the new contract may be

for not less than two years nor more than four years at the discretion of the board. (1942, c. 113, § 4; 1944, c. 98)

Teachers to be appointed after April 1, KRS 160.380.

Board of Education of Floyd County, et al. v. Moore, 264 S. W. (2d) 292. In this case the appellee's first employment was for the school year 1950-51. The minimum term of his re-employment under provisions of KRS 161.750(c) was two years, which would have extended through the school years 1951-52 and 1952-53. Under the facts of this case, the board, upon the second employment, had no more right to employ the appellee for one year than it did for ten years. We think the word "may" has reference to the discretion of the board in employing teachers under limited contracts within the minimum and maximum limits provided by the statute.

The board had the unquestioned right to transfer appellee from position of assistant supervisor to that of teacher in the Martin High School, but it had no authority to reduce his salary for the school year 1952-53 since his employment was required to extend through that term. (December 4, 1953.)

Welch v. Board of Education of Magoffin County, 247 S. W. (2d) 536. Principal could not claim position as teacher when refused a principal's job because he declined the position and sought employment elsewhere.

Annual salary of $3200 paid in monthly installments means annual salary, and ten months work means pay for only ten months or an allocate part of the $3200. (March 28, 1952.)

161.760 Salaries of Teachers; Notice of; Increase or Reduction. Each board of education shall cause notice to be given annually not later than August 1 to each teacher who holds a contract valid for the succeeding school year stating the best estimate as to the salary to be paid such teacher during such year. Such salary shall not be lower than the salary paid during the preceding school year unless such reduction be a part of a uniform plan affecting the entire district. But nothing herein shall prevent increases of salary after the board's annual notice has been given. (1942, c. 113, § 5; 1944, c. 98)

Board of Education of Bath County, et al. v. Hogge, 239 S. W. (2d) 459. Provision of contract that County Board of Education had right to transfer school principal from one position to another or from one school to another from time to time would prevail unless it contravened statute.

When principal's continuing contract was suspended in March and was not reinstated prior to July 6 meeting of County Board of Education, and suspension was based on order discontinuing school which was rescinded in May, and outgoing superintendent recommended that contract be reinstated at June meeting, and motion in June to reinstate failed for lack of second, and board at July meeting acted on assumption that principal was entitled to be employed for coming year, Board could not base any right to reduce principal's salary for the coming year upon mere absence of formal order reinstating the contract. (May 8, 1951.)

Williamson v. Cassady, et al., 311 Ky. 666. Under Teacher's Retirement and Tenure Act, board of education on recommendation of county superintendent of schools had authority to transfer principal of a high school to a teaching position in another high school although it did not have authority to reduce teacher's salary. (November 18, 1949.)

161.770 Leaves of Absence. Upon written request of a teacher or superintendent, a board of education may grant a leave of absence for a period of not more than two consecutive school years for educational or professional purposes, and shall grant such leave where illness, maternity or other disability is the reason for the request. Upon subsequent request, such leave may be renewed by the board. Without request, a board of education may grant similar leave of absence and renewals thereof to any teacher or superintendent because of physical or mental disability, but such teacher

or superintendent shall have the right to a hearing on such unrequested leave of absence or its renewal in accordance with the provisions for hearing an appeal in KRS 161.790. Upon the return to service of a teacher or superintendent at the expiration of a leave of absence, he shall resume the contract status which he held prior to such leave. (1942, c. 113, § 6; 1944, c. 98)

161.780 Termination of Contract by Teacher or Superintendent. No teacher or superintendent shall be permitted to terminate his contract within thirty days prior to the beginning of his school term without the consent of the board; any such teacher or superintendent shall be permitted to terminate his contract at any other time when schools are not in session by giving five days' written notice to the employing board of education. Upon complaint by the employing board to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and after investigation by him, the certificate of a teacher or superintendent terminating his contract in any other manner than provided in this section may be suspended for not more than one year. (1942, c. 113, § 7; 1944, c. 98)

Commonwealth ex. rel. Funk, Atty. Gen. v. Robinson, 235 S. W. (2d) 780. Where teacher mailed application for teaching position in county school and County Board of Education, on recommendation of County Superintendent, employed him for coming school year and notified teacher of his employment, a binding contract existed between teacher and Board which could not terminate under statute within 30 days prior to beginning of school term, without consent of board and teacher after entering into contract was ineligible to be elected to membership in Board under statute because at time of his election he was interested in sale of services to Board, for which services school funds were expended. (December 12, 1950.)

161.790 Termination of Contract by Board; Causes for Procedure; Suspension Pending Trial; Appeal. (1) The contract of a teacher shall remain in force during good behavior and efficient and competent service by the teacher and shall not be terminated except for any of the following causes:

(a) Insubordination, immoral character or conduct unbecoming a teacher;

(b) Inefficiency, incompetency, physical or mental disability or neglect of duty.

Marriage of a teacher shall not be cause for termination of the contract.

(2) No contract shall be terminated except upon recommendation of the superintendent and unless the teacher is furnished with a written statement, specifying in detail the charge or charges against said teacher, signed by the proper officer of the board of education and naming a date and place at which the teacher may appear before the board of education and answer said charge

or charges. Said date for the hearing shall not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the service of such charges upon the teacher. The teacher shall within ten days after the receipt of the written statement of such charges notify the board of education of his intention to appear and answer such charges, and upon failure of the teacher to give such notice the board of education may dismiss the teacher by a majority vote and such dismissal shall be final.

(3) Upon receipt of the teacher's notice of intention to appear and answer such charges the board of education shall issue such subpoenas as shall be necessary for the determination of the issues involved. The issues shall be heard at the time and place set and the hearing shall be public or private at the discretion of the teacher. Both parties may be represented by counsel and may require the presence of witnesses upon subpoena. Each witness shall be required to take oath or affirmation before an officer of the board of education. The board of education shall provide for a stenographic report of the proceedings and furnish the teacher with a copy. Upon completion of both sides of the case the board of education may by a majority vote dismiss the teacher or may defer its action for not more than five days.

(4) The board of education may, on recommendation of the superintendent, suspend a teacher pending final action to terminate his contract if, in its judgment, the character of the charges warrants such action. If after the hearing the decision of the board is against termination of the contract, the suspended teacher shall be paid his full salary for the period of such suspension.

(5) The teacher shall have a right to make an appeal both as to law and as to fact to the circuit court. If said appeal is not made within thirty days after dismissal, then the decision of the board of education shall be final. Such appeal shall be an original action in said court and shall be commenced by the filing of a petition against such board of education, in which petetion the facts shall be alleged upon which the teacher relies for a reversal or modification of the order of termination of contract. Upon service or waiver of summons in said appeal, such board of education shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of said court for filing a transcript of the original notice of charges and a transcript of all evidence adduced at the hearing before such board, whereupon the cause shall be at issue without further pleading and shall be advanced and

heard without delay. The court shall examine the transcript and record of the hearing before the board of education and shall hold such additional hearings as it may deem advisable, at which it may consider other evidence in addition to such transcript and record. Upon final hearing, the court shall grant or deny the relief prayed for in the petition as may be proper under the provisions of KRS 161.720 to 161.810 and in accordance with the evidence adduced at the hearing. Either the teacher or the board of education may appeal from the action of the Court to the Court of Appeals. (1942, c. 113, § 8; 1944, c. 98)

Harper v. Carlisle County Board of Education, et al., 305 Ky. 858, 205 S. W. (2d) 325. Under statute authorizing termination of a teaching contract for certain specified causes, unless the decision (of Circuit Court) is flagrantly or palpably against the evidence, the Court of Appeals may not set it aside. (June 13, 1947.)

Race v. Humphrey, et al., 301 Ky. 10. Evidence did not show that teacher had resigned. Individual members of school board are liable in damages for breaching the contract of a teacher employed by them. (November 20, 1945.)

161.800 Suspension of Contracts on Reducing Number of Teachers. When by reason of decreased enrollment of pupils, or by reason of suspension of schools or territorial changes affecting the district, a board of education decides that it will be necessary to reduce the number of teachers, it shall have full authority to make reasonable reduction. But, in making such reduction, the board shall proceed to suspend contracts in accordance with the recommendation of the superintendent of schools who shall, within each teaching field affected, give preference to teachers on continuing contracts and to teachers who have greater seniority. Teachers whose continuing contracts are suspended shall have the right of restoration in continuing service status in the order of seniority of service in the district if and when teaching positions become vacant or are created for which any of such teachers are or become qualified. (1942, c. 113, § 9; 1944, c. 98)

161.810 Continuance of Status in Case of Annexation or Consolidation of Schools. If an entire school district or that part of a school district which comprises the territory in which a school or schools are situated is transferred to any other district, or if the schools in an independent or county school district are consolidated or centralized, the teachers in such consolidated or centralized schools employed on continuing contracts immediately prior to such transfer, consolidation, or centralization shall, subject to the limitations imposed by KRS 161.800, have continuing service status in the newly centralized or consolidated school, or in the

district to which the territory is transferred. (1942, c. 113, § 10; 1944, c. 98)

CIVIL SERVICE FOR NONINSTRUCTIONAL EMPLOYES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CITY OF SECOND CLASS

161.821 Definitions for KRS 161.822 to 161.837. As used in KRS 161.822 to 161.837:

(1) The term "noninstructional employes" includes all accountants, secretaries, clerical employes, janitors, engineers, custodians, nurses, and other employes not engaged in teaching and/or research professions.

(2) The term "classified service" signifies the competitive classified civil service of the independent school districts under KRS 161.822 to 161.837.

(3) The term "commission" signifies a civil service commission created by KRS 161.822.

(4) "Civil service commissioner" shall be a member of the commission defined in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) The term "appointing authority" signifies the board of education in a city of the second class.

(6) The term "employe" signifies any person holding a position subject to appointment, removal, or promotion by the appointing authority.

(7) A "full-time employe" shall be defined as an individual who is employed a minimum of ten months in a calendar year. (1946, c. 201, § 1)

161.822 Board of Education in City of Second Class Authorized to Establish Civil Service System for Noninstructional Employes; Petition; Resolution; Creation of Commission. The board of education of independent school districts embracing a city of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a system of civil service applicable to and controlling the classification, employment and discharge of noninstructional employes all in the manner provided in KRS 161.822 to 161.837. When a majority of the regular and/or full-time noninstructional employes of the board of education in any independent school district embracing a city of the second class shall file with such board a petition requesting the establishment of a civil service system for such employes said board may at its next regular meeting, by resolution spread upon its minutes, recite the filing of such petition and declare the board's purpose thereby to establish and

thereafter administer and operate such system of civil service by the commission hereby created under the powers herein conferred and in the manner authorized and pursuant to provisions of KRS 161.821 to 161.837. Thereupon the board of education shall appoint and constitute the civil service commission in the manner and consisting of the persons provided in KRS 161.823. (1946, c. 201, § 2)

161.823 Civil Service Commission; Membership; Appointment; Term; Vacancies; Compensation; Meetings; Quorum. (1) Upon the adoption by the board of education of any independent school district embracing a city of the second class of the resolution provided in KRS 161.822, and the appointment of the civil service commission therein provided for, there shall thereby be created in such school district a civil service commission consisting of the chairman of the board of education, the superintendent of schools, the attorney for the board of education, and two other elected and qualified members of the board to be named by the chairman. All of said appointments shall be for a period of two years. Any vacancies occurring in the membership of said commission shall be immediately filled for the unexpired terms by the chairman of the board of education. Said members of the commission, except the attorney, shall serve without compensation. The board of education shall compensate the attorney with a sum of not less than three hundred dollars per annum nor more than six hundred dollars per annum. The chairman of the board of education shall be chairman of the commission and the superintendent of schools shall be secretary and chief examiner.

(2) The commission shall meet regularly each calendar month at such hour and at a place convenient and suitable to be designated and provided and equipped by the board of education. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or by any three members by delivering reasonable written notice to each member. A quorum of said commission shall consist of not less than three members for the transaction of such business as may come before it. (1946, c. 201, § 3)

161.824 Employes of Commission; Appropriation for Expenses. (1) Each board of education civil service commission may employ such examiners and clerical and other assistants as the secretary-chief examiner may in the judgment of the board of education require, and shall determine, by order of record, the terms of office, duties, and services to be performed and the compensation of all persons so employed.

(2) The board of education of said city, upon recommendation of the civil service commission, shall make an annual appropriation sufficient to cover all salaries and necessary expenses of said commission and its employes. (1946, c. 201, § 4)

161.825 Noninstructional Employes of Board of Education to Be Appointed from Eligibility Lists. (1) All accountants, secretaries, nurses and other clerical employes of the board of education shall be selected and appointed by the board of education from lists furnished said board by the civil service commission.

(2) All custodians, janitors, engineers, and other noninstructional employes of the board of education shall be selected and appointed by the board of education from lists previously submitted to the board for that purpose by the commission. These lists shall include only those names appearing upon the eligibility lists as provided for in KRS 161.826. (1946, c. 201, § 4)

161.826 Rules and Regulations Governing Civil Service System. Such rules and regulations shall, among other things, provide:

(1) For standardization and qualifications for all positions. All salaries shall be uniform for like grade and years of service. Grades of service shall be standardized and classified by the board of education.

(2) For keeping minutes of its own proceedings and records of its examinations and other official actions. The commission shall prepare, continue and keep in its office, a complete roster of all persons in the classified service.

(3) For open and competitive tests, ascertaining the relative fitness of all applicants for appointment to classified positions. All tests shall be practical and related only to matters which fairly measure the relative fitness of the candidates to discharge the duties of the positions to which they seek appointment. Notice of such tests shall be given not less than ten days in advance by public advertisement in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the city and by posting a notice on the door of the board of education office.

(4) That the commission shall require persons applying for admission to any examination, provided for by KRS 161.821 to 161.837 or by the rules of the commission prescribed thereunder, to file with the commission within a reasonable time prior to the proposed examination a formal application in which the applicant shall state under oath or affirmation:

(a) Full name, residence and postoffice address.

(b) Nationality, age, and place and date of birth.

(c) Health and physical capacity for the public service sought.

(d) Business and employments and residences for five previous years.

(e) Such other information as may be reasonably required touching the applicant's merit and fitness for the public service sought; but no inquiry shall be made as to any religious or political opinions or affiliations of the applicant.

(5) That no fee or other assessment shall be charged for examination for positions. Blank forms for applications shall be furnished by the commission without charge to any person requesting the same. The commission may require references as the good of the service may demand. The commission may refuse to examine an applicant, or after an examination to certify an eligible, who is found to lack any of the established preliminary requirements for the examination or who is physically so disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the position which he seeks, or who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors or drugs to excess, or who has been guilty of any crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from any branch of the civil service for delinquency or misconduct, or who has made false statements of any material fact, or practiced or attempted to practice, any deception or fraud in his application or in his examination, in establishing his eligibility or securing his appontment.

(6) That from the returns of the examnations the commission shall prepare an eligible list of the persons whose general average standing upon examinations for such grade or class is not less than the minimum fixed by the rules of the commission and who are otherwise eligible; and such persons shall take rank upon the eligible list as candidates in the order of their relative excellence as determined by the examination without reference to priority of time of examination. In the event of two or more applicants receiving the same mark in an examination, priority in the time of the application shall determine the order in which their names shall be placed on the eligible list. The term of eligibility of each list shall be fixed by the commission at not less than one year nor more than two years. When an eligible list is reduced to three names or less a new list shall be prepared.

(7) That any soldier, sailor, marine, or member of the Army Nurse Corps who has served in the Army, Navy or Hospital Service

of the United States in the war with the central powers of Europe between the dates of April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, or in World War II, who has been honorably discharged therefrom and is a resident of Kentucky, upon filing with the commission a certificate of service and honorable discharge, shall receive additional grade of twenty per cent to the grade he otherwise rates.

(8) For the creation of the above eligibility lists, upon which shall be entered the names of successful candidates in the order of their standing in examinations for the filling of positions by the board of education from the three candidates graded highest on such eligibility list, which list shall remain in force not longer than two years. In the absence of an appropriate eligilibity list, any place may be filled temporarily by the board of education without examination for a period not to exceed six months, during which time the civil service commission shall hold the necessary examination for the filling of the place permanently.

(9) That no person shall be appointed or employed under any title not appropriate to the duties to be discharged, and no person shall be transferred or assigned to perform any duties of any position subject to competitive tests equivalent to that required for the position to be filled.

(10) That any person appointed from the eligibility list and laid off for lack of work shall be placed at the head of the eligibility list for reappointment for a period of eligibility as provided by the rules of the board.

(11) For a period of probation not exceeding one year before an appointment is made permanent.

(12) For reinstatement on the eligibility list of persons who, without fault or delinquencies, are separated from the service.

(13) For promotion from lower grades to the higher, based upon records of efficiency and seniority to be furnished by the superintendent of schools. (1946, c. 201, § 5)

161.827 Emergency Appointments; Promotions; Classification of Present Employes. (1) Whenever there are urgent reasons for filling a vancacy in any position in the classified service and the commission is unable to certify to the appointing authority, upon request of the latter, a list of persons eligible for appointment after a competitive examination, the appointing authority may make a provisional appointment to fill a vacancy until a selection and appointment can be made after competitive examination; but such provision

appointment shall continue in force only until regular appointment can be made from eligible lists prepared by the commission and such eligible lists shall be prepared within ninety days thereafter.

(2) Vacancies in positions in the classified service shall be filled in so far as practicable by promotions. All examinations for promotions shall be competitive. In promotional examinations efficiency and seniority in service shall form a part of the maximum mark attainable in such examination.

(3) Within six months after the civil service commission has promulgated rules provided for in KRS 161.826, all employes then in the service of the board of education are to be classified by the commission upon the basis of a recommendation from the chief examiner, and if the service of any such employe has been satisfactory to the board of education over a period of one year his appointment shall become permanent. (1946, c. 201, § 6)

161.828 Tenure of Employes; Dismissal or Suspension. (1) Under KRS 161.821 to 161.837 tenure of employes of the board of education shall remain in force during good behavior and efficient and competent service, and shall not be terminated except for any of the following causes: Insubordination, immoral character, conduct unbecoming to the employe, inefficiency, incompetency, physical or mental disability, neglect of duty, dishonesty, drunkenness, violation of the provisions of KRS 161.821 to 161.837 or the rules of the commission.

(2) No employe shall be dismissed or suspended unless furnished with a written statement, specifying in detail the charge or charges against said employe, signed by the chairman of the board of education and naming a date and place at which the employe may appear before the board of education and answer said charge or charges. Said date for the hearing shall not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the service of such charges upon the employe. The employe shall within ten days after the receipt of the written statement of such charges notify the board of education of his intention to appear and answer such charges, and upon failure of the employe to give such notice the board of education may dismiss the employe by a majority vote and such dismissal shall be final.

(3) Upon receipt of the employe's notice of intention to appear and answer such charges, the board of education shall issue such subpoenas as shall be necessary for the determination of the issues involved. The issues shall be heard at the time and place set

and the hearing shall be public or private at the discretion of the employe.

(4) Both parties may be represented by counsel and may require the presence of witnesses upon subpoena. Each witness shall be required to take oath or affirmation before the chairman of the board of education. The board of education shall provide for a stenographic report of the proceedings and furnish the employe with a copy. Upon completion of both sides of the case, the board of education may by a majority vote dismiss the employe or may defer its action for not more than five days.

(5) The board of education may on recommendation of the superintendent suspend an employe pending similar action to terminate his employment if, in its judgment, the character of the charges warrants such action. If after the hearing the decision of the board is against termination of employment, the suspended employe shall be paid his full salary for the period of such suspension.

(6) The employe shall have the right to make an appeal both as to law and as to fact to the circuit court. If said appeal is not made within thirty days after the final action of the board, then the decision of the board of education shall be final. Either the employe or the board may appeal from the action of the court to the Court of Appeals. (1946, c. 201, § 7)

161.829 Prohibition Against Solicitation or Assessment, Political Activity or Acceptance of Compensation Other Than Salary. (1) No person in the service described under KRS 161.821 to 161.837 shall directly or indirectly give, solicit, or receive or be in any manner concerned in giving, soliciting, or receiving any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political party or for any purposes whatever. No person connected with said service shall orally or by letter solicit or in any manner be concerned in the soliciting of any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political party or for any purpose from any person holding a position under KRS 161.821 to 161.837.

(2) No person in any branch of this service shall act as an officer of any political organization or be a member thereof or take any active part in any political campaign or serve as a member of any committee of any political organization or circulate or seek signatures to any petition provided for any primary or general election or act as a worker in the polls in favor of or opposed to any candi-

date for election or nomination to any public office whether federal, state, county, or municipal.

(3) No member of any civil service commission, officer, or employe shall receive or accept any money or compensation not provided by law for any services or neglect of duty in addition to his salary or compensation provided for in KRS 161.821 to 161.837. (1946, c. 201, §§ 8, 12)

161.830 Political or Religious Opinions Not to Be Given Consideration. No question in any examination held under the provisions of KRS 161.821 to 161.837 which relates to any political or religious opinions, affiliations, or service, and no appointment, transfer, promotion, increase or reduction in compensation, suspension, or removal shall be affected or influenced by such opinions or affiliations. (1946, c. 201, § 9)

161.831 Manual of Instructions. The civil service commission created in KRS 161.822 shall provide a manual of instructions consistent with the provisions of KRS 161.821 to 161.837 for the use of persons who wish to acquire a knowledge of the rules and regulations of said commission and the duties of the members of the employes' group under KRS 161.821 to 161.837. (1946, c. 201, § 11)

161.832 Annual Notice to Employes of Salary for Coming Year; Increase or Decrease of Salary. Each board of education shall cause notice to be given annually, not later than July 1, to each employe under KRS 161.821 to 161.837, for the succeeding school year, stating the best estimate as to the salary to be paid each employe during such year. Such salary shall not be lower than the salary paid during the preceding year unless such reduction be a part of a uniform plan affecting the entire district. But nothing herein shall prevent increases of salary after the board's annual notice has been given. (1946, c. 201, § 13)

161.833 Leave of Absence. Upon written request of an employe a board of education may grant a leave of absence for a period of not more than two consecutive years where illness, maternity, or other disability is the reason for the request. Upon subsequent request, such leave may be renewed by the board. Upon the return to service of an employe at the expiration of a leave of absence, he shall resume the status which he held prior to such leave. (1946, c. 201, § 14)

161.834 Transfer of Employes to Other Positions. With the consent of the commission the board of education may transfer a person holding an office or position in the classified service to a comparable position in another office, department or institution having the same pay and similar duties; but no transfer shall be made from and office or position in one class to an office or position in another class, nor shall a person be transferred to an office or position for original entrance to which there is required, by KRS 161.821 to 161.837 or the rules adopted pursuant thereto, an examination involving essential tests or qualifications or carrying a salary different from or higher than those for original entrance to an office or position held by such person. (1946, c. 201, § 15)

161.835 Corrupt Action, Impersonation or Giving of False Information Forbidden. No person or officer shall willfully or corruptly by himself or in cooperation with one or more persons defeat, deceive or obstruct any person in respect to his or her right of examination, appointment or employment according to KRS 161.821 to 161.837, or to any rules or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto; or willfully or corruptly, falsely mark, grade, estimate or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined, registered or certified pursuant to the provisions of KRS 161.821 to 161.837, or aid in so doing; or willfully or corruptly make any false representations concerning the same, or concerning the person examined; or willfully or corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, registered or certified, or to be examined, registered or certified; or personate any other person or permit or aid in any manner any person to personate him, in connection with any examination, registration, or appointment or application or request to be examined, registered or appointed; or who shall furnish any false information about himself, or any other person, in connection with any examination, registration, or appointment or application or request to be examined, registered or appointed. (1946, c. 201, § 16)

161.836 Giving of Consideration for Appointment or Promotion Forbidden. No applicant for appointment or promotion in the classified service shall, directly or indirectly, pay or promise to pay any money or other valuable thing, nor shall he ask or receive any recommendation or assistance from any person, upon the considera-

tion of any political service to be rendered, for or on account of his appointment or promotion or proposed appointment or promotion. (1946, c. 201, § 17)

161.837 Prosecution of Violations of KRS 161.821 to 161.836. Prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of KRS 161.821 to 161.836 or the rules and regulations of the commission established in conformity thereto shall be instituted by the Commonwealth's attorney for the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; and prosecutions for violations of KRS 161.821 to 161.836 and the rules and regulations of any commission, by any employe of such board shall be instituted by such commission through the legal department of the board of education. (1946, c. 201, § 18)

161.841 Retirement Plan for Noninstructional School Employes. The board of education of any independent school district embracing a city of the first class is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a retirement plan applicable to regular or full-time noninstructional employes when a majority of such employes shall file with the board a petition requesting the establishment of a retirement plan. The establishment of the plan may be effected by a resolution of the board spread upon the minutes reciting the filing of the petition and declaring the board's purpose thereby to establish and thereafter administer and operate such plan of retirement. (1950, c. 197)

PENALTIES

161.990 [4503-6; 4503-8; 4506b-50] **Penalties.** (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 161.190 shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

(2) Any teacher who violates any of the provisions of subsection (2) of KRS 161.210 shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars and upon conviction his certificate shall be revoked.

(3) A violation of any of the provisions of KRS 161.690, is a misdemeanor and is punishable as such.

(4) Any person charged with the administration of KRS 161.821 to 161.837 who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. (Subsection (4) added, 1946, c. 201, § 10)

CHAPTER IX

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS

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CROSS REFERENCES

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Gifts and devises, acceptance of, KRS 160.580.
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School building funds. taxes for, KRS 160.476, 160.477.
Subdistrict trustee to exercise control over school property in his subdistrict, KRS 160.120.
Trust funds, use of, KRS 160.590.

162.010 Title to School Property. The title to all property owned by a school district is vested in the Commonwealth for the benefit of the district board of education. In the acquisition of land for school purposes whether by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the title obtained shall be in fee simple. Any reversionary interest in any land held by boards of education on June 14, 1934, shall not deprive such boards of the ownership of the buildings or other improvements thereon. (1954, c. 20, § 1)

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Proceeds of sale of school property may be credited to building funds, KRS 160.476, 160.477.

Textbooks are property of state, KRS 157.150.

Floyd County Board of Education v. Johnson, et al.; Johnson v. Floyd County Board of Education, 260 S. W. (2d) 217. Suit to have deed declared a mortgage. The Circuit Court, Floyd County, entered judgment adverse to purchases from purported mortgagee, and purchaser and one of the plaintiffs appealed. The Court of Appeals, Stanley, Commissioner, held that deed which appeared on its face to be absolute, but which contained recital at end of description that "if paid in 12 months from this date will be non admided," was not sufficient to put purchaser on inquiry that conveyance was in fact a mortgage, and purchaser was entitled to protection of doctrine of estoppel afforded to innocent purchasers in such circumstances. (May 22, 1953.)

Hodges, et al. v. Edmonson County Board of Education, et al., 256 S. W. (2d) 514. Where grantor and wife conveyed realty to school district by warranty deed and consideration stated was "convenience of themselves and for benefit of said district" and granting clause recited that realty was conveyed "to be used exclusively for school purposes," deed conveyed fee simple absolute rather than an easement or a determinable fee with a possibility of reverter. (March 27, 1953.)

Barren County Board of Education, et al. v. Jordan, et al., 249 S. W. (2d) 814. Where deed conveying determinable fee was executed in 1891, the 1893 statute, providing that any reversionary interest in land used for school purposes should not deprive board of education of buildings or other improvements thereon, was not applicable to permit board of education to retain title to schoolhouse on happening of condition subsequent.

Plaintiffs in quiet title action would have to rely on strength of their own title, and could not recover on weakness of defendants' title. (June 20, 1952.)

Bates v. Bates, 236 S. W. (2d) 943. Where deed provided that grantor was to have realty conveyed to trustees of public school when it ceased to be public property, option was personal to grantor and terminated at his death. (March 9, 1951.)

Cole, et al. v. Shockley, 309 Ky. 313, 217 S. W. (2d) 649. Under deed providing that land when not used for public school purposes should fall back to successors or lands from which deed was made, on abandonment of land for school purposes the school house and improvements did not revert to grantor's successor but county board of education was entitled to remove school house and other improvements. (February 4, 1949.)

Lykins v. Wolfe County Board of Education, et al., 307 Ky. 24, 209 S. W. (2d) 717. Schools and School Districts.—Where conveyance of half-acre tract to school trustees contained reversionary clause and subsequent conveyances of the large tract of land, the description of which embraced the half-acre conveyed to the school, expressly excluded the half-acre tract, on abandonment of property for school purposes, the school

lot reverted to original grantor rather than to then owner of the large tract. KRS 162.010. (March 19, 1948.)

Webster County Board of Education, et al. v. Wynn, et ux., 303 Ky. 110, 196 S. W. (2d) 982. In absence of affirmative showing of purpose or plan of county board of education to erect new school building within reasonable time on school lot, from which original building, sold by board, was removed, stronger and superior presumption against such purpose or plan must prevail. (October 18, 1946.)

Arnold v. Clark County Board of Education, 288 Ky. 700. Where board of education delayed giving possession of property until a certain date, meant board would give purchaser right of possession and does not require board to prohibit another claiming to have bought it from another, from taking possession under terms of his contract. (Dec. 19, 1941.)

Keeton v. Wayne County Board of Education, et al., 287 Ky. 174. Where statute in effect at time school district acquired the land required title should be made in fee simple, reversionary clause not effective because it is contrary to statute, etc. (June 10, 1941.)

Devine, et al. v. Isham, 284 Ky. 587. The court agrees with the idea: "indeed, it is a general rule that a grant of land for a specified purpose without other words does not create a conditional estate." The court cites as evidence of this belief of the court the two cases, Williams v. Johnson, 284 Ky. 23, and Fayette County Board of Education v. Bryan, 263 Ky. 61. (Nov. 29, 1940.)

Fayette County Board of Education, et al. v. Bryan, et al., 263 Ky. 61. Schools and School Districts. Conveyance of land to school district trustees to be held so long as it should be used for school created determinable or qualified fee, subject to termination on cessation of that use, notwithstanding fact that school facilities were being provided on other lands. (March 3, 1936.)

Fayette County Board of Education, et al. v. Mollie H. Bryant, et al., 262 Ky. 61. This case involves the right of the board of education to three tracts of land which were deeded for school purposes with a reversionary clause which provided that when the property ceased to be used for school purposes that it should revert to the original owner or the original tract or to the owner of the tract from which one of the plots was taken. The deed in this case conveyed this reversionary right to the purchaser of the tract in which it was reserved. The courts held in each case that the county board of education had no control over the property when it ceased to be used for school purposes.

County Board of Education for Jefferson County, et al. v. Mill Creek Methodist Church, South, et al., 242 Ky. 147. The church authorities stood by without manifesting objection to erection of a school building by county board of education. The erection of building was amply sufficient to put the church on notice of the claim of right of county board of education. The equities of the case do not authorize a restoration of that part to joint occupancy. Permissive occupancy is of negligible value. He who is silent when he should speak will not be heard when he would speak. (Jan. 26, 1932.)

Webster County Board of Education v. Gentry, 233 Ky. 35. Where deed provided that land should revert to grantor or his heirs on failure to use it for school purposes, school district forfeited title by abandoning property for school purposes, notwithstanding Kentucky Statutes, providing that title to land for site of schoolhouse should be acquired in fee simple. (Feb. 11, 1930.)

Trustees of Congregational Church of Evarts v. Board of Trustees of Evarts Graded Common School District, 230 Ky. 94. Where board of school trustees made sale of school property to church without fraud, school trustees subsequently elected could not nearly five years after sale rescind sale because it decided it was a bad trade, since school board is a continuing body and was in the position of a natural person. (June 14, 1929.)

Binder v. County Board of Education of Jefferson County, 224 Ky. 143. School trustees held to have obtained fee simple title to land acquired under condemnation proceedings. Where full and complete consideration is paid for land condemned by school trustees for school purposes, right of reverter does not arise except from clearest and most explicit language. School lot does not revert when ceased to be used for school purpose. (April 20, 1928.)

Duncan v. Webster County Board of Education, 205 Ky. 86. An attempt to vest reversionary right in land conveyed for school purposes out of a large tract, in whomsoever happened to own the original tract at the time the property should cease to be used for school purposes creates a perpetuity and is invalid under section 381.220 KRS relating to suspension of the powers of alienation. (Oct. 24, 1924.)

162.020 [4399-5] **Transfer of Property from One District to Another; Title Not Affected; District May Own School in Another District.** (1) The title to school property in territory transferred from one school district to another shall not be affected by the transfer. In case of the sale of such property the board of education to which the property belongs may allow a credit on the sale price of the property in proportion to the ratio which the school population of the transferred territory is to the total school population of

the district from which the territory was transferred before the transfer was made.

(2) A board of education owning and operating a school plant in another district on June 14, 1934, may continue to own and operate the plant, and a county board of education may establish and maintain a school in an independent school district. Any independent school district may purchase school sites and establish and maintain schools outside the limits of the independent district, but independent districts containing cities of the first and second class shall not purchase school sites or establish or maintain schools outside the county in which the independent district is located.

Liability for indebtedness on transfer or annexation of school property KRS 160.065.

Board of Education of Campbell County v. Board of Education of Newport, 284 Ky. 774. Statute providing title to school property transferred from one school district to another shall remain vested in board of education of district from which territory was transferred contemplated the continuance of operation of the school district from which territory was transferred. Since in this case it did not, the property must be divided between districts on basis of census. (Dec. 17, 1940.)

162.030 Condemnation of Property for School Purposes. Each board of education may, when unable to make a contract satisfactory to the board with the owner for the purchase of real estate to be used for school purposes, initiate condemnation proceedings under any of the methods of condemnation authorized by KRS 416.010 to 416.080; KRS 416.120; and 416.230 to 416.310; and the title to land so obtained shall be vested in fee simple. (1954, c. 20, § 2)

Gadberry v. County Board of Education of Russell County, et al., 209 Ky. 114. The provisions in this statute in respect to the time of appeal from the selection of a school site by a county board of education is mandatory.

Cunningham v. Shelby County Board of Education, 202 Ky. 763. After the selection of a site the court will not disturb the county board's selection simply because it is not in the exact center of the district.

Bells' Committee v. Board of Education of Harrodsburg, 192 Ky. 700, 234 S. W. 311. A board in condemning land is not limited to an acre nor to land on which there is no residence, garden, orchard, or burying ground. In estimating damages enhancement of the remainder of the land from condemnation for school purposes must be excluded from the estimate of value, both before and after condemnation.

162.040 [4399-56] **Escheated Property.** So much property in each school district as escheats to the state, and is not required by the provisions of Chapter 393 to be disposed of in some other manner, shall vest in the state for the use and benefit of the public schools in the district. The board of education of the district may, in the name of the state and for the use and benefit of the schools of the district, by its chairman or other officer designated by it, enter upon and take possession of the property, or sue for and recover the property by action at law or in equity. The board may sell and convey any of the property by warranty deed or otherwise.

Commonwealth for Use and Benefit of Board of Education of Louisville, et al. v. Schultz's Unknown Heirs, et al., 268 Ky. 806. When property not disposed of by will of

person dying without heirs escheats to Commonwealth and to board of education of district of his residence. (May 28, 1937.)

162.050 [4399-53] **Use of School Property for Public Purposes.** The board of education of any school district may permit the use of the schoolhouse, while school is not in session, by any lawful public assembly of educational, religious, agricultural, political, civic or social bodies under rules and regulations which the board deems proper.

162.060 [4384-23] **Plans for School Buildings to be Approved.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be furnished a copy of all plans and specifications for new public school buildings contemplated by boards of education and for all additions to or alterations of old buildings. He shall examine or cause to be examined all such plans and specifications and shall approve or disapprove them in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. No board of education may award a contract for the erection of a new building or contract for an addition to or alteration of an old building until the plan has been approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sanitary and protective construction of school buildings to be regulated by Superintendent of Public Instruction, KRS 156.160.

Clemons, et al. v. Bottom, et al., 262 S. W. (2d) 85. Where a school had been built at disputed location and its construction had been approved by Superintendent of Public Instruction, evidence was sufficient to establish that board's closing of school was in exercise of its good faith judgment and not an abuse of its discretion. (October, 16, 1953.)

Perry County Board of Education, et al. v. Deaton, et al., 311 Ky. 227, 223 S. W. (2d) 882. County boards of education are given broad discretion under statute in the selection of school sites and in the establishment of schools as they deem necessary for the promotion of education and the general welfare of the pupils. KRS 160.160, 160.290.

Where county board of education has obtained approval of superintendent of public instruction of its plans for a new building, courts will not interfere with proposed plans unless there is positive proof of fraud, collusion or a clear abuse of discretion. (October 18, 1949.)

162.070 Contracts for Buildings, Improvements and Materials to be Let on Competitive Bidding; When Advertisement not Required. The contracts for the erection of new school buildings and additions and repairs to old buildings, except repairs not exceeding one hundred fifty dollars, shall be made by the board of education to the lowest and best responsible bidder complying with the terms of the letting, after such advertisement for competitive bids as the board determines, but the board may reject any or all bids. All necessary specifications and drawings shall be prepared for all such work. The board shall advertise for bids on all supplies and equipment that it desires to purchase, except where the amount of the purchase does not exceed two hundred fifty dollars, and shall accept the bid of the lowest and best bidder, but the board may

reject any and all bids. In independent school districts of cities of the first class and in county school districts of counties containing a city of the first class, no advertisement for bids for repairs shall be necessary unless the amount involved exceeds two thousand dollars, and no advertisement for bids for supplies and equipment shall be necessary unless the amount involved exceeds one thousand dollars. (1954, c. 172)

Prevailing wages to be paid on public works, KRS 337.510.

Whitt, et al. v. Reed, et al., 239 S. W. (2d) 489. In action for injuries sustained by school pupil on school premises, petition alleging that defendants school superintendent, principal, maintenance supervisor and janitor were negligent in performance or nonperformance of their ministerial duties stated cause of action against them as individuals.

In action for injuries sustained by a school pupil on school premises, petition alleging that county board of education, members, sued as individual defendants, violated certain statutes in undertaking to authorize school building alterations, which resulted in defective condition causing injuries, stated cause of action against them on ground that their failure to perform mandatory legal duties was a cause of injuries.

Public Officers, empowered to appoint their subordinates, are bound to exercise ordinary care in selecting proper persons for various positions, to superintend their conduct, and to assign them no tasks for which they are known by officers to be incompetent and in execution of which it is reasonable to infer that disastrous consequences will result. (April 24, 1951.)

Goin v. Board of Education, City of Frankfort, 298 Ky. 645. Building contract which required contractor to furnish all labor and material for stated price and to protect work and owner's property from loss in connection with contract, and providing for installment payments, but which made no provisions for payment of any part of contract price upon completion of any specific part of the job, was an indivisible contract and contractor must bear expense of damage to building by flood in course of its construction. (November 24, 1944.)

Dance, et al. v. Board o fEducation of City of Middlesboro, 296 Ky. 67. Contractors must look to records of the board to determine authority of its agent. (December 3, 1943.)

162.075 Competitive Bidding Unnecessary on Purchases From Federal Government. The provisions of KRS 162.070 shall not apply to purchases made by the boards of education within the Commonwealth of Kentucky from the United States of America, or any agency thereof. (1946, c. 187, § 1)

162.080 [4399-47] **Bond Issues for School Sites and Buildings; Authorization; Election.** (1) Whenever a board of education deems it necessary for the proper accommodation of the schools of its district to enlarge sites for school buildings, to purchase new sites, which in the case of independent districts may be not more than two miles without the boundary lines of the district, to improve, remodel or restore school buildings, to erect or equip new school buildings, or for any or all of these purposes, and the annual funds raised from other sources are not sufficient to accomplish the purpose, the board shall make a careful estimate of the amount of money required for the purpose and shall certify to the proper tax levying authority the fact that an election for an issue of bonds for school purposes shall be held together with the amount of money for which bonds shall be issued and the purpose to which the proceeds shall be applied. The taxing authority shall then adopt an

ordinance or resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the district, the question as to whether bonds shall be issued for the purpose. The question shall be so framed that the voter may by his vote answer "For" or "Against."

(2) The ordinance or resolution shall fix the time the bonds shall run and, if a serial issue, the amount to mature at each time. It shall limit the rate of interest to be permitted on the bonds, which shall not exceed six per cent, and the total amount of bonds to be issued, and shall provide for the levy of a tax to pay the interest and to create a sinking fund to retire them at their maturity.

(3) In independent districts embracing cities of the first four classes the election upon all school bonds shall be held at the next general election held not less than thirty days after the adoption of the ordinance or resolution. In other districts the election shall be held at a time fixed in the ordinance or resolution, not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days from the time the certificate of the board is filed with the tax levying authority, and reasonable notice of the election shall be given. The election shall be conducted and carried out in the school district in all respects as required by the general election laws, and shall be held by the same officers as required by the general election laws. The expense of the election shall be borne by the fiscal court except where the election is held in a district embracing a city of the first five classes, in which case the cost of the election shall be borne by the governing body of the city.

School building funds may be established with special taxes, KRS 160.476, 160.477.

Board of Education of Louisville, et al. v. City of Louisville, et al., 258 S. W. (2d) 707. Statute making school bonds obligation of city where city school district embraces city, cannot be applied where city boundaries extend beyond boundaries of school district; therefore, bonds are obligations of school district, only property within district may be taxed, and only voters within district may vote on question of issuance of bonds.

Where city school district does not embrace all of city, expenses of holding election on question of issuance of bonds for school purposes must be borne by fiscal court. (May 29, 1953.)

Goins, et al. v. Jones, et al., 258 S. W. (2d) 723. Courts may not interfere with a proposed plan of county board of education for site for new school building, unless there is shown a clear abuse of the discretion vested in the board by statute. (May 29, 1953.)

Suratt, et al. v. Board of Education of City of Ashland, 231 S. W. (2d) 88. Where ordinance provided for issuance of school improvement bonds in the amount of $1,000 each, to mature in not exceeding 40 years but resolution adopted by Board of Education provided for issuance of serial bonds, resolution did not comply with terms of ordinance calling for election on bond question and bonds were invalid. (June 20, 1950.)

Howard, et al. v. Board of Education of Harlan Independent School District, 311 Ky. 130, 223 S. W. (2d) 721. Where a resolution providing for school bond election stated bonds should be callable at any time before maturity within discretion of board of education, board was without authority to omit element of callability in resolution providing for issuance and had no right to sell non-callable bonds. (October 11, 1949.)

City of Louisville, et al. v. Board of Education of Louisville, 302 Ky. 647, 195 S. W. (2d) 291. Sec. 162.090 (2) KRS valid bonds of boards of education of first and second class cities charge against city. (June 21, 1946.)

City of Ashland, et al. v. Board of Education of City of Ashland, 286 Ky. 69. Where board of education issued school bonds in excess of amount found necessary, application of surplus fund to payment of principal and interest is not prohibited by constitutional provision against diversion of tax funds. (March 28, 1941.)

Webster County Board of Education v. Hocket, et al., 267 Ky. 498. Where independent districts were merged with county district prior to repeal of statutes authorizing county board to assume liabilities of districts of such merger, county board authorized to issue refunding bonds and not required to make levy on property of these districts to pay off such indebtedness. (March 2, 1937.)

Harris v. Holt, et al., 266 Ky. 576. Taxing district may issue bonds for indebtedness. Legality of debt must be adjudged by court of competent jurisdiction before bonds may be issued. (Dec. 15, 1936.)

Molette v. Board of Education of Van Lear Graded District, 260 Ky. 737. Upholding a bond election and interpreting and clarifying in detail the 1934 statutes in connection with holding bond elections in independent district. (Oct. 18, 1935.)

Boll v. City of Ludlow, Etc., 234 Ky. 812. 1. Municipal Corporation.—In determining whether municipal bond issue creates indebtedness exceeding constitutional limitation, time bonds were sold is controlling, and not time of election.

2. Where people of municipality vote bond issue exceeding constitutional debt limit, only excess is void, and bonds within limitation may be issued.

3. Schools and School Districts.—Kind and cost of school buildings are matters to be determined by board of education.

4. School board, in submitting to voters question whether indebtedness exceeding revenue provided for shall be incurred for school building, does not surrender its discretion respecting erecting building.

5. If school bond election carries and amount voted is within constitutional limitation, board of education need not expend entire sum, but may provide smaller building. (June 17, 1930.)

City of Louisville v. Board of Education City of Louisville, 229 Ky. 325. Board of education did not have authority to equip school building from proceeds of bonds issued for erection of schools, language used in act, "to erect school houses," not conferring authority to furnish school houses. (May 7, 1929.)

Wilson v. Bd. of Education of City of Russellville, 226 Ky. 476. Ky. Statutes, Supplement 1928, sections KRS 94.010, 94.380, 94.390, 94.400 authorizing school districts to agree in writing to pay their proportionate part of public improvements in front of their property, held violative of Constitution, section 184, prohibiting appropriation of any part of school fund to other than common school purposes and school board could not issue bonds to pay its part of the cost of street improvements in view of Constitution, section 183. (Nov. 27, 1928.)

Davidson v. Board of Education of City of Pikeville, 225 Ky. 165. Holding of election on question of issuing bonds for school purposes on thirty-third day after filing of certificate with general council was substantial compliance with Kentucky Statutes, specifying not less than 15 nor more than 30 days from filing certificate. (June 19, 1928.)

City of Dayton v. Board of Education, 201 Ky. 566. Indebtedness of a municipality is not to be taken into account in estimating the indebtedness of the school board of the district, which covers the same territory.

A delay of three years by a board of education after bonds were voted before certifying the matter to the city council, abandoned no right and the city may be required to prepare and authorize the bonds, in view of the conditions prevailing in the building trade. (Nov. 13, 1923.)

Shaw v. City of Mayfield, 191 Ky. 389, 230 S. W. 539. Unpaid bonds of the city of Mayfield continued to be its debts, and did not become a debt of the school district created by this statute.

Coppin and the City of Covington v. Board of Education of the City of Covington, 155 Ky. 387. Bonds issued by the board of education of cities of the second class under this act are obligations of the board of education and the amount thereof is not to be considered in determining whether the city has reached its maximum constitutional debt limit.

162.090 [4399-47] **Issuance and Sale of Bonds; Proceeds; Tax to Pay.** (1) If two-thirds of those voting on the question vote in favor of the proposition, the bonds shall be issued. The bonds shall be designated "School Improvement Bonds." They shall be placed under the control of the board of education, and the board shall determine when, at what price and how the bonds shall be sold, the date, number of bonds, denomination, whether coupon or registered, the rate of interest, the frequency and place of payment of principal and interest, and other details as desired, embodied in the bonds or in the ordinance providing for their issue. The board shall certify the matters so determined to the tax levying authority. The taxing authority shall at once adopt an ordinance in conformity

therewith and cause the bonds to be at once properly prepared and executed and turned over to the board of education for sale and delivery. The bonds shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the board of education and shall not be sold for less than par and accrued interest. As the bonds are sold, their proceeds shall be placed to the credit of the board of education in a depository designated by the board of education, and shall be kept in a separate account. The depository shall be required to execute proper bond covering the funds.

(2) The tax levying authority of the district shall, in addition to the levy made for the maintenance of schools, levy annually a tax sufficient to raise a sum for the payment of the interest and to create a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity. The bonds shall be a charge upon the school district, except in independent districts embracing cities of the first and second classes, in which the bonds shall be a charge upon the sinking fund of the city and the city shall be entitled to have the annual sinking fund tax provided for in this section.

Suratt, et al. v. Board of Education of City of Ashland, 231 S. W. (2d) 88. Where ordinance provided for issuance of school improvement bonds in the amount of $1,000 each, to mature in not exceeding 40 years but resolution adopted by Board of Education provided for issuance of serial bonds, resolution did not comply with terms of ordinance calling for election on bond question and bonds were invalid. (June 20, 1950.)

Howard, et al. v. Board of Education of Harlan Independent School District, 311 Ky. 130, 223 S. W. (2d) 721. Where a resolution providing for school bond election stated bonds should be callable at any time before maturity within distretion of board of education, board was without authority to omit element of callability in resolution providing for issuance and had no right to sell non-callable bonds. (October 11, 1949.)

City of Louisville, et al. v. Board of Education of Louisville, 302, Ky. 647, 195 S. W. (2d) 291. Sec. 162.090 (2) KRS valid bonds of boards of education of first and second class cities charge against city. (June 21, 1946.)

City of Ashland, et al. v. Board of Education of City of Ashland, 286 Ky. 69. Where board of education issued school bonds in excess of amount found necessary, application of surplus fund to payment of principal and interest is not prohibited by constitutional provision against diversion of tax funds. (March 28, 1941.)

Harris v. Holt, et al., 266 Ky. 576. Taxing district may issue bonds for indebtedness. Legality of debt must be adjudged by court of competent jurisdiction before bonds may be issued. (Dec. 15, 1936.)

Lee v. Board of Education of Bell County, 261 Ky. 379. Debt which arose from unexpected decrease in value of property of county school district held a valid obligation as regards validity of bonds authorized to fund such obligations. (Nov. 19, 1935.)

Katterjohn v. Board of Education of the City of Paducah, 202 Ky. 609. A board of education in a city of the second class gave a bonus to a contractor for the speedy erection of a school building. By sections 3235a-1 to 3235a-42 the board was not conferred any authority to give such bonus and the provision in the contract allowing it is void under section 162 of the Constitution, which provides that a municipality cannot pay any claim under any agreement or contract made, without express authority of law. (May 22, 1923.)

162.100 [4399-47] **Limitation on Amount of Bond Issue; Effect of Bonds Issued Under Former Laws.** (1) The bond issue of any district shall not exceed the limits provided in the Constitution, such limitation to be estimated upon the assessment next before the last assessment previous to the incurring of the indebtedness.

(2) All of the bonds voted by the various types of school dis-

tricts and sub-districts prior to June 14, 1934, shall be retired and the interest paid thereon in accordance with the laws under which they were voted, and nothing in KRS 162.080 to 162.100 shall in any way impair any of such bond obligations or the interest thereon.

.....Constitutional limits on indebtedness, Const. 157, 158.

Morgan, et al. v. Fayette Board of Education, et al., 294 Ky. 597. Where board of education had conveyed land to corporation which erected school building thereon, issued revenue bonds, and leased the building to board for one year with option to renew upon such terms that the property would be reconveyed to board with the improvements, county was authorized to accept title to the property and to issue revenue liquidating bonds to cover the cost thereof including several properties in one mortgage and bond issue and to exchange the bonds to corporation's bondholders or to sell the bonds at public sale and to lease the properties to board under terms similar to the original financing scheme. (May 28, 1943.)

Nelson v. Williamsburg Independent Graded School District, et al., 265 Ky. 792. Where bonds have been issued in excess of legal limit of indebtedness additional bonds cannot be issued to take place of those which have been called for payment. (Oct. 27, 1936.)

Hagar, Mayor, et al. v. Cisco, 256 Ky. 708. Acts of 1934, Chapter 65, Article 5, Section 42, provides that all bonds voted by the various types of school districts and subdistricts prior to the passage of this act shall be retired and the interest paid thereon in accordance with the laws under which they voted.

School bond issue authorized and voted by the city (of second class) in 1929, did not then become indebtedness or obligation of city, nor did it become such until and to the extent that parts of such authorized bond issue were later issued and sold. (Nov. 23, 1934.)

Boll v. City of Ludlow, 227 Ky. 208. Raising limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by school district from 2% to 4%, being invalid under Constitution, section 158, limiting issue of bonds for school purposes in excess of 2% of assessed valuation. (Dec. 21, 1928.)

Clere v. Board of Education of City of Ashland, 211 Ky. 130. Act fixing smaller debt limitation than that fixed by Constitution not invalid. The constitutional provision is simply a limitation on the legislative power, and not a grant of power to the municipality. (Nov. 10, 1925.)

162.110 [4399-13] **Bonds of Subdistricts.** The board of education of any county school district may at any time submit to the voters of any one of its subdistricts or of any group of its subdistricts the question of whether or not the board shall issue and sell bonds of the subdistrict or group of subdistricts in an amount not exceeding the limit provided by § 158 of the Constitution, for the purpose of buying a site or building or equipping a school building for such subdistrict or subdistricts, and of whether or not the board shall levy annually a school tax on each one hundred dollars of taxable property within the district, as valued in the assessment for local school purposes next preceding the levy of the tax, to pay the interest on the bonds and to create a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds at their maturity. The election for this purpose shall be called and conducted in accordance with the provisions of KRS 160.150, and may, in the discretion of the county board of education, be called at the same time and place as an election called under KRS 160.150, and conducted by the same election officers. The tax, if approved by two-thirds of the votes cast on the question, shall be collected and settled for as provided in KRS 160.150. The tax shall be set aside and used by the board of education solely for interest and sinking fund purposes.

Note: KRS 160.150 was repealed by 1946, c. 36.

Hoagland v. Henry County Board of Education, et al., 230 Ky. 75. Election for voting bonded indebtedness to determine whether voters of school district were willing to incur annual tax levy not exceeding 25c on the $100 held not invalid because part of fund raised was to constitute sinking fund for extinguishment of bonds, and in payment of interest and remainder was to be used for maintenance of school, as against contention that tax for maintenance under laws of 1926, chapter 82, section 2 (Kentucky Statutes, Supplement 1928, section 4426-2), required only majority of votes while bond issue required two-thirds majority under section 3 (Kentucky Statutes 1928, section 4426-3), since when bond issue is contemplated, election must be held under section 3, and in such election it is unnecessary that two purposes of levy be voted for separately. (June 14, 1929.)

Travelstead v. Ray, Sheriff, Etc., 169 Ky. 706. Where there has been a full, free and fair school election and the voters understand the question to be voted on and have ample notice of the time and place, when and where the election is to be held, there is little reason for disturbing the election on mere technical grounds.

BUILDINGS IN CITIES OF ANY CLASS

162.120 [4421-1] **Independent District in City May Convey Property to City to Provide Buildings.** For the purpose of providing buildings for school purposes, boards of education of school districts embracing a city of any class may convey to the city a fee simple title with covenant of general warranty to a site now held or hereafter acquired by such boards of education.

Any city authorized to establish or maintain Public Works Cumulative Reserve Fund. KRS 66.410—Term "Public Works" of this act includes schools. 66.430 KRS.

City of first class may set apart land for municipal university, KRS 165.060.

Goins et al. v. Jones et al., 258 S. W. (2d) 723. Courts may not interfere with a proposed plan of county board of education for site for new school building, unless there is shown a clear abuse of the discretion vested in the board by statute. (May 29, 1953.)

Fendley et al. v. Board of Education of Oldham County School District, 240 S. W. (2d) 837. Question, which was submitted to voters and affirmatively answered, relative to levying of special school building tax rate of not less than five cents nor more than thirty-nine cents on each $100 of property valuation, was not improper because it failed to specify particular rate which school board was authorized to fix annually.

It was not invalid for failure to specify duration of newly established tax rate, and levy of tax was not limited to 30-year liquidation period of revenue bonds which might have been issued.

It did not limit newly established tax rate to any particular project and put voters on notice that they were asked to approve such increase as might be necessary to carry out effective school plans for indefinite number of years. (June 22, 1951.)

Bell, et al. v. Board of Education of Shelby County, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S. W. (2d) 1007. Undertaking by county board of education to erect a new high school building and issue revenue bonds to finance the project without submitting revised financial program in the form of an amended or supplemental budget to State Board of Education and obtaining its approval thereof was without legal authority and subject to injunction. (December 17, 1948.)

Fyfe, et al. v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S. W. (2d) 165. Where Board of Education of county concluded that it was necessary to enlarge and improve school facilities of county . . . . and board requested Fiscal Court to cooperate with it in issuance of school revenue bonds, court acted without authority in refusing to issue bonds merely because court disagreed with board as to the need for new school buildings. (October 17, 1947.)

Board of Education of City of Catlettsburg, et al. v. City of Catlettsburg, et al., 275 Ky. 797. Evidence held to authorize finding that the particular money claimed by the school board was a gift and hence need not be paid to board of education. (Nov. 9, 1938.)

Piggott v. Kasey, et al., 271 Ky. 651. Where bonds for school purposes were issued by city and later school merged with county district the bonds were valid and county board assumed all obligation of the independent district board. Bonds may be sold to private persons. (March 17, 1938.)

Davis v. Board of Education of City of Newport, et al., 260 Ky. 294. Thirty-year lease of school building to board on condition of paying $15,000 a year until all rentals paid on condition that building would be conveyed to board held unconstitutional. Lease of building to board by city for annual rental which does not exceed budget for year constitutional. (May 31, 1935.)

162.130 [4421-2] **City to Contract for Erection of Building.** Every city to which a site for a building has been conveyed, as provided in KRS 162.120, shall enter into a contract or contracts

with some person for the erection on the site of a building with the necessary appurtenances, according to plans and specifications adopted by the city and approved by the board of education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Goins et al. v. Jones et al., 258 S. W. (2d) 723. Courts may not interfere with a proposed plan of county board of education for site for new school building, unless there is shown a clear abuse of the discretion vested in the board by statute. (May 29, 1953.)

162.140 [4421-3] **Lease of Building by Board of Education; Terms; Amount of Rent.** Immediately upon the approval of the plans and specifications as provided in KRS 162.130, the board of education shall offer to lease the building for a term of one year from the time the building is completed and ready for occupancy. The lease by its terms shall give the lessee the right and option to extend the term of the lease from year to year, for periods of one year, until the original term of the lease has been extended for a total numbr of years, acceptable to the city, not exceeding thirty years, at a rental which, if paid for the original term and for each of the full number of years for which the term is extended, will amortize the total cost of the erection of the building and appurtenances, provide an adequate maintenance fund and in addition thereto a sum sufficient to pay the cost of insuring the building against loss or damage by fire and wind storm or other calamity in such sum as may be agreed by the parties thereto.

Carter et al. v. Taylor, Judge, et al., 231 S. W. (2d) 601. Where 150 county high school pupils had been cared for by contract with independent school board and by maintaining county high school with elementary grade pupils in inconvenient part of county, and county had existing bonded debt of $225,000 and board of education a debt of nearly $100,000, but more than enough money was available for servicing debts and meeting obligations for new school, approval of plan by which board of education and fiscal court proposed to erect high school and issue $250,000 in bonds payable from rents received annually from board over 20 years period was not abuse of discretion. (July 6, 1950.)

Morgan, et al. v. Fayette Board of Education, et al., 294 Ky. 597. Where board of education had conveyed land to corporation which erected school building thereon, issued revenue bonds, and leased the building to board for one year with option to renew upon such terms that the property would be reconveyed to board with the improvements, county was authorized to accept title to the property and to issue revenue liquidating bonds to cover the cost thereof including several properties in one mortgage and bond issue and to exchange the bonds to corporation's bondholders or to sell the bonds at public sale and to lease the properties to board under terms similar to the original financing scheme. (May 28, 1943.)

Weaks v. Board of Education, Graves County, et al., 282 Ky. 241. The plan the Graves County Board of Education adopted to convey to a holding company approximately twenty per cent of the school property of the county school district for the erection of a school building but not the site on which the building was to be erected was unauthorized and the board of education would be enjoined from conveying properties beyond the limits approved heretofore accorded in Scott County Board of Education v. McMillen. (February 27, 1940.)

162.150 [4421-5] **City May Erect School Buildings.** Any city may establish and erect school buildings and necessary appurtenances within the corporate limits under the provisions of KRS 162.160 to 162.280, for the purpose of supplying the board of educa-

tion of the independent district embracing the city with adequate buildings necessary to carry out its duties and powers.

City of first class may set apart land for municipal university KRS 165.060.

162.160 [4421-12] **Plans and Specifications for Buildings; Board of Education Must Offer to Lease Building Before Construction Contract is Made.** (1) When any city desires to construct a school building, under the provisions of KRS 162.150, the governing body of the city shall, by ordinance, cause plans and specifications for the building to be duly made and filed in the office of the city clerk. The plans and specifications shall give a full description of the building to be constructed, the details thereof and the manner of construction. The plans and specifications shall be prepared by an architect selected by the city and approved by the board of education of the school district, and shall be submitted to the board of education of the school district and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for approval.

(2) If the plans and specifications are approved, and if the board of education of the school district offers to lease the building under a lease of the kind provided in KRS 162.140, the city governing body shall cause the city clerk to advertise for bids, and thereafter the city governing body, through the mayor or chairman of the board of trustees, may contract for the construction of the building.

Public works involving two thousand dollars or more to be under supervision of registered engineer or architect, KRS 322.360.

Goins et al. v. Jones et al., 258 S. W. (2d) 723. Courts may not interfere with a proposed plan of county board of education for site for new school building, unless there is shown a clear abuse of the discretion vested in the board by statute. (May 29, 1953.)

Bell, et al. v. Board of Education of Shelby County, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S. W. (2d) 1007. Undertaking by county board of education to erect a new high school building and issue revenue bonds to finance the project without submitting revised financial program in the form of an amended or supplemental budget to State Board of Education and obtaining its approval thereof was without legal authority and subject to injunction. (December 17, 1948.)

162.170 [4421-6; 4421-12] **Financing Construction of Buildings.** For the purpose of defraying the cost of constructing or acquiring any school buildings and appurtenances thereto, under the provisions of KRS 162.150, any city may borrow money from the Public Works Administration or other agency of the Federal Government and issue negotiable bonds. No such bonds shall be issued until the conditions of KRS 162.160 have been complied with, and until authorized by an ordinance specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear, not exceeding six per cent per annum. The

ordinance shall further provide that the buildings and appurtenances are to be constructed or acquired under the provisions of KRS 162.150 to 162.280.

Board of Education of Fayette County et al. v. Board of Education of Lexington Independent School District et al., 250 S. W. (2d) 1017. Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district merely granted authority to taxing power to levy tax in addition to maximum school levy provided by statute, and did not impose a tax in future.

Favorable vote on question of levying special school building tax in county school district to pay rentals for school buildings to be erected and financed by fiscal court by issuing revenue bonds did not create an indebtedness and such tax was leviable each year, only upon property within the district at the time annual levy was made, and property transferred to city school district, after special tax was voted, was not liable for special tax levied after transfer.

City school district to which territory was transferred from county school district was not liable for any part of such revenue bonds under statute providing for assumption of proportional part of indebtedness, since revenue bonds did not constitute an indebtedness of county school district. (June 20, 1952.)

Piggott v. Kasey, et al., 271 Ky. 651. Where bonds for school purposes were issued by city and later school merged with county district the bonds were valid and county board assumed all obligation of the independent district board. Bonds may be sold to private persons. (March 17, 1938.)

162.180 [4421-7; 4421-8] **Bonds; Interest on; When Payable; How Sold.** All bonds issued under the provisions of KRS 162.170 may bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times, not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof, and at such place as the governing body of the city determines. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the governing body of the city deems for the best interest of the city.

Fendley et al. v. Board of Education of Oldham County School District, 240 S. W. (2d) 837. Question, which was submitted to voters and affirmatively answered, relative to levying of special school building tax rate of not less than five cents nor more than thirty-nine cents on each $100 of property valuation, was not improper because it failed to specify particular rate which school board was authorized to fix annually.

It was not invalid for failure to specify duration of newly established tax rate, and levy of tax was not limited to 30-year liquidation period of revenue bonds which might have been issued.

It did not limit newly established tax rate to any particular project and put voters on notice that they were asked to approve such increase as might be necessary to carry out effective school plans for indefinite number of years. (June 22, 1951.)

162.190 [4421-8] **Bonds Negotiable; Tax-Exempt; Signatures; Not a City Debt.** All bonds issued under the provisions of KRS 162.170 shall have all of the qualities of negotiable instruments, and shall not be subject to taxation. If any of the officers whose signatures appear on the bonds or coupons cease to be such officers before delivery of the bonds, the signatures shall nevertheless be valid for all purposes the same as if the officers had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the school building as provided in KRS 162.230, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitutional provisions or limitations. It shall be plainly

stated on the face of each bond that it was issued under the provisions of KRS 162.150 to 162.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city.

162.200 [4421-9] **Use of Funds; Lien on Building.** All money received from any bonds issued pursuant to KRS 162.170 shall be used solely for the establishment or erection of the school building and necessary appurtenances, except that the money may be used also to advance the payment of the interest on bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds. There shall be a statutory mortgage lien upon the school building and appurtenances in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons.

162.210 [4421-10] **Rights of Bondholders to Enforce Lien.** The school building and appurtenances shall remain subject to the statutory lien provided by KRS 162.200 until the payment in full of the principal and interest of the bonds. Any holder of the bonds or any of the coupons may, either at law or in equity, protect and enforce the lien, and may by action enforce and compel performance of all duties required by KRS 162.150 to 162.280, including the making and collecting of sufficient rents, the segregation of the income and revenue, and the application thereof.

162.220 [4421-11] **Receiver in Case of Default.** If there is any default in the payment of the principal or interest on any of the bonds, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the school building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rentals sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the school building and for the payment of the operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenues in conformity with KRS 162.150 to 162.280, and the ordinance referred to in KRS 162.170 and 162.230.

162.230 [4421-13; 4421-17] **Rent; Disposition of to be Fixed by Ordinance.** At or before the issuance of the bonds, the governing body of the city shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income of the building into a special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost and maintenance of the building. The ordinance shall definitely fix the amount of revenue necessary to be set aside and applied for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. The balance of the income shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper maintenance of the building, including a sufficient sum to pay the cost of insurance. The city governing body may

provide by ordinance any provision and stipulation it deems necessary for the administration of the income for the security of the bondholders.

162.240 [4421-17] **Deposit and Investment of Sinking Fund.** The sinking fund shall be deposited in a depository selected by the governing body of the city. The deposit, where practicable, shall be continuously secured by a pledge to the city of direct obligations of the United States, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to the balance on deposit in the account, or in some other manner acceptable to the purchasers or holders of the bonds. The securities shall be deposited with the city or held by a trustee or agent satisfactory to the governing body of the city. The sinking fund may be invested in direct obligations of the United States.

162.250 [4421-14] **Maintenance Fund Surplus to be Transferred to Sinking Fund.** If a surplus is accumulated in the maintenance fund equal to the cost of maintaining the building during the remainder of the calendar or fiscal year, as may be provided by the ordinance required by KRS 162.230, and the cost of maintaining and operating the building for the succeeding like calendar or fiscal year, the excess over such amount shall be transferred to the sinking fund.

162.260 [4421-15] **Refunding Bonds May be Issued.** The city may issue refunding bonds for the purpose of providing funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the issuance of the original bonds. The refunding bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds which are refunded.

162.270 [4421-16] **Additional Bonds Authorized.** If the governing body of the city finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued subject to the same procedure.

162.280 [4421-18] **When City to Convey Property to Board.** When the board of education of the school district has paid rent, as provided in KRS 162.160, sufficient to amortize the cost of erection of the building and appurtenances and to maintain the building and pay the cost of insurance, the city shall thereupon convey the premises to the board, and shall transfer any balance remaining in the funds provided for in KRS 162.230 to 162.250 to the account of the board of education.

162.290 [4421-4; 4421-19] **Alternative Methods; Other Procedure Not Required.** KRS 162.120 to 162.140 and KRS 162.150 to 162.280 are additional and alternate methods for the acquisition of school buildings by boards of education of independent districts embracing cities of any class, and do not include, alter, amend or repeal any other statute. No proceedings shall be required for the acquisition of any school building or the issuance of bonds under KRS 162.150 to 162.280 except such as are prescribed by those sections.

Fyfe, et al. v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S. W. (2d) 165. Where Board of Education of county concluded that it was necessary to enlarge and improve school facitilies of county . . . . and board requested Fiscal Court to cooperate with it in issuance of school revenue bonds, court acted without authority in refusing to issue bonds merely because court disagreed with board as to the need for new school buildings. (October 17, 1947.)

Davis v. Board of Education of City of Newport, et al., 260 Ky. 294. Thirty-year lease of school building to board on condition of paying $15,000 a year until all rentals paid on condition that building would be conveyed to board held unconstitutional. Lease of building to board by city for annual rental which does not exceed budget for year constitutional. (May 31, 1935.)

BUILDINGS IN COUNTY AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS

162.300 [4421-20 to 4421-38] **County Boards of Education and Boards of Independent Districts Not Embracing Cities May Obtain School Buildings in Manner Provided in KRS 162.120 to 162.290.** County boards of education and boards of education of independent districts not embracing a city of any class may obtain buildings for school purposes by proceeding under the provisions of KRS 162.120 to 162.290, except that the provisions of KRS 162.120 to 162.140 may be used only for the construction of school buildings with financial assistance from the Federal Government. When applied to such boards of education, KRS 162.120 to 162.290 shall be so read that the term:

(1) "City" means "county."

(2) "City clerk" means "county clerk."

(3) "Governing body of city" means 'fiscal court."

(4) "Mayor or chairman of the board of trustees" means "county judge."

(5) "Ordinance" means "resolution."

Bell, et al. v. Board of Education of Shelby County, 308 Ky. 848, 215 S. W. (2d) 1007. Undertaking by county board of education to erect a new high school building and issue revenue bonds to finance the project without submitting revised financial program in the form of an amended or supplemental budget to State Board of Education and obtaining its approval thereof was without legal authority and subject to injunction. (December 17, 1948.)

Fyfe, et al. v. Hardin County Board of Education, 305 Ky. 589, 205 S. W. (2d) 165. Where Board of Education of county concluded that it was necessary to enlarge and improve school facilities of county . . . . and board requested Fiscal Court to cooperate with it in issuance of school revenue bonds, court acted without authority in refusing to issue bonds merely because court disagreed with board as to the need for new school buildings. (October 17, 1947.)

Morgan, et al. v. Fayette Board of Education, et al., 294 Ky. 597. Where board of education had conveyed land to corporation which erected school building thereon, issued revenue bonds, and leased the building to board for one year with option to renew upon such terms that the property would be reconveyed to board with the improvements, county was authorized to accept title to the property and to issue revenue liquidating bonds to cover the cost thereof, including several properties in one mortgage and bond issue and to exchange the bonds to corporation's bondholders or to sell the bonds at public sale and to lease the properties to board under terms similar to the original financing scheme. (May 28, 1943.)

Board of Education of Guthrie Independent Graded School Dist. v. Todd County Board of Education, et al., 289 Ky. 803. Where board of education is naked trustee of property for the benefit of colored district or people, the colored district, as equitable owner, was entitled to the proceeds of an insurance policy as against claim that policy was a personal contract insuring to the benefit of the board of education. (March 13, 1942.

Piggott v. Kasey, et al., 271 Ky. 651. Where bonds for school purposes were issued by city and later school merged with county district the bonds were valid and county boards assumed all obligation of the independent district board. Bonds may be sold to private persons. (March 17, 1938.)

Fiscal Court of Jackson County, et al. v. Board of Education of Jackson County, 268 Ky. 336. This contract to lease a building provides for continuance from year to year and is illegal. It could be remedied by making lease for one year. (April 30, 1937.)

Franklin County, et al. v. Franklin County Board of Education, 267 Ky. 554. Board of Education rather than Fiscal Court held to have power and duty to determine site for high school building. (March 5, 1937.)

Bellamy v. Bd. of Edu., 255 Ky. 447, 74 S. W. (2d) 920. County board of education has power to convey good title to educational corporation which will build school on property and lease same back to county board on a yearly basis with option to renew each year until enough rental is paid that corporation will convey property and school to county board. The department of public property has nothing to do with such transaction. (Sept. 25, 1934.)

BUILDINGS BY STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

162.310 [4535cc-1] **State Educational Institution May Convey Building Site.** For the purpose of providing buildings to be used in connection with any state educational institution, the governing body of the institution may convey to any person complying with KRS 162.320 and 162.330 a fee simple title, with covenant of general warranty of title, to real estate held by or for the institution, as a site for the buildings.

McDonald v. Univ. of Kentucky, 225 Ky. 205, 7 S. W. (2d) 1046. The act is constitutional. (June 22, 1928.)

162.320 [4535cc-2] **Contract for Erection of Building; Grantee to Enter.** Every person to whom a site for a building is conveyed pursuant to KRS 162.310 shall immediately enter into a written contract with some person approved by the governing body of the state educational institution, for the immediate erection on the site of a building with the necessary appurtenances, according to plans and specifications approved by the governing body of the state educational institution. The contract shall provide the time when the building shall be completed. The contractor shall enter into bond with the Commonwealth for the benefit of the state educational institution in the penal sum of not less than twenty-five per cent of the contract price for the completion of the work in the manner and within the time set out in the contract.

162.330 [5435cc-3] **Lease of Building; Option to Purchase.** Imemdiately upon the execution of the contract provided for by

KRS 162.320, the person to whom the site is conveyed shall execute, acknowledge and deliver to the governing body of the state educational institution, a lease of the site and the building to be erected thereon, for a term of one year from the time the building is completed and ready for occupancy, with an option in the lessee to extend the term of the lease for a term of one year from the expiration of the original term of the lease and for one year from the expiration of each extended term of the lease, until the original term of the lease has been extended for a total number of years to be agreed upon by the parties at a rental which, if paid for the original term and for each of the full number of years for which the term of the lease may be extended, will amortize the total cost of the erection of the building and appurtenances. The rent shall be paid at such times as the parties to the lease agree upon. The lease shall provide that the lessee may, at the expiration of the original, or any extended term, purchase the leased premises at a stated price, which shall be the balance of the total cost of the erection of the building and appurtenances not amortized by the payments of rent previously made by the lessee. The lease shall provide that in the event of the exercise of the option to purchase the leased premises or in the event the lease has been extended for the full number of years which it is agreed the same may be extended, and all rents and payments provided for in the lease have been made, the lessor shall convey the premises to the lessee in fee simple with covenant of general warranty of title. The lease may provide that the lessee shall, as additional rent for the leased premises, pay all taxes assessed against the leased premises, and the cost of insuring and the building erected thereon against loss or damage by fire and windstorm in such sum as may be agreed by the parties thereto.

162.340 [4535m-1] **Governing Bodies of State Educational Institutions May Erect Buildings.** The governing body of any state educational institution may, under the provisions of 162.350 to 162.380, erect buildings and appurtenances to be used in connection with the institution for educational purposes.

162.350 [4535m-2 to 4535m-8; 4535m-10 to 4535m-12; 4535m-14] **Erection of Buildings by State Educational Institutions to be Effected in Same Manner as Erection of School Buildings by Cities.** The governing body of a state educational institution erecting a building pursuant to KRS 162.340 is subject to the provisions of KRS 162.170 to 162.240, KRS 162.260, 162.270 and 162.290, except

that part of KRS 162.170 that requires compliance with KRS 162.160. When so applied, those sections shall be so read that:

(1) "City" means "state educational institution."

(2) "Ordinance" means 'resolution."

(3) "Governing body of the city" means 'governing body of the institution."

(4) "School buildings" means the type of buildings contemplated by KRS 162.340.

(5) "Thirty years," in KRS 162.180, means "forty years."

(6) "KRS 162.230," in KRS 162.190 and 162.220, means "KRS 162.230, 162.360 and 162.370."

(7) "KRS 162.150 to 162.180" means "KRS 162.350 to 162.380."

J. D. Van Hooser and Co., et al. v. University of Kentucky, 262 Ky. 581. Statutes authorizing state educational institutions to construct and finance buildings held valid, etc. (Feb. 11, 1936.)

162.360 [4435m-8] **Revenue of Building; How Fixed; Use of.** The governing body of a state educational institution erecting a building and appurtenances under the provisions of KRS 162.340 shall, by resolution, fix the rents, tolls, fees and other charges to be imposed in connection with the building or services to be furnished by it, and provide that the governing body of the institution shall monthly, as the service accrues, pay from the current funds of the institution into the special fund provided by KRS 162.230, as that section is made applicable by KRS 162.350, the reasonable cost and value of any service rendered to the educational institution by the building in furnishing any educational facilities necessary in the operation of the educational institution. The resolution shall definitely fix the amount of revenues necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds, and the balance of the income and revenues shall be set aside as a proper maintenance fund, including a sufficient sum to pay the cost of insuring the building against loss or damage by fire and windstorm or other calamity in a sum acceptable to the purchasers of the bonds. The charges for the services from the building shall be sufficient to provide for the payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal as it becomes due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building. The charges shall be revised from time to time so as to produce these amounts.

J. D. Van Hooser and Co., et al. v. University of Kentucky, 262 Ky. 581. Statutes authorizing state educational institutions to construct and finance buildings held valid, etc. (Feb. 11, 1936.)

162.370 [4535m-9] **Maintenance Fund Surplus; Disposition of.** If a surplus is accumulated in the maintenance fund equal to the cost of maintaining the building during the remaining portion of the calendar or fiscal year, as may be provided by the resolution adopted under KRS 162.360, and the cost of maintaining and operating the building the succeeding like calendar or fiscal year, the excess over such amount may be transfered at any time by the governing body to the sinking fund or may be used for any improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

162.380 [4535m-13] **Bonds are Obligations of Governing Body; Resolution Constitutes Contract.** The bonds issued under authority of KRS 162.350 shall be obligations only of the governing body of the institution, payable from the revenues of the building. In no event shall they be considered a debt for which the credit of the state is pledged. Any resolution adopted under the provisions of KRS 162.350 or 162.360 shall constitute a contract between the governing body of the institution and the holder of any bond or coupon, and shall be binding in all respects upon the governing body of the institution and its successors.

162.440 Insurance Fund May be Established by Boards of Education in Cities of Second Class and in Counties Containing Such a City. The Board of Education of any city of the second class or of a county containing a city of the second class may, by resolution, establish a fund to be known as the "Insurance Fund" after written approval of the plan to administer said fund has been secured from the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The resolution shall state and fix the maximum limit of the fund. The fund shall be maintained separate from the other funds and moneys of the board, and shall be used exclusively for replacing or repairing any injury or destruction to any of the buildings owned by the board or to their contents when caused by fire, tornado, windstorm, cyclone, casualty, explosion, riot or flood, but not when caused by wear and tear or the natural processes of decadence or deterioration. (1944, c. 31)

Insurance of state property, KRS 56.070 to 56.180.

162.450 Payments into Fund; Replacement of Expenditures; Use of Interest. The Board of Education of a city of the second class, or of a county containing a city of the second class, may raise the maximum limit of the insurance fund from time to time as it deems best. Until the amount in the fund equals the maximum

limit, the Board of Education shall each year, from the revenues under its control, set apart to the fund a sum equal to from one-twentieth to one-tenth of the maximum limit of the sum. When any portion of the fund is used, payments to restore the fund shall at once be begun and be continued until the restoration is complete. When the fund is, for any reason, below the maximum limit, the interest derived from the investment thereof shall be accumulated and added to the fund; otherwise the interest may be transferred to the general funds of the board. (1944, c. 31)

162.460 Investment and Care of Insurance Fund. The insurance fund shall be kept on deposit with the treasurer of the Board of Education, unless by order of the board it is invested in the United States, State, County, or City bonds that are not payable from assessments, and are registered, if practicable. If the bonds are coupon bonds they shall be kept deposited in a safe deposit vault and be opened only by the business manager or secretary of the board in the presence of a member of the board authorized to represent it. Every vote upon the use or investment of any portion of the fund shall be by call of the yeas and nays and the record shall show how each member voted. (1944, c. 31)

Investment of sinking funds in United States Bonds authorized, KRS 386.050.

162.470 [3219a-4] **Insurance Inspector to Examine Buildings Annually.** The board of education shall cause every building to be carefully examined annually by a competent insurance inspector. The inspector shall make a written report of the result of his examination with recommendations.

162.480 Proof of Loss; Appropriations from Fund. When an injury occurs to any building or its contents from fire, tornado, windstorm, cyclone, casualty, explosion, riot or flood, the business director or secretary of the Board of Education shall, within thirty days thereafter, prepare and file with the board a sworn written proof of loss, showing in detail the items of injury, and in detail an estimate of the extent of the financial loss and whether and to what extent the same is covered by insurance, with the names of the companies, the number of the policies and names of the agents. Before the Board of Education may appropriate any portion of the insurance fund, a committee appointed by the board shall report to the board in writing, answering in detail the following questions and making such recommendations as they deem best:

1. What is the entire loss on the building? When and what caused it?
2. What deduction should be made for wear and tear and the natural processes of decadence or deterioration?
3. What portion of the loss proposed to be made good from this fund resulted from causes covered by this fund?
4. Will it be practicable to make the restoration from the general fund and the proceeds of any insurance policies without assistance from this fund?
5. If assistance is needed from this fund, how much? How will the portion so used be returned to the fund?
6. Does or does not the committee recommend an appropriation from this fund to aid in the restoration proposed? If so, how much? (1944, c. 31)

162.490 [3219a-6] **Insurance Fund May be Used in Case of Delay in Payment Under Insurance Policy.** In case any insurance company delays in paying to the board of education the amount of any loss under a policy the board may, on the recommendation of its building and finance committee, appropriate out of the insurance fund a sum not exceeding the amount of the probable loss under the policy to aid in the prompt restoration of the loss. In no event shall the amount drawn from the insurance fund exceed the amount collectible from the policy. A resolution shall be adopted setting over to the insurance fund the proceeds of the policy or sufficient thereof to replace the amount so used, and the proceeds when collected shall be so used and not otherwise.

162.500 [3219a-7] **Prohibited Appropriations.** No member of the board of education shall vote for, and no officer of the board shall certify to or draw a check for, an appropriation in violation of KRS 162.440 to 162.490.

162.990 [3219a-7] **Penalties.** Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 162.500 is liable to the board of education, in an action brought by the board of education, or by any citizen of the district, or by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the restoration of the wrongful appropriation. In addition he is guilty of malfeasance in office and upon conviction shall forfeit his office, and may for each offense be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned from one to five years, or both so fined and imprisoned. One-half of the fine shall be paid to the board of education by the collecting officer.

CHAPTER X

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION

163.010 Definitions.
163.020 Federal Acts relating to vocational education and rehabilitation accepted.
163.030 State Board of Education to administer Federal Acts.
163.035 Business enterprises program for the blind.
163.040 Appropriations for vocational education and rehabilitation.
163.050 Personnel; rules and regulations.
163.060 Residence requirement for eligibility for rehabilitation.
163.070 State Treasurer custodian of funds.
163.080 Donations may be received.
163.090 Mayo State Vocational School.
163.100 Northern Kentucky State Vocational School.

CROSS REFERENCES

Director of Vocational Education is member of State Soil Conservation Committee, KRS 262.030.
Handicapped children, special education facilities for, KRS 157.200 to 157.300
Unemployment Compensation Commission to cooperate in adopting practical methods for vocational training, KRS 341.180.

163.010 [4526-5] **Definitions.** As used in this chapter:

(1) "Disabled person" means any person who by reason of a physical defect or infirmity acquired by accident, injury or disease is or may be expected to be totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation.

(2) "Rehabilitation" means the rendering of a disabled person fit to engage in a remunerative occupation.

163.020 [4526-1] **Federal Acts Relating to Vocational Education and Rehabilitation Accepted.** This state accepts and agrees to comply with all the provisions of the Acts of Congress of the United States approved February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929), June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 735), and June 8, 1936, relating to vocational education and rehabilitation.

163.030 State Board of Education to Administer Federal Acts. The State Board of Education is vested with authority to carry out the purposes and provisions of the Acts of Congress accepted by KRS 163.020, and is given all necessary power and authority to cooperate with the Federal agencies administering vocational education and rehabilitation in carrying out the provisions of those Acts. However, those powers shall be subject to the restrictions in KRS 163.035. (1948, c. 56, § 2)

163.035 Business Enterprises Program for the Blind. (1) The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Department of Educa-

tion, with the approval of the State Board of Education, is authorized to establish a business enterprise program for the blind. In connection therewith, the division shall be authorized to own, lease, manage, supervise and operate vending stands and other business enterprises for the use or benefit of blind persons, in federal, state, private and other buildings, provided however that the total expenditure for the establishing of any new enterprise shall not be more than twice the amount contributed by the U. S. Government. The share of the supervisory and other expenses of this program to be charged to each enterprise shall not exceed three per cent of the gross receipts of such enterprise above the amount of $125 of gross sales per week, the first $125 per week being exempt from any such fee.

(2) In connection with this program, no fee or service charge or any other type of payment shall be made to any company, firm or society, for supervisory, engineering or accounting services.

(3) All sums received by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the form of receipts from the operation of the program, or in the form of federal grants, shall be used for the continuation of the program. Nothing in this section is intended to authorize the division to expend, or incur any obligation for, any sum other than has been specifically appropriated by the General Assembly to such division, and other than is available through the revolving fund. (1948, c. 56, § 1)

163.040 [4526-3] **Appropriations for Vocational Education and Rehabilitation.** Money appropriated by the General Assembly for carrying out the provisions of KRS 163.010 to 163.080 shall be payable to such institutions and in such amounts as is designated by the State Board of Education in accordance with Federal rules and regulations.

163.050 [4526-4] **Personnel; Rules and Regulations.** (1) The State Board of Education shall appoint and fix the duties, compensation and tenure of all administrative, supervisory and clerical assistants it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of KRS 163.010 to 163.080, the appointments to be made in the same manner as provided by law for other similar assistants in the Department of Education. The assistants shall be reimbursed for necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

(2) The State Board of Education, on the recommendation of

the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may make such rules and regulations as it deems necessary for the effective carrying out of the provisions of KRS 163.010 to 163.080. The rules and regulations shall be published and the board may prepare and print such courses of study and make such reports as it deems necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Acts accepted by KRS 163.020.

Employes of Department of Education, KRS 156.140.

163.060 [4526-6] **Residence Requirement for Eligibility for Rehabilitation.** To be eligible to receive vocational rehabilitation from the State Board of Education, disabled persons must have been domiciled within the state for one year or more, or reside in the state at the time of sustaining disability.

163.070 [4526-7] **State Treasurer Custodian of Funds.** The State Treasurer is custodian of all money received by the state from the Federal Government under the Federal Acts accepted by KRS 163.020, and he shall collect the money and pay it out upon the order of the State Board of Education.

Revolving fund accounts for Federal appropriations, KRS 45.140.

163.080 [4526-8] **Donations May be Received.** The State Board of Education may receive such gifts and donations, from public or private sources, as may be authorized unconditionally or under such conditions related to vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise as in the proper judgment of the State Board of Education are proper and consistent with the provisions of KRS 163.010 to 163.080.

Special accounts for private funds and contributions, KRS 41.290.

163.090 [4526-10; 4526-11] **Mayo State Vocational School.** The Mayo State Vocational School, established and maintained at Paintsville, Kentucky, is authorized to conduct and maintain, under the control and supervision of the State Board of Education, a state vocational school. The purpose of the school shall be to make available facilities for vocational training for white persons, to be carried on in accordance with state plans for vocational education. The curriculum shall be established and approved by the State Board of Education. The management and control of the school, including all duties, powers, rights, purposes, responsibilities, funds and properties, are vested in the State Board of Education.

Staff of Mayo State Vocational School subject to Teachers' Retirement Law, KRS 161.220.

163.100 Northern Kentucky State Vocational School. (1) The State Board of Education is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, lease, rent or erect one or more buildings from funds available to it for that purpose, to be located in Kenton County, Kentucky, and to be known as "Northern Kentucky State Vocational School."

(2) The said "Northern Kentucky State Vocational School" is hereby authorized to be established, conducted, maintained and operated by the State Board of Education, in accordance with Kentucky State Plans for Vocational Education to make available vocational training and education. (1944, c. 75)

CHAPTER XI

STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

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164.020 Powers and duties of council.
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164.040 Expenses of council.
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164.530 Regional Compact of Southern States for educational services; approval and signature of.
164.540 University of Kentucky designated agency of state for purposes of Regional Compact; restrictions concerning Negroes.
164.550 Kentucky Council on Regional Education; appointment of members; chairman.
164.555 Members not to receive compensation; reimbursement for expenses.
164.560 Meetings of council.
164.565 Powers and duties of council.

CROSS REFERENCES

Books furnished and aid given to university and teachers colleges by State Librarian, KRS 57.300 to 57.320, 171.090, 171.140; and by county librarians, KRS 172.160.
Courses of instruction to be offered at university and teachers colleges by State Board of Health, KRS 217.120.
Financial condition of educational institutions to be reported annually to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.
Libraries at university and all colleges may be designated as depositories to receive copies of all books, pamphlets and other such materials published by state departments and agencies, KRS 171.350.
Negro students admissible to any institution of higher education under certain circumstances, KRS 158.021.
Printing, educational institution may do own, KRS 57.045.

164.010 Council on Public Higher Education; Membership. There shall be a Council on Public Higher Education in Kentucky, to be composed of the president or chief executive officer of the University of Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky State College, Western Kentucky State College, Murray State College, Morehead State College and Kentucky State College; a member, other than the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the board of regents of each of the state colleges to be selected by the board of regents of each state college; three appointive members of the board of trustes of the University of Kentucky to be selected by the board of trustees of the University; two lay members of the State Board of Education to be selected by the State Board of Education; the dean of the College of Education of the University of Kentucky; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be chairman of the Council. When the Council meets to consider curricula for

teacher training, three persons who are from accredited institutions of higher learning, who are not members of the Council, and who have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities, shall be invited to meet with the Council in an advisory capacity. (1952, c. 41, § 5)

164.020 [4527-1; 4527-3] **Powers and Duties of Council.** The Council on Public Higher Education in Kentucky shall:

(1) Coordinate the work and determine the curricular offerings of the state institutions of higher learning in Kentucky, on the basis of efficiency and economy. (Subsection (1) amended 1952, c. 41, § 6)

(2) Determine the amount of entrance fees and the qualifications for admission to each of such institutions.

(3) Consider the budgetary requirements of each of such institutions and, on the basis of the needs of the various institutions as indicated by the individual budgets submitted, recommend to the Department of Finance a budget covering the needs of the institutions.

(4) Require such reports from the executive officers of each of such institutions as it deems necessary for the effectual performance of its duties.

(5) Publish at least biennially a report of the educational and financial affairs of such institutions.

(6) Elect, if it deems necessary, a secretary.

164.030 Regulations of Council to be Followed by State Educational Institutions. The governing board of each of the state institutions of higher learning shall make such changes or adjustments in the curricula and such rules and regulations affecting their schools as are necessary to carry out and put into effect the rulings of the Council on Public Higher Education in regard to curricular offerings, entrance fees and qualifications for admission to and reports from their respective institutions. (1952, c. 41, § 7)

164.040 [4527-5] **Expenses of Council.** All expenses, other than the expenses of the individual members, incurred by the Council on Public Higher Education in the performance of its duties, in the employment of a secretary, or in the publishing of reports, shall be borne by each of the institutions represented on the council in proportion to its number of representatives on the council. The

governing board of each institution shall pay such expenses out of the funds of the institution.

164.050 [4527-6] **Expenses of Members.** The members of the council shall serve without pay, but shall be reimbursed for their necessary traveling and other expenses while attending the meetings of the council. Each institution shall pay the expenses of its own representatives. The expenses of the members of the State Board of Education and of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be paid by the state in the same manner as their other traveling expenses are paid.

164.060 [4527-7] **Meetings, Number of; Special Meetings.** The council shall meet at least twice each year at such times as it determines by resolution. Special meetings may be called by the chairman. Upon request of three institutions represented on the council, the chairman shall call a special meeting.

164.070 [4527-8] **Place of Meeting.** The council shall meet in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction or such other place as it designates.

164.080 [4527-9] **Notice of Meeting.** Notice of each meeting shall be given by the chairman at least ten days prior to the time of the meeting, unless all members of the council waive notice.

164.090 [4527-10] **Quorum; What Constitutes.** A majority of the entire council constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business, but no business shall be transacted and no proposition carried unless a majority of the entire council votes for it.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

164.100 [4527-11] **University of Kentucky Recognized.** The University of Kentucky, located at Lexington, is recognized as established and maintained. It is the institution that was founded under the land grant of 1862 by the Congress of the United States under the corporate designation and title of "Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky." The university shall be maintained by the state with such endowments, incomes, buildings and equipment as will enable it to do work such as is done in other institutions of correspondiing rank, both undergraduate and postgraduate, and embracing the work of instruction as well as research.

164.110 [4527-29; 4527-30; 4636b-7; 4636f-8; 4636f-9; 4636h-1; 4636h-2] **Acts Assenting to Acts of Congress for Agricultural Experiment Work Continue in Force and Apply to University of Kentucky.** All Acts of the General Assembly giving assent to Acts of Congress providing aid for agricultural and mechanical colleges and for agricultural extension and experiment work, shall, unless heretofore repealed, remain in force and apply to the University of Kentucky. The revenue arising from such Acts of Congress shall continue to be made available to the University of Kentucky for its use in accordance with the provisions of such Acts. All regulations made by the board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for its government, in accordance with Acts of the General Assembly, shall continue in force and apply to the government of the University of Kentucky, except to the extent set out in this chapter or specifically repealed.

Tax for benefit of A. and M. College to continue in force until changed by law, Const. 184.

164.120 [4527-12; 4527-30] **Colleges Maintained; What Constitutes University of Kentucky.** The University of Kentucky includes the following colleges and schools: The College of Arts and Science, The College of Agriculture, The College of Engineering, the College of Law, The College of Education, The College of Commerce, and The Graduate School. The colleges, schools, divisions, departments, bureaus and offices now established and maintained or which in the future may be established by the board of trustees of the university shall constitute the University of Kentucky. The branches of learning required by the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, shall continue to be integral and indispensable courses of instruction at the university.

164.130 Members of Boards of Trustees of University; How Appointed; Terms; Vacancies. The government of the University of Kentucky is vested in a board of trustees, consisting of the Governor, who shall be chairman of the board, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, and twelve competent citizens of Kentucky appointed by the Governor. The terms of the appointed members shall be for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualify. Beginning January 1, 1953, three of the twelve appointed members shall be appointed each year; provided however, in order to give appropriate effect to this provision, that between June 19, 1952 and

January 1, 1953, appointments shall be as follows: Three members shall be appointed for a one-year term calculated to have begun on January 1, 1952, three members shall be appointed for a three-year term calculated to have begun on January 1, 1952, and three members shall be appointed for a four-year term calculated to have begun on January 1, 1952. The terms of the three members of the present board which will expire December 31, 1953, shall not be affected by the foregoing provision. Three of the appointed members shall be representative of agricultural interests, three shall be alumni of the university and six shall be other distinguished citizens of the state. The Governor shall so make the appointments as to divide the representation upon the board, including the ex officio members, equally between the two leading political parties of this state. With the exception of the members of the board of trustees appointed from the alumni of the university, no two appointed members of the board shall be residents of any one county in Kentucky. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made for the unexpired term in the same manner as provided for original appointments. (1948, c. 222, § 1; 1952, c. 155)

164.140 [4527-13] **Selection of Alumni Trustees.** The board of trustees of the university shall prescribe the method by which the alumni may, at their annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose, nominate to the Governor three persons from whom the alumni members shall be appointed. No alumnus shall be permitted to vote for the nomination of alumni trustees in the year in which he secures his degree. If the alumni fail to make nominations to the Governor for any year in which nominations are to be made, the Governor shall for that year appoint the alumni trustees from the entire alumni, a list of which shall be provided by the secretary of the alumni association.

164.150 [4527-13] **Trustees Not Public Officers.** No member of the board of trustees shall be held to be a public officer by reason of his membership on the board.

164.160 [4527-18] **Trustees Constitute Body Corporate; Power to Receive and Administer Revenue and Property.** The board of trustees shall be a body corporate, under the name of Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, with the usual corporate powers, and shall possess all the immunities, rights, privileges and franchises usually attaching to the governing bodies of educational

institutions. It may receive, hold and administer, on behalf of the university, subject to the conditions attached, all revenues accruing from endowments, appropriations, allotments, grants or bequests, and all types of property.

164.170 [4527-14; 4527-15; 4527-16] **Meetings of Board; Quorum; Expenses.** The board of trustees of the university shall meet on Tuesday preceding the regular annual commencement of the university, on the third Tuesday in September, on the second Tuesday in December, and on the first Tuesday in April of each year. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or by any three members upon giving ten days' written notice to each member of the board. The business to be transacted at special meetings shall be specified in the notice of the meeting. All meetings shall be held on the campus of the university unless otherwise specified by a majority vote of the board. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. All necessary expenses incurred by the trustees in going to, returning from and while attending meetings of the board shall be paid out of the funds of the university.

164.180 [4527-17] **Officers of Board; By-Laws.** The board of trustees may elect a vice-chairman and such other officers as it deems wise, and may make such bylaws, rules and regulations consistent with this chapter as it deems proper.

164.190 [4527-27] **Executive Committee.** The board of trustees shall annually elect an executive committee of five members, which shall have the powers that the board delegates to it. The executive committe shall submit to the board of trustees at each meeting, for its consideration and approval, a complete record of the proceedings of the executive committee. The authority of the board to revise the acts of the executive committee does not extend to the rejection of any valid or any authenticated expenditure of money by the executive committee.

164.200 [4527-20] **Regulations for University; Physical Training and Discipline of Students.** The board of trustees may establish proper regulations for the government of the university and the physical training, military or otherwise, of the students. It may authorize the suspension and dismissal of students for neglect or violation of the regulations, or for other conduct prejudicial to the character and welfare of the university.

164.210 [4527-21] **Colleges, Departments and Bureaus Determined by Trustees.** The trustees may determine from time to time the colleges, schools, divisions, departments, bureaus and offices which the university shall comprise within the scope of the Acts of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and Acts supplementary thereto, and the relation which each division shall sustain to each other division and to the whole. They may devise, allot and arrange the distribution of divisions with the designation appropriate for each, and devise the means required for their effective instruction, administration and government. They may do all other acts that are needful for the welfare of the university.

164.220 [4527-21; 4527-24] **Appointment of Professors, Officers and Employes.** The board of trustees may appoint a president, professors, assistants, tutors, and other officers, and determine the salaries, duties and official relations of each. In the appointment of presidents, professors or instructors no preference shall be shown to any religious denomination. The board of trustees shall provide a definite salary for all positions created and filled by the board, and there shall be no additions thereto in the form of fees, prerequisites or emoluments of any kind.

164.225 Board to Have Exclusive Jurisdiction of Appointments, Qualifications, Compensation, Promotions and Retirement Programs. Anything in any statutes of the Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding, the power over and control of appointments, qualifications, salaries and compensation payable out of the State Treasury or otherwise, promotions and official relations of all employes of the University of Kentucky, as provided in KRS 164.220, and, subject to any restrictions imposed by general law, the retirement ages and benefits of such employes, shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky, which shall be an independent agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth. (1952, c. 28, § 1)

164.230 [4527-21; 4527-22] **Removal of Professors, Officers and Employes.** The board of trustees has full power to suspend or remove any of the offices, teachers, professors or agents that it is authorized to appoint, but no president, professor or teacher shall be removed except for incompetency, neglect of or refusal to perform his duty, or for immoral conduct. A president, professor or teacher shall not be removed until after ten days' notice in writing,

stating the nature of the charges preferred, and after an opportunity has been given him to make defense before the board by counsel or otherwise and to introduce testimony which shall be heard and determined by the board.

164.240 [4527-25] **Degrees Granted by Trustees.** The board of trustees may grant degrees to graduates of the university, prescribe conditions upon which postgraduate honors may be obtained, and confer such honorary degrees, upon the recommendation of the faculty of the university, as it thinks proper.

164.250 [4527-26] **Report to Legislature.** The board of trustees shall make a full report to the General Assembly, within the first month of each regular session, of the condition and operation of the university since the date of the previous report, with such recommendations concerning the university as are deemed necessary.

Reports to be made to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

164.260 [4527-19] **Purchase or Condemnation of Property.** The board of trustees may acquire additional lands or other property or material for the purpose of expanding its plant and extending its usefulness. When unable to contract with the owner of land or other property or material necessary for the purposes of the university, it may acquire the same by condemnation proceedings in the manner provided in KRS 416.010 to 416.080.

Commonwealth to be named as grantee of property, KRS 56.030.

164.270 [4636L-1] **Sale of Realty; When Authorized.** Whenever any real estate held by the Commonwealth for the use or benefit of the university or the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station is, in the opinion of the board of trustees of the university, no longer necessary for the purpose of the university or the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the board of trustees may, with the approval of the Governor, sell and convey such real estate. The proceeds of the sale shall become a part of the fund out of which the real estate so sold was purchased. This section does not authorize the sale of any real estate situated in the city of Lexington within the area bounded by Winslow Street or Euclid Avenue on the north, Rose Street on the east, Graham Avenue, Graham Avenue extended, and Washington Avenue on the south, and Limestone Street on the west.

164.280 Treasurer of University. The treasurer of the university shall keep an itemized account of receipts and expenditures, and

shall pay out no money except on authorization of the board of trustees, given directly or through its executive committee. He shall render to the executive committee monthly statements of receipts and expenditures, and amount on hand and a full detailed statement, with vouchers, for the information and action of the board of trustees at its regular annual meeting, and at other periods when required. (1946, c. 27, § 42)

Budget and Financial Administration, Ch. 45 KRS.
Conditions of bonds required for performance of pubblic and fiducial office, trust or employment, recovery on, KRS 62.060, 62.080.
Reports of financial condition to be made to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

164.285 Provisions of KRS 64.640 and 156.010 Inapplicable to Institutions of Higher Learning. KRS 156.010 and 64.640 and any other statute, to the extent that they provide that the University of Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky State College, Western Kentucky State College, Murray State College, and Morehead State College shall be included in the Department of Education and constitute a division thereof, are hereby repealed. (1952, c. 28, § 3)

164.286 Personnel of Institutions of Higher Learning Not Subject to Division of Personnel Efficiency. None of the provisions of KRS 42.110, 42.120 or 42.130 shall be applicable to the officers and employes of the University of Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky State College, Western Kentucky State College, Murray State College, Morehead State College, or Kentucky State College. (1952, c. 28, § 5)

STATE COLLEGES

164.290 State Colleges Recognized; Names and Locations. (1) The state colleges formerly designated as the state teachers colleges shall hereafter be known as the Eastern Kentucky State College, located at Richmond, Kentucky, Western Kentucky State College, located at Bowling Green, Kentucky, Murray State College, located at Murray, Kentucky, and Morehead State College, located at Morehead, Kentucky, and under such names are recognized as established and maintained.

(2) Kentucky State College located at Frankfort, Kentucky, is a land-grant college and, as such, all the provisions of KRS Chapter 164, with the exception of the provision of KRS 164.320 concerning the appointment of the initial board of regents, applying to the other four state colleges shall likewise apply to Kentucky State College. (1948, c. 41, § 1; 1952, c. 41 § 8)

164.300 [4527-38] **Purpose of State Colleges.** The purpose of the teachers colleges is to give instruction at the college level, in residence and through extension study, in academic, vocational and professional subjects and in the science and art of teaching, including professional ethics, to conduct training schools, field service and research, and to render such supplemental services as conducting libraries and museums, dormitories, farms, recreational facilities and offering instruction in such general and cultural subjects as constitute a part of their curricula.

Instruction as to alcohol and narcotics required in colleges, KRS 158.270.

164.310 Boards of Regents Created. There shall be a board of regents for each of the state colleges, to be known as the Board of Regents of the .....State College. (1948, c. 11, § 2)

164.320 Members of Board of Regents; Appointment; Term; Vacancies; Oath. (1) The board of regents for each of the state colleges shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be chairman of each board, and four members appointed by the Governor. The appointive members shall hold office for a term of four years from April 1 succeeding their appointment and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified. The appointments shall be made at the expiration of the terms of the members appointed pursuant to Chapter 65 of the Acts of 1934, and thereafter as the terms expire. Not more than two appointive members of any board shall be residents of one county, and not more than three members of any board, including the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall belong to the same political party. No member of any board shall be held to be a public officer by reason of his membership on the board, nor shall membership on the board be incompatible with any public office. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made in the same manner as regular appointments. The person appointed shall hold the position for the unexpired term. Each appointed member of each board shall, at the first meeting following his appointment, take an oath to faithfully discharge his duties.

(2) Forthwith upon the taking effect of this Act, the Governor shall appoint four members of the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College. One member shall serve until April 1, 1953, one until April 1, 1954, one until April 1, 1955, and one until April 1, 1956. Thereafter members shall serve for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualify. (1952, c. 41, § 10)

164.330 [4527-42] **Organization and Officers of Boards of Regents; Expenses.** Each board of regents shall hold its first meeting within thirty days after each appointment of new members. The place of meeting shall be designated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. At this meeting there shall be elected a vice-chairman and a secretary for the board. Each board shall appoint a treasurer, and such officers as it deems necessary but no member of any of the boards shall be appointed treasurer. No member of any board shall draw any salary for his services, but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenditures made in going to and from each meeting of the board and for other legitimate expenses. The expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the college.

164.340 [4527-43] **Meetings of Boards; Quorum.** Each board of regents shall meet quarterly at the college or at such other place as is agreed upon. Upon written request of the president of the college or of two members of the board, the chairman of the board shall call a special meeting at a place designated by him, and the board may at such special meeting transact any or all business that it may transact at a regular meeting. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no appropriation of money nor any contract that requires an appropriation or disbursement of money shall be made, and no teacher employed or dismissed, unless a majority of all the members of the board vote for it.

164.350 [4527-44] **General Powers of Boards of Regents.** The government of each of the teachers colleges is vested in its respective board of regents. Each board of regents, when its members have been appointed and qualified, shall constitute a body corporate, with the usual corporate powers, and with all immunities, rights, privileges and franchises usually attaching to the governing bodies of educational institutions. Each board may:

(1) Receive grants of money and expend the same for the use and benefit of the college;

(2) Adopt bylaws, rules and regulations for the government of its members, officers, agents and employes, and enforce obedience to such rules;

(3) Require such reports from the president, officers, faculty and employes as it deems necessary and proper from time to time;

(4) Determine the number of divisions, departments, bureaus.

offices and agencies needed for the successful conduct of the affairs of the college; and

(5) Grant diplomas and confer degrees upon the recommendation of the president and faculty.

164.355 Agriculture and Mechanic Arts Departments at Kentucky State College; Federal Fund. The Kentucky State College shall maintain a department of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and for that purpose is entitled to receive and shall receive an equitable portion of the money appropriated to the state by an Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890. (1952, c. 41, § 9)

164.360 [4527-44; 4527-46] **Appointment and Removal of President, Faculty and Employes.** (1) Each board of regents may appoint a president, and on the recommendation of the president may, in its discretion, appoint all faculty members and employes and fix their compensation and tenure of service, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

(2) No person shall be employed for a longer period than four years. No person shall be employed who is related to any member of the board of regents as father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife, son, daughter, aunt, uncle, sister-in-law or daughter-in-law, except that upon written recommendation of the president of the college, one such relative of each member of the board of regents may be appointed upon confirmation by the other three appointed members.

(3) Each board may remove the president of the college, and upon the recommendation of the president may remove any faculty member or employe, but no president or faculty member shall be removed except for incompetency, neglect of or refusal to perform his duty, or for immoral conduct. A president or faculty member shall not be removed until after ten days' notice in writing, stating the nature of the charges preferred, and after an opportunity has been given him to make defense before the board by counsel or otherwise and to introduce testimony which shall be heard and determined by the board. Charges against a president shall be preferred by the chairman of the board upon written information furnished to him, and charges against a faculty member shall be preferred in writing by the president unless the offense is committed in his presence.

Talbott, Commissioner of Finance v. Public Service Commission, et al., 291 Ky. 109. Five thousand dollar salary limit applies to public offices except Governor, president

and professors of University of Kentucky and teachers colleges, etc. It does not apply to persons rendering services under contract for Commonwealth of irregular or temporary nature, etc. (Feb. 24, 1942.)

164.365 Governing Boards of Institutions to Have Exclusive Control of Employment, Tenure and Official Relations of Employes. Anything in any statute of the Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding, the power over and control of appointments, qualifications, salaries and compensation payable out of the State Treasury or otherwise, promotions, and official relations of all employes of Eastern Kentucky State College. Western Kentucky State College, Murray State College, and Morehead State College, as provided in KRS 164.350 and 164.360, and of Kentucky State College, shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the respective governing boards of each of the institutions named. (1952, c. 28, § 2)

164.370 [4527-44; 4527-47] **Suspension or Expulsion of Students.** Each board of regents may invest the faculty or a committee of the faculty with the power to suspend or expel any student for disobedience to its rules, or for any other contumacy, insubordination or immoral conduct. In every case of suspension or expulsion of a student the person suspended or expelled may appeal to the board of regents. The board of regents shall prescribe the manner and the mode of procedure on appeal. The decision of the board of regents shall be final.

164.380 [4527-50] **Practice Schools.** The board of regents of each of the state teachers colleges may maintain, in connection with the college, a model and practice school under the supervision of thoroughly trained teachers for the purpose of giving observation and practice work to the student teachers.

164.390 [4527-48] **Interest in Contracts Prohibited.** No president, professor, teacher, regent, member of the executive council or other officer or employe shall be interested in any contract or purchase for the building or repairing of any structure or furnishing any supplies for the use of a teachers college.

164.400 [4527-49] **Incidental Expenses; Fees.** The respective boards of regents of the state teachers colleges shall establish such incidental fees and nonresident tuition fees as will be sufficient for the purpose of paying the incidental expenses of the college and as are consistent with the recommendations of the Council on Public Higher Education. No money derived from nonresident tuition or other fees paid by students shall be used for any other purpose,

except such amount as is over and above that needed to defray the incidental expenses.

Revolving fund may be created for fees, KRS 45.140.

164.410 [4527-44; 4527-51] **Acquisition and Sale of Property.** Each board of regents may, on such terms as it regards best for the college, purchase or lease land for the purpose of securing the erection of buildings, and may receive by any legal mode of conveyance, purchase and hold property of any description that the board deems necessary for the purposes of the school, and may build and construct improvements for such purposes and hold or sell the same. If a board of regents is unable to agree with the owner of such real estate as to its value, or to its purchase, it may proceed in its own name to condemn such real estate in the manner provided in KRS 416.010 to 416.080. Real estate acquired by purchase or condemnation shall be paid for out of money appropriated to the college. Each board of regents may, when it regards it best for the school, sell and convey any real estate, buildings, or equipment owned by it, but the proceeds arising from the sale must be reinvested in other real estate, buildings and equipment for the use of the college.

For erection of buildings on holding-company plan see Ch. 162 KRS.
Title to property to be taken in name of Commonwealth, KRS 56.030.

164.420 [4527-56] **Treasurer; Duties of.** The treasurer of each board of regents shall receive and disburse all money under the control of the board, perform all acts that pertain to his office under the direction of the board, and make a report of the same to the board at its quarterly meeting. In August each year the treasurer shall make and furnish to the board of regents, to be by it transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, an abstract containing full accounts of all money received and disbursed by the school during the preceding year, stating from what source received and on what account paid out, and the amount paid to each professor, teacher or official of the school.

Reports of financial condition to be made to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

164.440 [4527-55] **Depository; Bond and Duties of.** Each board of regents shall appoint a bank or trust company to serve as its depository. The depository shall, before entering upon its duties, execute a bond for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, to be approved by the board. The bond shall be guaranteed by at least five solvent personal sureties whose solvency exceeds the

amount of the bond or by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, or through the execution of a collateral bond consistent with the general banking laws of this state and the bonding laws applying to the safeguarding of state funds. The depository shall be designated for a period of one year or a part thereof, and before entering upon its duties shall agree with the board of regents as to the amount of interest to be paid on average daily or average monthly balances. The interest shall not be less than two percent if the board pays the premium on the depository bond. The penal sum of the depository bond shall be determined by the board of regents and shall as nearly as possible cover the maximum amount of money that the board might have on hand in the depository at any one time. The depository shall hold for the board, subject to its withdrawal at any time, all funds deposited by the treasurer or any agent of the board, and shall pay over to such person and in such manner as the board directs all funds so deposited. The depository shall keep full and complete accounts of all the board's funds, make such reports to the board or its authorized agents as the board directs, and keep and turn over to the successor of its office all records relating to its transactions and duties together with all public funds on hand.

Conditions of bonds of depositories of public funds, KRS 62.060, 62.080.

164.450 [4527-52] **Secretary; Duties and Compensation.** The secretary of each board of regents shall keep and prepare all records, books and papers belonging to the board. He shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the board in which, if requested by any member of the board, the "yeas" and "nays" on all questions shall be entered. He shall prepare, under the direction of the board, all reports and estimates, and shall execute all matters belonging to his office. His compensation shall be fixed by the board.

164.460 [4527-53] **Report of President.** The president of each teachers college shall make to his board of regents written reports in duplicate during August each year. The reports shall contain a full account of receipts of money from all sources, amount and purpose of disbursements thereof, and the condition of the college.

Reports to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

164.470 [4527-57] **Funds to Be Used as Specified.** All appropriations, grants, gifts, bequests and donations to a teachers college for a specified use shall be applied to such use and no other.

164.480 War Veterans' Scholarships Granted. Every person who was engaged in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States, prescribed and classified by the United States War Department as a part of such service, during the wars that were declared on April 6, 1917, and any wars declared thereafter, respectively, and who at the time of his enlistment was a resident of Kentucky, is entitled to a free scholarship in any state higher educational institution that he chooses for a period required for the completion of the course of study selected by him. The scholarship includes free tuition, matriculation and other fees, room rent, fuel and lights, and the advantages and privileges of the institution, but does not include free board. Provided, however, that if the Federal Government provides for the education of veterans of any of the wars herein referred to, then this section shall not apply to such veterans. (1944, c. 38, § 1)

164.490 [4527-33] **Scholastic Requirements for Scholarship.** All persons eligible to the scholareship provided by KRS 164.480 shall meet the scholastic entrance requirements prescribed by the university or college for the course of study chosen by the applicant.

164.500 [4527-34] **Application for Scholarship.** Each applicant for the scholarship provided by KRS 164.480 shall file his application for admission at least thirty days prior to the beginning of the semester of the school year at which he desires to enter. The application shall be accompanied by his certificate of honorable discharge from the service, which shall be returned to him upon admittance.

164.520 Irredeemable Bond for Benefit of University of Kentucky and Kentucky State College for Negroes. The bond issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to themselves as trustees for the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky and the State Normal School for Colored Persons of Kentucky, bearing date July 1, 1897, for the sum of $165,000 and bearing interest at the rate of six percent, payable semiannually, remains in force and constitutes a perpetual obligation of the Commonwealth, and the interest thereon is a perpetual charge upon the treasury. The Department of Finance shall, on the first day of January and on the first day of July each year, draw its warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of $627.75 in favor of the treasurer of Kentucky State College, and its warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of

$4,322.25 in favor of the treasurer of the University of Kentucky. (1952, c. 41, § 12)

164.530 Regional Compact of Southern States for Educational Services; Approval and Signature of. (1) The Regional Compact of Southern States for regional educational services [the text of which is set forth at length in Chapter 252 of the Acts of the 1950 General Assembly and which may be found at the end of this chapter] be and the same is hereby approved and the State of Kentucky is hereby declared to be a party thereto, and the agreements, covenants, and obligations therein are declared to be binding upon the State of Kentucky.

(2) The Governor shall sign an engrossed copy of the Compact and sufficient copies be provided so that every State approving the Compact shall have an engrossed copy. (1950, c. 252, § § 2, 3)

164.540 University of Kentucky Designated Agency of State for Purposes of Regional Compact; Restrictions Concerning Negroes. (1) The Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky is hereby designated as the agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky charged with the responsibility and vested with all necessary authority, subject to the conditions and restrictions set out in subsection (2) of this section, to carry out the obligations, participate in the planning and negotiations, and administer the rights, benefits and privileges, devolving upon the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its citizens pursuant to the regional compact referred to in KRS 164.530, and to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to implement the provisions of said regional compact efficiently and impartially for the benefit of all citizens of the Commonwealth.

(2) In its participation in the regional compact, or in any other regional plan having a similar purpose, the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall not erect, acquire, develop or maintain in any manner any educational institution within its borders to which Negroes will not be admitted on an equal basis with other races, non shall any Negro citizen of Kentucky be forced to attend any segregated regional institution to obtain instruction in a particular course of study if there is in operation within the Commonwealth at the time an institution that offers the same course of study to students of other races. (1950, c. 255, § § 2, 3)

164.550 Kentucky Council on Regional Education; Appointment of Members; Chairman. There is hereby created a Kentucky Council on Regional Education to consist of not more than nine members representing institutions of higher education, legislators, and other persons who are interested in the problems of higher education on the state or regional level. The members of the council shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall designate one member as chairman. (1954, c. 96, § 1)

164.555 Members not to Receive Compensation; Reimbursement for Expenses. The members of the council shall serve without pay but shall be reimbursed for their necessary traveling expenses and other necessary expenses while attending the meetings of the council. (1954, c. 96, § 2)

164.560 Meetings of Council. (1) The council shall meet at such times as it may determine by resolution or upon call of the chairman, and the council may designate the place of meeting.

(2) A majority of the council constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business, and no business shall be transacted and no propositions carried unless a majority of the council so votes. (1954, c. 96, § § 3, 4)

164.565 Powers and Duties of Council. The Kentucky Council on Regional Education shall:

(1) Be vested with the responsibility and authority to carry out the obligations, participate in the planning and negotiations, and administer the rights, benefits and privileges devolving upon the Commonwealth and its citizens pursuant to the regional compact approved by Senate Resolution No. 53 of the 1950 General Assembly, and to do all acts necessary and desirable to implement the provisions of this compact;

(2) Make available to the General Assembly and to the Governor information as to the opportunities and needs for providing within the Commonwealth a high quality and low cost college education to all persons eligible for and desirous of securing such education, and information relating to higher educational programs and resources available elsewhere in the region;

(3) Furnish liaison between the Commonwealth and the Southern Regional Education Board to inform the board of the higher educational needs, resources and programs which are in operation within the Commonwealth;

(4) Release pertinent information relative to the role of the Commonwealth in regional programs of higher education, opportunities which are available to eligible students on a regional basis, and studies being conducted to direct future regional action;

(5) Designate the secretary of the Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education as ex officio member of and secretary to the Kentucky Council on Regional Education;

(6) Be vested with all power and authority now delegated, under Senate Resolution 62 of the 1950 General Assembly, to the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky. (1954, c. 96, § 5)

THE REGIONAL COMPACT OF SOUTHERN STATES
(As found in Chapter 252 of the Acts of the 1950 General Assembly)

A Joint Resolution giving legislative approval to that certain compact entered into by eleven Southern States, as amended, relative to the development and maintenance of regional educational services and schools in the Southern States in the professional, technological, scientific, literary and other fields, so as to provide greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens in the several States who reside in such region; to declare that the State of Kentucky is a party to said compact, as amended, and that the agreements, covenants and obligations therein are binding upon said State; and appropriating funds for Kentucky's share of the cost of administrative services and operations under said compact.

WHEREAS, on the 8th day of February, 1948, the States of Florida, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and West Virginia developed a written Compact relative to the development and maintenance of regional educational services and schools in the Southern States in the professional, technological, scientific, literary, and other fields, so as to provide greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens of the several States who reside within such region, which Compact has since been approved by the legislatures of eleven of these States; and

WHEREAS, the said Compact has been amended in certain respects, a copy of which Compact as amended is as follows:

THE REGIONAL COMPACT
(As Amended)

WHEREAS, the States who are parties hereto during the

past several years conducted careful investigation looking toward the establishment and maintenance of jointly owned and operated regional educational institutions in the Southern States in the professional, technological, scientific, literary and other fields, so as to provide greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens of the several States who reside within such region; and

WHEREAS, Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, has proposed that its lands, buildings, equipment, and the net income from its endowment be turned over to the Southern States, or to an agency acting in their behalf, to be operated as a regional institution for medical, dental and nursing education upon terms and conditions to be hereafter agreed upon between the Southern States and Meharry Medical College, which proposal, because of the present financial condition of the institution, has been approved by the said States who are parties hereto; and

WHEREAS, the said States desire to enter into a compact with each other providing for the planning and establishment of regional educational facilities;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual agreements, covenants and obligations assumed by the respective States who are parties hereto (hereinafter referred to as "States"), the said several States do hereby form a geographical district or region consisting of the areas lying within the boundaries of the contracting States which, for the purposes of this compact, shall constitute an area for regional education supported by public funds derived from taxation by the constituent States and derived from other sources for the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of regional educational schools and institutions for the benefit of citizens of the respective States residing within the region so established as may be determined from time to time in accordance with the terms and provisions of this compact.

The States do further hereby establish and create a joint agency which shall be known as the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), the members of which Board shall consist of the Governor of each State, ex officio, and three additional citizens of each State to be appointed by the Governor thereof, at least one of whom shall be selected from the field of education. The Governor shall continue as a member of the Board during his tenure of office as Governor of the State, but the

members of the Board appointed by the Governor shall hold office for a period of four years except that in the original appointments one Board member so appointed by the Governor shall be designated at the time of his appointment to serve an initial term of two years, one Board member to serve an initial term of three years, and the remaining Board member to serve the full term of four years, but thereafter the successor of each appointed Board member shall serve the full term of four years. Vacancies on the Board caused by death, resignation, refusal or inability to serve, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term. The officers of the Board shall be a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such additional officers as may be created by the Board from time to time. The Board shall meet annually and officers shall be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting. The Board shall have the right to formulate and establish by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact to govern its own actions in the performance of the duties delegated to it including the right to create and appoint an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee with such powers and authority as the Board may delegate to them from time to time. The Board may, within its discretion, elect as its Chairman a person who is not a member of the Board, provided such person resides within a signatory State, and upon such election such person shall become a member of the Board with all the rights and privileges of such membership.

It shall be the duty of the Board to submit plans and recommendations to the States from time to time for their approval and adoption by appropriate legislative action for the development, establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of educational schools and institutions within the geographical limits of the regional area of the States, of such character and type and for such educational purposes, professional, technological, scientific, literary, or otherwise, as they may deem and determine to be proper, necessary or advisable. Title to all such educational institutions when so established by appropriate legislative actions of the States and to all properties and facilities used in connection therewith shall be vested in said Board as the agency of and for the use and benefit of the said States and the citizens thereof, and all such educational institutions shall be operated, maintained and financed in the manner herein set out, subject to any provisions or limitations which may be contained in the legislative acts of the States authorizing

the creation, establishment and operation of such education institutions.

In addition to the power and authority heretofore granted, the Board shall have the power to enter into such agreements or arrangements with any of the States and with educational institutions or agencies, as may be required in the judgment of the Board, to provide adequate services and facilities for the graduate, professional, and technical education for the benefit of the citizens of the respective States residing within the region, and such additional and general power and authority as may be vested in the Board from time to time by legislative enactment of the said States.

Any two or more States who are parties of this Compact shall have the right to enter into supplemental agreements providing for the establishment, financing and operation of regional educational institutions for the benefit of citizens residing within an area which constitutes a portion of the general region herein created, such institutions to be financed exclusively by such States and to be controlled exclusively by the members of the Board representing such States provided such agreement is submitted to and approved by the Board prior to the establishment of such institutions.

Each State agrees that, when authorized by the legislature, it will from time to time make available and pay over to said Board such funds as may be required for the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of such regional educational institutions as may be authorized by the States under the terms of this compact, the contribution of each State at all times to be in the proportion that its populaion bears to the total combined population of the States who are parties hereto as shown from time to time by the most recent official published report of the Bureau of the Census of the United States of America; or upon such other basis as may be agreed upon.

This compact shall not take effect or be binding upon any State unless and until it shall be approved by proper legislative action of as many as six or more of the States whose Governors have subscribed hereto within a period of eighteen months from the date hereof. When and if six or more States shall have given legislative approval to this compact within said eighteen months period, it shall be and become binding upon such six or more States 60 days after the date of legislative approval by the Sixth State and the Governors of such six or more States shall forthwith name the

members of the Board from their States as hereinabove set out, and the Board shall then meet on call of the Governor of any State approving this compact, at which time the Board shall elect officers, adopt by-laws, appoint committees and otherwise fully organize. Other States whose names are subscribed hereto shall thereafter become parties hereto upon approval of this compact by legislative action within two years from the date hereof, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time. Provided, however, that with respect to any State whose constitution may require amendment in order to permit legislative approval of the Compact, such State or States shall become parties hereto upon approval of this Compact by legislative action within seven years from the date hereof, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time.

After becoming effective this compact shall thereafter continue without limitation of time; provided, however, that it may be terminated at any time by unanimous action of the States and provided further that any State may withdraw from this compact if such withdrawal is approved by its legislature, such withdrawal to become effective two years after written notice thereof to the Board accompanied by a certified copy of the requisite legislative action, but such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing State from its obligations hereunder accruing up to the effective date of such withdrawal. Any State so withdrawing shall ipso facto cease to have any claim to or ownership of any of the property held or vested in the Board or to any of the funds of the Board held under the terms of this compact.

If any State shall at any time become in default in the performance of any of its obligations assumed herein or with respect to any obligations imposed upon said State as authorized by and in compliance with the terms and provisions of this compact, all rights, privileges and benefits of such defaulting State, its members on the Board and its citizens shall ipso facto be and become suspended from and after the date of such default. Unless such default shall be remedied and made good within a period of one year immediately following the date of such default this compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting State by an affirmative vote of three fourths of the members of the Board (exclusive of the members representing the State in default), from and after which time such State shall cease to be a party to this compact and shall have no further claim to or ownership of any of the property held by or

vested in the Board or to any of the funds of the Board held under the terms of this compact, but such termination shall in no manner release such defaulting State from any accrued obligation or otherwise affect this compact or the rights, duties, privileges or obligations of the remaining States thereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Compact has been approved and signed by Governors of the several States, subject to the approval of their respective legislatures in the manner hereinabove set out, as of the 8th day of February, 1948.

State of Florida; State of Georgia; State of Maryland; State of Louisiana; State of Alabama; State of Tennessee; Commonwealth of Virginia; State of South Carolina; State of Oklahoma; State of Kentucky; State of Mississippi; State of Arkansas; State of North Carolina; State of Texas; and State of West Virginia.

NOW THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

(1) That the said Compact be and the same is hereby approved and the State of Kentucky is hereby declared to be a party thereto, and the agreements, covenants, and obligations therein are declared to be binding upon the state of Kentucky.

(2) That the Governor shall sign an engrossed copy of the Compact and sufficient copies be provided so that every State approving the Compact shall have an engrossed copy.

(3) That there hereby is appropriated, out of the General Expenditure Fund in the State Treasury, for Kentucky's share of the cost of administrative services and operations of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, the sum of $14,000, which sum shall be available for expenditure during the balance of the 1949-50 fiscal year and, without lapse, during the 1950-51 and 1951-52 fiscal years. Disbursement of the sum so appropriated shall be authorized by the Commissioner of Finance on requisitions of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education.

(4) Whereas, the time within which Kentucky may enter into the Compact will shortly expire, and it is essential that this Resolution take effect at once in order that Kentucky may receive the benefits arising out of participation in the Compact, an emergency is declared to exist and this Resolution shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor.

Approved March 25, 1950.

CHAPTER XII

CITY UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

165.010 Definition of municipal university, college and junior college.
165.020 Municipal university in city of first class; control and organization of.
165.030 Appropriation for university.
165.040 Payment of appropriation to university.
165.050 Appropriation of funds other than taxes.
165.060 Appropriation of land for university.
165.070 Condemnation, purchase or gift of land.
165.080 Bond issue question may be submitted to voters.
165.090 Sale of bonds; disposition of proceeds.
165.100 Purposes for which proceeds may be used.
165.110 Bonds of officers to cover duties under bond issue.
165.120 Employment of technical advisers and others for construction work.
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165.150 Law school buildings for municipal university; erection of.
165.160 Municipal colleges in cities of second class; establishment and control of.
165.170 Tax levy for municipal college; amount; disposition of.
165.180 Appropriation of funds other than taxes.
165.190 Appropriation of land for college.
165.200 Financial and other reports concerning college.
165.210 Municipal junior colleges in cities of second class; establishment and control of.
165.220 Tax levy for junior college.
165.230 Tuition charged by junior college.
165.240 Appropriation of land for junior college.
165.250 Financial report of junior college.
165.260 Existing junior colleges not affected.
165.270 City of first class may provide for training teachers.
165.280 Board of education in county containing city of fourth class may establish junior college; tax for support; election on question of establishment.
165.290 What constitutes junior college; course of instruction.
165.300 Tuition and fees; college fund.
165.310 Site and buildings; issuance of bonds.

CROSS REFERENCES

Books to be furnished University of Louisville Law School, KRS 57.300 to 57.320.
Libraries of city universities and colleges may be designated as depositories to receive copies of all books, pamphlets and other such materials published by state departments and agencies, KRS 171.350.
Library Extension Division to aid libraries of educational institutions, KRS 171.140.
Negro students may be admitted under certain circumstances, KRS 158.021.

165.010 [2948a-2; 3219-2; 3219-9] **Definition of Municipal University, College and Junior College.** A municipal university, college or junior college as used in this chapter means any university, college or junior college established or supported in whole or in part by funds raised by municipal taxation.

165.020 [2948a-2;2948a-5] **Municipal University in City of First Class; Control and Organization of.** A university in a city of the first class shall not constitute a municipal university or receive support as provided in KRS 165.030 to 165.140 unless it is controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the mayor and board of aldermen and consists of departments united under one organization or management, and unless its chief work is maintaining courses for affording instruction and conferring degrees in the arts, sciences and professions above the high school grade.

165.030 Appropriation for University. The board of aldermen of a city of the first class having a municipal university may make an annual appropriation from the general fund of the city for the support of such university. Such appropriation shall be such sum as in the judgement of the board of aldermen shall, when supplemented by other income of the university, be reasonably necessary for such purposes. (1954, c. 166 § 1)

165.040 Payment of Appropriation to University. The funds appropriated by the board of aldermen of a city of the first class as provided in KRS 165.030 may be paid to the treasurer of the university by the director of finance of the city in regular monthly installments. (1954, c. 166, § 2)

165.050 Appropriation of Funds Other Than Taxes. The board of aldermen of a city of the first class having a municipal university may devote to university purposes funds derived from other sources as well as from taxes levied for general city purposes. (1954, c. 166, § 3)

165.060 [2948a-6] **Appropriation of Land for University.** The board of aldermen of a city of the first class may set apart or appropriate as a site for the buildings and grounds of its municipal university any public grounds of the city not specially appropriated or dedicated by ordinance to another use.

165.070 [2948a-6a] **Condemnation, Purchase or Gift of Land.** The board of trustees of a municipal university in a city of the first class may acquire, by purchase or gift, lands and improvements for the purpose of expanding the plant and extending the usefulness of the university, and when unable to agree with the owner of land and improvements necessary for the purposes of the university may pro-

ceed to condemn the land and improvements. The condemnation proceeding shall be conducted in the manner provided in KRS 416.120.

165.080 Bond Issue Question May be Submitted to Voters. The board of aldermen of any city of the first class may adopt an ordinance submitting to the voters of the city at any regular election held in the city the question of whether or not bonds of the city shall be issued for the benefit of the municipal university. Authorization of the bond issue and submission of the question to the voters may be by one ordinance and at one election covering the entire amount of the bonds or it may be by different ordinances authorizing different elections at different times for parts of the total amount. The ordinance shall provide the date and maturity of the bonds, the rate of interest they shall bear and the total amount to be then issued, and shall contain the necessary details with reference to the execution and delivery of the bonds, their denominations, coupons to be attached, and taxes to be levied to pay interest and to create a sinking fund to retire the bonds at maturity. A failure of the voters at one election to authorize a bond issue shall not prevent submission of the question of issuing bonds at subsequent elections. (1950, c. 113)

165.090 [2948b-5] **Sale of Bonds; Disposition of Proceeds.** Bonds issued under authority of KRS 165.080 shall be placed under the control of the president and trustees of the university, who shall determine when and at what price they shall be sold, but no bonds shall be sold for less than par. Any premium obtained from the bonds shall constitute a part of the sinking fund for their ultimate redemption. The proceeds of the bonds shall be deposited to the credit of the university in the depositories that are selected for the deposit of the funds of the sinking fund commissioners of the city, upon the same agreement as to interest, and shall be withdrawn upon the checks of the treasurer of the university, countersigned by the president thereof.

165.100 Purposes for Which Proceeds May Be Used. The money derived from the bonds issued under authority of KRS 165.080 shall be used to meet the needs of the university. The authorized use includes the payment for real estate and buildings purchased or to be purchased, the erection and alteration of improvements, and the securing of proper equipment, but does not include the

payment of salaries or operating expenses or the payment of any existing indebtedness incurred as an operating expense. (1954, c. 32)

165.110 [2948b-6] **Bonds of Officers to Cover Duties Under Bond Issue.** The president and treasurer of the university shall each give bond with approved surety in a sum fixed by the board of aldermen of the city. The bond shall be payable to the university and obligate the makers to perform faithfully the duties of their offices and faithfully account for and pay over all money or other thing of value that may come into their hands. The bonds shall be kept in force during the time any money received from the bond issue provided for by KRS 165.080 is being handled or administered by the university or its officers.

165.120 [2948b-7] **Employment of Technical Advisers and Others for Construction Work.** The president and trustees of the university may employ such persons as they deem necessary, including architects and other technical advisers, to perform any work for which a bond issue has been provided.

Public works involving two thousand dollars or more to be under supervision of registered professional engineer or architect, KRS 322.360.

165.130 [2948b-8] **Contracts; Bids for.** Any work for which a bond issue has been provided may be done by contract or otherwise, in the discretion of the president and trustees of the university. When any contract involves the expenditure of two thousand dollars or more it shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. All bids or parts of bids for any such work, or for any supplies, may be rejected by the president and trustees. The president and trustees may do any part of the work by day labor when deemed advisable.

165.140 [2948a-7; 2948b-9] **Financial and Other Reports Concerning University.** The president and trustees of a municipal university in a city of the first class shall annually report to the mayor and the board of aldermen of the city what they do under the provisions of KRS 165.080 to 165.130, and account for all funds received by them. An annual report and audit of receipts and disbursements of funds received by the university under KRS 165.030 to 165.050 shall be made in addition to other reports required by its charter.

Educational institutions supported by taxation to report to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

165.150 [2948c-1; 2948c-16] **Law School Buildings for Municipal University; Erection of.** (1) Any city of the first class may,

if the necessary ground is conveyed to the city without cost and free of all liens and encumbrances, erect law school buildings, with necessary appurtenances, for the purpose of supplying the municipal university of the city with adequate buildings necessary to carry out its powers and duties. The city shall proceed under the provisions of KRS 162.160 to 162.280. When so applied, KRS 162.160 to 162.280 shall be so read that:

(a) "School building" means "law school building."

(b) "Board of education of the school district" means "board of trustees of the municipal university."

(c) "KRS 162.150 to 162.280" means "KRS 165.150."

(d) "from the Public Works Administration or other agency of the Federal Government," in KRS 162.170, is replaced by "secured by a lien on the revenues derived from the building."

(e) "thirty years" in KRS 162.180, means "fifty years."

(f) "KRS 162.150," in KRS 162.160 and 162.170, means "KRS 165.150."

(g) "and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction," in KRS 162.160, is omitted.

(h) The period of the lease contemplated by KRS 162.160 shall not exceed a maximum of fifty years, and the insurance required in the lease shall at least equal the value of the improvements.

(2) This section creates an additional and alternate method for the erecting of law school buildings for municipal universities in cities of the first class, and does not affect any other statute. No proceedings shall be required for the erection of any law school building under this section or the issuance of bonds therefor except those prescribed by this section.

165.160 [3219-1; 3219-2; 3219-5] **Municipal Colleges in Cities of Second Class; Establishment and Control of.** Cities of the second class may establish or acquire by lawful conveyance municipal colleges for the purpose of promoting public education. A college in a city of the second class shall not constitute a municipal college or receive support as provided in KRS 165.170 to 165.190 unless it is controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the mayor and legislative body of the city, and unless its principal work is the maintenance of courses affording instruction in such arts, sciences and professions and conferring such certificates of attainment as are authorized by other similar institutions of learning above the high school grade.

Staff members of college are eligible for membership in teachers' retirement system, KRS 161.240.

165.170 [3219-1; 3219-3] **Tax Levy for Municipal College; Amount; Disposition of.** The legislative body of any city of the second class that has a municipal college may, after an election as required by § 184 of the Constitution, annually levy and collect, for the support of the municipal college, a tax of not less than five nor more than seven cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property subject to taxation for city purposes. The levy of such taxes shall be made at the same time and in the same manner as other levies for city purposes. The amount levied shall be placed to the credit of the municipal college fund upon the completion of the assessment of property for taxation, and paid as collected, subject to the discount allowed on other city taxes, by the treasurer of the city to the treasurer or other financial officer of the college, for the purpose of establishing, acquiring and operating the college. The taxes authorized by this section shall be construed to be school taxes and shall be in addition to all other taxes authorized by law to be used for municipal or school purposes.

165.180 [3219-4] **Appropriation of Funds Other Than Taxes.** Any city of the second class having a municipal college may devote to college purposes any funds or properties derived from sources other than taxes levied for special purposes.

165.190 [3219-6] **Appropriation of Land for College.** The legislative body of any city of the second class may appropriate as a site for the buildings and grounds for a municipal college any public grounds of the city not especially appropriated or dedicated to any other use.

165.200 [3219-7] **Financial and Other Reports Concerning College.** An annual report and audit of receipts and disbursements of funds received by a municipal college under KRS 165.160 to 165.190 shall be made in addition to such other reports on the condition of the college as are required by its charter or by the governing body of the city.

Educational institutions supported by taxation to report to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

165.210 [3219-8; 3219-9; 3219-12] **Municipal Junior Colleges in Cities of Second Class; Establishment and Control of.** Boards of education of cities of the second class may establish or acquire by lawful conveyance municipal junior colleges for the purpose of

promoting public education. A college in a city of the second class shall not constitute a municipal junior college or receive support as provided in KRS 165.220 to 165.240 unless it is controlled by the board of education of the city as a part of the public school system, and unless its principal work is the maintenance of courses affording instruction in such arts, sciences and professions and conferring such certificates of attainment as are authorized by other similar institutions of learning above high school grade.

165.220 [3219-8; 3219-10] **Tax Levy for Junior College.** The board of education of any city of the second class may request and the legislative body of the city shall then, after an election as required by § 184 of the Constitution, annually cause to be levied and collected, for the support of a municipal junior college, a tax of not less than five nor more than seven cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of property subject to taxation for city purposes. The levy of such taxes shall be made at the same time and in the same manner as other levies for public school purposes. The amount levied shall be placed to the credit of the board of education fund upon completion of the assessment of property for taxation, and paid as collected, subject to the discounts or penalties allowed on other city taxes, by the treasurer of the city to the treasurer of the board of education for the purpose of establishing, acquiring and operating the college. The taxes authorized by this section shall be construed to be school taxes and shall be in addition to all other taxes authorized by law to be used for municipal or school purposes.

165.230 [3219-11] **Tuition Charged by Junior College.** The board of education of any city of the second class that establishes or acquires a municipal junior college pursuant to KRS 165.210 may, for the purpose of supplementing the tax provided in KRS 165.220, charge each pupil attending the college an annual tuition fee of not more than two hundred dollars. The tuition fee shall be collected by the treasurer of the board of education and placed to the credit of the board of education college fund, and shall be used for maintaining and operating the college. (1948, c. 31)

165.240 [3219-13] **Appropriation of Land for Junior College.** The board of education of any city of the second class may set apart or appropriate any site or school building, or part of a school building and grounds, not needed for general school purposes, for the use of a municipal junior college.

165.250 [3219-14] **Financial Report of Junior College.** An annual report and an audit of receipts and disbursements of the junior college fund shall be made by the board of education of the city.

Educational institutions supported by taxation to report to State Board of Education, KRS 157.060.

165.260 [3219-15] **Existing Junior Colleges Not Affected.** KRS 165.210 to 165.250 do not affect cities that had established and were operating, on January 27, 1937, municipal junior colleges other than by boards of education.

165.270 [4399-20] **City of First Class May Provide for Training Teachers.** In and independent school district embracing a city of the first class the board of education may make provision for the training of teachers in the district.

165.280 Board of Education in County Containing City of Fourth Class May Establish Junior College; Tax for Support; Election on Question of Establishment. Boards of education of school districts in counties containing a city of the fourth class, whether the boundary lines of the district are contiguous with that of the city or not, are hereby authorized to establish or to acquire by purchase, gift or lease, or by lawful conveyance, junior colleges for the purpose of promoting public education as defined in KRS 165.280 to 165.310. For the support and maintenance thereof the board of education of such district may levy ad valorem tax not to exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property within the said district, such levy to be made at the same time that the levy is made for general school purposes. This tax shall be levied annually and collected by the regular tax collector for said district as other school moneys and turned over to the treasurer of said district. Before such a junior college shall be established, the question shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the district at any general election and shall be deemed authorized when a majority of the voters in said election voting upon said proposition are in favor thereof. (1946, c. 164, § 1)

165.290 What Constitutes Junior College; Course of Instruction. (1) A junior college within the meaning of KRS 165.280 to 165.310 is a college established or supported in whole or in part by funds raised by taxation and controlled and administered by the board of education of such district as a part of the public schools, and affording instruction in arts, and sciences, preprofessional and vocations, and conferring such certificates of attain-

ment as may be authorized by other like or similar institutions of learning above high school grade or standing.

(2) A junior college shall be entitled to support under KRS 165.280 to 165.310 only when its principal work is the maintenance of courses of instruction in advance of the instruction maintained in high schools under the control of the board of education. (1946, c. 164, §§ 2, 4)

165.300 Tuition and Fees; College Fund. (1) The board of education of any school district in a county containing a city of the fourth class that may establish or acquire a junior college under the terms of KRS 165.280 to 165.310 may, for the purpose of supplementing the tax provided in KRS 165.280, charge each pupil attending the junior college a tuition fee not to exceed one hundred dollars per annum, and such other matriculation and incidental fees as may be authorized by the board of education. The tuition fee and other fees shall be collected by the treasurer of the board of education and shall be placed to the credit of the board of education "College Fund" and shall be used for maintaining and operating a junior college.

(2) An annual report and audit of receipts and disbursements of the junior college fund shall be made by the board of education of the school district annually as of July 1. (1946, c. 164, §§ 3, 6)

165.310 Site and Buildings; Issuance of Bonds. The board of education in any school district in a county containing a city of the fourth class may set apart or appropriate any site or school building or part of the school building and grounds not especially needed for general school purposes for the use of the junior college or they may acquire such property by the use of the funds accruing to the board of education through the tax levy for the college fund or from the sale of bonds authorized by a majority vote of the qualified voters voting on the proposition when submitted in approved form at any general election, but such sum may not exceed one per cent of the taxable valuation of the property of the district of the last preceding tax year or the total sum available from the sale of holding company bonds by a holding company duly organized for that purpose; and sufficient money shall be set aside from the taxes collected for the junior college fund each year to pay interest and bonds coming due or to create a sinking fund to amortize such bonds. (1946, c. 164, § 5)

CHAPTER XIII

NEGRO VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

166.010 West Kentucky Vocational School reorganized.
166.040 Functions of West Kentucky Vocational Training School.
166.050 Appointment and salary of school officials and employes.
166.060 Removal of school officials and employes.
166.070 Powers and duties of West Kentucky Vocational Training School president.
166.080 Secretary and Treasurer.
166.090 Meetings of State Board of Education at vocational school.
166.100 Acquisition and sale of property.
166.110 Rules, regulations and reports.
166.120 Departments and curricula.
166.140 Suspension or expulsion of students.
166.150 Tuition; fees.
166.160 Tuition paid in schools outside Kentucky.
166.170 Rules concerning tuition; amount allowed.
166.190 Lincoln Institute transferred to Kentucky State College; transfer of appropriations.

CROSS REFERENCES

Negro students admissible to any institution of higher education under certain circumstances, KRS 158.021.
Books furnished colored schools, KRS 57.300 to 57.320, 171.090.

166.010 West Kentucky Vocational School Reorganized. The West Kentucky Vocational School, located at Paducah, is recognized as established and maintained. It shall be maintained by the state with such endowments, incomes, buildings and equipment as will enable it to do such work as is done in other institutions of corresponding rank and kind. The State Board of Education is vested with all powers and duties, not inconsistent with this chapter, held by the former board of trustees of the Western Kentucky Industrial College, and with all records and property held by such board or acquired by the State Board of Education for the benefit of the institution recognized by this section. (1952, c. 41, § 13)

166.040 Functions of West Kentucky Vocational Training School. The purpose of the West Kentucky Vocational School is to make available facilities for vocational training for colored children to be carried on in accordance with the state plans for vocational education. (1952, c. 41, § 14)

Vocational Education and Rehabilitation, Ch. 163 KRS.

166.050 Appointment and Salary of School Officials and Employes. The State Board of Education shall appoint a president for the West Kentucky Vocational School, and determine his salary and tenure of office. The term shall not exceed four years. Upon recommendation of the president, the State Board of Education shall appoint and determine the salaries, duties and official relations of

all officers, teachers and other employes necessary for the successful operation of the school. (1952, c. 41, § 15)

166.060 Removal of School Officials and Employes. The State Board of Education may remove the president, and upon recommendation of the president shall remove any officer, teacher or other employee, but neither the president nor any other officer or teacher shall be removed except for incompetency, neglect of or refusal to perform his duty, or for immoral conduct. Neither the president nor any other officer or teacher shall be removed until after ten days' notice in writing stating the nature of the charges preferred, and until after an opportunity has been given him to make defense before the board by counsel or otherwise, and to introduce testimony which shall be heard and determined by the board. (1952, c. 41, § 16)

166.070 Powers and Duties of West Kentucky Vocational Training School President. In the administration of the affairs of the West Kentucky Vocational School the president of the institution is the executive agent of the State Board of Education, and has general supervision, subject to the control of the board, of all educational and business affairs and disciplinary problems of the institution. (1952, c. 41, § 17)

166.080 Secretary and Treasurer. The secretary of the State Board of Education shall serve as secretary of the board and the State Treasurer shall serve as treasurer of the board in its administration of the West Kentucky Vocational School. The secretary shall prepare and keep all records, books and papers belonging to the board in its administration of said school. He shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the board in which, if requested by any member of the board, the "yeas" and the "nays" on all questions shall be entered. He shall prepare, under the direction of the board, all reports and estimates. (1952, c. 41, § 18)

166.090 Meetings of State Board of Education at Vocational School. The State Board of Education shall meet at least once each year at the West Kentucky Vocational School for the purpose of inspecting the plant and observing the work and the needs of the school. (1952, c. 41, § 19)

166.100 Acquisition and Sale of Property. The State Board of Education may purchase, hold and sell real and personal property in the name of the Commonwealth for the use and benefit of the

West Kentucky Vocational School and may condemn real estate in the manner provided by KRS 416.010 to 416.080. The board may construct improvements and do all things it deems necessary in carrying out the purposes for which the school is maintained. Revenue accruing by reason of the sale or conveyance of any real estate or building owned by it shall be reinvested in other real estate and buildings for use of the school. All appropriations, grants, bequests or donations for a specified use shall be applied to that use and no other. (1952, c. 41, § 20)

Title to property vested in Comomnwealth, KRS 56.030.

166.110 Rules, Regulations and Reports. The State Board of Education shall adopt such rules and regulations as it deems proper for the government of the West Kentucky Vocational School and for the guidance of its employees and students. It may require of the president, teachers or other officers such reports as it deems necessary. All existing rules and regulations made by the preceding board of trustees shall remain in force until repealed by order of the State Board of Education. (1952, c. 41, § 21)

Reports as to financial matters, KRS 157.060.

166.120 Departments and Curricula. The State Board of Education may determine the number of departments of study, and shall prescribe the curricula for the West Kentucky Vocational School. The board may issue certificates or diplomas of graduation to students completing the prescribed curricula. (1952, c. 41, § 22)

166.140 Suspension or Expulsion of Students. The State Board of Education may invest the faculty or a committee of the faculty with power to suspend or expel any pupil for insubordination, immoral conduct, or disobedience of the rules and regulations of the school. The student suspended or expelled may appeal from the decision of the faculty, to the State Board of Education. The decision of the State Board of Education shall be final. (1952, c. 41, § 23)

166.150 Tuition; Fees. Tuition in the West Kentucky Vocational School shall be free to all colored residents of Kentucky. The State Board of Education shall fix the rate of tuition and the conditions on which pupils who are not residents of Kentucky may be admitted. The Board shall fix such incidental fees as it deems necessary to meet such incidental expenses as may be incurred. (1952, c. 41, § 24)

166.160 [4527-81] **Tuition Paid in Schools Outside Kentucky.** All bona fide residents of this state who have been such residents continuously for five years next preceding application for aid pursuant to this section, and who are duly qualified to pursue courses of study offered at state institutions that they cannot attend because of § 187 of the Constitution and not offered at other state institutions, shall have their tuition and fees paid by the Commonwealth of Kentucky at educational institutions outside of Kentucky which they attend for the purpose of pursuing such courses.

166.170 [4527-82; 4527-83] **Rules Concerning Tuition; Amount Allowed.** The State Board of Education shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the granting of aid under KRS 166.160. The tuition and fees shall be ascertained by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and paid upon his requisition out of funds appropriated for that purpose. If the funds appropriated for the purpose in any year are insufficient, the State Board of Education may prorate the funds among the persons whose applications are approved. Not more than five hundred dollars shall be allowed to any person under the provisions of this section and KRS 166.160 during any one school year of nine months. (1946, c. 67; 1948, c. 23)

166.190 Lincoln Institute Transferred to Kentucky State College; Transfer of Appropriations. (1) Lincoln Institute in Shelby County, Kentucky, is hereby transferred to and shall become a part of Kentucky State College which shall continue to maintain and operate it as a high school for the benefit of Negro children of the Commonwealth who do not otherwise have the opportunities to attend an approved high school. The Board of Regents, acting through the president of Kentucky State College, shall determine who may attend Lincoln Institute in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by said Board and approved by the State Board of Education. In addition, Kentucky State College shall continue to maintain and operate Lincoln Institute as a model and practice school under the supervision of thoroughly trained teachers for the purpose of giving observation and practice work to student teachers.

(2) All appropriations heretofore or hereafter made to Lincoln Institute shall be transferred to and made available to the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College for the purpose of maintaining and operating Lincoln Institute. (1952, c. 41, § 25)

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND

167.010 School for deaf; name, nature and location of.
167.020 Board of commissioners of school for deaf; membership; terms; organization and powers; quorum.
167.030 Records and reports of board.
167.040 Purchase and sale of property.
167.050 Donations.
167.060 Control of property.
167.070 Superintendent, teachers and officers; appointment and removal of.
167.080 Colored deaf; provisions concerning school for.
167.090 Attendance of deaf children at school compulsory.
167.100 Children exempt from compulsory attendance.
167.110 False statement as to child's age prohibited.
167.120 Failure to send child excused when schools are full.
167.130 Public schools for deaf to receive children; exceptions; care; return transportation.
167.140 School for blind; management; property.
167.150 Personnel of school for blind; admission and instruction of pupils.
167.160 Advisory committee for school for blind.
167.170 Expulsion of students; corporal punishment prohibited.
167.180 Colored blind.
167.190 Adult blind.
167.990 Penalties.

CROSS REFERENCES

Boards of education may provide special instruction for children partially deaf or blind, KRS 159.060.
Business enterprises program for the blind, KRS 163.035.

167.010 [273a-1; 297; 298f-1] **School for Deaf; Name, Nature and Location of.** The corporate name of the state school located at Danville, Kentucky, for the education of deaf children residing within the state, is "The Kentucky School for the Deaf." The school shall be regarded, classed and conducted wholly as an educational institution of the state, separate and distinct from the state charitable and correctional institutions. It shall receive and teach all deaf children of school age residing in this state free of tuition, board, and use of books and instruments used in teaching.

167.020 [273; 274; 280; 281] **Board of Commissioners of School for Deaf; Membership; Terms; Organization and Powers; Quorum.** The Kentucky School for the Deaf shall be governed by a board of commissioners consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The terms of the members shall be for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualify. The terms of the three present members who were appointed under the former statute for terms beginning in 1942 shall be deemed to have expired in 1946, four years from the date of commencement of the terms, but such members shall be deemed to have continued in office pending the ap-

pointment and qualification of their successors, who shall be appointed in 1948, for terms of four years calculated as if they had begun on January 1, 1947. The terms of the three present members who were appointed under the former statute for terms beginning in 1944 shall be deemed to expire in 1948, four years from the date of commencement of the terms, but such members shall continue in office pending the appointment and qualification of their successors, who shall be appointed, in 1948, for terms of four years calculated as if they had begun on January 1, 1948. The terms of the three present members who were appointed under the former statute for terms beginning in 1946 shall expire in 1950, four years from the date of commencement of the terms, and their successors shall be appointed in 1950 for terms of four years calculated to begin as of January 1, 1950. Thereafter, as the terms of each group of three members expire, successors shall be appointed for terms of four years. Two members out of each group of three members appointed shall be residents of Boyle County, Kentucky. Vacancies shall be filled by the Governor. The board shall be a corporate body for the benefit of the state by the name of Board of Commissioners of the Kentucky School for the Deaf. The board may make contracts, sue and be sued, have a common seal, and exercise all other rights and privileges incident to corporations that are necessary to carry out the purposes for which it is created. It may make such lawful bylaws as it deems proper. All action of the board shall be subject to the control of the General Assembly. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. (1948, c. 222, § 2)

Board of commissioners constitutes division of Department of Education, KRS 156.010.

167.030 [278] **Records and Reports of Board.** The Board of Commissioners of The Kentucky School for the Deaf shall keep a true and complete record of all its proceedings and acts, and shall cause its secretary and treasurer to keep a true and complete record of all money received, showing the source and for what it was expended, of bonds receivable and payable, and of all other accounts and proceedings incident to the management of the institution. The records shall be open, and subject to the inspection of any committee appointed for that purpose by the Governor or the General Assembly. The board shall furnish the Governor an annual statement of the funds, receipts, expenses and condition of the institution, and of the number of persons received and educated

therein during the year immediately preceding, specifying the parts of the state from which they came. The Governor shall lay the report before the General Assembly within the first week of every regular session.

Financial records required of agencies receiving state funds, Ch. 45 KRS.
Reports to Department of Education, KRS 157.060.

167.040 [277a-1] **Purchase and Sale of Property.** The Board of Commissioners of The Kentucky School for the Deaf may, except as provided in KRS 42.060, buy, sell, convey and trasfer any property, for and on behalf of the school.

Title to property acquired by state agencies to be taken in name of state, KRS 56.030.

167.050 [276; 277] **Donations.** The board of commissioners may receive property by legacy, conveyance or otherwise, for the benefit of the Commonwealth, in aid and furtherance of the objects of The Kentucky School for the Deaf. Any donations to the school for a specified use shall be applied to such use and no other, subject to the control of the state over the school.

Private funds to be deposited with State Treasurer, KRS 41.290.

167.060 [277] **Control of Property.** All funds and property of The Kentucky School for the Deaf shall be under the management and control of the board of commissioners as trustees for the Commonwealth, in aid and furtherance of the objects of the school. The board may take and retain possession of all books, papers and property belonging to the school, and hold, manage, use and apply the same as it deems best to build up and sustain the school and secure the objects for which it was established.

167.070 [280] **Superintendent, Teachers and Officers; Appointment and Removal of.** The Board of Commissioners of The Kentucky School for the Deaf may appoint a superintendent and teachers for the school, regulate their term of service, define their duties, and fix their salaries. The board may appoint a president, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as it deems necessary. The board may remove any of its employes or officers at pleasure, and fill their places with others.

167.080 [282; 283; 283a] **Colored Deaf; Provisions Concerning School For.** (1) An institution for the education of the colored deaf is recognized as established and maintained at Danville, Kentucky. The school for the colored deaf shall be under the control of the same board of commissioners and superintendent as the

school for the white deaf but the two schools shall be maintained and operated as separate and distinct institutions. The colored deaf shall be admitted on the same terms as the white deaf, and the colored deaf shall receive the same per capita for support as the white deaf receive.

(2) The school for the white deaf is entitled to all appropriations made for the benefit of The Kentucky School for the Deaf unless the appropriation is designated as being for the benefit of the school for the colored deaf. The school for the colored deaf is entitled only to appropriations made under Acts in which the word "colored" is used to distinguish the school from that of the white deaf. The funds of the two schools shall be kept and spent separately.

Races to be educated separately, Const. 187.

167.090 [298f-1; 298f-2] **Attendance of Deaf Children at School Compulsory.** Except as provided in KRS 167.100 and 167.120, every person residing in this state who has custody, control, care or supervision of any deaf child between the ages of seven and sixteen years shall cause the child to attend some public, private or parochial school for the hearing or in which deaf children are taught, for the full term each year.

Compulsory Attendance, Ch. 159 KRS.

167.100 [298f-2] **Children Exempt from Compulsory Attendance.** KRS 167.090 does not apply to a child who is being taught in its home by an instructor qualified to give instruction to the deaf; nor to a child certified by the county board of health of the residence of the person having control of the child to be not in proper mental or physical condition to be sent to a school of the type contemplated by KRS 167.090.

167.110 [298f-4] **False Statement as to Child's Age Prohibited.** No person shall, with the intent to evade the provisions of KRS 167.090, make a false statement concerning the age of a child, or the length of time the child has attended a school for the deaf.

167.120 [298f-5] **Failure to Send Child Excused When Schools Are Full.** If it is satisfactorily shown to the court at the time of a prosecution for a violation of KRS 167.090 the schools in this state that provide instruction and education for the deaf are then taxed to capacity, and that there is no room or means of taking care of or instructing the child, the person accused of the violation shall be discharged from liability.

167.130 [298f-8] **Public Schools for Deaf to Receive Children; Exceptions; Care; Return Transportation.** The persons in charge of any public institution in this state at which the deaf are received for instruction shall, while in session, receive any deaf child sent to the institution, unless it can be shown at the time that the institution is taxed to its capacity and there is no room or means of taking care of the child, or that the physical condition of the child is such as to prevent study or to constitute a menace to the health of the other pupils of the institution, or that the child is mentally deficient and incapable of successfully pursuing the prescribed course of study of the institution, or that the habits and practices of the child are such as to constitute a detriment to the welfare of the other pupils of the institution. When a child is received he shall be cared for under the provisions of the statutes regulating the institution, and the bylaws prescribed by the trustees or managers for the government of the institution. When a child is brought to a public institution to be entered as a pupil, the price of return transportation to the home of the child must be deposited with the executive officer of the institution or guaranteed to him by some responsible party before the institution is obligated to receive the child.

167.140 [301; 301b; 4618-80] **School for Blind; Management; Property.** The Kentucky School for the Blind, at Louisville, Kentucky, shall be managed and controlled by the State Board of Education. The board shall have the possession, preservation, repair and control of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state and dedicated to the school. The board may, except as provided in KRS 42.060, sell any property held for the use and benefit of the school, and purchase other property deemed by the board to be suitably and conveniently located, and erect buildings necessary for carrying out the purposes of the school. The board may adopt rules and regulations to carry into effect its powers with respect to the school, and may require from the superintendent of the school any reports and information it desires as to the condition of the school.

Title to property acquired by state agencies to be taken in name of state, KRS 56.030.

167.150 [300; 301a; 4618-80] **Personnel of School for Blind; Admission and Instruction of Pupils.** (1) The State Board of Education may employ, fix the compensation, and prescribe and direct the duties and conduct of a superintendent, physician, matron, professors, teachers, and all other necessary agents and employes

for the Kentucky School for the Blind. The board may remove at pleasure any person so employed by it. The superintendent shall be a person with at least five years' experience in the education and training of the blind.

(2) The board may prescribe the course of education and rules for the government and discipline of pupils in the school, and fix and regulate tuition fees and terms of admission of pupils into the institution from other states, but no charge shall be made for the admission of pupils from this state.

Personnel of Department of Education, how employed, KRS 156.140.

167.160 [4618-80] **Advisory Committee for School for Blind.** The superintendent of the Kentucky School for the Blind may, with the approval of the State Board of Education, appoint an advisory committee which shall assist him in conducting the activities of the school. The advisory committee shall serve without compensation.

167.170 [305; 4618-80] **Expulsion of Students; Corporal Punishment Prohibited.** The State Board of Education shall alone have the power to expel a pupil from the Kentucky School for the Blind. No officer or employe of the school shall be permitted to inflict corporal punishment upon any of the pupils.

167.180 [311] **Colored Blind.** Colored blind children are entitled to receive on equal terms per capita all rights, benefits and privileges secured to the white blind children of the state. The blind children of both races shall be under the same general management and the same superintendent.

White and colored persons not to be taught in same school, Const. 187.

167.190 [312] **Adult Blind.** The training and employment of adult blind persons shall be under the direction and control of the Kentucky School for the Blind, but separate and apart from any school or training for the blind children.

167.990 [298f-3; 298f-4; 298f-6] **Penalties.** (1) Any person who violates KRS 167.090 shall be fined not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for the first offense and not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for a subsequent offense.

(2) Any person who violates KRS 167.110 shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days or both.

(3) The county courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction of prosecutions for violating KRS 167.090 and 167.110.

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